

APPENDIX 2: BOERBOONKRAAL: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

SECTION A (76.96ha): General visibility of the southern, middle and northern sections:



Fig. 1: Visibility in the middle area of Section A was excellent as the vegetation was sparse after winter.



Fig. 2: General view of the middle area of Section A with excellent visibility.



Fig. 3: Section A: The area on the far south was denser although visibility was fair.



Fig. 4: Another view of the southern area of section A.



Fig. 5: Section A: The northern parts of this section rises slightly towards the hills in the background. The vegetation was denser and visibility was more restricted in places.



Fig. 6: Another view of the northern parts of Section A.



Fig. 7: The entire section was indicated on the topographical map as a rural settlement. Remains of stone and mud foundations can be seen, although most are indistinct.



Fig. 8: View from the eastern border towards the west (in the northern part of Section A).

Two burial sites were identified during the survey: G 1 is located in the middle section:



Fig. 9: General view of the burial site G1, in the middle part of Section A. The stones are scattered in the area. There are approximately 40 graves.



Fig. 10: One of the graves in G1 with the grave dressing and marble headstone, still visible.



Fig. 11: A stone headstone with "Prince Mkhonto", painted in yellow.



Fig. 12: A slate headstone: "Moses Mancanza Mbuyane"



Fig. 13: A concrete grave dressing with a slate headstone: "M. Hendrek Mokwena, 1959."



Fig. 14: A concrete grave dressing with a slate headstone: "M. Josaya Mokwena, 1947."

The burial site G2 is located in the northern part of Section A:



Fig. 15: This burial site in the northern part of Section A was already impacted upon by a power line. A road and power line cuts the burial site in two.



Fig. 16: One of the slate headstones: "Aporiane Jephris Maphanga 1958 – 1978."



Fig. 17: The burial site is badly neglected. Some graves have stones for headstones.



Fig. 18: A general view of the overgrown state of the burial site.



Fig. 19: Graves on the other side of the dirt road. It is estimated that there are between 40 and 60 graves, but visibility in this section is restricted.

Cultural material which was identified during the survey in Section A:



Fig. 20: Several foundations such as seen above, with cultural material such as upper grinders, iron, glass and bottles, porcelain and ceramics, were identified in the middle part of Section A, at the foot of the mountain. This settlement forms part of the historic settlement as indicated on the 1976 topographical map, but falls just outside the proposed development



Fig. 21: Upper grinder which was found in disturbed road section.



Fig. 22: Upper grinder found in middle section in an open space opposite the dam.



Fig. 23: The general condition of the stone and mud foundations were indistinct and severely deteriorated throughout the study area.



Fig. 24: Some foundations, such as above, are indistinct and almost unidentifiable, was it not for a few stones which remained in a straight line, or cultural material in the vicinity.



Fig. 25: Upper grinder found at the remains of the foundation, above.



Fig. 26: Red clay potsherds found at the indistinct foundation above, are evidence of previous habitation on the site.



Fig. 27: Foundations in the far south section (along drainage line) are indistinct and deteriorated.



Fig. 28: Some foundations are only possible to be identified by a remaining row of stones.



Fig. 29: Some clay foundations in the middle and southern sections are almost completely deteriorated.



Fig. 30: Upper grinder.



Fig. 31: Upper grinder.



Fig. 32: Fragments of porcelain, glass and iron are found on the entire site.



Fig. 33: Stone foundation in the southern part of Section A next to the drainage line.



Fig. 34: Many red clay potsherds are visible in the southern and middle sections.



Fig. 35: A grouping of recent cultural material such as rusted iron, chains, wire, glass, and plastic items are visible at the foundations.



Fig. 36: Upper grinders and clay potsherds are associated with recent settlement.



Fig. 37: One of the house foundations that is not completely deteriorated. A porcelain cup is visible to the left. Moulded concrete bricks were also found at this site.



Fig. 38: An upper grinder which was found near the foundation above.



Fig. 39: This rusted gramophone was found near the foundations, above (fig. 37).



Fig. 40: Numerous fragments of red clay potsherds and upper grinders were found in the middle section.

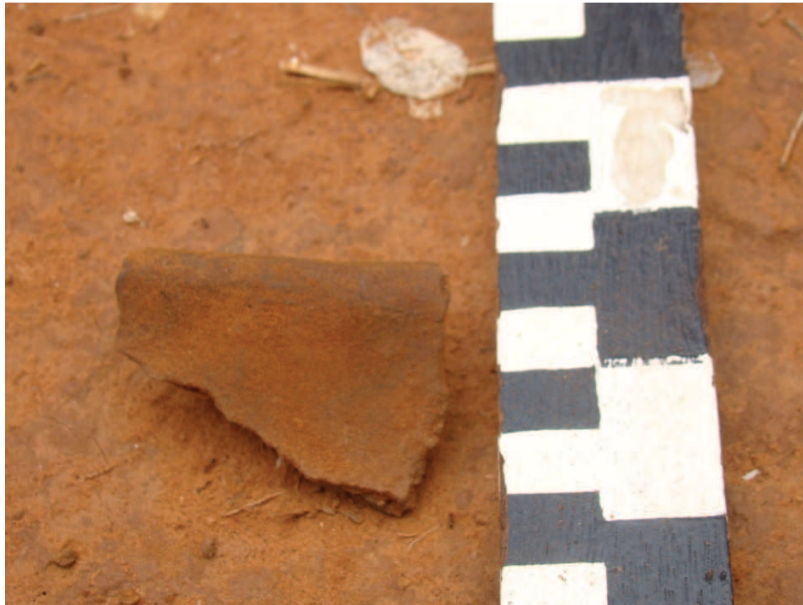


Fig. 41: One red clay potsherd (lip) represents a small bowl.

Northern section:



Fig. 42: An upper grinder was identified near the burial site (G2).



Fig. 43: A broken lower grinder was found in the disturbed dirt road area.



Fig. 44: Stone foundations are still visible in the northern section of the farm. Some are distinct while others are indistinct.



Fig. 45: A stone wall of recent date was identified near the northern border of section A.



Fig. 46: Numerous stone foundations similar to the one above, were found during the survey.



Fig. 47: Stone foundation in the northern part which is at the foot of the mountain.



Fig. 48: View of the remains of stone foundations in the northern section. Many distinct as well as indistinct foundations is found in this entire section.



Fig. 49: Lower grinder identified in the northern section.



Fig. 50: A broken upper grinder.



Fig. 51: Visibility in the northern section varied from open and clear to dense.



Fig. 52: Remains of a stone foundation.



Fig. 53: The general condition of foundations which were identified in the northern section. They were generally indistinct and only a few foundation stones were visible.