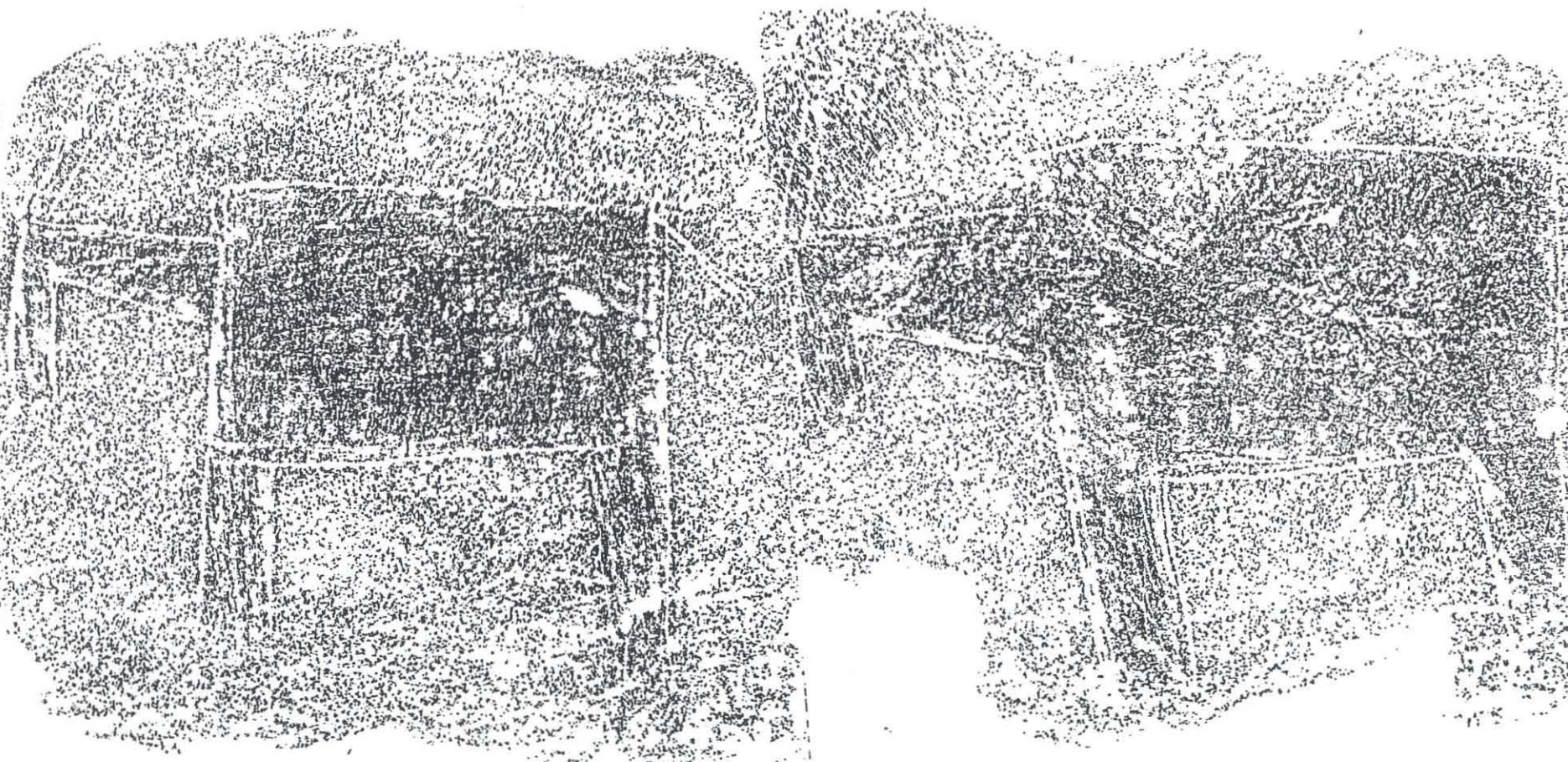


Site I



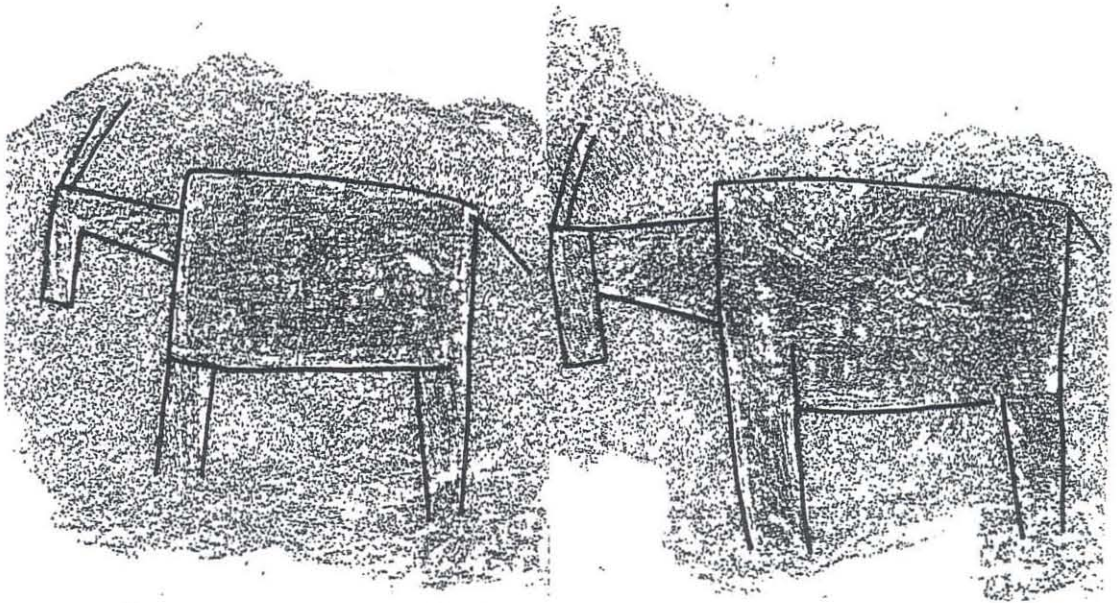
(Figure II: The Eiland)

Scale 1:2

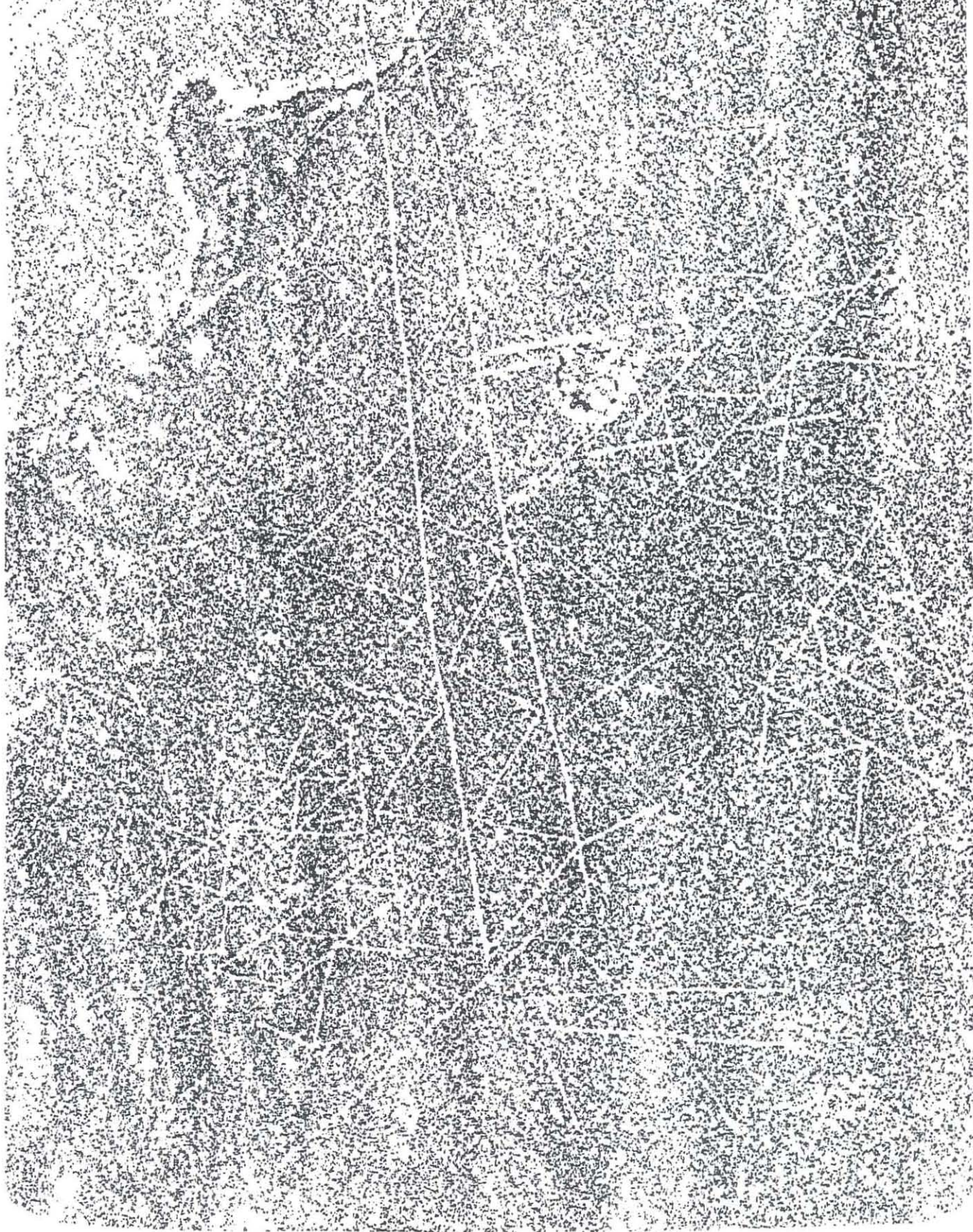
Figure II - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)- Latitude 27° 29' 33,2" E  
Longitude 25° 54' 15,1" SActual Size Length: 19cm Breadth: 42cm

The origin of the stylised eland is Sotho-Tswana (Figure II). A fine line technique was utilised, with a rubbed rock surface to reveal the blue under tone of the rock. There are two incised eland, both facing west. The bodies of both are rectangular, the forequarters extending above the neck to portray the nuchal hump. The head and neck are one resembling a "L" shape, lying on its side. Both the horns and caudal appendage are simple straight lines. The legs of the eland on the left are seen as separate entities from the body and are rectangular in shape, while the legs of the other eland are part of the body, but also rectangular in shape. In the both cases the head, neck, body and legs have been rubbed, to bring out the blue under tones of the hornfel rock. The eland engraved on the left is slightly bigger than that on the right (Figure II defined).

The rock surface engraved upon is rough in texture, with numerous small erosion marks, that seem to be emphasised on the rubbed areas. Despite this the condition of the engraving is good, with its only threat being the elements. The engraving is located on top of the outcrop and faces south towards the water source.



(Figure II defined: The Eland)



(Figure 12: Pattern work)

Scale 1:1

Figure I2 - **Pattern work**

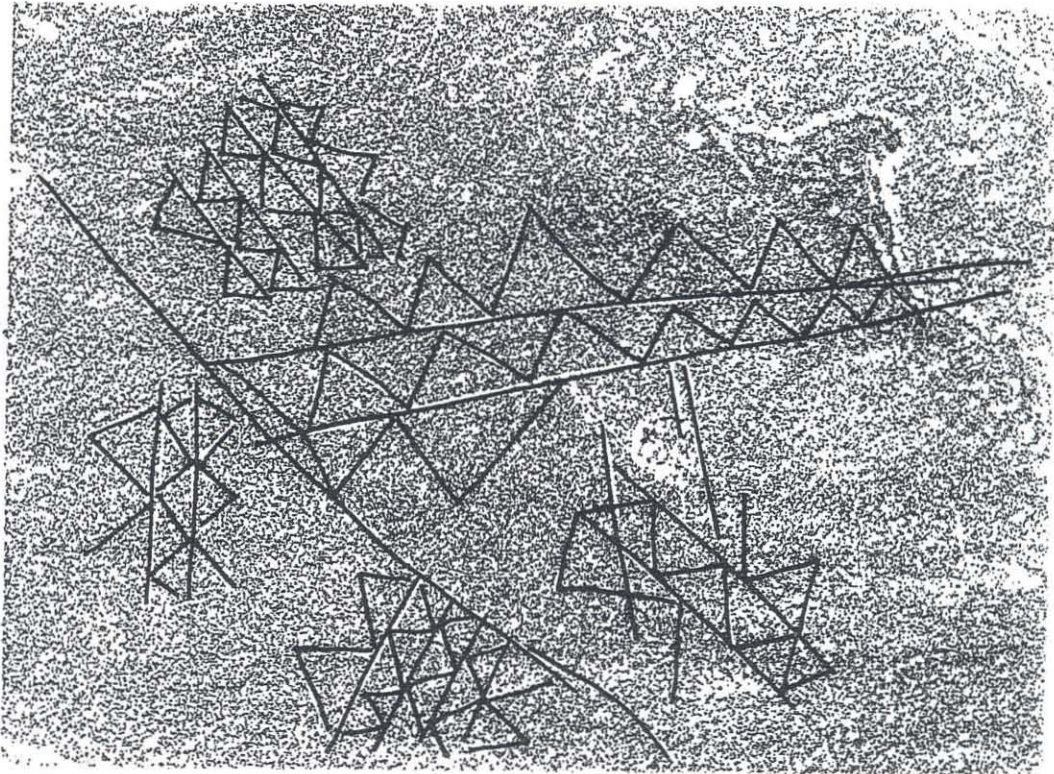
- Latitude 27° 29' 30,5" E

Longitude 25° 54' 16,4" S

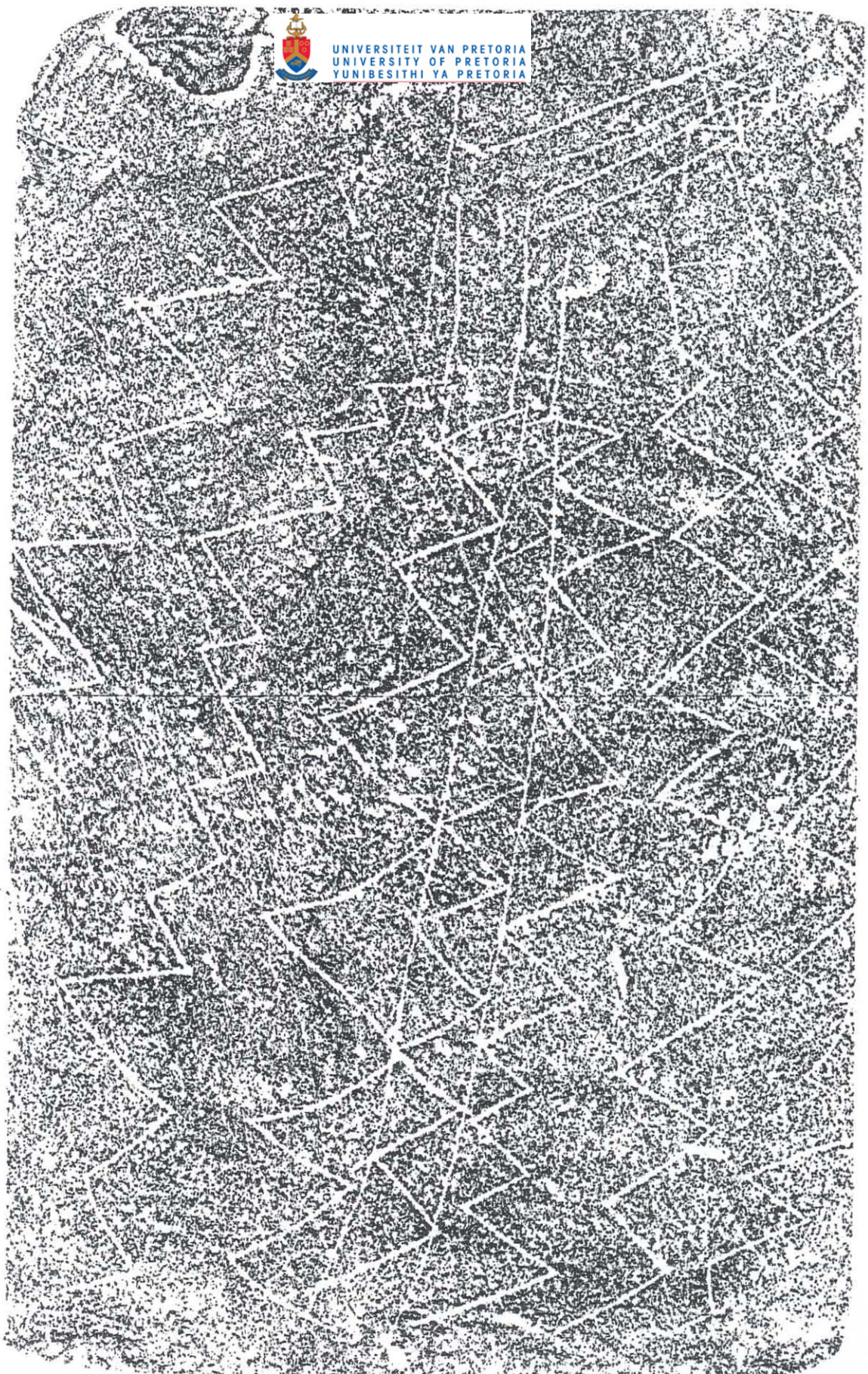
Actual Size Length: 21cm Breadth: 29cm

The engraved work is of Sotho-Tswana origin, portraying there decorative patterning (Figure I2). The technique used with which to incise the pattern work is fine lined. In the centre of the engraved surface, there are converging horizontal lines. There are zigzag lines in between, above and below, the converging lines. Above and to the left of the centre pattern, there is a smaller pattern work, consisting of four diagonal parallel lines, with zigzag lines above, below and in between them. To the left and slightly below the centre pattern work, there are two vertical converging lines and once again there are zigzag lines above, below and in-between them. Lastly there are two more pattern designs, exactly like the one located above the centre pattern located below the centre pattern (Figure I2 defined).

The texture of the engraved surface is medium to rough grained, with very few small erosion marks and one large watermark, in the top right corner. The condition of the engraving is good with its only threat being the elements. The engraving is located at the base of the hornfel outcrop and faces west.



(Figure I2 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure I3: Pattern work)

Scale 1:2

Figure I3 - **Pattern work**

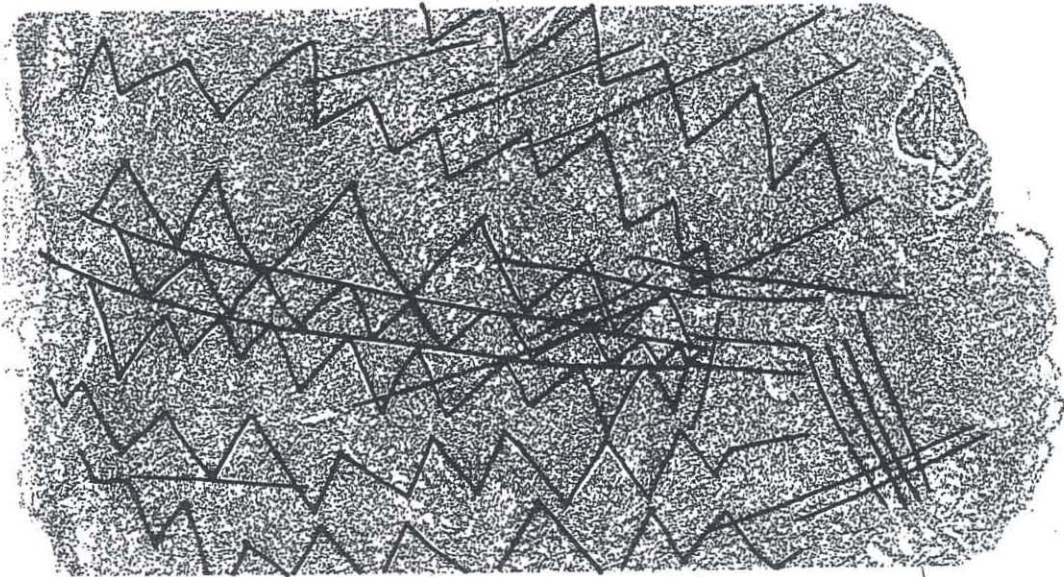
- Latitude 27° 29' 29,2" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,7" S

Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 35,5cm

The pattern work as in figure 2 is of Sotho-Tswana design (Figure I3). In the centre of the engraved surface there are two horizontal converging lines, with zigzag lines below, above and in-between, the converging lines. Above and below the centre pattern, there are two lines of horizontal zigzag patterning. To the left and adjoining the centre pattern work there are four "L" shaped parallel lines. There are a number of stray incised lines that serve no purpose (Figure I3 defined).

The texture of the engraved surface is rough, with a number of small erosion marks and one water mark at the bottom left of the rock surface, which in no way impacts on the engraving. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located, approximately five meters from the hornfel outcrop and is isolated, it faces northwest.



(Figure I3 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure I4: Weapon)

Scale 1:1

Figure I4 - **Weapon** (*Spear head*)

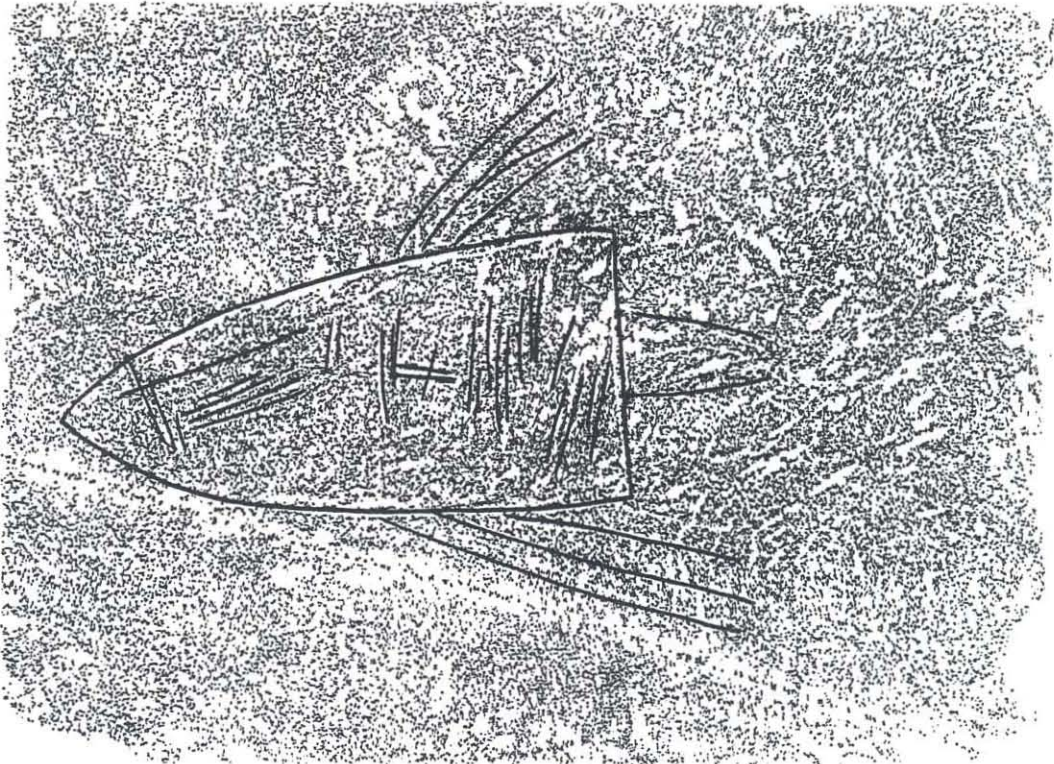
- Latitude 27° 29' 31,4" E

Longitude 25° 54' 16,1" S

Actual Size Length: 16cm Breadth: 26,5cm

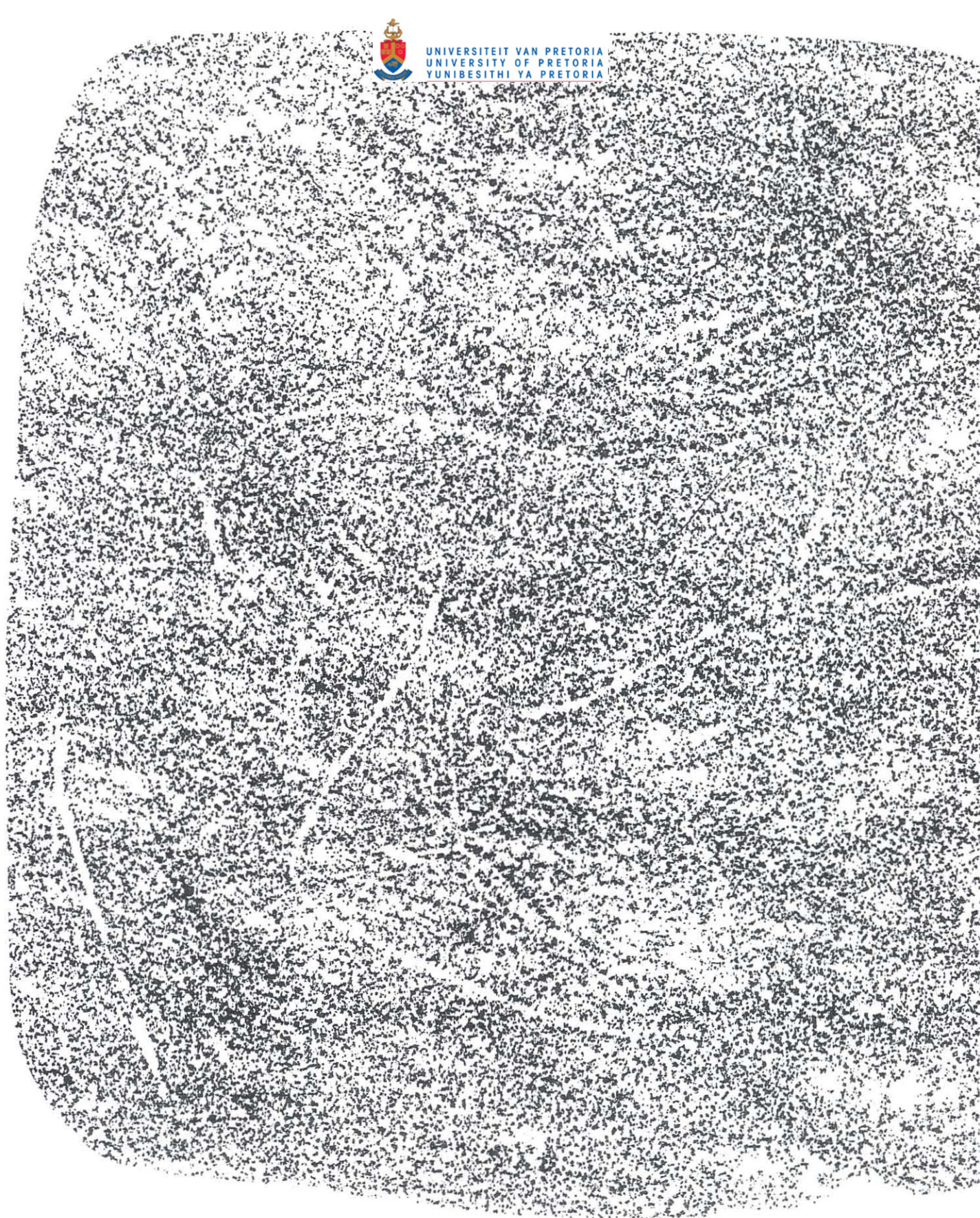
The spear was incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure I4). The spearhead is triangular in shape, with multiple incisions in various directions depicting the texture and wear of the spearhead. At its base part of the shaft is present, it is six centimetres in length. On either side of the head there are lines radiating outwards, depicting the speed at which the spear is moving (Figure I4 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is rough, with a raised erosion mark underneath the head. The surface of the rock is so rough that the engraving can not be identified with the naked eye, it can only be seen in the rubbing. The condition of the engraving is good. It is located on the western base of the hornfel outcrop and faces east.



(Figure I4 defined: Weapon)





(Figure I5: A Bird)

Scale 1:1

Figure I5 - A Bird (*unidentifiable*)

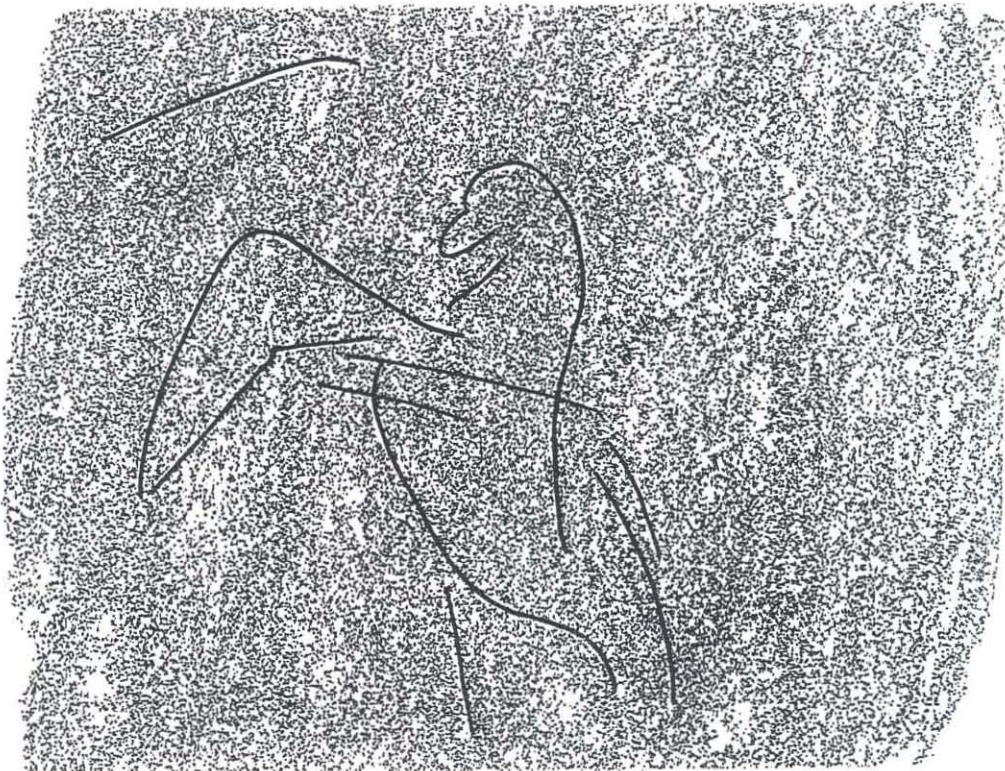
- Latitude 27° 29' 31,7" E

Longitude 25° 54' 18,5" S

Actual Size Length: 16,5cm Breadth: 16cm

The engraving is naturalistic in style and was incised using a fine line technique (Figure I5). At first glance the engraving simply looks like a number of curved lines, but on closer inspection the left wing is easily identified. The body and tail are present. The head also present is not well defined. There is one stray line above the bird that appears to have nothing to do with the bird and might be a first attempt (Figure I5 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with a few small erosion marks, found around the bird. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located, slightly north of the hornfel outcrop and faces west. Its only threats are the elements.



(Figure I5 defined: A Bird)

Figure I6 - Piet (*a settler*)

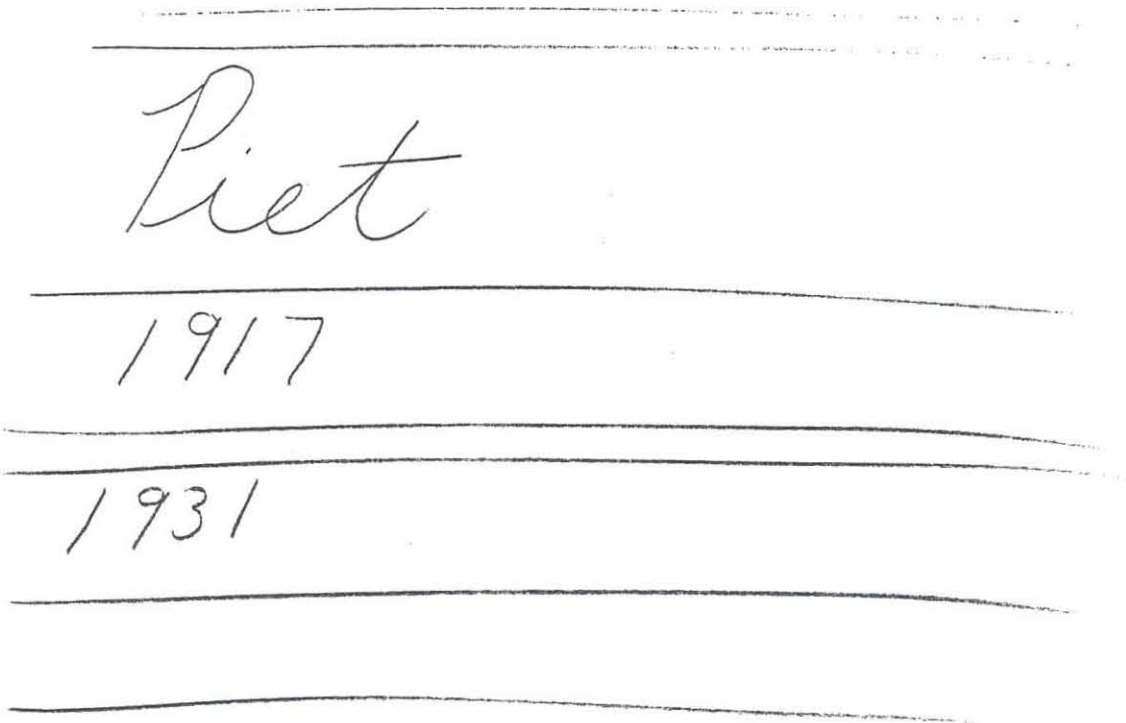
- Latitude 27° 29' 33,9" E

Longitude 25° 54' 10,8" S

Actual Size Length: 17cm Breadth: 18cm

The engraving is written in cursive and engraved using a fine line technique (Illustration 4). The written engraving is written like a grade one is taught, there is a parallel line at the top, below this the name Piet is incised in cursive, with a soft up and hard down line technique. Below the name there is a single line, below the line the date 1917 is engraved. Below the date there is another parallel line and below this is the date 1931. Under the last date there is a single line and then a gap followed by another single line.

The texture of the rock surface is very rough and although visually it can be identified with careful inspection, on the rubbing and photograph it is seen with difficulty, because of the large grain size. The condition of the engraving is good with very few small erosion marks and it's only threat the elements. The engraving is located along the southern base of the outcrop and faces south.



(Illustration 4: Piet)

Scale 1:1



(Figure I7: Pattern work)

Scale 1:2

Figure I7 - **Pattern work**

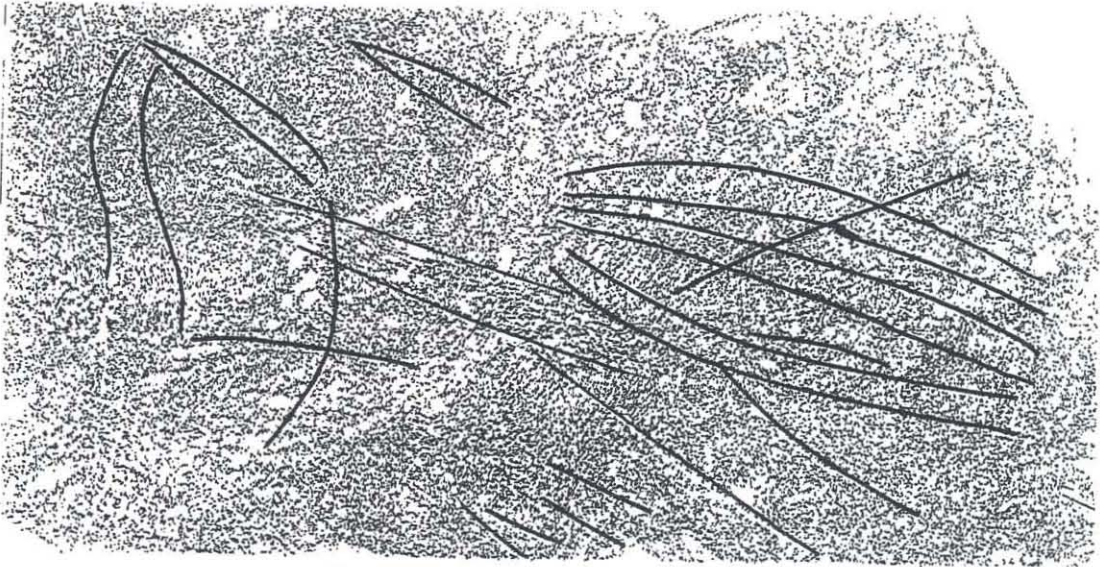
- Latitude 27° 29' 31,9" E

Longitude 25° 54' 16,6" S

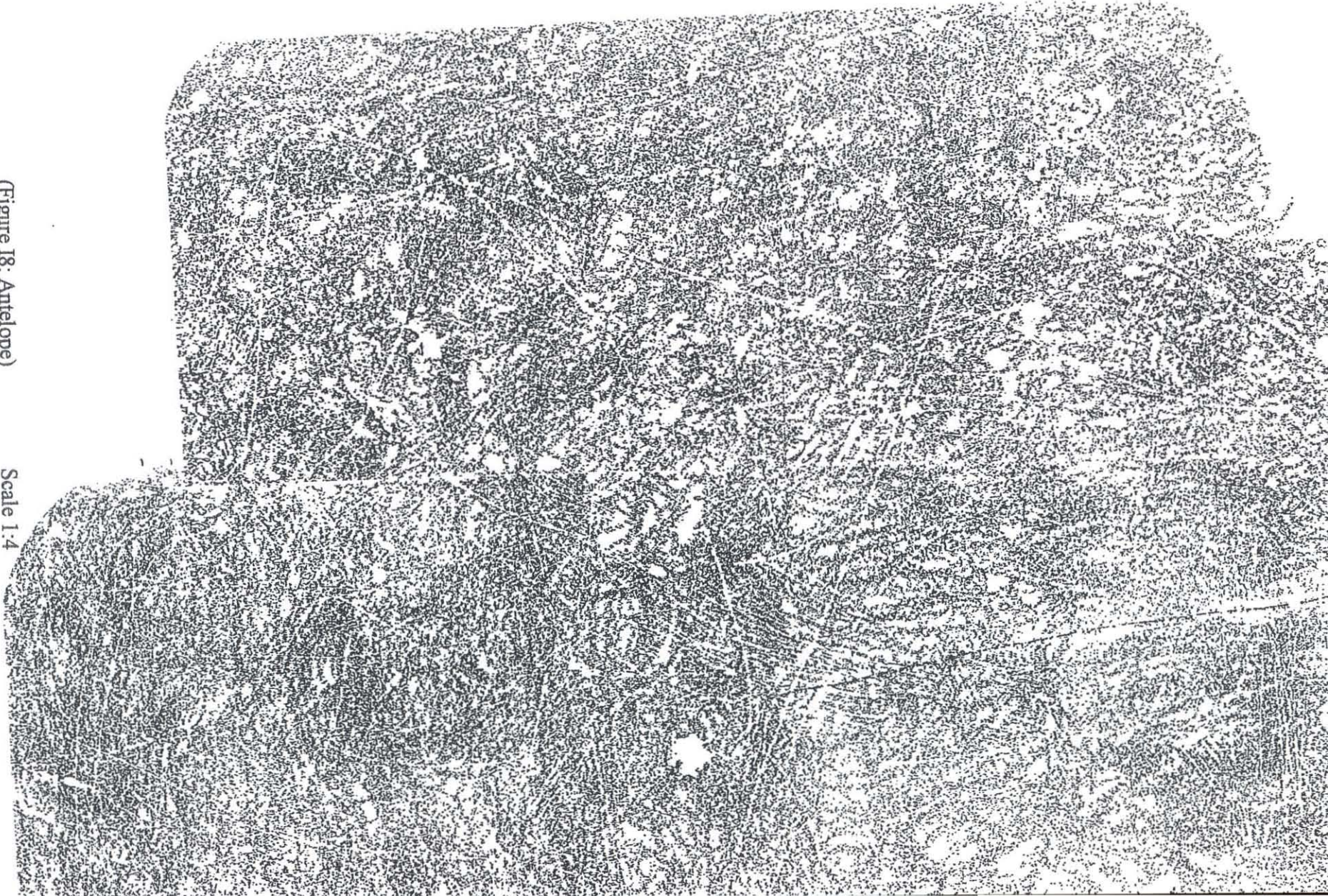
Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 38cm

The technique used to engrave upon the rock is fine lined (Figure I7). On the top right of the engraved surface there are six converging lines, there are vertical lines joining the first four lines. Just below them there are scratching's made by sharpening tools. Above this there are upside down parallel "V" shaped lines (Figure I7 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is very rough, with numerous small erosion marks all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraved work is poor and needs to be monitored. Due to the contents of the engraved work it does not warrant a costly removal. The only threat facing the engraving is further weathering. The engraving is located on the western base of the hornfel outcrop and faces east.



(Figure I7 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure 18: Antelope)

Scale 1:4

Figure I8 - Antelope (*unidentifiable*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 33,3" E

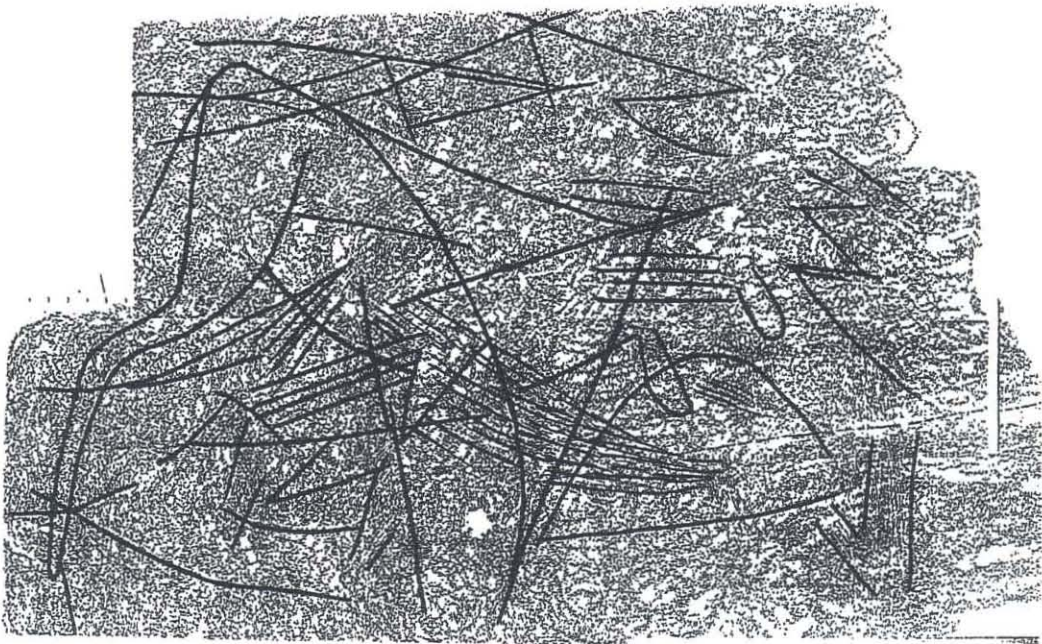
Longitude 25° 54' 14,5" S

Actual Size    Length: 43cm    Breadth: 59cm

The antelope is unidentifiable, is stylised and is incised making use of a broad line technique (Figure I8). The shank and pes are naturalistic in style, but the rest of the antelope is stylised. The caudal appendage is present, so are the hindquarters. The abdominal and forequarter areas as well as the lower limb and manes are represented as a triangle with a concave base. The characteristic coloration line running from the prehensile nuchal hump to the lower limb, is present, which means that the engraving was engraved by the Bushmen. Following the line of the neck, it becomes clear that the antelope is portrayed grazing. Unfortunately the head is not visible as numerous lines were scratched over it. The horns are also not visible (Figure I8 defined).

Scratching's like those of tools being sharpened are found running horizontally over the front leg. Numerous parallel, converging and curved lines are found all over the engraved area, possible entoptic behaviour. This entoptic behaviour however has no bearing on the engraved antelope, having been done after the antelope.

The texture of the engraved rock surface is medium to rough in grain. There are numerous erosion marks found all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is poor and needs to be monitored. Its only threat at present is further weathering. The engraving is located on the eastern peak of the hornfel outcrop and faces north.



(Figure I8 defined: Antelope)