

APPENDIX 3: WITGATBOOM: PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION: NORTHERN SECTION OF PROPERTY



Fig. 1: View from the entrance gate towards the south. The R37 which forms the western boundary is visible (see arrow)



Fig. 2: The study area is on the outskirts of the town of Burgersfort. Some houses are visible (see arrow).



Fig. 3: General view of the northern section of the study area, above the Tshipapedi drainage line. Vegetation varied from dense to open.



Fig. 4: The northern section revealed a large recent settlement. Stones which were used for foundations and structures are scattered throughout this section.



Fig. 5: The northern border (west to east) is fenced and marked with a power line. This section also forms the highest part of the study area. The study area is on the right hand side of the power line.



Fig. 6: An open section in the northern part, revealed large settlement areas. The stones which were used for foundations and for the structures are widely scattered.



Fig. 7: Large settlements are visible directly next to Tshipapedi drainage line (towards the right – not visible).



Fig. 8: A general view of the Tshipapedi drainage line.



Fig. 9: Rows of stone foundations are visible in the entire northern section. The access road has damaged this recent settlement.



Fig. 10: All the recent structures are straight or square. The settlements were abandoned during the late 1960's and are not older than 60 years.



Fig. 11: A recent foundation is still visible but badly deteriorated.



Fig. 12: Many upper grinders such as this one were identified throughout the study area.

Some are also broken.



Fig. 13: A recent stone foundation which is still visible.



Fig. 14: A recent stone foundation or terrace wall.



Fig. 15: Almost all the recent foundations are deteriorated or destroyed.



Fig. 16: A recent square foundation which is still visible.



Fig. 17: Recent stone foundations or terrace walls which are hardly visible.



Fig. 18: Another recent stone foundation which is almost entirely deteriorated.



Fig. 19: Calcrete stones were used in this recent stone foundation.



Fig. 20: Many upper grinders are visible in the area.



Fig. 21: Cultural material of a recent nature (glass, bottles, rusted iron or tins) were identified throughout the section.



Fig. 22: Some foundations are still visible by a vague outline.



Fig. 23: A long straight wall which is associated with the recent settlements.



Fig. 24: Upper grinders of different sizes were used at this settlement.



Fig. 25: Broken lower grinders were identified throughout the site.



Fig. 26: The section directly above the Tshipapedi drainage line. A straight line of stones which are associated with recent settlement.



Fig. 27: A large settlement is visible to the north and above the Tshipapedi drainage line. Some wooden posts and wire are still visible in this section.



Fig. 28: A broken lower grinder.



Fig. 29: A small section of the wood, clay and stone structure is still intact.



Fig. 30: A small natural round stone which is utilized as a lower grinder.



Fig. 31: A small circular stone foundation is associated with the recent settlement.



Fig. 32: Another straight stone foundation towards the west of the study area and north of the Tshipapedi drainage line.



Fig. 33: The scattered stones of this recent foundation are visible.



Fig. 34: A small lower grinder.



Fig. 35: Upper grinder in the northern section close to the quarry.



Fig. 36: A large sand quarry was investigated for archaeological material but none was found.



Fig. 37: Two upper grinders in the northern section close to the quarry, are also evidence of recent habitation.