

Management Plan for Cultural Heritage Sites and proposed museum at Harold Johnson Management Unit

Prepared by	Celeste Rossouw (Heritage Officer, KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute)
Date surveyed	10-11 February 2022
Date completed	31 March 2022
Accompanied by	Mrs Sharon Louw (District Ecologist of protected areas in the iLembe and King Cetshwayo Municipalities, EKZNW)

Index

1. Introduction & Methodology
2. Legislation
 - The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018
 - Other legislation
 - The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Cremation Act no: 12 of 1996
3. Map of the heritage sites identified
4. Historical background to Harold Johnson Management Unit and its Buffer Zone
 - General
 - The Battle of Thukela 17 April 1838
 - The Battle of Ndongakusuka/Battle of the Princes on the 2nd of December 1856
 - Site specific: The Anglo-Zulu War of 1979
 - Survey: Ultimatum Tree
 - Surveys of graveyards
 - Fort Pearson War Graveyard
 - Fort Pearson Hospital Graveyard
5. Management Strategies for graveyards
 - Management of Graves and Preventative Care

Direct Intervention and Reconstruction of Damaged
Graves

Management pertaining to bronze plaques

Management pertaining to iron poles or signage

6. Survey of Fort Pearson

7. Management strategies for the Interpretive Centre

Best practice guidelines for buildings and structures in
protected areas

Furniture and exhibition cases to be used in museums or
interpretive centres to store artefacts

8. Statement of Significance

9. Grading Recommendation

10. Bibliography

Appendix: Grave Documentation Form

Introduction and Methodology

The Annual Performance Agreement for the Rock Art and Archaeology Section stipulates that at least one Protected Area must be surveyed each year to produce a management plan for the unit. For the financial year of 2021-2022, a management plan had to be completed for the Harold Johnson Management Unit.

A desktop study was done to uncover the historical, archaeological and palaeontological significances for the protected area.

From the 10th to the 11th of February 2022, Ms Rossouw, accompanied by Mrs Sharon Louw did a phase I survey of the Harold Johnson Management Unit to identify heritage sites, map them and compile a statement of significance for the sites to allow Ms Rossouw to prepare grading recommendations and to formulate management strategies.

Miss Rossouw used a Geko201 Garmin GPS as well as a Canon 30x Optical Zoom Power Shot SX710 HS Camera with Full HD and 20.3 Mega Pixels to document sites visited.

The goal of the management strategies would be to ensure the long-term conservation of the sites as well as the sustainable usage thereof with reference to education, low-impact tourism and research opportunities.

The trip included a visit to the nature reserve's interpretive centre and a discussion about the revitalisation thereof. Taken into consideration that the interpretive centre is located within a protected area, basic guidelines will need to be followed that would adhere to the conservation zone category which prescribes the type and extent of development as well as materials that can be used to repair old buildings or build new structures.

Legislation

Taken into consideration that the majority of sites within Harold Johnson and its Buffer Zone are military history sites linked to the battles: the Battle of Tugela on 17 April 1838 between the Zulu and British settlers who was asked by a Voortrekker deputation to assist them (the Dutch settlers) to avenge their loss at Italeni and Blaauwkrantz; Battle of Ndongakusuka (or the battle between the two princes, Prince Mbuyazi kaMpande and Prince Cetshwayo kaMpande) on the 2nd of December 1856) and finally, the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879-1880, the legislation applicable would be Sections 38 (graves of victims of conflict), 40 (archaeological, palaeontological and battlefield sites) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa &

Research Act No5 of 2018 as well as Section 47 dealing with battlefield sites that are listed as part of the Schedule and regarded as sites of provincial or grade ii significance.

The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute Act No.5 of 2018

General protection: Graves of victims of conflict

38. No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position –

- (a) the grave of a victim of conflict,
- (b) a cemetery made up of such graves; or
- (c) any part of a cemetery containing such graves,

without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

General protection: Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, meteorite or meteorite impact sites

40.(1) No person may destroy, damage, excavate, alter, write or draw upon, or otherwise disturb any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(4) No person may exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb, damage, destroy, own or collect any object or material associated with any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, meteorite or meteorite impact site without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(5) No person may bring any equipment which assists in the detection of metals and archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, or excavation equipment onto any battlefield site, archaeological site, rock art site, palaeontological site, historic fortification, or meteorite impact site, or use similar detection or excavation equipment for the recovery of meteorites, without the prior written approval of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

Special Protection: Battlefields, public monuments and memorials

47. A battlefield site, public monument or memorial listed in Schedule 2 –

- (a) is regarded as a Heritage Landmark site referred to in section 44 or a Provincial Landmark site referred to in section 45;
- (b) is regarded as a Grade II Heritage Resource referred to in section 7(1)(b) of the National Heritage Resources Act;
- (c) enjoys the protection afforded to such heritage sites; and
- (d) must be listed in the Register of Heritage Sites referred to in section 48.

Penalties

Penalties for contravention of this section includes: “A fine or imprisonment for a period of 3 years or to both such fine and imprisonment”.

Other legislation that applies with graves

- a) South African Heritage Resources Act No.25 of 1999 (this Act No.25 basically has the same sections applicable to graves).
- b) Cemeteries and Crematoria Legislation
- c) The Human Tissue Act No.65 of 1983

The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Cremation Act no: 12 of 1996 (Ord 39 of 1969) stipulates that (Under Chapter no: III, Section no: 20.1 – 20.3)

Date of Commencement 1 July 1997

- 1) No grave shall be excavated without prior written notification of the Minister
- 2) An application for an approval of exhumation shall be made with a written letter of consent of the next-of-kin of the deceased person whose remains are sought to be exhumed.
- 3) ALTHOUGH....the Minister may decide that the consent is not necessary and can be dismissed if.....

- a) in circumstances where such consent is not readily obtainable....e.g. it is a very old grave or an unmarked grave and it is difficult to identify relatives of the deceased.
- b) If in the opinion of the Minister the exhumation of any human remains is in public interest....e.g. grave yards maybe too full....over population.....in the long run.
What will be viable to do with deceased people if we are running out of burial space...cremation etc.
- c) If the Minister is of the opinion that the consent from the next-of-kin is unreasonably withheld.

Section 4) The application concerning exhumation and reburial must be accompanied by the following data –

- a) The place and cause of death
- b) The reason for the proposed exhumation
- c) *Details of efforts made to obtain the written consent of the next-of-kin.*
- d) Methods of removing the human remains and precautions to be taken to prevent any danger to health or offence which may be caused.
- e) The proposed place of re-interment.

It is important to keep in mind that this Act does provide for the use and re-use of graves under CHAPTER IV

USE AND RE-USE OF GRAVES:

Section 22) Burial of the human remains of more than one deceased person in the same grave – The approval contemplated in section 20(1) shall not be required where a grave is to be opened for the purpose of interring further human remains...(thus the Ministers approval is not necessary here), provided that –

- a) the grave shall be excavated to a depth not lower than that which will ensure that the human remains previously buried in that grave are not disturbed and
- b) the person or body who has the right to inter human remains in such a grave has consented to such interring of further human remains.

23) RE-USE OF GRAVES:

The Ministers approval is not required, and a grave may be excavated to a depth greater than contemplated in 22a) for the purpose of interring the human remains of another person, provided that –

- a) The next-of-kin of the person whose remains were the most recent interment in that grave indicates in writing that he or she does not object to such excavation and re-use or
- b) Where no next-of-kin can be traced and where the date contemplated in b. (the earliest date on which in the opinion of the district surgeon or health surgeon) judges that the grave can be opened without any potential threat to public health or ***ten years***, whichever is later, has elapsed since the most recent interment in that grave.....and ***the operator has advertised, in the manner prescribed by regulation, its intention to re-open and re-use such grave, and no objection to such re-opening and re-use has been received from the next-of-kin;***
- c) Prior to any grave being excavated, all reasonable steps must be taken to ascertain whether any human remains; other than skeletal remains are present in such a grave
- d) If other human remains are found, grave must be filled immediately.
- e) Any skeletal bones found in a grave which has been re-opened for the purpose of re-use shall be re-interred in the same grave

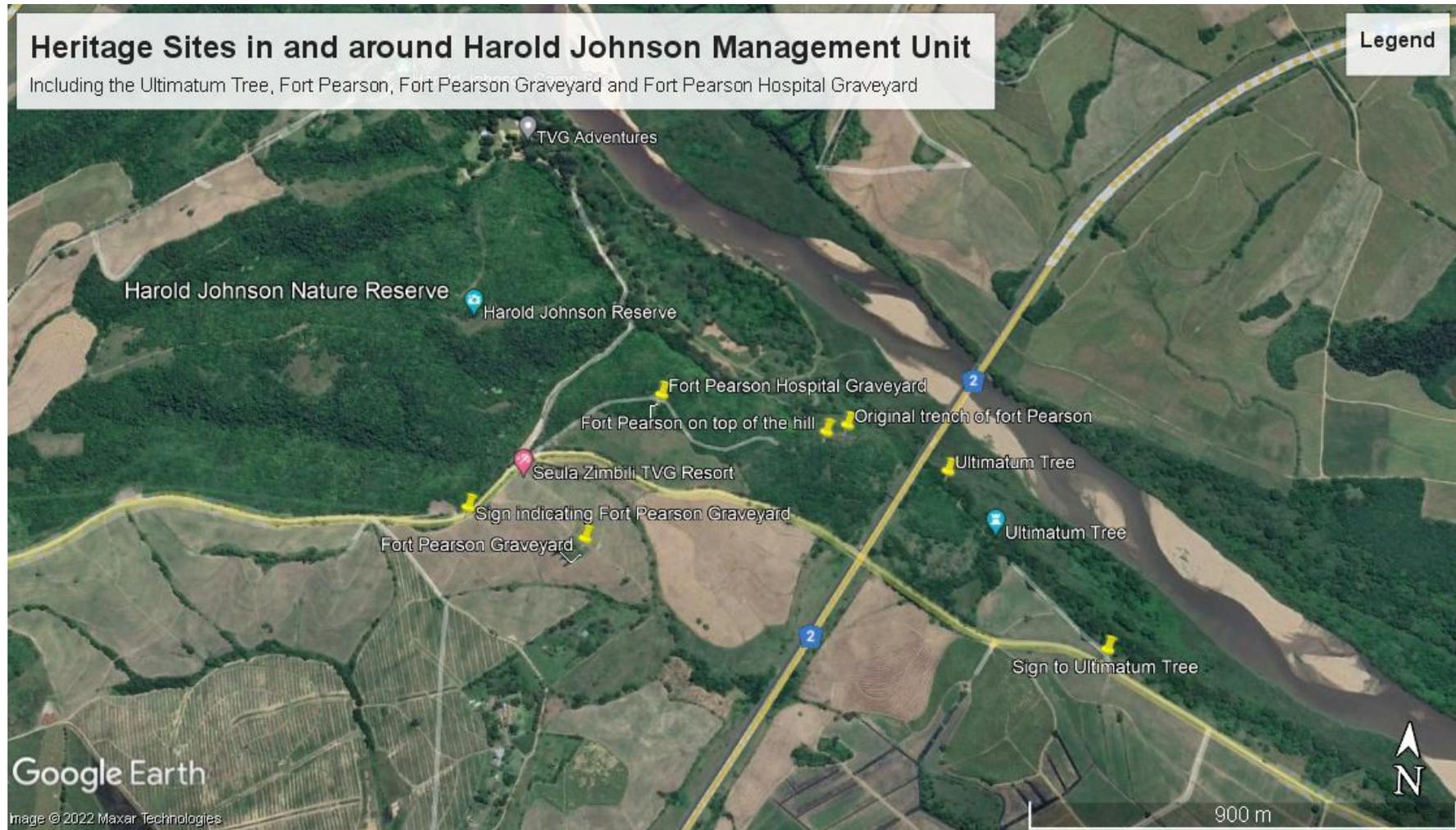


Figure No.1: Map of heritage sites in and around Harold Johnson Nature Reserve (Google Earth Pro, Image ©2022 Maxar Technologies, storage: KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Historical background of the Harold Johnson Management Unit and its Buffer Zone

a) The Battle of Tugela on the 17th of April 1838

A Voortrekker deputation to Port Natal to ask the English settlement for assistance against the Zulu was met with success. In 1838 John Cane and Robert Biggar with fourteen English settlers; thirty Khoisan and more than 3 000 native levies went as a retaliatory expeditionary force in support of the Voortrekker Commando of Uys and Potgieter, who lost many lives during the Zulu attack at Blaauwkrantz and Van Rensburgkoppie as well as livestock that were stolen, and especially after the Battle at Ithaleni where Piet and Dirkie Uys also lost their lives (Smail, J.L. 1969: 70).

After crossing the uThugela River the British force came across the Zulu military “*umuzi*” known as Ndongakusuka where they destroyed and burnt huts, but the lack of full resistance soon indicated that this had been a trap and as dawn slowly appeared some 10 000 Zulu warriors appeared on the scene and fierce fighting ensued. The line of retreat across the Tugela River was cut off and the British force was surrounded by Zulu warriors (Smail, J.L. 1969: 70).

Only a few men survived: George Duffy, Joseph Brown, Robert Joyce, Dick King, three Khoisan and a mere handful of native levies. The following British settlers lost their lives: Alexander Biggar, George Biggar and Robert Biggar as well as John Cane, Thomas Calder, Robert Russell, John Kemble, Richard Lovedale, Charles Blanckenbeg, Richard and William Wood, Richard Duffy, W. Bottomley, J. Clark and Henry Batt (Smail, J.L. 1969: 70).

b) The Battle of Ndongakusuka/Battle of the two princes on the 2nd of December 1856

Ndongakusuka was the name of an “*ikhanda*” which was built by King Dingane after he had overthrown his half-brother, Shaka. This “*ikhanda*” was located on the high ground overlooking the uThukela River, close to the John Ross Bridge (Gillings, K 2010: 8).

A succession struggle developed between two factions: the Usuthu under Prince Cetshwayo kaMpande and the IziGqoza led by Prince Mbuyazi ka Mpande, supported by five of his brothers. By 1856 King Mpande arranged for Mbuyazi to be granted land near the lower

uThukela River. Mbuyazi and some 20 000 followers moved southward, and Prince Cetshwayo chose this opportunity to deal with the only threat to him succeeding his father, King Mpande kaSenzangakhona. Prince Cetshwayo also took about 20 000 warriors and followed Prince Mbuyazi and caught up with him near the Ndongakusuka “*ikhanda*” (Gillings, K. 2010: 8).

Mbuyazi left women, children and non-combatants at “Assegai or Spear Nek” (valley between the ridge and the uThukela River) and positioned 7 000 warriors on the summit to await the arrival of the Usuthu (Gillings, K. 2010: 8).

John Dunn, a trader, who sided with Mbuyazi with forty rifle men, tried to advise Mbuyazi about the Usuthu, but he ignored John Dunn’s recommendations (Gillings, K, 2010: 8).

The Border Agent, Capt. Walmsley (“*Mantshonga*”) and a local trader named Rathbone (“*Ngqelebana*”) attempted to defuse the situation, but they were unsuccessful (Gillings, K. 2010: 8).

As Prince Mbuyazi was exhorting his warriors to perform, a gust of wind whipped his crane feather from his head and it dropped to the ground in front of his horrified men, which was an ill omen for future events. The Usuthu easily overran the iziGqoza and also killed the terrified non-combatants, who attempted to flee across the uThukela River. The river turned red because of all the blood and even today it is still revered to as River of the Bones or “*amathambo*” (Gillings, K 2010: 8).

After the Battle of Ndongakusuka, Cetshwayo acquired the praise name of “uHlamvana Bul’ umlilo uBaswe uMantshonga beno Ngqelebana” (The little branch of leaves that extinguished the fire kindled by Walmsley and Rathbone) (Gillings, K 2010: 8).

Historical Significances of Heritage Sites within Harold Johnson Management Unit

a) The Ultimatum Tree

As background it can be said that the British believed that black power could only be dealt with, by trying to unite South Africa’s various provinces into a Federation. Only such a union would be strong enough, they felt, to take firm and consistent action against black groups whose restlessness seemed, to the British High Commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, to be increasing. He thought that the Ninth Frontier War between the settlers and Xhosa; the

Disarmament War in Basutoland; the Rebellion of the Hlubi Chief, Langalibalele in Natal; and clashes in the Transvaal between the Boers and the Sekukoeni, was the result of the mighty Zulu group, who, he thought would want to attack the British soon. He began to look for excuses to crush the Zulu's power and to pick a quarrel with King Cetshwayo to subdue the Zulu; he even thought that this might win over the Voortrekkers or Dutch settlers to cooperate with his Federation idea (Danziger, C. 1978: 4).

Four incidents led to the Ultimatum: the first two incidences related to the flight of two wives of Sihayo KaXonga and their subsequent capture and execution by his brother and sons and were described as follow. A wife of chief Sihayo left home and escaped into Natal. She was followed on 28 July 1878 by a party of Zulus under Mehlokuzulu, the chief son of Sihayo, and his brother, she was captured and taken back to Zululand and put to death (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War.)

A week later, the same young men with two other brothers and an uncle, captured in like manner another refugee wife of Siyaho, in the company of the young man who she had fled with, the woman was also taken back and put to death (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War.) Even Buller demanded that Cetshwayo handed over the murderers, even though he remained to be more tactful towards the Zulu than Frere, and Buller believed the Zulu needed only careful handling to keep them well disposed towards the whites. The missionaries now started to leave Zululand. Cethswayo said that the women were guilty under Zulu law and had been killed in Zululand not in Natal (Danziger, C. 1978: 4).

The third incident applied to a Mr Smith, who was a surveyor in the Colonial Engineer Department, who was on duty inspecting the road down to the Tugela River. He was accompanied by a Mr Dighton, trader. They went down to the ford across the Tugela but did not cross into Zululand although the river was very low. Here they were surrounded by a company of about 15-20 Zulu men, who took them prisoner, treated them badly and stole their horses. They were released on the recommendation of a headman (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War.)

The two infractions of Sihayo's sons and the roughing up of Smith and Deighton were part of the justification of the Ultimatum (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War.)

The fourth and last incident is related to the actions of Mbelini KaMswati, who was the son of a Swazi king who unsuccessfully disputed his brother's succession. This resulted in him

being exiled from the kingdom. He took refuge with Cetshwayo and was granted land in the region of Intombe in western Zululand, where he took refuge on Tafelberg, a flat-topped mountain that overlooked the river. He made raids on Boers and Zulu alike. The British believed that even if Cetshwayo did not give him these orders, he carried the raids out with the knowledge that what he did was agreeable to Cetshwayo (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War).

Frere now stated that Cetshwayo did not keep his “coronation oath” for the Zulu to never invade Natal. As background it must be mentioned that, after Cetshwayo’s father, King Mpande passed away in 1873, Cetshwayo decided to secure his position since there were so many threats, and he thought the best solution would be to choose one of his white neighbours as his protector. He then asked Theophilus Shepstone, the Diplomatic Agent to the Natives of Natal to “crown him in the name of the white Queen”. Shepstone was only too willing to crown Cetshwayo: he placed a toy crown on his head and announced that King Cetshwayo was king if he agreed that from the day of his coronation, no senseless blood would be spilt, there would be no execution without a trial or for minor offences. Frere now stated that Cetshwayo did not keep his oath since the Zulu has invaded Natal (Danziger, C. 1978: 6).

Frere saw these four incidences as an opportunity to deal with Zulu power; he prepared conditions regarding the handling of the culprits. However, he also ordered the Zulu king to pay a fine in cattle, to disband the army system and permit all men to marry without the need to “wash their spears in blood” or in battle. Representatives of the British authority would meet with representatives of the Zulu King (Danziger, C. 1978: 4).

Situated about five miles downstream from the John Ross Bridge, stands a large “*Umikiwane*” or Fig Tree, known as the Ultimatum Tree. Here on the 11th of December 1878 the British Government representatives, The J.W. Shepstone (Secretary of Native Affairs, Natal), Charles Brownlee (Commissioner of Native Affairs Cape Colony), Henry Francis Fynn (Magistrate of Umsinga) and Colonel Forestier Walker of the Scots Guards met Cetshwayo’s representatives. Uvumandanda was the main principal chief along with two other principal chiefs and eleven subordinate chiefs, together with John Dunn, and forty to fifty of his followers. The award concerning the disputed territories was read by J.W. Shepstone and translated into isiZulu. The findings gave general satisfaction but half an hour later the second document was read out that was the Ultimatum in which certain conditions were laid

down. Via the Ultimatum, the British demanded that within 30 days the age regiment system of the Zulu must be abolished as well as the king's authority regarding killings in Zululand; that the king relinquished his control over young men and allow regiments to marry without his consent; missionaries who fled Zululand must be allowed to return; Sihayo's sons and the Swazi prince, Mbelini be surrendered to the British and lastly, that the king must pay fines for Zulu raids in the Colony of Natal and the Republic of the Transvaal (Smail, J.L. 1969: 81).

The representatives were not so much concerned regarding the disputed territories, but they were shocked by the requests of the Ultimatum. The Zulu parties then left with John Dunn to his Mangete homestead, where the document was left. A clash was inevitable, John Dunn had tried his best to dissuade King Cetshwayo from going to war, but he failed (Smail, J.L. 1969: 81).

On the 12th of December the Zulu representatives carried the findings and terms to King Cetshwayo. John Dunn succeeded in persuading King Cetshwayo from going to war and to invade Natal and only to focus on defending Zululand (Smail, J.L. 1969: 81).

Slowly as the 30 days grace ended it became clear that the Zulu would fight in defence for their country. Lord Chelmsford had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces and it soon became quite clear that he was determined to go to war, thus followed the Zulu War of 1879 (Smail, J.L. 1969: 81).



Figure No.2: shows the delegation of the Zulu representatives meeting with the British under the Ultimatum Tree (Taken from the Interpretive Panel in the Harold Johnson Nature Reserve at Fort Pearson, designed by James van Vuuren).



Figure No.3: Mehlokazulu whose raid into Natal gave the British authority the excuse they desired to issue the Ultimatum and to limit the power of Cetshwayo (Taken from the Interpretive Panel in the Harold Johnson Nature Reserve at Fort Pearson, designed by James van Vuuren).

The Ultimatum Tree was possible more than thirty years old when the ultimatum was handed over and 100 years later it was still intact. However, the Domcina Floods of 1984 caused severe damage to the tree and later its death. A cutting was made and propagated. Further damage was caused during the floods of 1987 and another propagated cutting was made and planted next to the old tree stump in the 1990s. In 2004 the original tree stump was destroyed by a fire (Van Vuuren, James, 2014).



Figures Nos.4-5: A propagated tree from a cutting was planted next to the original stump, however, this stump was destroyed during the 1987-floods (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

GPS coordinates: S29°12'51.8" E31°26'07.7"

Elevation: 18ft

Accuracy: 12ft

Access Management

Access management should be controlled via a central booking system and numbers of guests must be recorded in a visitor' book, where feedback can be given regarding the information related by the guide and the condition of the site or management of the site. This will assist EKZNW and the Institute, to respond timeously if either, information related is incorrect or

whether the site looks dilapidated. When tour busses visit the site, the leader should record the numbers of his group, the type of group (every-day guest, educational, adventurers, etc) and where they heard of the site, this can assist in marketing.



Figure No.6: Fences and park infrastructure must be maintained, and repainted annually, locks to be checked (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.7: Trials and pathways are overgrown, clearing is needed (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.8: Signage must be repainted in white or green when it becomes illegible “This rock marks the site of the Ultimatum Tree” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Faded and blurred signage should be removed as this creates the impression that the protected area is not cared for and visitors will not respect a site, resulting in further disregard of the codes of conduct when visiting heritage sites, such as vandalism, littering, etc. Better Park furniture will enhance the visitors’ experience and will also encourage more visitations.



Figure No.9: Faded signage should be removed (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

b) Fort Pearson

This monument marks the site of Fort Pearson. The site chosen had a wonderful view in all directions and was also within site of the sea. The distant panoramic view of Zululand was outstanding and of a great assistance to its defence. This fort was built under orders from Colonel Pearson and was to serve as base for the Coastal Column. The fort overlooked the original wagon drift which was used by the first English settlers of Natal and was now to be used by the British forces in the Anglo-Zulu War (Smail. J.L 1969: 83).

At the foot of Fort Pearson is the Ultimatum Tree. On the opposite bank near Fort Tenedos access road there was a ship's anchor embedded to which was attached a steel wire rope across to the Ultimatum Tree, this was used for operating the Pont across the river. This anchor which weighed about two tons was placed there by the men of the H.M.S. Tenedos. This anchor was later removed and is now in the Museum at Eshowe. The earthworks at Fort Pearson is still well preserved (Smail. J.L 1969: 83).



Figure No.10: Map of Fort Pearson War Graveyard and the Fort Pearson Hospital Graveyard (Google Earth Pro, Image@2022 Maxar Technologies, storage: the Institute).

i) Fort Pearson War Graveyard

GPS coordinates, four corners of fence: Point 1: 29°12'58.04" S, 31°25'37.50" E

Point 2: 29°12'58.70" S 31°25'36.6" E

Point 3: 29°12'59.52" S 31°25'37.56" E

Point 4: 29°12'58.86" S 31°25'28.80" E

Sing to graveyard: 29°12'56.90" S E31°25'28.80" E

Access Management

Signage is in good order. All park furniture and signage to be inspected and fixed or refurbished on annual basis.



Figure No.11: Sign indicating road to the Fort Pearson War Cemetery (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.12: Entrance to the Fort Pearson War Graveyard (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.13: tablet erected by the Windsor Shell Hole in memory of those who died at Fort Pearson (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

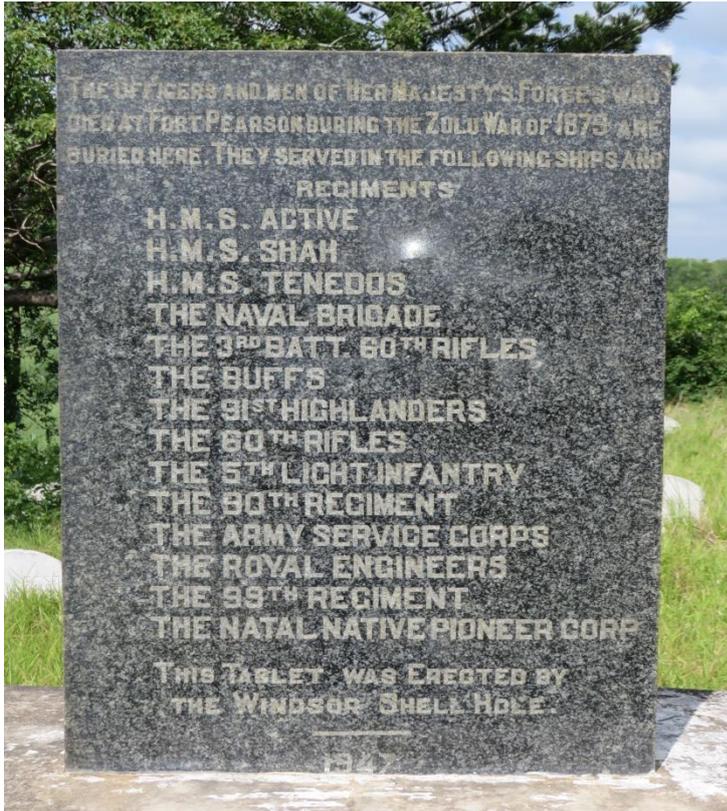


Figure No.14: List of names of British soldiers on a Norite granite plaque (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figures No.15: There are also about thirteen graves that honours “Brave British soldiers” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

A concrete table and chairs are present at the entrance as a picnic site.



Figure No.16: Grave with metal, silver painted headstone on a concrete pedestal (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Text

In Memory of

Lieut. H.L. Farmer

60th

Rifles

Died 20 September

1879

Aged

26 Years



Figure No.17: Grave headstone painted silver on a concrete pedestal (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Text

In

Memory

Of

Lieut A.B. Mynors

60th

Rifles

Died

25th April

1879



Figure No.18: Cracked headstone (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute)

ii) Fort Pearson Hospital Graveyard

Corners of graveyard

Point 1: 29°12'48.00" S E31°25'43.70" E

Point 2: 29°12'48.08" S E31°25'43.10" E

Point 3: 29°12'49.10" S E31°25'43.17" E

Point 4: 29°12'48.94" S E31°25'43.74" E



Figure No.19: Signage indicating position of the hospital graveyard of Fort Pearson (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.20: Fort Pearson information plaque (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.21: Grave One – the headstone is missing, however, text on the side in led lettering reads “J.H. Wade & Son, Durban” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Material: left over piece of a granite headstone on a concrete base or pedestal.



Figure No.22: Grave Two – Marble Headstone with led lettering on a concrete base (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

The text reads “In Loving Memory of, Charles Renault Rathbone, “Sonny”, Born 18th Dec. 1897, Died 8th Jan. 1898.

Material: a marble headstone on a concrete pedestal, the lettering is led.

Condition: medium – the headstone is still in place but both the headstone and pedestal are covered with black lichen.



Figure No.23: Grave Three – In Loving Memory of, John Agton, of Southport England, who died at Lower Tugela (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Material: headstone of marble with led lettering.

Condition: Bad – the headstone is broken and covered with black lichen.



Figure No.24: Grave Four – the text reads “Sacred to the memory of, Arthur T. Reynolds, who died at Fort Pearson, June 3rd 1895, Aged 39 years/My trust is in the sure mercies of God” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Material: The decorated headstone as well as three tiered bases is of granite and in a good condition. The ledger is of random rubble and the grave is fenced with cast iron.

Condition: the grave is in a good condition; however weeding is needed, Round-up should be used on a quarterly basis to prevent weeds and grasses on graves. If large shrubs grow on graves it can lead to subsidence.



Figure No.25: Grave Five reads “In Loving Memory of, Charles Lucas Lyle, who died at Havelock, 25th Feb. 1926 (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Material: the headstone is of marble with led lettering and the base or pedestal is of concrete, the curbing is also of concrete. The ledger is filled with shale and random rubble.

Condition: The grave is in a medium condition, but it is covered with black lichen and shows chemical deterioration.



Figure No.26: Grave Number Four and Five from left to right (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.27: Grave Number Six does not have a headstone but the three-tiered pedestals are still present with text (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.28: Three-tiered marble base/pedestal with led lettering and a ledger of concrete filled with slate and random rubble (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Text at the front: “In Loving Memory of/Warren Richard Calvin, Wynne. Captain R.E. C.R.B. at Ekowe (verbatim text)/Died at Fort Pearson Tugela on his birthday April 9th 1879 of fever contracted during the defence of Ekowe Aged 36.

Text on the left: “Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him/Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto this lives end.

Text at the back: “Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Text on the left: “Believe in the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting. He is not dead but sleepeth.

Condition: Bad – the cross was broken off and stolen; black lichen is present and the grave needs weeding.

Management of graves and preventative care

Start with the least invasive technique: wash with distilled water and a soft bristled brush; should this not remove dust accretion and lichen add Sunlight Liquid (one of the softest, non-detergent soaps).

In case of black lichen on granite, which is difficult to remove (and when the headstone is made of granite), add a drop or two of ammoniac, only enough to turn the water milky and the solution should only be applied with a soft brush.

Keep in mind, when dealing with Marble, Sandstone and/led lettering, no ammonia must be used.

Granite is not affected by any chemical except HCL.

A high-pressured cleaner can only be used with granite and definitely not when the grave is severely fragile or damaged to remove especially lichen. A high-pressured cleaner may not be used when Sandstone or Marble is applicable or when the headstone is broken or very fragile. A water tank and generator will be needed when doing high pressured cleaning of a stable and thick granite headstone or ledger (Watt, Steve. Personal Interview: 2010).

Led-lettering: In cases where led-lettering were stolen, but the wording is still visible, no led re-placements will take place.

Use ordinary vinyl paint to highlight the text.

Repainting of engraved text can only proceed when words are not legible.

Where led lettering is present on a marble gravestone, pedestal or the ledger, only use distilled water and Sunlight Liquid with a soft brush.

A buffer of 25m radius must be kept around an informal or battlefield graveyard. The starting point of this radius is not the fence of the graveyard but the middle of the graveyard.

General management strategies/preventative care pertaining to battlefield sites and graveyards

- 1) A fire break must be burnt at least 20m from a graveyard to prevent a natural or arson fire to impact on the site in May (before fire season starts) and November (in case of an arson fire) each year.

- 2) Infrastructure, like fences, turn styles, benches, etc. must be monitored on a monthly basis and repaired and repainted on an annual basis.
- 3) Carry out mowing and brush-cutting of lawns inside cemeteries, twice a month in the summer and once a month in the winter.
- 4) Any cairns must be whitewashed annually in the winter months.
- 5) Weeding of flower beds and vegetation on a bi-monthly basis.
- 6) Application of herbicide where applicable, to be done on a quarterly basis. Use Roundup with protective clothing.
- 7) Clear area of litter if present, on a monthly basis.
- 8) Fences: do not use chicken mesh or diamond mesh fencing as this will probably be stolen: the better option is palisade fencing; however, this can be costly.
- 9) Pathways must be monitored and always maintained; paths must be trimmed every month. Self-guided trail markers must be legible and replaced if damaged.
- 10) Roads: efforts must be made to prevent water damage to the roads within the reserve. The road should only be graded when necessary.
- 11) Exposure of human remains - inform the EKZNW District Officer and the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute, Heritage Officer, as well as the police. Do not inform the press.
- 12) Erosion: Trials can be packed with small stones and repacked during the winter months; sandy areas should be planted with "*cynodon dactylon*" grass plugs during the early part of summer. Trials with diagonally laid logs in areas prone to erosion can be undercut and this must be monitored and rehabilitated on an annual basis.

Direct intervention and reconstruction of damaged graves (a permit will be needed for this from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute, apply via the SAHRIS system)

A grave consists of three items: a headstone, a ledger and curbing – sometimes also a pedestal whereupon the headstone is positioned.

Morewood-Method: The headstone needs to be cleaned as per prescribed manner (refer to preventative care). The different pieces must be laid out flat and glued together with a mixture of blue stone chips or marble chips and a poly-sulphate rubber epoxy. The addition of chips is necessary since the expansion and shrinking during hot and cold weather conditions, will lead to abrasion between the different solid pieces, if only epoxy was applied. Pieces to be secured together and carefully laid out in a horizontal position until dry.

Although it would be advisable to place the headstone on the area where it was dug up (to prevent grave robbery in the future), it would be best not to place the head stone horizontal to the ground to act as a ledger, since rain containing carbonic acid would soon cause irreversible chemical deterioration, especially if the headstone was of marble and contained led lettering. The best solution, when returning a fixed headstone to a grave is to fix the headstone on a 45-degree slant resting on a triangular concrete resting pedestal. A galvanised steel or iron frame can also be used but it is not recommended since it might be stolen. The slanted position of the grave headstone will ensure that rainwater flow down quickly: a flat headstone on a ledger would weather ten times faster than one placed in a position of 45° to the earth's surface (Morewood, Chris, Pers. Interview: 2010).

Watt-method: Always clean before starting the reconstruction. Use Epoxy, "Prostruct 617" and mix this in a ration 1:1 with water. This is toxic and accordingly safety clothing must be used: dress code includes gloves, goggles and a plastic overall. In cases where the stone is too brittle, the different sections can be mended together (Watt, Steve, Pers. Interview: 2010).

If grave robbery is evident, the least invasive material must be used, which blends with the original material. Fill the area that was dug up with soil and construct a new concrete ledger on top of the grave. It is not recommendable to use a new Norite granite ledger or gravestone where an original sandstone or marble grave was damaged since this does not adhere to minimum alteration. The gravestone, ledger and curbing must still be the authentic material or as close as the authentic material can be. New material disregards the authenticity of the grave site. Concrete blends better with old graves and graveyards than Norite granite, although the latter is fashionable as current grave material. Norite ledgers are also much more costly than concrete.

Management pertaining to bronze plaques

Any bronze plaques should be dusted and washed to remove the Verdigris (blue-green encrustation formed on bronze or copper because of atmospheric oxidation leading to the formation of copper carbonate, it is also known as bronze disease):

- Remove the verdigree with toothpaste and a soft brush,
- or a thick paste of baking soda and lemon juice, again with a toothbrush. Rub gently on a soft cloth or with toothbrush in circular motion until the bronze is clean.

- A cut lemon dipped into salt can also be used; again, one must rub gently in a circular manner. Clean with lukewarm water and wait until it is totally dry.
- Apply Cobra- or bee wax to seal the plaque or apply a clear varnish (micro crystalline wax). However, one must be sure that no moisture or verdigree is left, before doing applying the Cobra wax or clear varnish otherwise the chemical process will continue.

Management of Iron poles and Iron signage

- Iron poles and -signage, should be dusted and treated with micro-crystalline wax. However, because this is very expensive, Cobra wax may also be used.

Fort Pearson Fort Site

GPS

S29 12 49.20 E31 25 59.10

Park furniture and markers



Figure No.29: Interpretive panels at the start of the trail to Fort Pearson (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

The glass should be washed or cleaned at least once a month to make text more legible.



Figure No.30: Fort Pearson Site marker (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

All markers, site interpretation plaques and other Park furniture must be monitored on a monthly basis and repaired at least on an annual basis. It is recommended to paint the text white or green so that it is easier to read.



Figure No.31: Interpretive 3D-map of heritage sites to be viewed from this hill (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

The condition is very bad, and it must be replaced as soon as possible.



Figure No.32: Information labels from left to write: “unknown”; “Battle of Tugela” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.33: Labels from left to right “Tugela Mouth” and “Ultimatum Tree 250m” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.34: Information labels form left to right, top to bottom: “Unknown” (must be replaced); “Catherine Dunn’s Grave” and “Fort Tenedos” (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

Historical and Archaeological feature



Figure No.35: Sketch of Fort Pearson (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.36: The defensive earthwork surrounding Fort Pearson is still intact and well managed (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.37: Another example of earthworks at Fort Pearson (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).



Figure No.38: Concrete walkway to Fort Pearson should be cleaned with a broom on a monthly basis and vegetation at the edges must be trimmed (Rossouw, C. 2 February 2022, storage: the Institute).

The research value of the site is high since no archaeological excavation was completed up to present of the site.

Interpretive Centre or Site Museum

a) Best practice guidelines for buildings in protected areas

- 1) The architecture should be responsive to natural hues and earthy tones of the environment that will allow the buildings to merge with the landscape instead of contrasting with it. It should be modest buildings that complement the natural landscape (No metallic modern steel and glass buildings in a protected area or themed developments like the Tuscan-style dwellings).
- 2) The size of the development footprint should be as small as possible to reduce visual and biodiversity impacts.
- 3) Where possible, new infrastructure should be on the footprint of old, already transformed areas or on existing development footprints, to minimise impact on the natural environment.
- 4) The creation of additional roads must be avoided, and existing roads must keep their rural character, if upgraded.
- 5) In cases where development occurs in undisturbed natural vegetation, care must be taken to avoid ecologically sensitive areas and to prevent unnecessary disturbance. Posts and danger tape must be used during construction to demarcate the construction site and protect ecologically sensitive areas.
- 6) Drainage Lines: no development must occur within 20m of the 1:100-year flood line or within 30m of a watercourse (delineated from the outer edge of the wetland or riparian zone).
- 7) Wetlands: wetlands in close to proposed development must be delineated by a suitably qualified ecologist. Wetlands must be afforded a minimum buffer of 30m from the outer edge of the temporary wet hydromorphic zone.
- 8) A minimum forest setback/buffer of 40m should be delineated from the forest fringe (as defined by the drip line of the canopy of existing woody vegetation). Advice of an ecologist must be obtained, and monitoring is essential.
- 9) Buildings' positions in the landscape: buildings and structures must not be positioned on the ridge tops or otherwise break the skyline; they should be placed in valleys or, preferably, at the slope-valley interface.

- 10) Buildings should never be constructed in key visual gateways or where they otherwise distract from important views.
- 11) Infrastructure should also be located as not to interfere with natural processes such as flooding events, vegetation boundary changes and the movement of fire.
- 12) The external colour palettes should seek to blend the buildings with the natural environment and compliment natural materials used. Colours used should thus be earth colours, the colours of matter and nature, such as browns, greens, charcoal and duller shades. Green roofs are not recommended as they become highly visible in the winter, a charcoal colour is particularly effective in limiting visibility. Paints should have a matt finish and exterior surfaces must be non-reflective. Where flat roofs are used no silver waterproofing should be visible and corrugated iron roofs must be painted.
- 13) Materials: Hard lines can be managed through the use of different materials, including construction with stone, stone cladding with sandstone, dolerite or basalt, and the use of imitation stonework and cement face brick is discouraged. Highly reflective materials, such as mirror glass, are inappropriate and should not be used.
- 14) Lighting: all exterior lightning around buildings must adhere to the “dark sky approach”. Incandescent, quartz/halogen and mercury lamps should not be used since they produce glare. Fluorescent and metal halide lamps are acceptable if properly shielded, and if the appropriate bulb wattage is used. Lighting must be designed to prevent light pollution and glare. Internal lights must be placed above the level of the lintels. Windows should have blinds or curtains to minimise light pollution at night.
- 15) Screening: Strategic planting of indigenous vegetation or the use of wooden screens can help reduce the visibility of infrastructure. In addition to buildings, utility areas such as dustbin areas must be adequately screened.
- 16) Landscaping: manicured gardens and large expanses of lawn are strongly discouraged. Use only plants indigenous to the area and gardens must be restricted to immediate surrounds of the building.
- 17) Building design criteria:
 - Height: buildings in the Drakensberg should be single story with low pitched roofs.
 - Aerials and other reception devices should be in the most unobtrusive positions, and the colour of dishes, brackets, cables and antennae must blend in with the environment and colour and finish of the building structure.

Roof: The roof should be as low as possible Thatched roofs are a fire risk although they are environmentally friendly, blend in well and are sustainable; these roofs have a pitch of 45-60 degrees.

Windows: Large windows are reflective and reflective glass also causes territorial birds to attack their reflections, leading to their exhaustion or sometimes death.

b) Preventative care for exhibition cases or furniture of site museum

All furniture used in storage or exhibition rooms or in the hall, should be dusted and treated with Hexanol, "Gencoat" or "Boricide"/PCP to protect them against borer worms, before they go into the storage room. After this treatment all furniture should be polished and washed with the following mixture: 1 cup of mineral turpentine, 1 cup brown vinegar, ½ a cup raw line oil and ½ a cup spiritus. After cleaning materials thoroughly and after ensuring that all furniture is dry; they must be treated with micro-crystalline wax. However, lastly mentioned can be very expensive and it is better to use Cobra Wax. This procedure must be repeated on an annual basis (Interview with Mrs. Hendriena Ysel, curator of the Arend Dieperink Museum, 2002).

Statement of Significance

Historical significance

The historical value of Harold Johnson Management Unit is very high, taken into consideration that the site and its Buffer was the location for three battles already discussed (Battle of Tukhela in April 1838, the Battle of Ndongakusuka in 1856 when Cetshwayo rose in prominence and the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879) as well as, more specifically, the presence of Fort Pearson and the two military graveyards as well as the Ultimatum Tree, which are located within the protected area.

Research/Scientific significance

The scientific value of the fort site and others in the Buffer Zone of Harold Johnson Management Unit is high since no archaeological excavation took place and the sites

are well conserved; access is monitored, and development is not allowed within the archaeological and military footprints.

Social significance

The social significance of Harold Johnson Management Unit is high since it contains several heritage sites in and around the protected area that can act as a low-impact tourism node. Many schools and tourism companies visit these sites often and for this reason the educational value of Harold Johnson Management Unit is also high. Sites also form part of commemoration festivals linked to the Anglo-Zulu War.

Descendants of soldiers visit their graves.

Aesthetical significance

The sites are in medium condition; however, more care must be taken to repair broken graves and memorials and to maintain the park furniture, hiking trails, etc.

Grading Recommendation

Summary of the statement of significance

VALUE	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NONE
Aesthetic		X		
Social	X			
Historical	X			
Scientific	X			
Architectural				Not applicable
Linguistic				Not applicable
Technological				X

The compiler of this document recommends grading this site as of grade II or provincial heritage significance because of the already discussed items as well as the fact that Harold Johnson Management Unit forms part of the Anglo-Zulu War trial within low-impact Node Tourism within KwaZulu-Natal.

Bibliography

Gillings, Ken. 2010 "*Battles of KwaZulu-Natal: A pictorial souvenir of the Battles of KwaZulu-Natal 1818-1906*", Art Publishers Pty Ltd: Johannesburg, Durban & Cape Town.

Longmore, Jenny; Krüger, Sonja & Rushmore, Ian. 2015 "*Building in the Berg: Principles & Guidelines for building in the Drakensberg*", Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife: Cascades.

Louw, Sharon, Jan 2017. Version 1.3, "*An inventory of the Cultural Heritage features in the protected areas of the iLembe and King Cetshwayo Municipal Districts*", Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife: unpublished survey report.

Province of KwaZulu-Natal, 1996, "*The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Cremation Act no: 12 of 1996*", Government Gazette: Pietermaritzburg.

Province of KwaZulu-Natal, 2018 "*The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute Act No. 5 of 2018*", Government Provincial Gazette: Pietermaritzburg.

Republic of South Africa, 1999, "*The South African Heritage Resources Act No.25 of 1999*", Government Gazette: Pretoria.

Smail, J.L. 1969 "*With Shield and Assegai*", Howard Timmins: Cape Town.

Interviews

Morewood, Chris, Pers. Interview: 2010: on the maintenance, repair and restoration of graves and graveyards.

Van Vuuren, James, Pers. Interview 2014: on battlefield sites.

Watt, Steve, Pers. Interview: 2010: on the maintenance, repair and restoration of graves and graveyards.

Interview with Mrs. Hendriena Ysel, curator of the Arend Dieperink Museum, 2002: on preventative care of artefacts and correct storage furniture for displays.

Internet

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Zulu_War)

Appendix No.1

GRAVE DOCUMENTATION FORM

Property details

Private farm/Communal land/Protected area

--

Name of the farm:

--

Owner of the farm

--

Title deed of farm:

--

Physical address of the farm:

Postal address of the farm:

Municipal district:

--

Contact details of the owner: (phone & fax numbers, e-mail).

Grave details:

Digital photos to be taken of the grave: including stone and inscription, front and back of grave as well as a landscape photo to contextualise the grave.

Name of deceased:

--

Date:
GPS co-ordinates of the grave:
Elevation:
Accuracy:
State of Conservation: Good/medium/bad?
Material: (Shale, sandstone or packed stones)
Inscription on the grave:
Type of grave art/decoration: (if known)
National Site number/listed site number (if applicable):
1:50 000 Map details:
Historical significance of the deceased:

Damage to grave:

1) Type of damage:

a) Human factors

Vandalism: Types of vandalism

- 1) Added (writings or paint)/Removed (engraved graffiti/scratches)?
- 2) If added, what is the medium: charcoal/chalk/oil paint, etc?
- 3) Or was the gravestone broken/toppled on purpose?

b) Natural factors:

- 1) Vascular plants causing fissures?
- 2) Subsidence?

2) Name and contact details of person that discovered the damage.

Name:

Contact details:

Date of discovery:

Any detail regarding circumstances that lead to the damage (for instance if the perpetrator is known?)

Guidelines on the grave documentation form regarding the management of graves:

1) Preventative Care: This does not need a permit as it does not include direct intervention and the farm owner, or any other stakeholder can carry out the following preventative measures:

- a) Trim vegetation/cut the grass
- b) Remove vascular plants that enhance fissures within the parent rock of the gravestone.
- c) Carry dead wood out that is posing a fire threat...if applicable
- d) Collect litter, as a site that is not well-managed is not respected by guests. Litter attracts animals.
- e) If the area is fenced off, maintain the fence and lock if applicable.
- f) Practise good access control (people that needs to visit the site should contact the farm owner or manager and collect the key from them. It could also be good practice to accompany the guests to the site (although this is not always achievable)
- g) Maintain the pathway to the site.
- h) Rehabilitation of soil erosion.
- i) No earth-moving activities within 10m of the site (tremors and dust causes a problem)
- j) Owner or farm manager should carry out monthly monitoring of the condition of the grave and apply preventative care strategies.
- k) Should grave be situated on commercial forestry area or on communal property, prominent stakeholders such as the town's museum should enter into a Memorandum of Understanding where a custodian will be identified, who could be trained to monitor the site and report any threats in good time. Such a grave custodian can also control access and accompany visitors to the site in order to supervise their behaviour.

2) Proclamation: If the grave is important an application should be made by the owner to proclaim the site as a Heritage Landmark or as a "listed" cultural item.

3) Direct intervention: The following measures embody direct intervention, and a permit is necessary to do it. Permit application to be made to the Built Environment Section of the local Provincial Heritage Agency functioning under SAHRA.

- 1) **Reconstruction:** E.g., of a toppled/cracked or broken gravestone. The Provincial Heritage Agency should apply a list of accredited gravestone suppliers who has previously carried out this type of direct intervention.
 - 2) **Stabilisation:** Should the grave be sinking – the Provincial Heritage Agency should identify an accredited Cultural Resource Manager that deals directly with graves.
 - 3) **Restoration:** For instance, graffiti removal from a gravestone. Engraved (scratched) graffiti can be removed only when it is not covering the inscription and when the grave material is strong enough to withstand rehabilitation (e.g., “bleeding” the stone using the sand-blaster method with silica gel and soft peach pips). Restoration will also include the removal of termite’s nests as well as lichen, algae and mosses.
- 4) **Incentives:** An investigation can be launched to register the sites as Heritage Landmarks, since these landmarks automatically enjoy incentives afforded to sites on the Heritage List.

Title deeds and survey diagrams of all Heritage Landmarks shall be endorsed concerning their status and all Heritage Landmarks will be marked with a badge indicating their status.

The opportunity for low-impact tourism is also available.