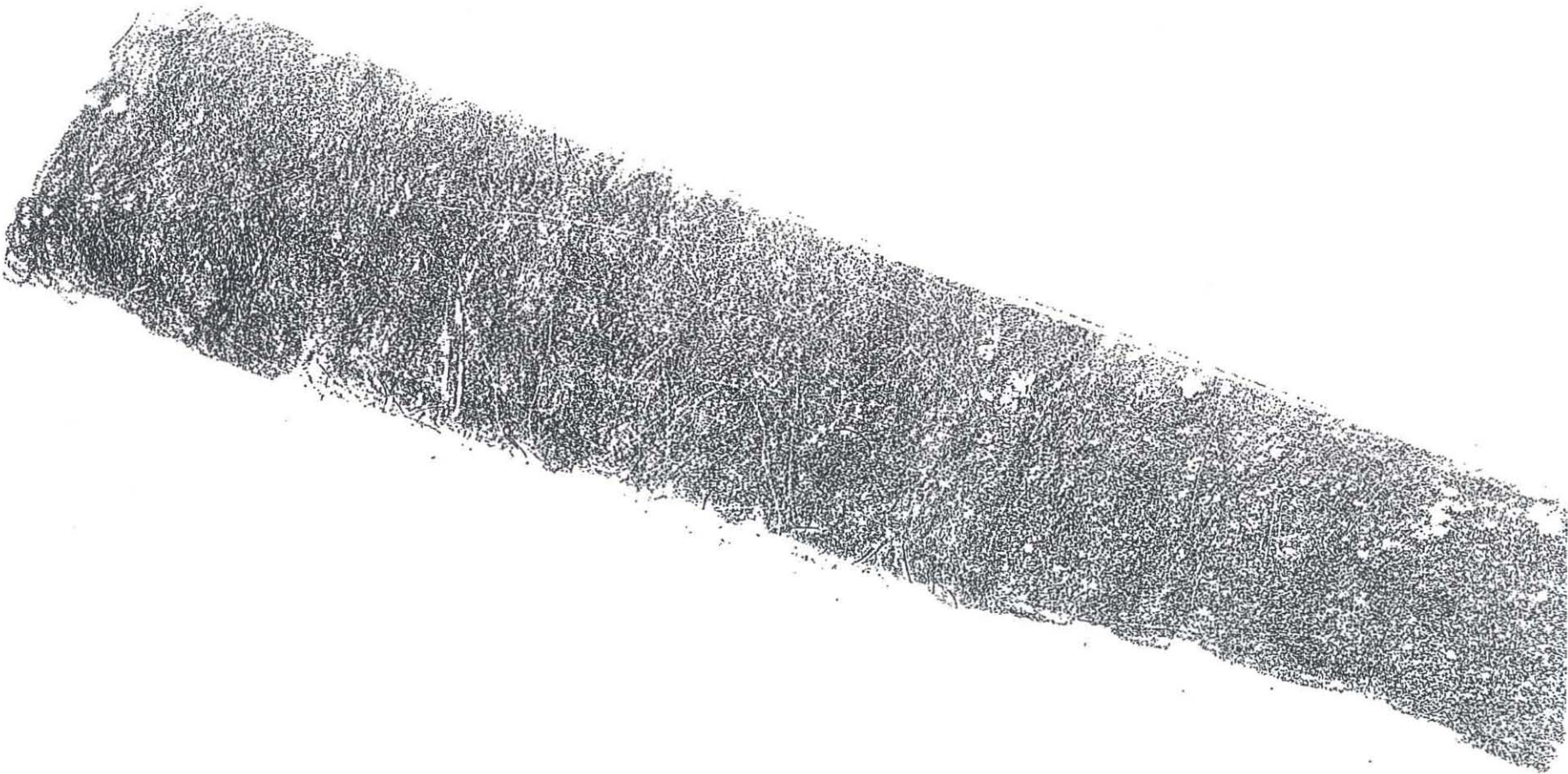


Site J



(Figure J1: The Eland)

Scale 1:4

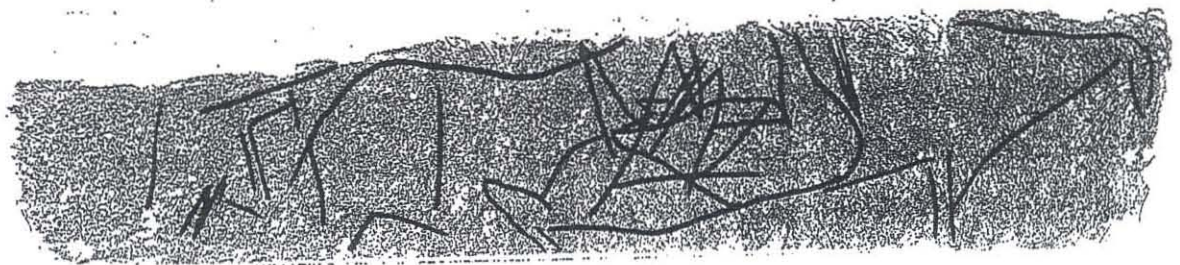
Figure J1 - The Eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 19,4" E
Longitude 25° 54' 17,8" S

Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 90cm

The eland is naturalistic in style and incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J1). The head, horns, neck and forequarters are well proportioned, but the hindquarters are distorted. The characteristic coloration line running from the nuchal hump to the lower limb is vague but present. The antelope is engraved lowering its head. The shank and pes are enlarged and the caudal appendage extends to the heel of the back leg, which is correct. Both legs come to an abrupt end. There are two more eland engraved upside down on the naturalistic eland. They to are naturalistic in style. The eland on the right has a head and back leg, and the nuchal hump is present. The eland on the left has an oval shaped head and front legs, the back leg and caudal appendage was omitted. The neck and forequarters of both eland are triangular in shape (Figure J1 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with a few small erosion marks found all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but must be monitored . The engraving is located in the centre of the site and faces south.



(Figure J1 defined: The Eland)



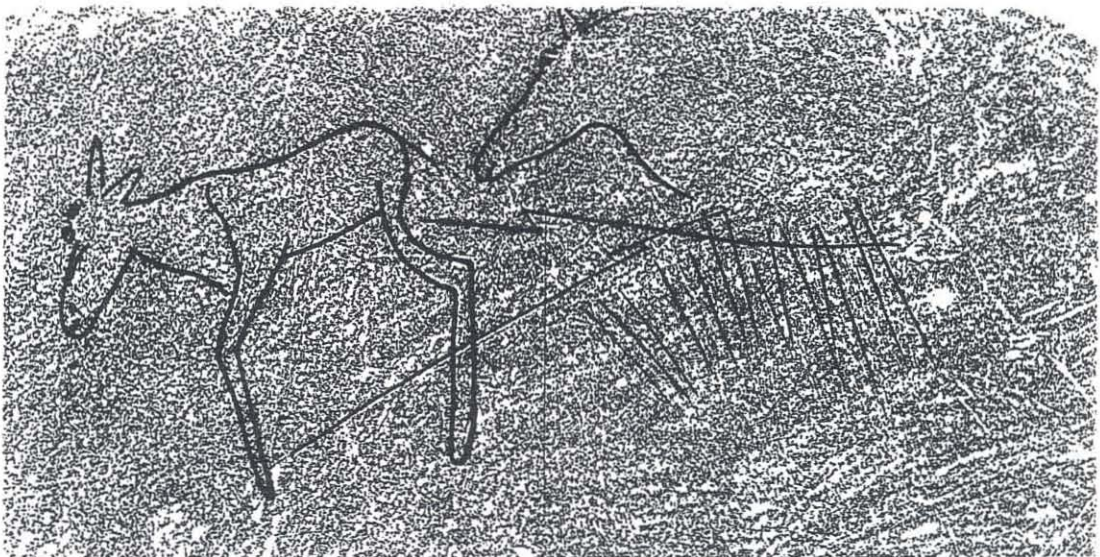
Figure J2 - Eland and baby (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 18,8" E
Longitude 25° 54' 16,7" S

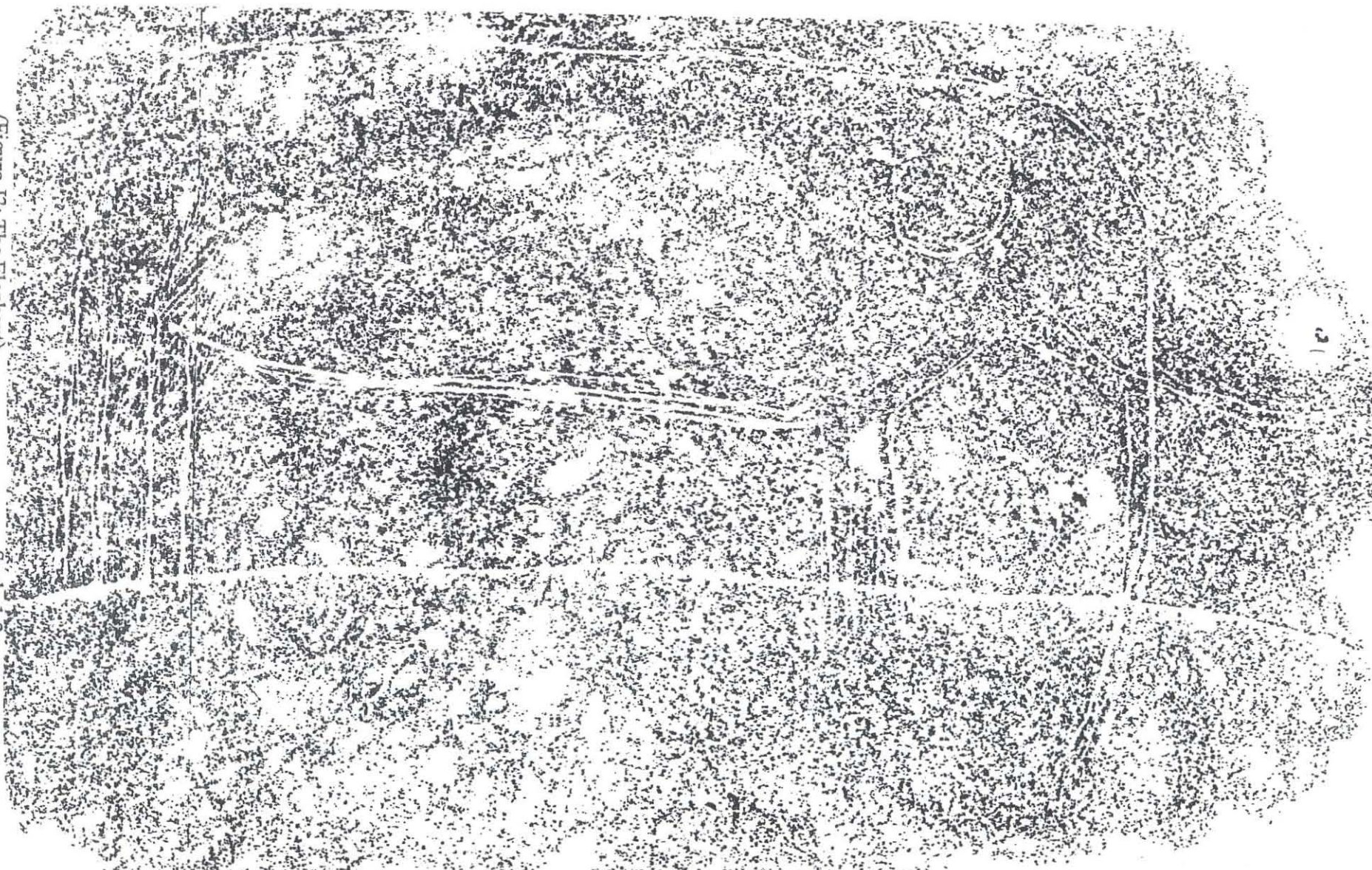
Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 39cm

The engraving is naturalistic in style and a broad line incision technique was used (Figure J2). The engraved surface consists of an eland mother and her calf. The calf is very detailed and natural. The head includes detail of both pinna, orbital sockets, nose and mouth, even coloration marks and the characteristic pronounced forehead are visible. The forequarters, including the nuchal hump and characteristic coloration line running from the hump to the lower limb are included. The thoracic area is highlighted. The lower limb, carpus and manus of the front leg were engraved, however the hoof was omitted. The shank, heel and pes of the back leg were included, but once again the hoof was omitted. The hindquarters and caudal appendage are also present, the caudal appendage is just a short straight line. The mother is portrayed as watching her calf from behind the grass. The mother is not as detailed as the calf with only her head and neck exposed. The head includes a mouth, pinna and a crude representation of horns, all based on a neck. Below the head engraving of the eland there are numerous diagonal scratching's representing the long grass. There are numerous other multiple and single lined scratching's found all over the engraved surface, that are not part of the original engraved work, but superimposed on it and don't amount to anything (Figure J2 defined).

The surface of the rock engraved upon is medium in texture, with numerous small erosion marks found all over the surface and some cattle marks on the top right hand corner, that don't interfere with the engraving itself. The condition of the engraving is good, but needs to be monitored. Its only threat at present is further weathering due to the elements. It is located towards the base of the hill towards the guesthouses and faces north- east.



(Figure J2 defined: Eland and Baby)



(Figure J3: The Elephant)

Scale 1:2

Figure J3 - **The Elephant** (*Loxodonta africana*)

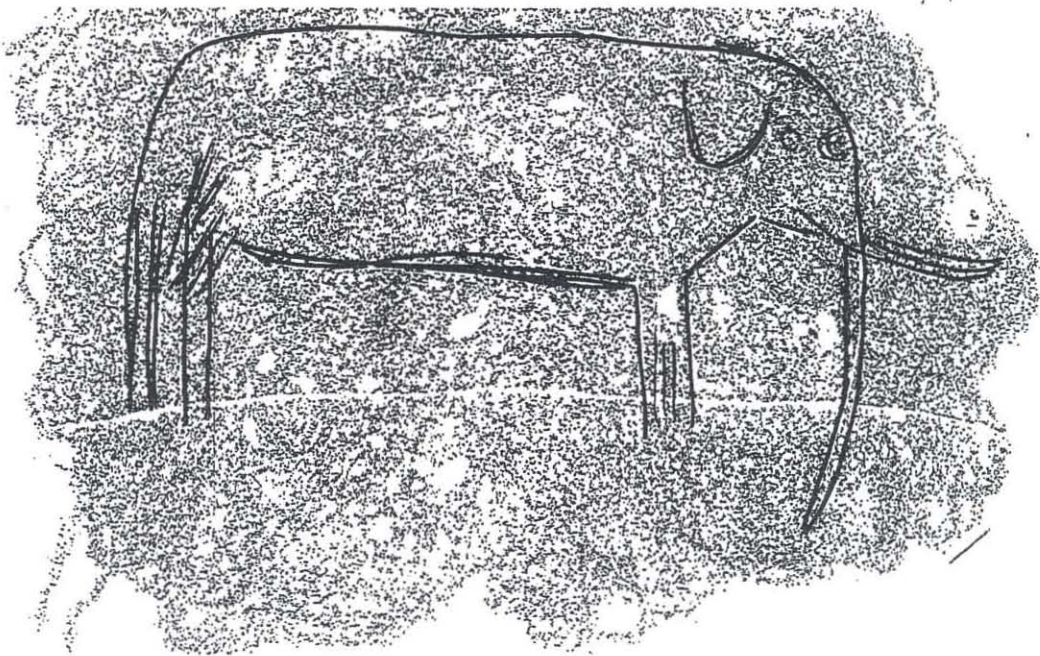
- Latitude 27° 29' 19,0" E

Longitude 25° 54' 17,1" S

Actual Size Length: 18,5cm Breadth: 30cm

The engraving is stylised, simplistic and is incised using a multiple fine line technique (Figure J3). The engraving is not well proportioned, with the ear being too small and the eye of the elephant being too big. The head is detailed and includes an ear, eye, teeth and trunk. All four legs are present, but no tail can be identified. The body of the elephant is portrayed as being oval in shape and the legs are simple straight parallel lines (Figure J3 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with numerous small erosion marks found all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is good. There is a lightning crack running all the way through the rock along the base of the engraving, which has split the rock in two, but it has in no way hurt the engraving. The engraving is located in the middle of the hill and faces west.



(Figure J3 defined: The Elephant)



(Figure J4: Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

Figure J4 - Pattern work

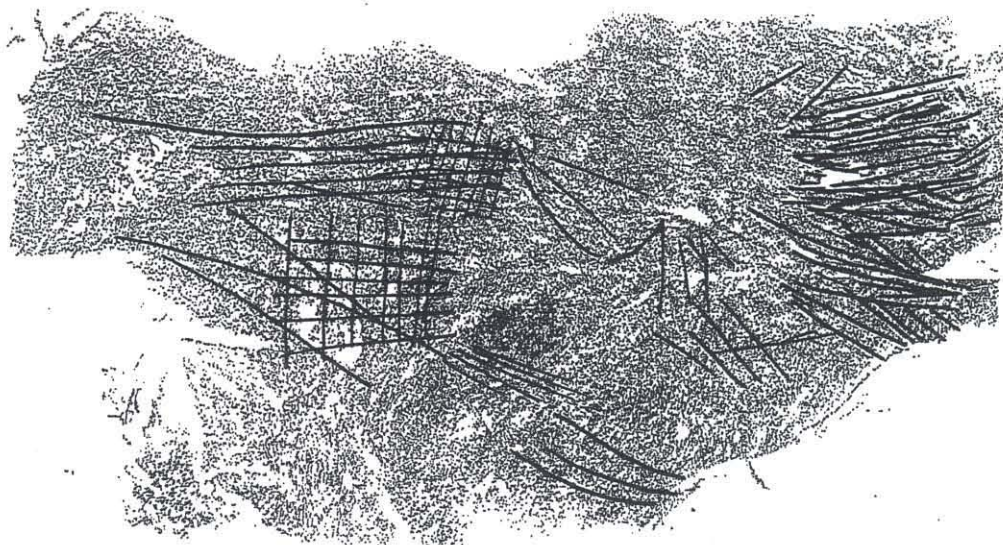
- Latitude 27° 29' 15,6" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,5" S

Actual Size Length: 41cm Breadth: 78cm

The engraved work is stylised and a fine line incision technique was used (Figure J4). According to Prof. J.D. Lewis-Williams work on entoptic phenomenon, entoptics are diagonal parallel lines, dots, grids, squiggles, zigzags, parallel curves and star shapes, all of these have been found in the Magaliesberg, except the parallel curves and squiggles. Entoptic phenomenon's are observed by people due to hallucination, brought on by drugs and trances, they are common to shamanistic societies, like the Bushmen. The pattern work found on this engraving could be entoptic. There are long horizontal parallel lines, overlapping a grid, next to some relaxed zigzags. On the far right there are several deep engraved lines, from tool sharpening. Below all of this there are further very fine multiple scratching (Figure J4 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium in grain, with extensive erosion marks on the left-hand side of the engraving and smaller erosion marks on the rest of the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is poor and needs to be monitored, but due to the content of the engraving costly removal is not recommended.



(Figure J4 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J5: Pattern work)

Scale 1:2

Figure J5 - Pattern work

- Latitude 27° 29' 16,9" E

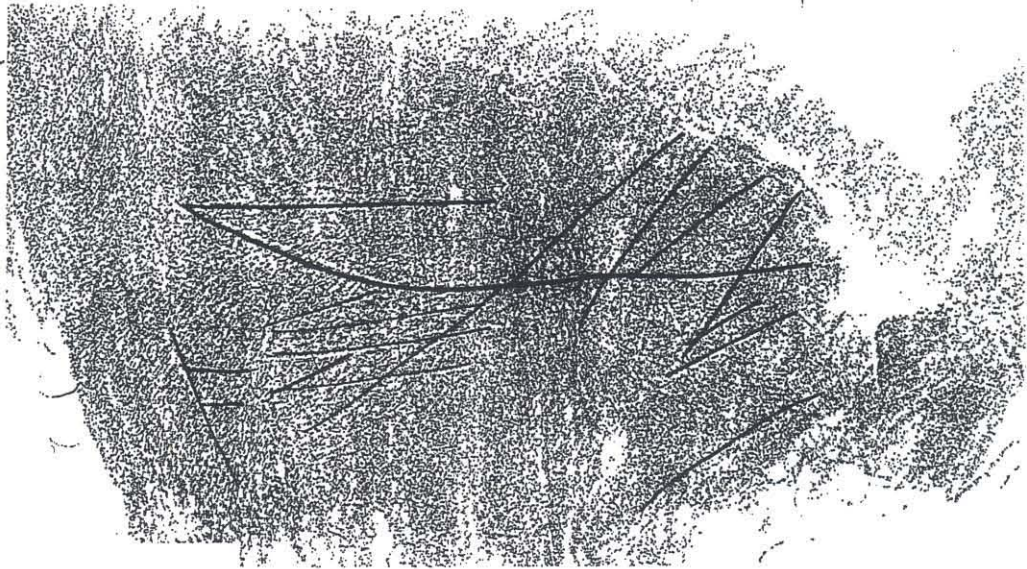
Longitude 25° 54' 17,5" S

Actual Size Length: 17cm

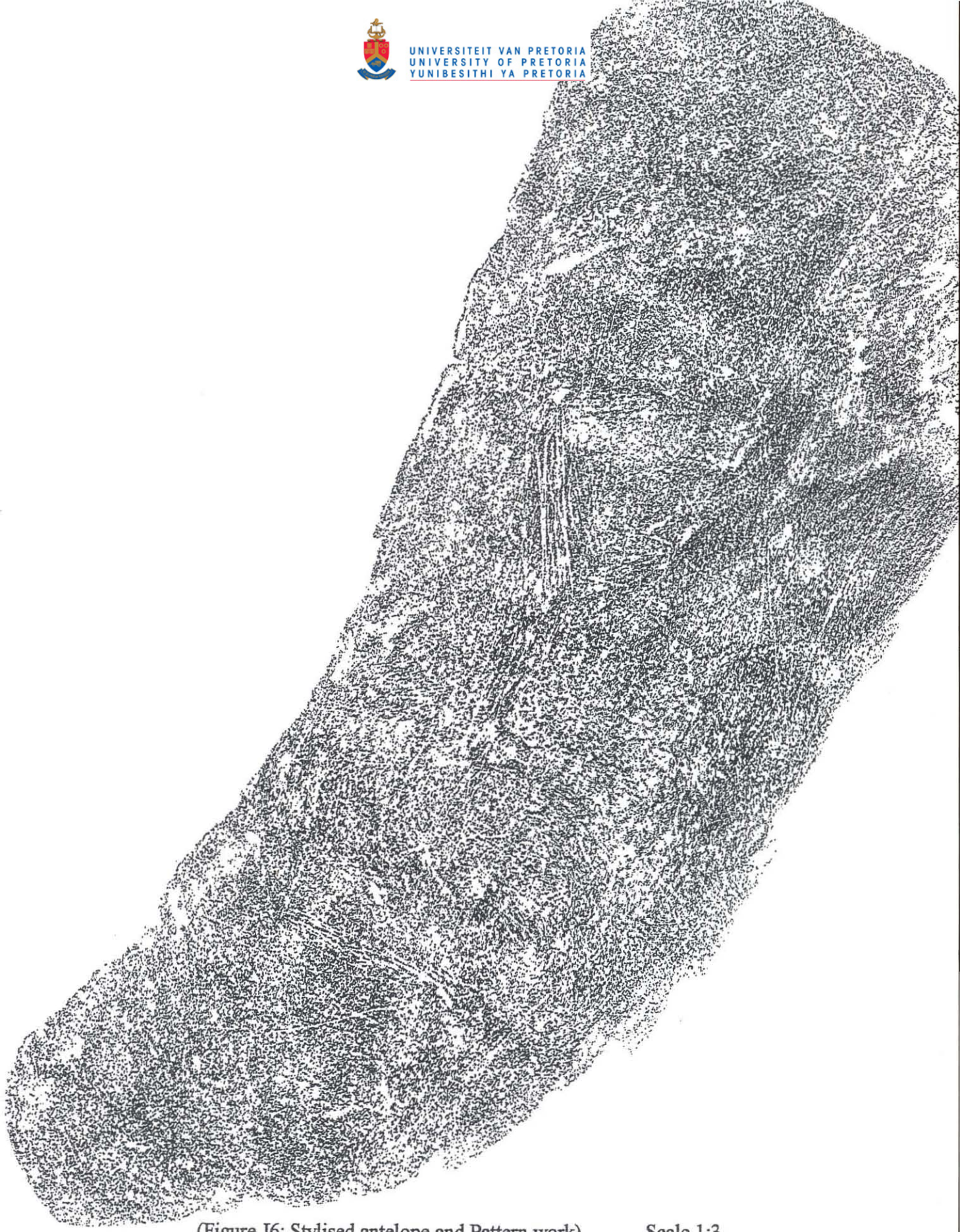
Breadth: 29cm

The pattern work was incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J5). There is no structure to the work, which consists of parallel lines and converging lines, which run in all directions and are different sizes (Figure J5 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fine grained, making rubbing difficult. There are a number of small erosion marks on the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory.



(Figure J5 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J6: Stylised antelope and Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

Figure J6 - Stylised antelope and Pattern work

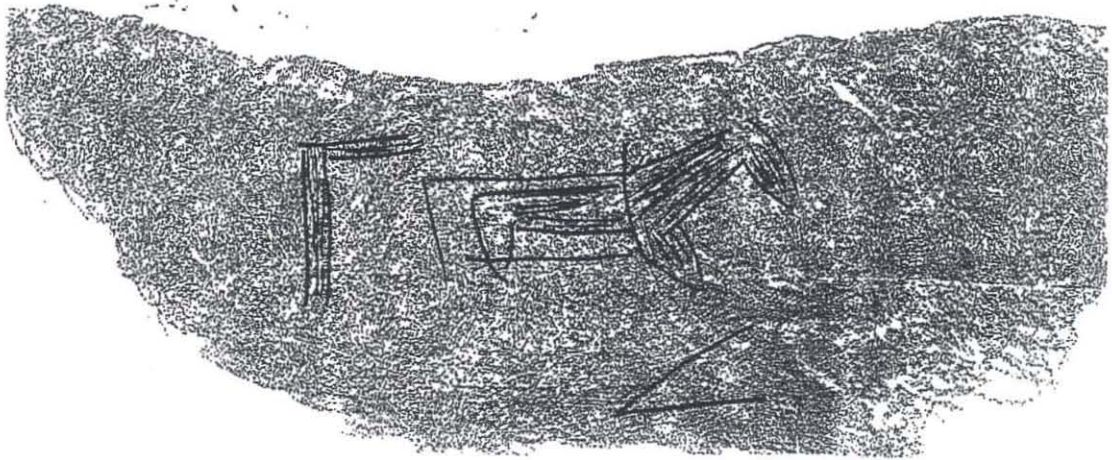
- Latitude 27° 29' 18,9" E

Longitude 25° 54' 17,7" S

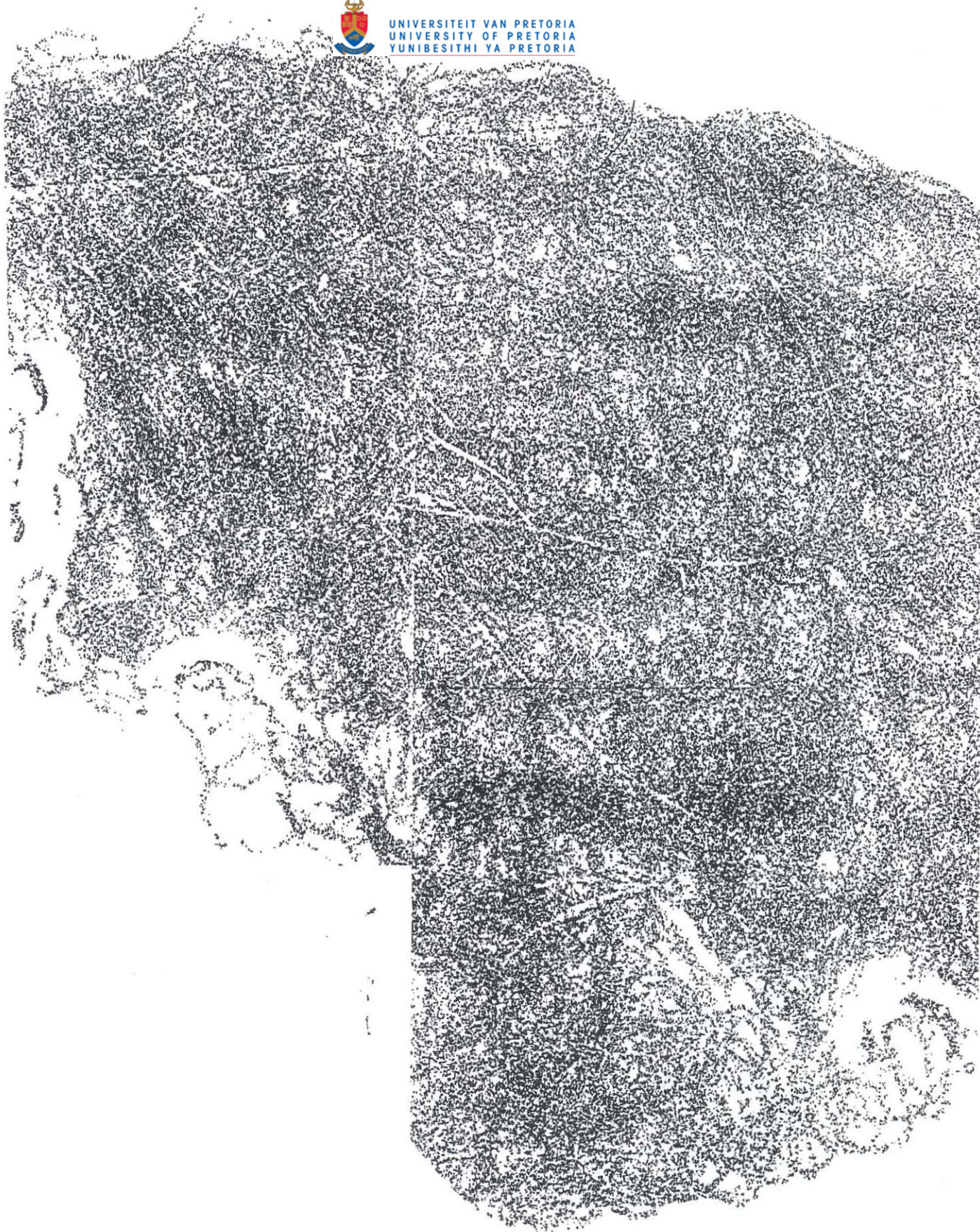
Actual Size Length: 25,5cm Breadth: 65cm

The engraved work depicted on the rock was incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J6). At the top and centre of the engraved surface there is a stylised multiple incision of a buck. The body and legs of the buck are rectangular and the head and neck are triangular in shape. The buck is superimposed on linear work, which includes parallel, converging and curved lines in various directions (Figure J6 defined). The style of engraving suggests that the artist be of Sotho-Tswana origin.

The surface of the rock has a fine-grained texture, with numerous small erosion marks. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, with its only threat being further weathering due to the elements. The engraving is located towards the centre of the hill and faces east.



(Figure J6 defined: Stylised antelope and Pattern work)



(Figure J7: Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

Figure J7 - **Pattern work**

- Latitude 27° 29' 16,7" E
Longitude 25° 54' 20,7" S

Actual Size Length: 28cm Breadth: 28cm

The pattern work is incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J7). The pattern work is entoptic in nature with curved lines above and a grid pattern above. The grid pattern work is made of converging lines (Figure J7 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fined grained, with numerous small erosion marks on the engraved surface and large erosion marks on the periphery. The condition of the engraving is good, but should be monitored.



(Figure J7 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J8: Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

Figure J8 - **Pattern work**

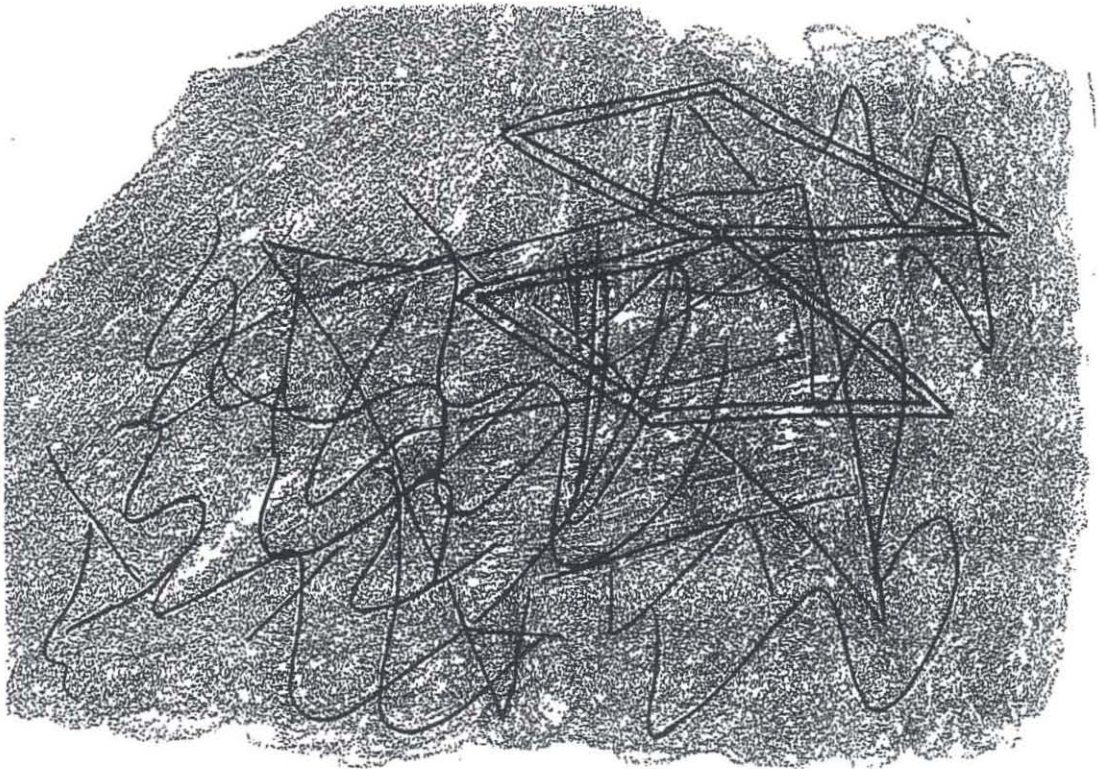
- Latitude 27° 29' 24,2" E

Longitude 25° 54' 19,6" S

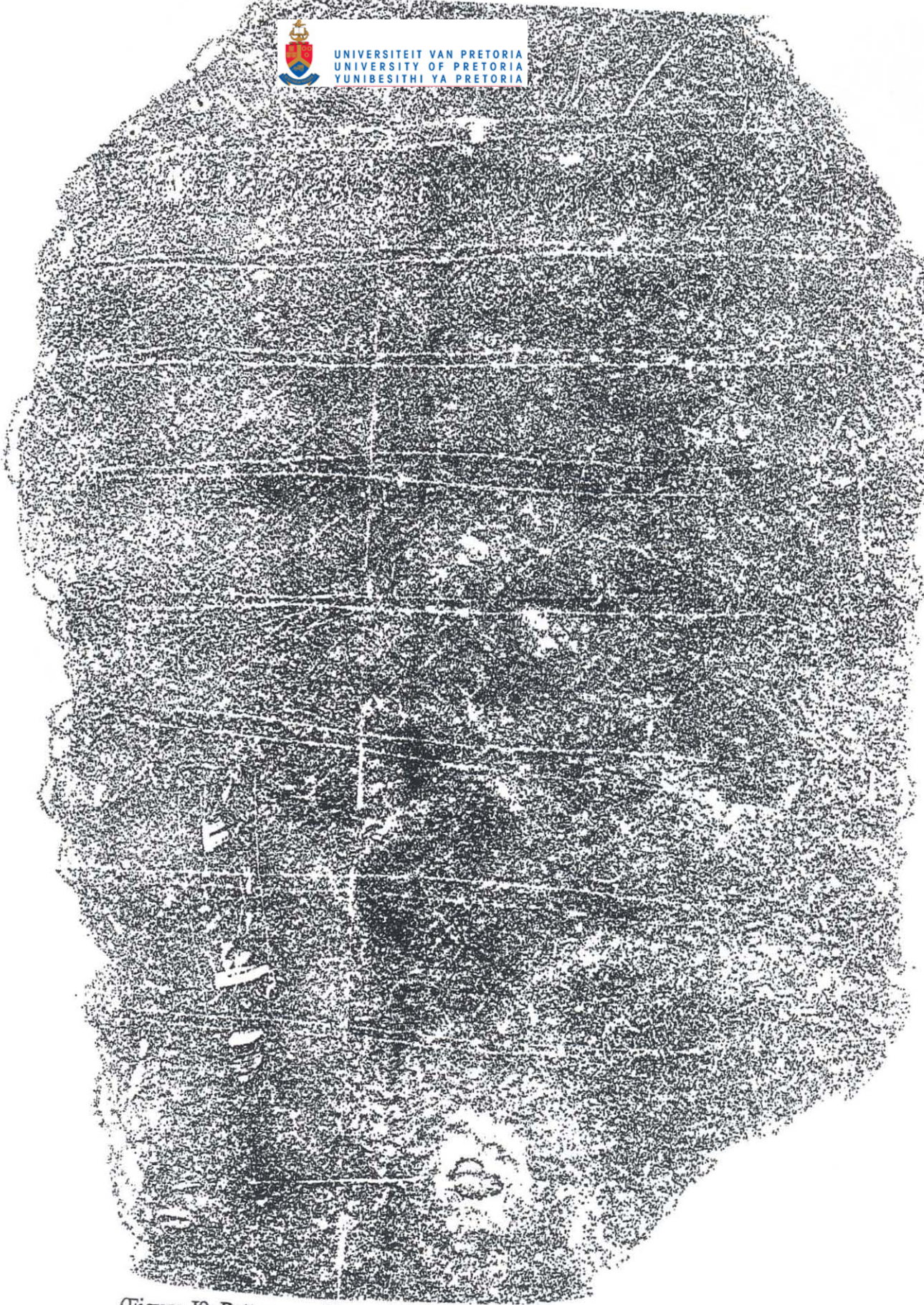
Actual Size Length: 32cm Breadth: 49cm

The pattern work is structured and purposeful and the technique used is fine lined (Figure J8). There is a large rubbed quadrangle, consisting of multiple fine line incisions, with four rubbed triangles on the top and bottom of the quadrangle. Superimposed on top of this, is pattern work representing mirror imagery. Multiple curved lines were engraved representative of water, with two "M" shapes forming the reflection. The "M" shapes are comprised of parallel lines, with the legs of the two shapes touching. This is proof that the Bushmen understood complex concepts (Figure J8 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium grained. There are numerous small erosion marks on the engraved surface as well as one or two cattle marks. The condition of the engraving is good, with its only threat being further weathering due to the elements. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and faces southwest.



(Figure J8 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J9: Pattern work)

Scale 1:1

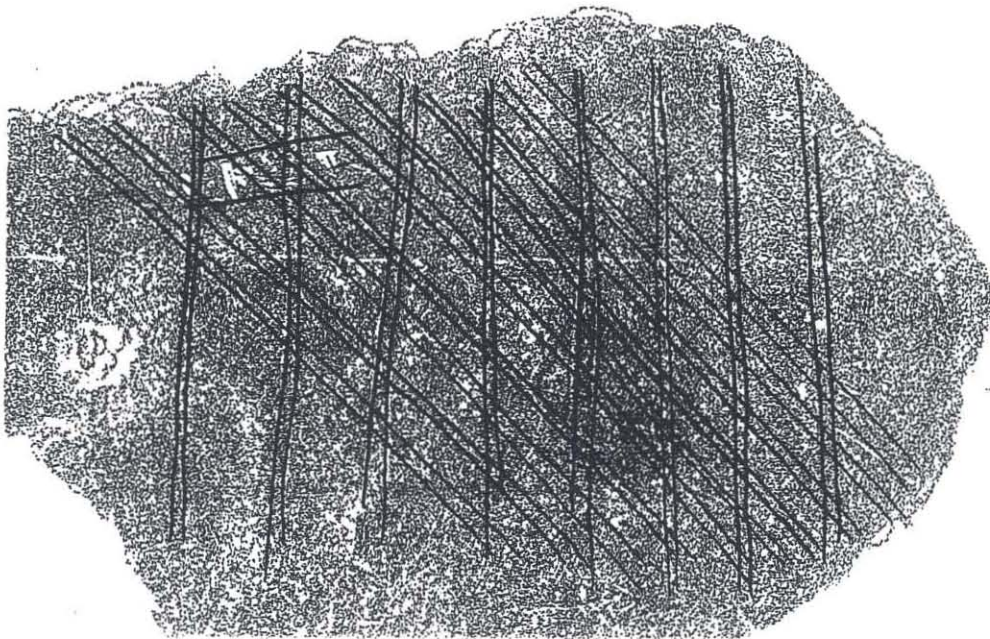
Figure J9 - Pattern work

- Latitude 27° 29' 17,8" E
Longitude 25° 54' 14,4" S

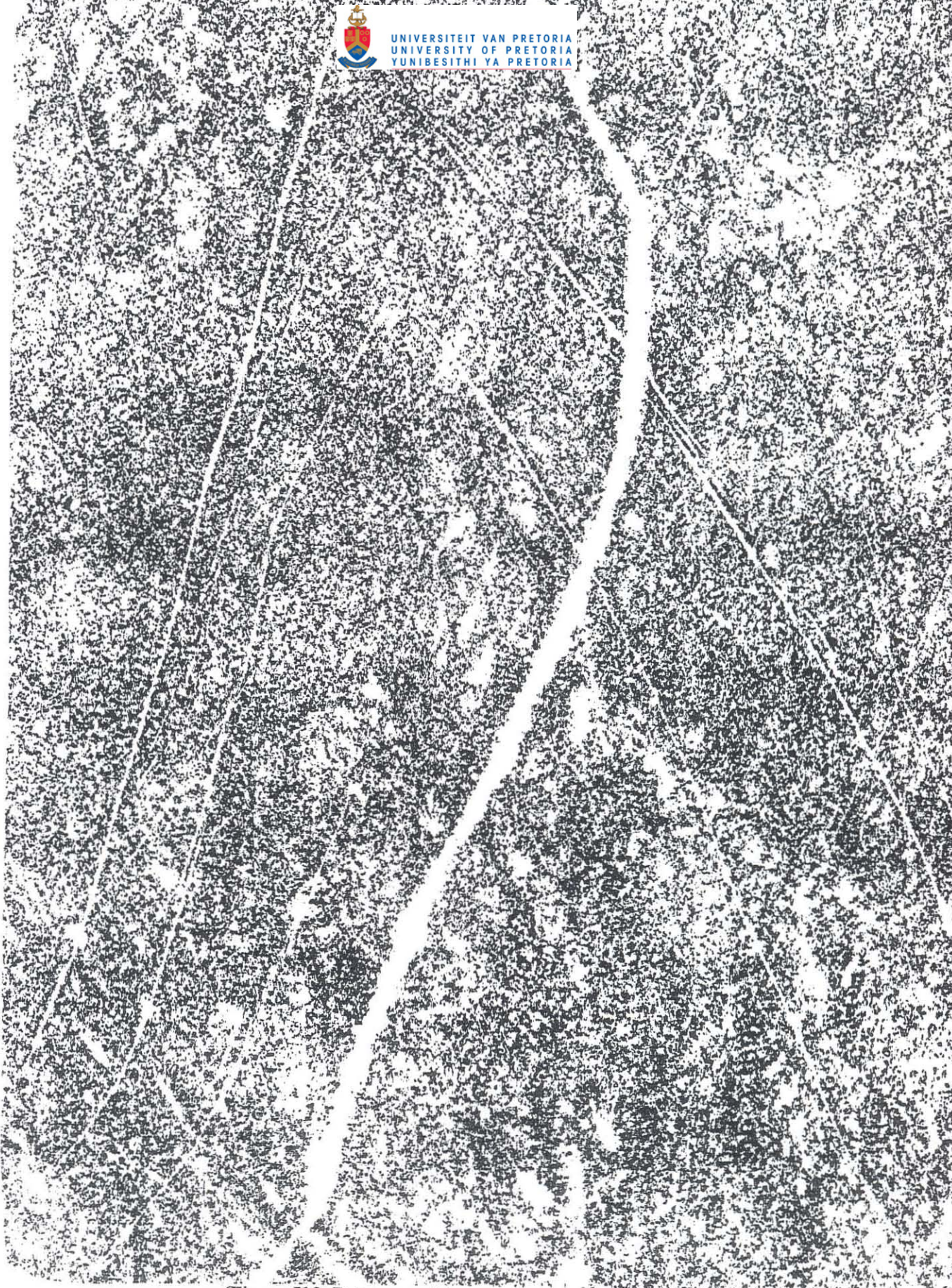
Actual Size Length: 32cm Breadth: 41cm

The pattern work is structured and a fine line incision technique was used (Figure J9). The pattern work consists of eight equally spaced parallel lines and thirteen equally spaced diagonal parallel lines. The vertical parallel lines are superimposed on the diagonal parallel lines, but were engraved at the same time (Figure J9 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium grained. There are numerous small erosion marks present all over the engraved surface with a large erosion mark on the right hand side of the engraved surface, this however doesn't interfere with the engraved work. The condition of the engraving is good, with its only threat being further weathering due to the elements. The engraving is positioned towards the top of the hill and faces east.



(Figure J9 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J10: Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

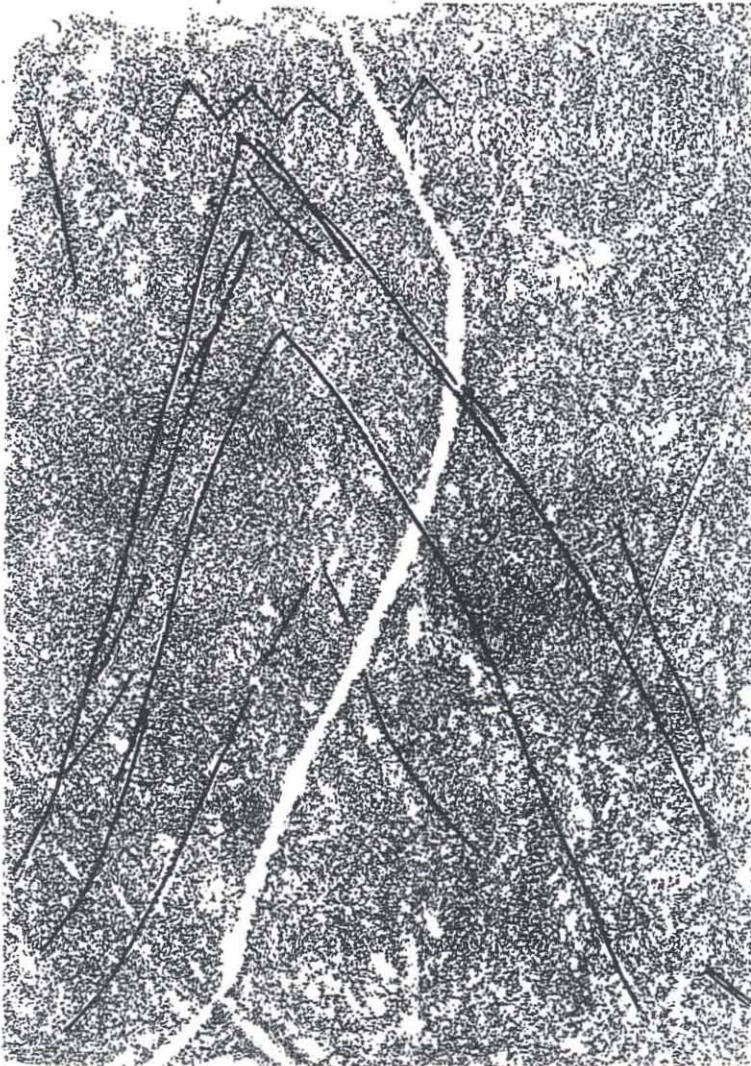
Figure J10 - **Pattern work**

- Latitude 27° 29' 20,9" E
Longitude 25° 54' 16,7" S

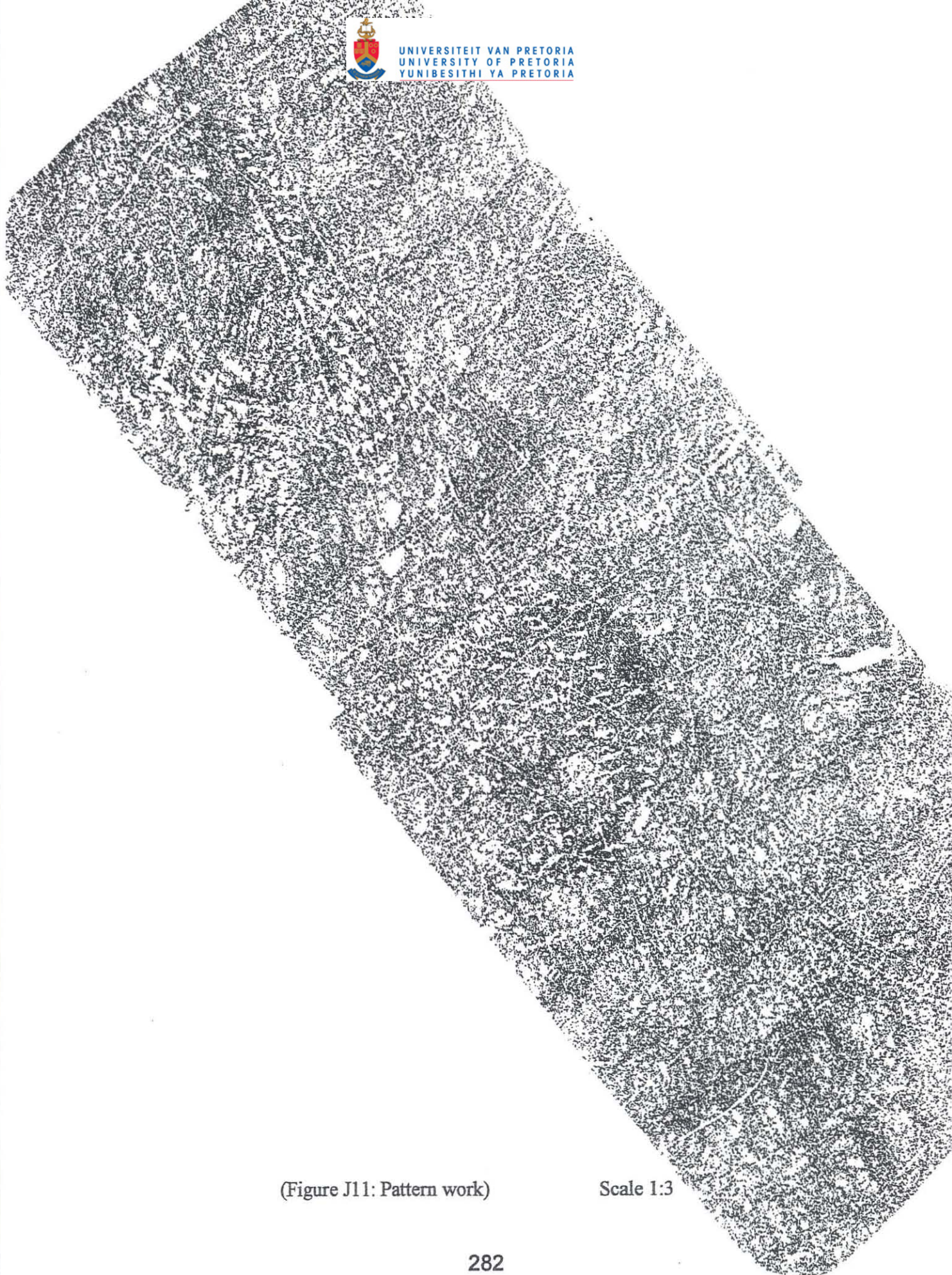
Actual Size Length: 25,5cm Breadth: 21,5cm

The pattern work is structured and incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J10). The pattern work consists of three, parallel; upside down "V" shapes. At the tip of the largest "V" and superimposed on the "V" shape there is a single zigzag line that is very faint (Figure J10 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks all over the engraved surface. Running down the middle of the engraving is a crack, which was caused by lightning. Considering everything the condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and faces northeast.



(Figure J10 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure J11: Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

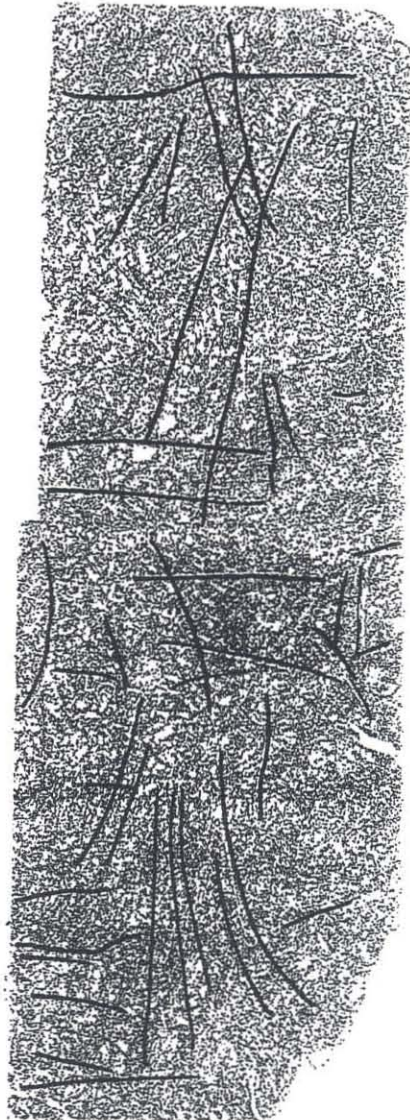
Figure J11 - Pattern work

- Latitude 27° 29' 19,0" E
Longitude 25° 54' 16,8" S

Actual Size Length: 55cm Breadth: 22cm

The engraved work is incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure J11). The engraving comprises of two covering lines, with punched markings inside, there are other punch marks found elsewhere on the rock surface. Superimposed on this pattern work are various curved lines, possible entoptic phenomenon (Figure J11 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fine to medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks found all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, with its only threat being further weathering. The engraving is located midway up the hill, behind the guest house and faces north.



(Figure J11 defined: Pattern work)