

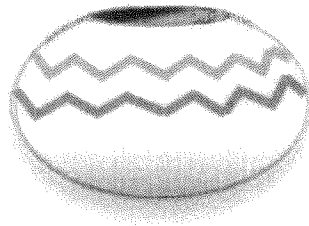
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ANNEXURE I

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for V&L Landscape
Architects concerning proposed residential development on Portion 2
and the remainder of the farm Vygeboom 512 KT at the Crystal
Springs Resort near Pilgrim's Rest,
Mpumalanga Province

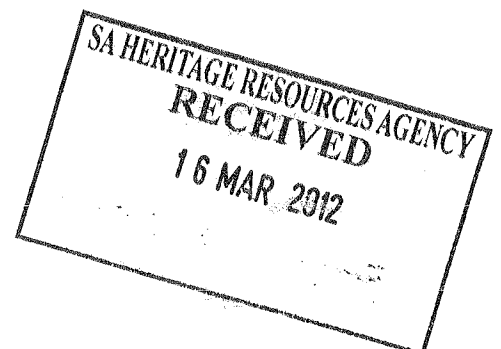
compiled by

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18 August, 2011



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Executive summary

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for V&L Landscape Architects on portion 2 and the remainder of the farm Vygeboom 512 KT. This is the location of the well-known Crystal Springs Resort near Pilgrim's Rest in Mpumalanga Province. The proposed development aims to establish a number of additional accommodation units and associated recreation facilities. These will be done on four proposed nodes (Appendix C) which was surveyed to establish whether sites of archaeological or historical significance are located there. The survey was conducted on foot in an effort to locate any archaeological remains or historical features. A total of 9 site locations were documented. Only two of these sites (CV 8 and CV 9) are of archaeological and historical significance. The first (CV 8) is a historically significant structure and the second (CV 9) is an Early Iron Age (EIA) site of high significance but located outside of the proposed development area. The remainder of the sites (CV 1- CV 7) are basically observation/ orientation points in the proposed development areas.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Kudzala Antiquity CC will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity CC conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on some 160 hectares of the farm Vygeboom 512 KT near the historic town of Pilgrim's Rest in Mpumalanga Province. The proposed development areas are divided into 4 nodes which were surveyed on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle.

The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999) and the NEMA (National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998).

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of cultural significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations. These may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; andother human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and

books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Van Vollenhoven (1995:3) describes cultural resources as all unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities. These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities. These remains, when studied in their original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

An AIA (Archaeological Impact Assessment) or HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) basically consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources. When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is normally recommended. During a phase two investigation, the impact assessment of development

activities on identified cultural resources is intensified and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Normally at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial report has been compiled may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Thaba Chweu Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on approximately 160 hectares of the farm Vygeboom 512 KT where the Crystal Springs Resort is currently located.

The proposed development comprises a number of additional accommodation units as well as associated recreation facilities such as tennis courts and swimming pools. This will be concentrated on four proposed nodes (Appendix C Maps).

The surveyed area is characterized by mountainous terrain specifically Lydenburg Montane Grassland with some pine plantation and typical Lydenburg Thornveld in the lower lying areas (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The survey was conducted on foot in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study meets the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. The investigation of the identified areas where the proposed activity is to take place, consisted of foot (physical) survey, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area. The archaeological surveying was

basically concentrated within the boundaries of four proposed nodes identified for additional accommodation and recreation facilities.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) minimum standards for archaeological and palaeontological impact assessments requires that the following components be included in an archaeological or heritage impact assessment:

- Archaeology
- Shipwrecks
- Battlefields
- Graves
- Structures older than 60 years
- Living heritage
- Historical settlements
- Landscapes
- Geological sites
- Palaeontological sites and objects

All the above-mentioned heritage components are addressed in this report, except shipwrecks, geological sites and palaeontological sites and objects. The purpose of the archaeological study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area. This includes settlements, structures and artefacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

It is the aim of this study to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation or protection.

3.1. Desktop archival study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for the project area and any located sites. Sources used for this study included published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Material obtained from the following sources were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum Archives, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published historic accounts of the area
- The South African National Archives, Pretoria (NASA)

3.2. Significance of sites

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) and national (Grade 1) significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance.

Regarding the establishment of the significance of a site or feature there are certain values or dimensions connected to significance which may be allocated to a site. These include:

- **Types of significance**

The sites' scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value
- Aesthetic value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites that contain data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage should be considered highly valuable. In all instances these sites should be preserved and not damaged during construction activities. When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and reinterment of the human remains.

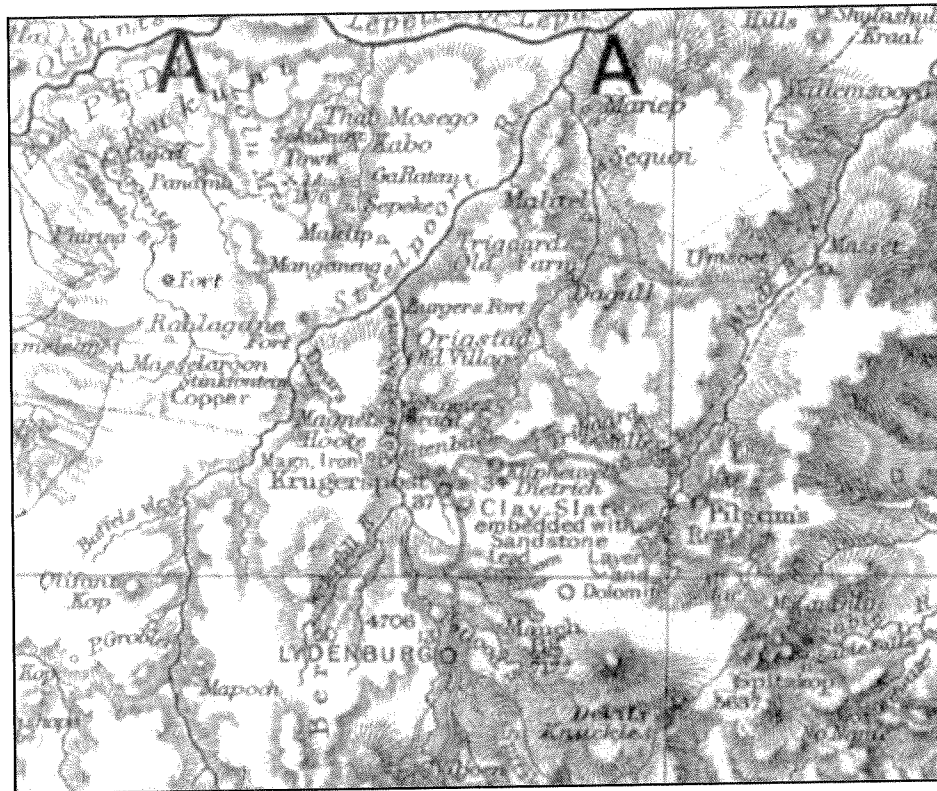
4. History and Archaeology

4.1. Historic period

The historic focus of the project area includes:

- General history of human settlement in the area including initial ethnicities followed by colonial settlers
- History of the South African War (1899-1902) in the area
- History of colonial and native interaction in the area/ farm
- History of specific land ownership of the farm, and
- The development of the farm

It was necessary to use a wide range of sources in order to give an accurate account of the history of the area in which the farm Vygeboom 512 KT is located. Sources included secondary source material, maps and archival documents. While it was possible to compile a more detailed history of the Pilgrim's Rest area, there was limited information available on the history of the actual farm under investigation. Thus, although many sources exist on the general history it is difficult to compile histories that focus on very specific parts of the area, such as individual farms. However, a number of documents from the National Archives that specifically relates to issues on the farm Vygeboom 512 KT could be traced. It is interesting to note that this farm is referred to also as Vygeboom 513KT, Vyeboom 513KT, Vygenboom and/or Vijgenboom 151 and/or 448 in some sources.



REFERENCES		
Missionary Stations	Travellers Routes	Postal Routes
Cape M.S.	Erasmus 1868 & 1872	Post Offices or Stations
Berlin M.S.	Mohr & Habner 1868-70	Official Number of D°
French M.S.	Cap' Kinn 1870	Main Roads
Hermannsburg M.S.	March 1869-71	Boundary of Taster
English M.S.	Deibes 1871-73	Forest & Thorn Bush
	Dobson 1872	Farms
Public Routes	D'J. Cohen 1873	Altitudes in Eng Feet
District Boundary Lines	Goldfild 1875	Abbreviations &c.
Approx. Line of the Route Board	Sanderson & others	Bs B or M° for Mountain
Line of projected Railway	Hoy 1873	Sp for Spruit or Stream
From Delagoa Bay	Rito Mwananda 1866-6	H or Kop - Hill
Goldfield or Pinnac	Moss, Metals & Minerals	Chief towns * Seat of Government
where Gold is found	in the character	Villages
	Copper	

Fig. 4.1. Map of the Transvaal and surrounding territories. F. Jeppe, 1877.



Colony (or Territory) Boundary	-----	Telegraph line	-----
District	-----	Homesteads-Kraals	-----
Farm	-----	Pans-Dams	-----
Roads (main)	-----	Farm Numbers-Heights	-----
ordinary	-----	Military Posts	-----
Footpaths	-----	Mission St? Police St?	M.S.P.S
Bridlepaths	-----	Magistrates Office-Police Post	M.O.P.P
Railways	-----	Post & Telegraph Office	P.T.O

Fig. 4.2. Major J.H. Jackson Map. Pilgrim's Rest Sheet no. 9. Date 1901.

4.1.1. Early History

The first inhabitants of the eastern Lowveld and escarpment were probably the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Lowveld and escarpment where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented in the Nelspruit and Krokodilpoort mountains area (Bornman, 1995; Hampson, 2001; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975). It has been argued that the red ochre source for these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995) in fact some 100 San rock art sites have been documented in and around the Bongani Mountain Reserve area (Hampson, 2001). This area is located immediately south-west of the Kruger National Park and within the larger Mthetomusha Game Reserve. What is interesting about these paintings are that they contain images which were previously thought to occur in specific restricted areas of southern Africa only.

The area is currently mostly occupied by SiSwati and xiTsonga speaking people, most of whom originally lived in what is now the southern Kruger National Park (Van Riet et al. 1997).

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

It was only later that Bantu-speaking tribes moved into this area from the northern parts of Southern Africa and settled here. This period is referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.). These were presumably Sotho-Tswana herder groups.

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Lowveld was frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups during historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Barnard, 1975; Bergh, 1998; Bornman, 2002; Herbst, 1985; Myburgh, 1949).

Old trade routes were well established before the period of Colonial expansion and these routes mainly existed as a direct consequence of metallurgy and mining for iron, tin, copper and some gold to make weapons, agricultural equipment and ornaments (Bergh, 1998:103). The earliest signs of iron mining and working in the old Transvaal dates to approximately 300 AD and copper mining and working in Southern Africa may have been practiced as early as 620 AD (Bergh, 1998:103).

These people were responsible for the establishment of large centres like Monomotapa, the Zimbabwe Complex and also the famed Mapungubwe in the Limpopo valley. At around 900 AD Arab merchants established a trade post at Sofala (Beira). Since the start of the 11th century, these Arabs had trade relations with the people of Zimbabwe. Textiles, porcelain and glass beads were traded for gold, ivory and other minerals.

An ancient trade route passed close-by the current Nelspruit and started from Delagoabay in a westward direction through the Lowveld towards the gold fields of Lydenburg, by passing through Malalapoort, the Nkhomati and Crocodile Rivers to Skipberg in the current Kruger National Park close-by the place where Pretoriuskop Rest Camp is located. From here onwards there were two possible routes up the mountains to reach the goldfields. The first one passed by Spitskop (Sabie) and from there on to Lydenburg. The second passed south of the "Devils Knuckles" to Lydenburg. The Voortrekkers used this route in 1845 when making the wagon route between Ohrigstad and Delagoabay (Berg, 1998: 104). There were also several linking routes to existing main routes, one of which started from Sabie or Lydenburg to the route which linked Delagoabay to the Soutpansberg via Pilgrim's Rest. It is also believed that a footpath existed at the foothills of the (Transvaal) Drakensberg which led around the mountain to link again with a major route alongside the Olifants River (Bergh, 1998:104).

It is interesting that one of the early trade routes from Delagoa Bay to the northern provinces went directly through Pilgrim's Rest. This specific route ended at Tshimbupfe; an area that was very rich in iron deposits (Bergh, 1998). It is therefore likely that this was an iron ore trade route. Pilgrim's Rest might have been a strategic stop, since there was also a gold deposit to the west of the town (Bergh, 1998).

In 1721 Dutch sailors reached Delagoa Bay and settled there for nine years, during this time they launched a number of expeditions inland. During August 1723 lieutenant Jan Steffler and 17 men launched the first of these expeditions but they were ambushed by natives shortly after crossing the Lebombo Mountains. Exactly where they crossed the mountains is uncertain but it is possible that they were actually in northern Swaziland when they were attacked. Steffler succumbed as a result of this ambush and his followers returned to Delagoa Bay (Bergh, 1998:116).

A second attempt to create an inland route took place two years later in June 1725 when Francois de Cuiper and 34 men departed from Delagoa Bay and travelled in a north-western direction. They reached Gomondwano in the current Kruger National Park where they were also attacked by a local tribe. This resulted in them also having to return to Delagoa Bay. Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

In the (Eastern Transvaal) Lowveld a sub-group of the Northern Sotho, known as the eastern Sotho, were present nearby the eastern escarpment. They are known as the Pulana, Pai and Kutswe, these people moved from northern Swaziland further northwards when Swazi expanded into this area during the *mfecane* (Bergh, 1998:107-108). One of the recorded events relates to the attack of the Ndwane under Zwibe on the Pedi in 1825 (Bergh, 1998:114-115). This seems to have started from the Lowveld in the region of the Pretoriuskop area towards Steelpoort.

Before the *mfecane* period (1820's) small farmer groups including the Pai and Pulana resided in the mountainous area surrounding Barberton and Nelspruit. The conflict during the *mfecane*, when the Swazi under Mswati II raided these smaller groups, resulted in scattered settlement of those who managed to escape the Swazi onslaught. Evidence of these scattered settlements are sometimes found in the form of small stone walled enclosures in and around Barberton, Nelspruit and onwards to the Schoemanskloof. Pulana settlement in the Pilgrim's Rest area is also well documented.

4.1.2. The Voortrekkers

The Groot Trek of the Voortrekkers started with the Tregardt- van Rensburg trek in 1835. The two men met where Tregardt and his followers crossed the Orange River at Buffelsvlei (Aliwal North). Here van Rensburg joined the trek northwards. On August 23, 1837 the Tregardt trek left for Delagoabay from the Soutpansberg. They travelled eastwards alongside the Olifants River to the eastern foothills of the Drakensberg. From here they travelled through the Lowveld and the current Kruger National Park where they eventually crossed the Lebombo mountains in March 1838. They reached the Fortification at Lourenço Marques on 13 April 1838 (Bergh, 1998:124-125).

The Republic of Lydenburg was established on 17 December 1856. This was a vast area and stretched from the northern Strydpoort mountains to Wakkerstroom in the south and Bronkhortsspruit in the west to the Swazi border and the Lebombo mountains east.

4.1.3. A Brief history of human settlement in the Pilgrim's Rest area

J. S. Bergh's historical atlas of the four northern provinces of South Africa is a very useful source for the writing of local and regional history. From this source, it could be ascertained that malaria would have occurred only sporadically in the Pilgrim's Rest area during the wet season in the nineteenth century. It seems that the tsetse fly did not occur in this area at all by the second half of the nineteenth century (Bergh, 1998).

Bergh does indicate some rock art in the vicinity of Pilgrim's Rest which is evidence of some San occupation.

The history of Pilgrim's Rest is essentially a history of gold mining. The first area where gold was found in South Africa, was called Geelhoutboom, and is located not far from the present-day Graskop. Gold was discovered here more than a decade before the deposits at Witwatersrand were found in 1886. The gold deposits at Geelhoutboom attracted many settlers, of whom a large proportion was Scottish. It is because of this that Geelhoutboom became known as Mac Mac, and this is how it is still known today (Esterhuizen, 1994).

William Trafford is acknowledged as the first person to have discovered gold in the area where Pilgrim's Rest is located. In 1873, he panned the gravel in a stream flowing from the Blyde River, and saw a bright tail of gold in his pan. The legend that has been handed down, is that Trafford then shouted to the mountains: "The pilgrim is at rest" and that the echo came back clear and loud: "Pilgrim's at rest... rest", and that this was why he named the area Pilgrim's Rest. It is however possible that the name could have arisen from the fact that the early diggers referred to themselves as "the Pilgrims". Unbeknownst to Trafford, another digger, called Alec Patterson, had discovered gold in the stream at about the same time. Unfortunately for Patterson, who had decided to keep the secret of the discovery to himself, some 200 diggers arrived at the site soon after Patterson went back to Mac Mac to declare what he had found (Cartwright, 1961).

Bergh (1998) indicates where a goldmine was located, only a short distance to the northwest of Pilgrim's Rest in 1899. By 1873, when the town Pilgrim's Rest was founded, it was located almost in the centre of the Lydenburg district (Bergh, 1998). This remained the case until 1924, when the district of Pilgrim's Rest came into being. Gold is however not the only mineral to be found in the Pilgrim's Rest area, and asbestos and lead was also mined in the vicinity of the town. The following two photos from the photo collection at the National Archives show the development of Pilgrim's Rest in the late nineteenth century.

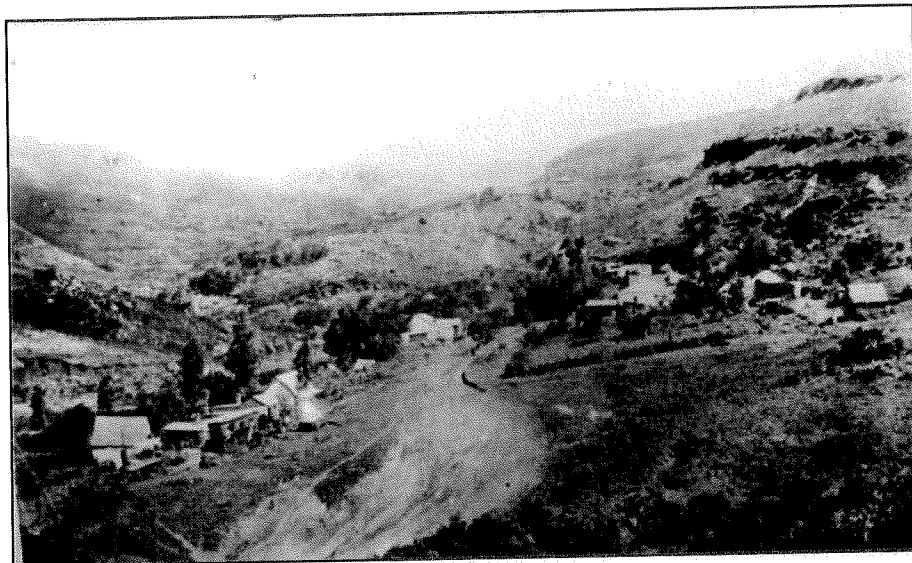


Fig. 4.3. "Pelgrimsrus in 1886" NASA, TAB, photo coll. no. 30563

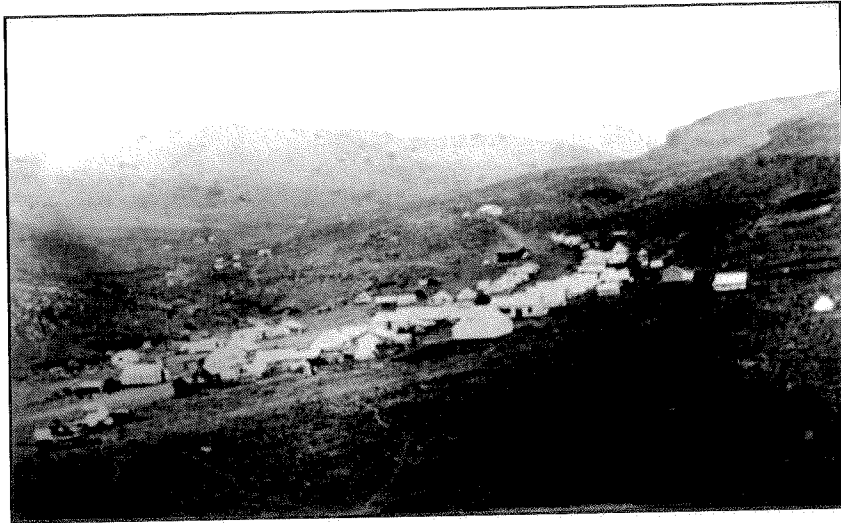


Fig. 4.4. “Pelgrimsrus in wording” NASA, TAB, Photo coll. no. 1010.

The Transvaal Gold Mining Estates was the dominant gold-mining company in the Eastern Transvaal (Mpumalanga) and thus also in Pilgrim’s Rest (Bonner & Shapiro 1993). The company was established in the mid 1890’s and owned vast tracks of land around Pilgrim’s Rest (Mabin, 1987). In 1974 the Transvaal Provincial Administration bought the town as a “living” museum from the mining company and restored the town and all the original buildings from 1880 to 1915 to their original state (Richardson, 2001).

4.1.4. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area.

It seems that Pilgrim’s Rest and most of the surrounding districts remained under Boer control during the war. The mines in the area were shutdown and The Transvaal Gold Mining Estate ordered its white employees to leave the area. A fleeing Boer commando, as well as Lieutenant General Buller’s troops moved through the town between February and September 1900 (Bergh, 1998).

According to research done by one Dr Rentia Landman in September 1901 General Ben Viljoen (Pictured with his men in Photo 4 and Photo 5) and 900 Boer soldiers went to Pilgrim’s Rest as the mining town was largely left untouched by the war. (Landman, 2010).



Fig. 4.5. “Generaal Ben Viljoen groep foto” NASA, TAB, Photo coll. No. 1011.

According to Landman:

“There the battered Boer warriors could erect shelters with material from the mine. Women of the town made clothes for the Boers from curtains and the linen ceilings of their houses. [and] Food supplies could be bought from the black people in the area” (Landman, 2010).



Fig. 4.6. “Generaal Ben Viljoen, Pelgrimsrus” NASA, TAB, Photo coll. no. 14974a.

The fact that food had to be bought led to General Viljoen issuing an order for his men to scrape gold from the pans of the mines. His soldiers from the Johannesburg Commando were mostly skilled artisans who had worked on the Witwatersrand mining industry before the war broke out. With the skills of some of these men and the help of some men from the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Company, who remained in the town to look after the company's interests during the war, soon enough gold was collected to strike a few hundred gold coins. This small mint set up by the Transvaal Government during the war was known as the "ZAR mint te velde" and struck between 600 and 986 gold coins. Known today as "1902 Veldponde" these coins are highly sought after collector's items and very valuable (Landman, 2010). A photo from the National Archives (fig. 4.7.) depicts some of the men who were responsible for running the mint.



Fig. 4.7. "Staatsmunt ten velde, Pelgrimsrust" NASA, TAB, Photo coll. no. 14968a.

Landman concludes her research on the "Veldponde" by stating that the Boer forces left Pilgrim's Rest in an excellent condition. She quotes from A.P. Cartwright's work: *Valley of Gold* (1980) and states:

"At the first annual general meeting of the TGME mine in 1902 in Johannesburg, the chairperson said the following:

The action of the Boer authorities in the Lydenburg district in connection with the mines under their control has been highly creditable to them. Of course they commandeered all stores and material of which they could make any use, but they avoided wanton destruction. It must be remembered in this connection that our property, which is scattered over a great area, was under the control of the Boers throughout the whole period of the war, excepting for a few days when General Buller's forces passed through Pilgrim's Rest. Our manager, on his return, found all the Company's safes, books, documents, and plans as he had left them in the strong room. He found unlocked in our store room the lead bullion for September and part of October 1899 and, above all, he found practically intact the whole of the buildings, plant and machinery, valued at 200 000 pound."

4.1.5. History of interaction between colonial and indigenous populations on the farm Vygeboom 512 KT

At the start of the nineteenth century, the prominent black societies in the area of Pilgrims Rest were the Kutswe, who lived to the east of the town, and the Koni of Makopole, who lived in the area to the southwest of Pilgrims Rest (Bergh, 1998). This state of affairs did not last long, since the social landscape in South Africa changed dramatically a few decades later. The Difaqane (Sotho), or Mfekane ("the crushing" in Nguni) was a time of bloody upheavals in Natal and on the Highveld, which occurred around the early 1820's until the late 1830's.

It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka's Zulus to attack other tribes (Giliomee, 2003). A map in Bergh's (1998) source shows that Zwide's attack on the Pedi people passed by the northeast of the town, in a northwestern direction. Further to the west of the town, an Ndebele attack was moving northwards to the area where the Pedi people were positioned. It is also possible that Pilgrim's Rest was affected by the northern and north-western migration of the Swazi out of Swaziland (Bergh, 1998).

During the time of the Difaqane, a northwards migration of white settlers from the Cape was also taking place. Some travellers, missionaries and adventurers had gone on expeditions to the northern areas in South Africa, some already as early as the 1720's. It was however only by the late 1820's that a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony

started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent (Ross, 2002). Three Great Trek monuments can be seen in close proximity to Pilgrims Rest (Bergh, 1998). As can be expected, the movement of whites into the northern provinces would have a significant impact on the black/ native people who populated the land. This was also the case in Mpumalanga, then the Eastern Transvaal area in which Pilgrims Rest is located.

By 1860, the population of whites in the central Transvaal was already very dense and the administrative machinery of their leaders was firmly in place. Many of the policies that would later be entrenched as legislation during the period of apartheid had already been developed (Bergh, 1998).

Much may be said about the systematic oppression of black people in South Africa. In 1904 about half of the black population in the Transvaal were living on private land, owned by whites or companies. According to the Squatters' Law of 1895, no more than five families of "natives" could live on any farm or divided portion of a farm, without special permission of the Government in the Transvaal (Massie, 1905). In Bergh's source, one can see a map indicating the areas where blacks had settled by 1904. It is interesting that there were many non-delimited black reserves on private farms to the north and the south of Pilgrims Rest. There were also seven non-delimited reserves on Government-owned farms and Crown land to the west of the town. By 1904 there were no private farms owned by blacks anywhere near Pilgrims Rest (Bergh, 1998).

A 1993/1994 map of South Africa shows that the independent black state closest to Pilgrims Rest was Lebowa (Bergh, 1998).

Many of the black people who live in the Pilgrim's Rest district are part of a group of people called Mapulana and who first settled in the area before 1868 under the leadership of one Kobeng (Mabin, 1987). At the end of the nineteenth century and during most of the twentieth century their lives were to be forever transformed with the commencement of gold mining in the Pilgrim's Rest district.

As mentioned previously the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates was the dominant gold-mining company in Pilgrim's Rest. The company was established in the mid 1890's and owned vast tracks of land around Pilgrim's Rest (Mabin, 1987). It faced an intense competition for labour from the mines in the Witwatersrand area during the early and mid 1900's (Bonner & Shapiro 1993). From the early 1900's the company asserted tight control over both its white and black labourers. White labourers were housed in a mining company town and black workers, who mainly lived on farms owned by the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates in the Pilgrim's Rest district, were transformed into rent-paying tenants (Bonner & Shapiro, 1993). This tenancy system became the company's most reliable source of labour, the farms acting as a labour reservoir for the mines (Mabin, 1987). Vygeboom 512 KT was one such farm. A map taken from A. Mabin, "The Land Clearances at Pilgrim's Rest" in *Journal of Southern African Studies*, Vol. 13, no 3 (Apr, 1987), p. 401, gives an indication of the farms owned by the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate. Vygeboom is indicated with a red outline.

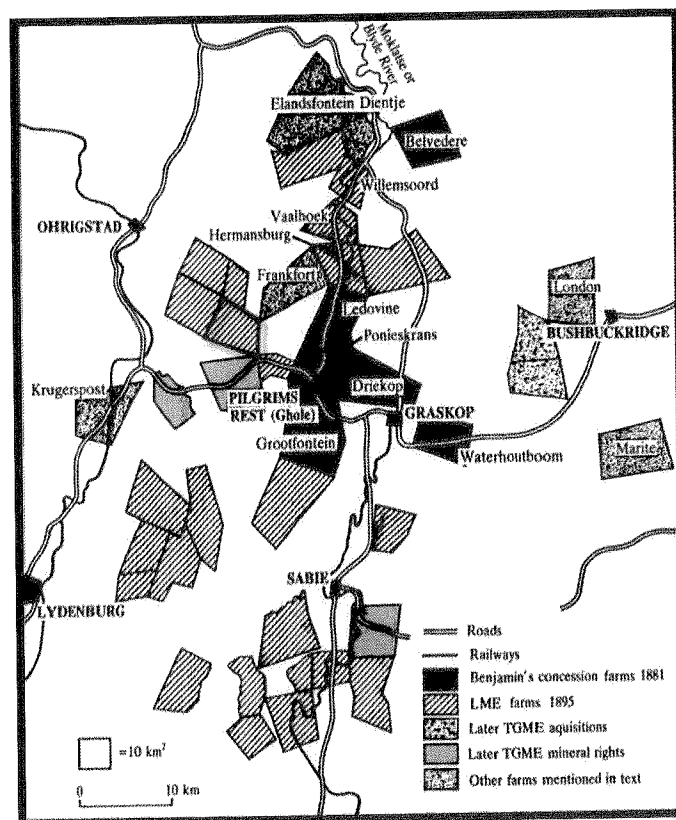


Fig. 4.8. Farms owned by TGME, Vygeboom outlined in red.

Adult black men residing on the company's farm land had to pay £1 per year in rent and £1 for every extra wife they had. Furthermore one member from each family had to work for the company on the mines for a minimum of 180 days per year (Mabin, 1987). As indicated by historian Allen Mabin the company used the provisions of legislation, such as the 1913 Natives Land Act and the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act, "to advance its control over its tenants".

Historians are deeply divided in their interpretations of the 1913 Natives Land Act, especially regarding the Act's stipulations on the labour issue. The Act's ideological mandate as the first piece of legislation in the Union attempting to separate whites and blacks territorially was generally accepted as self-evident. However, increasingly since the 1970's revisionist historians have linked the Act to not just the consequences it had on land division, if indeed any, but also on the effect it had on black labour. They argue that land and labour in the South African historical context cannot be analysed exclusively from one another.

In essence the Act had three main objectives to appease the labour demands of farmers. Firstly, it did not restrict the number of blacks who could reside on white owned farms. It thus removed the restriction of five families per farm in the Transvaal as stated in the Squatters' Law of 1895, with the condition that the head of each family residing on a farm should be registered for taxation at the Department of Native Affairs.¹ In the Orange Free State it sought to make sharecropping illegal; however in the Transvaal and Natal it was still legal to renew sharecropping contracts, but illegal to enter into new agreements.²

More importantly, the provisions of the Act sought to check squatting by stating that blacks on farms would not be considered employed unless they provide three months of labour service per year on the farm they resided on or occupied.³ This implied that squatters, failing to prove that they rendered labour on farms, would face eviction from the farms they occupied. However the Act placed a moratorium on any evictions or removals from farms pending the findings of a Commission which in terms of the Act had to be set up to investigate the expansion of the reserves for resettlement purposes.⁴ Importantly section one of the Act also allowed for interested parties to make application to the Governor General for permission to have blacks lease land on white owned farms. The following cases could be

¹ Natives Land Act (no. 27 of 1913), p. 316.

² Natives Land Act (no. 27 of 1913), p. 316.

³ Natives Land Act (no. 27 of 1913), p. 320.

⁴ Natives Land Act (no. 27 of 1913), p. 314 & p. 315.

traced in the National Archives in Pretoria that refers to such applications being granted to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates on the farm Vygeboom:

- On 15 November 1945 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to the “natives”: Ngweke William, Zulu Johannes, Mahaka Jim and John Swatine on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.⁵
- On 14 February 1947 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one Sam Nkuna, a “native” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.⁶
- On 19 February 1949 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one Pamperi Jim, a “native” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.⁷
- On 9 September 1949 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one July Koya, a “native” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.⁸
- On 18 July 1950 the government in accordance with section one of law no. 27 of 1913, granted approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one July Koya, Amos Mabilane and Simos Mabilane, “natives” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.⁹

⁵ NASA, SAB, URU: 2291, no. 3268.

⁶ NASA, SAB, URU: 2394, no. 463.

⁷ NASA, SAB, URU: 2638, no. 1143.

⁸ NASA, SAB, URU: 2672, no. 2844.

⁹ NASA, SAB, URU: 2769, no. 2147.

- On 6 October 1950 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one Piet Ntusane, Petrus Mtimane and Koos Mtimane, “natives” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.¹⁰
- On 28 November 1950 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one Sarel Maropien, a “native” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.¹¹
- On 22 January 1951 the Governor General in accordance with the power given to him under section one of law no. 27 of 1913, gave his approval to the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate to lease residential rights for the period of one year to one Maxim Skatane, a “native” on the farm Vygeboom no. 448 in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest.¹²

In correspondence between the company and the Department of Native Affairs (NAD) it is stated that in 1930 there were 10 families living on the farm Vygeboom. From the applications submitted for permission to have some black people stay on the farm it is interesting to note that some of these people were actually evicted from neighboring farms. Because of the state’s clampdown on black squatters at the time many of these evicted people once told to leave a farm would have to resettle in a reserve specifically put aside by the government for black people in terms of the Natives Land Act. However, by applying for permission to become rent-tenants on farms owned by the Transvaal Gold Mining Estate, such as Vygeboom, these blacks could still reside in the district of Pilgrim’s Rest, therefore foiling attempts to have them resettle in other areas.

¹⁰ NASA, SAB, URU: 2802, no. 2922.

¹¹ NASA, SAB, URU: 2819, no. 3419.

¹² NASA, SAB, URU: 2829, no. 81.

**4.1.6. Historical Overview of the ownership and development of the farm Vygeboom 512
KT**

Formerly known as Vijgenboom 151 (District: Lydenburg) and Vijgenboom 448 (District: Ohrigstadrivier), the farm was first surveyed in August 1861 by one J. van Niekerk. The first title deed was issued to one Willem Francois Joubert on 10 June 1874 and sold to him by the government at the sum of £1-10. The following table gives an overview of subsequent transfer of the farm:

TRANSFERRED FROM	TRANSFERRED TOO	DATE OF TRANSFER	FOR THE SUM OF
WJ Joubert	A Nachtigal	12 June 1874	£200
A Nachtigal	JB Robinson	22 June 1874	£750
JB Robinson	SB Woolf and HG Owen	4 September 1882	£3000
SB Woolf	HG Owen	4 September 1882	£1500
HG Owen (Court Ordered)	CAF Ueckermann	15 June 1887	£500
CAJ Ueckermann	Pilgrims Rest Mining Estate and Company Limited	1 June 1895	£5500
Pilgrims Rest Mining Estate and Company Limited	Lydenburg Mining Estates Limited	17 September 1895	?
Lydenburg Mining Estates Limited	Transvaal Gold Mining Estates Limited	22 October 1896	?

The transfer register at the National Archives only lists the transfer of the farm up to 1896 when it was bought by the Transvaal Gold Fields Estates.

From a Deed of Transfer: T2102/1975 it seems that Portion One of the farm Vygeboom 513 KT was sold by Christiaan Petrus Heiberg to Misal Holdings (Proprietary) Limited on 24 June 1974 for the sum of R120 000.00.

From a Deed of Transfer: T14783/1979 it seems that the Remaining Extent of the farm Vygeboom 513 KT was sold by the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Limited to Misal Holdings (Proprietary) Limited on 17 October 1973 for the sum of R49 624.65.

In 1981 the then owners of the farm Vygenboom 513 KT (owning both the Remaining Extent and Portion One) and trading as Cieloalto Guest Farm, made application at the Transvaal Provincial Administration for approval to establish a resort on the property. The proposal stated that a 16 hectares rest camp comprising 20 chalets (14 double and 6 single bedrooms) would be build. The proposal further stated that a swimming pool, squash courts and tennis courts would be build. It also envisaged the establishment of a General Dealer with one petrol pump and a restaurant.

The application also listed the following surface features on the farm:

Orchards and Fruit	50 ha
Cultivated Fields	160 ha
Plantations	300 ha
Natural Woods	200 ha
Woodland / Bushveld / Savannah	600 ha
Water surfaces	15 ha
Marshes and vleis	2 ha
Gorges and cliffs	120 ha
Total surface	2375 ha

The report also stated that the company was not to interfere with the streams but if it were feasible that a few trout dams for fishing would be established. Regarding recreational assets on the farm itself the application stated: “walking among pine and natural forests, with running streams and waterfalls. One can enjoy the stillness and beauty of the mountains and find complete relaxation”.¹³

The most important recreational facilities and recreational assets to be found in the vicinity of the property were listed as:

- Pilgrim’s Rest
- Ohrigstad Dam and Nature Reserve
- Nine hole golf course at Pilgrim’s Rest
- Waterfalls around Sabie
- Blyde Canyon
- Echo Caves
- Bourke’s Luck Potholes
- Kruger National Park
- Jock of the Bushveld Trail
- Morgenzon Hiking trail.¹⁴

The Transvaal Provincial Administration approved the establishment of the resort on 23 November 1982 but the proposed filling station was refused by the administrator. On 3 May 1985 the Transvaal Provincial Administration also approved an application by the resort owners to establish a café (for take away foods) and a general dealer in groceries on the property.¹⁵

¹³ NASA, SAB, CDB, 15163, PB4/19/2/33/513/1, Plaaslike bestuur. Gemeenskapsvorming. Besigheidsregte. Pelgrimsrus. Restante gedeelte en Gedeelte 1 van Vygeboom 513 KT

¹⁴ NASA, SAB, CDB, 15163, PB4/19/2/33/513/1, Plaaslike bestuur. Gemeenskapsvorming. Besigheidsregte. Pelgrimsrus. Restante gedeelte en Gedeelte 1 van Vygeboom 513 KT

¹⁵ NASA, SAB, CDB, 15163, PB4/19/2/33/513/1, Plaaslike bestuur. Gemeenskapsvorming. Besigheidsregte. Pelgrimsrus. Restante gedeelte en Gedeelte 1 van Vygeboom 513 KT

4.2. Archaeology

4.2.1. Stone Age

The Later phases of the Stone Age began at around 20 000 years BP (Before Present). This period was marked by numerous technological innovations and social transformations within these early hunter-gatherer societies. Hunting tools now included the bow and arrow. More particularly, the link-shaft arrow which comprises a poisoned bone tip loosely linked to a shaft which fell away when an animal was shot and left the arrow tip embedded in the prey animal. Other innovations included bored stones used as digging –stick weights to help with uprooting of tubers and roots, small stone tools, normally less than 25mm long, which was used for cutting meat and scraping hides. There were also polished bone needles, twine made from plant fibers, tortoiseshell bowls, fishing equipment including bone hooks and stone sinkers, ostrich eggshell beads and other decorative artwork (Delius, 2007).

These people may be regarded as the first modern inhabitants of Mpumalanga, known as the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Eastern Mpumalanga where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented throughout the Province (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975; Delius, 2007). These include areas such as Witbank, Ermelo, Barberton, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg and Ohrigstad.

It is evident that there might have been some San communities living in the area surrounding Pilgrim's Rest, as sites with rock art are located to the west and to the north of the town (Bergh, 1998). Bergh indicates that there are no Early or Later Iron Age sites located in the immediate vicinity of Pilgrim's Rest. During this survey, however, a definite Early Iron Age site was located.

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

San paintings in Mpumalanga are characterized by representations of animals and human figures and are normally fine-lined paintings which are produced by using brushes made of

plant material, sticks and quills. The colours are usually red and black or sometimes white. It has been argued that the red ochre source for some of these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

At Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, two LSA rock shelters with four panels of rock art was discovered and archaeologically investigated. The site was used between 4870 BP and as recently as 200 BP. Stone walls at both sites date to the last 250 years of hunter-gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection against intruders and predators. Pieces of clay ceramic and iron beads found at the site indicates that there was early social interaction between the hunter-gatherer (San) communities and the first farmers who moved into this area at around 500 AD. Evidence from Welgelegen Shelter on the banks of the Vaal River near Ermelo suggests that the early farming (Bantu) and hunter-gatherer (San) communities coexisted (Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

The farmers who used metal tools, occupied the shelter while an independent hunter-gatherer group who made typical LSA (Late Stone Age) stone tools and used pottery, occupied the overhang area of the shelter. Similar “symbiotic” relationships existed between the Batwa San from the Lake Chrissie area and the Swazi well into the 20th century (Delius, 2007).

4.2.2. Early Iron Age

The period referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.) started when presumably Karanga (north-east African) herder groups moved into the north eastern parts of South Africa. It is believed that these people may have been responsible for making of the famous Lydenburg Heads, ceramic masks dating to approximately 600AD.

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father’s farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of

bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site.

Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and were made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbiel type pottery (AD 1000-1200). No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The heads are made of the same clay used in making household pottery. It is also made with the same technique used in the manufacture of household pottery. The smaller heads display the modeling of a curved forehead and the back neck as it curves into the skull. Around the neck of each of the heads, two or three rings are engraved horizontally and are filled in with hatching marks to form a pattern. A ridge of clay over the forehead and above the ears indicates the hairline. On the two larger heads a few rows of small clay balls indicate hair decorations. The mouth consists of lips – the smaller heads also have teeth. The seventh head has the snout of an animal and is the only head that represents an animal.

Some archaeological research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

Some of the pottery vessels were decorated with a red ochre wash. Two major decoration

motifs occurred on the pots:

- Punctuation, using a single stylus and
- Broadline incision, the more common motif

A number of Early Iron Age pottery collections from Mpumalanga and Limpopo may be compared to the Plaston sample. They include Silver Leaves, Eiland, Matola, Klingbiel and the Lydenburg Heads site. The Plaston sample (AD 1000-1200 approx.) is distinguished from samples of these sites in terms of rim morphology, the majority of rims from Plaston are rounded and very few beveled. Rims from the other sites show more beveled rims (Evers, 1977:176).

Early Iron Age pottery was also excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998). This site known as the Riverside site is situated a few kilometers north of Nelspruit next to the confluence of the Nelspruit and Crocodile River. It was discovered during the course of an environmental impact assessment for the new Mpumalanga Government complex/ offices. A bulldozer cutting exposed storage pits, cattle byres, a burial and midden on the crest of a gentle slope. Salvage excavations conducted during December 1997 and March 1998 recovered the burial and contents of several pits.

One of the pits contained among other items, pottery dating to the eleventh century (AD 1070 ± 40 BP) this relates the pottery to the Mzonjani and Broederstroom phases. The early assemblage belongs to the Kwale branch of the Urewe tradition.

During the early 1970's Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied, the Letaba area south of the Groot Letaba River, west of the Lebombo Mountains, east of the great escarpment and north of the Olifants River. The second area was the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area between Lydenburg and Machadodorp.

These two areas are referred to as the Lowveld and escarpment respectively. The earliest work on Iron Age archaeology was conducted by Trevor and Hall in 1912. This revealed prehistoric copper-, gold- and iron mines. Schwelinus (1937) reported smelting furnaces, a salt factory and terraces near Phalaborwa. In the same year D.S. van der Merwe located ruins, graves, furnaces, terraces and soapstone objects in the Letaba area.

Mason (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968) started the first scientific excavation in the Lowveld which was followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an Early Iron Age (EIA) site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Recent research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an Early Iron Age site in Sekhukuneland, known as Mototolong (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). The site is characterized by four large cattle kraals containing ceramics which may be attributed to the Mzonjani and Doornkop (AD 750-1000). occupational phases.

4.2.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi and smaller tribes such as the Pai, Pulana and marked by extensive stonewalled settlements. These are found throughout the Highveld and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. The Swazi were particularly active in the Lowveld during the difaqane period (1820's) and it is well-known that they frequently attacked and ousted smaller herder groups like the Pai, Pulana, and Kutsew especially in the area today known as Low's Creek. They were however prevented from settling in the low-lying areas due to the presence of the tsetse fly and malaria. Consequently there is little evidence of large scale settlement in the Crocodile River valley until the time of colonial settlement (1890's) and later.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Nine sites were documented. Sites CV 1 - CV 7 are not actual sites where archaeological or historical remains were located, they serve as observation or orientation points to indicate the area which was surveyed. Site CV 8 is characterized by the ruins of a stone-built rectangular wall structure and a scatter of various rusted metals including pieces of food tins, pipe, grids, buckets and pipe fittings. Site CV 9 covers quite a large area characterized by now surface vegetation and numerous small erosion gulleys which exposed several scatters of pottery and burnt daga associated with Early Iron Age occupation.

Table 5.1. Summary of site location and significance

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>IN proposed developed area</i>	<i>OUTSIDE developed area</i>	<i>Significant</i>	<i>Not significant</i>
CV1	•			•
CV2	•			•
CV3	•			•
CV4	•			•
CV5	•			•
CV6	•			•
CV7	•			•
CV8	•		•	
CV9	•		•	

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site CV 1.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

This is an area characterized by a rocky outcrop and valley stretching towards the south.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.2. Site CV 2.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

An area overlooking some of the residential units to the east and a deep gorge to the south.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.3. Site CV 3.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

An area overlooking a dam which is not in use anymore.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.4. Site CV 4.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

Dense undergrowth and black wattle thicket.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.5. Site CV 5.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

Dense undergrowth and black wattle thicket.

Impact of the development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.6. Site CV 6.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

A view towards the east from the mountain top.

Impact of the development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.7. Site CV 7.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

A view towards the west from the mountain top.

Impact of the development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.8. Site CV 8.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

Two features which represents a stone-walled structure. It was probably a dwelling. The walls are built of mostly slate stone with mud used as mortar. The first measures approximately 40cm high and 30 cm wide, some 3 metres long and is oriented in a east-west line. The second wall feature is about 90 cm high and 35 cm wide and forms a corner on the south west of the structure. There are also some scattered iron remains visible, these include food tins, pipe, grids, buckets and pipe fittings.

Impact of the development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by future development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be destroyed by development activity before the walling has not been mapped properly. After it has been mapped and documented the client may apply for a permit from SAHRA to demolish the remains of the structure if it is necessary.

5.2.9. Site CV 9.

Location: See Appendix B, C and D.

Description:

A scatter of Early Iron Age (EIA) pottery, some pieces of burnt daga and an upper grinding stone. The pottery belongs to the Doornkop facies (AD 750-1000) and is evidence of an early farmer settlement. The site is quite large (approx. 1 ha) and located close to a stream further downslope and to the east and north-east.

Impact of the development/ activity:

The site will probably not be impacted upon as it is located outside of the proposed development area.

Mitigation:

None recommended but if for whatever reason any development activity is planned within 50 metres of this area it is recommended that an archaeologist be present to monitor these activities. This is a

site which is regarded as being of high significance and no development activity should be conducted here without a valid permit from SAHRA and the supervision of a trained archaeologist.

TABLE 5.2. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
CV 1	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 2	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 3	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 4	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 5	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 6	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 7	Observation/ orientation point	None	N/A	N/A
CV 8	Stone-walled rectangular structure	Historical and Archaeological	Archaeological: Low potential, no additional evidence Historic: Medium	19 th to early 20 th Century?
CV 9	Large area with scatter of EIA pottery and associated daga and grinder	Archaeological	Archaeological: High significance, high potential	AD 750-1000.

TABLE 5.3. Significance allocation of located sites

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/historic material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
CV1	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV2	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV3	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV4	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV5	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV6	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV7	None	N/A	N/A	Crystal Springs Resort	N/A	Archaeologically: N/A Historically: N/A		N/A
CV8	Stone-walled rectangular structure	Poor	Early farm owner or labourer dwelling?	Crystal Springs Resort	Not known	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Fair-Poor	2	Fair-Poor
CV9	New location for this area	Surface scatters no features visible	EIA (200-1300AD) Escarpment area	Crystal Springs Resort	Surface scatters	Archaeologically: Fair Historically: N/A	Many	Good-Fair

6. Findings and recommendations

The bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains, were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed. *

Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation. It should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description**. Sites CV 8 and CV 9 are the only sites which are of any significance.

One cannot be certain as to the age of the ruined walls of site CV 8 and its use. Historic information does however suggest that it may have been a dwelling and probably used by one of the early owners of the farm or one of the 10 families who lived on the farm during the 1930's. The site or structure is most probably older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA, specifically section 34. The structure is however in a poor state of preservation and regarded as being of medium to low significance. It is recommended that the site not be destroyed by development activity before the walling has not been mapped properly. After it has been mapped and documented the client may apply for a permit from SAHRA to demolish the remains of the structure if it is necessary. Caution must be taken however as it has been documented that there are sometimes burials beneath the floor of houses or next to the foundation of houses or dwellings. If this is the case a proper exhumation and reinterment process will need to be followed which includes a social consultation process and the obtaining of permits from both SAHRA and the Department of Health.

Site CV 9 is considered to be of high archaeological significance since it is an Early Iron Age site and specifically linked to the Doornkop facies (AD 750-1000). It is therefore protected by the NHRA (National Heritage Resources Act, 25 of 1999) specifically section 35. The site should not be affected by any development activity without a permit or permission from SAHRA and the presence of a qualified and accredited archaeologist.

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- NASA, TAB, RAK, 2941, Plase: Pelgrimsrus

- NASA, SAB, CDB, 15163, PB4/19/2/33/513/1, Plaaslike bestuur.
Gemeenskapsvorming. Besigheidsregte. Pelgrimsrus. Restante gedeelte en Gedeelte 1
van Vygeboom 513 KT

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 - 1011
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Appendix A

Terminology

“**Alter**” means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or other decoration or any other means.

“**Archaeological**” means –

- Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features or structures;
- Rock Art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artifacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;

“**Conservation**”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance;

“**Cultural significance**” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;

“Development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

“Expropriate” means the process as determined by the terms of and according to procedures described in the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975);

“Foreign cultural property”, in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science;

“Grave” means a place of internment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;

“Heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance;

“Heritage register” means a list of heritage resources in a province;

“Heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, established in terms of section 11, or, insofar as this Act (25 of 1999) is applicable in or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA);

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

“Improvement” in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act (25 of 1999);

“Land” includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;

“Living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- cultural tradition;
- oral history;
- performance;
- ritual;
- popular memory;
- skills and techniques;
- indigenous knowledge systems; and
- the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

“Management” in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of the Act;

“Object” means any moveable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of the Act, including –

- any archaeological artifact;
- palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- meteorites;
- other objects referred to in section 3 of the Act;

“Owner” includes the owner’s authorized agent and any person with a real interest in the property and –

- in the case of a place owned by the State or State-aided institutions, the Minister or any other person or body of persons responsible for the care, management or control of that place;
- in the case of tribal trust land, the recognized traditional authority;

“Place” includes –

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;

“Site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

“Structure” 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

Appendix B

9. List of located sites

Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered CV 1-9. The initials “CV” represents “Crystal Springs” and the farm “Vygeboom” on which it is located, followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to the site.

9.1. Site name: CV 1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 31/07/2011

GPS reading: 30° 39.7744' E

24° 50.4659' S

Photo: Fig. 1.

9.2. Site name: CV 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 31/07/2011

GPS reading: 30° 40.5399' E

24° 51.2090' S

Photo: Fig. 2, 3.

9.3. Site name: CV 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 31/07/2011

GPS reading: 30° 41.4742' E

24° 51.6974' S

Photo: Fig. 4.

9.4. Site name: CV 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 31/07/2011

GPS reading: 30° 41.3923' E

24° 51.8426' S

Photo: Fig. 5.

9.5. Site name: CV 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 31/07/2011

GPS reading: 30° 41.4683' E

24° 51.7376' S

Photo: Fig. 6.

9.6. Site name: CV 6 (Site 6)

Date of compilation: 04/08/2011

GPS reading: 30° 39.5995' E

24° 49.9153' S

Photo: Fig. 7.

9.7. Site name: CV 7 (Site 7)

Date of compilation: 04/08/2011

GPS reading: 30° 39.5665' E

24° 50.0414' S

Photo: Fig. 8.

9.8. Site name: CV 8 (Site 8)

Date of compilation: 04/08/2011

GPS reading: 30° 39.3819' E

24° 49.7059' S

Photo: Fig. 9, 10, 11.

9.9. Site name: CV 9 (Site 9)

Date of compilation: 04/08/2011

GPS reading: 30° 39.3022' E

24° 49.5067' S

Photo: Fig.12-18.

Appendix C – Maps

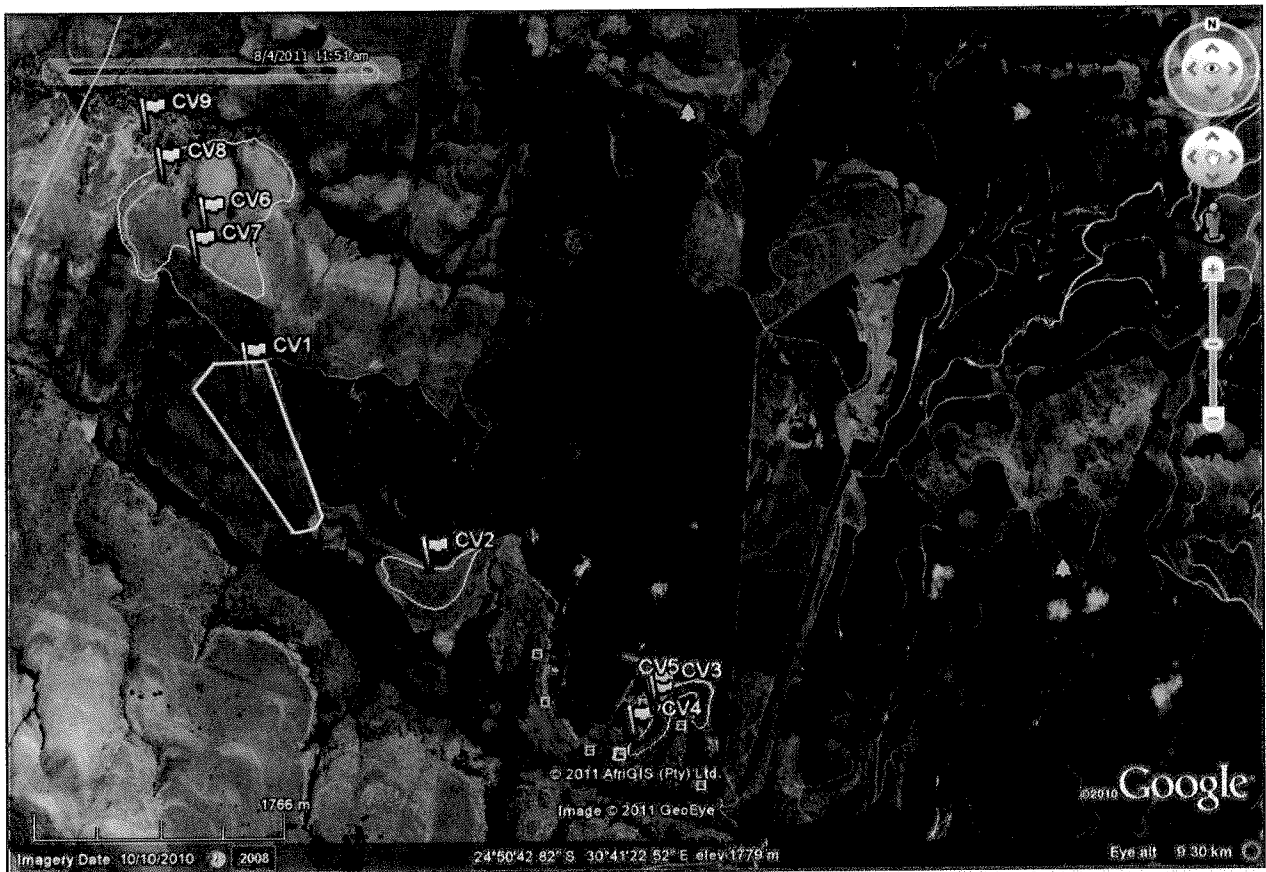


Fig. 1. Aerial Photo of located sites. White boundaries define the proposed development nodes.



Fig. 2. First proposed development node indicated by white boundary and the location of sites/ orientation points.

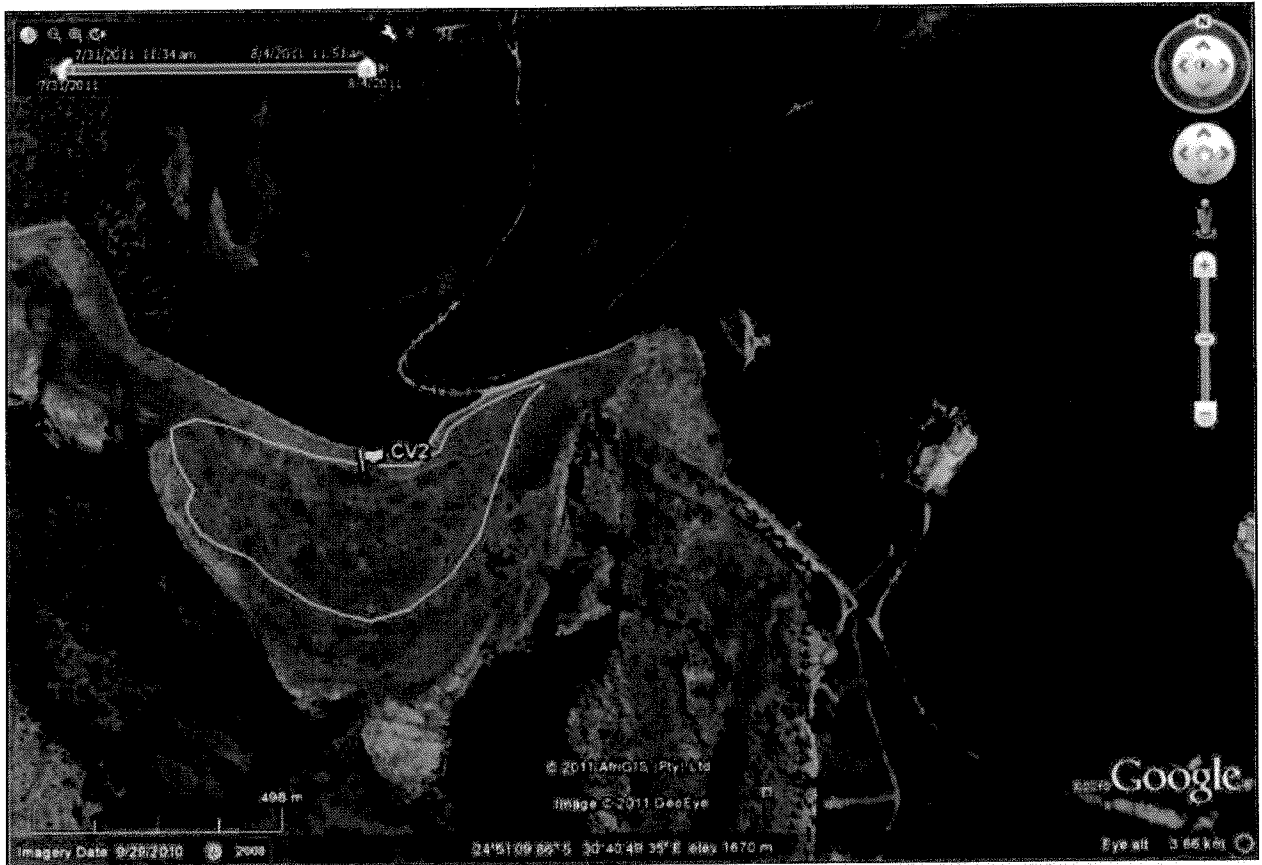
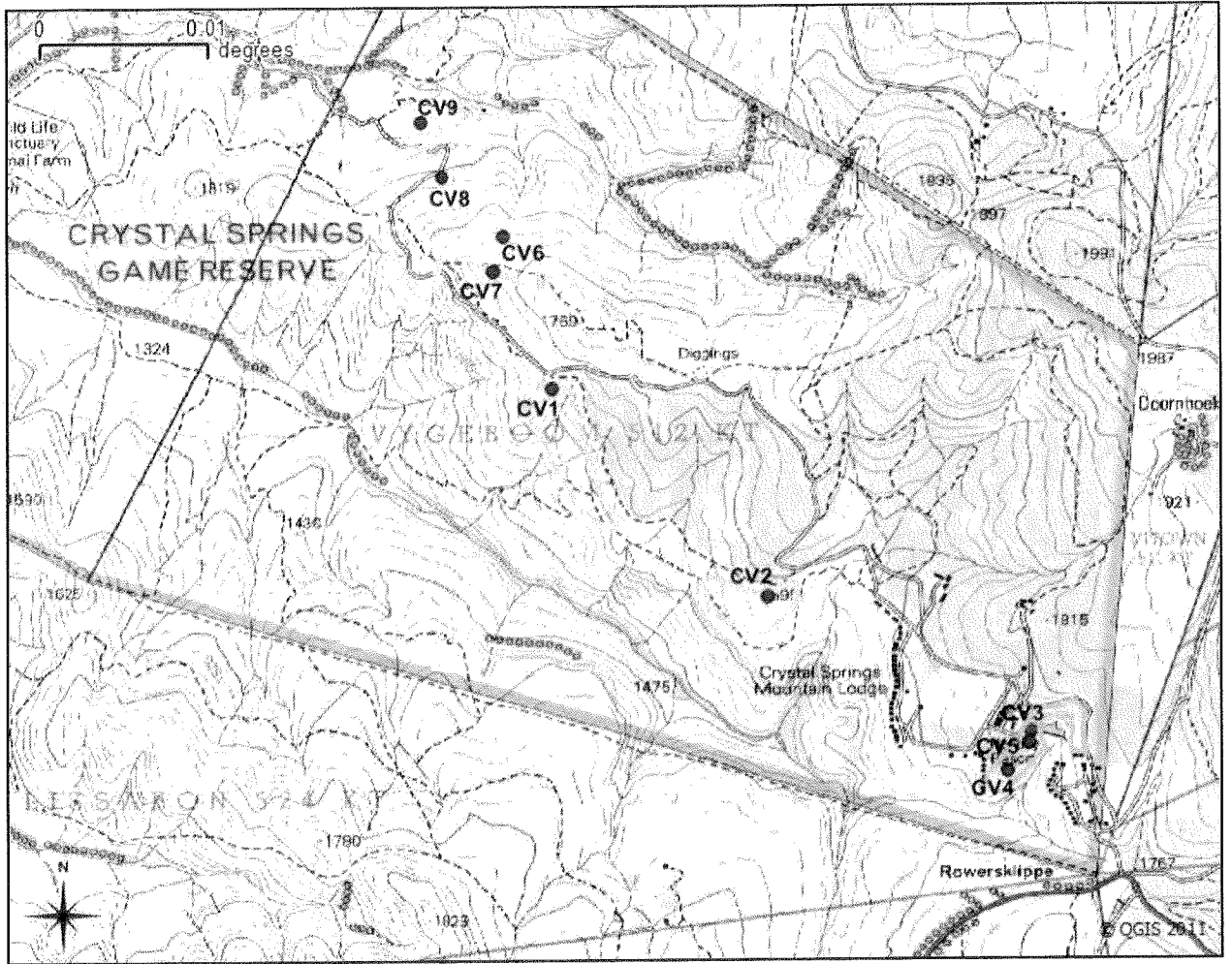


Fig. 3. Second proposed development node with site/ orientation point.



Fig. 4. Third and fourth proposed development nodes outlined with white boundary and site/ orientation points.



1:50 000 Topographical Map, 2430 DC Ohrigstad (1997). Yellow borders define proposed development nodes.

Appendix D

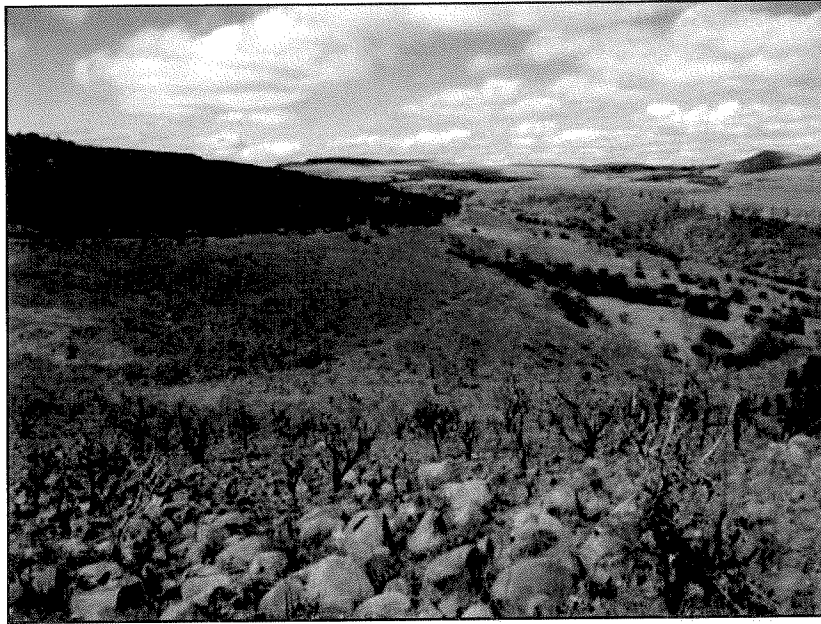


Fig. 1. Site CV 1. View to the south-east.



Fig. 2. Site CV 2. View to the east.

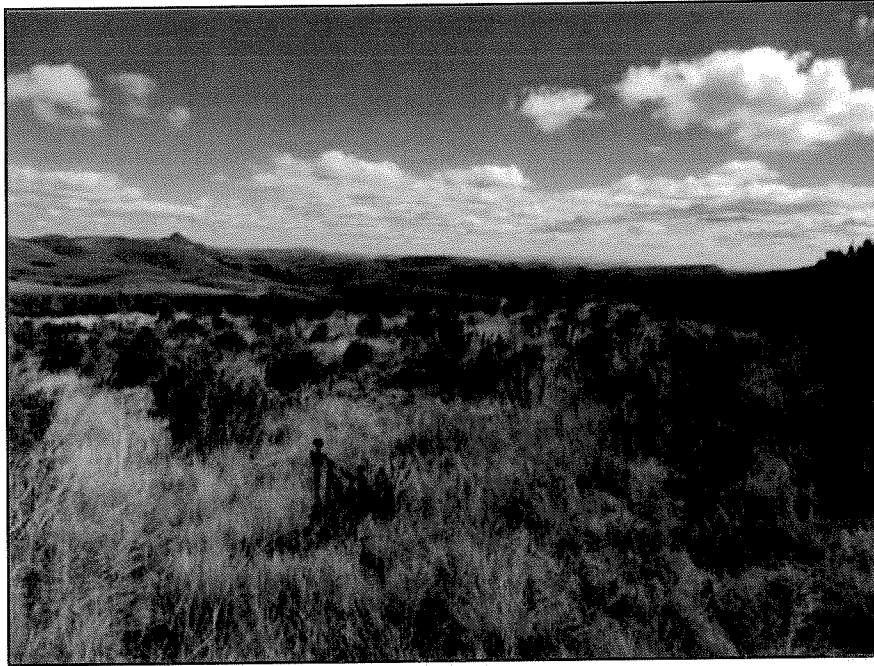


Fig. 3. Site CV 2. View to the west.



Fig. 4. Site CV 3. View east.



Fig. 5. Site CV 4. View north-east.



Fig. 6. Site CV 5. Thick undergrowth and black wattle forest. View towards the east.

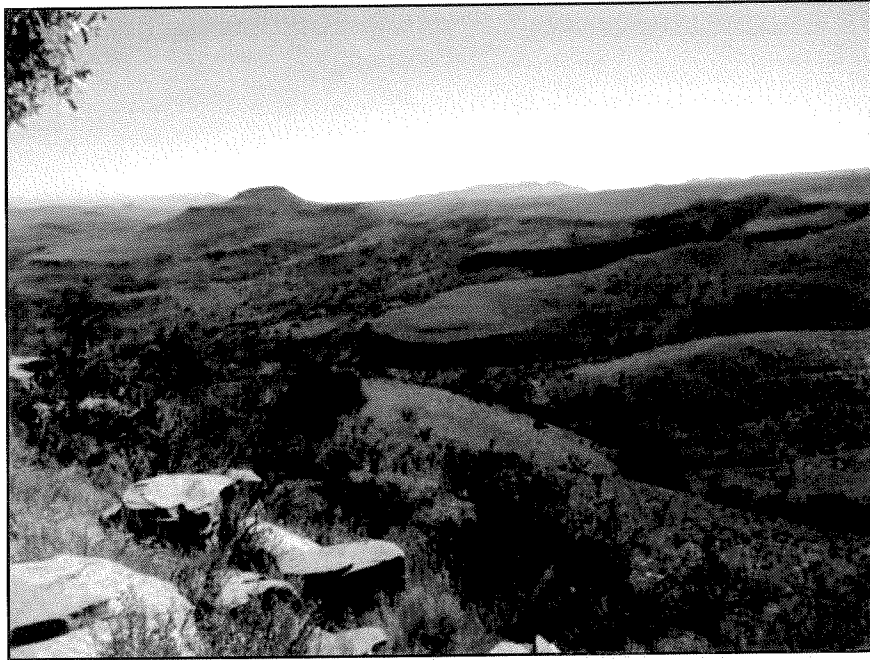


Fig. 7. Site CV 6. On top of the mountain, view towards the north-east.



Fig. 8. Site CV 7. On top of the mountain, view towards the west.



Fig. 9. Site CV 8. Linear stone packed walling. Associated with historic occupation.
Oriented in east-west direction.



Fig. 10. Site CV 8. View from above with compass scale. The wall is approx. 35cm wide.

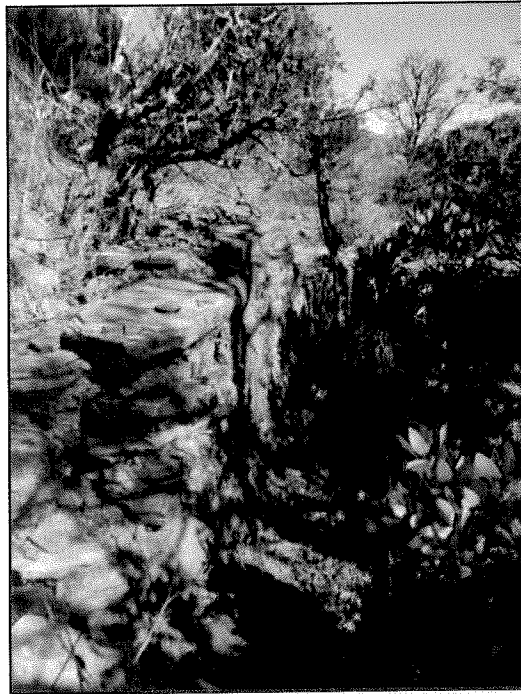


Fig. 11. Site CV 8. A second wall feature located further south-west.

This section visibly forms the south-western corner of a rectangular building or stone-walled structure.

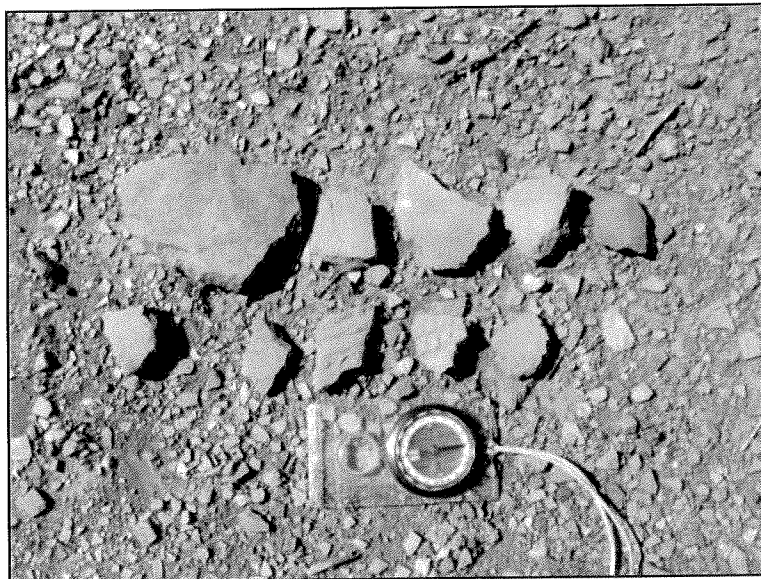


Fig. 12. Site CV 9. A selection of a surface scatter of pottery with a compass scale.

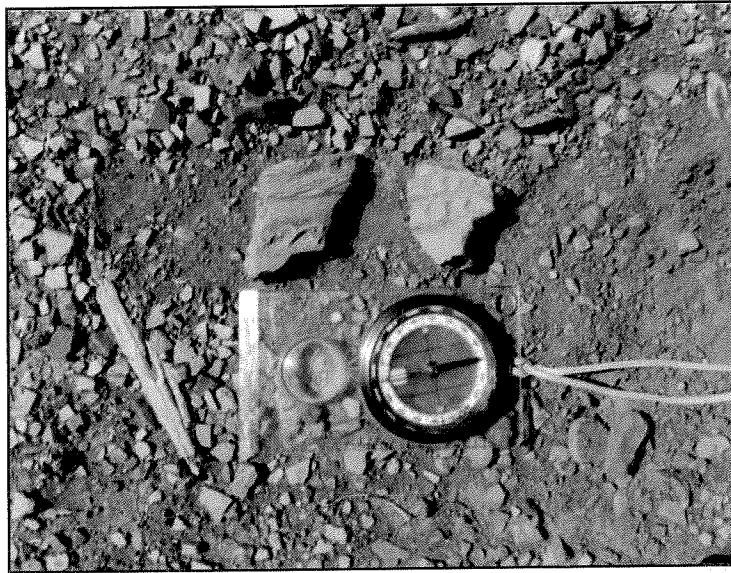


Fig. 13. A close-up photo of decorated sherds which formed part of the scatter. They are characteristic of the Doornkop facies (Huffman, 2007).

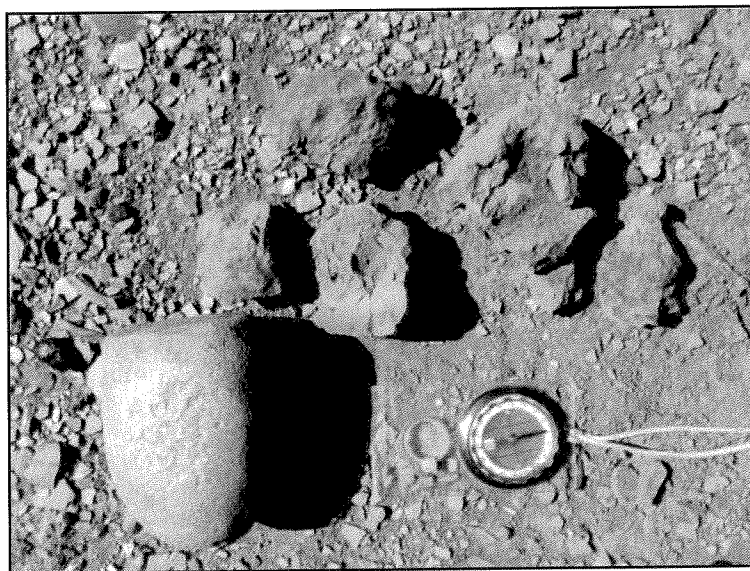


Fig. 14. Site CV 9. Associated burnt daga or hut clay and an upper grinding stone (left).



Fig. 15. Site CV 9. The area at site CV 9 is characteristically devoid of surface vegetation and has several erosion gulleys where pottery and daga is exposed. View east.

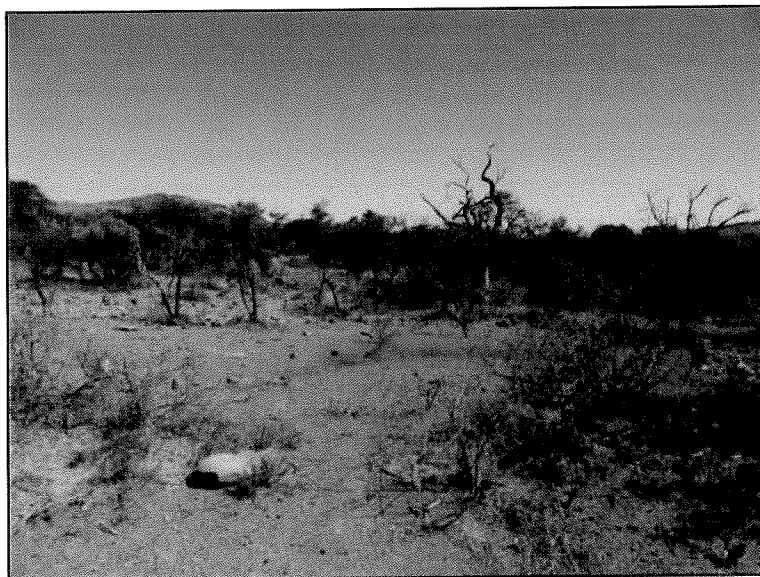


Fig. 16. Site CV 9. View west.

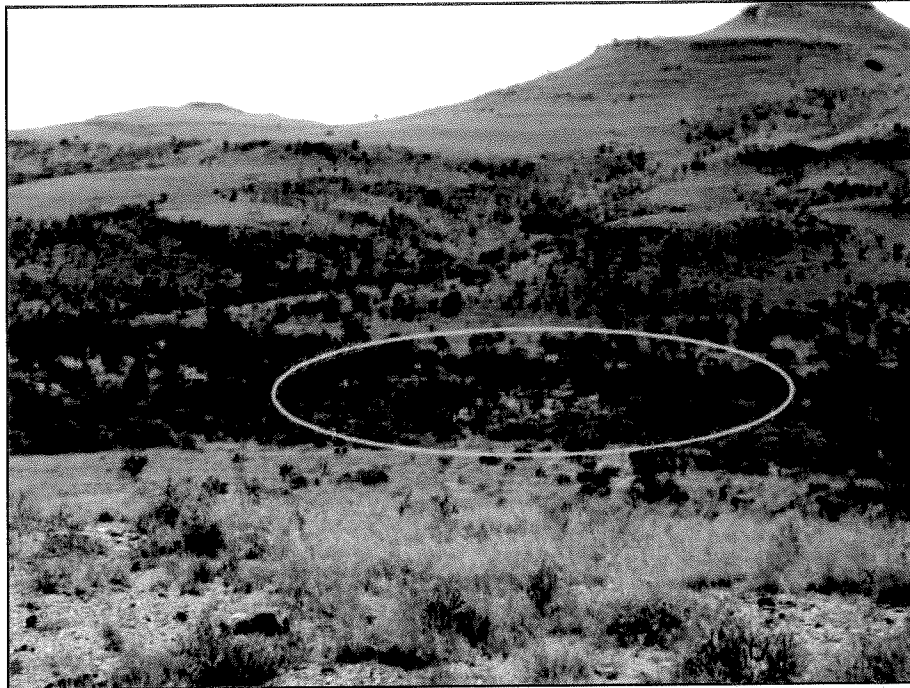


Fig. 17. Site CV 9 is probably close to a hectare in extent. View due north.

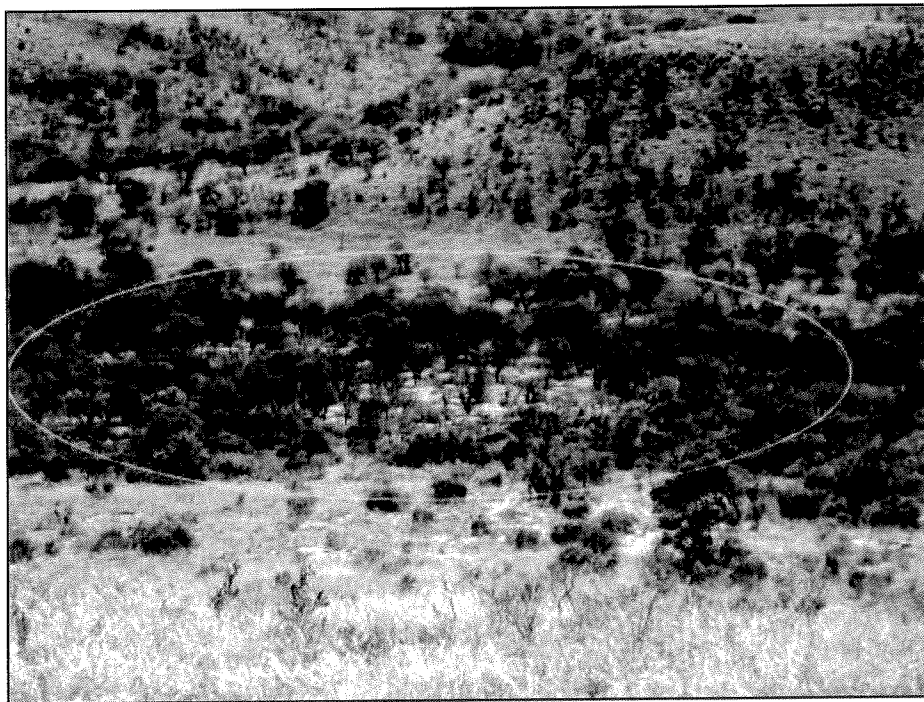


Fig. 18. Site CV 9. View due north.

Appendix E

Statement of relevant experience

JP Celliers is a trained Archaeologist and Museum Professional. He holds a Masters Degree from the University of Pretoria with specialisation in Archaeology.

He has been conducting Archaeological Impact Studies and Mitigation in a professional capacity since 2003 and is the Director of Kudzala Antiquity CC , a consulting business specialising in Archaeological and related Heritage work.

He is also a member in good standing of ASAPA (Association of South African Professional Archaeologists) where he is graded as a Field Supervisor in the following disciplines: Iron Age Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Colonial Period Archaeology.



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JP CELLIERS, DIRECTOR