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FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED MINE PROSPECTING AT THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM INGLESBY 580 NEAR OLIFANTSHOEK, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Re A Kgonia General Services from Kimberley is planning a prospecting and mining application on the Remainder of the farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek in the Northern Cape. The land covers about 2600ha and can be divided into two parts, a low lying area made up of sterile coarse red sandy soil covered by indigenous trees and shrubs, and a mountainous part with steep slopes densely covered by a thick stand of almost impenetrable thorn bush and undergrowth.

A number of heritage impact assessments around Olifantshoek produced archaeological and historical material. In the case of Inglesby 580, no archaeological remains were found. Cultural and historical remnants mainly revolve around the European occupation of the area in the Kloof. Several grave sites and old farm yards occur here.

Road building for prospecting and mining activities will have a serious impact on these heritage remains and I recommend that the developers should avoid the lower part of the land and the Kloof during the planning, prospecting and mining phases of the project. I recommend that the access road should be from the top of the ridge.

Mitigation measures will be required to protect the grave yards and cultural remains.

A special effort should be made to find and protect the rock paintings and in case of the discovery of any archaeological or heritage material, the work should stop and a qualified archaeologist should be informed.

INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

Re A Kgoni General Services from Kimberley is commissioned to do the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including a heritage investigation of the land proposed for mine prospecting at the farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek.

Scope and Limitations

This report addresses the Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed prospecting and mining at the Remainder of the farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek.

No sampling was done during this investigation and the survey is based on a visual inspection of the area. The lower part of the site contains a sterile red stony top soil with a substantial grass and tree cover. Natural open spaces and clusters of animal burrows, inspection pits, motor vehicle tracks, game paths and other disturbances were examined for traces of cultural material. The mountainous part with steep sides is densely covered by a thick stand of almost impenetrable thorn bush and undergrowth.

The dense vegetation cover restricted visibility and prevented access to the higher area. Driedoring (*Rhigozum trichotomum*), Haak en Steek / Umbrella thorn (*Acacia tortillis*) and what could be *Gymnosporea polyacantha* (Kraal Pendoring) or locally called Donderbos (Fig.37) occurs at the site. An unattended control gate along the road to the military radar station (Map 6) on top of the hill, prevented access to the highest point (Point 1).

Methodology

1. Standard archaeological survey and recording methods were applied.
2. Rapport building with local farmers and neighbours.
3. A study of the literature to obtain information about the history, archaeology and heritage remains of the area.
4. The farm was patrolled by vehicle and inspected on foot where accessible.
5. The layout of the area plotted by GPS and coordinates transferred to Google Earth.
6. The site and its surroundings and features recorded on camera.
7. Mitigation measures were discussed.
8. Investigate possible access, by-pass and service roads.

INVESTIGATION

The current heritage investigation provided the opportunity to examine the land proposed for prospecting and mining activities at Inglesby farm near

Olifantshoek. The site was visited on 21 May 2014. Tebogo Dipico from Re a Kgona General Services, in Kimberley gave directions to the site. At the farm we were received and shown around by the farm owners, André Burger and his wife Roelien, presently living on the farm Langkloof.

The study aims to locate and evaluate the significance of cultural heritage sites, archaeological material, manmade structures older than 60 years, and sites associated with oral histories and graves that might be affected by the proposed developments. In many cases, planted and self-sown trees and other types of vegetation represent a major part of the historical environment of human settlements in villages and towns, on farmyards or even deserted places in the open veld. These features are taken into consideration during any cultural investigation.

The site was examined for possible archaeological and historical material and to establish the potential impact on any cultural material that may be found. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), (25 of 1999) and under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act. 108 of 1998).

HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT

Several of the ancient Batswana tribes, including the different Thlaping and Tlharo sections as well as other smaller groups, take their 18th and 19th century roots back to the area around Olifantshoek and the Langeberg (Majeng) and Korannaberg ranges in the western part of the region, including the districts of Pilansberg, Marico, Lichtenburg, Wolmaransstad, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg and Klerksdorp (Breutz 1953, 1954, Van Warmelo 1935, Massie 1905).

This specific region of the Northern Cape had been occupied by European farmers since about 1911 in an area previously inhabited by the Batswana. When Britain annexed Bechuanaland in 1885 the land of the indigenous inhabitants had been limited to a number of reserves (See Map 10). In 1895, when British Bechuanaland was incorporated into the Cape Colony, the land inside the reserves remained the property of the Tswana and could only be alienated with the consent of the British Secretary of State. Batswana opposition to White colonisation led to the Langeberg Rebellion of 1896-97 and afterwards, permission for alienation followed soon. Farms in the confiscated reserves were surveyed and made available to White farmers. Chief Toto for one was upset about the White families who settled in the area on farms such as Skaapkloof, Steenbokkloof and Gasikoa, which the Batswana considered as their best cattle posts and natural water springs. Toto claimed that his land stretched further west up to the Griqualand West border. This problem originated from the neglect by Surveyor Theal, to clearly stipulate the western border of the Reserve. To resolve this uncertainty, Surveyor J.C. Wessels was sent out in 1894 to mark out the

western border of the reserve and to measure the ten related farms situated in the south west.

The territory between the Vaal and the Molopo rivers played an important role in the lives of the southern Tswana tribes of the region, and in particular the Batlharo of Mankurwane and Barolong of Montshiwa. Shortly after 1881 when the Transvaal Republic (ZAR) gained their independence from Britain, full-scale hostilities broke out between the Boers and the Tshidi-Barolong of Montshiwa. Both these parties obtained the assistance of different groups of mercenaries to fight for them. One of these hired adventurers turned out to be the notorious Scotty Smith, renowned cattle and horse thief, diamond smuggler, gun-runner, elephant hunter and mercenary soldier (Edgecombe 1979).

When facing starvation, Montshiwa had to surrender to the Boers in 1882. The establishment of the Republics of Goosen (1882) and Stellaland (1883) by the European colonists, followed shortly afterwards. At the same time, the Tlhaping of chief Mankurwane aroused hostilities by an attack on a Taaibosch-Korana settlement of David Massouw at Mamusa near Schweizer-Reneke. In 1883, a large British force under General Sir Charles Warren was sent to put an end to the Republics of Stellaland and Goosen. An area, which included the two Republics, was annexed to Britain in 1885 as the crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. This had been followed by a transfer of the land under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Cape Colony in 1895, thus also placing Mankurwane and Montshiwa under total British rule.

The Batlhaping and Batlharo, southern branches of the Batswana, reached Majeng (Langeberg), Tsantsabane (Postmasburg) and Tlhaka le Tlou (Olifantshoek), with the largest Tlhaping settlement at Nokaneng (Nokanna). The Tlharo occupied the Langeberg, and more specifically between Olifantshoek (Ditlou) and Dibeng. After clashes with the Korana, who came into the area in about 1770, the Tlhaping and Tlharo had to leave Nokaneng and the Langeberg region by 1790. The Tlhaping moved to Dithakong, while the Tlharo settled north and north west of the Tlhaping. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Tlhaping joined Robert Moffat's mission station near Kuruman. The Tlharo settled between Kuruman and the Langeberg, reaching the Kuruman River and the Korannaberg by 1820. The hostile conduct of the Bergenaars (vagabond groups of outcast Griekwa, Korana, Namakwa and other people of mixed descent) left the Langeberg relatively unoccupied during the early decades of the 19th century. From about the 1840s the situation stabilised sufficiently to allow the Tlharo, under chief Makgolokwe to stay in the Langeberg. Their main settlement was on the farms Pudahush and Toto, with outposts at Ditlou, Gamanyana and Gamasep. Other tribe members spread to Gatlhose, Maremane, Dibeng and Kathu. By 1859 the London Missionary Society was already active amongst the Batlharo and by 1862 a school existed at Pudahush.

To close the previously “open” western border, Griqualand West was annexed by Britain in 1871, placing the boundary line only about 30km south of Olifantshoek. In this action resulted in a serious revolt by the Black occupants of Griqualand West in 1878. The unrest also affected British Bechuanaland, with a section of the Langberg Bathlaro under Sampie, the son of Makgolokwe (and half brother of Toto from the second hut, Breutz 1963), who decided to join the rebels gathered around Ditlou and Pudahush. In 1897 a task force under General Sir Charles Warren marched on the Langeberg, where the rebels had been defeated in a series of skirmishes. To keep an eye on the situation, Warren remained in the area for some time, placing his base at Ditlou, with another section of his force at Gamasep. After this, peace had been restored in the whole of Bechuanaland and a general pardon was proclaimed. Throughout these hostilities, Makgolokwe and his son Toto (Totwe) remained quiet and loyal at Dibeng and were allowed to return to Pudahush after the war. In 1881 the total border police force had been withdrawn from Bechuanaland, allowing a state of disorder to develop in the area. Makgolokwe passed away in 1881 and was succeeded by his son Toto (Snyman 1986).

Toto Makgolokwe was the paramount chief of the Batlharo tribe. In 1897, he became the hero of the Langeberg Rebellion after defeating the British military. The British subsequently brought in reinforcements which defeated the Batlharo and captured both Toto Makgolokwe and Kgosi Galeshewe. Toto was convicted for protecting and sheltering Galeshewe. Toto's eldest son Phemelo Toto was also arrested and taken with him to Robben Island. Toto died at Robben Island.

Kgosi Galeshewe was a chief of the Tlhaping tribe in South Africa. Following an attack on Cornforth Hill near Taung in 1878, a raid in which Francis Thompson and his nephew were savagely murdered, Galeshewe was captured and subsequently sentenced to twelve years imprisonment for his part in the uprising. In 1897, during a rinderpest outbreak, he again clashed with the police and military at Phokwane near Hartswater. As a result, he was imprisoned for his part in the Langeberg Rebellion. He died at Magogong, near Hartswater in 1927. The Kimberley township of Galeshewe is named after him.

Shortly after annexation by the Cape Colony, rebellion erupted in the former Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland. Joining forces in the Langeberg Mountains, Tlhaping and Tlharo resisted a large government force for nearly eight months. The origins of the rebellion can be taken back to the long-standing grievances of the Tlhaping and Tlharo, mainly out of competition for land and the frustration caused by the white administration, which meant taxes, police and new laws, for the chiefs, the responsibility of a new legal system together with the arrival of Christianity and a decrease of authority of the chiefs. On the other hand, there had been the white man's own mounting frustration. The annexation of the territory by the Cape seems to have stimulated rebellion to make new land available. Amongst the Tlhaping and Tlharo, new grievances and pressures became acute immediately before the rebellion. These included acute distrust of the Cape Colonial government, further fears of loss of land, and anxiety

concerning threats to their growing involvement in a market economy. Finally the consequences of a rinderpest epidemic coupled with dynastic politics appear to have tipped the scales in favour of rebellion (Saker & Aldridge 1971).

From 1882 a noticeable shift of Batlharo tribe members to the Langeberg, caused a rapid increase in the followers of Tlharo. This movement followed after struggles between the Tlharo and the Thlaping, Korana, Rolong and their White allied freebooters. By 1884 the Tlharo tribe was still prepared to acknowledge British rule over their territory, but after several raids by Mankurwane and his Thlaping, the Batlharo of Toto were preparing to defend themselves.

In the former Langeberg Reserve, a need arose from 1910 onwards for a centre to serve the growing farming community. This led to the laying out of residential lots at Olifantshoek in 1911 and resulted in the establishment of a village management board in 1917 (Snyman 1987).

The report of the Land Commission of 1886 added the Langeberg, Deben, Kathu, Gatlhose and Maremane region to the territory of the Batlharo. These land grants did not bring any notable change to the security situation and Toto's territory remained a haven for stock thieves. During 1889 to 1890, the land surveyor M.W. Theal started to measure and layout the farms in the area around Toto's reserve. After the annexation of Bechuanaland the first group of traders moved into the area to settle at Bishops Wood (1886), Mapedi (Lynputs) from 1888, Gamagara (1889), Magoloring (Aarkop) and Mount Temple in 1888.

It is accepted that farms such as Langkloof, Inglesby, Lukin, Gamanyana, Pudahush, Toto, Luka and Hopkins, had been named after major role players in the Langberg Rebellion. The present study which is aimed to understand the historical background and heritage resources of the area, did not produce any proof or references confirming these farms as the original and actual living sites of the different Batswana tribes.

The inspection did likewise not produce any archaeological or historical remains of earlier tribal occupations at the farm Inglesby either.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Compared to other parts of the Northern Cape, it seems that not much is known about the archaeology of the 18th and 19th century history of the Langeberg region. A number of heritage investigations refer to Stone Age material from the area (Groenewald 2013). Pelsler & Lombard (2013) mentions graves and lithic material at a site 15km north of Postmasburg and close to the Beeshoek mine on rocky ridges and on the flood plain along the river. Rock engravings are also mentioned from both Beeshoek Mine and Paling farm. The Paling site is probably associated with a cave shown on a map dating from 1881.

Beaumont and Boshier (1974) describe ancient specularite mines around Postmasburg and Beeshoek and refer particularly to finds at Doornfontein, 16km North West of Postmasburg. The farm Paling is also mentioned as to have Stone Age material from all phases, mentioning artefacts such as core flakes, blades, segments and scrapers made out of Silcrete, jasper, quartzite, horn fells and banded iron stone (See also Thackeray et al. 1983).

Dramatic climate changes resulted in a rapid population growth along the east coast of South Africa. Increased pressure on the natural resources and attempts to control trade routes during the early 19th century brought the emergence of powerful leaders in the coastal area. Subsequent power struggles developed into a period of instability on the central Highveld. This time of strife or wars of devastation, known as “difaqane” (Sotho/Tswana) or “Mfecane” (Nguni), affected many of the Black tribes in the interior. Attacks from east of the escarpment initiated by the AmaZulu impis of Chaka in about 1822, were sustained by the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi and the AmaNgunwane of Matiwane into the Free State, North West Province and Northern Cape, thus uprooting among others, the Batlokwa of Sekonyela and Mantatise and various smaller Sotho/Tswana tribes further inland. On their turn, the Batlokwa drove off the Bafokeng of Sebetoane from Kurutlele near Senekal in the Free State, who, in their effort to escape the pursuit by the AmaNdebele forces, eventually landed up in the Caprivi (Dreyer & Kilby 2003). This period of unrest directly affected the peoples of the interior, resulting in the displacement of scores of tribesmen, women and children. The stronger tribal groups, such as the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi, assimilated many of these Batswana refugees.

Early European missionaries and travellers ventured into the central parts of the country during the 19th century and the Rev James Archbell established the missionary at Thaba Nchu by 1834. These marauding hordes affected the lives of the Batswana people living at Dithakong near the mission station of Robert and Mary Moffat near Kuruman.

The Later Iron Age phase brought people who cultivated crops, kept livestock, produced an abundance of pottery in a variety of shapes and sizes and smelted metals. Extensive stone-walled enclosures characterise their permanent settlements. These living places are known from the prominent Sotho/Tswana settlements along the Renoster and Vals Rivers near Kroonstad and Bothaville, at Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and in the Magaliesberg.

A number of Taaibos Korana and Griqua groups, remnants of the Later Stone Age peoples, managed to survive the assimilation by Sotho/Tswana tribes at Mamusa near Schweizer Reneke (Van den Berg 1996).

The Iron Age archaeology of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West Province is characterised by a wide distribution of stone-walled sites on the flat-

topped ridges and hills. There is detail and consistency in the arrangement and design of these structures. People's expression of culture has left its imprint on the material environment. The settlement patterns display human perceptions with regard to social clustering, economic system and political organisation. Patterns culminate in the arrangement of huts, byres and middens in a particular order and in relation to one another. Spatial organisation in general is characterised by the central position of stock enclosures and the placing of the main dwelling area on the perimeter of the settlement. Although a variety of different classes and types of settlements have been defined, these are all variations of the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP), a specific model for the organisation and use of space in Zulu and Sotho/Tswana settlements.

The classification of sites is based on the assumption that settlement layout is bound and prescribed by cultural perceptions. The identification of different ethnic groups is thus possible from the way in which these traditional peoples organised their different living places in terms of space and time. The result was directed by cultural preference (choice) and function. The significance of livestock, personal status, kinship, social organisation and the diverse roles of men, women and offspring have always been important in the understanding of settlement patterns.

The Later Iron Age classification of settlement patterns formulated by Maggs (1976) and Mason (1986), produced a standardised archaeological framework for the ordering of structures and sites characterised respectively by stock enclosures with connecting walls, in certain cases including corbelled huts (Type V), surrounding walls (Type N) and huts with bilobial courtyards (Type Z). Associated pottery assemblages with different decoration styles confirm the classification of sites based on layout (Maggs 1976:290). Different settlement patterns also produced huts of different materials in different styles.

The remains at Type Z sites normally associated with Batswana settlement show up as a ring of scalloped stone-walls surrounding several stock enclosures. From this, it is concluded that these dwellings consisted of a cone on cylinder hut with stone-walled courtyards at both front and rear, forming a bilobial layout. The huts are arranged around a cluster of central cattle byres. Raw materials have been substituted at different localities, resulting in a variation in settlement pattern where clay walls replaced stone-walling of the front lobe as at Bothaville (Maggs 1976) and at the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve on the Sand River, near Ventersburg (Dreyer 1997). The occupation of the sites with bilobial dwellings is ascribed to Batswana (e.g. Thlaping and Rolong) groups. It is also possible to link Kubung people to every known site of this kind (Maggs 1976).

Pottery decorations associated with these settlements are characterised by shallow line incisions in bands and triangles below the rim and on the shoulder, combined with straight or curved lines and areas of red ochre burnish on the body of clay vessels (Maggs 1976).

According to radiocarbon dating and oral tradition, these Type Z sites were occupied from the 16th and 17th to early 19th century at Ventersburg, and 18th to early 19th century at Bothaville. A single bone sample from Jansfontein in the Doringberg, near Ventersburg, produced a calibrated date of 1670, which is slightly later than the Ventersburg date (Dreyer 1992). Taylor's Group II sites produced a date between AD 1650 and 1800 with the settlements at Askoppies around late 1670s, early 1680s and early 1800 (Pelser 2005).

LOCALITY

The farm Inglesby 580 is located about 24km north west of the town of Olifantshoek in the Northern Cape Province (Maps 1&11). Adjacent farms that are also mentioned in this report are indicated on Map 10.

Re A Kgonia Consulting from Kimberley, is planning prospecting and mining activities at the Remainder of the farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek. The farm covers about 2600ha. The land can be divided into two parts with a low lying area made up of sterile coarse red sandy soil covered by indigenous trees and shrubs (Figs.1&3), and a mountainous part with steep sides which are densely covered by a thick stand of almost impenetrable thorn bush and undergrowth (Figs.30, 35&36).

The following GPS coordinates (Cape scale) were taken (Maps: 7&8).

A (Langkloof)	27°53'53"S 022°37'52"E	Altitude 1392m	(Fig.5).
GATE	27°50'56"S 022°37'14"E	Altitude 1311m	(Fig.1).
B	27°50'55"S 022°37'28"E	Altitude 1318m	(Fig.2).
C	27°51'04"S 022°38'00"E	Altitude 1340m	(Map 8).
G1 (±13)	27°50'59"S 022°38'01"E	Altitude 1331m	(Figs.3&4).
H4	27°51'08"S 022°38'06"E	Altitude 1348m	(Figs.6&7).
TF (Threshing Floor)	27°51'10"S 022°38'23"E	Altitude 1356m	(Figs.8&9).
H3	27°51'13"S 022°38'33"E	Altitude 1360m	(Fig.10).
G2 (±8)	27°51'16"S 022°38'27"E	Altitude 1359m	(Figs.11&18).
H2	27°51'12"S 022°38'30"E	Altitude 1348m	(Figs.19-22).

H1	27°51'06"S 022°38'38"E	Altitude 1373m	(Figs.23&32).
IF	27°51'09"S 022°38'56"E	Altitude 1384m	(Figs.33&34).
RA1	27°51'07"S 022°38'19"E	Altitude 1374m	(Fig.35).
RA2	27°51'09"S 022°38'55"E	Altitude 1393m	(Fig.36).

FINDS

No archaeological remains were found at the site.

All the heritage and historical finds occur in a Kloof that runs from the low area next to the road towards the hills (Maps 7&8).

GRAVES

There are one cluster of graves and another fenced cemetery on the farm (Map 8). Grave site G1 contains a cluster of about 13 unmarked graves with scatters of stones visible on the surface (Figs.3&4). Graves were allegedly added over time by early White and other people from the farm and environs. It is reported by the land owner that the name of the farm derives from a British officer, one Inglesby, who had been buried there. This connection could, however, not be verified. According to genealogical records, the name Inglesby originates from the little Anglo-Saxon village of Ingleby and the surname is found in the counties of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire in the UK. A number of people by this name are on record to have immigrated to different localities in America and Australia during the 18th to early 20th centuries, but immigration to South Africa is not mentioned.

Grave yard G2 (Fig.11) has about 8 graves of which one head stone is without any inscription (Fig.15). Three inscribed head stones (Figs.12-14) indicate that the graves date from 1955 to 1957. According to the names inscribed on the head stones, the people who had been buried there are from European Afrikaner descent. The surname of Schutte is well known to the present land owner as people who owned the farm previously. Other graves are only indicated by stone circles (Fig.16&17). Wagon axels had been used as corner posts at the grave yard, Point G2, Inglesby 580 (Fig.18).

REMAINS OF FARM HOUSES

Over a period of about fifty to sixty years no less than four (4) farm houses were built at different localities on the farm (Map 8). These residences had been occupied during different periods of time. According to the land owner, the house H4 (Fig.6) with outbuildings (Fig.7) had been occupied by Diederik and Sarie Schutte, in about the 1930s. The Schutte people were laid to rest in the grave yard G2 (Figs.12&13).

The age of house H3 (Fig.10) is unknown. House H2 (Figs.19-21) possibly dates from the 1940s and the present farm owner name the occupants as Piet Lombaard and his family. Near the house (H2) are the remains of a fresh water well with water extraction gear still in place (Fig.22).

It is remembered by the present owner that the old house (H1) against the hill slope had been occupied by one Hendrik Steyn and his family possibly during the 1920s. The house appears to have been a very old and sturdy stone structure and the remains show remarkable features (Figs.23-31). The lower part of the outer wall had been a very solid stone built structure (Figs.23-27). A fire place, as part of the kitchen, is clearly visible (Fig.29). Concrete steps gave entrance to the house (Fig.25), and raw clay bricks made up the inner walls (Fig.28). There is a stone built kraal nearby (Fig.30), and a tall Blue Gum tree (*Eucalyptus sp.*) watches over the farm-yard (Fig.31). A single upper-grinding stone (Fig.32) was found next to the fire place outside the building.

Except for what the informant told us, the relative dates of erection of the different houses and outbuildings could not be verified, but all the structures appeared to be very old.

It is related by André Burger, the present farm owner, that as a young boy he discovered rock paintings in cliff overhangs in the mountain (Map 9). He recalls that in both cases, the illustrations depicted male human figures and game animals. The sites are plotted as RA1 (Fig.35) and RA2 (Fig.36). Due to a shortage of time and because of the dense and impenetrable thorn bush cover, the rock art sites could not be investigated.

The recordings by Van Riet Lowe (1956) do not have any reference to rock paintings in this part of the Hay District.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

All the historic houses and grave yards at Inglesby 580 are located in a Kloof that runs up into the Langeberg Mountain (Maps 7&8). The proposed new prospecting and mining developments will have a serious and destructive effect on the graves and other historical remains at Inglesby 580.

Access to the farm Inglesby 580 from the low lying area, will have to run across the neighbouring farm Lukin (Map 10), which belongs to another farmer (Paul Peens 078 883 3477). To reach the mountain, the access road will have to be built over an additional distance of about 4kms and will create a high impact risk to the structures and graves at Inglesby. No negotiations have been entered into about the access way across the farm Lukin.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is possible that the First Phase Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed prospecting and mining developments at Inglesby near Olifantshoek has been conducted successfully. From a heritage perspective the development should be planned in a very sensitive way to avoid any damage or disturbance to the graves and other historical features. The sub-soil presence of archaeological and / or historical remains, features or artefacts are always a strong possibility and needs to be kept in mind at all times. Care should therefore be taken during all development activities that if any material of cultural importance or human skeletal remains are discovered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to investigate. This would include the discovery of previously unknown graves.

I recommend that the developers should consider, leaving the lower area of the farm containing the graves and the historical material, unspoilt. It should be investigated to gain access from the top of the mountain or from any possible route below the radar station.

MITIGATION

Mitigation measures will be required to protect the grave yards and cultural remains.

A special attempt should be made to locate and protect the rock paintings.

In case of the discovery of any archaeological or heritage material, the work should stop and a qualified archaeologist should be informed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Tebogo Dipico from Re a Kgon Consulting, Kimberley, for directions to the site. I also owe gratitude to André and Roelien Burger of Langkloof for spending time with us at Inglesby and for sharing their memories.

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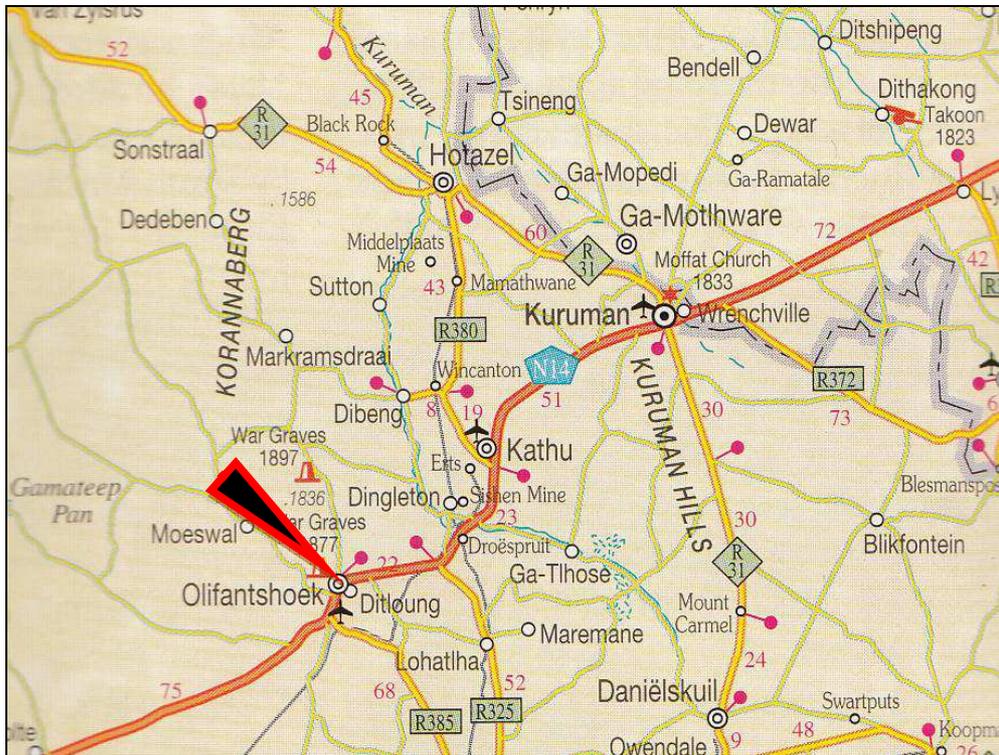
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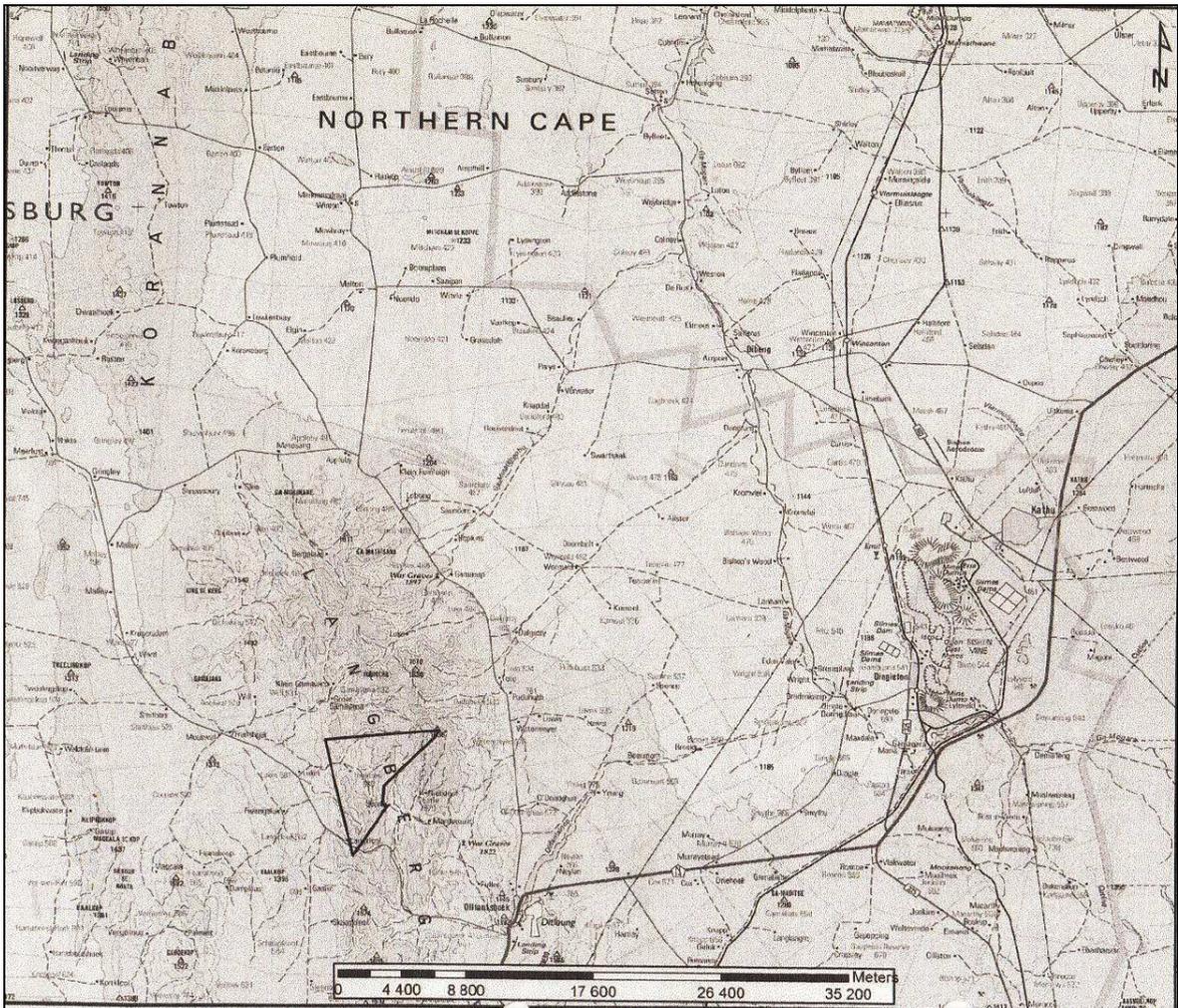
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:



Map 1 Olifantshoek on the N14 to Upington.



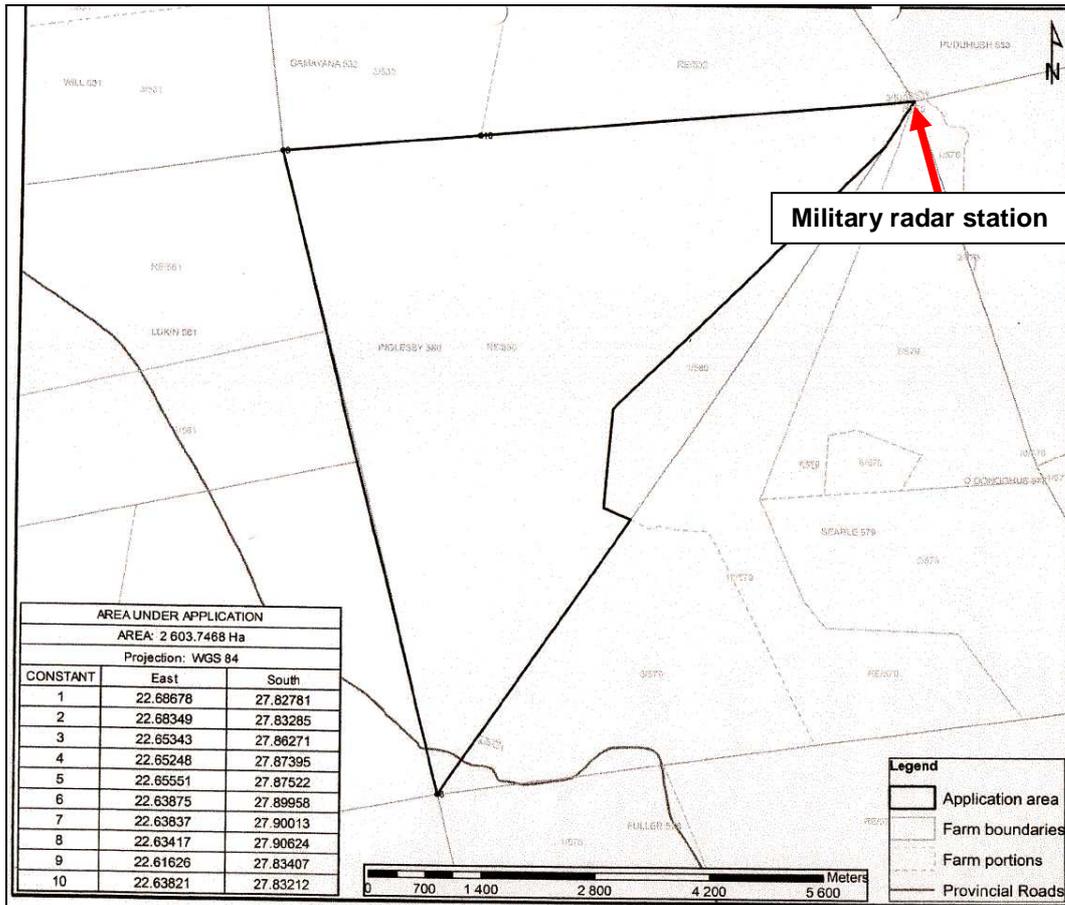
Fig.1 Entrance to the farm Inglesby 580, Olifantshoek.



Map 2 Locality of Inglesby 580 in the Langberg near Olifantshoek.



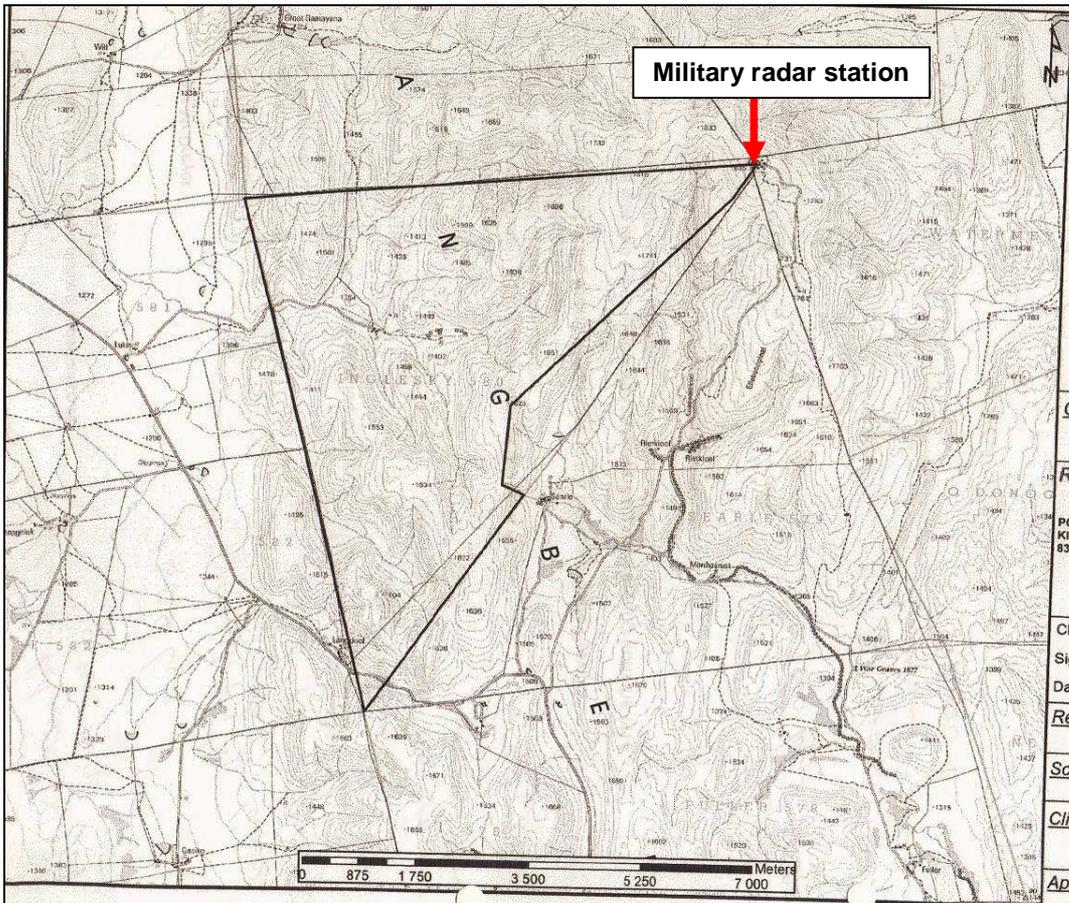
Fig.2 Point B at Inglesby 580, Olifantshoek.



Map 3 Layout of the farm Inglesby 580, Olifantshoek.



Fig.3 Grave yard at Point G1, Inglesby 580.



Map 4 Locality of Inglesby 580, Olifantshoek.



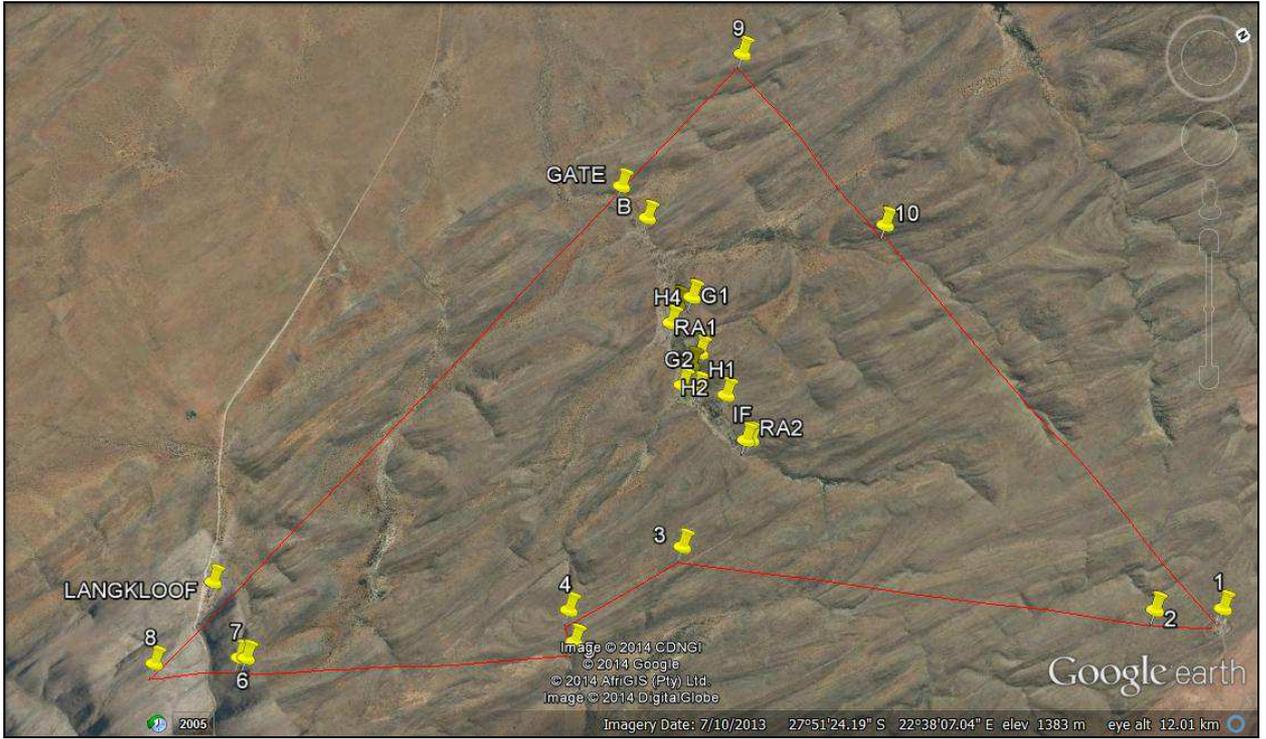
Fig.4 Grave yard at Point G1, Inglesby 580.



Map 5 Coordinate points given on Map 3 indicating the layout of Inglesby 580. (Point 1 = Military Radar Station).



Map 6 Military Radar Station at Point 1, Inglesby 580.



Map 7 Coordinate points placed on layout of Inglesby 580.



Map 8 Coordinate points in the Kloof on Inglesby 580.



Map 9 Locality of the two Rock Art sites (RA1 & RA2) at Inglesby 580.



Fig.5 Farm Langkloof, Olifantshoek (See Map 7).



Fig.6 House 4 at Inglesby 580, built in about the 1930s.



Fig.7 Kraal wall near House 4 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.8 Threshing floor at Inglesby 580.



Fig.9 Threshing floor at Inglesby 580.



Fig.10 Foundation stones of House 3 at Inglesby 580. Date of occupation unknown.



Fig. 11 Grave yard G2 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.12 Grave of Lagea Christina Fransina Schutte (Born Buys) *31/10/1870 †24/2/1957. Point G2 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.13 Grave of Diederik Johannes Schutte *18/4/1860 †25/8/1957. Point G2 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.14 Grave of Johannes Christiaan Schutte *1/6/1907 †13/2/1955. Point G2 at Inglesby 580.

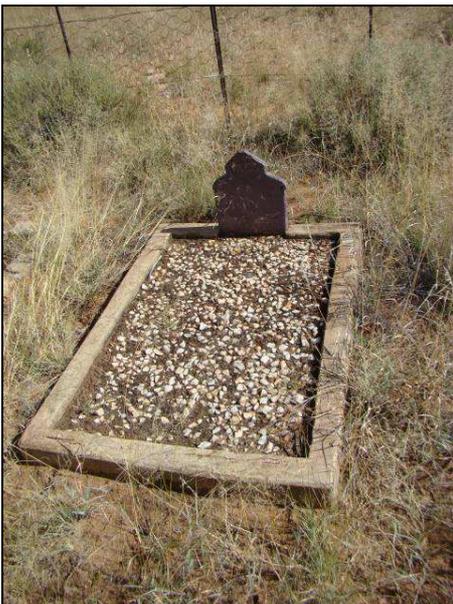


Fig.15 Grave with unreadable head stone. Point G2 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.16 Unmarked grave at Point G2, Inglesby 580.



Fig.17 Unmarked grave at Point G2, Inglesby 580.



Fig.18 Wagon axel used as corner post, grave yard at Point G2, Inglesby 580.



Fig.19 Stoep foundation of House 2 (H2) at Inglesby 580, built by Piet Lombaard c. 1940s.



Fig.20 Collapsed brick wall of House 2 at Inglesby 580.



Fig.21 Ash midden at House 2, Inglesby 580.



Fig.22 Well and water extraction gear at House (H2), Inglesby 580.



Fig.23 Stone wall of House 1 (H1) at Inglesby 580, built by Hendrik Steyn c.1920s.



Fig.24 Stone wall of House 1 (H1) at Inglesby 580 c.1920s.



Fig.25 Concrete steps at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.



Fig.26 Stone Wall at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.



Fig.27 Front door at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.



Fig.28 Floor with unbaked bricks at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.



Fig.29 Foundation stones of the fire place at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.

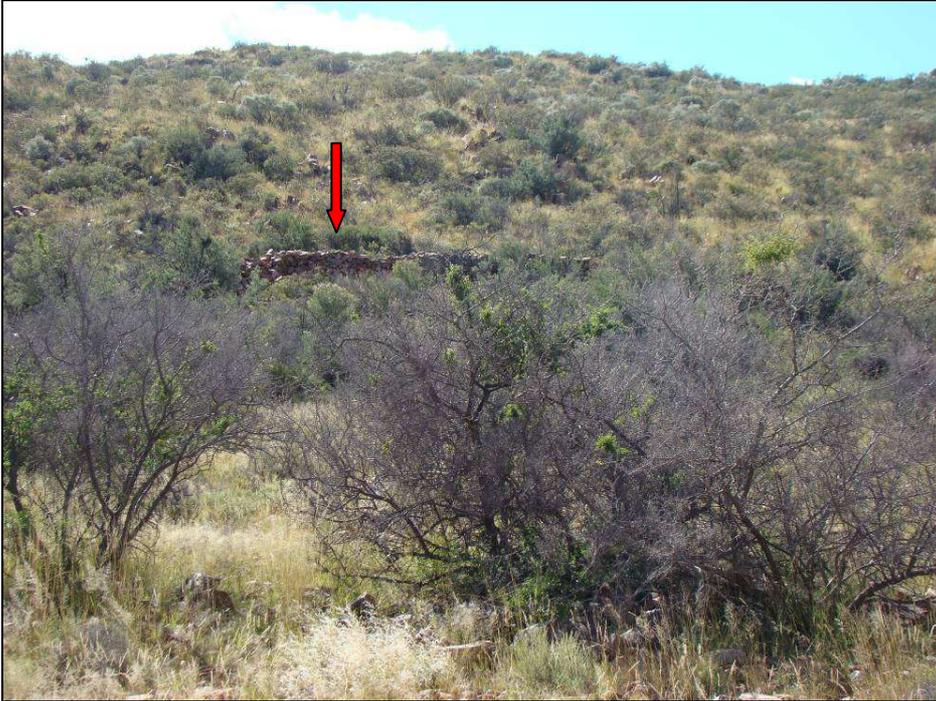


Fig.30 Stone kraal walls near House 1, Inglesby 580.



Fig.31 Blue gum tree (*Eucalyptus sp.*) at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580.

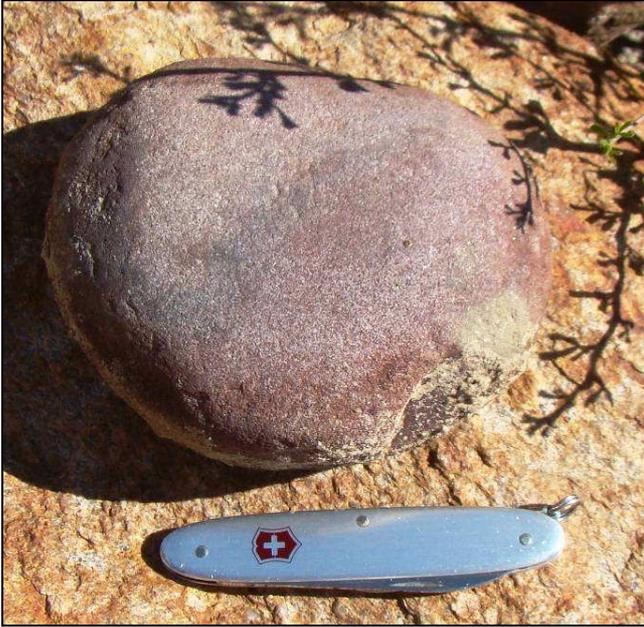


Fig.32 Upper grinding stone found at House 1 (H1), Inglesby 580 (Pocket knife = 84mm).



Fig.33 Irrigation furrow at Point IF, Inglesby 580.



Fig.34 Collecting trough in irrigation furrow at Point IF, Inglesby 580.

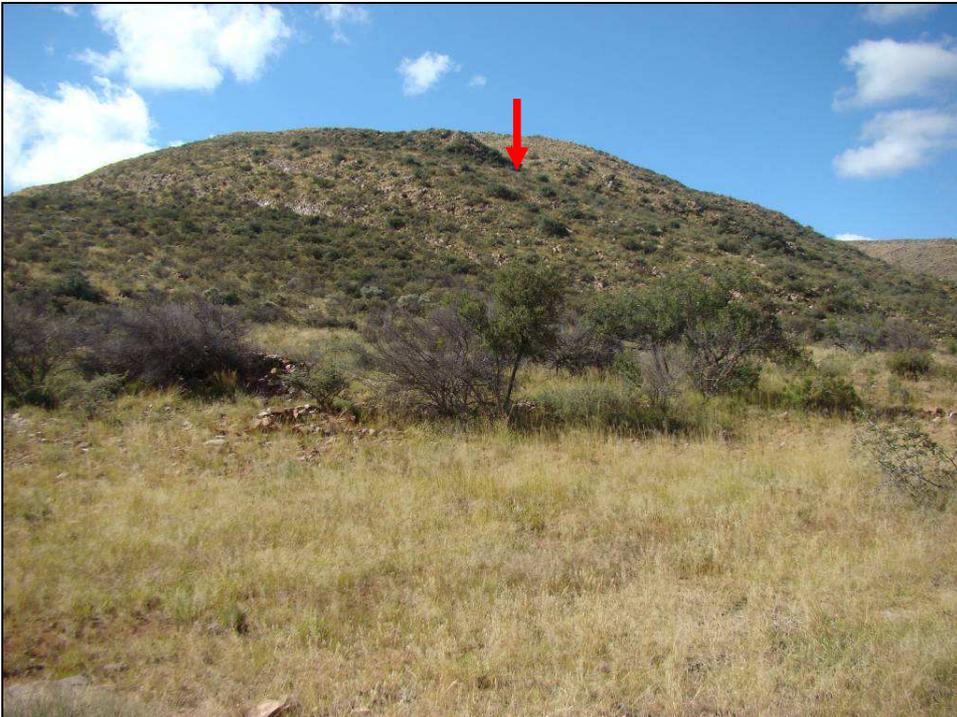


Fig.35 Hill containing rock paintings (RA1) near Point H1 at Inglesby 580.

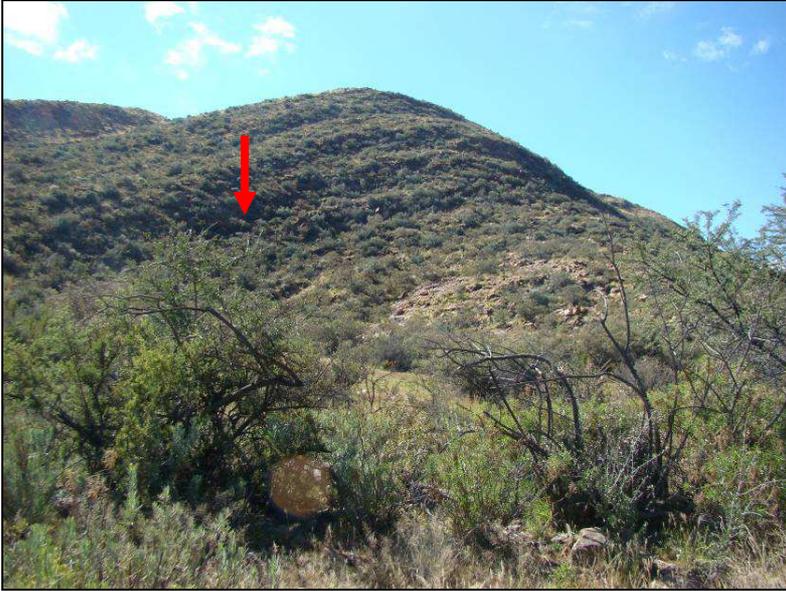
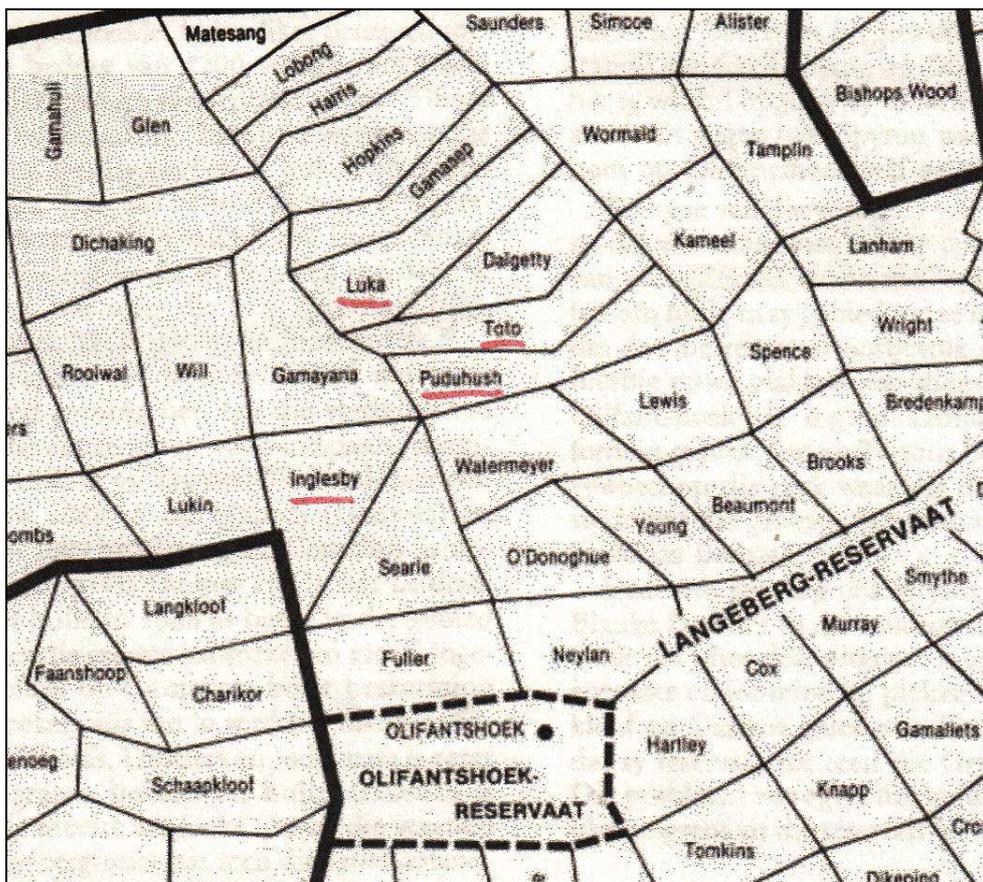


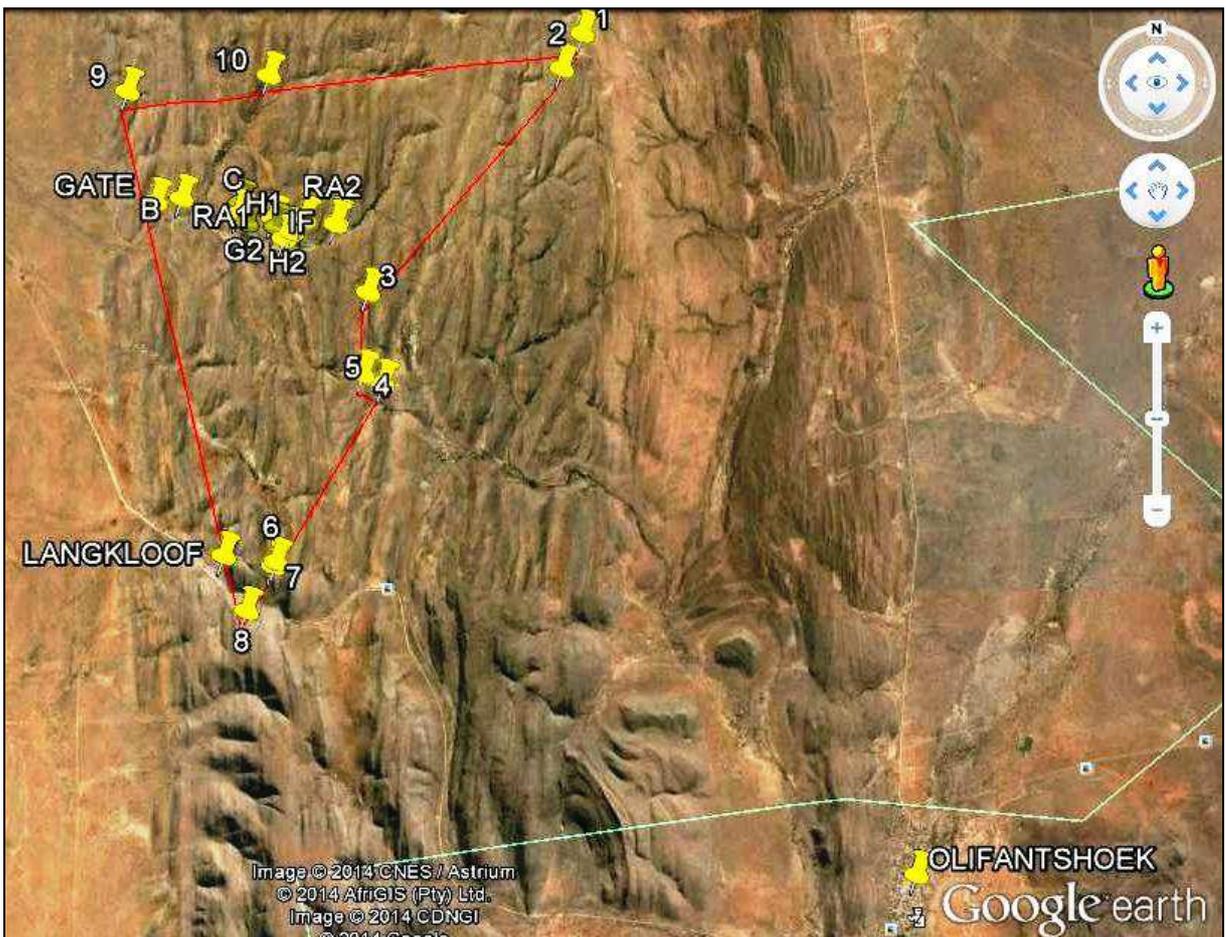
Fig.36 Locality of rock paintings (RA2) near Point IF at Inglesby 580.



Map 10 Farms in the old Langeberg reserve. Indicates names mentioned in the report. (Snyman 1986 Contree 20:18).



Fig.37 Donderbos or *Gymnospora polyacantha* (Kraal pendoring) at Inglesby 580.



Map 11 Locality of the farm Inglesby 580, in relation to Olifantshoek.