

### 6.2.25 DBAP 25

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.009595

E 30.124999

#### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as the grave site of Kgabakgaba Choma Serakgadile, the great-grandfather of a representative of the Choma family, Mr. Simon Choma.

The site recorded during the work undertaken by Samancor was visited during the present fieldwork, and a large rectangular stone-packed grave dressing with an uninscribed upright stone on its western end was identified. This grave dressing is orientated along the east-west axis. Immediately south of this grave, a possible grave dressing in the form of four stones was identified. Based on these observations, it seems possible for at least two graves to have been buried here.

No grave goods or cultural material could be observed on the surface of the graves or in its direct surroundings.

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 105 – General view of the large grave dressing at site DBAP 25. According to information recorded by Samancor, this is the grave of Kgabakgaba Choma Serakgadile. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 106 – These four graves found adjacent to the previous grave suggest the presence of a second grave at the cemetery. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



## 6.2.26 DBAP 26

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.010385

E 30.127176

### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as 'Tsheshane Village' was recorded here. The site record made by Samancor also indicates that the family's children are buried at the site.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as low terrace walling, lower grinders, upper grinders, and a few potsherds were observed. The site extends for a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 27 and DBAP 28. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact,, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 26. In fact, as mentioned above, the site record of Samancor indicates that the family's children lie buried at this site. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that "*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and*

women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (*mafuri*) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with *ditshila*, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 107 – General view across the surface of site DBAP 26. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 108 – A section of low terrace walling from site DBAP 26 can be seen in this photograph. The scale is in 10cm increments.*

### 6.2.27 DBAP 27

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.010359

E 30.127643

#### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as a 'village' was recorded here. The site record made by Samancor also indicates that a 'cattle kraal' was located here.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as low walling, one broken lower grinder as well as some potsherds were observed. The site extends over a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 26 and DBAP 28. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 27. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *"Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the*

*hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 109 – This double row of low walling was identified at site DBAP 26. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 110 – Sample of potsherds observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



## 6.2.28 DBAP 28

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.010270

E 30.127863

### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as a 'Village Khoro, Main Fireplace' was recorded here.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as an extensive curved terrace wall and a small number of undecorated potsherds were observed. The site extends over a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 26 and DBAP 27. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 28. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *"Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the*

*hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A) or High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 111 – General view of the extensive low terrace walling that was observed at site DBAP 28. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



### 6.2.29 DBAP 29

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.009507

E 30.127208

#### *Site Description:*

The site is located on a low ridge and comprises two lower grinders observed over an open area consisting of sparse grass cover. It is not presently certain whether a Pedi homestead was located here, although this is a possibility. The site is located approximately 100m north of the homestead sites at DBAP 26, DBAP 27 and DBAP 28 and may be associated with these sites.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 29. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*

*water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 112 – General view across the surface of site DBAP 29. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 113 – One of two lower grinders observed at the site. The scale is in 1cm increments.*



### 6.2.30 DBAP 30

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.008452

E 30.126826

#### *Site Description:*

The site is associated with a low rocky outcrop and comprises at least one rectangular structure (3m x 3m) that was built from a single row of reasonably large upright boulders. Cultural material in the form of three undecorated potsherds, two lower grinders and two upper grinders were observed.

The exact interpretation for the site is not clear, however, it may very well be all that remains of a historic black homestead.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 30. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not

be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 114 – The rectangular structure observed at site DBAP 30. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 115 – One of two lower grinders and two upper grinders observed at the site.*





*Figure 116 – The second lower grinder observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.*



*Figure 117 – Three undecorated potsherds observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 1cm increments.*

### 6.2.31 DBAP 31

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007800

E 30.128591

#### *Site Description:*

During the current fieldwork, a grinding surface on a rock, two potsherds (one of which contains decoration in the form of diagonal incisions), two upper grinders, three imported ceramic sherds, and one lower grinder were observed over an area approximately 40m x 40m in extent.

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as 'House Tsheshane' was recorded on the south-eastern end of the site identified during the current fieldwork. Based on this latter information, it would appear that a Pedi homestead associated with the Tsheshane family located here.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 31. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up*

*by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

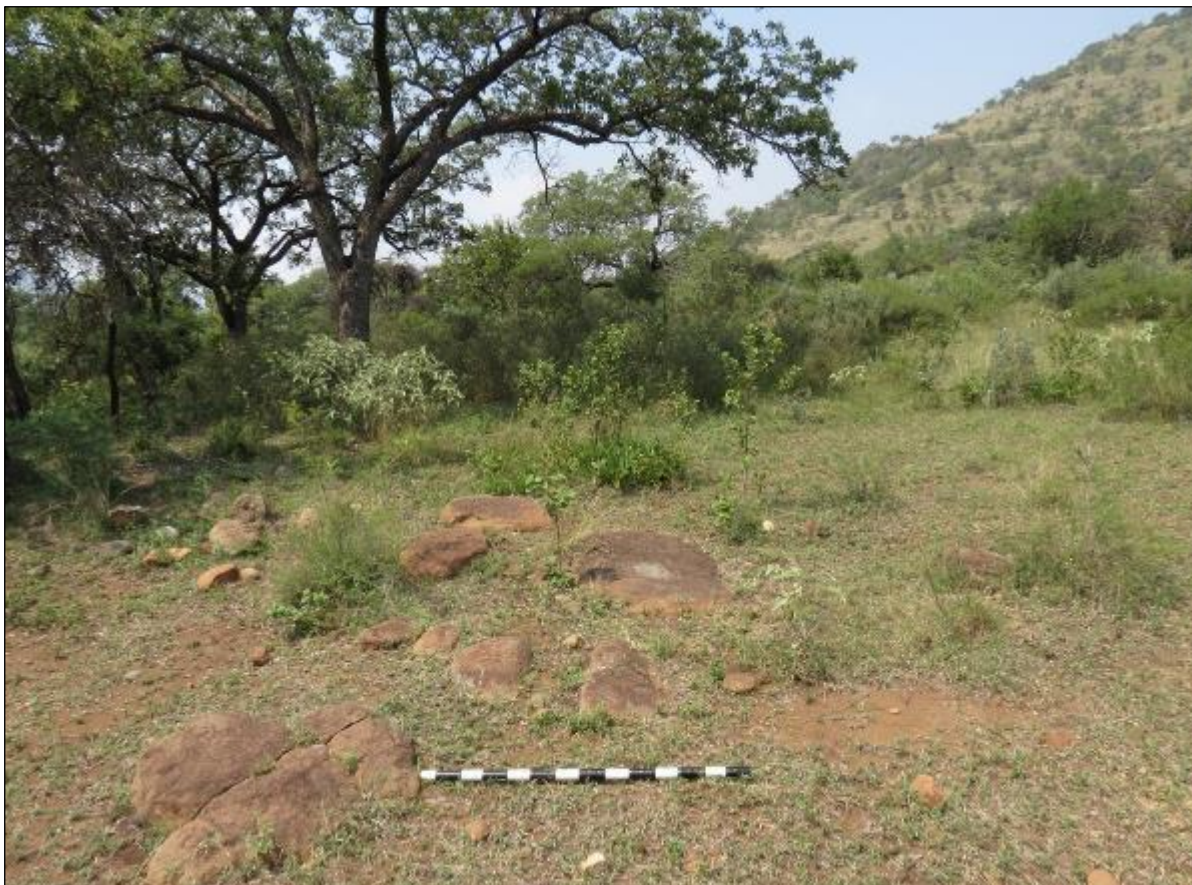
Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 118 – General view of DBAP 31. The position recorded during the Samancor survey as ‘House Tsheshane’ is located behind the Marula trees in the back. The grinding surface is located to the front.*



*Figure 119 – General view of the grinding surface with two upper grinders that were observed nearby. The scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.*

### 6.2.32 DBAP 32

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.008188

E 30.129650

#### *Site Description:*

The site comprises a single lower grinder that was identified within an open area consisting of sparse grass cover. It is not presently certain whether a Pedi homestead was located here, although this is a possibility. The site is located approximately 50m south-east of the Tsheshane grave site at DBAP 33 and roughly 100m east by south-east of the Tsheshane homestead at site DBAP 31. It is therefore more than likely that the present site can be associated with these two other sites associated with the Tsheshane family.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 32. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not

be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 120 – General view of DBAP 32. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 121 – The lower grinder that was observed on the surface of site DBAP 32. The scale is in 1cm increments.*

### 6.2.33 DBAP 33

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007769

E 30.129430

#### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was simply identified as 'Tsheshane', which is believed to signify that the grave of this individual is buried here.

During the fieldwork, a loosely packed concentration of stones was identified 8m from the site identified during the Samancor survey. A broken lower grinder was observed nearby.

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 15m by 15m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance.

As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 122 – General view of site DBAP 33. The position recorded during the Samancor fieldwork is located near the trees in the back with the stone concentration identified near the scale in the foreground.*



*Figure 123 – General view of the loosely packed stone concentration. Scale in 10cm increments.*



#### 6.2.34 DBAP 34

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007497

E 30.129622

##### *Site Description*

The site comprises a low-density surface scatter of potsherds identified east of a non-perennial stream. A total of five potsherds were observed over an area approximately 10m by 10m in extent. The majority of these potsherds were found to be undecorated. However, two of the potsherds were found to be decorated. One of these decorated potsherds has fingernail impressions immediately below the rim.

The site can be associated with either the Iron Age or Historic Period. With no associated features or cultural material identified, it is not presently clear what the age of these sherds is. It is worth noting that according to the well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, the surface of Pedi graves may contain broken potsherds with very little other surface marking used. It is especially the following section from Mönnig (1978:40) that is important: *"...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

##### *Site Extent*

Potsherds were observed over an area roughly 10m x 10m in extent.

##### *Site Significance*

A low density scatter of potsherds was identified here, the exact reason for the presence of this potsherd scatter is not presently certain. Although the site has a low density of potsherds, it does contain two decorated sherds. Furthermore, as indicated in the text above, broken potsherds may indicate the presence of an unmarked grave. As a result, the site is deemed to be of **Medium Significance** and is rated as **Generally Protected B (GP.B)**. As a result, some mitigation measures would be required.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 124 – General view of site DBAP 34. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 125 – Sample of potsherds observed at site DBAP 34. Scale in 1cm and 5cm increments.*

### 6.2.35 DBAP 35

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007048

E 30.131066

#### *Site Description*

The site comprises a relatively high-density surface scatter of potsherds identified 83m west of a non-perennial stream and 30m east of a furrow that was excavated in the relatively recent past. A total of 27 undecorated potsherds were observed over an area approximately 10m by 10m in extent. These potsherds were primarily found in amongst a number of relatively large boulders.

The low frequency of decorated sherds suggests that the pottery can be associated with either the Late Iron Age or Historic Period. With no associated features or cultural material identified, it is not presently clear why such a high concentration of ceramics is located here. It is worth noting that according to the well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, the surface of Pedi graves may contain broken potsherds with very little other surface marking used. It is especially the following section from Mönnig (1978:40) that is important: *"...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

#### *Site Extent*

Potsherds were observed over an area roughly 10m x 10m in extent.

#### *Site Significance*

A relatively high density scatter of largely undecorated potsherds was identified here. While the exact reason for the presence of these potsherds is not clear, broken potsherds may indicate the presence of an unmarked grave.

As a result, the site is deemed to be of **Medium Significance** and is rated as **Generally Protected C (GP.B)**. Mitigation measures would, therefore, be required.



*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 126 – General view of site DBE 35. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 127 – Sample of potsherds observed at site DBE 35. Scale in 1cm increments.*

### 6.2.36 DBAP 36

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.005168

E 30.130793

#### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a site defined as 'Petrus de Beer Mankge Farmer' was recorded here. During the current fieldwork, this site locality recorded by Samancor was visited in the field, and despite an intensive walkthrough of the coordinates for this site, no evidence for either a grave or homestead could be identified.

It is not presently known why no evidence for either a homestead or grave could be identified at the coordinates recorded by Samancor.

#### *Site Extent:*

Not known

#### *Site Significance:*

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.

### 6.2.37 DBAP 37

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.004229

E 30.128641

#### *Site Description:*

A historic homestead that is associated with farming activities, is located here. The site is located in-between two historic agricultural fields and was clearly associated with these fields.

A rectangular stone foundation (approximately 9m x 6m) was identified near the center of a level portion of land. The north-western and north-eastern sides of this open area are enclosed by low stone wall sections that are relatively wide (approximately 80cm), with a large Marula tree (*Sclerocarya birrea*) growing out of the corner created by the two wall sections. The north-western wall acts as a terrace and has a watercourse (possibly a furrow) running below it.

Two broken well-used broken lower grinders were observed on the north-eastern end of the rectangular stone foundation, with two undecorated potsherds as well as an imported ceramic fragment identified nearby. A glass fragment and another undecorated potsherd were identified a short distance south-east of the rectangular structure.

The site is not depicted on the first and second editions of the 2530AA Topographical Sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988. It is also not depicted on the aerial photograph taken in 1956. However, on the aerial photograph taken in 1962, a rectangular structure is depicted at the same, with a second unidentified feature shown a short distance to the west. This unidentified feature may have been a heap of soil or grass, but this is not certain. The rectangular structure is again depicted on the 1964 aerial photograph. However, no evidence for this structure could be seen on the 1975 aerial photograph. As a result, it would appear that the rectangular structure was occupied between 1956 and 1962, and again abandoned between 1964 and 1975. However, this is of course not absolutely certain.

The presence of undecorated potsherds and lower grinders, as well as the association of the site



with the nearby farming activities, suggest that it was a black farmer or farmworker dwelling.

It is possible for graves, including unmarked stillborn graves, to be associated with the site. As the site was abandoned some time ago, the presence (or not) of such graves here is not presently known.

A small stone enclosure is located a short distance north-east of the rectangular structure. It is not presently clear whether this stone enclosure is directly associated with the site, although this is possible.

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 60m by 50m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

The structural components of the site are not that old, nor unique, and as a result, are deemed to be of **Generally Protected B (GP. C) or Low Significance**.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A) or High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 128 – General view of the site. The Marula tree referred to in the text is visible left of the scale. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 129 – Cross-view of a section of the straight walls enclosing two sides of the site. Scale in 10cm increments. Note the use of large rocks on the outside with smaller rocks in-between.*





*Figure 130 – A section of the foundation of the rectangular structure can be seen in the foreground. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 131 – Close-up view of one of the broken lower grinders. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.*





*Figure 132 – The small oval-shaped enclosure on the north-eastern end of the site. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 133 – Depiction of site DBAP 37 on the 1962 aerial photograph (National Geo-spatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 267\_1962\_01\_4853). This depiction also includes the area where sites DBAP 38 and DBAP 39 are located. As can be seen, these two sites cannot be seen in this image.*

### 6.2.38 DBAP 38

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.003708

E 30.130089

#### *Site Description:*

A multi-component site is located here which may have been associated with the Late Iron Age and Historic Period.

The site is located on the top and around a low rocky ridge which is densely overgrown with trees. Along the top of this rocky ridge, and especially on its western end, a few small circular stone enclosures were identified. Although a more recent association is also possible, these stone enclosures may be associated with the Late Iron Age (AD 1650 – AD 1820). Associated cultural material in the form of potsherds, including one with red (ochre) burnish, were observed on the surface of the site. This type of decoration is of course widespread, but also found on Marateng pottery (AD 1650 – AD 1840) and its associated Pedi pottery of historic to modern times.

Along the eastern end of the rocky ridge, a rectangular stone structure (10m x 5m) with an adjoining smaller rectangular stone structure (2m x 2m) were identified. Cultural material observed on the surface of the site in proximity to these rectangular structures include six white imported ceramic fragments, two glass items (one of which was evidently a historic glass bottle stopper), two cast iron artefacts (one of which has an embossed wheat ear design) as well as dressed stones and old sun-baked clay bricks. The presence of these rectangular structures with associated historic cultural material, clearly indicates that the site was also occupied during the historic period, which may have included the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

A small number of potsherds were observed near the northern foot of the low rocky ridge along which most of the site features and structures were observed. It is possible for these potsherds to be associated with the Late Iron Age component of the site.

The site is not depicted on the first and second editions of the 2530AA Topographical Sheets

surveyed in 1969 and 1988. It is also not depicted on the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975.

Both the Late Iron Age and Historic Period components of the site appear to be older than 100 years. This indicates that it is defined as an archaeological site within the current heritage legislation. Apart from the archaeological and historical significance of the site, it is of course also possible for graves to have been buried in association with either the Late Iron Age or Historic Period components of the site.

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 100m by 100m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Although risk exists for graves to have been buried at the site, the Late Iron Age and Historic Period components of the site on its own is of enough historic value to be deemed of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 134 – General view of two attached circular enclosures which represent some of the tangible remains from the site that can possibly be associated with the Late Iron Age. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 135 – One of the rectangular structures identified at the site. Scale in 10cm increments.*





*Figure 136 – Dressed stone and sun-baked clay bricks identified near the rectangular structures. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 137 – Close-up view of one of the metal artefacts identified near the rectangular structures. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.*

### 6.2.39 DBAP 39

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.003782

E 30.130746

#### *Site Description:*

Two broken lower grinders, as well as one undecorated potsherd, were identified immediately west of a non-perennial stream. It is not presently certain whether a Pedi homestead was located here. The site is located 67m east of site DBE 38, where a historic homestead was identified. It is possible for the two sites to be associated.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBE 14. According to Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is*



*filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance.

As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 138 – General view of site DBAP 39 with the non-perennial stream visible on the left.



Figure 139 – One of the broken lower grinders from the site. Scale in 1cm and 5cm increments.

#### 6.2.40 DBAP 40

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.005044

E 30.134788

##### *Site Description:*

A circular stone-lined feature (100cm x 80cm) was identified here. Although no grave goods or headstones could be observed, the possibility exists for a grave to be located here. This said it is of course also possible for the stone-lined feature to have had another origin and function as well, but this is not certain at present.

An intensive walkthrough of the surroundings of the stone-lined feature revealed only one lower grinding stone as well as a hammerstone and/or stone anvil. This hammerstone/stone anvil was identified underneath a Marula tree (*Sclerocarya birrea*), and appears to have been used to break open the pip stones of the Marula fruit to access the kernels. In his book on the Pedi, well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig (1978) states that the Pedi eat the dried kernels of Marula fruit pips as nuts.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for even more graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBE 15. According to Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in*



*the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 140 – General view of site DBAP 40. The Marula tree referred to in the text can be seen on the left with the possible graves located in the background on the right. The scale is located where the lower grinder was observed. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 141 – General view of the circular stone-lined feature at site DBAP 40. Scale in 10cm increments.*





*Figure 142 – Close-up view of the hammerstone/anvil stone found underneath a Marula tree.*



*Figure 143 – Close-up view of the lower grinding stone identified at site DBAP 40.*



#### 6.2.41 DBAP 41

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007234

E 30.135431

##### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a site defined as 'Village Probably Grave' was recorded here. During the current fieldwork, this site locality recorded by Samancor was visited in the field, and despite an intensive walkthrough of the coordinates for this site, no evidence of such a homestead or possible grave could be identified.

It is not presently known why no evidence for either a homestead or a possible grave could be identified at the coordinates recorded by Samancor.

##### *Site Extent:*

Not known

##### *Site Significance:*

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

##### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.

## 6.2.42 DBAP 42

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006507

E 30.137254

### *Site Description:*

The site comprises four grindings surfaces located on rocks along a dyke. No upper grinders or other cultural material could be identified on the surface of the site.

The site that was indicated by the Choma family as their homestead at site DBAP 45 is located 90m to the north-east. It seems likely therefore for this site to be associated with DBAP 45, and also with the two possible grave sites (DBAP 43 and DBAP 45) located even closer to DBAP 42.

Apart from the above-mentioned grinding surfaces, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of the site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 42. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the*

*grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

Not known.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 144 – General view of site DBAP 42 showing the area where the grinding surfaces were identified. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 145 – Closer view of two of the grinding surfaces. Scale in 10cm increments.*

### 6.2.43 DBAP 43

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006606

E 30.137479

#### *Site Description:*

During the current fieldwork, a small number of stones packed loosely together were identified here. During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was simply identified as 'Kholo', which is believed to signify that the grave of this individual is buried here.

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 10m by 10m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance.

As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 146 – General view of the loosely packed stones at site DBAP 43. Scale in 10cm increments.*



#### 6.2.44 DBAP 44

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006580

E 30.137743

##### *Site Description:*

An oval-shaped stone-lined feature (200cm x 150cm) was identified here during the current fieldwork. The stone-lined feature is orientated north-west by south-east. Two undecorated potsherds as well as a historic plough made by the well-known company Rud. Sack was observed in proximity to this feature. This company dates to the period between 1863 and 1948 ([www.agronaplo.hu](http://www.agronaplo.hu)).

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was simply identified as 'Mmupi Choma', which is believed to signify that the grave of this individual is buried here.

##### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 15m by 15m in extent.

##### *Site Significance:*

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

##### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 147 – General view of the loosely packed stone-lined feature at site DBAP 44.*



*Figure 148 – The historic plough made by the company Rud. Sack. Scale in 1cm and 5cm increments.*

#### 6.2.45 DBAP 45

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006203

E 30.138077

##### *Site Description:*

One lower grinder was observed on the surface of the site during the current fieldwork. During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as 'House of Choma'. Based on this latter information, it would appear that a Pedi homestead associated with the Choma family is located here.

Apart from the above-mentioned lower grinding stone, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of the site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 45. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*



*water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

Not known.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.

#### 6.2.46 DBAP 46

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.007417

E 30.138987

##### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as a 'Grinding Stone'.

During the fieldwork, a single grinding surface on a boulder was observed here. No evidence for any associated cultural material or features could be identified.

Not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts any evidence for a site here.

##### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 10m by 10m in extent.

##### *Site Significance:*

The site comprises a boulder containing a grinding surface. No associated cultural material or features could be observed. As such, the site is of **Generally Protected C (GP. C)** or **Low Significance**.

##### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 149 – General view of site DBAP 46.*



*Figure 150 – General view of the grinding surface observed at feature DBAP 46. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



## 6.2.47 DBAP 47

### Site Coordinates:

Feature DBAP 47A	Feature DBAP 47B
Communal Grinding Stone	Lower Grinding Stone
S 25.005660 E 30.137680	S 25.005344 E 30.138245

### Site Description:

The site comprises two grindings surfaces (see feature DBAP 47A), two lower grinders (one of these lower grinders was identified at feature DBAP 47B) and two upper grinders observed over an area roughly 80m by 50m in extent.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Mareesburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicted the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 47. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not

be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance.

As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 151 – General view of a section of DBAP 47.*



*Figure 152 – General view of the lower grinding stone at feature DBAP 47B. Scale in 10cm increments.*



## **6.2.48 DBAP 48**

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.003916

E 30.139846

### *Site Description:*

The site comprises what appears to be a Late Iron Age stonewalled site associated with a very low rocky outcrop. The site is located a short distance east of a construction camp that was built for the construction of the Mareesburg Tailings Storage Facility.

For the most part, the stonewalling from the site are in the form of terrace walling built against the foot of the rocky outcrop. A number of small stonewalled enclosures were also observed.

In terms of cultural material, some grinding surfaces were observed. Interestingly, no potsherds could be observed.

No evidence for any historic dwellings could be observed on the 1956, 1962 and 1975 aerial photographs, further supporting the older age of the site.

Similar stonewalling was observed at site DBAP 50, which is located approximately 300m to the south-east. It seems likely that these two sites formed part of the same Late Iron Age stonewalled site. A third site, comprising an isolated circular stonewalled enclosure identified at DBAP 49, also appears to be associated with this Late Iron Age stonewalled site.

### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 150m by 80m in extent.

### *Site Significance:*

As a Late Iron Age stonewalled site, DBAP 48 is quite unique. Only a few other tangible remains that

can be interpreted as Late Iron Age stonewalling were identified during the entire survey. The stonewalling at DBAP 50 also appears to be reasonably well preserved.

As a result, the site is deemed to be of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 153 – General view of a section of site DBAP 48. Terrace walling can be seen in the foreground. The construction camp is just visible in the background Scale in 10cm increments.*





*Figure 154 – Closer view of a section of stonewalling from site DBAP 48. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 155 – One of the lower grinders observed at site DBAP 48. Scale in 1cm increments.*



#### **6.2.49 DBAP 49**

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.004193

E 30.141898

##### *Site Description:*

The site comprises an isolated circular stonewalled enclosure located on a rocky outcrop. No cultural material could be observed on the surface of the site. Late Iron Age stonewalling was observed at sites DBAP 48 and DBAP 50, which are approximately 200m and 100m from the present site. It appears likely for this site to be directly associated with a single Late Iron Age stonewalled site, elements of which were found to be preserved at the above-mentioned two sites.

##### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

##### *Site Significance:*

The site appears to be associated with a single Late Iron Age stonewalled site, preserved elements of which were identified at sites DBAP 48 and DBAP 50. The present site only comprises a single small stonewalled enclosure. As a result, the site is deemed to be of **Generally Protected C (GP. C)** or **Low Significance**.

##### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 156 – General view of a section of the stonewalled enclosure identified at DBAP 49. Scale in 10cm increments.*

## **6.2.50 DBAP 50**

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006528

E 30.140574

### *Site Description:*

The site comprises what appears to be a Late Iron Age stonewalled site associated with a low rocky outcrop. A large fig tree was observed near the summit of the low rocky outcrop.

For the most part, the stonewalling from the site are in the form of terrace walling built against the foot and slopes of the rocky outcrop. Along the eastern slope of the rocky outcrop, a repetitive series of terracing was observed. The terrace walling is mostly built comprising a double row of stones and was found to be quite low (between 20cm – 30cm in height). A number of small stonewalled enclosures were also observed, with some of these built between larger natural boulders.

In terms of cultural material, at least three lower grinders and one undecorated potsherd were observed on the surface of the site.

No evidence for any historic dwellings could be observed on the 1956, 1962 and 1975 aerial photographs. It is therefore not clear why seemingly more recent graves were identified approximately 30m east of the site (see site DBAP 52). It is possible for the rocky outcrop to have had a multi-component history, but this is not presently certain.

Similar stonewalling was observed at site DBAP 48, which is located approximately 300m to the north-west. It seems likely that these two sites formed part of the same Late Iron Age stonewalled site. A third site, comprising an isolated circular stonewalled enclosure identified at DBAP 49, also appears to be associated with this Late Iron Age stonewalled site.

### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 300m by 150m in extent.



*Site Significance:*

As a Late Iron Age stonewalled site, DBAP 50 is quite unique. Only a few other tangible remains that can be interpreted as Late Iron Age stonewalling were identified during the entire survey. The stonewalling at DBAP 50 also appears to be reasonably well preserved. As a result, the site is deemed to be of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 157 – General view of a section of site DBAP 50. Terrace walling can be seen in the foreground. Scale in 10cm increments.*





*Figure 158 – One of the circular stonewalled enclosures from site DBAP 50. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 159 – One of the lower grinders observed at site DBAP 50. Scale in 1cm increments.*

### 6.2.51 DBAP 51

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.006700

E 30.141328

#### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as a cemetery containing the graves of Mogola and Mogolane Choma. The site record also states that these individuals were the sons of Mmaserodi Choma.

Two stone-packed features were observed here. These features are orientated along the East-West axis and may be grave dressings. Furthermore, one of the stone features appears to have an upright stone on its western end. No grave goods could be observed on the surface of the site.

Assessments of the 1956, 1962 and 1975 aerial photographs revealed that no structures or homesteads are depicted here. The suggestion from this is that the graves may have been associated with a homestead that pre-dates 1956 or post-dates 1975.

Site DBAP 51 is located approximately 30m east of what appears to be a Late Iron Age stonewalled site. See site DBAP 50.

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 160 – General view of the possible grave dressings. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 161 – Another view of the possible grave dressings. Scale in 10cm increments.*

## 6.2.52 DBAP 52

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.008203

E 30.140071

### *Site Description:*

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as a cemetery containing amongst others graves of the 'Mosetha' family.

The author of this report assisted Anglo American Platinum with a grave identification process on 17 September 2014. During this work, a site visit was undertaken during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. With the assistance provided by the Mosehla family, the following information was recorded for this cemetery.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
AA89/01	William Mosehla	* c. 1952 † c. 1980	Stone-lined grave dressing with upright stone on its western end.
AA89/02	Leshabane Mosehla	* 1920/02/18 † 1980/06/20	Granite covered dressing with granite headstone which has fallen over.
AA89/03	Mashokeng Mosehla	* Unknown † 1975/09/21	Rectangular cement-lined dressing with cement headstone.
AA89/04	Mathakadu Mosehla	* Unknown † 197?/08/20	Rectangular cement-lined dressing with cement headstone.
AA89/05	Malebocho Mosehla	* Unknown † c. 1950	Circular stone-packed grave dressing.

From this information, it is clear that the oldest graves at this cemetery were buried here during c. 1950 whereas the youngest two graves were buried here in 1980. It seems evident therefore that at least one of the graves from the cemetery is older than 60 years.



*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 162 – The grave of Malebocho Mosehla. His grave the oldest graves in the cemetery. Scale in 10cm increments. Photograph was taken on 17 September 2014.*





*Figure 163 – The headstone on the grave of Leshabane Mosehla. This is one of the youngest graves at the cemetery. Photograph was taken on 17 September 2014. Scale in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 164 – General view of the cemetery at site DBAP 52. Photograph was taken on 17 September 2014. The cemetery number recorded at the time for the site is AA89. Scale is in 10cm increments.*

### 6.2.53 DBAP 53

#### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.010396

E 30.141380

#### *Site Description:*

An oval stone enclosure was identified on the western side of a rocky outcrop near its summit. The enclosure was built using large boulders. Sections of the walling had already collapsed. What appears to be a deliberately created opening, not unlike a loophole, was observed on the southern end of the stone enclosure. If this opening is indeed a loophole, it would mean that the structure had a military function such as a sangar. The exact military association of the site is however not known. No cultural material could be observed on the surface of the site.

The site is not depicted on any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depict the site. The reason for this is not certain.

#### *Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 40m by 40m in extent.

#### *Site Significance:*

If the structure from this site does indeed have a military association, the site would have historical significance. Furthermore, all military sites 75 years and older fall under the general protection offered by the National Heritage Resources Act. As such, the site is of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**.

#### *Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.





*Figure 165 – General view of the oval-shaped structure at DBAP 53. Scale in 1cm increments.*



*Figure 166 – The possible loophole observed on the southern end of the oval-shaped structure. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



#### 6.2.54 DBAP 54

##### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.011659

E 30.141505

##### *Site Description:*

A historic black homestead was identified here. The main tangible remains of the site that could be observed, comprise three rectangular-shaped structures (each of which is 4m x 3m in extent) as well as a single circular structure (approximately 3m in diameter). All that can be seen of the walls of these structures are raised soil.

No cultural material could be observed on the surface of the site.

At a distance of approximately 10m north of the site, an oval-shaped stone-packed feature was identified. This feature is orientated along the east-west axis with a low upright stone on its eastern end. It is possible that this stone feature is a grave.

The site is not depicted on any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor the aerial photographs taken in 1956 and 1962. Interestingly, it appears to be depicted partially on the 1975 aerial photograph.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 57. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*

*water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 167 – General view of the site at DBAP 54. Scale in 1cm increments.*



*Figure 168 – General view of the possible grave at site DBAP 54. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



## 6.2.55 DBAP 55

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.014117

E 30.140878

### *Site Description:*

A historic black homestead was identified here. The main tangible remains of the site that could be observed, comprise three rectangular-shaped structures. The extents of these structures are 5m x 4m, 7m x 3m & 5m x 3m. All that can be seen of the walls of these structures are raised soil.

Cultural material in the form of some undecorated potsherds, as well as a grinding surface on a boulder, were observed on the surface of the site. Furthermore, at a distance of approximately 30m south of the historic structures, a number of lower grinding stones were observed. It is not presently clear why such a high concentration of lower grinding stones is located here.

The site is not depicted on any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988. However, it is shown on the 1956 aerial photograph and possibly also on the 1962 aerial photograph. Its depiction on the 1975 aerial photograph shows fewer dwellings and features.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 57. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then*

*cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

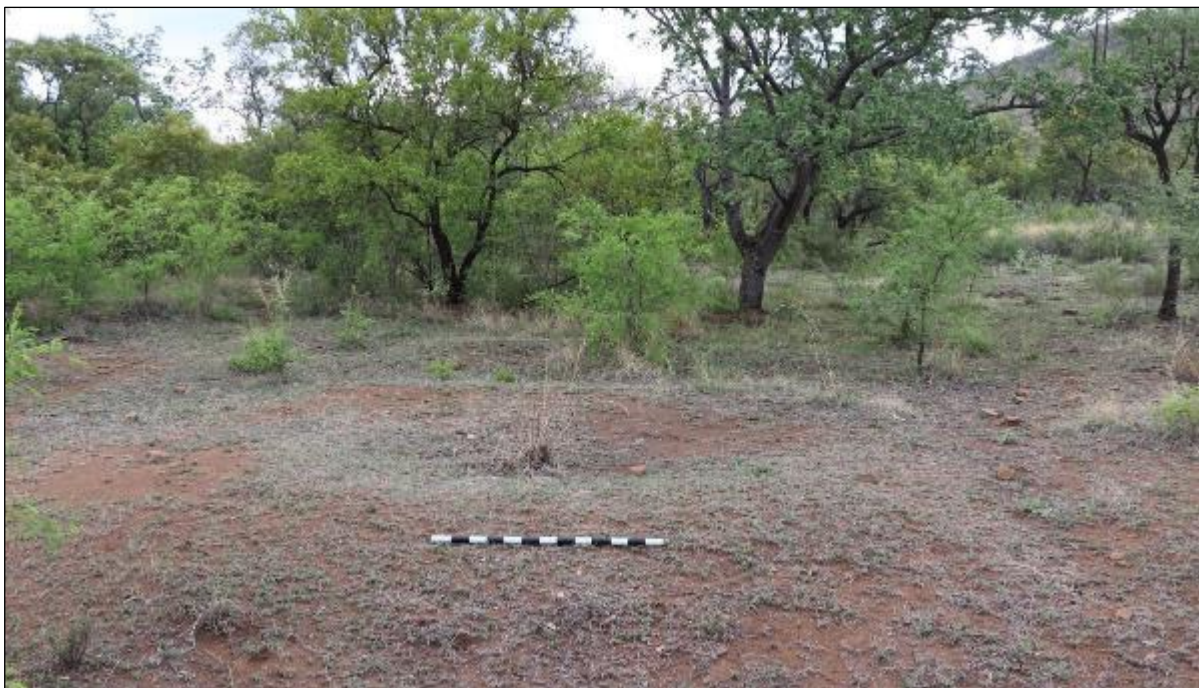
The site is approximately 100m by 100m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved. Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A) or High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 169 – General view of one of the rectangular structures identified at site DBAP 55. The scale is in 10cm increments.*





*Figure 170 – Sample of undecorated potsherds observed on the surface of site DBAP 55. Scale in 1cm increments.*



*Figure 171 – These lower grinding stones were observed in a single locality approximately 30m south of the rectangular structures from site DBAP 55. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



## 6.2.56 DBAP 56

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.014947

E 30.139273

### *Site Description:*

The site was first identified on the 1956 aerial photograph, which depicts two associated black homesteads. An overlay of this aerial photograph using Google Earth was made, and an estimated position for the site by way of its positional coordinates was obtained. The site was subsequently identified during the present fieldwork using these coordinates.

A historic black homestead was identified here. The main features of the site comprise two adjoining rectangular-shaped structures (both 4m x 3m in extent). All that can be seen of the structures are the raised soil walling. The eastern side of the two structures was cut by a gravel road. Cultural material in the form of an undecorated potsherd, a metal rod, a glass fragment, and an upper grinder were observed on the surface of the site.

Apart from the depiction of the site on the 1956 aerial photograph, the site also appears to be shown on the 1962 aerial photograph. However, it is not shown on the 1975 aerial photograph or any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 57. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*

*water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

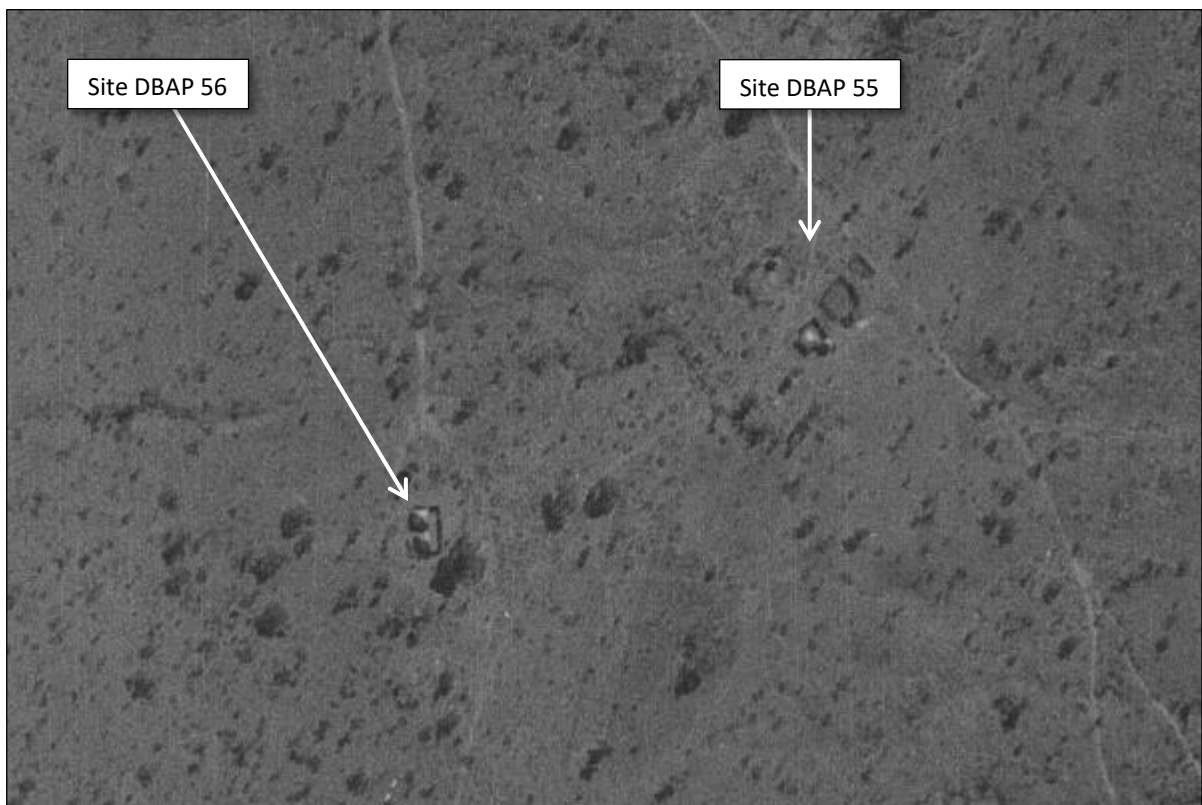
See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 172 – Sample of cultural material observed on the surface of site DBAP 56. As shown, these include an undecorated potsherd, glass fragment, and metal rod. The scale is in 1cm increments.*



*Figure 173 – General view of the area where the two structural remains were identified. The road visible in the back cut through the eastern sides of both structures. The scale is in 10cm increments.*



*Figure 174 – Depiction of sites DBAP 56 and DBAP 55 on the 1956 aerial photograph (National Geospatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 367\_1956\_02\_4328).*



## 6.2.57 DBAP 57

### *Site Coordinates:*

S 25.015684

E 30.140124

### *Site Description:*

A historic black homestead was identified here. The only tangible remains of the site that could be observed on site, comprises a rectangular-shaped structure (4m x 4m). All that can be seen of the walls of the structure is raised soil.

Not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depict the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 57. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”*

*Site Extent:*

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

*Site Significance:*

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved. Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A) or High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

*Impact Assessment and Mitigation:*

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



*Figure 175 – General view of the structure identified at site DBAP 57. The scale is in 10cm increments.*