



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**REPORT ON A DESKTOP STUDY WITH REGARDS TO THE CULTURAL
HERITAGE RELATING TO A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR
AVONTUUR, CLOSE TO GARIES IN THE NAMAQUALAND DISTRICT,
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

For:

**MSA GEOSERVICES
PO Box 81356
Parkhurst
2120**

REPORT: **AE01320V**

by:

Dr. A.C. van Vollenhoven (L. Akad. S.A.)
BA, BA (Hons), DTO, NDM, MA (UP), MA (US),
DPhil (UP), Man Dip (TUT), DPhil (US)
Accredited member of ASAPA
Professional member of SASCH

March 2013

Archaetnos
P.O.Box 31064
WONDERBOOMPOORT
0033
Tel: **083 291 6104**
Fax: 086 520 4173
Email: antonv@archaetnos.co.za

Member: AC van Vollenhoven BA, BA (Hons), DTO, NDM, MA (Archaeology) [UP], MA (Culture History) [US], DPhil (Archaeology) [UP], Man Dip [TUT], DPhil (History) [US]

©Copyright

Archaetnos

The information contained in this report is the sole intellectual property of Archaetnos CC. It may only be used for the purposes it was commissioned for by the client.

DISCLAIMER:

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it always is possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study. Archaetnos and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report and clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving these. It is the responsibility of the client to submit this report to the relevant heritage authority.

SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was appointed by MSA Geoservices to do a desktop study regarding the cultural heritage on the different farms called the Avontuur project. This is for a prospecting right application. This is close to the town of Garies in the Namaqualand District of the Northern Cape Province. This report gives a broad overview of the heritage of the wider geographical area.

Sources that were used include a variety of archival documents, literature sources, databases and unpublished reports. Very little is known about the heritage of the area since no research was yet done here. However it is clear that the San and Nama people roamed here and therefore it is very likely that heritage sites linked to these people may be found here.

Missionaries and farmers also moved into the area since the 1700's. Buildings and graves associated with these people therefore may also be located in the study area.

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	3
CONTENTS	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	5
3. METHODOLOGY	5
4. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS	5
5. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	6
5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act.....	6
5.2 The National Environmental Management Act.....	8
6. LOCATION AND SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	9
7. DISCUSSION.....	10
7.1 Stone Age.....	11
7.2 Iron Age.....	15
7.3 Historical Age.....	16
7.4 Surveyor-General's maps.....	18
7.4.1 Gemsbokvley 479.....	18
7.4.2 Avontuur 480.....	25
7.4.3 Avontuur 487.....	26
7.4.4 Jakkalsvlakte 482.....	33
8. CONCLUSION	33
9. RECOMMENDATIONS	35
10. REFERENCES.....	35
APPENDIX A.....	37
APPENDIX B.....	38
APPENDIX C	39
APPENDIX D	40
APPENDIX E.....	41

1 INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was appointed by MSA Geoservices to do a desktop study regarding the cultural heritage on the different farms called the Avontuur project. This is for a prospecting right application. This is close to the town of Garies in the Namaqualand District of the Northern Cape Province. This report gives a broad overview of the heritage of the wider geographical area.

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference are:

- To study various sources in order to obtain historical information related to the area.
- To write a desktop report on the cultural heritage of the study area.

3 METHODOLOGY

The cited sources are included in a bibliography at the end of the document. An overview of heritage legislation is also given and guidelines regarding the handling of heritage in relation to this are given. The findings are integrated in a chronological framework and reported on via this document.

4 CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the study and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential (Appendix B). The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors

such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
5. It has to be mentioned that the study area is almost terra incognita as far as archaeological work is concerned. Therefore a wider area was studied in order to get an idea of what may be expected.

5 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate (see Appendix D) includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment only looks at archaeological resources. The

different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A 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.

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 the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

5.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

6 LOCATION AND SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The study area lies in the Namaqualand District and in the Kamiesberg Local Municipality. The closest town is Garies which lies to the south-east thereof. The applicable farms and portions thereof are portions 1, 2, 4, 6, 11 and 17 of the farm Gemsbokvley 479, the farm Avontuur 480, the remainder and portions 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the farm Avontuur 487 and the farm Jakkalsvlakte 482 (Figure 1-2).

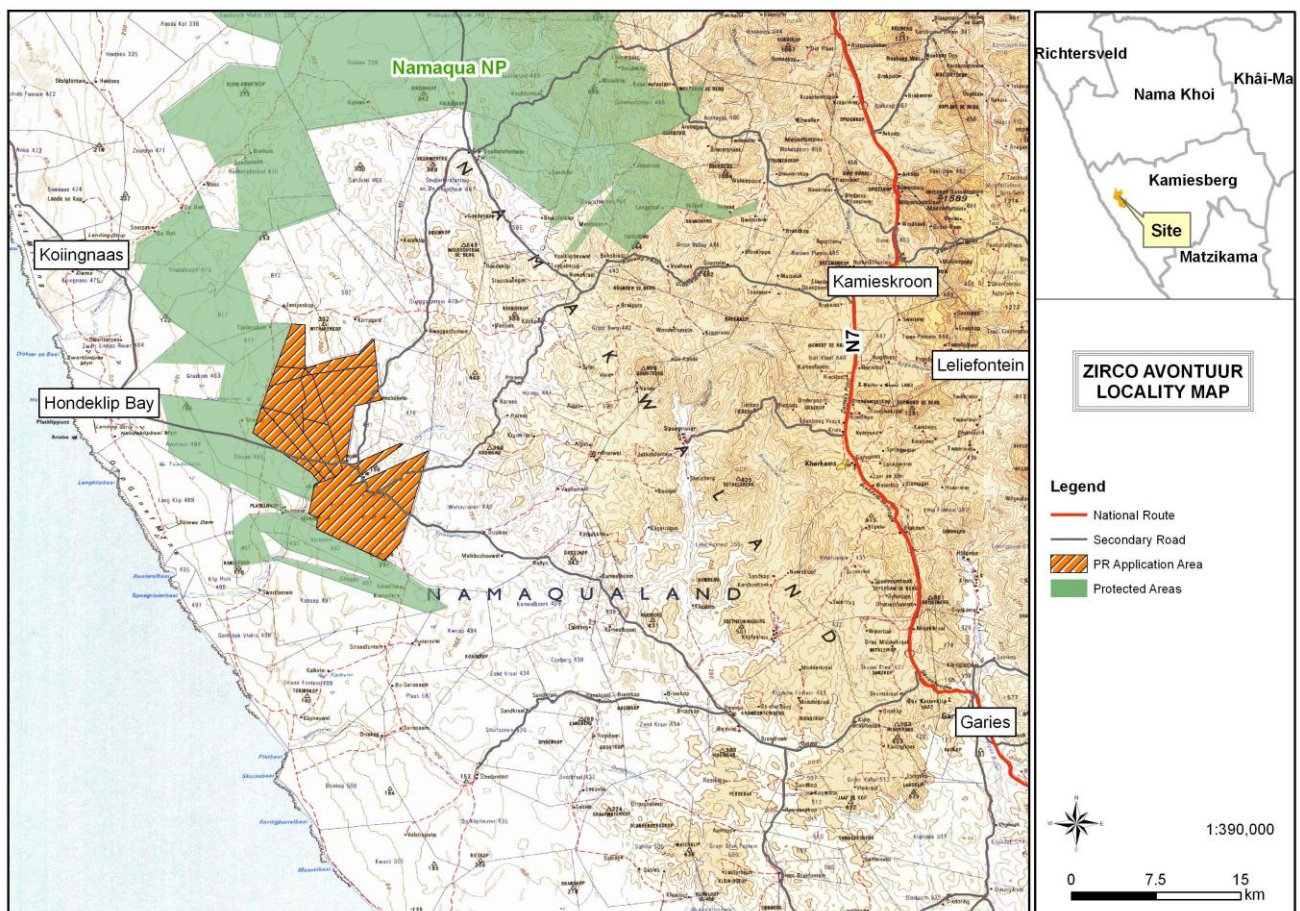


Figure 1 Location of the study area.

Garies lies in the Succulent Karoo eco-region and more specifically the Namaqualand-Namib Domain. This is a semi-desert area. It is however renowned as one of the places where lovely flowers bloom during the spring months. The area has the richest succulent flora in the world with about one-third of the world's approximately 10 000 succulent species.

The annual rainfall is less than 150 mm and it mainly falls during the winter months. The temperatures range from -4°C in winter to hotter than 40°C in summer.

The area is also known for its natural rock formations, one of which, called the 'Letterklip', is a declared provincial heritage site. There also is a formation called Goliath's footprint.

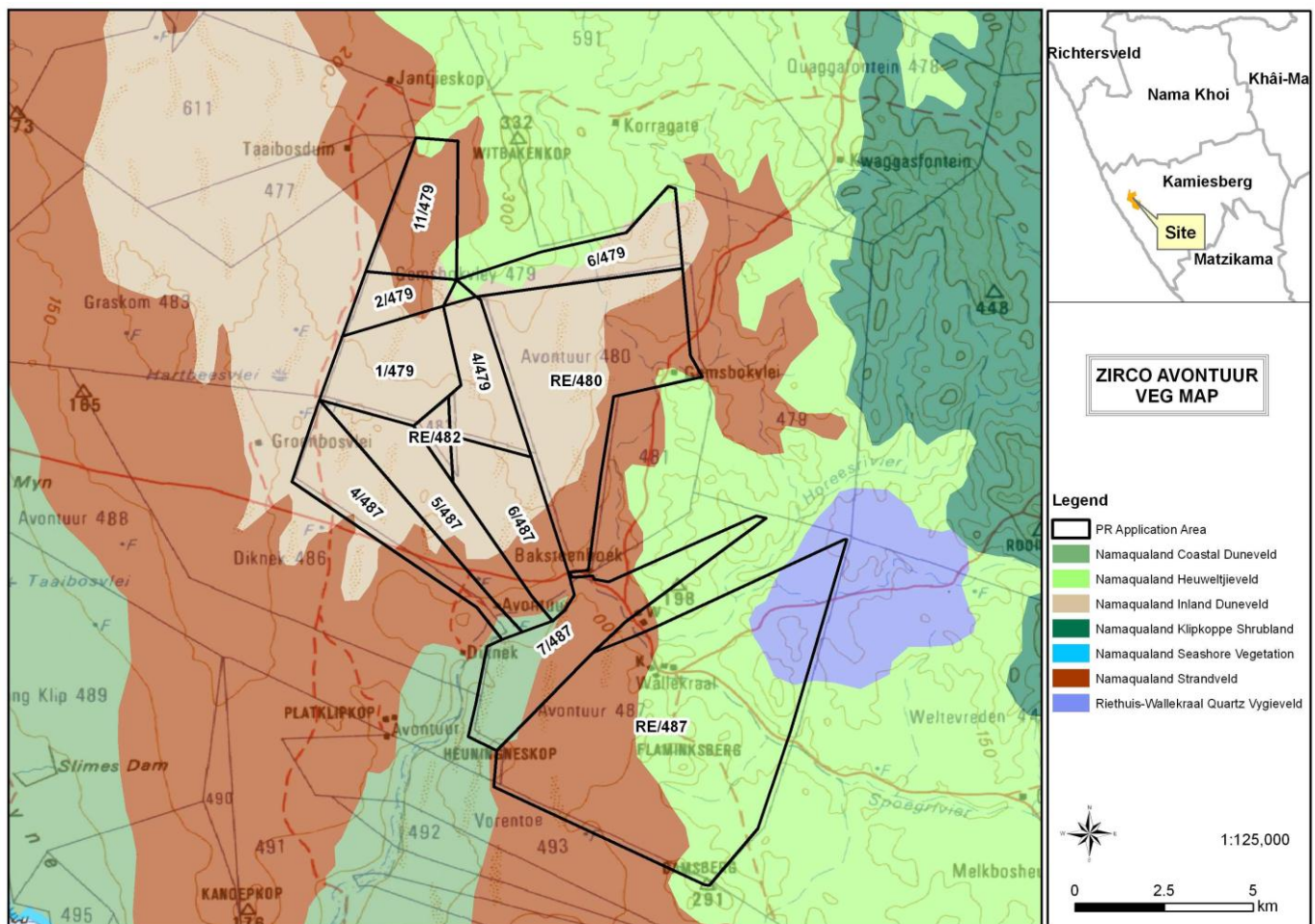


Figure 2 Closer view of the location of the different farms forming part of the Avontuur application.

7 DISCUSSION

The history of southern Africa is divided into three chronological time periods. These are the Stone Age, the Iron Age and the Historical Period. These will be discussed separately. As indicated earlier, the area has not undergone an archaeological

survey in the past and therefore is mostly terra incognita. In fact no sites from the area are to be found on the SAHRA database.

7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze, 1996). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

No Early Stone Age sites are known from the study area or the wider geographical region. In fact, the nearest sites are one at Hopefield and the Montagu Cave, much further to the south (Phillipson 1985: 43; Inskeep 1978: 62). However Inskeep (1978: 67) does indicate that Late Acheulian sites (one of the Early Stone Age industries) are located in the south-western part of the Northern Cape. Early Stone Age tools usually are more crude and larger than those of later periods in time.

The closest known Middle Stone Ages Sites to the study area, found in scientific sources, are located more than 200 km to the south-west thereof in the south-western Cape. These known sites are Klipfonteinrand, Diepkloof, Montagu Cave, Hollow Rock Shelter and Elands Bay Cave (Volman 1984: 176; Phillipson 1985: 77; Mitchell 2002: 61, 73; Inskeep 1978: 62). In general Middle Stone Age tools are smaller and much more refined as those manufactured during the Early Stone Age. Many of the tools were also hafted to wooden artifacts (e.g. to form arrows).

Many Middle and Late Stone Age tools have been found by Archaetnos during surveys in the Northern Cape. These sites are located close to Griekwastad, Hotazel, Postmasburg, Prieska and Kenhardt (www.archaetnos.co.za). On the farm Konkooksies 91 in the Pofadder district, five sites with Middle and Late Stone Age tools were identified (Archaetnos database). The environment here seems very similar to that at the study area, indicating that sites are most likely to be found within the proposed prospecting area.

Late Stone Age sites identified are from more or less the same geographical area, but more than 200 km away from the study area. These include Klipfonteinrand, Andriesgrond, Elands Bay Cave, the Elands Bay open air site, Diepkloof, De Hangen, Faraoskop and Aspoort, all situated in the south-western Cape (Deacon 1984: 230; Mitchell 2002: 110, 127; Inskeep 1978: 85). During recent years sites have also been identified in the north-western Cape. These include sites at Spoegrivier and Groenriviermond which are reasonably close to the area under investigation (Mitchell 2002: 173).

Two industries of Late Stone Age tools are found. The one contains fairly large tools (previously known as the Smithfield industry) and the other consists of microlithic

tools which were hafted (previously known as the Wilton industry). The Late Stone Age is also associated with rock art. The closest rock art sites found to the study are rock paintings at Matjiesgoedkloof and Brakfontein se Kloof in the south-western Cape as well as rock engravings at Springbokoog and Strandberg in the north-eastern Cape (Mitchell 2002: 193). These sites all are hundreds of kilometers away from the study area.

The mentioned Late Stone Age sites are associated with the San people. Mitchell (2002: 126) indicates that the language group who occupied the south-western Cape (spreading into the lower parts of the Northern Cape is the Soaqua. In the north-western Cape (spreading to the western parts of the Northern Cape, the language group was the /Xam. These people were hunters and gatherers.

However, there are also Late Stone Age sites associated with the Khoi who were nomadic livestock owners. The nearest sites to the study area are Bethelsklip and Spoegrivier, both in the north-western Cape. These sites may be associated with the Nama who used to roam the Northern-Cape, but may also be linked to the Cape Khoekhoen who used to live in the south-western Cape (Mitchell 2002: 228, 230).

From the above mentioned it is clear that Stone Age people did utilize and settled in the area. Although it seems as if the area has not been extensively used by Stone Age people, this should rather be taken as a lack of research than as a correct impression. It is for instance known that white farmers were constantly in conflict with San people and that this prevented the spread of white farmers to the north during the 18th century (Van der Merwe 2006: 13). One will therefore have to be careful during prospecting that sites are not disturbed especially since not much is known about the area.



Figure 3 Example of an Early Stone Age tool found in Gauteng (Archaetnos' database).



Figure 4 An example of Early Stone Age (top) and a Middle Stone Age tool (bottom) from Archaetnos' collection (Archaetnos' database).



Figure 5 Examples of Late Stone Age tools from Archaetnos' collection (Archaetnos' database).

Things to be on the lookout for would be caves, rock shelters, rock outcrops and areas with scattered stone tools in the open. Stone tools can be recognized by it showing definite sharp edges as well as cut and hammering marks, which would distinguish it from ordinary stones (Figure 3-5). Rock paintings may also be found in caves and rock shelters whereas large stones in the open may contain rock engravings (Figure 6-8).



Figure 6 Rock paintings from the Limpopo Province (Archaetnos' database).



Figure 7 Rock engraving (pecking) from Beeshoek in the Northern Cape (Archaetnos' database).



Figure 8 Rock engravings from Putsonderwater, Northern Cape (Archaetnos database).

7.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze, 1996). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

No Early, Middle or Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the area of study. Iron Age people occupied the central and eastern parts of southern Africa from about 200 A.D., but the San and Khoi remained in the western and southern parts (Inskeep 1978: 126; see also Huffman 2007).

It is however known that Late Iron Age people did utilize the area, albeit briefly, as they did mine copper in the Northern Cape. This was much further to the north of the study area, closer to the Orange River (Inskeep 1978: 135).

Iron Age people therefore did not settle here. The chances of finding any Iron Age remains in the study area are thus extremely slim, if not impossible.

7.3 Historical Age

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore much more cultural heritage resources have been left on the landscape.

It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance.

The first white people to move through the study area were explorers seeking for minerals since the foundation of the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. In 1655 already adventurers and missionaries explored the Namaqualand area. The most successful was the exploration party of Governor Simon van der Stel. In 1685 he discovered copper at Springbok (Van Zyl 1986: 12), which is to the north of the study area. They must have travelled close to the modern day Garies during this expedition.

The early missionaries who travelled to the interior became adventurers in their own right. Not only did one require a considerable amount of courage and faith, but an immense will to survive in a land where little was known of the area or the indigenous people. Although a missionary was not established at Garies, the missionaries must have travelled through the area. The Methodist Missionary at Leliefontein was the first established centre which developed into a town. It was already set up in 1816 by the Reverend Barnabas Shaw (<http://www.jcbotha.co.za/concordia.html>).

The imprint of the missionaries is stamped on the churches and schools and people of Namaqualand, to this day. Today, there are still a number of mission stations operating here. Settlements such as Pella, with its cathedral surrounded by date palms, Leliefontein, Komaggas, Matjieskloof, Concordia and Steinkopf, each with their own unique history of endurance, love and perseverance, still thrive (<http://www.jcbotha.co.za/concordia.html>).

White farmers also moved gradually in a northerly direction from the Cape as they were seeking grazing for their livestock. Since 1700 farmers were allowed to move to the north for this purpose (Newton-King 1986: 106; Van der Merwe 2006: 1). By 1750 the border of the Cape Colony had reached the Buffels River (Boucher 1986: 67).

Two factors however prevented the full-scale colonization of the Northern-Cape. Since the country to the north of Piketberg was dry, many farms were only established during the latter half of the 19th century. Conflict with the San was another reason. By 1812 most of the San were working for farmers as herders for their livestock (Van der Merwe 2006: 5, 13, 159).

The town of Garies was established in 1845 when the owner of the farm Goedeverwagting gave a portion of land to the Dutch Reformed Church. This means that farmers must have been established here by that time.

The town was initially called Goedeverwagting. The name was later changed to Genisdal in honour of Evert Genis, a schoolteacher of a century ago. In 1909 it was changed to Garies which is a Khoisan word for the grass growing along dry river beds in the area.

The area also saw action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The War is one of the main historical events in the history of South-Africa. Firstly there is a memorial to the south of the town for a British officer, Lt CJ Darter, killed during a skirmish with the Boer troops of General Manie Maritz. The commando of Maritz invaded the Northern Cape during the latter part of the Anglo-Boer War.

The 'Letterklip' (Figure 9-10) referred to earlier is a provincial heritage site. It is a rock formation where British soldiers stationed there during the Anglo-Boer War, carved out their names. It is also said that early travelers used the huge megalithic boulders on top of a hill as a post office (northerncape.org.za).

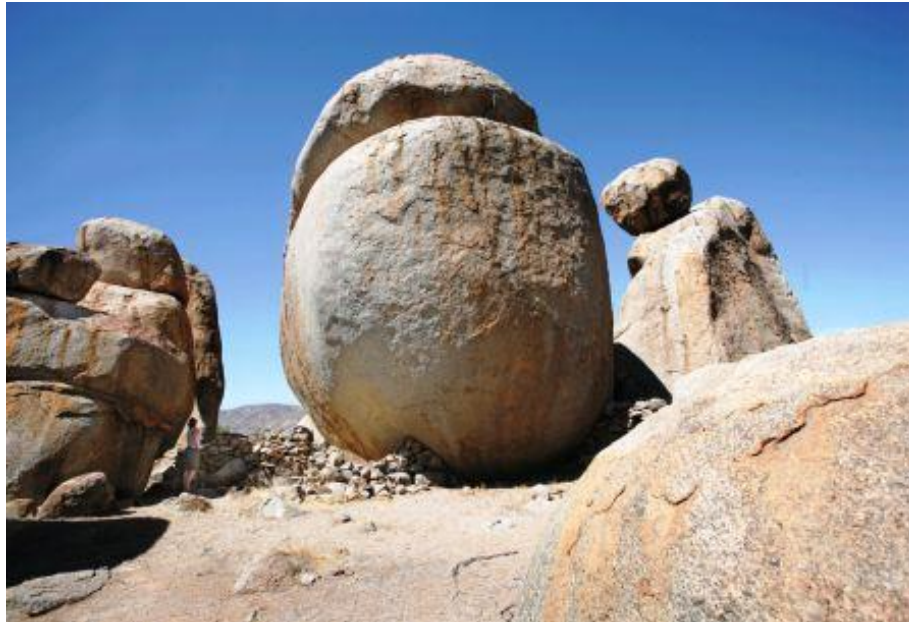


Figure 9 The 'Letterklip' at Garies. Note the fortification walls.



Figure 10 Inscriptions on the 'Letterklip'.

The 'Letterklip' form a natural fortress which was converted into a blockhouse (type of fortification) by the British. This was one of many blockhouses built by the British in Namaqualand to safeguard the area against raids by the Boers.

Colonel White and Lieutenant Hodges with a detachment of Namaqualand Border Scouts defended Garies. They build a blockhouse into the surrounding granite formations. The town of Garies was indeed isolated by a Boer commando on 26 January 1902. The siege lasted until April 1902 (Military History Society 1998: 1).

However, knowing the historical buildings and places in the town of Garies does not give any idea about the farms. One may however expected buildings and structures of a similar age (i.e. mid-19th century) on the farms.

7.4 Surveyor-General's maps

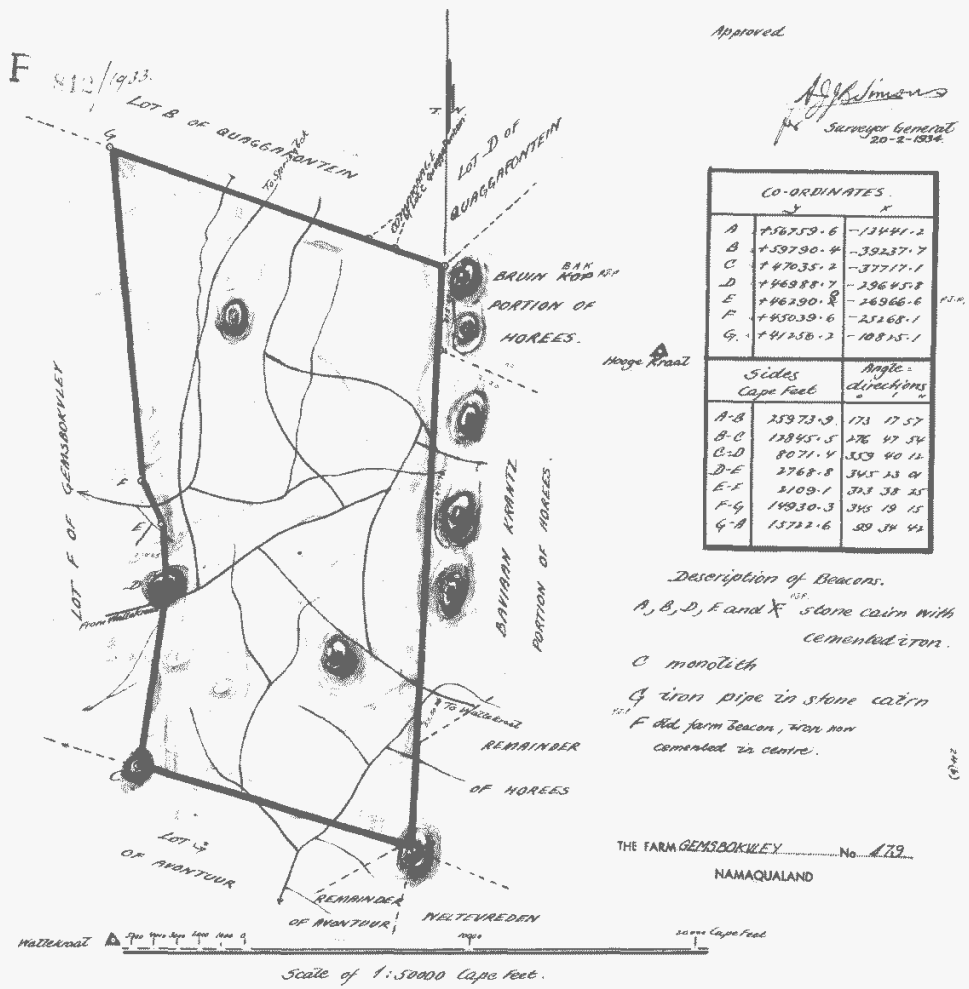
For more detail one should therefore have a closer look at the different farms forming part of the application. Information can be obtained from maps at the Office of the Surveyor-General. These maps sometimes give information on structures, but also on environmental matters.

7.4.1 Gemsbokvley 479

The farm Gemsbokvley was measured out in 1844 and the first owner thereof was JA Engelbrecht. In 1932 the remainder of the farm was cut off from the rest and became known as Koebergvley (Surveyor-General F812/1933). The map of this farm (Figure 11) indicates a number of hills on the farm. These may have been utilized by Stone Age people as it creates a suitable environment for them. The name Gemsbokvley even indicates that there is a consistent water source on the farm.

It also is interesting to note that many roads are indicated on the map. This may indicate that early travelers may have moved through the farm since the early 1800's.

DIAGRAM FOR SUBSTITUTION
 Sect. 24.6 of Act No. 4 of 1955



Approved
J. J. J. J.
 Surveyor-General
 20-2-1934

CO-ORDINATES	
Y	X
A	+35773.6 -13441.2
B	+39790.4 -39237.7
C	+47035.2 -37717.1
D	+46988.7 -29645.8
E	+46290.8 -24966.6
F	+45030.3 -25268.1
G	+41250.2 -10825.1

Sides	Angle
Cape Feet	directions
A-B	173 17 57
B-C	276 47 54
C-D	359 40 12
D-E	345 23 01
E-F	373 38 25
F-G	345 19 15
G-A	50 34 42

Description of Beacons.
 A, B, D, F and X stone cairn with cemented iron.
 C monolith
 G iron pipe in stone cairn
 F old farm beacon, iron now cemented in centre.

THE FARM GEMSBOKVLEY No. 479
 NAMAQUALAND

Scale of 1:50000 Cape feet.
 The figure ABCDEFGA represents 3994 Morgen 49020 sq. feet of land called **KOEBERGVELY** (remaining) portion of **GEMSBOKVLEY**.
 situate in the **F.C. ONDER KAMIESBERG. DIV. of NAMAQUALAND. PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.**

Surveyed in July to September 1932, by me

R. J. P.
 Land Surveyor

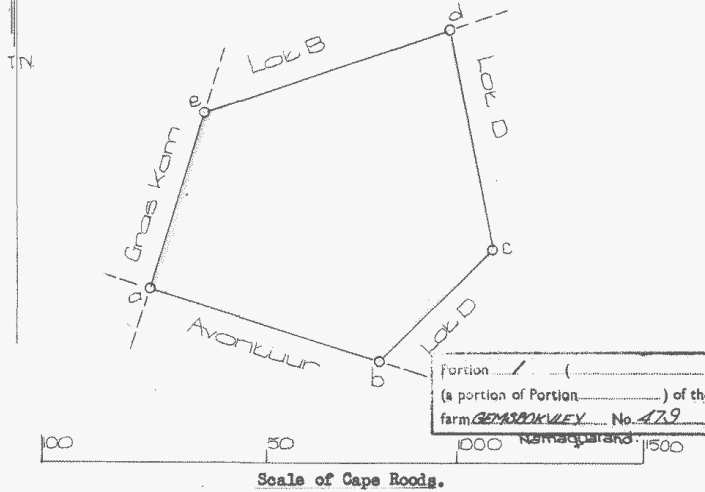
This diagram is annexed to Transfer Deed No. dated in favour of Registrar of Deeds.	The original diagram is No. attached to Title Deed No. 7: (114,7-2) dated 15-2-1934 in favour of J. A. Engelbrecht and others.	S.G. File No. 10804 Survey records No. E 206/33 Degree Sheet 47-D. EG-4.
---	--	---

Figure 11 Surveyor-General's diagram of the remainder of the farm Gembokvley.

Portion A (or 1) of the farm was established in 1905 and the first owner thereof was Christoffel J van Dyk (Surveyor-General F 1299/1899). Unfortunately no additional information could be obtained from it (Figure 12).

The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
 (Sgd.) J.J. Bosman.
 Examiner.

SIDES.	ANGLES.			CO-ORDINATES.	
		°	'	Y.	X.
ab 639.81	a	90	12.40	+ 897.32	- 6779.19
bc 424.57	b	117	56.20	+ 286.26	- 6589.54
cd 595.13	c	123	46.0	- 14.90	- 6888.82
de 690.90	d	82	13.30	+ 99.18	- 7472.91
ea 492.34	e	125	51.30	+ 753.11	- 7249.94



The above Diagram, lettered a. b. c. d. e represents 884 Morgen 100 Square Roods of Land, situated in the Division of Nemaqualand, Fieldcornetcy of Onder Kamiesberg, being part Lot A of the Farm GEMSBOKVLEY, granted to Josias Andries Engelbrecht and others, on the 15th February, 1844.

Bounded North by Lot B
 East & South East by Lot D
 South by Avontuur
 West " Gras Kom.

Surveyed by me.
 (Sgd.) Garwood Alston.
 Government Surveyor.
 October, 1897.

Copied from the diagram relating to
 Transfer Deed No. 12505
 dated 28th December 1905 in favour of
 Christoffel J. van Dyk. Sr.
 for SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
 CAPE TOWN.

101166
 11000

479/1 111

Figure 12 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 1 of the farm Gemsbokvley.

The same is true of many of the other maps obtained of the farm, but one can determine that farm was subdivided in 1905. It is known that portion B (or 2) of the farm was also established in 1905 (Figure 13) with Willem Adriaan Agenbag as first owner (Surveyor-General F1444/1899). On the same date, portion D (or 4) was

registered (Figure 14) in the name of Nicolaas Johannes Ras (Surveyor-General F1443/1899).

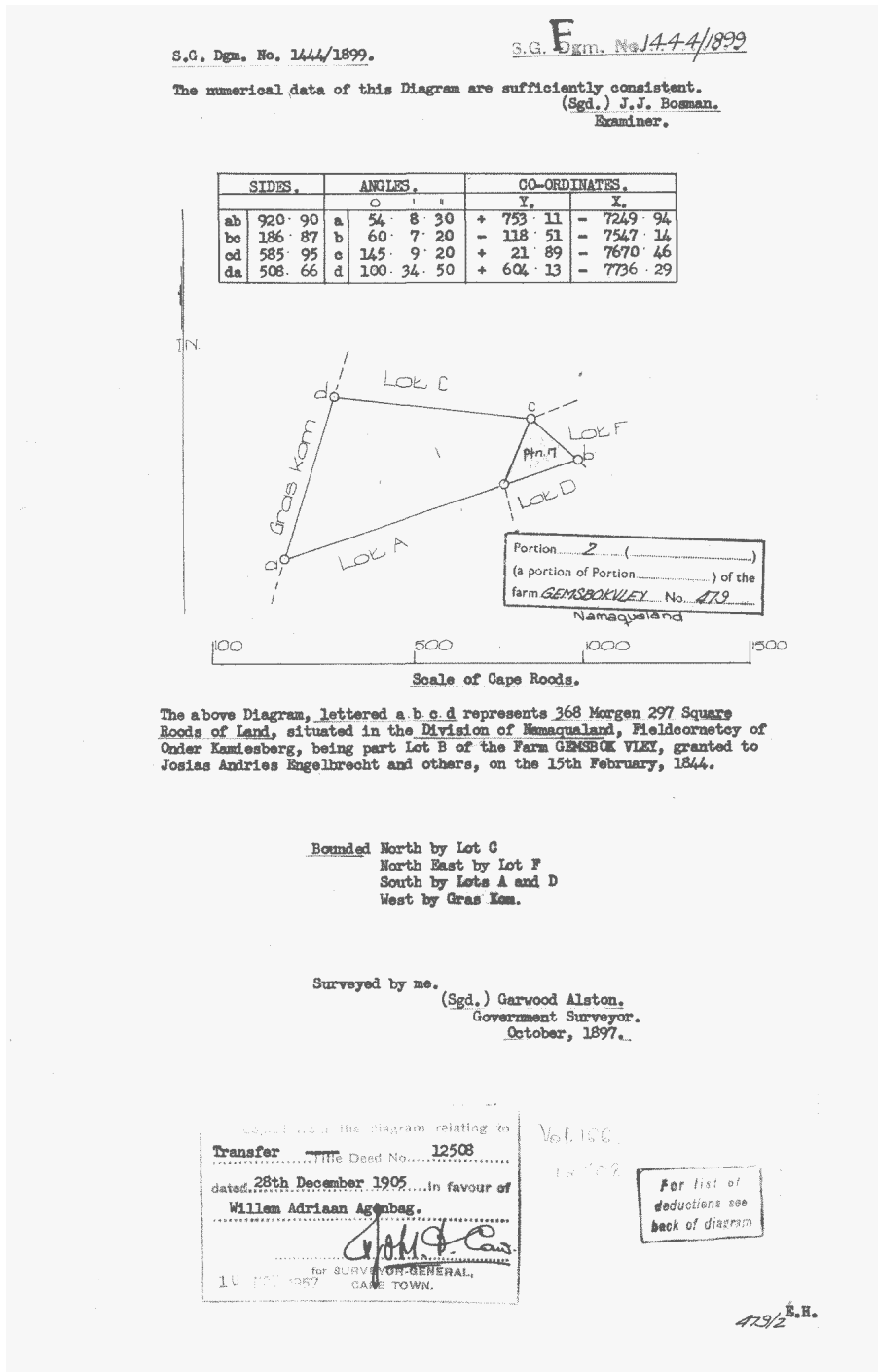
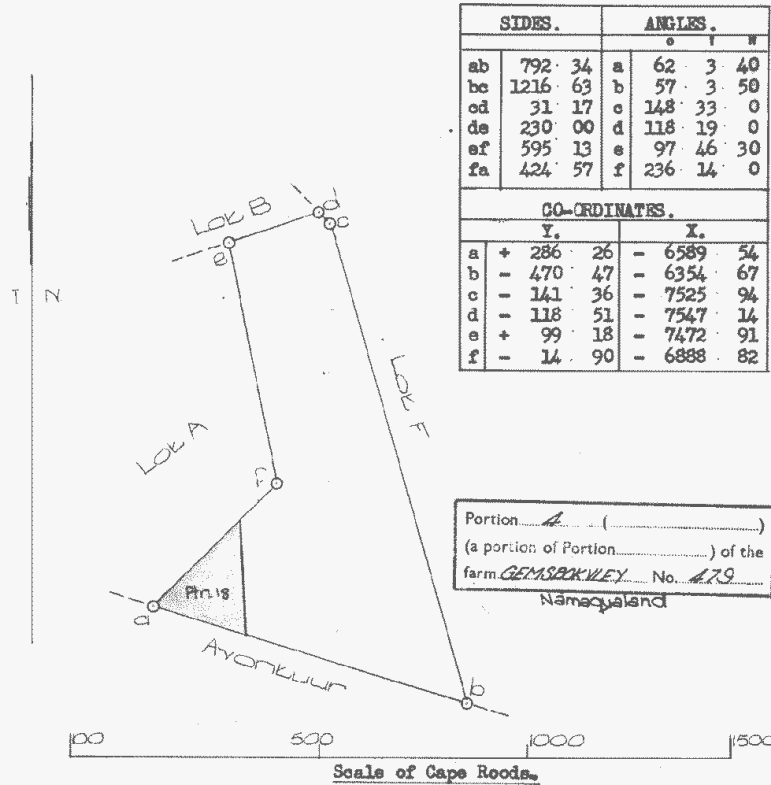


Figure 13 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 2 of the farm Gemsbokvley.

The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
 (Sgd.) J.J. Bosman.
 Examiner.



Portion 4 ()
 (a portion of Portion) of the
 farm GEMSBOKVLEY No. 479
 Namaqualand

The above Diagram, lettered a.b.c.d.e.f represents 673 Morgen 134 Square Roods of Land, situated in the Division of Namaqualand, Fieldcornerstoy of Ouder Kamiesberg, being part Lot D of the Farm GEMSBOK VLEY, granted to Josias Andries Engelbrecht and others, on the 15th February, 1844.

Bounded North by Lot B
 East " Lot F
 South " Avontuur
 West & Northwest by Lot A

Surveyed by me.
 (Sgd.) Garwood Alston.
 Government Surveyor.
 October, 1897.

Copied from the diagram relating to
 Transfer TITLE Deed No. 12510
 dated 28th December 1905 in favour of
 Nicolaas Johannes Ras.
 for SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
 CAPE TOWN.
 16 NOV 1952

Vol. 166
 12510

For list of
 deductions see
 back of diagram

E.H.
 1897

Figure 14 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 4 of the farm Gemsbokvley.

The first map of portion F (or 6) of the farm Gemsbokvley again gives more information (Figure 15). Again some of the hills are indicated as well as some roads. One semi-circular and two oval shaped markings seem to indicate foothills, meaning that the hills might be higher than expected earlier (Surveyor-General F7787/55). This indeed would create a very good environment for Stone Age people. The name of the farm owner is not indicated.

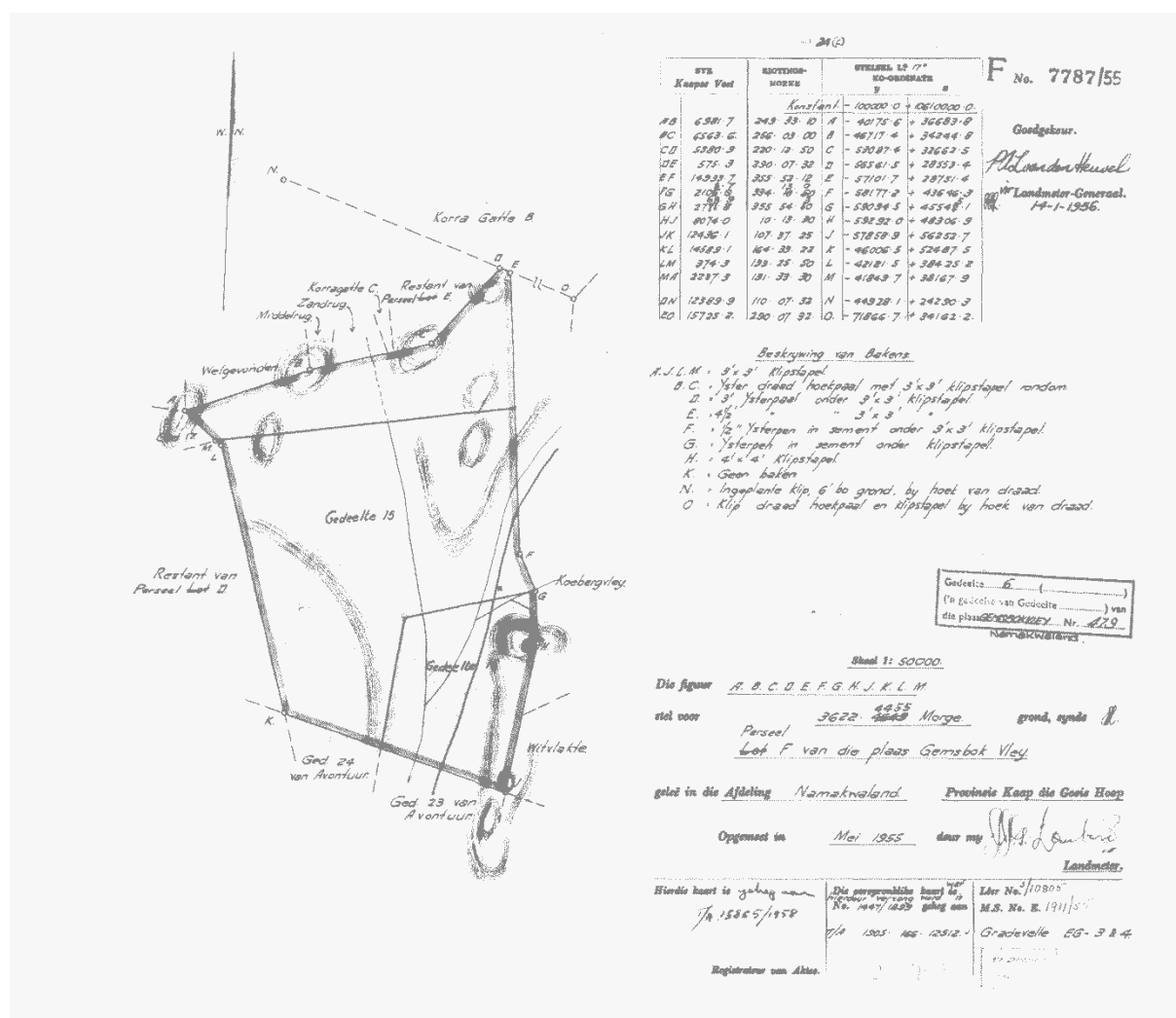


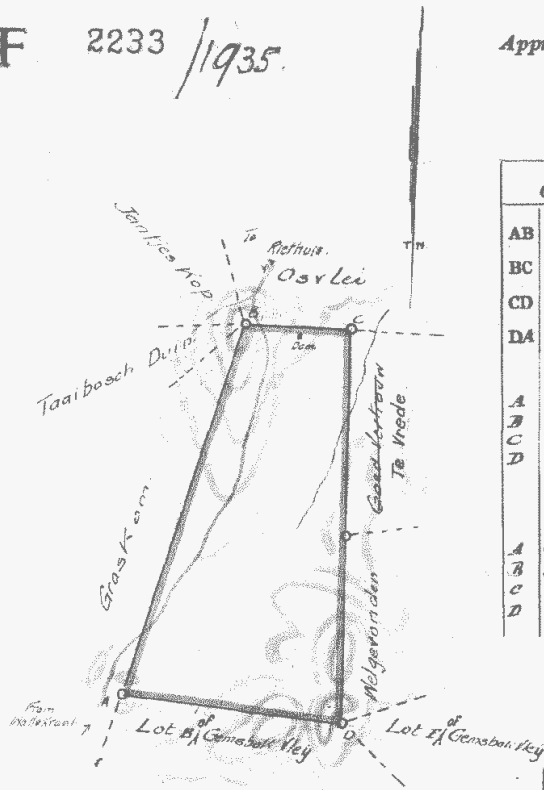
Figure 15 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 6 of the farm Gemsbokvley.

Portion 11 was also established in 1905. The first map of this portion of the farm also gives more information (Figure 16). Apart from the roads, the hills and foothills are indicated clearly. The first owner of this portion was DMJ van Zyl (Surveyor-General F7787/55).

F 2233 /1935

Approved

J. J. van der Merwe
 Surveyor-General.
 2 NOV 1935



SIDES Cape Feet.		ANGLES DIRECTION	
AB	12509.5	AB	6 11.17
BC	5335.9	BC	82 5.0
CD	12605.2	CD	169 45.83
DA	7029.0	DA	266 5.53

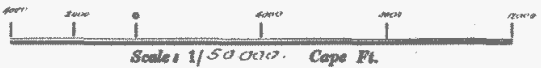
COORDINATES X

A	+19061.40	- 22196.6
B	+20529.1	- 3773.5
C	+25835.2	- 9314.0
D	+26074.2	- 21718.3

Description of Beacons.

- A Stone cairn in sandy dib
- B Stone cairn on hill centre stone
- C Iron rail + monolith
- D Iron rail + monolith

Portion 11 (Gamsbok Vley)
 (a portion of Portion 5) of the
 farm GAMSBOKVLEY No. 479
 Namaqualand



The figure ABCD
 represents 743 244.2 Morgen Sq. Feet of land, called
 Gamsbok Vley A
 portion of Lot C of Gamsbok Vley which is referred to hereunder,
 situate in the Namaqualand Division of
 PROVINCE OF CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Surveyed in Jan. 1935. by me *J. J. van der Merwe* Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to No. _____ dated _____ in favour of _____ Registrar of Deeds.	The original diagram is No. 1445/1909 annexed to Transfer Deed No. 12509 dated 28.12.1905 in favour of Est. luts. D.M. J. van Zyl.	S.G. File No. 10505 Survey Records No. E 40/1935
---	--	--

479/11

Figure 16 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 11 of the farm Gamsbokvley.

The map of portion 17 also indicates a hill with foothills, but no other information (Figure 17). Portion 17 is a portion of the original portion 8. Again the name of the first owner is not indicated (Surveyor-General F7794/55).

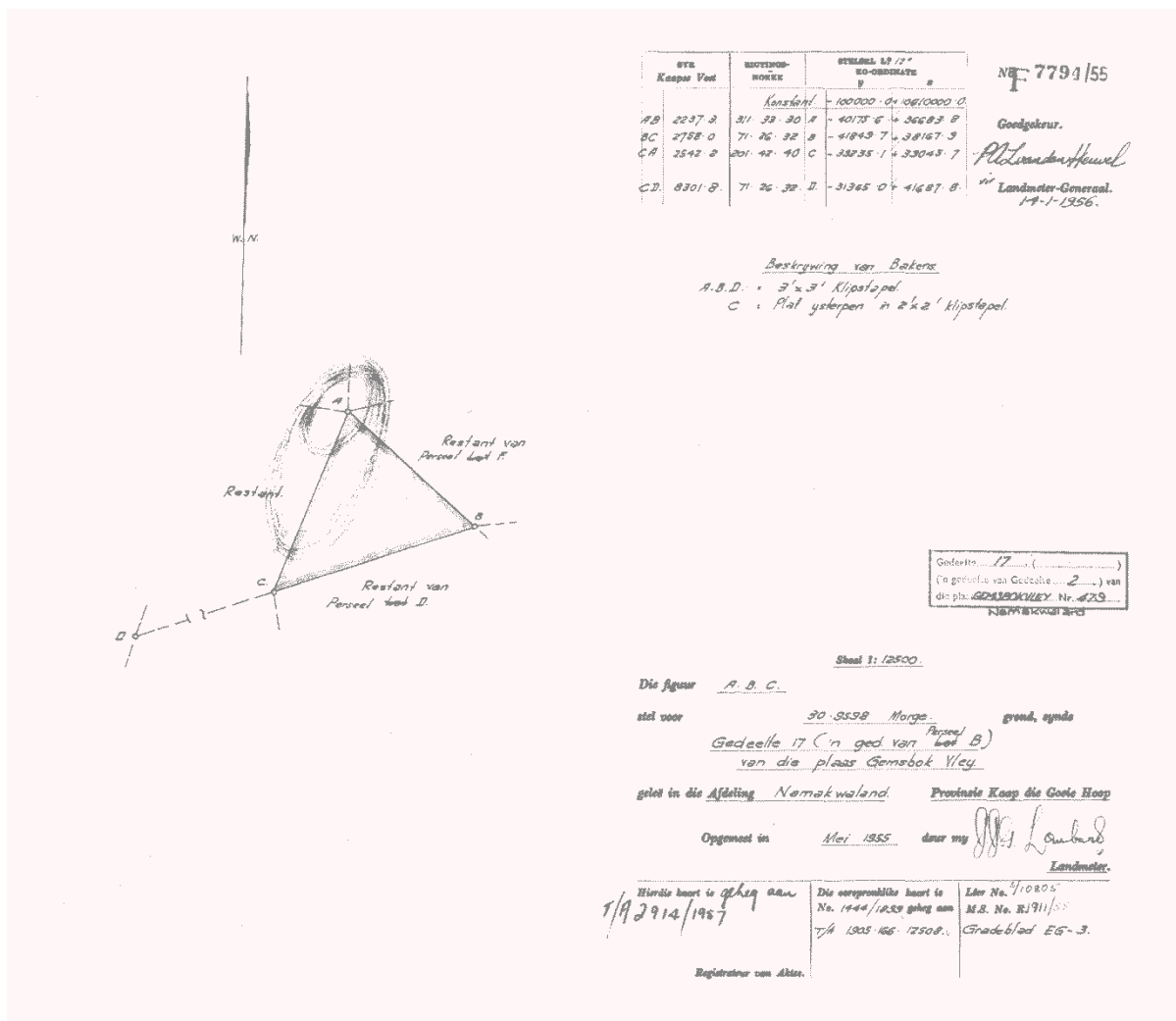


Figure 17 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 17 of the farm Gembokvley.

7.4.2 Avontuur 480

The farm Avontuur 480 was established as late 1953. It came into being by joining a portion of the Avontuur 487 and a portion of the farm Gembokvley (Surveyor-General F7790/55). The hills, foothills and roads indicated on this farm are the same ones already mentioned in the discussion of the farm Gembokvley (Figure 18).

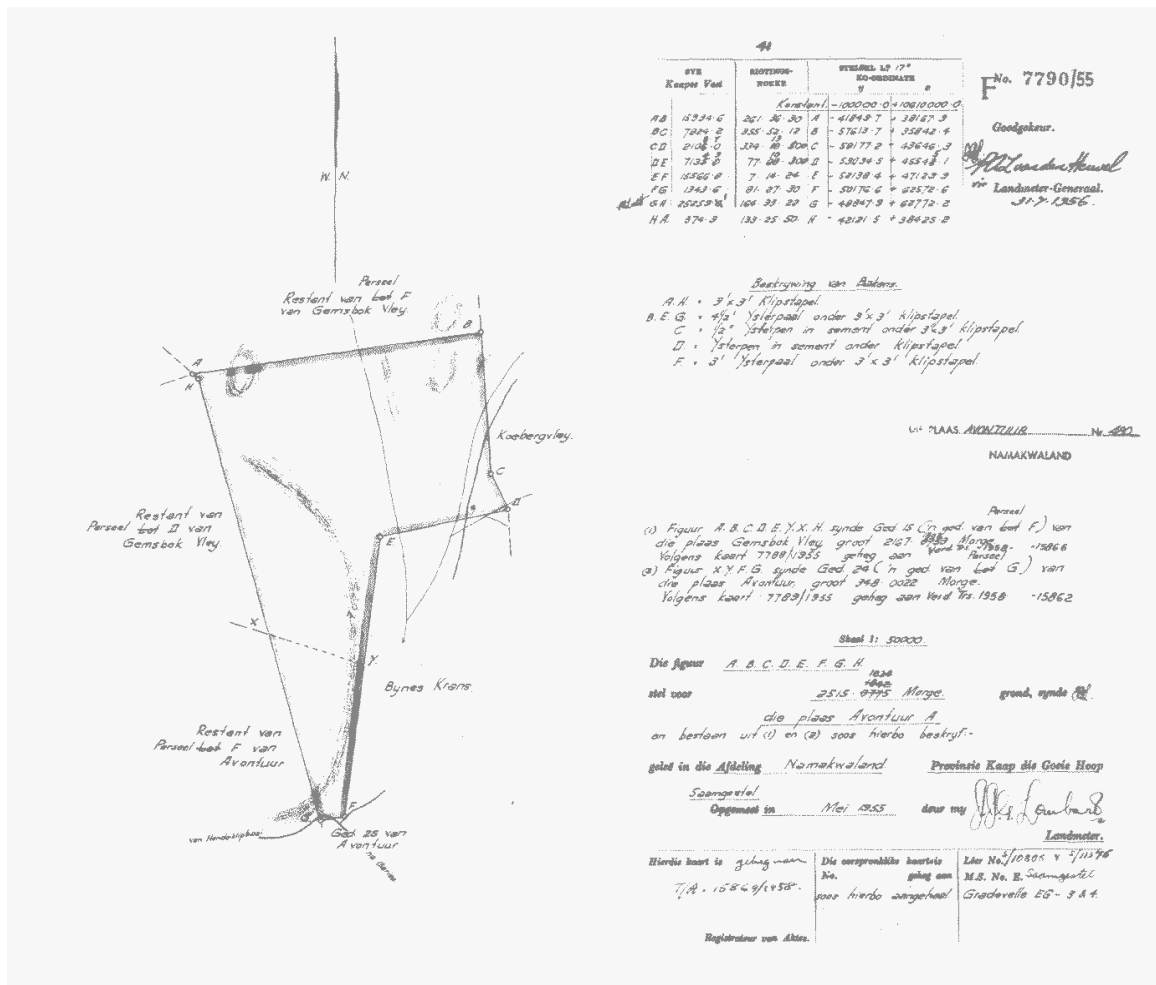


Figure 18 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Avontuur 480.

7.4.3 Avontuur 487

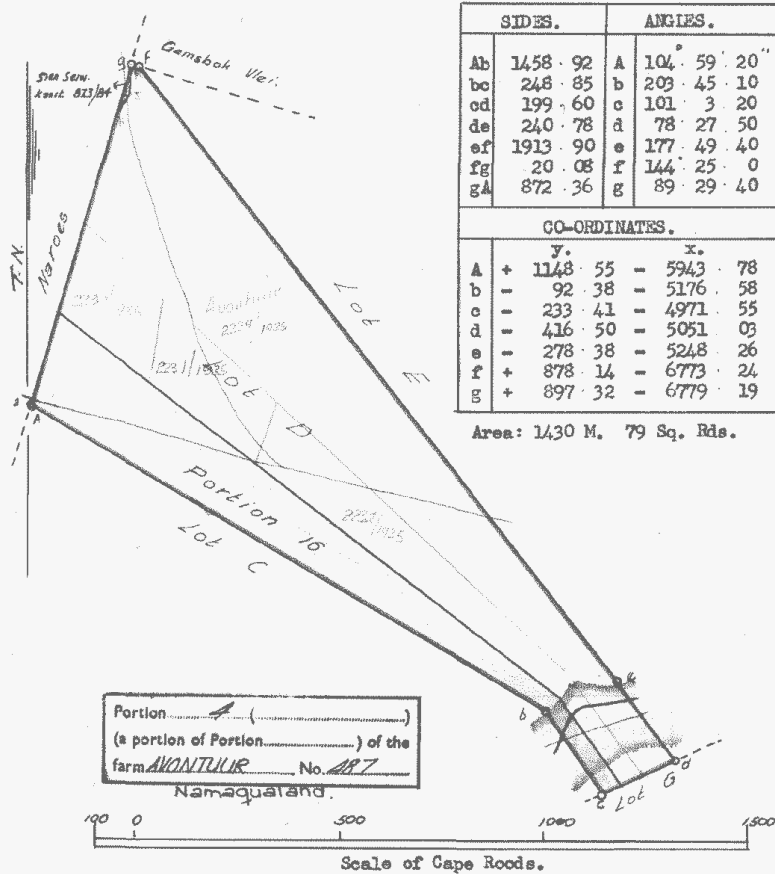
Unfortunately no map of the original farm could be obtained. Maps of the applicable portions were however found.

The first diagram (Figure 19) indicates that portion D (or 4) of the farm was established in 1905 (Surveyor-General F1332/1899). The first owner of this portion was Dirk MJ van Zyl. No other information can be deduced from this map.

S.G. Dgm. No. 1332/1899.

S. G. Dgm. No. 1332/1899

The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
(Sgd.) J.J. Bosman.
Examiner.



The above Diagram lettered a b c d e f g represents 1427 Morgen 135 Sq. Roods of Land, situated in the Division of Namaqualand, Fieldcornetcy of Onder Kamiesberg, being part (Lot D) of the Farm AVONTUUR, granted to Josias Andries Engelbrecht and others, on the 15th February, 1844.

Bounded North by Gamsbok Vlei
North East " Lot E
South " Lot G
South West " Lot G
West " Narces.

Surveyed by me. (Sgd.) Garwood Alston.
Government Surveyor.
Oct., 1897.

Copied from the diagram relating to
Transfer 12498
dated 28th December 1905 in favour of
Estate of the Late Dirk M.J. van Zyl.
Alston
SURVEYOR-GENERAL
CAPE TOWN.
1 DEC 1952

For list of deductions see back of diagram 487/4 P.S.

Figure 19 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 4 of the farm Avontuur 487.

Another map for portion 4 indicates that a wind pump, bore hole and servitude pipe line was established here in 1954 (Surveyor-General 873-84). It has no additional useful information (Figure 20).

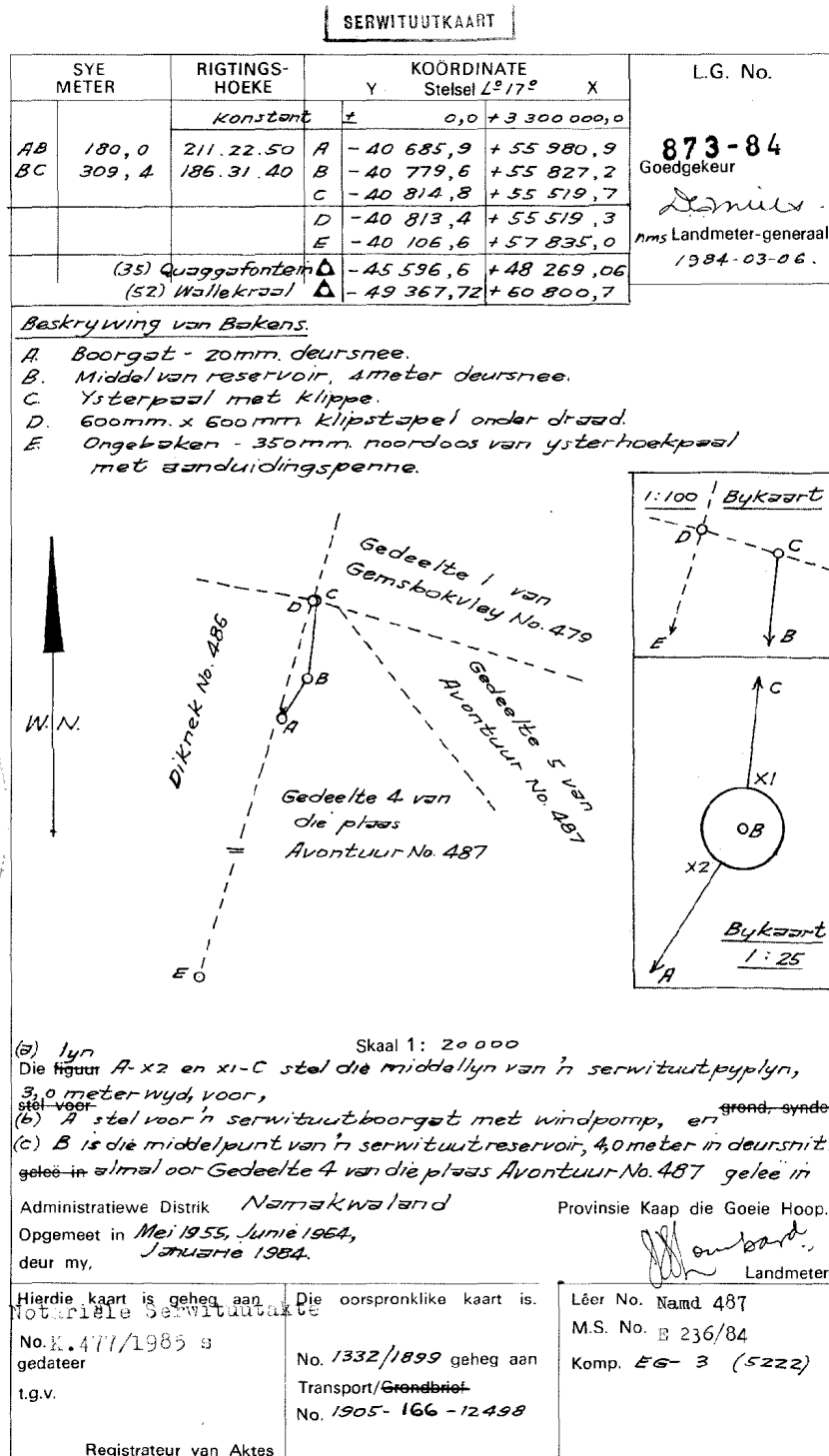


Figure 20 Another Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 4 of the farm Avontuur 487.

The map of portion E (or 5) of the farm Avontuur 487 indicates that it was measured out in 1905 and in favour of Christoffel Johannes van Dyk (sr). It also gives information that the first owner of the original farm was Josias Andries Engelbrecht who obtained it in 1844 (Surveyor- General F1331/1899). This information is confirmed by a document in the national Archives indicating that CJ van Dyk (sr) obtained the farm from Mrs. CHG van Zyl and the estate of CJ van Dyk (jr) (NAD, KAD, T974, 1223).

The map also indicates a number of hills and what may be either foothills, contours or roads. The most important feature on the map however is that there is a dot with the letters 'Ho' next to it, indicating a house (Figure 21). This means that the farm was at least inhabited by 1905 and if the remains of this house still exist it is older than 60 years and may therefore be regarded as having heritage significance.

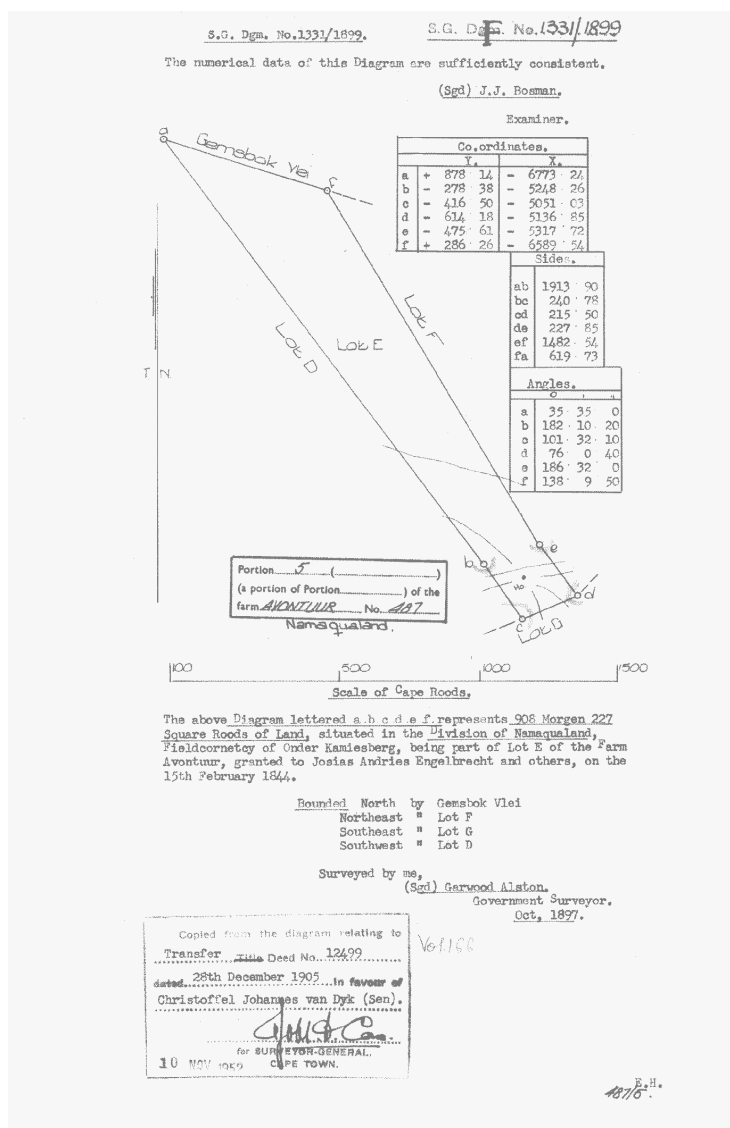


Figure 21 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 5 of the farm Avontuur 487.

The map of portion F (or 6) also indicates that Engelbrecht was the original farm owner. This portion was also established in 1905 for Nicolaas Johannes Ras (Surveyor-General F1330/1899). Apart from a hill indicated, some roads can also be seen on the diagram (Figure 22).

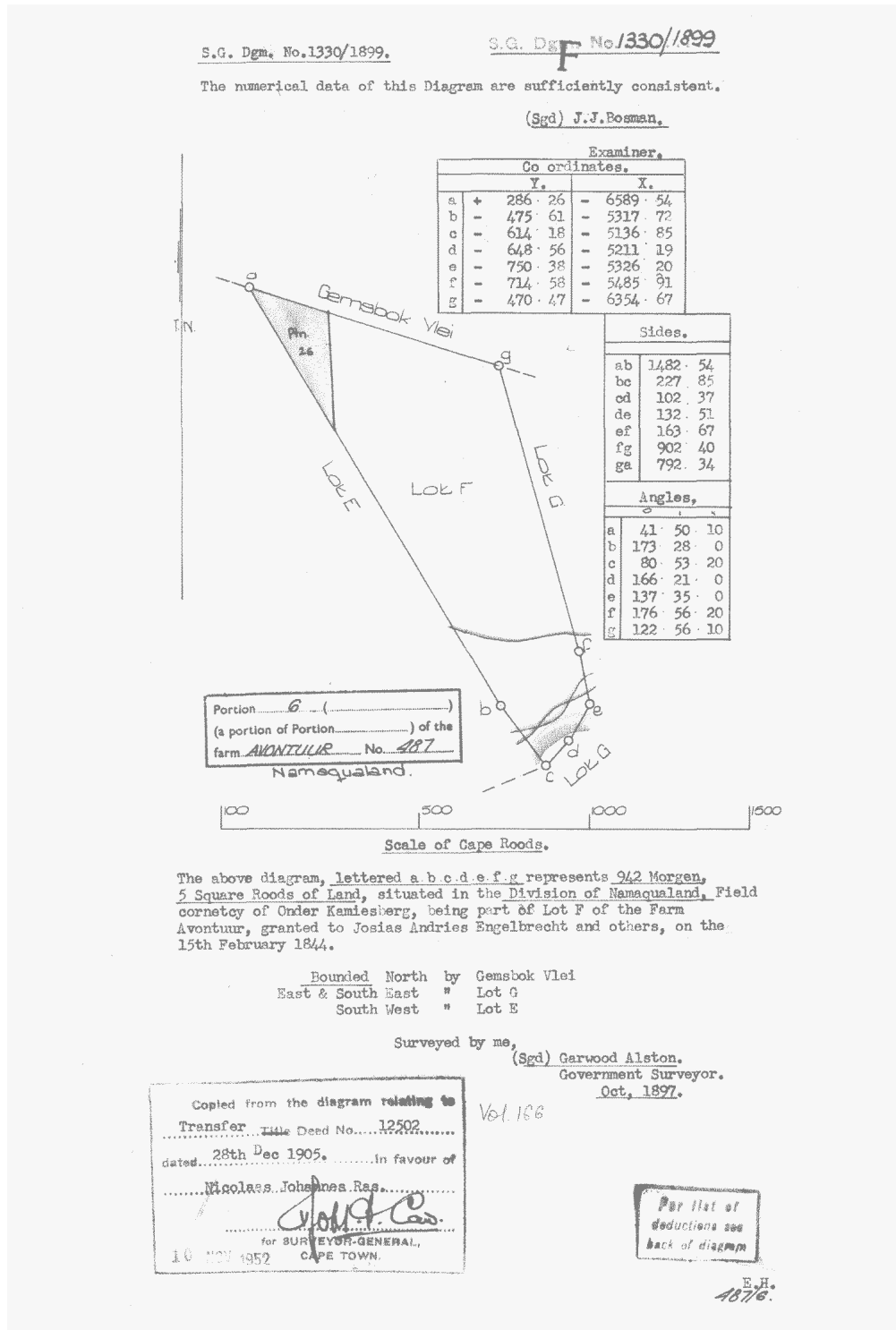


Figure 22 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 6 of the farm Avontuur 487.

The map of portion G (or 7) of Avontuur 487 was done in 1955 (Surveyor-General F7798/55). Apart from what seems to be hills, the map clearly indicates roads, one of these running from Hondeklipbaai, through Avontuur to Garies. The road between Hondeklipbaai and Avontuur was constructed between 1903 and 1904 (NAD, KAD, PWD 2/5/291, E5).

A rectangular block on the map most likely indicates a farm yard – a clear indication of settlement. A triangle on the map is marked with the name 'Wallekraal'. This may be another farm yard, but the name suggests that a livestock enclosure of some sort is present here (Figure 23).

At Wallekraal there is a small monument, commemorating the Great Trek and dated to 1920 (Figure 24). Buildings here (Figure 25) may be part of the farm buildings or may be from an old school and hostel which used to be located on the farm (Personal communication: Elmarie van der Walt).

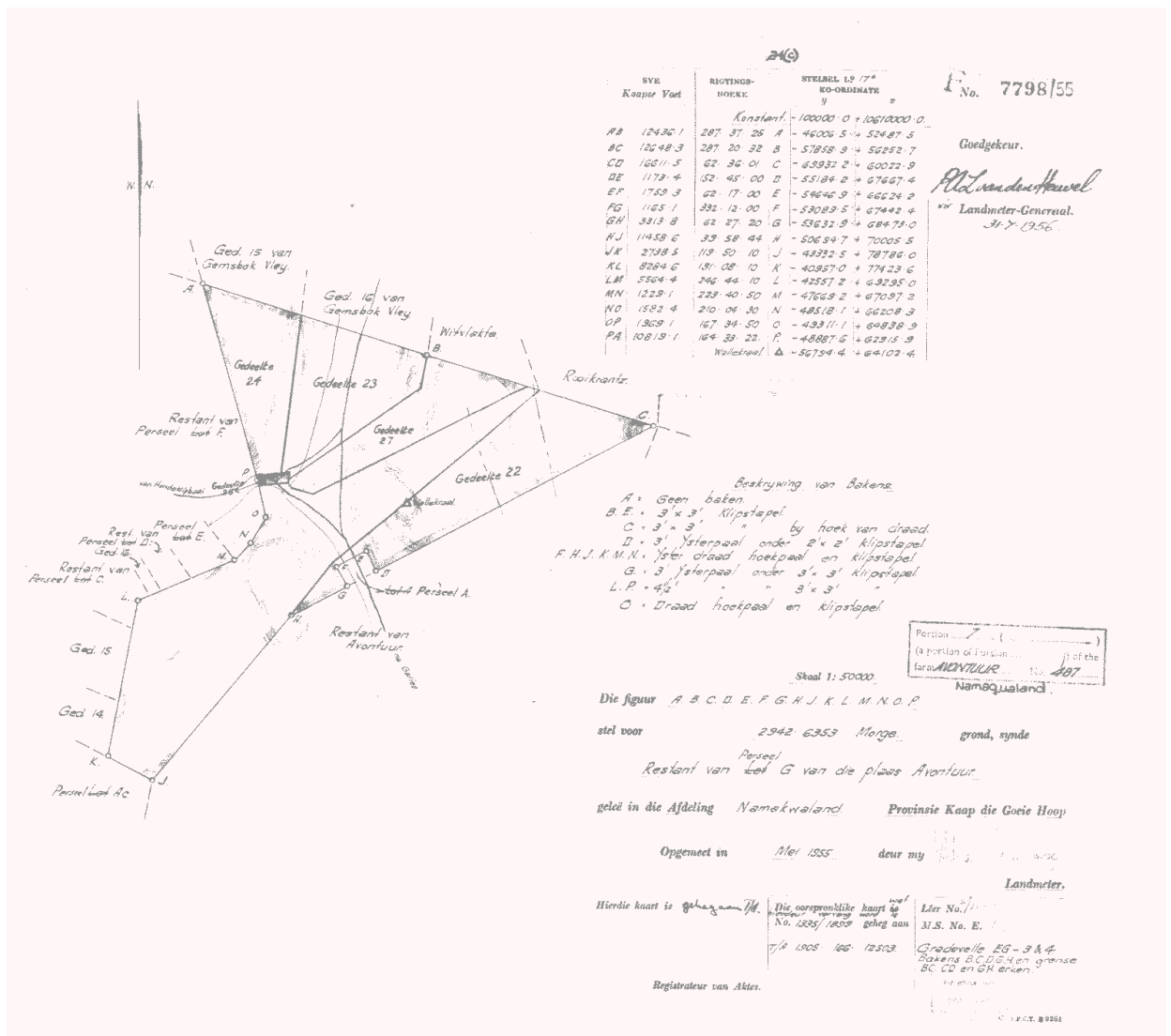


Figure 23 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 6 of the farm Avontuur 487.



Figure 24 Great Trek memorial on the farm Avontuur 487.



Figure 25 Buildings on the farm Avontuur 487. These seem to be older than 60 years.

7.4.4 Jakkalsvlakte 482

The farm Jakkalsvlakte was a fairly recent establishment. It was consolidated from portion 18 of the farm Gemsbokvley and portion 26 of the farm Avontuur 487 (Surveyor-General 7797/55). The only other useful information on the map is that some hills are indicated (Figure 26).

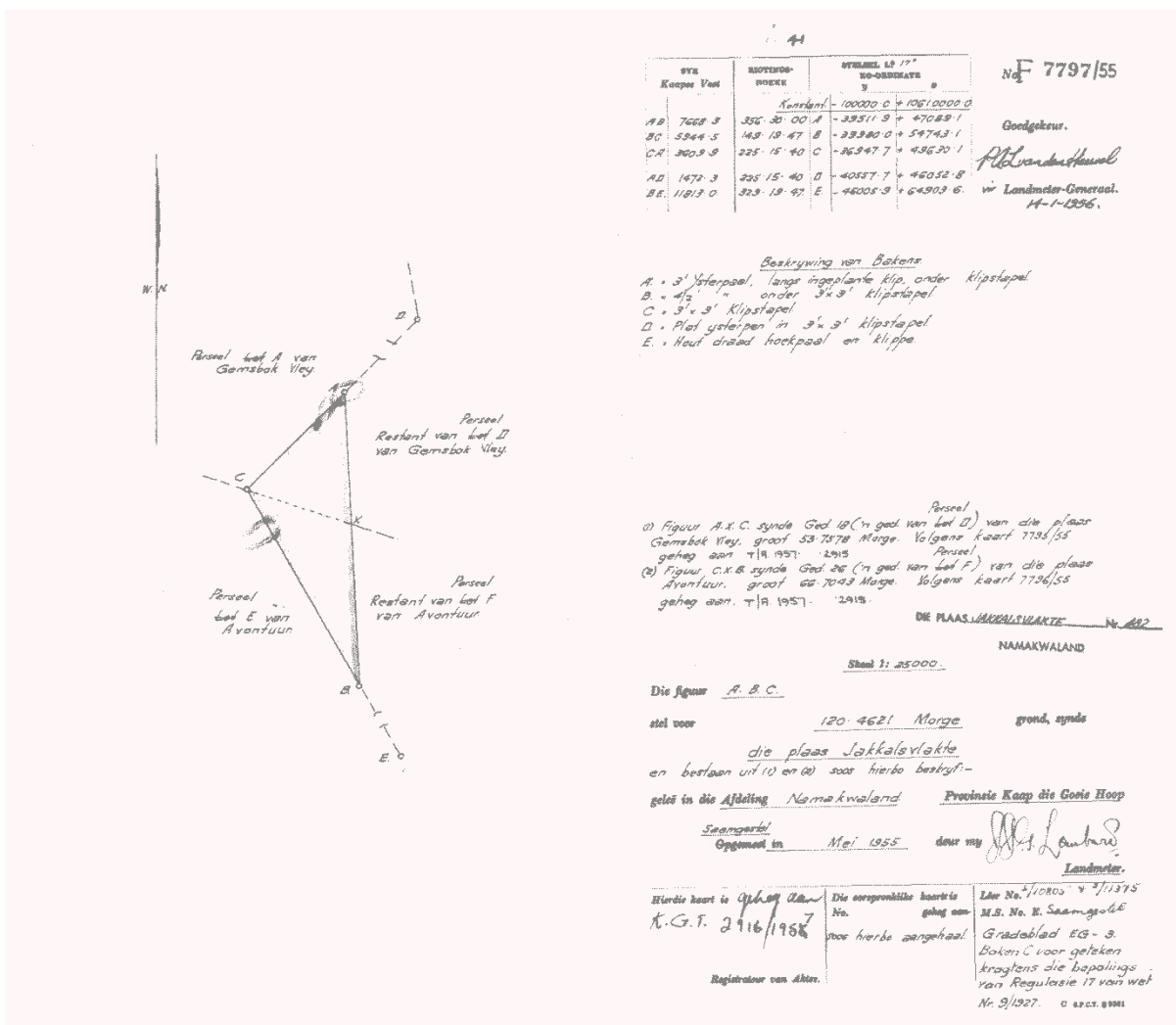


Figure 26 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Jakkalsvlakte.

8 Conclusion

It is clear from the above information that not much is known about the presence of heritage sites and structures in the area under investigation. As far as the prehistory concerns this is the result of a lack of research, not only on the affected farms, but also in the wider geographical area. As far as the recent history concerns this probably is since no event of national importance are linked to any of these farms.

This however does not mean that the farms do not have any heritage sites. In fact, as it is known that the San and the Nama roamed in the Northern Cape for many

years, the chances of finding artifacts and sites linked thereto is reasonably high. It is almost impossible to predict where open air sites may be found, but these would usually be in walking distance of a water source. Closed sites are found at geographical features such as overhangs, caves and rock shelters. The diagrams of the farms indeed indicate hills and water sources, where such sites may be expected.

At least one building was indicated on the maps studied and a few other structures also seem to be present. If these still exist, even as ruins, it is older than 60 years and may be considered of heritage significance. Of course an assessment of these would be needed in order to be able to determine its grading and exact level of significance.

Although very few buildings are indicated on any of the maps, this is not uncommon. The lack of such structures on the maps therefore does not necessarily mean that only a few buildings were constructed here. These were not always indicated on these maps. One can therefore definitely expect to find buildings and other structures dating to the at least the mid-19th century on the farms. This may also include graves. The latter is usually found close to homesteads. Farm houses would more than often also be close to a water source. Even buildings dating to the early and mid-20th century may be present and have a latent heritage significance as these are older than 60 years. Such structures should be individually assessed by a heritage expert in order to determine its real heritage value.

Since the area that is being studied has not been researched, it means that sites identified will most likely have a higher value than otherwise. It is therefore necessary to understand the process of cultural heritage management, in order to serve as a guideline for future planning. Cultural resources management consist of three phases, but these may not all be applicable in all situations.

It starts with the survey of cultural heritage resources which is called a Phase 1 investigation. During this process possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures lined out (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). This should be done in areas where specific developments are planned.

A Phase 2 investigation is a detailed investigation of a specific cultural resource. This usually entails detailed documentation and research (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 49-52). The necessity for a phase 2 investigation stems from the findings of a phase 1 investigation. A phase 2 investigation is nothing else than basic research and is aimed at obtaining information that can be preserved for future generations and to shed light on lesser-known heritage resources.

Phase 3 is called the management plan regarding a specific heritage site. This gives attention to the preservation, conservation and utilisation of such a site. It is of the utmost importance that a management plan be written for sites with a high cultural significance and which should be preserved.

The three tree steps do not necessarily follow each other. For instance, sometimes after the phase 1 study, a management plan is drawn up without doing detailed

research. This is something that can be done at a later stage and, if needed the management plan can be adapted after such a study (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54).

9 Recommendations

It can be concluded that the desktop assessment of the Avontuur prospecting rights application has been completed successfully. It is clear that although not many heritage sites could be identified, the area shows a certain degree of potential to host Stone Age and historical sites. Such sites will need to be assessed before any mining development could commence. During prospecting activities, these sites should be avoided.

10 References

Archaetnos database.

BERGH, J.S. (ed.). (1999). *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.

BOUCHER, M. (1986). Die eeu van ontdekkingsreise. CAMERON, T. & SPIES, S.B. *Nuwe geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika in woord en beeld*. (Human & Rousseau: Cape Town.

CAMERON, T. & SPIES, S.B. (1986). *Nuwe geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika in woord en beeld*. (Human & Rousseau: Cape Town.

COERTZE, P.J. & COERTZE, R.D. (1996). *Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie*. R.D. Coertze: Pretoria.

DEACON, J. (1984). Later Stone Age people and their descendants in southern Africa. KLEIN, R.G. (ed.). *Southern African prehistory and paleoenvironments*. A.A. Balkema: Rotterdam.

<http://www.jcbotha.co.za/concordia.html>

HUFFMAN, T.N. (2007). *Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KwaZulu-Natal Press: Scottsville.

INSKEEP, R.R. (1978). *The peopling of southern Africa*. David Phillip: Cape Town.

KLEIN, R.G. (ed.). (1984). *Southern African prehistory and paleoenvironments*. A.A. Balkema: Rotterdam.

KNUDSON, S.J. (1978). *Culture in retrospect*. Rand McNally College Publishing Company: Chicago.

Maps provided by client.

MITCHELL, P. (2002). *The archaeology of southern Africa*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES REPOSITORY, Cape Archives, T974, 1223.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES REPOSITORY, Cape Archives, PWD2/5/291, E5, 1903-1904.

NEWTON-KING, S. (1986). Khoisan verset teen koloniale uitbreiding, 1700-1828.

CAMERON, T. & SPIES, S.B. *Nuwe geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika in woord en beeld*. (Human & Rousseau: Cape Town.

Northerncape.org.za

- PHILLIPSON, D.W. (1985). *African archaeology*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- KORSMAN, S.A. & MEYER, A. (1999). Die Steentydperk en rotskuns. BERGH, J.S. (ed.). *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.
- REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. (1980). *Ordinance on Excavations* (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980). The Government Printer: Pretoria.
- REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. (1983). *Human Tissue Act* (Act 65 of 1983). The Government Printer: Pretoria.
- REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. (1998). *National Environmental Management Act* (No 107 of 1998). The Government Printer: Pretoria.
- REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. (1999). *National Heritage Resources Act* (No 25 of 1999). The Government Printer: Pretoria.
- SAHRA database.
- SA MILITARY HISTORY SOCIETY. (1998). Sheet no. 25.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F7790/55. Avontuur 480.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F7798/55. Avontuur 487.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1330/1899. Avontuur 487.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1331/1899. Avontuur 487.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram 873-84. Avontuur 487.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1332/1899. Avontuur 487.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F7794/55. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F2233/1935. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F7787/55. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1443/1899. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1444/1899. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F1299/1899. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F812/1933. Gemsbokvley 479.
- SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Diagram F7797/55. Jakkalsvlakte 482.
- VAN DER MERWE, P.J. (2006 2nd spes. ed.). *Die noordwaartse beweging van die boere voor die Groot Trek (1770-1842)*. SUN Press: Stellenbosch.
- VAN DER RYST, M.M. & MEYER, A. (1999). Die Ystertydperk. Bergh, J.S. (ed.). *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.
- VAN DER WALT, E. (2012.03.18). Personal communication. Senior Environmental Project Manager, The MSA Group.
- VAN VOLLENHOVEN, A.C. (1998). *Kultuurhulpbronbestuur (KHB) binne die funksionele konteks van museums in Suid-Afrika*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation, University of Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch.
- VAN ZYL, D. (1986). *Die ontdekking van rykdom*. Don Nelson: Cape Town.
- VOLMAN, T.P. (1984). Early prehistory of southern Africa. KLEIN, R.G. (ed.). *Southern African prehistory and paleoenvironments*. A.A. Balkema: Rotterdam.
- www.archaetnos.co.za

APPENDIX A

Definition of terms:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B

Definition/ statement of heritage significance:

- Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C

Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- National Grade I significance should be managed as part of the national estate
- Provincial Grade II significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- Local Grade IIIA should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- Local Grade IIIB should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
- General protection A (IV A) site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
- General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- General protection C (IV C) phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

- **APPENDIX D**

Protection of heritage resources:

- Formal protection

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

- General protection

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

Heritage Impact Assessment phases

1. Pre-assessment or scoping phase – establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline assessment – establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I impact assessment – identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – if there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II mitigation or rescue – planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III management plan – for rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.