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KARKLOOF MANAGEMENT UNIT (NATURE RESERVE)

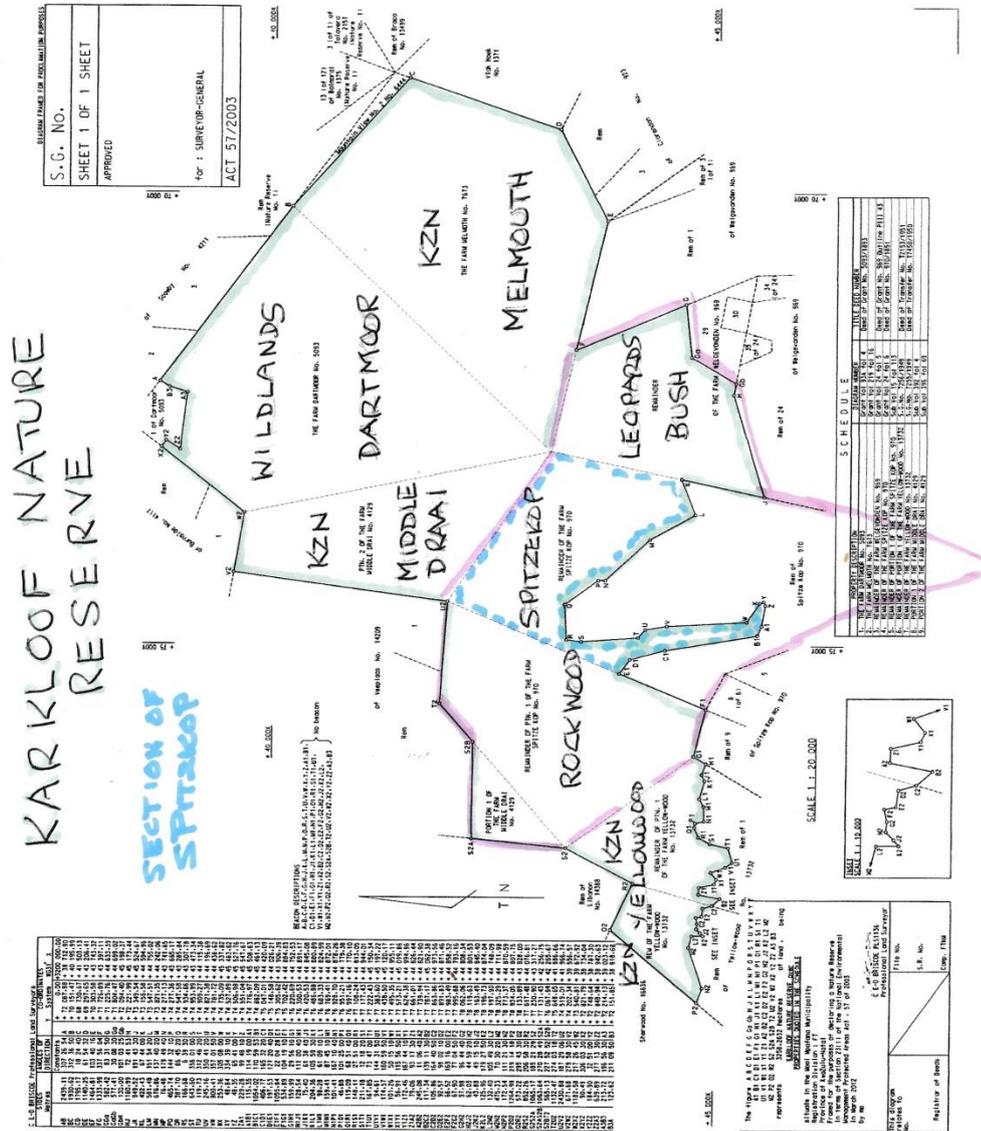


Figure No.1: Map of the Karkloof Management Unit indicating the farms and owners.

INTRODUCTION

To contextualise or set the background, the landscape embodying the Karkloof area will be defined referring to its geography; the archaeological milieu mainly consisting of a few Stone Age scatter zones but mainly Late Iron Age sites¹; the Pioneer history, including the founding of Howick, significant role-players and farmers who imbued the landscape with specific socio-cultural traits and the origin of the name Karkloof. Taken into consideration that the survey and management plan focusses on the Karkloof Management Unit, a protected area in which the majority of heritage sites and resources that were identified links intrinsically with the forestry industry, the history of this trade will receive more attention. The farm-“scapes” representing the management unit will receive attention as well as the history of the creation of the Karkloof Nature Reserve.

Legislation applicable will be cited from the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage and Research Institute Act No. 5 of 2018 and examples of sites identified within the Karkloof Management Unit will be given to ensure that readers of the document is informed of the majority of types of heritage sites identified and specific management strategies linked to each type.

A discussion of the historical context and legislation will inform the survey, which will follow the former. The methodology included the identification and mapping of heritage sites using an e-trex Garmin and a Geko 201 Garmin GPS as well as a Canon SX710 HS, 30X optical zoom, 20 MB Power Shot camera.

Google Earth Pro was used as a mapping tool, since this programme allows the user to go back in time from when the first aerial photographs were taken to allow the compiler of the document to choose the earliest maps before current development took place and maps where vegetation is low².

¹ No Stone Age or Iron Age Sites were identified within the Karkloof Nature Reserve/Management Unit, only in the broader defined Karkloof area.

² Photos taken in the winter season.

BACKGROUND

Karkloof is a geographical region, a continuous ridge and a spur of the Drakensberg forming a barrier between the coast of KwaZulu-Natal and the interior. It embodies an uninterrupted line of indigenous forest stretching along a steep flat-topped gully for 56 kilometres and capped by Mount Gilboa also known as imPumulonja (Shaw, C.S 1971).

The Karkloof is named after a Cape cart or “kar” that laid on Spitzekop for several years in the 1840s.

The Karkloof Nature Reserve is protected as part of the Karkloof Conservancy, a group of local landowners who together protect the biodiversity of the 40 000 hectares that makes up this safeguard of natural heritage. Within the conservancy lies the Karkloof Nature Reserve – a 2 800 hectare private reserve between Curry’s Post and Rietvlei, 22km north of Howick and 50km to Nottingham Road. Timothy Hancock leased her farm and forest to wildlife authorities in 1983 to offer protection to the highly threatened area. To this she has added farmland, grassland and wetland to grow the reserve into what it is today (<https://www.sa-venues.com/game-reserves/karkloof.php>, accessed on 19 March 2020).

The Hancock family owns three farms within the Karkloof Management Unit: Rockwood³, Spitzekop⁴ and Leopards Bush⁵ and Sappi entered into a separate lease with the Board for the farm Yellowwood 13 732. Ezemvelo purchased the farms Melmoth 7673 and Middle Draai 4129. A section of Middle Draai 4129 is owned by Mr Rudolf Duvel and the farm Dartmoor 5093, belonging to the Wildlands Conservation Trust, also forms part of the Karkloof Nature Reserve. A land claim is pending and the 6th owner might be the Mjamvubu Trust (Interview, Rob Faure, 17 January 2020 & <https://www.rockwood.co.za/about/karkloof-nature-reserve/>, accessed on the 19th of March 2020).

The area is ecologically significant because it includes the miss belt forest, grassland and wetlands. The entire Karkloof forest had been extensively harvested for hardwood

³ Remainder of PTN 1 of the farm Spitze Kop No. 970.

⁴ Remainder of the farm Spitze Kop No. 970.

⁵ Remainder of the farm Welgevonden No. 969.

from the 1850s to the 1940s resulting in the removal of almost all the yellowwoods and hardwood types in the forest. While Rockwood Leisure is responsible for the commercial development of the management unit, Ezemvelo is responsible for the management of thereof (<https://www.rockwood.co.za/about/karkloof-nature-reserve/>, accessed on the 19th of March 2020).

The Karkloof Nature Reserve is located in the Natal Midlands, 22km north of Howick on the Karkloof Road to Rietvlei, close to Mooi River. The Karkloof Nature Reserve has 936ha indigenous forest; the reserve is not open to the public but only to guests of Rockwood Forest Lodge. At present the Karkloof Nature Reserve is approximately 2800ha. However, negotiations are continually taking place to add further properties to the management unit as already discussed referring to a possible sixth owner or partner in the reserve⁶ (www.drakensbert-tourist-map.com/karkloof-nature-reserve.html, accessed on 19 March 2020).

With reference to wildlife: crowned martial eagles breed among the Yellow and Black Stinkwoods and an isolated population of Crested Guinea fowl which belong to a subspecies endemic to Karkloof can be enjoyed in the reserve. Only in Leopards Bush, about 80-100 species of birds were documented (www.drakensbert-tourist-map.com/karkloof-nature-reserve.html, accessed on 19 March 2020). The Karkloof blue butterfly, samango monkeys, bushbuck and the dwarf chameleon can also be found here (<https://www.sa-venues.com/game-reserves/karkloof.php>).

The Karkloof River tumbles over the Woodhouse Falls plunging 88m over a sheer cliff into the 50km long forested Karkloof Valley, situated on a property owned by Sappi (www.drakensbert-tourist-map.com/karkloof-nature-reserve.html, accessed on 19 March 2020).

Archaeological milieu

Some of the few Stone Age sites were identified on one of the neighbouring farms of the Karkloof Management Unit and specifically on the farm Loskop, artefacts were found in 1949 by Oliver Davies. This site included two tools and lydianite flakes on the southeast corner of the lower section or slope of the hill (KwaZulu-Natal Museum Archaeology Department, National Site Number, 2930AC 006). Stone Age tools such

⁶ Mjamvubu Trust

as a broken digging-stick weight was found on the farm Weltevreden 948, owned by Mrs Coleby in 1986 and the finds were documented by Mr W Landman Junior (KwaZulu-Natal Museum Archaeology Department, National Site Number 2930AC 022).

The majority of heritage sites and artefact scatter zones were made up of Late Iron Age and Historical⁷ sites.

With reference to Iron Age sites: cattle-owning Nguni relied on large quantities of sapling wood for fencing, fuel, huts and kraals; charcoal was also used for the smelting of iron. Most Nguni settlements were often close to forests, with many groups leading a semi-nomadic existence revolving around the cultivation of newly cleared forest land. Areas cultivated and then abandoned tended to be colonised by grassland. The Nguni had the practice of wintering cattle in forests (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 24-25).

African attitudes to forests varied from place to place, forests were often seen as sacred or protected landscapes where dead chiefs were buried. Forests were often protected by fear: fear of spectres or of wild animals (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 25).

Forests were also useful to both Nguni and Khoisan as places of refuge. Shaka, Cetshwayo and Bambatha all used forests during times of war (McCracken Donal P. 1986: 25).

The Lions River Magisterial District contains some Late-Iron, Age sites, occupied by the ancestors of the Nguni people. For instance, the aba KwaWushe, a petty clan of the Lala⁸ group settled in the area between Umvoti Heights and the Upper reaches of the Umgeni River, they were ruled by Ngnambi, son of Mpumela. In 1818 the Wushe was attacked by the Tembus at the foot of Los Kop Hill⁹. In 1821, the Cunus and their leader Macingwane attacked the Wushe, followed by an attack by Shaka; and conditions deteriorated to such an extent that some became cannibals. In 1848, Natalie Fannin documented that she found human skulls in the Dargle district that she speculated was the result of the war between the Tembus and Lala people (Shaw, C.S. 1971: 1-2).

⁷ Sites that is also known as Colonial or Contact. This phase links to the time when Europeans were present; and beside artefacts, written documentation is also used to reconstruct the history of societies of the past.

⁸ Based on AT Bryant's publication, "*Olden times in Zululand and Natal*" the Nguni group could be divided into three groups: The Mtetwa (later to become the Zulus), the Lala and the Debe groups.

⁹ Karkloof Waterfall skirts the hill of Los Kop (Tabamkaza). Los Kop is outside of the Karkloof Nature Reserve.

Other Late Iron Age sites include for instance, hoes, assegais and hut floors of the Lala group, that were identified on the farm New Prospect and sites linked to Tubal Cain Amasagembu who forged assegais on the farm Hopewell (Shaw, C.S. 1971: 2 & 4). Examples of stone walling, undecorated potsherds, upper grinding stones as well as one stone cairn were found in the Umgeni Nature Reserve on the farms originally known as Stockland and Oatland, these artefacts and sites are all residue of Late Iron Age settlements. These sites and artefacts were found by Aron Mazel in middle of the 1980s (KwaZulu-Natal Archaeology Department, National Site Numbers: 2930AC 015-2930AC 017).

On the farm Weltevreden 946, next to Sherwood Forest, several sites and artefacts dating from the Late Iron Age as well as the Historical or Pioneer Period, were identified by the owners, Mr and Mrs Norton in the 1970s and 1980s. The Late Iron Age artefacts included undecorated potsherds, possible terracing for huts, as well as an iron hoe and chisel (Davies, Maggs and Ward, KZN Museum Records, 1978-1986¹⁰). A wide scatter of plain potsherds were also identified on the same farm in 1986 by Val Ward (KwaZulu-Natal Museum Archaeology Department, Record No. 2930AC 20).

A stone circles or “*isibiya*” (livestock pen) and a number of depressions up-slope from the pen, that were possible hut floors; and a midden of ash and “*daga*” were found on the farm Mansfield 4525 by John Wright, of the Department of History at the University of Natal in 1986 (KwaZulu-Natal Archaeology Department, 2930AC 019 recording number).

Pioneer history and the founding of Howick

The Dutch settlers or Voortrekkers who were the first settlers to settle in the area of the Midlands of KZN only left rudimentary houses (wattle and daub) and avenues of “Cape Oak” trees. Their presence, before the arrival of the British settlers, was largely evident through their farm names: Hebron, Maritzdal, Buffelshoek, Petrusstroom, Boschoek, Rondebosch, Geelhoutboom and Wilde Als Spruit. By 1842 only 400 Afrikaners families were established in Natal (McKenzie, P and Bizley, B 2007: 18). They mainly hunted and sawed yellowwood. After the annexation of Natal, they left and migrated

¹⁰ 2930AC 007 KZN recording number for the report.

back over the Drakensberg, selling their land for as little as a pocket of salt or a saddle (Shaw, C.S 1971: 4).

Historically the key persons who had a large influence on establishing Howick, Karkloof and Lidgetton were brought up within the tradition of Yorkshire Methodism: they had puritan values and were pragmatic, which enabled them to raise themselves from an artisan class to a class of wealth and learning (Bizley, B and Mackenzie, P 2007: 2). Methodism and Romanticism were first mixed in the late 1830s at a school called “*Woodhouse Grove in Yorkshire*”. This was an academy of the Wesleyan Church for the education of ministers’ sons. Both James Erasmus Methley, also known as the father of Karkloof, John Philip Archbell, son of the famous missionary James Archbell¹¹ and Sam Shaw, son of the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in the Cape, attended this school (Bizley, B and Mackenzie, P 2007: 4). Romanticism also influenced those who enticed British people to settle in Natal: Natal was marketed as a noble men’s park, a land covered with fountains and streams, a landscape which gave poor farmers and artisans in England, a rare change to enter a higher class of society (Bizley, B and Mackenzie, P 2007: 6).

“During the mid1800s many middle class families in England became dissatisfied with conditions, tenant farmers were faced with high rents, high taxation and poor prices for their crops. A succession of crop failures, followed by the collapse of the railway boom in the 1840s, this, together with the frustration of trying to follow the newly founded Wesleyan/Methodist Faith, led many families to immigrate to the colonies” *Extract from Phyllis Wadsworth book on the Smith family.*

In the 1840s more than 100 000 farmers in England and Wales had less than 50 acres to farm on. They wanted to emigrate because of the bad corn prices and the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846 (Shaw, C.S 1971: 45). James Erasmus Methley also known as the “father of Karkloof” was a school friend of John Philip Archbell, son of James Archbell, and John invited his friend Methley to visit him in Natal in 1847. They hiked

¹¹ James Archbell was founder of the mission and printing press at Thaba Nchu and in Grahamstown. He translated and published the Bible in Sotho. He retired from the church in 1848, when he bought the land Stocklands, Oatlands and later Woodlands. He also bought the Voortrekker estates Nooitgedacht and Geelhoutboom, more than a 10 000 acres, which later became known as Halliwell. In the 1850s James Archbell became both a land agent and usurer. He later became member of the Legislative Council of Natal and mayor of Pietermaritzburg. He became insolvent in 1865 and died in 1866 (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007:3- 4; 13-14 & Shaw, C. S 1971).

through Zululand and James Methley wrote “An introduction to Zulu Countries” and “New Colony of Port Natal”. JC Byrne, who was also promoting large scale emigration schemes to Natal in 1850, used Methley’s book to market emigration. Byrne, who never visited Natal, paid for Methley to visit Natal. Both James Archbell and James Erasmus Methley were Wesleyan priests as well as land agents. Between 1850 and 1860 approximately 10 000 British citizens immigrated to Howick and the Karkloof areas (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 4-5; 18 & Shaw, C. S 1971).

In 1847, another Wesleyan minister, Reverend WJ Davis instructed Archbell to buy, on his behalf, the Voortrekker estates Nooitgedacht and Geelhoutboom, more than 10 000 acres, today it is known as Halliwell (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 13). As background it must be noted that while the Dutch settlers originally owned most of the land in the Howick area, most of them sold their property for things as ridiculous as a saddle, ox waggon, a roll of tobacco or even a pair of mole skin trousers, after the British annexed their republic Natalia in 1843 and started trekking to the two Boer republics (in three treks in 1843, 1845 and 1848) namely the Orange Free State and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republic. James Archbell, WJ Davis and Collison bought thousands of acres of land from the Dutch settler after 1843 for almost nothing (Dorning, D.N. 2007: 111)

Methley helped many settlers to settle in Lidgetton in the Dargle: in 1865, because of lung sickness, the failed cotton experiment, endemic horse sickness and the price of land and property that fell, many farmers suffered. Methley’s flocks of herds could not save him anymore and he actively became a land speculator (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 14-15). He purchased 10 000 acres by laying down “bills of exchange” drawn upon a Mr John Lidgett, a shipping merchant of London and a promoter of Wesleyan interest through Yorkshire ports. He offered financial backing for a Wesleyan settlement in Natal at what would be called Lidgette’s Town and later Lidgetton (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 12). After James Archbell’s insolvency, his farms: Stocklands, Oatlands and Woodlands were sold and in 1867 the Natal Land and Colonisation Company, of which Methley was more than just an agent, bought it (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 16).

Francis Collison published “A few observations of Natal” and bought 84 000 acres. He also lured people to immigrate to Natal by “selling” the idea of Romanticism: that each of the immigrants could become a gentlemen and a land owner, a hard-working patriarch who took great care of his family, extended family and labour (McKenzie P and Bizley, B 2007: 6).

Other significant pioneer farmers were: Piet Albertus Ryno Otto, Charles Barter, William “The Bishop Mackenzie” and the four Shaw brothers.

PAR Otto of Upper Saxony and Rietvlei, arrived from the Cape and became the first land baron, importing stock from Europe and teaching the British settler farmers about grass burning, winter grazing and the avoidance of tick-borne diseases (Shaw, CS 1971: 7 & McKenzie P, Bizley B 2007: 33). He also organised farmers into regiments and laid the basis for what was to become the Karkloof Carbineers (Shaw, CS 1971: 17). In a span of a few years he acquired 42 000 acres (Dorning, DN 2007: 110). Otto purchased the farm Greenwich in exchange for a roll of tobacco and pair of moleskin trousers from Voortrekkers who left Natal (Dorning, DN 2007: 111).

Charles Barter: he was a gentleman farmer, he was an Oxford graduate and a man of means. He wrote “*The Dorp and the Veld*” and “*Six Months in Natal*”. He arrived in Karkloof in 1852. Barter imported the first thoroughbred horses to the colony. He contributed to game preservation after becoming a member of the Legislative Council in 1865: he limited the shooting of game and birds to specific times of the year. He also contributed to military life by commanding the Karkloof Carbineers after William Proudfoot resigned. He was a founder member of the Royal Agricultural Society (Shaw, CS 1971: 8-9; Dorning, DN 2007: 105-106).

William “Bishop” Mackenzie was a defrocked minister from Scotland and he was taught by Piet Otto how to farm (Shaw, CS 1971: 10) His sons (Jack, Alex, George & Tom) plus Colonel EM Green and George Leuchars were successful in the timber business.

The Shaw Brothers (First born, Joseph Watson, second born, William Robinson, third born, Walter Thomas and fourth born, Frederick Edgar) who came to Natal in the 1850s started several timber farming operations and built saw mills at: Clarendon, Albion and Umgeni Poort (They also started a timber yard in Longmarket Street to

which they added a wool store for pressing wool and hides). After FE Shaw retired, WT Shaw and Joseph Shaw opened a shop to sell colonial produce (Shaw, CS 1971: 24).

The Forestry Industry

Three areas of indigenous forest could be found within colonial Natal were: the forests along the lower slopes of the Drakensberg above 3000 feet; the densely wooded mist belt forest of the Natal Midlands, between 1000 and 3500 feet; and the forests of Alfred Country in the south, which were an extension of the midlands forests and divided from them by East Griqualand (McCracken, Donal P 1986: 19-20).

The forests of the Natal Midlands were to be found in a fairly narrow belt, not exceeding 40 miles, stretching from East Griqualand border in the south-west to the source of the Umvoti in the Greytown district in the north-east. Substantial tracts of forest existed at Spioenkop, Nottingham Road, and a belt of forest 20 miles in length in the Karkloof. This area became known as the “forest country” among the early British settlers. Van Vuuren’s Post, which was seen as an extension of the Karkloof forest, was closer to Pietermaritzburg (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 21).

The main tree species to be found in the midlands forests were three varieties of “*Podocarpaceae*”: Real yellowwood (“*P. latifolius*”), Outeniqua yellowwood (“*P. falcatus*”) and Henkel’s yellowwood (“*P. henkelii*”). Other trees included: boekenhout (“*Faurea saligna*”); bitter almond (“*Prunus africana*”); essenhout (“*Ekebergia capensis*”); ironwood (“*Olea capensis*”); lemonwood (“*Xymalos monospora*”); Natal wild pear (“*Dombeya cymosa*”); sneezewood (“*Ptaeroxylon obliquum*”); stinkwood (“*Ocotea bullata*”), white ironwood (“*Vepris undulata*”) and white stinkwood (“*Celtis Africana*”) (McCracken, Donal P 1986: 21-23).

In the 1880s the Midlands Forests covered approximately 135 100 acres (McCracken, Donal, P. 1986: 24).

The Voortrekkers, who settled in Natal mainly in the late 1930s early 1940s, had only a localised effect on forest land due to the sparse settler population. The Dutch focused on cutting timber in Karkloof, Nottingham Road and the immediate surrounds of Pietermaritzburg and Port Natal (McCracken, Donal, P. 1986: 25&28).

After the British annexed the Republic of Natalia, the Dutch started to move back over the Drakensberg. For the next 50 years, the Boers, especially from the Orange Free State, crossed into Natal illegally to cut timber and to smuggle it out, where Natal yellowwood could fetch up to four times its usual price (McCracken, Donal, P1986: 25&28).

While the British immigrants saw Karkloof as a gentleman's garden within the tradition of Romanticism; the Voortrekkers used the forest mainly for practical reasons.

Yellowwood was used for furniture and building material; sneezewood for fencing and firewood; lemonwood for felloes of wagon wheels; wild peach/*spykhout* for wheel spokes; knobthorn for the disselboom; wilde olive for skies of yokes; halaria and bush willow for brake blocks (McKenzie, P and Bizley, B 2007:16).

It was only with British colonisation that forest exploitation began in earnest. Forest timber was mainly used for bridge building, carriage, cart and wagon construction, fencing, furniture making and house construction. The clearing of pure forest for white farms tended to be confined to the coastal region. However, farmers were often forced to allow their African workers to clear forest land for cultivation if they wanted to retain their labour (McCracken, Donal, P1986:26). Land speculation syndicates were often keen to protect forest land and encourage settler planting.

Timber production: the cutting of trees was done with axes or two-man crosscut saws. The trunks were cut in pits, on makeshift trestles, or in mills which were constructed in forests. At first vertical saws were used, though some circular saws were in use by the 1850s.

In the 1860s the number of sawmills operating in the colony was approximately nine and rose to 11 in the 1870s and to over 18 in the 1880s. In the 1860s, 44% of mills were steam driven and in 1880, 80%.

In the 1860s most of sawpits and sawmills were in the Karkloof forest. In the beginning of the 1860s there were ten pits being operated annually, as well as two principal mills of the Shaw brothers: at Clarendon and Albion, both which were water-powered. By the end of the 1860s in Karkloof, twenty sawpits were operating and three new mills were working, two of which were devoted to the production of wheel rims (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 26). A new mill at Talavera was driven by a 16-horsepower Ransome

and May engine capable of turning a circular saw at 800 revolutions a minutes. In Karkloof within a decade indigenous timber of 14 000 000 cubic feet valued at £150 000, was extracted from this forest, while only one million cubic feet of timber was imported in the same decade to Natal (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 27).

Limited indigenous forest and the growth of the colony resulted in the growth of the domestic wattle industry. Carriage and wagon makers ceased to use indigenous wood by the end of the 1800s and the beginning of the 1900s (McCracken, Donal, P 1986: 28).

John van der Plank who lived at Shooter's Hill was the first to introduce wattle to SA from Tasmania in 1964 and he used it as a hedge (Shaw, C.S 1971: 10).

Sir George Sutton used the liquid of wattle, namely tannin for tanning purposes; he shipped ten tons of bark to London in 1887 for seven pounds (Shaw, CS 1971: 10-11). He disseminated his knowledge of farming practices in his notes on agriculture and was at one time the President of the Royal Agricultural Society. Sutton was the agricultural correspondent for the Natal Witness for nine years (Dorning, DN 2007: 113). When Sutton became Member of the Legislative Assembly it was notable that the fencing law of 1887, Sutton's farm was the chief source of fencing wood made of wattle. Sutton also advocated the use of wattle for mine props, railway sleepers and for firewood in his column in the Natal Witness. Sutton published under the name "Agricola" explained that the cost of a wattle dipping tank, was less than dipping tanks used by Joseph Baynes's dipping tanks (who discovered the practice of dipping in the early 1900s. According to Sutton they could also be used for vine supports, yokes, wheelbarrows, rafters, window sills and even for the drainage of "vleis"¹²) (McKenzie, P and Bizley, B 2007).

Nature Conservationists

The following individuals championed conservation issues in Natal: Otto, Trotter, Charles Barter, the second and third generation of the Fannin family and Roden Symons¹³. Charles Barter published articles on farming and horse breeding, using the pseudonym "Hippias". He was one of the early conservationists when it came to game.

¹² "Vleis" is the Afrikaans word for marshes.

¹³ His grandmother was the daughter of James Erasmus Methley of Shafton Grange.

He wrote the book *“The Dorp and Veld”* which was originally written in English and later translated into Dutch (Dorning, DN 2007: 105-106). The Fannins who came from Ireland in 1847, bought the farm “Buffelshoek” and renamed it, “The Dargle”. Although Thomas Fannin died bankrupt, the second generation Fannins bought the romantic dream to resolution at Kilgobbin, the Gothic homestead on the Dargle Hills. His son was a botanist and his daughter’s son, Austin Robberts, published the book *“Robert’s Birds of South Africa”* (Mackenzie, P and Bizley, B: 2007: 9).

Vernacular architecture defining the Karkloof area

Based on the publications of DN Dorning¹⁴ and Brian Kearney¹⁵ who focussed mainly on vernacular British architecture as well as the histories of pioneers linked with Howick, the Karkloof area can be defined as follow. It includes farms with the following significant historical homesteads on both sides of the Karkloof Road starting from the area where one leaves Howick, up to Rietvlei area, close to Mooi River. For instance: Sir George Sutton’s **Fairfell** on the farm Stocklands¹⁶ built in 1872 built for his first wife, Harriet; the **Braeside** house at No. 1 Shafton Road, that George Sutton built for his second wife, Mary Pascoe, on the same farm. There are two more Sutton homes on the right hand of the Karkloof Road leaving Howick, namely **Thorney**, close to the Karkloof Waterfalls¹⁷ where George’s son, Maurice lived and, **Everdon**¹⁸, where his other son, Willy, lived. The subsequent house of importance is **Stocklands**¹⁹, a property bought by Rev James Archbell from a Voortrekker family, although he never occupied it. The next homes and a church of historic significance is **Shafton, Shafton Grange**²⁰ and **Shafton or St. Mark’s Church**²¹. The original Shafton home was built

¹⁴ Dorning, D.N. 2007 *“Chimneys in the clouds: an overview of many of the historic buildings in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands (1845-1925)”* M. Design: Pietermaritzburg.

¹⁵ Kearney, Brian, February 1989 *“Verandas in the Mist: The architecture of the Dargle, Howick and Karkloof”*, Prepared for the Natal Regional Committee of the National Monuments Council: Durban.

¹⁶ Sutton bought “Oatlands” and “Stocklands” from Rev James Archbell, who originally bought a huge amount of land that included the present-day site of Howick, “Stocklands”, “Oatlands” and later “Woodlands” (Bizley, Bill and McKenzie, Pat 2007 “An Historical Meander through the Midlands of KwaZulu-Natal”, Intrepid Printers: Howick.

¹⁷ Now a forestry house – the Karkloof Waterfall is located on the boundary between the farms “Everdon” (property of Maurice Sutton in Pioneer times) and “The Start” (Charles Barter’s farm in Pioneer times) (Dorning, Map & Kearney, 1989: 4).

¹⁸ Both the house and the farm have the same name.

¹⁹ On the farm with the same name.

²⁰ The homes Shafton, Shafton Grange and St Marks’ Church are both on the farm that is also known as Shafton (Kearney 1989: 4).

²¹ Initially a Wesleyan Methodist Church but later it was changed to an Anglican Church.

by James Erasmus Methley, also known as the “Father of Karkloof” (Dorning, DN 2007: 15-18).

The next farm of historical importance is that of Charles Barter, known as **The Start**²², also an important key pioneer of the Karkloof area. Further north than Shafton and The Start we find several farms purchased by the Shaw family who erected the following houses: **Braco**, the **Forest** and **Shawswood** on the farm Belvidere (Kearney, B.1989: 4), **Colebourne** on the farm Welgevonden and **Talavera**, on the farms Nooitgedact and Middel Hoek, which were renamed “Talavera” (Kearney, B. 1989: 45 & Dorning DN 2007: 20). The last historical house of importance is **Yarrow**. It belonged to George Trotter (1796-1871) who immigrated to Natal in 1850.

Conclusion

The town of Howick is in essence a living museum comprising of British settler identity referring to the society’s religious, socio-economic and cultural characteristics.

Archaeological sites such as saw-pits, saw-pit drag-lines, mills and mill-ruins are of a huge significance locally, if the role of commercial forestry in the Midlands, and especially in Karkloof is taken into consideration. This industry formed the back bone of the Karkloof community and many of the provincially declared, grade II buildings’ as well as listed buildings’ ceiling beams and floors were built of locally milled yellowwood. For instance, the original house, called Yarrow dates from about 1860, and is one of the earliest in Karkloof and floors, ceilings, beams, casement windows and their reveals as well as low doors are all of locally milled yellowwood (Kearney, B 1989: 44).

STAKEHOLDERS

HANCOCK FAMILY – ROCKWOOD, SPITZEKOP & LEOPARDS BUSH		
Rockwood (Remainder of Pnt 1 of the farm Spitzekop No. 970), Spitzekop (Remainder of the farm Spitzekop No. 970) and Leopards Bush (Remainder of the farm Welgevonden No. 969)		
Name	Contact details	Positions

²² On the farm “The Start”.

Mrs. Timothy Hancock	063 165 0920 tim@tara.co.za	Owner
Mr. Nick Hancock (husband of Tim)	082 578 5555	Owner
Mr. Tom Hancock (son of Timothy and Nick)	082 421 0056	Owner & Manager
Mr. Kevin Penderis	082 421 0056 kevin@rockwood.co.za	Hospitality Manager of holiday lodges on the three farms of the Hancock family
WILDLANDS CONSERVATION TRUST – DARTMOOR 5093		
Ms. Donna Lay	063 2518 735 donnal@wildtrust.co.za	Manager
Mr. Iboniso Mchunu	079 266 4534	Manager of field monitoring staff & guide
Mr. Elliot Maphumulo	072546 0732	Field Monitor
Mr. Mbongiseni Mkhize	072 5114 524	Field Monitor
RUDOLF DUVEL - MIDDLE DRAI 4129		
Point 2 of the farm Middle Draai No. 4129		
Mr. Rudolf Duvel	082 926 0138 rudolfdouvel30@gmail.com	Owner (sheep farmer)
Mrs. Fikile Mchunu	076 2666 766	Works for Rudolf Duvel (Middle Draai)
SAPPI - YELLOWWOOD		
Remainder of the farm Yellow-wood No. 13732 & Remainder of Point 1 of the farm Yellow-wood NO. 13732		
Mr. Mbuso Khambule	033 347 6688 083 666 1320 Mbuso.Khambule@sappi.com Sappi Forests	Environmental Officer

	170 Peter Brown Drive 17 Montrose Park Boulevard Victoria Country Club Estate Montrose	
Dr. Dave Everard	Dave.Everard@sappi.com	Environmentalist
Mr. Pieter Human	Pieter.Human@sappi.com	GIS – Supervisor
Ms. Michelle Dye	Michelle.Dye@sappi.com	GIS Data Specialist
Ms. Hloniphile Mabaso	076 277 2578	Environmental Intern
Mrs. Kehly-Ann Jansen	Kehly-Ann.Jansen@sappi.com	
EZEMVELO KWAZULU-NATAL WILDLIFE – MIDDLE DRAI 4129 & MELMOTH 7673		
Mr. Robert Rees Faure	033 330 2819 084 953 4938 Rob.Faure@kznwildlife.com	Conservation Manager: Umgungundlovu District, Environmental Manager Inspector
GENERAL STAKEHOLDERS KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT KARKLOOF & HOWICK		
Mr. Mike Benson	082 459 3976	Farmer in Karkloof Settler homes
Ms. Sian Hall	083 395 2651 sianmhall@gmail.com	Anthropologist & Built Environment Conservator
Mr. David Vermaak	083 943 3458 or 011 965 6134 Send e-mails & whats-app to his wife: merle.vermaak@gmail.com , her cellular number: 078 240 8535	Previous owner of the farms: Middle Draai 4129, Veeplaas 14209 & Twee Fontein3293 Knows about Vermaaks who settled in the Midlands since the 1840s from Belgium

Michelle Moses	083 456 0234 mjmoses@iafrica.com	BSc Botany, Corporate worker
Max Ramseier	073 252 0309 ramseier.max@gmail.com	Retired engineer
Dave Burt	082 3311 101 dave.burt@coralviewsoftware.com	Programmer
Annalie Kleinloog	082 566 5105	Retired dentist

LEGISLATION

The KZN Amafa & Research Institute Act No. 5 of 2018

General protection: Structures or houses older than 60 years

Section 37 (1)(a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be, older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Institute (a permit) having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

General protection: Informal and private burial grounds (not within a municipal cemetery)

Section 39 (1) No grave or burial ground older than 60 years, or deemed to be of heritage significance by a heritage authority –

- (a) not otherwise protected by this Act; and
- (b) not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority,

may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) The Institute may only issue written approval once it is satisfied that –

(a) the applicant has provided evidence of efforts to consult with communities or descendants who may have an interest in the grave, using the guidelines and criteria for consultation set out in regulations; and

(b) the applicant and the relevant communities or descendants have reached agreement regarding the grave.

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 (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

(2) Upon discovery of archaeological or palaeontological material or a meteorite by any person, all activity or operations in the general vicinity of such material or meteorite must cease forthwith and a person who made the discovery must submit a written report to the Institute without delay.

(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 (a permit) 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 (a permit) of the Institute having been obtained on written application to the Institute.

Penalties

57. Any person convicted of an offence –

(a) in terms of section 56(1) or (2), is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding that determined by national legislation; or

(b) in terms of section 13, 28(3), 29(3), **37**, 38, **39**, **40**, 44, 45, 49 or 56(3) **is liable to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.**

MANAGEMENT

- 1) **Artefacts** (potsherds, pots, upper- and lower grinding stones from the Iron Age; pieces of broken saucers, cups, cutlery, pieces of broken farming equipment of the settler period; old building material such as mud/green bricks, etc.) must not be picked up or collected – a permit is needed for this. No metal detector, ground penetrating radar or any instrument may be used to find and collect artefacts without a permit from the Institute’s Council.
- 2) **Contact/Historical archaeological sites** such as **yellowwood saw-pits** and **drag lines** must be conserved taken into consideration the role that commercial forestry played in the founding and development of the Karkloof and Howick areas.
 - a) Refrain from planting any trees within a yellowwood saw pit or on a drag line.
 - b) If some trees are growing close to the saw pits, do not remove them as these trees’ roots stabilises the yellowwood pit and by removing the trees, it could lead to the wall, closest to the tree, collapsing.
 - c) Some of the best examples of yellowwood sawpits may be fenced. However, taking into consideration that fences are stolen and that the Karkloof Management Unit comprises of nature reserves and protected areas, fences would compromise the “wilderness” element of enjoying these farms, especially where some were developed to cater for low-impact tourism activities such as farms containing holiday homes, hiking and mountain-biking tracts. A better option would be to produce a brochure on the significance of yellowwood sawpits and draglines or the historical significance of these features may be added to the property’s website for educational purposes.
 - d) On the Hancock properties, where the majority of the yellowwood saw pits are close to the mountain biking track, it would be easy to monitor the state of conservation of the yellowwood saw pits and to incorporate them into an

historical meander to be enjoyed by the visitors. The condition of the pits and drag-lines should be monitored on a bi-annual basis.

- 3) There are **informal graves and graveyards** inside the Karkloof Management Unit as found on Dartmoor and Middle Draai 4129 farms. Informal graves can be defined as those that are not municipal graves or managed by municipalities.

Management strategies would include, **not**:

- collecting any rocks/random rubble or head stones from the grave;
- exhuming the skeletal remains and reintering them elsewhere since both of these actions would only be legal with a permit issued by the KZN Amafa – Research Institute’s Council after consultation with the descendants.
- Where less than five graves are present, a buffer of 5m surrounding these graves must be kept intact.
- Where more than five graves are present, a buffer of 25m must be kept intact surrounding the middle area of the collection of graves: this means that no development (even the removal of topsoil constitutes development), may take place at this site within 25m of the collection of graves, without a permit from the KZN Amafa and Research Institute’s Council.

Examples

- a) Informal graves found in front of the Mchunu family’s house on the farm Dartmoor that is owned by the Wildlands Conservation Trust. Two male graves in front of the house and three graves to the right of the front of the house where the females were buried. A buffer of 5m must be implemented around
- b) Informal graves that might be present close to the ruin on the farm Dartmoor. This will only be identified once the area is burnt.
- c) The informal grave of one of the first Vermaaks on the property Middle Draai 4129 owned by Mr Rudolf Duvel.

Strategies

Managers must inform their staff as well as employees or contract-workers of the following:

- A 25m buffer must be kept around any informal graveyard. This buffer must be taken from the furthest row of graves on each side of the square or rectangular graveyard.

This buffer will prevent commercial forestry staff/contractors from:

- Planting trees too close to the graves
- Destroying or harming graves during the felling process when the trees are harvested and
- Impacting on graves by driving heavy forestry machinery too close to the graves/graveyard.

- 4) The **built environment or parts thereof that are still existing today (ruins)**, such as **historic houses and outbuildings such as carriage houses, store rooms, stables, staff housing** (older than 60 years) and **structures** such as **silos, dams, livestock pens, animal cribs** may not be altered, destroyed, added onto or demolished without a permit from the KZN Amafa and Research Institute's Council.

Examples

- a) For example the old ruin on the farm Dartmoor belonging to Wildlands Conservation Trust and
- b) The school and mill ruins on the farm Rockwood belonging to the Hancock family as well as dam walls of rock or concrete older than 60 years.

Strategies

The area consisting of the old ruin on Dartmoor (a) can be burnt to uncover other structures in and around the house since some of the area is still covered in thick vegetation to enable the surveyor to identify the archaeological footprint: taking into consideration that little wood and no fittings are left in the stone constructed building. Burning the site is a preferred recommendation above applying poison.

Before burning the area where the ruin, structures and perhaps graves are present, a fire buffer should be burnt ten metres from the ruin and its linked area of occupation

(livestock pen, graves, etc.) to ensure that the fire does not spread to the rest of the property.

The area containing the school and mill ruin on the Rockwood farm (b): Round-up can be applied to the mill- and school ruin (taking into consideration that only the chimney is left of the school and only the foundation and two iron wheels are left of the mill building. This will enable the surveyor to identify the archaeological footprint of the site. A buffer of 10m surrounding this footprint must be applied so that no developments (which include removal of top-soil) occur.

SURVEY REPORT OF THE HANCOCK'S PROPERTY: **ROCKWOOD, SPITZEKOP AND LEOPARDS BUSH**

Visited: 31 January 2020

Accompanied by: Mr Kevin Penderis

Meeting with the owners: Mr. and Mrs. Hancock

Hancock property (Spitzkop, Leopards Bush and Rockwood)

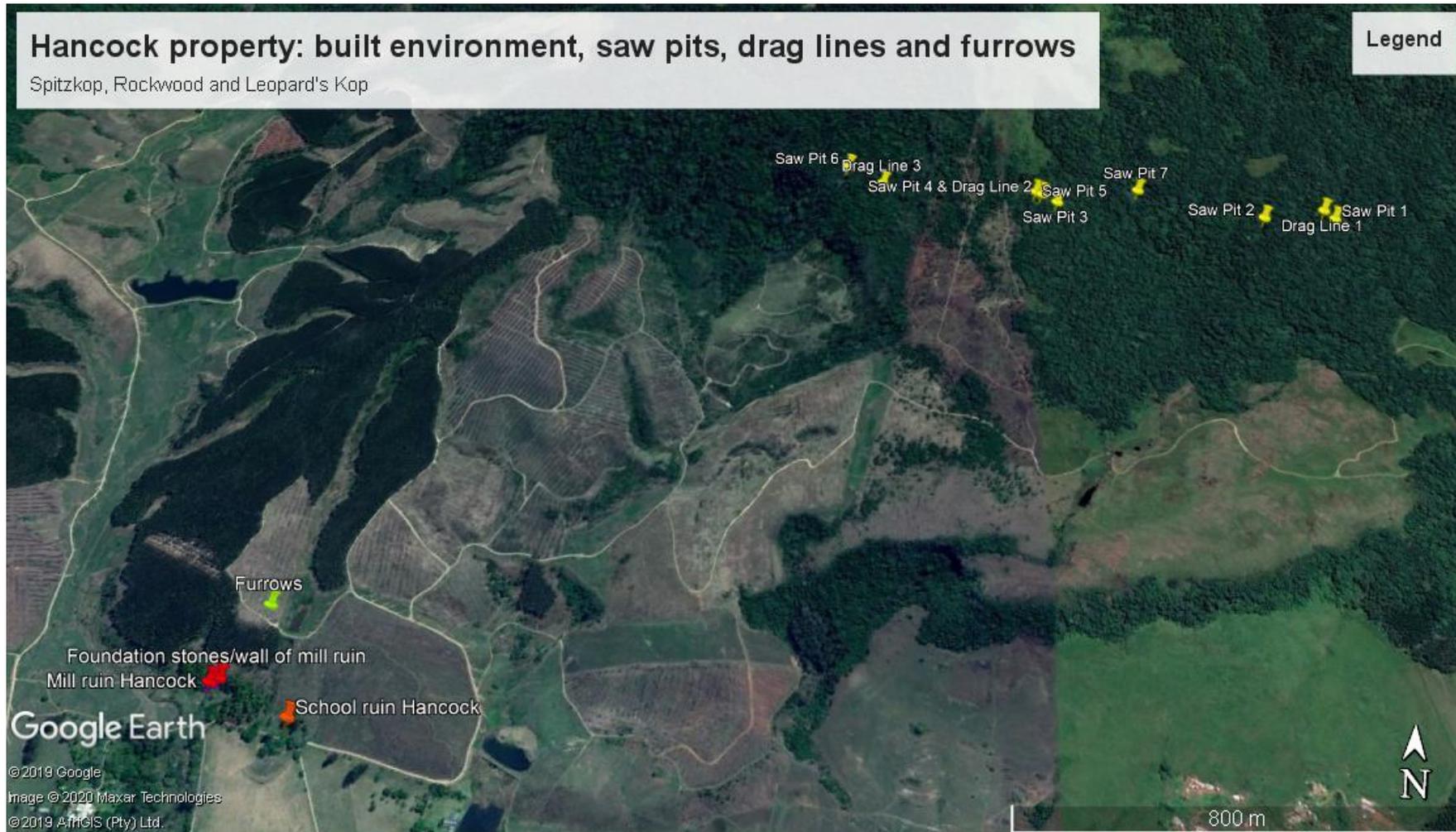
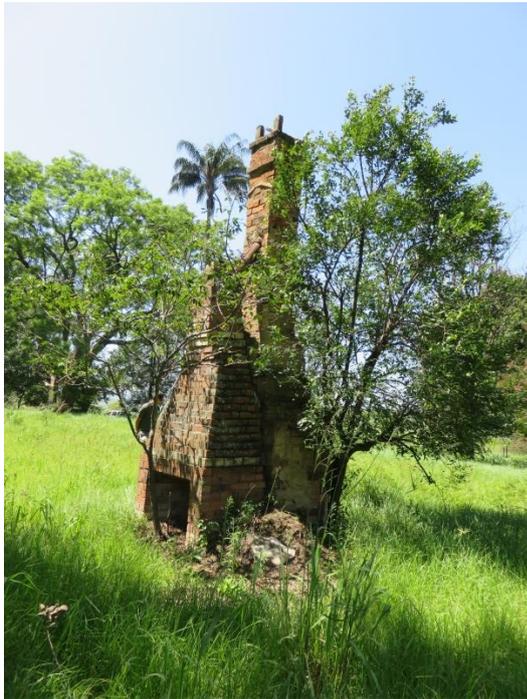


Figure No. 3: Google Earth Map of heritage sites on the Hancock properties (Google Earth, Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, AfriGIS (PTY) Ltd, storage: The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage and Research Institute).



Figure No. 4: Mill and School Ruins as well as historical groundwork (furrows) on Rockwood Farm (Google Earth, Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, AfriGIS (PTY) Ltd, storage: The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage and Research Institute).

School ruin



Figures No.5-6: the chimney is all that is left of the school. Mud/Green bricks and Pietermaritzburg red salmon brick were used (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute²³).

Elevation: 3714ft

Accuracy: 17ft

GPS coordinates: S29°19'29.9" E30°14'05.3"

Old mill ruin

²³ From here on "The Institute".



Figures No.7-8: Two old mill wheels are all that could be identified if one takes the vegetation cover into consideration (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

- i) Two wheels are present

Elevation: 3694ft

S29°19'27.8" E30°13'58.9"

Management recommendation: Round-up to be applied to the area to clear the mill ruin of plant cover. Once the mill ruin and foundation stones are clear a buffer of 10m can be delineated around the historical/archaeological ruin. The ruin must be left as is since it is an archaeological site.

- ii) Foundation stones that might have been the wall of the mill



Figures No.9-10: Foundations stones were identified that were most probably part of the mill (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 3721ft

GPS coordinates: S29°19'27.5" E30°13'59.5"

Management recommendations: Round-up to be applied to clear the area of vegetation. Refer to management recommendation above.

Furrows



Figure No.11: Historical furrow leading to the dam (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

i) Elevation: 3821ft

GPS coordinates: S29°19'22.5" E30°14'01.9"

Accuracy: 20ft



Figure No.12: Furrow leading to dam (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

ii) Elevation: 3872ft

GPS coordinates: S29°19'18.4" E30°14'06.6"

Management Recommendation: Groundworks or site works such as dams, or furrows or any human made alteration of the natural landscape is also a cultural artefact and must be conserved. This means that they may not be scraped/flattened or removed without a permit from the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute.

Old dam wall



Figure No.13: Old dam wall (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4201ft

GPS coordinates: S29°19'08.7" E30°15'06.5"

Management strategy: Any alteration, addition or demolition of any structure or part of a structure that is older than 60 years can only be made if the owner of the site has a permit which was issued by the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

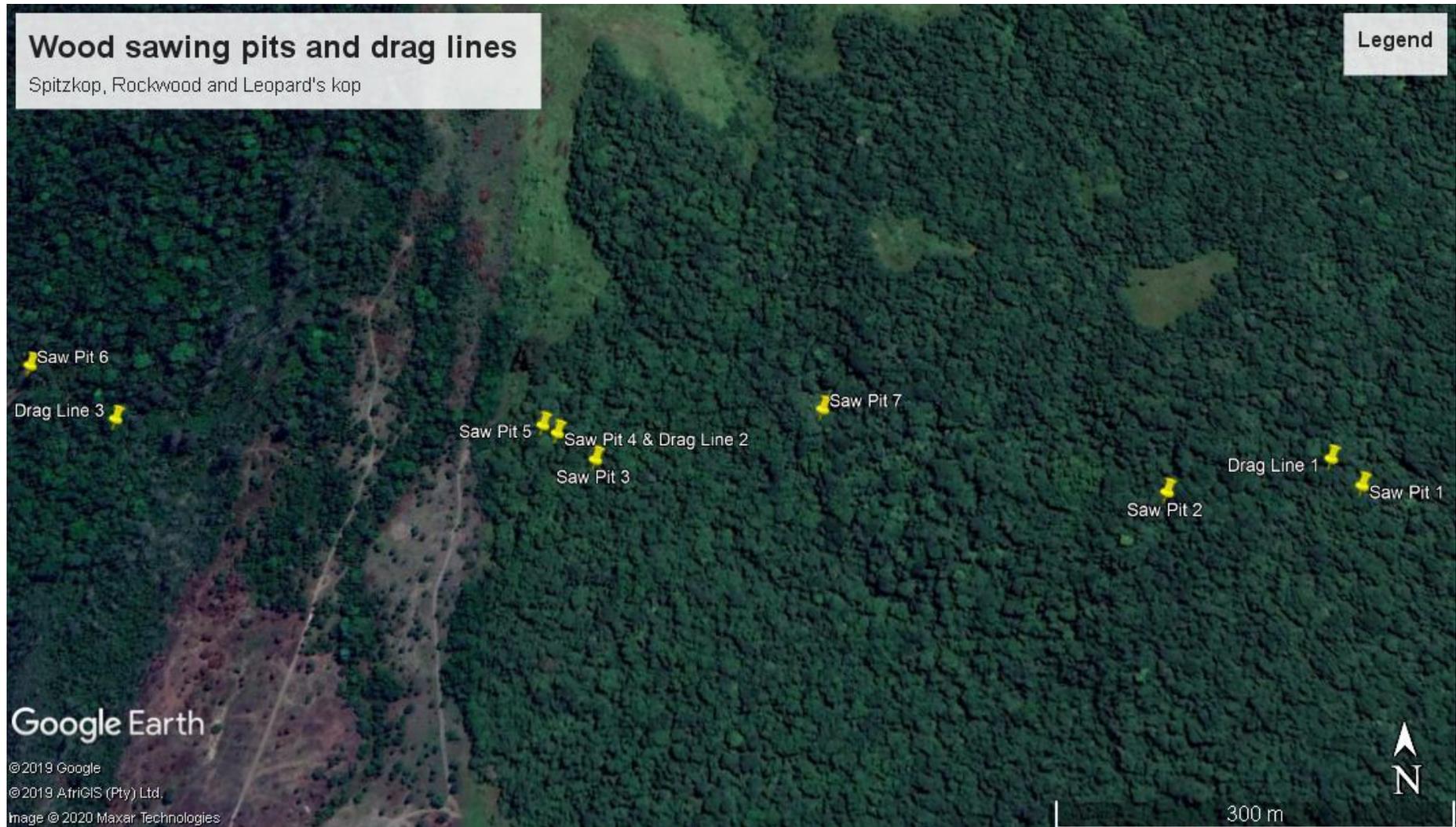


Figure No. 14: Sawpits and draglines on the properties of the Hancock family (Google Earth, Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, AfriGIS (PTY) Ltd, storage: The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage and Research Institute).

First yellow wood sawing pit



Figure No.15: First wood sawing pit measuring 1mx5m (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4536ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'47.4" E30°15'29.0"

Size: 1mx5m

Management Strategy: this site/ground work is a cultural artefact and it may not undergo any alteration or destruction without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. Do not plant any trees inside these pits. Monitor the condition of the pits on a monthly basis to conserve them in the long run. Ensure that they are not filled with earth. An historical column on the value of these yellowwood pits and draglines may be added to the owner's website for marketing and educational purposes.

First drag line for felled wood



Figure No.16: First drag line for felled wood (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4496ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'46.6" E30°15'28.2"

Management Strategy: the same applies to the draglines as to the yellowwood sawpits.

Second wood sawing pit



Figure No.17: Second sawing pit (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4463ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'47.5" E30°15'22.7"

Measuring: 7mx1m

Accuracy: 24ft

Third wood sawing pit



Figure No.18: Third wood-sawing pit (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4415ft

S29°18'46" E30°15'04.4"

Accuracy: 33ft

Second felled-wood-drag-line and 4th saw-pit



Figure No.19: The fourth sawing-pit is very compromised and only 1mx1m is left of it (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4525ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'45.1" E30°15'03.1"

Accuracy: 34ft

Size: The saw-pit is compromised as only 1mx1m is left.

Site description: The felled-wood-drag-line is 1m from the pit.

Fifth wood-sawing pit



Figure No.20: Fifth sawing pit (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4560ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'44.8" E30°15'02.6"

Accuracy: 28ft

Third felled-wood drag line



Figure No.21: Third drag-line (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4559ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'44.5" E30°14'48.5"

Accuracy: 27ft

Sixth wood-sawing pit



Figure No.22: Sixth sawing pit (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4553ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'42.8" E30°14'45.3"

Accuracy: 16ft

Seventh wood-sawing pit



Figure No.23: Seventh sawing-pit. (Rossouw, C. 31 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation: 4586ft

GPS coordinates: S29°18'44.6" E30°15'11.9"

SURVEY OF SAPPI PROPERTY – YELLOWWOOD 3732

Visited and surveyed the farm on the 18th of February 2020

Accompanied by: Mbuso Khambule and Hlonipile Mabaso



Figure No.24: Map of Yellowwood farm 13732: A-I are drag lines, blue pins are yellowwood sawing pits and the green house represents the four staff “rondavels” (Google Earth, Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, AfriGIS (PTY) Ltd, storage: The KwaZulu-Natal Heritage and Research Institute).

Survey Report

Drag-lines A-I (9 drag-lines) was recorded from top to bottom and from left to right on the map.

Management strategies for yellowwood sawpits and draglines: These groundwork or site-work features are historical archaeological artefacts. They are significant because the timber industry's intrinsic link with the cultural heritage landscape of the British settlers' contribution to the founding and development of Howick and the Karkloof area. For this reason yellowwood sawpits may not be altered or filled with earth without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. No planting of trees are permitted within these pits or on the draglines. The condition of these pits should be monitored on a bi-annual basis.

Yellowwood drag-lines

Dragline One: A1-A3

A1: S29°19'5.90" E30°11'15.08"

A2: S29°18'57.48" E30°11'22.81"

A3: S29°18'46.73" E30°11'34.56"

Dragline Two: B1-B3

B1: S29°19'42" E30°11'19.36"

B2: 29°18'57.19" E30°11'31.10"

B3: 29°18'49.63" E30°11'40.48"

Dragline Three: C1-C3

C1: S29°19'5.3" E30°11'37.13"

C2: S29°18'57.38" E30°11'45.07"

C3: S29°18'55.44" E30°11'50.17"

Dragline Four: D1-D3

D1: S29°19'9.63 E30°11'45.92"

D2: S29°19'3.67" E30°11'52.20"

D3: S29°19'1.51 E30°11'51.32"

D4: S29°18'58.65" E30°11'56.39"

Dragline Five: E1-E3

E1: S29°19'11.74" E30°11'58.99"

E2: S29°19'3.99" E30°12'0.64"

E3: S29°18'57.90" E30°12'8.48"

Dragline Six: F1-F5

F1: S29°19'15.87" E30°12'5.90"

F2: S29°19'11.27" E30°12'6.74"

F3: S29°19'2.72" E30°12'11.97"

F4: S29°18'59.76" E30°12'17.02"

F5: S29°18'54.34" E30°12'18.15"

Dragline Seven: G1-G4

G1: S29°19'6.87" E30°12'25.35"

G2: S29°19'0.82" E30°12'25.83"

G3: S29°18'57.33" E30°12'23.38"

G4: S29°18'23.38" E30°12'23.31"

Dragline Eight: H1-H3

H1: S29°19'8.68" E30°12'42.42"

H2: S29°19'4.40" E30°12'44.23"

H3: S29°19'0.72" E30°12'47.40"

Dragline Nine: I1-I4

I1: S29°18'44.61" E30°12'30.13"

I2: S29°18'35.25" E30°12'27.24"

I3: S29°18'25.81" E30°12'22.90"

I4: S29°18'25.63" E30°12'12.45"

Built Environment

Four staff "rondavels": Key green-house pin

4 "Rondavels": S29°18'51.49" E30°12'37.58"

Management strategy: A permit is needed for any addition, alteration or demolition of a building, structure or part thereof which are 60-years or older, from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

Yellow wood sawing pits

- Sawpit One

Position on map: below drag-line A & B

S29°19'10.30" E30°11'14.30"

- Sawpit Two

Position on map: Just above A1 (first part of drag-line)

S29°19'3.95" E30°11'16.59"

- Sawpit Three

Position on map: between A2 and A3

S29°18'51.10" E30°11'31.99"

- Sawpit Four

Position on map: the first sawpit between B1 and B2

S29°19'0.83" E30°11'25.41"

- Sawpit Five

Position on map: the second sawpit between B1 and B2, above Sawpit Four

S29°18'59.60" E30°11'26.39"

- Sawpit Six

Position on map: Above B3

S29°18'43.60" E30°11'46.65"

- Sawpit Seven

Position on map: first sawpit between C1 and C2

S29°8'59.54" E30°11'34.04"

- Sawpit Eight

Position on map: second sawpit between C1 and C2, above Sawpit Seven

S29°18'58.10

E30°11'38.70"

- Sawpit Nine

Position on map: Above E3

S29°18'51.81" E30°12'7.73"

- Sawpit Ten

Position on map: Above F5

S29°18'53.16" E30°12'16.23"

- Sawpit Eleven

Position on map: to the right of drag-line H

S29°19'5.35" E30°12'50.37"

- Sawpit Twelve

Position on map: Above house key

S29°18'49.54" E30°12'40.13"

- Sawpit Thirteen

Position on map: closest sawpit above I between I1 and I2

S29°18'41.89" E30°12'28.42"

- Sawpit Fourteen

Position on map: left of pit thirteen on the same level as pit thirteen

S29°18'42.69" E30°12'24.41"

- Sawpit Fifteen

Position on map: above pit 13 & 14

S29°18'40.68" E30°12'24.19"

Survey Report for Dartmoor

Owners: Wildlands Conservation Trust

Date: Visited: 24 January 2020

Prepared by: Celeste Rossouw

Accompanied by: Iboniso Mchunu and Siyabonga Mbatha

Survey Report

1) Ox-wagon drift



Figure No.25: Shows rim of ox waggon wheel stuck in mud at the drift used by farmers and transport riders (Rossouw, C. 24 January 2020, storage: The Institute).



Figure No.26: Drift used by settler farmers (Rossouw, C. 24 January 2020, storage: The Institute).

Elevation 4996ft

GPS coordination: S29°05'55.3" E29°55'20.3"

Management strategy: Any earth or site work such as dams, furrows, drifts, ox-wagon and cart roads that are older than 100 years are archaeological sites and no one may alter, change or destroy these features without a permit from the Council of the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. Even the removal of top-soil constitutes development. These features must be retained.

Second visit

Visited: 3 March 2020

Accompanied by: Donna Lay & Iboniso Mchunu

Stakeholders

Name	Cellular number	Employed by
Elliot Maphumulo	072 546 0732	Wildlands Conservation Trust
Mbongiseni Mkhize	072 511 4524	Wildlands Conservation Trust
Iboniso Mchunu	079 266 4534	Wildlands Conservation Trust
Donna Lay	063 251 8735 donnal@wildtrust.co.za	Wildlands Conservation Trust
Fikile Mchunu	076 266 6766	Middeldraai farm – Mr. Duvel
Nerricha Mchunu (gogo)		Staying on Wildlands Conservation Trust



Figure No.27: Heritage sites on Dartmoor farm (Google Earth Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, photo 2019, stored at: the Institute).

Survey of Dartmoor

First Livestock kraal (European)

Point: 585

Accuracy: 14ft

Elevation: 5099ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'05.3" E30°14'09.9"

Size: rectangular, 7mx6m

Management Strategies: No building or structure older than 60 years may be altered, added to or destroyed. A permit would be needed for this from the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute. These old livestock pens are both built environment residue as well as historical archaeological artefacts and they must be retained. No one may use any of these rocks for other purposes, for example to construct other buildings or livestock pen or even to prevent soil erosion or to stabilise roads.



Figure No.28: European livestock kraal (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.29: Wall of first livestock kraal (square, historical) (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Drift – original crossing of local farmers from Karkloof area to Mooi River

Point: 587

Elevation: 5068ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'21.6" E30°14'33.2"



Figure No.30: Original crossing from Karkloof to Mooi River and Rietvlei area (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.31: Pioneer and transport riders' route through Karkloof to Weston and Mooi River (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: Any human made earth & stonework feature or site, constitutes an historical archaeological artefact. No one may alter, damage or destroy this feature without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. These sites must be retained.

Ruin, settler house possible used by farm labour staff at a later time (might have been the house belonging to the Vermaak family)

Point 588

Elevation: 5140ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'16.5" E30°15'34.2"



Figure No.32: Settler ruin built with Iron Stone (Dolerite) and mudstone (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.33 Settler ruin (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.34: Building material included, dressed iron stone (dolerite) and pink mudstone (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.35: The interior walls were dressed with lime plaster, but most of the surfaces were exfoliating (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: The site should be burnt to allow the surveyor to identify the archaeological footprint of the farm-“scape” which includes the house, livestock pens and graves as well as any human made features, which are not visible at present because of the cover of vegetation. After the site was burnt, a buffer of 10m must be implemented around the historic footprint and no development may occur within this footprint and its buffer without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute.

Kraal, close to the ruin

Point 589

Elevation: 5140ft

S29°16'17.1" E30°15'35.0"



Figure No.36: Low stone wall, close to the ruin (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Larger kraal behind the low-stone wall

Size: the height of the kraal measuring up to 2m with a width of 1m.

P590

Elevation: 5141ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'17.5" E30°15'35.6"

As well as P592

Elevation: 5143ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'18.7" E30°15'35.4"

Management strategy: Any ruin or built environment or structure that is older than 60 may not be altered or demolished without a permit from the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa & Research Institute. Rocks and stone slabs may also not be used for other purposes, for instance as building material or to rehabilitate roads without a permit from the Institute.



Figure No.39: Larger kraal in close proximity to the ruin (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Horse cart wheel

Point 593

Elevation: 5111ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'14.6" E30°15'35.8"

Management strategy: No artefact may be collected without a collection permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. If artefacts are kept by owners they must

registered it with the Institute. The owner will have to register these artefacts on the SAHRIS data base.



Figure No.40: Horse cart wheel (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Mchunu Family Homestead



Figure No.41: Mchunu family homestead, including informal graves and a livestock pen (Google Earth Image@2020 GNES/Airbus, 31 May 2015; storage: the Institute)

Graves of the local Mchunu family

The men and women were buried separately: the men in front of the house and the women to the right of the house.

P101: Graves of the men

- Mbayimbayi Mchunu
- Mbabo Mchunu

Elevation: 1564m

GPS coordinates: S29, 28019° E30, 23585°



Figure No.42: Informal graves of Mbayimbayi Mchunu and Mbabo Mchunu (in front of the house of the Mchunu family (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

P102: Graves of four the women (two were twins and were buried in the same graves)

- Nomali Mchunu
- Twins in the same grave: Nomkhosi Mchunu & Makhosazane Mchunu
- Dudu Mchunu

Accuracy: 3m

Elevation: 1563m

GPS coordinates: S29, 28036° E30, 23583°



Figure No.43: One of the women's graves to the right of the houses of the Mchunu family (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020, storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.44: Another of the women's graves (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

P103 & P104: four unknown graves built of random rubble (in close proximity to houses of Mchunu family). Each point represents two graves next to each other.

P103

Elevation: 1566m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27871° E30, 23566°



Figure No.45: Grave of an unknown person in the area approximately 200m from the Mchunu homestead (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.46: Second informal grave in close proximity to the grave of Figure No.45 (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

P104 (also for two graves)

Elevation: 1566m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27872° E30, 23552°



Figure No.47: third grave in the informal graveyard close to the Mchunu homestead (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.48: fourth grave in the informal graveyard close to the Mchunu household (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: A buffer zone was delineated around the graves and no development may take place within this zone, including the removal of top-soil. The function of the buffer zone is to protect other graves in case they are present, but not visible if there is no random rubble or headstone left of the grave and only skeletal remains below the surface of the earth.

Buffer Zone around the informal graveyard for the four graves indicated by P103 & P104

P106

Elevation: 1564m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27871° E30, 23546°

P107

Elevation: 1567m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27857° E30, 23552°

P108

Elevation: 1562m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27869° E30, 23574°

P109

Elevation: 1562m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27883° E30, 23564°

P110 Large kraal 38x62m

Elevation: 1574m

GPS coordinates: S29, 27744° E30, 23566°



Figure No.49: Large square livestock kraal (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.50. Close-up of stone walling (Rossouw, C. 3 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: this was already discussed.

**SURVEY OF SECTION OF MIDDELDRAAI 4129, PROPERTY OF MR
RUDOLF DUVEL**

Date: 11 March 2020

Accompanied by: Mr. Rudolf Duval



Figure No.51 : Yellow pins – farmstead of Mr. Duvel, orange pins, homestead of Mchunu family on Wildlands Conservation Trust’s property (Google Earth Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, photo 2019, stored at: the Institute).



Figure No.52: Map of heritage resources around the house of the Vermaak family (c1840) (Google Earth Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, photo 2019, stored at: the Institute).

Description: Yellowwood saw-pit close to house

Point 340

Accuracy: 15ft

Elevation: 5137ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'41.8" E30°13'52.6"

Management strategies for yellowwood sawpits and draglines: These groundwork or site-work features are historical archaeological locations. They are significant because of the timber industry's intrinsic link with the cultural heritage landscape of the Dutch and British settlers' contribution to the founding and development of Howick and the Karkloof area. For this reason yellowwood sawpits may not be altered or filled with earth without a permit from the KZN Amafa & Research Institute. No planting of trees are permitted within these pits or on the draglines. The condition of these pits should be monitored on a bi-annual basis.



Figure No.53: Yellowwood saw pit in close proximity to Mr. Duvel's house (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Point 341: Grave of Mr Vermaak

Elevation: 5136ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'41.2" E30°13'51.0"

Accuracy: 15ft



Figure No.54: Grave of Mr. Vermaak, of the earliest Dutch settlers in the area, a family that lived in the area for six generations (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: based on section 39 of Act No 5 any grave not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be not be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval (a permit) having been obtained on written application to the Institute's council.

A buffer of 5m must be implemented around the grave and any development within this buffer will be illegal without a permit obtained from the Institute.

Development constitutes removal of top-soil.

Point 346 & 347 - Irrigation furrow

Point 346

Elevation: 5168ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'42.8" E30°13'51.3"

Point 347

Elevation: 5170ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'43.0" E30°13'51.5"



Figures No.55-56: Irrigation furrow constructed of concrete, red bricks as well as natural rocky outcrops (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: based on Section 37 (1) (a) of Act No. 5 of 2018, no structure (in this case, the furrow, is a combination of earthworks and stones/bricks) which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be, older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Institute (a permit).

A buffer of 10m must be observed around any built environment, structure or part thereof, if the feature is expected to be older than 60 years. This means that no development may take place within this buffer.

Yellowwood forest area close to the Vermaak house

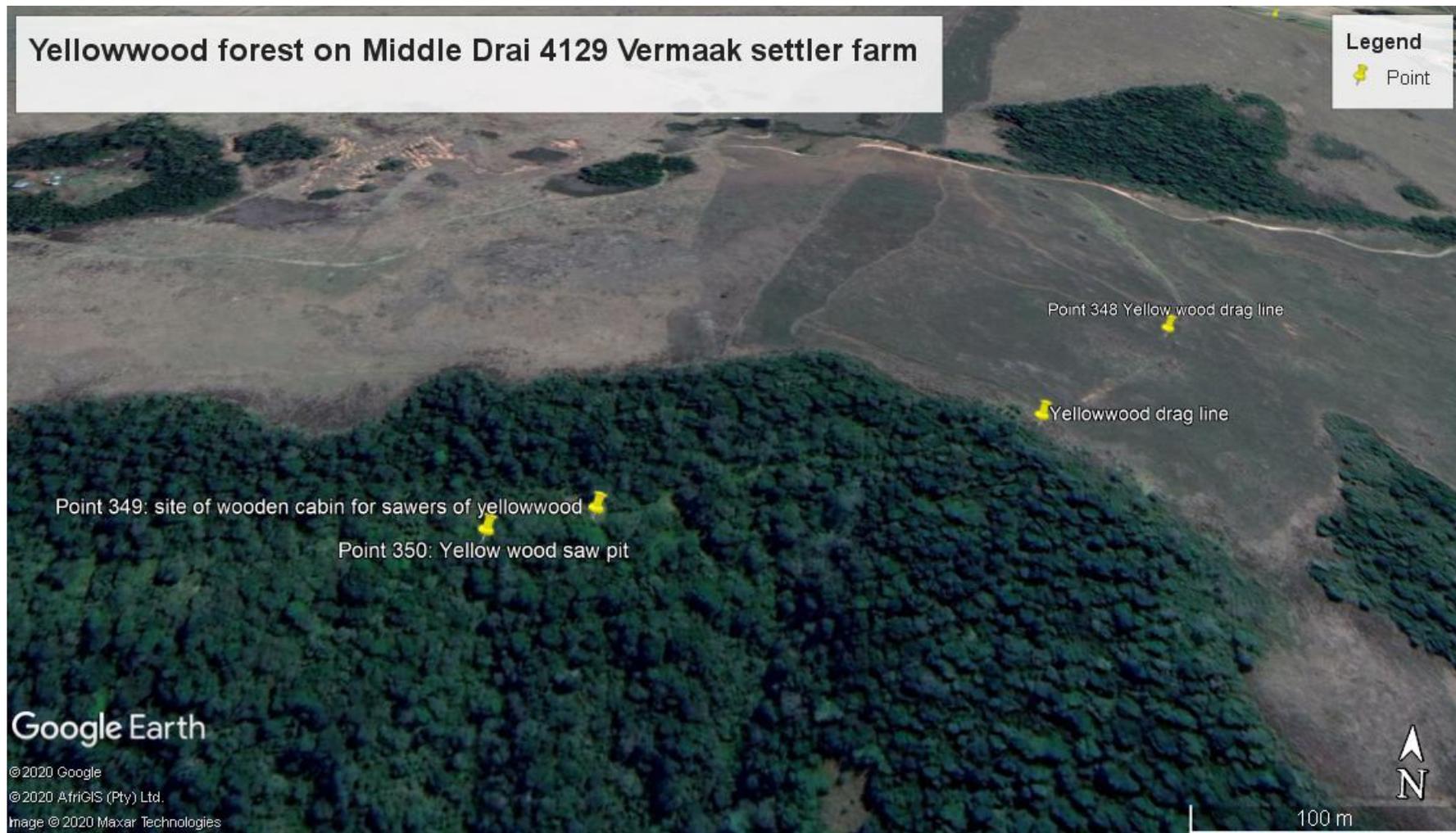


Figure No.57: Yellowwood forest on the settler farm of the Vermaak family (Google Earth Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, photo 2019, stored at: the Institute).

Point 348: Yellow wood drag line

Elevation: 5325ft

GPS coordinates: S29°17'16.9" E30°13'44.9"

Management strategy: No trees may be planted within these yellowwood drag line areas as they constitute historical archaeological features. It will be illegal to destroy these earthworks for instance by ploughing the land on which it exists – even though in this case, the environment would not be suitable to plant crops on as the ground constitutes a steep slope where the soil depth may be very low. Any alteration or destruction of this feature will only be legal if the owner applies for a permit from the Institute.



Figure No.58: Yellowwood drag-line (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Point 349: Site of old over-“nighting” or rest cabin

It was constructed of wood, used by settlers who sawed yellowwood; it is close to the second yellowwood sawing pit in the forest.

Condition: Poor – nothing is left of the cabin (information obtained from Mr. Rudolf Duvel).

Elevation: 5287ft

GPS coordinates: S29°17'22.4" E30°13'34.7"



Figure No.59: Clearance between trees in the forest to accommodate a cabin of wood used by yellow-wood sawing team as an overnighting house (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: the area must be kept as it is at present. No trees may be planted within this section as the area constitutes an archaeological site and may certainly contain an archaeological deposit taking into consideration that people have worked and stayed here.

Point 350: 2nd yellowwood sawing pit

Accuracy: 17ft

Size: 6mx1mx1m (originally the pit was much deeper)

Elevation: 5235ft

GPS coordinates: S29°17'22.9" E30°13'33.1"



Figure No.60: 2nd yellowwood sawing pit (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: already discussed

Point 352 & 353 – Informal graves



Figure No.61: Informal graveyard next to homestead – at present only the foundations of the homestead and the graves are visible. (Google Earth Image@2020 Maxar Technologies, photo 21/09/2010, stored at: the Institute).

No headstone is present, some random rubble surrounds grave mound. The graves are fenced with a wooden fence.

There might be more graves as the whole area consists of mounds, although some mounds do not contain any random rubble.

Management strategy: based on section 39 of Act No 5 any grave not located in a formal cemetery managed or administered by a local authority, may be not be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from its original position, or otherwise disturbed without the prior written approval (a permit) having been obtained on written application to the Institute's Council.

A buffer of 25m must be implemented around these and any development within this buffer will be illegal without a permit obtained from the Institute.

The reason why the buffer is more than 5m, as was the best-practice management guideline applied to Mr. Vermaak's grave, is because it is not known how many graves are present here and the area constituting the graveyard has several mounds. Because the headstones are not present at any grave and because the majority of graves consists only of earthen mounds and no random rubble, there might be plenty of graves. **When five or more graves that are older than 60 years, are identified a buffer of 25 m is allocated around these graves** since there may be more graves in the area which are not visible because these graves do not consist of headstones, ledgers, curbing or even random rubble.

Development constitutes removal of top-soil.

Point 352

Elevation: 5105ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'25.9" E30°14'08.8"

Point 353

Elevation: 5106ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'25.8" E30°14'09.5"



Figure No.62: Two grave mounds visible on a small “*koppie*” close to the house of Mr. Vermaak (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.63: area where the graves are, are covered with another type of vegetation and although not all the graves are fenced, there are areas distinctive of being mounds (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Point 354-356 homestead and graves of the Mabaso family

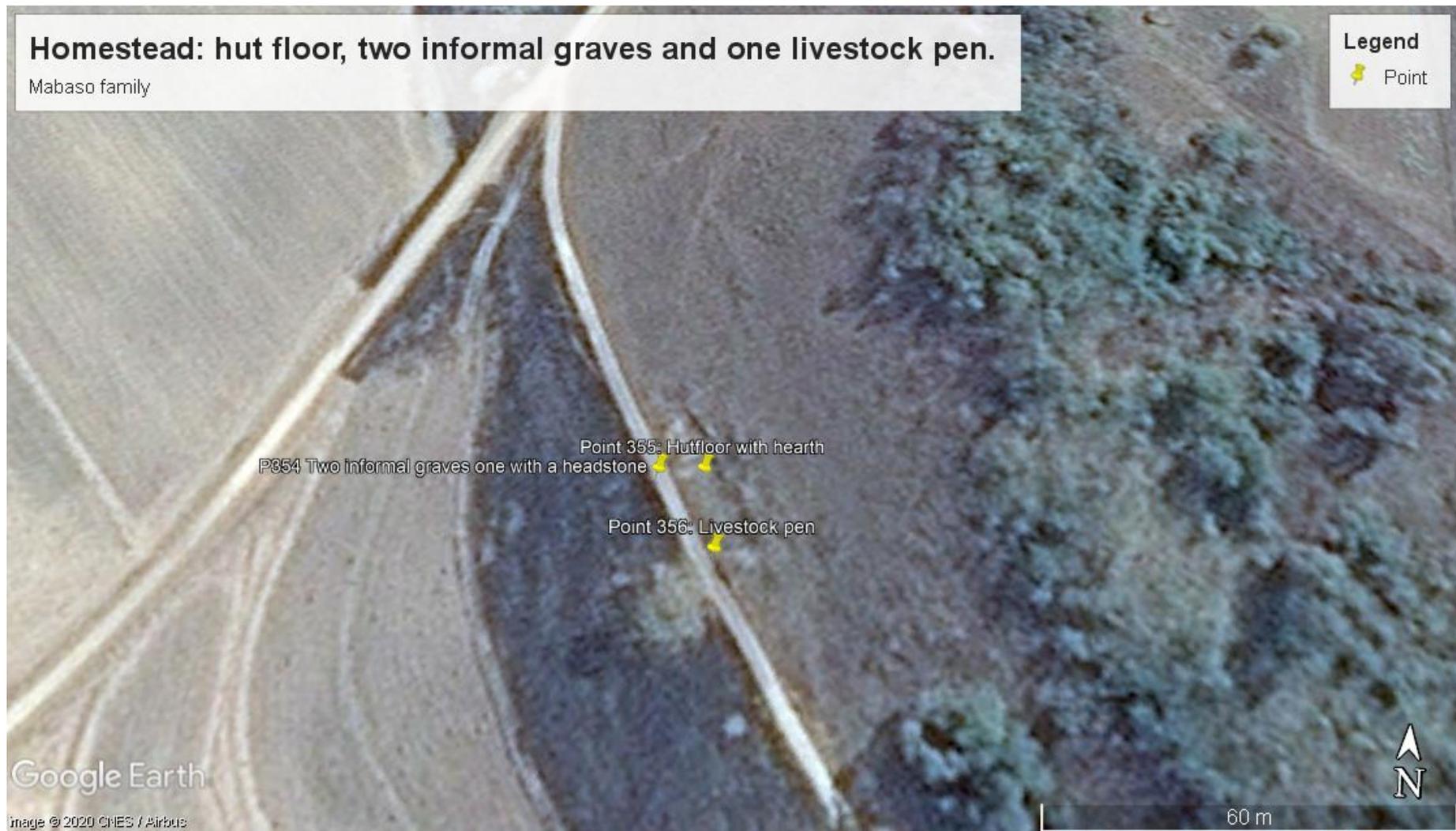


Figure No.64 Old homestead of the Mabaso family containing one hut floor, two graves and one livestock pen (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Point 354 – Two informal graves, one containing a head stone

Elevation: 5103ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'38.0" E30°14'02.4"



Figure No.65: Informal grave mound with a head stone, Mr. Duvel's house in the background (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).



Figure No.66: Same grave as photographed in Figure No. 65 (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Another informal grave next to the grave photographed in Fig No. 66.



Figure No.67: Only a mound is visible with no random rubble (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Management strategy: No person may alter, destroy, remove random rubble or headstones from informal graves which are older than 60 years without a permit obtained for the Institute.

Taken into consideration that there are four graves, a buffer of 5m must be implemented around these graves where no development may take place.

Development constitutes the removal of topsoil.

Point 355 Hut floor containing a hearth

Elevation: 5106ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'38.0 E30°14'02.7"

Based on oral tradition this homestead belonged to the Mabaso family (Interview Mr. Iboniso Mchunu, Wildlands Conservation Trust, 11 March 2020).

The hut floor contained a hearth.

Management strategy: since this space constitutes a very recent homestead which is not older than 100 years, the site is not an archaeological terrain and may undergo development.



Figure No.68: hut floor of the Mabaso family, the two graves are in front of the hut floor, across the road (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

Point 356 – iron stone livestock pen

A livestock pen built of iron rock is hidden amongst aloes.

Elevation: 5104ft

GPS coordinates: S29°16'38.5" E30°14'02.8"



Figure No. 69: Ironstone or dolerite livestock pen next to the graves and in front of the hut floors (Rossouw, C. 11 March 2020; storage: the KZN Amafa & Research Institute).

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Extract from Phyllis Wadsworth book on the Smith family.

Internet resources

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Rockwood Lodges: Karkloof Nature Reserve at <https://www.rockwood.co.za/about/karkloof-nature-reserve/> accessed on the 19th of March 2020

Drakensberg Tourist Map: Karkloof Nature Reserve at www.drakensbert-tourist-map.com/karkloof-nature-reserve.html, accessed on 19 March 2020

Interviews

Duval, Rudolf, interviewed on the 11th of March 2020 on the history of the Vermaak family and to locate and document all the heritage sites on his farm, Middle Draai 4129.

Hancock, Timothy, interviewed on the 31st of January 2020 regarding heritage sites on the Rockwood (remainder of Ptn.1 of the farm Spitzekop 970), Spitzekop 970 and Leopard's Bush (remainder of the farm Welgevonden 969).

Khambule, Mbuso, employed at Sappi, to hike to the four "rondavels" and to assist with the identification of yellowwood sawpits and draglines on the farm Yellowwood, interviewed on the 18th of February 2020.

Lay, Donna, interviewed on the 3rd of March regarding several heritage sites documented on the farm Daartmoor 5093.

Mchunu, Iboniso, interviewed on the 24th of January 2020 regarding a drift on the farm Dartmoor 5093 where a wagon wheel was also found. Mr. Mchunu was also interviewed on the 3rd of March regarding several heritage sites on the property of Dartmoor 5093

Penderis, Kevin, interviewed on the 31st of January 2020 regarding heritage sites on the Rockwood, Spitzekop and Leopard's Bush. Mr Penderis accompanied Mr. Mbatha and Ms. Rossouw to several heritage sites to document and photograph them.