



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
WONDERBOOM NATURE RESERVE, CITY OF TSHWANE**

For:

***THE CITY OF TSHWANE, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING, CITY PLANNING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, DIVISION NATURE
CONSERVATION AND RESORTS***

REPORT: AE810

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SUMMARY

This document entails a cultural heritage resources management plan for the Wonderboom Nature Reserve. As very little data regarding the cultural resources on the reserve was known a phase 1 survey was first conducted. The results of this are included.

The fieldwork undertaken revealed that the reserve is very rich in cultural resources. It includes sites, features and structures from the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period in time. These are evaluated and assessed in terms of the standard criteria for cultural heritage resources.

At the individual description of each of these management guidelines are given. These are the basic conservation and preservation principles to be used in managing the resources. Recommendations made in the document are done within the parameters of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999).

The management plan is an open document meaning that it should be adapted and reassessed from time to time. A continuation period of at least five years is given. However any developments done before the expiry of the five year period should be used to re-evaluate the impact on cultural resources and to make the necessary adaptations to the document. The five year period ends in 2013.

CONTINUATION STRATEGY

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

THIS PARTICULAR MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE RELOOKED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHOVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE EFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE RELOOKED AT. HOWEVER SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.

THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDNACE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2013.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Division Nature Conservation and Resorts of the Department of Housing, City Planning and Environmental Management, of the City of Tshwane (CoT) requested the writer of this document to write a Cultural Resources Management Plan for the Wonderboom Nature Reserve. In order to be able to write the plan it was necessary to know what cultural resources do exist in the reserve. Therefore an archaeological and heritage survey was conducted as a starting point for the management plan. This management plan is the result of this survey and the conventions for the sustainable preservation, conservation and management of such cultural resources.

The survey of cultural heritage resources is called a Phase 1 investigation. During this process possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures lined out (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). However this plan was done in order to assist the CoT with planning for developments on the reserve. Therefore no specific mitigation is needed. However the document states that any future development plans should be done in accordance with this management plan and any possible impact on the cultural resources should lead to a re-evaluation.

A Phase 2 investigation is a detailed investigation of a specific cultural resource. This usually entails detailed documentation and research (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 49-52). For the purpose of this document it was not needed, but recommendations in this regard are made. Attention should be given to the resources of high cultural significance and those with specific questions that need to be answered before it can finally be assessed.

A management plan is sometimes called Phase 3. However the three steps do not necessarily follow each other. For instance, sometimes after the phase 1 study, a management plan is drawn up without doing detailed research. This is something that can be done at a later stage and, if needed the management plan can be adapted after such a study (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). The basic principles for CRM as outlined by Van Vollenhoven (2002: 10-13) were also applied in this management plan. These refer inter alia to the attention given to heritage legislation, the evaluation of resources by trained professionals and community participation.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Review applicable legislative requirements.
4. Write a management plan for the cultural heritage resources at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve including the necessary management guidelines and recommendations to enable the CoT to manage these properly.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

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

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance may be demolished should there be a need for development in those areas. Such sites have been recorded in full. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation in future if future developments have an impact thereon. Should such developments be planned it should be discussed with full cognizance of this management plan. Sites with a high cultural significance are more important than any foreseeable future development and should therefore be preserved at all cost (see appendix B).
4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information and should not be disclosed to members of the public without proper plans in place to preserve and conserve these cultural heritage resources.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. The CoT should however note that any additional sites discovered or information that may come to light in the future should be included in this management plan during the implementation of the sustainable continuation strategy.
7. In this particular case it needs to be mentioned that the vegetation, consisting mainly of grass cover and pioneer species, was very dense. This makes visibility on the ground extremely difficult and may have resulted in some cultural features not being picked up during the survey.
8. A management plan entails recommendations as to the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54-55). Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm as developed by Van Vollenhoven (2000) and which is embedded in the

Contextual Paradigm in the Archaeology (Annexure C). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps.

- Conservation and preservation

This refers to the criteria for keeping the historical character of a cultural resource in tact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. In this case it has been done by evaluating the historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value of the resources in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of these resources. In this management plan it is indicated at the description of each individual resource. It mentions the actions to be taken by the CoT in order to preserve the cultural heritage resources in the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Security measures are also included herewith. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources. This is also included at the description of each individual resource.

The last aspect here refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide the basic training needed for this purpose.

- Utilization

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it on the long term. The most important thing here which relates to the Wonderboom Nature Reserve is the interpretation of the resources. This is also indicated under the description of each individual resource. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof.

- Marketing

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. Again this receives attention under the description of each individual resource. It is important to realize that utilization will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

- Auditing

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a continuation strategy has been included on page 3 of this document.

- Other action steps

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing the potential thereof. This should be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority (in this case the CoT), but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It includes measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (in this case this management plan).

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

It is important to note that a cultural heritage resource does not have to be formally declared to be protected. By virtue of its age a resource is potentially protected based on the values given above (Van Vollenhoven 2003: 34-36). It should also be noted that the act gives special power to communities in allowing them to have a say in the preservation, conservation, utilization and management of their own cultural heritage resources (Van Vollenhoven 2003: 42-44).

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

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

In a reserve such as this one will mostly need to deal with archaeological resources. Therefore this needs more specific attention. It is dealt with in Section 35(4) of this act,

which states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

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

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Human remains

These are dealt with in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, and states that no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

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

Graves that are unidentified or are of an unknown date are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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

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

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

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

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

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted AIA and HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

The survey was undertaken on foot.

5.2 Documentation

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5.3 Management principles

The management principles used in this management plan is in accordance by those established by Van Vollenhoven (1998 & 2000). These principles include prescriptions for the content of management plans and are in line with the National Heritage Resources Act.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Wonderboom Nature Reserve is situated on the remaining portion of portion 18, the remaining portion of portion 19 and portions 7, 55 and 56 of the farm Wonderboom 302 JR (Figure 1). The Magaliesberg Mountain runs through the farm from east to west and portion 56 almost entirely consist of a part of this mountain.

The vegetation on the property mainly consists of natural indigenous species, but disturbance is evident via invader and pioneer species in certain areas, especially close to the river (west) and on the southern side of the reserve. This was probably caused by grazing of livestock as the farm used to be a commercial farm in the days of the old South African Republic (ZAR – Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek).

On the western side the boundary of the reserve is formed by the Apies River and a tributary thereof. The river drains the area in a northern direction. The northern boundary is formed by the extension of Lavender Road and the eastern boundary by the extension of Voortrekker Road. Lombard Street forms the southern boundary of the reserve. On this side residential dwellings are found just across the street.



Figure 1 Aerial view of the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

The geology of the reserve is part of the Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld. It features rocky hills and ridges with more dense woody vegetation on south-facing slopes with distinct floristic differences. Historical information mentions a large variety of plant species in the area. Farrell (n.d.: 157-166) gives a complete description of the floral species in the reserve.

The topography of the area is very steep due to the Magaliesberg Range running through it from east to west. On the western side the mountain has vertical cliffs, giving access to some caves. A ravine cuts the western slope into two areas. The southern slope is less steep and some natural terraces are formed before the crest is reached. The eastern slope is steeper than the south, but not as much as the west. The northern slope also shown signs of natural terracing resulting in steep rocky areas alternated by flat areas. The crest of the mountain is relatively flat.

The part of the reserve furthest to the north is used as the resort area. This area is flat with a very slight fall from south to north. This area has been developed in the past and includes offices, an entrance building, picknick and braai facilities as well as some roads. The famous Wonderboom tree is situated in the northeast of this area.

Fauna species currently include impala, rock hyrax (dassie), porcupine, zebra and smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. The reserve hosts at least 200 bird species including the black eagle which regularly breed here. Historical information shows that the environment surrounding the Wonderboom tree had an abundance of animals (Wager 1906: 47). Hunter-gatherer societies would therefore have found it a suitable habitat to settle in.

The presence of water would have made the area suitable for keeping livestock. Mountainous areas also provide suitable shelter for people. The natural terracing also may have provided suitable agricultural space for prehistoric people. One would therefore suspect that the area would have been used during the past by people as the environment would have suited their needs just fine. During times of turmoil the mountain would also have provided a safe haven from attacks.

7. DISCUSSION

Before discussing the cultural resources of the reserve in detail a background regarding the different phases of human history is needed. This will enable the reader to better understand the sites found during the survey.

7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

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

It is important to note that some of the oldest humanoid fossils have been found close to Pretoria, namely at Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Gladysvale and Drimolen (in the Krugersdorp area). These hominids include *Australopithecus Africanus*, *Australopithecus Robustus* and *Homo Habilis* and can be as old as 3 million years. These early people were the first to make stone tools (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 146). It is important to mention this as one of the important Early Stone Age sites are situated just east of the Wonderboom Nature Reserve (Korsman & Meyer 1999: 93).

The Wonderboom site is a so-called Late Acheul site. This means it is the later phase of the Acheulian culture, which is an Early Stone Age culture (Figure 2). These stone tools were probably manufactured by the earliest hominids as indicated above. These people undoubtedly would have utilized the area now known as the Wonderboom Nature Reserve as it would have been easy to hunt in the gateways through the mountain.



Figure 2 Interpretation panel at the reserve with information regarding the Early Stone Age.

Middle Stone Age material (Figure 3-4) was identified some years ago on the western side of Voortrekkers Road across the Magaliesberg Mountain (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 150). This would have been inside of the reserve.

A Late Stone Age site has been identified to the west of Wonderboompoort (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 151). This phase of the Stone Age is associated with the San people. Although many San sites are associated with rock art it does not seem as if rock art is present at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Although only two Stone Age sites were identified during the survey, a number of stone tools were found throughout the reserve. The lithic tools represent all three phases of the Stone Age and it therefore is clear that the hunter-gatherers associated with these extensively utilized the area.



Figure 3 Interpretation panel at the reserve with information regarding the Middle and Late Stone Age.



Figure 4 Middle Stone Age tool identified during the survey.

7.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

A few Early Iron Age sites are known in Gauteng of which the closest one to the Wonderboom Nature Reserve is one at Derdepoort (Nienaber et al 1997: 15-22). Pottery from the EIA was also identified in the Fountains Valley (Van Schalkwyk & Moifatswane 1993: 8-9). One would therefore expect that these people also moved through the Wonderboom area. Not many EIA sites are known making the identification of such sites very important to the scientific community.

A Middle Iron Age site was identified to the west of Wonderboompoort (Küsel 1993: 13), but it was not dated yet. Again this would suggest that Iron Age people utilized the Wonderboom area.

Much more information is available regarding the Late Iron Age. Bergh (1999: 7) indicates that 125 sites are known in the Pretoria area, but this is under-estimation. According to Delius (1983: 12) and Horn (1996: 23) LIA people moved into the Pretoria area since 1600 A.D. A number of LIA sites have been identified on the Magaliesberg Mountain. Three of these are to the west of Wonderboompoort (Van Schalkwyk et al 1994: 9-10) and four are between Wonderboompoort and Derdepoort (Naudé & Van Vollenhoven 1992: 35-37; Mason 1962: 397). The LIA seem to be well presented in the area.

It therefore was no surprise that some Iron Age sites and features were identified during the survey (see later). It also is clear that the Wonderboom Nature Reserve has been used by Iron Age people in the past.

7.3 Historical Age

The Historical Age started with the first historical sources which can be used to learn more about people of the past. In South Africa it can be divided into two phases. The first includes oral histories as well as the recorded oral histories of past societies. The latter were usually written by people who contact with such a community for a short time. This is followed by the second phase which includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 189).

Early travelers have moved through the area that later became known as Pretoria as early as 1829. This was when the first white people visited the area, namely Robert Schoon and William McLuckie. During the same year the well known missionary Dr. Robert Moffat also visited the area (Rasmussen 1978: 69). In October 1829 the missionary James Archbell and the trader David Hume traveled through this part of the country (Changuion 1999: 119).

The first Bantu language speakers in the area were the so-called Transvaal Ndebele, specifically the southern group. Their history goes back to Chief Msi (Musi) and the genealogy of the Manala (Mahbena) clan, the Ndzundza (Mapoch) clan, the Mathombeni (Kekana) clan and the Hwanda clan (Horn 1996: 23).

Chief Msi lived in the Pretoria area somewhere between 1600 and 1700 A.D. His sons divided the tribe in three groups, namely the Hwaduba, Manala and Ndzundza (Horn 1996: 23). The Manala lived to the north of Pretoria and the Ndzundza to the north and west. The Hwaduba stayed in the vicinity of the confluence between the Pienaars and Apies River. This group took over the culture and language of the Kgatla, a Tswana group (Bergh 1999: 108).

It is also said that Msi had a son called Tshwane. This has not been proved yet and neither has it been proved that he stayed at the Wonderboom. Louwrens (2006: 111-114, 123-124) and Van Vuuren (2006: 78-99) gives lengthy discussion on why they believe such a person never existed. Although their arguments are logical and scientifically sound, there is an element of doubt which could only be clarified by further (archaeological) research.

The largest group of Bantu speaking people in the Pretoria area is the Northern Sotho, but Southern Sotho's and Tswanas are also present. These groups have a typical building tradition consisting of large building complexes and round huts with conical roofs. At the beginning of the nineteenth century two Tswana groups, the Kwena and Kgatla stayed to the north and west of Pretoria in the vicinity of the Crocodile, Pienaars and Apies River (Bergh 1999: 106).

It seems as if all these groups fled from the area during the Difaquane when Mzilikazi came here in 1827. He killed the men, burned down their villages, confiscated the livestock and took the women to marry members of his impi (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 156). Mzilikazi had many villages in the area. Particular mention is made of him staying at the Wonderboom. The site was called Kungwini (Carruthers 1990: 245). One can however not help to wonder why Dr Robert Moffat on a visit to this site did not mention the Wonderboom tree. One would expect that such an exceptional natural phenomena would have been mentioned as Moffat gives a very detailed description of his visit.

The missionary Jean-Pierre Pellissier even visited Mzilikazi in March 1832. In June/ July of that year he was attacked by the impi of Dingane, the Zulu chief. As a result he left the area during that year (Bergh 1999: 112). This left an area described as being deserted by the missionary Robert Moffat. Sotho groups however started moving back into the area after Mzilikazi left (Junod 1955: 68).

The first white people also came to the Pretoria area during this time (Coetzee 1992: 11). In 1839 JGS Bronkhorst settled on the farm Elandspoor. He was the first permanent white settler in the area (Van Vollenhoven 2005: 17-45).

Erasmus de Oude was the first owner of the farm Wonderboom 302 JR which is the farm on which the Wonderboom Nature Reserve was established. The farm was inspected for him on 10 August 1841 (NAD, TAD, RAK 2750:2; NAD, TAD, RAK 2711). Erasmus de Oude refers to Daniël Jacobus Erasmus who was the father and grandfather of many of the other early farmers with the surname Erasmus in the vicinity of Pretoria. The boundaries of the original farm were the Wonderboom airport to the north, the Montana agricultural holdings to the east, Booyesen Street to the south and the Apies River to the west. The history of this farm as written in the deeds registers (Deeds Office, Pretoria) is as follows:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
19 May 1855	Government	Daniël Jacobus Erasmus	Deeds were only registered much later than the first farms were inspected therefore this date is 1855 and not 1841. This was usually done when the farm had to be transferred to another owner. Therefore the date on the next line is the same.
19 May 1855	Daniël Jacobus Erasmus	Lourens Abraham Erasmus Theodorus Cornelis Johannes Erasmus	portion 2 portion 1

Portion 1 – 302/1/1

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
21 January 1905	Estate TCJ Erasmus	Lucy Jane York born Short	
6 January 1923	LJ York	Solomon Sapirstein	
9 September 1929	Estate S Sapirstein	Pesha Sapirstein born Shawsin	Widow
10 January 1931	P Sapirstein	Stanhope Orlando Wilson York Lucy Jane York born Short	
30 January 1940	Estate SOW York	Lucy Jane York born Short	
1 November 1943	LJ York	John Alfred York	

Portion 2 – 302/2/1

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
8 May 1892	Estate LA Erasmus	Erasmus Daniël Jacobus Prinsloo	portion 3 and 4
23 September 1888	Estate EDJ Prinsloo	Jan Booyesen	portion 6, 7 and 8
23 September 1888	Estate EDJ Prinsloo	Jan Jonathan Booyesen minor Prenzina Petronella Aletta Booyesen minor	portion 6 and 7 portion 8
30 September 1902	JJ Booyesen	Marinus Franken	

Different portions were now joined to form portion 302/2/2

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
15 September 2004	Joint owners	Jacob Louis van Deventer	
9 August 1915	JL van Deventer	Equizedno Giani	
24 September 1920	E Giani	Richard Arthur Fletcher	
7 March 1926	Estate RA Fletcher	Edith Lilian Fletcher born Parker	
29 March 1931	EL Fletcher	Pietro Marucchi	portion 64, 65 and 155
24 November 1967	Estate P Marucchi	Orazio Marucchi Igeo Cimma born Marucchi Ada Rossi born Marucchi	½ portion ¼ portion ¼ portion

Portion 3 is a portion of portion 1 – 302/3/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
18 December 1884	EDJ Prinsloo	Esaias Engelbertus Meyer Willem Petrus Prinsloo Andries Hendrik Erasmus	
6 April 1904	Estate AH Erasmus	Aletta Catharina Erasmus born Erasmus	
15 March 1912	PA Opperman	Andreas Hendrik Erasmus Louisa Catorina Erasmus minor	It is uncertain when Opperman became owner of his portion.
24 December 1915	Estate AH Erasmus	Hester Aletta Erasmus born Van der Walt	This portion became portions 33, 34 and 35.

Certain portions were now joined to form Portion 302/3/2:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
11 November 1922	Joint owners	Willem Petrus Prinsloo	Remainder of portion 2
11 September 1928	WP Prinsloo	Lourens Abraham Prinsloo Lourens Abraham Meyer	½ of remainder each
22 December 1936	LA Prinsloo	Stephen Sinovich	½ of remainder
22 December 1936	LA Meyer	George Anton Sinovich Stephen Sinovich Joseph Sinovich	½ of remainder
30 May 1940	S Sinovich	George Anton Sinovich	5/6 portion – this now becomes portion 141.

The farm was now divided further and many townships were established on portions thereof, both north and south of the Magaliesberg Mountain.

The following portions eventually became under the ownership of the Government/ City Council of Pretoria:

Portion 7, a portion of portion 1 – 302/7/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
19 June 1897	J Booyesen JJ Booyesen PPA Booyesen	Government	
6 August 1955	Crown grant	City Council of Pretoria	Part of Wonderboom Nature Reserve – became portion 55.

Portion 8, a portion of portion 1 – 302/8/:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
9 June 1897	J Booyesen JJ Booyesen PPA Booyesen	Government	Perhaps the portion where the fort is situated? Became portions 52, 53 and 57.

Portion 9, a portion of portion 1 – 302/9/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
20 October 2003	Estate TCJ Erasmus	Willem Petrus Erasmus	
20 October 2003	WP Erasmus	Jan Abraham Denyssen	becomes portion 28
25 August 1933	Estate JA Denyssen	Gertina Johanna Denyssen born Preller	
25 August 1933	Estate JA Denyssen	Leonide le Blanc Elizabeth Garcia Marques born Denyssen	
25 August 1933	Estate JA Denyssen	Ivanhoe Peter Denyssen	
6 January 1949	GJ Denyssen	Jan Abraham Felix Denyssen Ivanhoe Peter Denyssen Leonide le Blanc Elizabeth Garcia Marques born Denyssen	

A portion of this farm was dispossessed – this became portion 302/9/2:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
20 September 1955	JA Denyssen	City Council of Pretoria	

Portion 10, a portion of portion 1 – 302/10/1

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
20 October 1903	TCJ Erasmus	Stephan Petrus Erasmus	
20 October 1903	TCJ Erasmus	Petrus Johannes Croukamp	
20 October 1903	TCJ Erasmus	Wessel Johannes Badenhorst	
20 October 1903	TCJ Erasmus	Christiaan Johannes Laidlaw	
20 October 1903	Estate SP Erasmus	Susanna Sophia Erasmus born Smit	
20 October 1903	SS Erasmus	Hugh Roncilly Abercombie	
20 October 1903	PJ Croucamp WJ Badenhorst CJ Laidlaw	Hugh Roncilly Abercombie	Abercombie therefore now owned the whole farm
25 November 1947	HR Abercombie	City Council of Pretoria	

Portion 13, a portion of portion - 302/13/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
11 November 1904	Estate TCJ Erasmus	William Harrington	
28 January 1913	W Harrington	Government	
23 September 1938	Crown grant	City Council of Pretoria	

Portion 18, a portion of portion 1 – 302/18/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
15 September 1904	Joint owners	Jan Booysen	
27 January 1923	J Booysen	Dirk Jacob Carl Bekker van Deventer	portion 40 and 41
27 January 1923	J Booysen	Anne Elizabeth Booyesen	portion 40 and 41
28 November 1933	Joint owners	Anne Elizabeth van der Linde born Booyesen	Consolidation
28 November 1933	Joint owners	Dirk Jacob Carl Bekker van Deventer	Consolidation
22 May 1937	AE van der Linde	City Council of Pretoria	
22 May 1937	DJCB van Deventer	City Council of Pretoria	Remainder of portion 18 is part of Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Portion 19, a portion of portion 1 – 302/19/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
15 September 1904	Joint owners	Marinus Franken	
-	M Franken	City Council of Pretoria	Wonderboom South township established on a portion of portion 19 – remainder is part of Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Portion 20, a portion of portion 1 – 302/20/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
5 September 1904	JH Erasmus	Edward Phillip Arnold Meintjes	
13 October 1906	EPA Meintjes	Government	

Portion 26, a portion of portion 1 – 302/26/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
18 December 1909	JH Erasmus	Government of the Transvaal	

Portion 31, a portion of portion 1 – 302/31/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
2 October 1920	SOW York	Government	Reserved for public purposes.

Portion 55, a portion of portion 1 – 302/55/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
22 May 1939	DJCB van Deventer	City Council of Pretoria	Part of the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Portion 56, a portion of portion 1: 302/56/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
22 May 1939	AE van der Linde	City Council of Pretoria	Part of the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Portion 57, a portion of portion 1: 302/57/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
22 June 1938	Government grant	City Council of Pretoria	

Portion 110, a portion of portion 1: 302/110/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
19 February 1948	City Council of Pretoria	Government	portion 132

Portion 136, a portion of portion 1: 302/136/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
29 March 1954	City Council of Pretoria	Government	Reserved for public purposes.

Portion 145, a portion of portion 1: 302/145/1:

DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
21 September 1956	WH Fernihough	Government	
16 April 1969	Government grant	City Council of Pretoria	

The Wonderboom tree is a wild fig tree (*Ficus salicifolia*) and has been the source of folklore under the cultures of Bantu speaking people. It is for instance said that if one cuts down wood from the tree, it would turn blue and bleat like a goat.

The tree also has been used as picnic spot for many years by the white people. It is said that up to 22 ox wagons could be outspanned underneath the tree. However Atcherley (1879:238) describe the tree as not being very wondrous at all. This may a result of various factors influencing the health of the tree. Even today the tree is smaller due to the encroachment by other plants and a devastating fire in the tree in 1870 during a hunting trip. The tree also was attacked by a parasite in 1985 and was placed under almost 20 years of quarantine. Access was re-opened in 2003, but this is controlled very strictly.

In 1897 a fort was built on top of the mountain by the South African Republic (ZAR or Transvaal Government) as part of a fortification plan to protect the city from a possible attack by the British. The fort however did not play an important role during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) that followed.

The waterfall on the western cliff of the mountain is man-made and was erected as a monument to commemorate the 50 year celebrations of the Union of South Africa in 1960. It nowadays is seen as a landmark on this northern entrance to the town.

Day-of-the-vow (Geloftedag) commemorations also have been held underneath this tree for many years. It is the Geloftedag Committee whose efforts led to the protection of the Wonderboom tree. Since 1931 they worked hard to obtain the land on which the tree is situated and which eventually were bought by the City Council of Pretoria (Wiese n.d.: 32).

On 28 September 1936 the City Council of Pretoria obtained the land including the tree and the fort. These are the portions that were registered in 1939. The property was proclaimed a nature reserve in March 1937. After more land was obtained the reserve was proclaimed a provincial nature reserve on 8 September 1954 (Wiese n.d.: 34). It is now managed by the City of Tshwane (CoT).

The tree was declared a national monument in 1980 and the fort 1988 (Figure 5). That was under the former National Monuments Act of 1969. This act has been replaced by the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999). The legislation states that all national monuments declared under the previous legislation will automatically become grade II heritage resources, meaning that it will be of provincial importance. This status may be re-

evaluated and a site cultural resource may be upgraded on submission of a motivation to the Council of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).



Figure 5 Plaque erected by the former National Monuments Council indicating the declaration of the site as a national monument.

A number of sites identified during the survey date from the Historical Age. This indicates that the area was utilized during the historical period.

7.4 Discussion of sites, features and structures identified during the survey

Although the information is presented chronologically, some sites and features may represent more than one period in human history. The cultural resources are however placed under the period of which it shows the most characteristics. In most cases full scale research will be needed to determine the correct chronological placement, but for the purpose of this management plan the current placement will suffice.

7.4.1 Stone Age

7.4.1.1 Feature 1

This is a Middle Stone Age site against the southeastern slope of the mountain (Figure 6). It is possible that the stone tools may have been washed down from somewhere higher up the slope.

GPS: 25°41'40"S
28°11'52"E
1304m



Figure 6 Middle Stone Age tools from site no 1.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it may only be loose stone tools. The importance thereof is that it indicates that MSA people were present in this environment.

Management guidelines:

1. The position of the site should be taken note of, but no action is necessary.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.1.2 Site 2

Site no 2 consist of the well-known cave just above the waterfall against the western rock face of the mountain. In front of the cave as well as at a secondary cave south of the main one, some Middle Stone Age tools were identified (Figure 7). Undecorated potsherds here indicate that the cave might also have been used during the Iron Age. Potsherds are also found in abundance in the area around the cave, both above and down slope (Figure 8-9).

Unfortunately the rock face in front of the cave has been defaced in recent times by graffiti and the painting of slogans, pictures etc (Figure 10). The cave entrance has been closed to visitors by a steel fence, but this is broken and therefore gives access to the cave (Figure 11). Inside of the cave pieces of cloth, shoes and glass indicate that the cave may have been used recently (and may even still be in use) by people.

GPS: 25°41'16"S
28°11'23"E
1012m
This is at the cave entrance.

GPS: 25°41'19"S
28°11'29"E
1012m

This is just above the cave where potshards were identified.



Figure 7 Middle Stone Age tools found at the cave.



Figure 8 Undecorated potsherds from the cave.



Figure 9 Decorated potsherds from the cave area.

The first one looks similar to Makgwareng facies of the Blackburn branch of the Urewe pottery tradition as described by Huffman (2007: 179-181). These are dated to AD 1700-1820, but are usually found much further south of Wonderboom around the Vaal River and northeast of the Free State. The time frame fits in with people fleeing from Mzilikazi during the Difaquane.

The second shard is similar to the Icon facies of the Moloko branch of the Urewe tradition and is dated from 1300-1500 (Huffmann 2007: 183-185). Other branches of the Moloko have been identified close to Pretoria, but Icon is associated with areas to the north of the Magaliesberg.



Figure 10 Defaced rock face at the cave entrance.



Figure 11 Steel fence in front of the cave entrance.

The site is of a high cultural significance as it may contain many layers of cultural deposit below the top layer which mostly consist of soil mixed with rodent dung. These layers most probably are undisturbed and therefore may contain valuable information on past people.

Management guidelines:

1. The rock face should be cleaned by experts in order not to damage the natural environment.
2. The fence should be replaced by a more suitable one. The position of the fence also should be moved a few metres further from the cave entrance as this will enhance the natural beauty of the area. It will also include and therefore protect cultural material contained just outside of the cave. The fence should have a gate giving access to visitors and researchers, but this should be kept under lock.
3. The recent material inside of the cave should be removed.
4. Archaeological excavation inside of the cave and just outside should be considered. At least a few test excavations would be necessary in order to assess the significance of the deposits and re-evaluate the significance of the site. The ceramic sample should be increased in order to be able to make a more informed assessment of the site, its date and its importance. Information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
5. Visitors should be monitored. No visits inside the cave should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.
6. An addition to this management plan can be done once a decision regarding the above mentioned has been taken.

7.4.2 Iron Age

7.4.2.1 Site 3

This is a large Late Iron Age site consisting of various stone packed walls and other stone enclosures (Figure 12-13). The largest part of the site is located on the first natural terrace from the top on the northern side of the mountain, but it also stretches to the second terrace. It is stretched from east to west, almost across the entire crest of the mountain.

Currently the site is very overgrown making any further interpretation almost impossible. It does seem as if stones from these walls may have been used for later structures such as the pathways for visitors and some fortification walls. There even is a slight possibility that stones from this site may have been used in the building of the fort. The stone paved pathways for visitors leading up the mountain cut through the site.

Some of the GPS coordinates given may not be part of this site, but may constitute other cultural resources. However due to the vegetation this was not clear and therefore what is indicated below, at this stage is seen as one site.



Figure 12 Stone walling at site no 3.



Figure 13 Another stone wall at site no 3.

GPS: 25°41'27"S
28°11'32"E
1400m

Circular stone wall with entrance to the west. The wall is 1-2m wide and 0,50m high and is linked to other walls of a lesser size. It includes a circular enclosure underneath a tree (Figure 14-15) which probably was used as gathering place (kgoro).



Figure 14 Stone wall that may be part of a kgoro area at site no 3.



Figure 15 Another view on the kgoro wall at site no 3.

25°41'27"S

28°11'36"E

1404m

Two loose standing stone walls of approximately 10m in length, 2,50m wide and 0,50-1m high. The construction method seems to differ from the one mentioned above and therefore this wall may be of a younger age (Figure 16-17).



Figure 16 High stone wall at site no 3.



Figure 17 Another high stone wall at site no 3.

25°41'27"S
28°11'37"E
1417m

Different walls of more than 1m wide and between 0,20-1m high (Figure 18-23).



Figure 18 Stone wall at site no 3.



Figure 19 Circular stone enclosure at site no 3.



Figure 20 Another stone wall at site no 3.



Figure 21 More stone walling at site no 3.



Figure 22 Low stone wall at site no 3.



Figure 23 Another low stone wall at site no 3.

25°41'27"S

28°11'34"E

1413m

Possible terrace wall (Figure 24).



Figure 24 Possible terrace wall at site no 3.

25°41'24"S

28°11'31"E

1391m

Stone walling including different circular and semi-circular enclosures (Figure 25-26).



Figure 25 More stone walling at site no 3.



Figure 26 Stone wall enclosure at site no 3.

25°41'24"S

28°11'34"E

1408m

Low stone wall with decorated potsherds nearby (Figure 27). Also a number of terrace walls.



Figure 27 Decorated potsherd found at site no 3. This shard also seems like it belongs to the Icon facies of the Moloko branch of the Urewe tradition and is dated from 1300-1500 (Huffman 2007: 183-185). Other branches of the Moloko have been identified close to Pretoria, but Icon is associated with areas to the north of the Magaliesberg. It also could be Uitkomst pottery, which forms part of the Blackburn branch of the Moloko tradition. This is dated to 1650-1820 (Personal comment: J van der Walt) and makes more sense for this area.

25°41'29"S

28°11'46"E

1405m

Many stone walls linked to each other. This is almost the furthest part of the site to the east.

25°41'29"S
28°11'45"E
1403m

Stone wall linked to natural rock as backdrop to the site (Figure 28).



Figure 28 Stone wall packed on top of natural rock at site no 3.

25°41'28"S
28°11'44"E
1401m

Scalloped walls of more or less 0,50m high.

25°41'26"S
28°11'42"E
1290m

Different stone walls including terrace walls and a possible large cattle byre. This seems to be on a second terrace from the top.

25°41'27"S
28°11'37"E
1335m

Three large enclosure walls with a few circular stone walls attached to it (Figure 29-33). The walls are between 0,50 and 0,80m high and are on a lower terrace than most of the other walls.



Figure 29 Part of a stone wall at the large enclosure.



Figure 30 Circular stone wall at the large enclosure.



Figure 31 Part of the stone wall at the large enclosure.



Figure 32 Another circular enclosure at the large stone enclosure.



Figure 33 Stone circle at the large enclosure.

25°41'27"S

28°11'32"E

1390m

Low semi-circular wall of about 0,30m high. It is incorporated with the natural rock (Figure 34).



Figure 34 Semi-circular wall attached to natural rock.

25°41'25"S
28°11'33"E
1392m
Two semi-circular stone walls.

25°41'25"S
28°11'32"E
1385m
Long stone wall including scalloped walls.

25°41'24"S
28°11'31"E
1385m
Possible furthest point of stone walls to the north and west (Figure 35).



Figure 35 Stone walling at the western side of site no 3.

25°41'25"S
28°11'33"E
1388m
Stone wall of more or less 0,30m high on the ridge on the crest of the mountain. It seems as if this wall together with natural rock outcrops was used as a large enclosure almost around the site.

25°41'27"S
28°11'44"E
1312m
Possibly the furthest point of the site to the east (Figure 36).



Figure 36 Stone walling at the eastern part of site no 3.

The site is of a high cultural significance. Not only is it a substantial site, but it may contain information regarding the time Mzilikazi spent in the Wonderboom area. No archaeological proof for this has ever been presented. It is also possible that the site is linked to Musi or one of his sons and therefore it may present evidence regarding the possible existence of Tshwane, who has yet to be scientifically proven.

Management guidelines:

1. The site should be documented by drawing a plan thereof. In order to do this the vegetation around the site should be cleared to make the stone walls more visible.
2. Archaeological excavation of the site should be considered in order to elucidate the questions posed above. The cleaning of the site will make it possible to get a clearer understanding of the site in order such research to be planned.
3. The site should be kept clean and included in the interpretation of the reserve.
4. Information obtained from the research and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
5. Visitors to the site should be monitored.
6. The pathways may continue through the site, but should research determine it to have a negative effect on the Iron Age site, it should be re-routed.
7. An addition to this management plan can be done once a decision regarding the above mentioned has been taken.

7.4.2.2 Site 4

This site consists of possible low stone walling and undecorated potshards. The area clearly shows signs of having been disturbed. It possibly dates to the Late Iron Age.

The site is low down the southern slope of the reserve and south of the road running from east to west through the southern section thereof.

GPS: 25°41'45"S
28°11'27"E
1385m

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it does not seem to be very large and does not seem to contain cultural deposit.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.2.3 Site 5

Site no 5 is located in the resort area. It consists of different features related to the Late Iron Age (Figure 37-38). The information signs at the Wonderboom tree indicate that people may have lived around the tree and that they also may have buried some of their ancestors here. However, it is also indicated that this could not be proved yet.

Due to the developments in the resort this area has been disturbed extensively. It includes tar roads, gardens, ablution facilities and braai areas. In accordance the cultural features here are in a bad state and almost non-existent. Potshards are found almost anywhere within the resort area, but these may have washed down from up the mountain as potsherds are also found on different spots against the northern slope of the mountain.

GPS: 25°41'11"S
28°11'29"E
1234m

This is an area with iron slag and potshards. Some stones within the grass may be the remains of walls, but this is very uncertain.

GPS: 25°41'17"S
28°11'21"E
1230m

At least three circular stone features are vaguely visible in this area. It may be the remains of Late Iron Age stone walling.



Figure 37 Vague indication of a stone wall reasonably close to the Wonderboom.

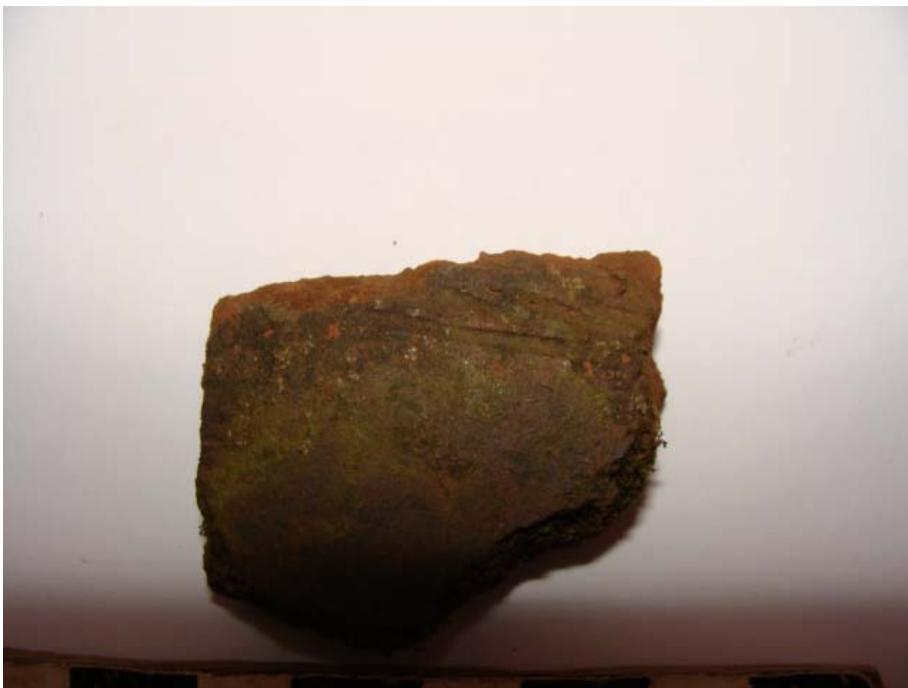


Figure 38 Potsherd found at site no 5. This potsherd is similar to those of the Madikwe facies of the Rooiberg phase of the Urewe tradition which are dated to AD 1500-1700 (Huffman 2007: 199). It should be indicated that the known area where Madikwe pottery is found, is more to the northwest of the surveyed area. However one can not really base the correct facies on only one potsherd.

The site is of a medium to high cultural significance. It may contain very important information regarding either Mzilikazi or Musi and his sons (including Tshwane). If this

could be proven the site will increase in significance. However the state of preservation of the site is very poor and it is possible that not much remains thereof.

Management guidelines:

1. Archaeological excavation by means of test trenches should be considered in order to elucidate the questions posed above.
2. From the research a re-evaluation of the site can be made.
3. Useful information obtained from the test excavations and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
4. Should any new developments that may impact on the site be planned, the area should be carefully monitored for more signs of cultural material being unearthed. Should that be the case an archaeologist should immediately be contacted to investigate the find. As the site is in the developed part of the reserve it may indeed be impacted upon frequently and it should therefore be monitored constantly.
5. An addition to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.2.4 Site 6

This is a Late Iron Age site and consists of a number of stone walled features. Firstly there is a circular stone wall of 0,40m high and 6m in diameter. It is placed on top of a rock outcrop at the mountain slope in the northeast of the reserve. Access to the site is very difficult because of a rock face above and below it. The stone wall is basically built on the edges of a small terrace between the rock faces.

Such a feature found in isolation may indicate a place where someone stayed while in hiding (perhaps during the Difaquane) or where livestock (only goats would have been able to reach this location) may have been hidden. It also may indicate an outpost linked to the large site mentioned earlier (no 3).

GPS: 25°41'22"S

28°11'48"E

1341m

First circular wall (Figure 39).

25°41'23"S

28°11'48"E

1344m

Oval shaped wall (Figure 40).

Above this wall another oval shaped one is situated. It is 0,40m high and has a diameter of 4m. Access to this is also very difficult. Another two walls are found a few meters higher up against the rock face. One of the stone pathways for visitors is located between these two.



Figure 39 Circular stone wall at site no 6.



Figure 40 Oval shaped wall at site no 6.

The site is of a medium cultural significance on its own, but if it is contemporary with site no 3, it would be of high cultural significance. In such a case it could indeed contain valuable information that may shed light on lifestyle during times of turmoil.

Management guidelines:

1. Test excavation of the features may indicate its link to site no 3 and should therefore be considered.
2. From the research a re-evaluation of the site can be made.
3. Useful information obtained from the test excavations and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate.
4. An addition to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.2.5 Site 7

This site probably dates to the Late Iron Age. It consists of two circular stone walls close together on a level area on the southern slope of the mountain (Figure 41). It could have been an outpost for livestock.



Figure 41 Remains of a stone wall at site no 7.

GPS: 25°41'40"S
28°11'45"E
1337m

On its own the site is of a medium cultural significance, but if it is contemporary with other sites, it would be of a higher cultural significance.

Management guidelines:

1. Test excavation of the site may be considered, but it would not be a priority.
2. From the research a re-evaluation of the site can be made.
3. Useful information obtained from the test excavations and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate.
4. If any developments are planned where the site is located, it should be re-evaluated within the context of such plans.
5. An addition to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.2.6 Site 8

This site consists of a large circular stone walled enclosure of more or less 30 m in diameter (Figure 42). It may have been used as a cattle enclosure.



Figure 42 Stone wall of large enclosure at site no 8.

GPS: 25°41'37"S
28°11'52"E
1337m

On its own the site is of a medium cultural significance, but if it is contemporary with other sites, it would be of a higher cultural significance.

Management guidelines:

1. Test excavation of the site may be considered, but it would not be a priority.
2. From the research a re-evaluation of the site can be made.

3. Useful information obtained from the test excavations and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate.
4. If any developments are planned where the site is located, it should be re-evaluated within the context of such plans.
5. An addition to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.3 Historical period

7.4.3.1 Site 9

Site no 9 is a circle of stones which probably is the remains of a British blockhouse build during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). On the southern side a smaller circle is situated of which the function is not known at this stage. The walls are 0,50m high and also 0,5 m wide (Figure 43). The features may also have a Late Iron Age origin.



Figure 43 Outer wall of a blockhouse from the Anglo Boer War.

GPS: 25°41'30"S
28°11'45"E
1415m

As not many remains of blockhouses from the Anglo-Boer remains, the site is of a high cultural significance.

Management guidelines:

1. Test excavation of the site may be considered, but it would not be a priority.
2. From the research a re-evaluation of the site can be made.

3. Useful information obtained from the test excavations and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate.
4. If any developments are planned where the site is located, it should be re-evaluated within the context of such plans.
5. An addition to this management plan should be done after implementation of the above mentioned guidelines.

7.4.3.2 Feature 10

Many different indications of the old farm and camp boundaries and fences were identified. Although these are not necessarily linked together, they are all numbered feature 10 and only indicate where such fences existed in the past.

GPS: 25°41'35"S
28°11'28"E
1372m

This is an old metal fence post embedded in concrete. A stone wall consisting of only one row of loose stones indicates the fence. It is 0,30m high and 0,2m wide and runs from east to west for almost 50m. It ends at a large man-made hole.

GPS: 25°41'35"S
28°11'54"E
1311m

Wire, metal droppers and stones indicate another farm boundary here (Figure 44)



Figure 44 Remains of a farm boundary.

GPS: 25°41'32"S
28°11'18"E
1284m

This farm boundary on the small ridge within the valley to the west, is indicated by a large block of concrete and a corner post. Large bolts in the concrete also indicate that some kind of machine was fixed onto the concrete (Figure 45).



Figure 45 Large cement block found with remains of an old farm boundary.

GPS: 25°41'26''S
28°11'19''E
1288m

This boundary is on another ridge within the mentioned valley (Figure 46).



Figure 46 Farm boundary on a ridge in the valley to the southwest of the reserve.

GPS: 25°41'37"S
28°11'21"E
1337m

This boundary consists of a row of packed stones against the western slope of the mountain and running in an east-west direction (Figure 47).



Figure 47 Stones indicating another farm boundary.

GPS: 25°41'36"S
28°11'30"E
1269m

This is the same boundary as the last mentioned one and at the point where it ends in a natural rock terrace.

The indications of old fences are of low cultural significance. However the indication of a boundary wall and piece of heavy machinery may increase the cultural significance if more could be learned about it.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the features should just be left as it is.
2. The stone packed boundary should be preserved.
3. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.3.3 Feature 11

This feature consists of a man-made hole in the ground. It is one of many similar holes found during the survey. This particular one has a diameter of approximately 8m (Figure 48).

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of the hole was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole. The one farm boundary indicated above ends in this particular hole and it therefore is possible that the stones used for that purpose came from this hole.

GPS: 25°41'35"S
28°11'30"E
1386m



Figure 48 Man-made hole in the ground.

The feature is of a low cultural significance as it has no contextual information. It also is not unique.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.3.4 Feature 12

This feature also consists of a man-made hole in the ground (Figure 49). It is one of many similar holes found during the survey.

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of the hole was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole.



Figure 49 Another man-made hole in the ground.

GPS: 25°41'35"S
28°11'31"E
1381m

The feature is of a low cultural significance as it has no contextual information. It also is not unique.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.3.5 Feature 13

This feature consists of a man-made hole in the ground (Figure 50). It is one of many similar holes found during the survey.

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of the hole was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole.

This one is very close to the fort and probably therefore has an association with it.



Figure 50 This hole probably served some function at the fort.

GPS: 25°41'32"S
28°11'37"E
1420m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it most probably has to do with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the same context as the fort.

7.4.3.6 Feature 14

This feature consists of a man-made hole in the ground (Figure 51). It is one of many similar holes found during the survey.

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of the hole was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the

historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole.

This one is filled with stones which may be an indication that it was a rubbish hole or toilet and that it was filled up at some stage to contain its contents.



Figure 51 Man- made hole behind the fort, filled with stones. It most probably is associated with the fort.

GPS: 25°41'30"S
28°11'38"E
1403m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it probably is connected to the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the same context as the fort.

7.4.3.7 Feature 15

This feature consists of a man-made hole in the ground (Figure 52). It is one of many similar holes found during the survey.

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of the hole was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the

historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole.



Figure 52 Another hole in the ground that possibly has an association with the fort.

GPS: 25°41'30"S
28°11'37"E
1424m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it probably is connected to the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the same context as the fort.

7.4.3.8 Site 16

This site consists of four man-made holes found close together in the ground (Figure 53-54). It is similar to others found during the survey.

Unfortunately it is impossible to determine what the purpose of these holes was and when it was dug. It may have been created by prospecting activities both during the Iron Age or the historical era, but it may also have been created when stones were cut to build the fort. Other

possibilities are that it was dug to serve as water cistern or for the purpose of a toilet or refuse hole.



Figure 53 One of four man-made holes in the ground found close together.



Figure 54 Closer view of the above hole.

GPS: 25°41'30"S
28°11'28"E
1596m

The site is of a low cultural significance as it does not have any context at the moment. It also is not very unique.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.3.9 Feature 17

Feature no 17 consist of a half moon-shaped wall of 0,30m high and 0,30 m wide (Figure 55). It probably is some kind of fortification wall which gave cover for one or two persons. The wall is situated to the southwest of the fort and probably defended to the west.

GPS: 25°41'34"S
28°11'30"E
1387m



Figure 55 Half moon shaped fortification wall.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it falls within the context of the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of being part of the defence system around the fort, it should be left in situ and may be utilized as tourist destination.

3. Visitors to the site should be monitored.

7.4.3.10 Feature 18

This is another fortification wall to the west of the fort (Figure 56-57). Due to the vegetation it was not possible to measure it, but it is a very long wall probably in order to protect the access to the fort via the valley. The wall runs from the valley up against the slope and ends on the edge to the valley.

GPS: 25°41'27"S
28°11'31"E
1393m



Figure 56 Part of a long fortification wall. This part is on the edge of the valley



Figure 57 View of the long fortification wall in the valley to the west.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it falls within the context of the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of being part of the defence system around the fort, it should be left in situ and may be utilized as tourist destination.
3. Visitors to the site should be monitored.

7.4.3.11 Feature 19

This is yet another fortification wall (Figure 58). It is about 0,50m high and probably only long enough to protect one person. North of the wall some dark green glass, typical of 19th century liquor bottles were found. It may be linked to a blockhouse just east of this wall.

GPS: 25°41'26''S
28°11'30''E
1394m



Figure 58 Fortification wall numbered as feature no 19.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it falls within the context of the fort and other fortifications in the area.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of being part of the defence system around the fort, it should be left in situ and may be utilized as tourist destination.
3. Visitors to the site should be monitored.

7.4.3.12 Feature 20

This is another wall, but it is not clear whether it served a fortification function (Figure 59). It is on the western side of the mountain crest where the cliffs start and therefore may have served to protect the fort or even the large Iron Age site mentioned earlier.

GPS: 25°41'24"S
28°11'26"E
1384m



Figure 59 Stone wall numbered as feature 20.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it falls within the context of either the fort or the large Iron Ages site.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. When research is conducted on the fort and Iron Age site this structure should be included in the investigation.
3. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of being part of the defence system around the fort or Iron Age site, it should be left in situ and may be utilized as tourist destination.
3. Visitors to the site should be monitored.

7.4.3.13 Feature 21

This is another fortification wall (Figure 60). This one is approximately 0,20 m high and 1,20m long. It was found to the east of no 20.

GPS: 25°41'25"S
28°11'30"E
1383m



Figure 60 Low fortification wall made of loose stones.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it probably is associated with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated, but within the context of being part of the defence system around the fort, it should be left in situ and may be utilized as tourist destination.
3. Visitors to the site should be monitored.

7.4.3.14 Site 22

This is another wall much lower down the slope of the mountain than the other ones mentioned above. It may therefore not be a fortification wall. In association with the wall a metal can, metal hoop of a barrel (probably wood) and a bottle from a cough remedy (Borstol) was found. The hoop is thinner than ones known from sites dating to the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). These items give the impression that this site probably is younger than those associated with the fort, but it may be associated with a more recent refuse midden.

GPS: 25°41'34"S
28°11'33"E
1462m

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it does not seem to be very old, but it may contain valuable information regarding the history of the area. It may even be linked to the farm history.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Archaeological investigation of the site may be considered, but it does not have to be a priority.
3. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated.

7.4.3.15 Site 23

This is two fortification walls found close together and parallel to each other and high up against the southwestern slope of the mountain (Figure 61-62). The walls are approximately 0,50-0,80m high.

GPS: 25°41'37"S
28°11'32"E
1363m



Figure 61 One of the fortification walls at site no 23.



Figure 62 The second fortification wall at site no 23.

The site is of a high cultural significance as it most probably is associated with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.16 Feature 24

This is a circular shaped wall found close to site no 7 and site no 23 and it may therefore be associated with one of these.

GPS: 25°41'39"S
28°11'48"E
1338m

The site is of a high cultural significance as it most probably is associated with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.17 Site 25

This site consists of various smaller stone structures including a half moon-shaped wall. The last mentioned probably also served as a fortification wall.

GPS: 25°41'36"S
28°11'53"E
1316m

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it may have an association with other structures in the immediate vicinity.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of possible relating structures.

7.4.3.18 Feature 26

This is a semi-circular fortification wall on a ridge on the western side of the mountain (Figure 63).



Figure 63 Fortification wall numbered as feature no 26.

GPS: 25°41'34"S
28°11'22"E
1284m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it most probably is associated with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.19 Site 27

This is a number of walls against the southwestern slope of the mountain (Figure 64-65). It most probably dates to the historical era, but may be from the Iron Age.

GPS: 25°41'28"S
28°11'28"E
1230m



Figure 64 One of the walls numbered as site no 27.



Figure 65 Another wall at site no 27.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it most probably is associated with other features.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of associated structures.

7.4.3.20 Feature 28

This is a hole in the ground packed out with stones (Figure 66). It is closely associated with no 27 and may therefore be part of this site.

GPS: 25°41'29"S
28°11'30"E
1232m



Figure 66 Hole in the ground packed with stones that may be associated with the walls at site no 27.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it most probably is associated with other features.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should any developments be planned here it should be re-evaluated within the context of associated structures.

7.4.3.21 Site 29

This site consists of the vague remains of a structure build from stone. It is associated with potsherds, pieces of glass, parts of a metal cooking pot (driepootpot) and other artifacts (Figure 67-68). Iron slag was also identified, but no clear indication of a smelting furnace could be identified. It may be a chance find. Middle Stone Age artifacts were also found here.

The site is on both sides of the gravel road at the foot of the mountain on its southern side.

GPS: 25°41'45"S
28°11'29"E
1267m



Figure 67 Artifacts found at site no 29.



Figure 68 Potsherd from site no 29. This potsherd is also similar to those of the Madikwe facies of the Rooiberg phase of the Urewe tradition which are dated to AD 1500-1700 (Huffman 2007: 199). It should be indicated that the known area where Madikwe pottery is found, is more to the northwest of the surveyed area. However one can not really base the correct facies on only one potsherd. The presence of Iron Age material associated with historical artifacts may indicate a period of contact between Bantu speaking people and white travelers.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it most probably is associated with other features. Should remains of smelting furnaces be identified later the site undoubtedly will be upgraded to having a high cultural significance.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Archaeological research should be considered, but it should not be a priority at this stage.
3. Any developments here should rather not be on this specific spot.
4. The site should be re-evaluated if more information is gathered.

7.4.3.22 Site 30

This is a possible refuse midden and includes potsherds, porcelain, metal, concrete and glass pieces. A ceramic inkpot (Figure 69) and ginger pot from the late 19th – early 20th century was also found here as well as the inside parts of an accordion. These artifacts are similar to what has been found at other sites dated to the Anglo Boer War. It seems as if the midden was covered with stones at some stage.

Next to the midden and to the east thereof a large hole was found. It seems to have been dug to hold water and therefore it may not have a direct link to the midden. Stones are packed in such a way to canalize water to the hole. Just above the hole a terrace is found which may not be natural and here a furrow was identified.



Figure 69 Inkpot found at site no 30.

GPS: 25°41'34"S
28°11'34"E
1368m - at midden

GPS: 25°41'34"S
28°11'38"E
1369m – at end of large hole

The site is of a high cultural significance as it most probably is associated with the fort. It may be the original refuse midden of the fort, although it does seem to be a bit far away from the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. The site should be excavated to determine its age and the depth of the deposit.
3. No developments should be allowed here.
4. The site should be re-evaluated after research has been completed.

7.4.3.23 Feature 31

This is a stone feature made of rock that were concreted together and used as pillar for the water pipes feeding the man-made waterfall on the reserve (Figure 70). It is one of a few of these and serves as example as these also are cultural resources.



Figure 70 Pillar to keep water pipe serving the waterfall in position.

GPS: 25°41'19"S
28°11'19"E
1265m

The feature is of a medium cultural significance as it still serves an important role to sustain another man-made resource, namely the waterfall.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. The feature should be sustained with other similar ones as well as the waterfall.

7.4.3.24 Site 32

This site consists of a U-shaped flowerbed and small pedestal both made from stones and concrete (Figure 71-72). It is the old stage used for the Day of the Vow (Geloftedag) commemorations, nowadays called Day of Reconciliation.

Geloftedag is the commemoration of the Battle of Blood River which took place on 16 December 1838 where the Voortrekkers had a victory over the impi of Dingane in what is seen as the final battle to break the power of the Zulu king. Before the battle the Voortrekker made a vow to God that they would commemorate this day should they be successful in battle.

GPS: 25°41'13"S
28°11'30"E
1249m



Figure 71 Flowerbed used as part of the Geloftedag ceremony.



Figure 72 Pedestal used as part of the Geloftedag commemorations.

The site is of a high cultural significance as it is regarded a central focus point of the yearly commemorations on the 16th of December of an important chapter in the history of this country.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here if it is harmful to the site. However it would be possible to incorporate it within a development plan.
3. The site should be re-evaluated should such developments be planned

7.4.3.25 Feature 33

This consists of a ground furrow at the back and northwest of the fort (Figure 73). It may have something to do with the draining of water away from the fort. If site 34 indeed was used for fixing a pump, this furrow may have been used to drain excess water away.

GPS: 25°41'29"S
28°11'38"E
1421m



Figure 73 Remains of a furrow behind the fort.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it has an association with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.26 Site 34

This is a construction of stone and cement behind the fort and next to feature no 33 (Figure 74). Large metal bolts indicate that some kind of machine was fixed on this structure. It may have been a pump for water which was pumped from the Apies River to the fort.

To the northwest of this construction a low semi-circular shaped stone wall was found (Figure 75). This may indicate a kind of barrier to protect such a water pump or perhaps a small canon or gun which may have been placed on the stone and concrete structure.

GPS: 25°41'29"S
28°11'38"E
1415m



Figure 74 Concrete construction behind the fort which was probably used to fix large machinery on.



Figure 75 Low stone wall found at the above concrete construction.

The site is of a high cultural significance as it is associated with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.27 Site 35

This consists of a ground furrow at the back and northwest of the fort. It may have something to do with the draining of water away from the fort.

GPS: 25°41'29"S
28°11'38"E
1421m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is connected with the fort.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.

7.4.3.28 Site 36

This is a small cement dam and trough made as water drinking place for the wild animals on the reserve (Figure 76). It was found in the southeast of the property next to the gravel road.

GPS: 25°41'42"S
28°11'53"E
1306m



Figure 76 Cement dam and water trough at site no 36.

The site is of a low cultural significance as it is not very unique and does not really serve a cultural purpose.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should developments be planned here the dam may be demolished and another one be erected.

7.4.3.29 Site 37

This is either an old ground water furrow or an old wall of a ground dam (Figure 77). It was found to the south of site no 36.

GPS: 25°41'43"S
28°11'54"E
1304m



Figure 77 Old water furrow or ground dam at site no 37.

The site is of a low cultural significance as it is not very unique.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should developments be planned here it may be demolished.

7.4.3.30 Site 38

This is the small catchment dam below the waterfall which is used to catch the water and then reroute it back to the top of the waterfall (Figure 78).

GPS: 25°41'23"S
28°11'18"E
1309m



Figure 78 Catchment dam below the waterfall.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it is not very unique, but serve to keep the important man-made waterfall running.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. Should developments be planned here the dam should not be demolished, but if it is replaced by another system serving the same purpose, it may be left to deteriorate naturally.

7.4.3.31 Site 39

This is the remains of a corrugated iron blockhouse that was built by the British during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). It is situated to the west of the fort and to the north of the large radio tower on the mountain crest.

What remains to be seen on site includes a circular wall made from medium to small sized stones (Figure 79). South and east of this other wall remains can be seen. Some corrugated iron is also left on the site (Figure 80). The blockhouse would have been place inside of the mentioned stone walls.

Inside of the structure a drain was dug, but this definitely dates from much later and probably has to do with the radio tower. The building of this structure probably contributed to the damage done to the blockhouse.



Figure 79 Remains of a blockhouse from the Anglo Boer War.



Figure 80 Pieces of corrugated iron at site no 39.

GPS: 25°41'28"S
28°11'36"E
1412m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is connected with the fort and the Anglo Boer War. A Study done in the 1990's (Van Vollenhoven & Van den Bos 1997) came to the

conclusion that not many remains of these blockhouses are left and accordingly what remains should be preserved at all cost.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated and incorporated within such a development plan.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.
5. Archaeological excavation of the site may be considered, but should not be a priority. Information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
6. Visitors to the site should be monitored. No visits to the fort and associated features should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.

7.4.3.32 Site 40

This is the remains of another corrugated iron blockhouse that was built by the British during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). It is situated close to feature no 18 (very long fortification wall) and is probably associated with it.

What remains to be seen on site is the stone base on which the blockhouse would have been placed (Figure 81). From the site there is a good view in a southwestern direction.



Figure 81 Remains of a blockhouse from the Anglo Boer War.

GPS: 25°41'26"S
28°11'30"E
1393m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is connected with the fort and the Anglo Boer War. A Study done in the 1990's (Van Vollenhoven & Van den Bos 1997) came to the conclusion that not many remains of these blockhouses are left and accordingly what remains should be preserved at all cost.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated and incorporated within such a development plan.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.
5. Archaeological excavation of the site may be considered, but should not be a priority. Information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
6. Visitors to the site should be monitored. No visits to the fort and associated features should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.

7.4.3.33 Site 41

This is the remains of two circular shaped stone walls of more or less 0,20m high (Figure 82). It may have been used for a flag staff or to place a heliograph on during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). A heliograph is an instrument used to send signals via mirrors.

GPS: 25°41'31"S
28°11'44"E
1411m

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is connected with the fort and the Anglo Boer War.



Figure 82 Remains of a stone structure that may date back to the Anglo Boer War.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated and incorporated within such a development plan.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.
5. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
6. Visitors to the site should be monitored. No visits to the fort and associated features should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.

7.4.3.34 Site 42

This is the remains of a corrugated iron blockhouse that was built by the British during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). What remains to be seen on site includes a base packed with stones and a circular shaped stone wall of 0,50m-0,60m around it (Figure 83). No corrugated iron is left. The blockhouse would have been placed on top of the mentioned base.

GPS: 25°41'30"S
28°11'45"E
1408m



Figure 83 Stone walled remains as part of a blockhouse from the Anglo Boer War.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it is connected with the fort and the Anglo Boer War. A Study done in the 1990's (Van Vollenhoven & Van den Bos 1997) came to the conclusion that not many remains of these blockhouses are left and accordingly what remains should be preserved at all cost.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
3. In the event of any such developments be planned here the feature should be re-evaluated and incorporated within such a development plan.
4. The feature should be interpreted within the context of the fort.
5. Archaeological excavation of the site may be considered, but should not be a priority. Information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
6. Visitors to the site should be monitored. No visits to the fort and associated features should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.

7.4.3.35 Site 43

This is the ruin of a fort, called Fort Wonderboompoort, which was build by the ZAR Government prior to the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). The fort was completed in 1897 as part of the fortification plan for Pretoria.

What remains to be seen on site is the walls and floors of the building (Figure 84-157). No roof, doors or windows are left inside, but the entrance doors are still in tact. The fort also includes smaller features contributing to the importance thereof.

The fort was built as part of the fortification plan for Pretoria by the former Transvaal Government. During the time four forts were built in order to safeguard Pretoria from an attack by the British. The other forts are Fort Klapperkop, Fort Schanskop and Fort Daspoortrand. The latter was built by a French company for the Boers while the first three were built by a German company.

Eventually the forts did not play an important role during the war. The Boers decided not to defend the capital. The British marched into Pretoria on 5 June 1900 and also took over the forts. They then built some blockhouse around Pretoria in order to defend the capital with the forts. For a complete history of the fort see Van Vollenhoven 1992 and 1999.



Figure 84 Entrance to Fort Wonderboompoort.



Figure 85 Back side of the entrance doors of the fort.



Figure 86 Wheel on which the steel doors of the fort slide into position.



Figure 87 Second set of entrance doors to the fort. Note the very recent graffiti which can also be seen on other parts of the fort.



Figure 88 Pillar at the entrance to the fort.



Figure 89 Front wall of the fort.



Figure 90 Corner where the front wall of the fort meets the natural rock.



Figure 91 Loophole in the front wall of the fort. It was apparently closed by the former City Council of Pretoria.



Figure 92 Open loophole in the front wall of the fort.



Figure 93 Recent graffiti on the inside of the front wall of the fort.



Figure 94 Graffiti against the inside wall of the fort and packed stones in the courtyard indicating recent activities damaging the site.



Figure 95 Inside of the front wall of the fort.



Figure 96 This wall on top of the fort wall was probably built by the British after they took over the fort as the style clearly differs from the rest of the building.



Figure 97 Graffiti from 1925 at the entrance to the fort.



Figure 98 More graffiti from 1925 at the entrance to the fort.



Figure 99 The ramp that gave access to the roof of the fort. It was used to move the canons to the roof. Also note the original rock face on the right hand side that was incorporated into the design of the fort.



Figure 100 Original graffiti at the fort. It contains the names of some of the soldiers, both Boer and British, who were stationed at the fort. In some cases it also includes regimental numbers. For instance the one on the top reads '1898 ART 359 JACOBS', meaning that Jacobs with force number 359 was a member of the ZAR State Artillery in 1898.

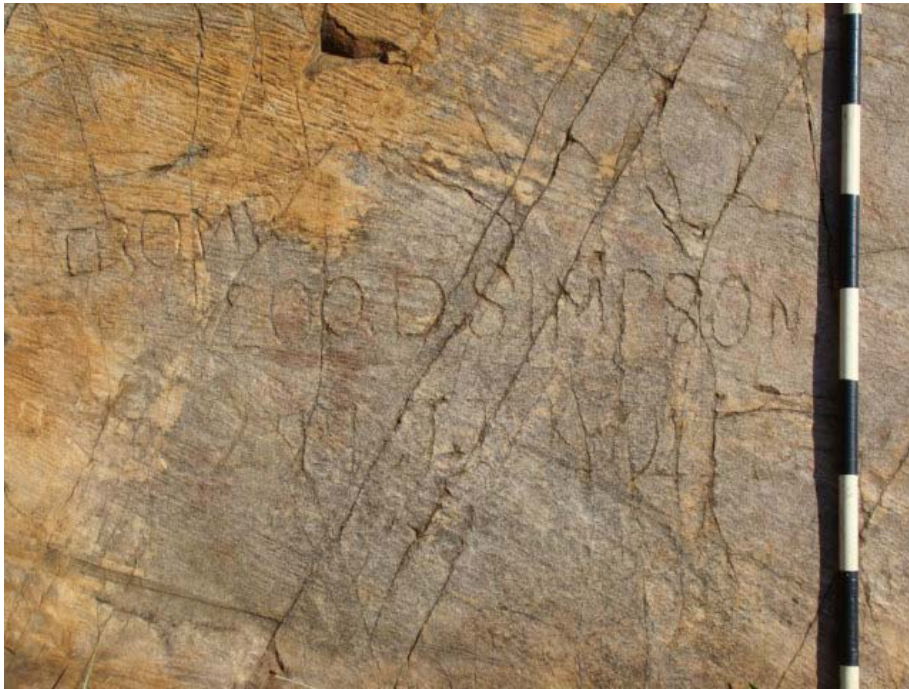


Figure 101 Closer view of some of the names (this one is 'D Simpson', probably a British soldier), against the rock face inside of the fort.



Figure 102 Courtyard at Fort Wonderboompoort.



Figure 103 Front view of some of the rooms of the fort.



Figure 104 Front view of the other rooms at the fort.



Figure 105 Front view of the stable in the fort.



Figure 106 Water furrow inside of the stable at the fort.



Figure 107 These metal arms are where the troughs were placed in the stable.



Figure 108 Windows at the stable.



Figure 109 Front view of the officers' room.



Figure 110 Inside of the officers' room at the fort.



Figure 111 Front view of the provisions store room.



Figure 112 The only room of which the letter work is still legible, although very vaguely. This reads 'PROVIAND' and refers to the provisions store room.



Figure 113 Inside of the provisions store room at the fort.



Figure 114 Front view of the garrison's sleeping quarters.



Figure 115 Inside of the sleeping quarters of the garrison.



Figure 116 Steel pillars, like these ones in the sleeping quarters, were used to keep the concrete roof in position.



Figure 117 Graffiti at the entrance to the garrison's sleeping quarters. It is reasonably old, but probably does not go back to the time of the Anglo Boer War.



Figure 118 Front view of the machine room.



Figure 119 Inside of the machine room at the fort. The steel arms were used to place heavy machinery on and the reservoir beneath the floor was probably used for paraffin.



Figure 120 Another view inside of the machine room in the fort. Note the area where the generator possibly was attached.



Figure 121 Another view inside the machine room.



Figure 122 Front view of the telegraph room.



Figure 123 Inside of the telegraph room. The steel pipe was used to protect the electric wiring.



Figure 124 Front view of the kitchen room at the fort.



Figure 125 Front view of the hospital room at the fort.



Figure 126 Front view of the ammunition store at Fort Wonderboompoort.



Figure 127 Entrances between different rooms of the fort.



Figure 128 Steps next to the ammunition room.



Figure 129 Loose steel pillar in the courtyard.



Figure 130 Loose steel pillar in one of the rooms of the fort.



Figure 131 Place where the above steel pillar was removed from.



Figure 132 The water reservoir is beneath the ammunition store room. The floor of the ammunition room was damaged by someone trying to gain access to the reservoir. A barrier was erected to make the area safe, but even this was vandalized.



Figure 133 Close-up view of the broken barrier at the water reservoir.



Figure 134 Original entrance to the water reservoir. The grid is a later addition, but even this was vandalized.



Figure 135 Remains of the water pump at Fort Wonderboompoort.



Figure 136 Water furrow running from the water pump.



Figure 137 Sump for letting out water from the inside of the fort.



Figure 138 Water outlet in the outside wall of the fort.



Figure 139 Small furrow running from a water outlet away from the fort.



Figure 140 Furrow running from the stable to a water outlet.



Figure 141 Water furrow on the roof of the fort.

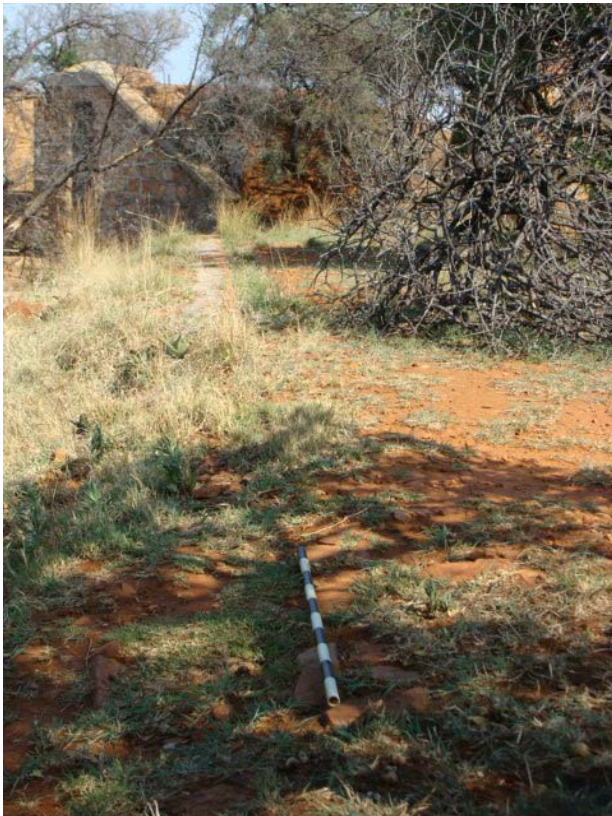


Figure 142 Another section of the water furrow on the roof of the fort.



Figure 143 Ventilation shaft in one of the rooms at the fort.



Figure 144 Ventilation shaft with frame for sliding blind still attached to it.



Figure 145 Another ventilation shaft at the fort.



Figure 146 Metal pipes used to protect the electricity wiring of the fort.



Figure 147 Window/ door hinge at one of the rooms at the fort.



Figure 148 Window/ door latch at one of the rooms at the fort.



Figure 149 Window/ door latch at one of the rooms at the fort.

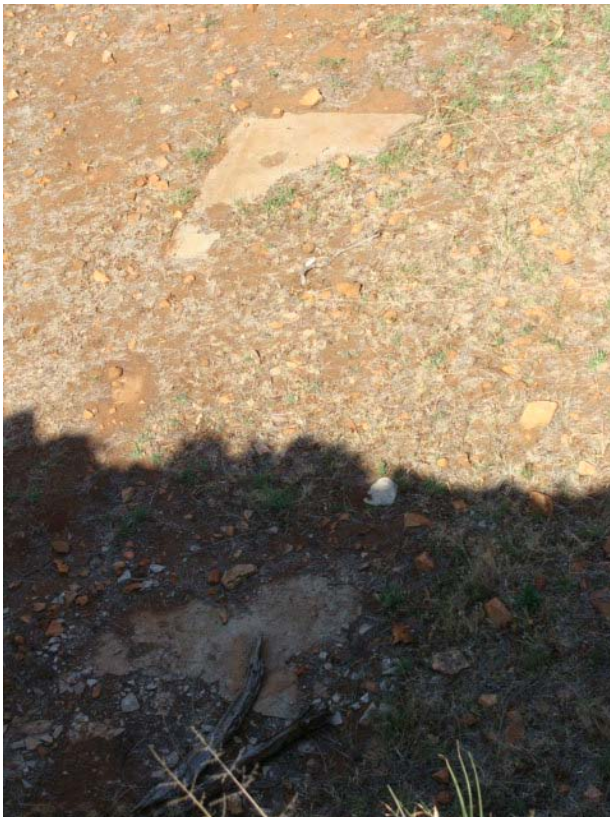


Figure 150 Original floor possibly for a temporary structure at the fort.



Figure 151 Another view of the floor indicated. Note the damage on its furthest side.



Figure 152 Storage area for canons with niches for first line ammunition.



Figure 153 Close up view of the storage area for canons.



Figure 154 Original floor at the storage area for canons on the roof of the fort.



Figure 155 Storage niche for first line ammunition.



Figure 156 Another view of the storage niche for first line ammunition. Note one of the metal bars of the shelves are still in position.



Figure 157 Stone walling on the roof of the fort which probably dates from a later period in time as the Anglo Boer War as the style differs from other stonework.

GPS: 25°41'33"S
28°11'39"E
1422m

The feature is of a very high cultural significance as it is connected with the Anglo Boer War. It is one of only five built during this time and one of only three built by a German company. It is the only one that can still be studied in its original form. It therefore is of the utmost importance in studying this chapter in the history of South Africa.

Management guidelines:

1. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the historical fort and associated features.
2. In the event of any such developments be planned here the site should be re-evaluated and incorporated within such a development plan.
4. The site should be interpreted within the context of all other fortifications and associated features.
5. The recent graffiti at the fort should be cleaned with a substance that will not damage the building.
5. Continuous research especially with regards to detail aspects should be supported. Information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.

6. The fort does not need to be restored. In fact it is the only one of the forts where the original fabric is in such a good condition and this is what improves the value of this fort.
7. Visitors to the site should be monitored. No visits to the fort and associated features should be allowed without supervision of trained guides.

7.4.3.36 Feature 44

This feature consists of the man-made waterfall on the western side of the mountain (Figure 158-159).

GPS: 25°41'23"S
28°11'18"E
1012m



Figure 158 Top part of the waterfall.



Figure 159 Bottom part of the waterfall.

The feature is of a high cultural significance as it was made as a monument to the 50 years celebrations of the Union of South Africa in 1960 (Wiese n.d.: 38). Today it also is a well known feature in the city.

Management guidelines:

1. As long as no development is planned here the site should just be left as it is.
2. No developments should be allowed here except if it is done to enhance the waterfall and associated features.

7.4.4 Sites and features connected to more than one specific era in the past

7.4.4.1 Site 45

This is a cave below the waterfall and to the south thereof. It is much smaller than the other one (Figure 160). No cultural remains could be identified, but it may be concealed under ground as Stone Age people would undoubtedly have utilized this cave. It also may have been used during later periods.

GPS: 25°41'24''S
28°11'18''E
1309m



Figure 160 Cave below the waterfall.

The site is of a medium cultural significance as it may contain many layers of cultural deposit below the top layer. Should this be determined the cultural significance will be increased to high. These layers most probably are undisturbed and therefore may contain valuable information on past people.

Management guidelines:

1. The cave does not need to be fenced off as it holds no danger to people. However, once it has been established that it indeed holds valuable historical information, such an option may be considered.
2. Recent material inside of the cave should be removed.
3. Archaeological test excavation inside of the cave and just outside should be considered in order to determine whether there is a cultural deposit. After excavation the site should be re-evaluated. Possible information obtained from this and even a display of artifacts can be used in a visitor's centre to be placed close to the entrance gate. Information signs on site may be considered, but it is always difficult to maintain.
4. Visitors should be monitored.
5. An addition to this management plan can be done once a decision regarding the above mentioned has been taken.

7.4.4.2 Feature 46

This is the famous and well known Wonderboom tree (*Ficus salicifolia* vahl). Although it is a natural resource it had meaning for many people in the past and present and therefore also is considered a cultural resource (Figure 161). It was declared a national monument in 1980.

Due to the uniqueness of the tree it even received its own scientific name, being *Ficus Pretoriae* as indicated on an old information board on the site (Figure 162). This name is not used much nowadays as the correct scientific name, indicated above, is rather used. The tree consists of a mother tree with daughters and even granddaughters.

The tree has been dated by C^{14} method and proved to be older than 1000 years. Unfortunately it has been damaged many times and has therefore lost some of its beauty and splendor (Wiese n.d. : 7-10).

It is said that ancestors of the Ndebele people are buried underneath the tree, although this could not be proved yet. Without any indication of grave dressings it would indeed be almost impossible to determine whether there is any truth in these allegations.

The tree also has been used by the white farmers and first inhabitants of the town for picnics and outings. It is still being used for the commemoration of the Day of the Vow (Geloftedag) each year on 16 December.

The tree and other aspects of the nature reserve are interpreted with information panels close to the tree (Figure 163-165). This is called the Wonderboom Interpretive Trail.

GPS: 25°41'14"S
28°11'30"E
1015m

The feature is of a high cultural significance.



Figure 161 The Wonderboom tree.



Figure 162 Old information board with information regarding the Wonderboom tree.



Figure 163 Information posts and signs at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.



Figure 164 Information panel with specific information regarding the Wonderboom tree.



Figure 165 Information panels, such as this one, indicate different topics.

Management guidelines:

1. The tree should be fenced off as is currently the case in order to protect it.
2. The information panels should be maintained, but it should at least be replaced once every five years as it is not durable for a longer period. This would allow the opportunity to add and update information from recent research projects.
3. Archaeological test excavation may be considered in order to determine whether indeed graves can be found. However it should not be a priority and should not damage the tree as the tree on its own is important enough.
4. After excavation the site should be re-evaluated, but the tree will always remain of high cultural importance.
5. Visitors should be monitored.
6. An addition to this management plan can be done once a decision regarding the above mentioned has been taken.

7.4.5 Cultural Heritage Resources maps

Stone Age (Figure 166)

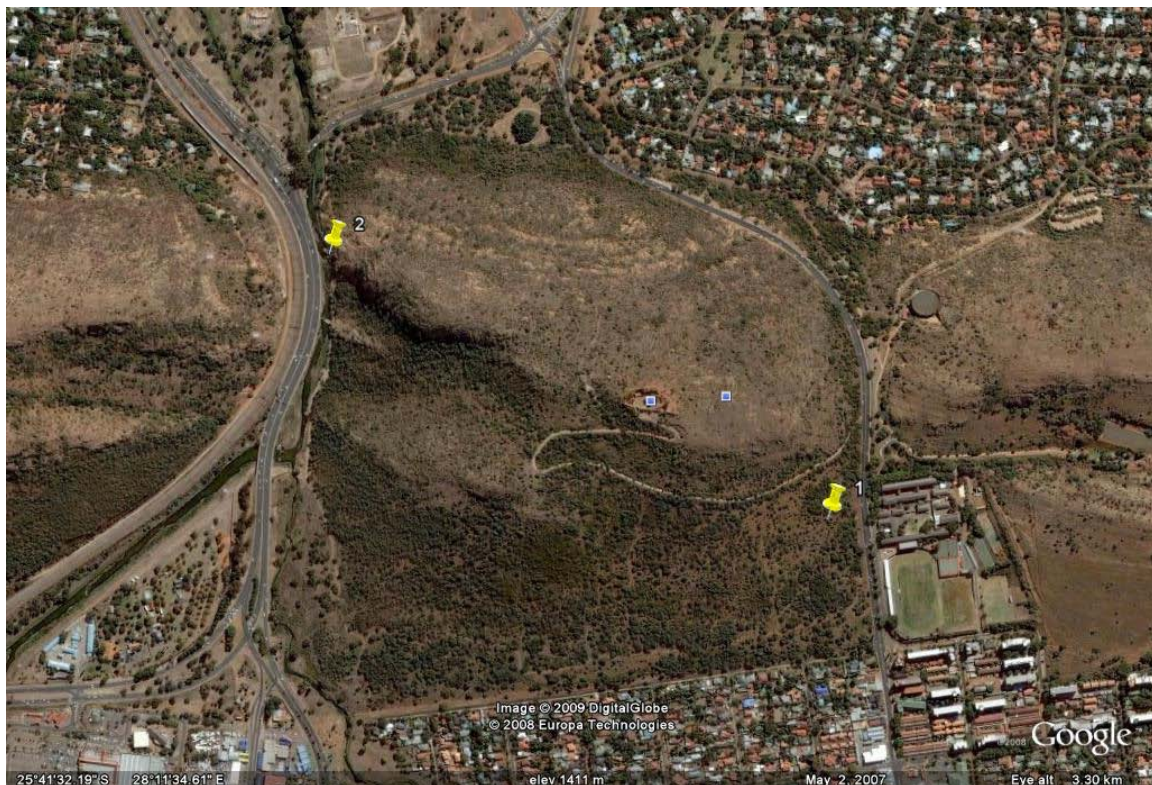


Figure 166 Stone Age sites in the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Iron Age (Figure 167-168)



Figure 167 The large Iron Age site. The areas in between the markers does not mean that there are no features here, but only that no coordinates were taken here. The site indeed stretches in all directions as far as indicated by the markers.



Figure 168 Other Iron Age sites at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

Historical Age (Figure 169-170)



Figure 169 Military features at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve.

- White – blockhouses
- Purple – Fort Wonderboompoort
- Light blue – fortification walls
- Green – man-made holes
- Dark blue – furrows
- Pink – other features

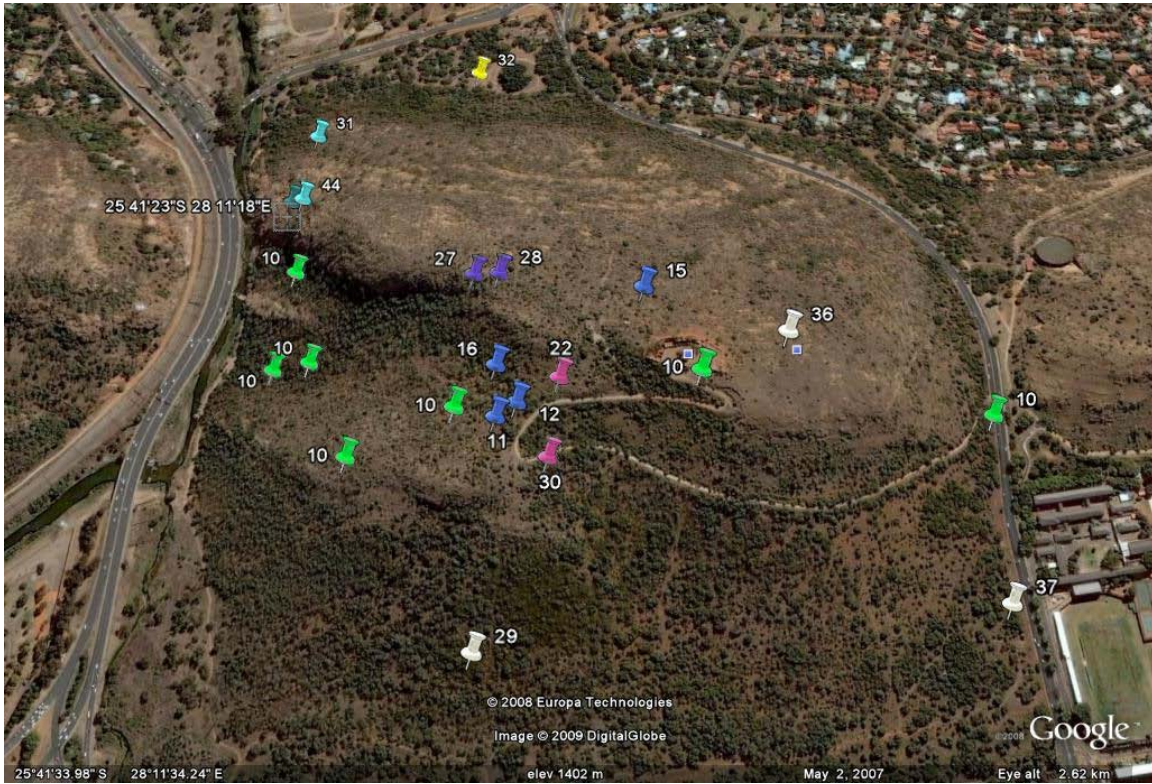


Figure 170 Other remains from the historical period.

- Green – farm boundaries
- Dark blue – holes
- Pink – Refuse middens
- Purple – Stone wall with associated hole
- Light blue – Waterfall and associated features
- Yellow – Day of the Vow (Geloftefees)
- White - other

Remains not from a specific time period (Figure 171)

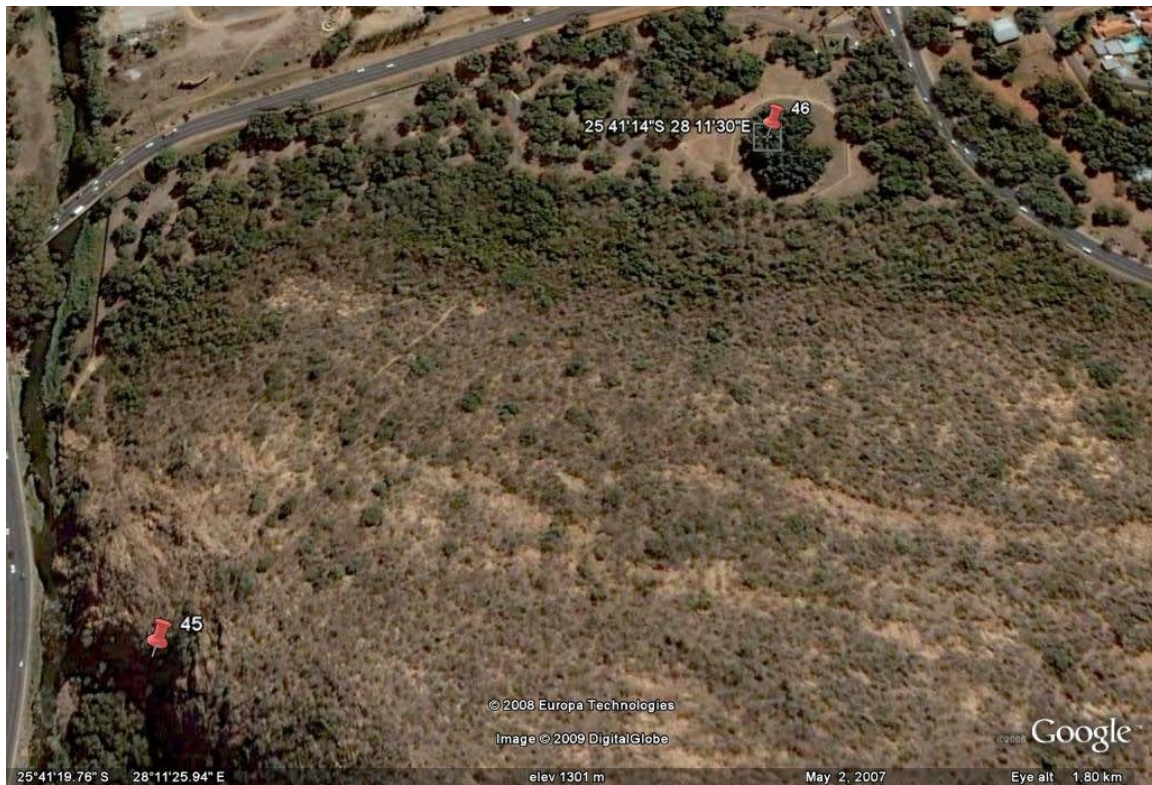


Figure 171 Remains not relating to a specific period in time.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is clear that the Wonderboom Nature Reserve has a vast number of cultural heritage resources. It is however important to note that all cultural resources may even not yet be known and once more are identified, these should be included in this document.

Combined with the natural resources the reserve is indeed a precious asset that should be managed with the necessary care. The cultural heritage of the reserve includes all phases of human history and therefore make the area very unique and important. Therefore it should be preserved at all cost.

The following is recommended:

1. This document should be rewritten at least once every five years or every time a new development is planned (whichever comes first).
2. The management guidelines given in this management plan must be implemented. This will have to consist of a short, medium and long term strategy for the preservation, conservation and utilization of the cultural heritage resources in the Wonderboom Nature Reserve. This strategy is already imbedded in this management plan.

3. As a matter of urgency the necessary measures should be put in place to stop the current vandalism (and particularly the painting of graffiti) of cultural resources on the reserve (see management guidelines at each individual site). The situation at the large cave and fort is of a particular concern as these are visited regularly and unfortunately many of these visitors do not have good intentions.
4. The graffiti at the fort and cave should be cleaned in accordance with this document.
5. Information panels educating visitors with regards to the National Heritage Resources Act and indicating that it is an offence to damage historical resources should be erected as another matter of urgency. Such panels should at least be placed at the fort, the Wonderboom tree and at the cave. The pamphlet given to visitors should also make mention of this.
6. The current information panels should be upgraded and in future this should be replaced at least every five years.
7. That funds be sources to assist with the important research questions posed in the management plan reserve (see management guidelines at each individual site). The most important issues here relate to the large Iron Age site, the large cave, the fort (including other military structures) and the Iron Age site close to the Wonderboom tree.
8. This management plan should be consulted continuously and especially when any new developments are planned on the reserve.
9. The tourism potential of the reserve is enormous and a tourism development plan should be implemented. This could for instance include routes with different topics on the reserve.
10. The monitoring of visitors is a huge concern. This must receive immediate attention and should also be attended to in the tourism development plan.
11. The staff at the reserve as well as others involved in the management thereof (including new appointees) should be educated with regards to all aspect mentioned in this management plan. This will assist in the monitoring of visitors, but will not on its own solve this problem.
12. Partnerships should be formed with concerned parties, such as the Geloftefees Committee in order to get these people involved in the preservation and conservation of the cultural heritage of the reserve.
13. This management plan should be used together with other information to motivate to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) that the Wonderboom Nature Reserve be declared a Grade I heritage site. The information in this document will serve as sufficient motivation in this regard.

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Appendix A

Definition of terms:

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Conservation:

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined.

Co-management:

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm:

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource:

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

Cultural Significance:

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).



Grade/Grading:

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage management (Cultural):

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage resources which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Iron Age:

In archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of any people where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this was not always the case.

Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between *Reserve* management and a third party that supports the achievement of *Reserve* objectives.

Preservation:

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection:

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Site:

A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal. It is termed *prehistoric*, since humanity had not yet started writing.

Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).

Appendix B

Explaining Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.

- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.

- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorised as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

TABEL 10.4 'N UITBREIDING VAN DIE KONTEKSTUELE PARADIGMA OM DIE ERFENISHULPBRONBESTUURSPARADIGMA TE VORM BINNE DIE TOEPASSINGSVELD VAN DIE HISTORIESE ARGEOLOGIE

