

(Illustration 1: The western most enclosure)



Site B



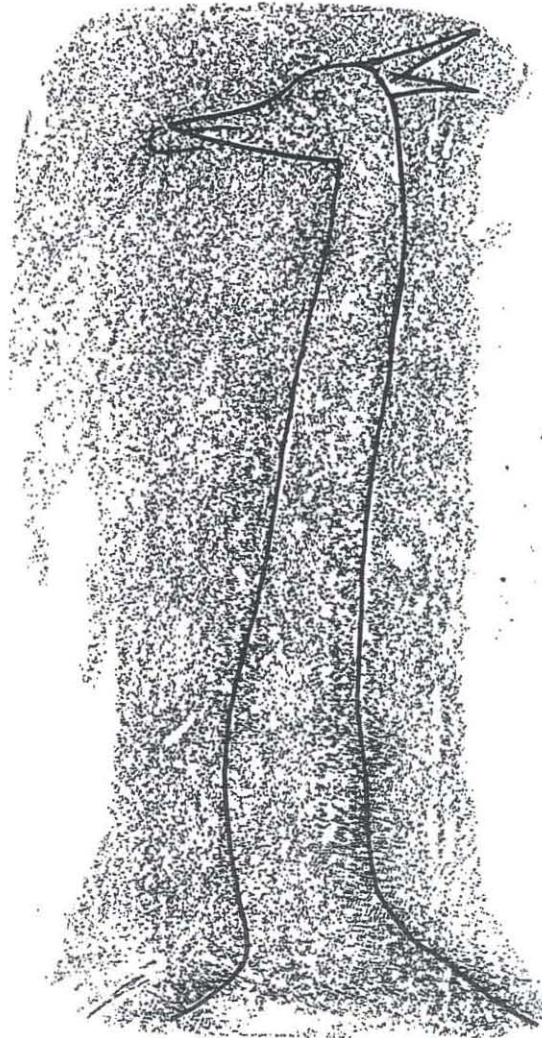
(Figure B1: The Giraffe)

Scale 1:1

Figure B1- **The giraffe** (*Giraffe Camelopardalis*) - Latitude 27° 29' 39,4" E
Longitude 25° 54' 43,5" S
Actual Size length: 28,5cm breadth: 13cm

Only the head and shoulders are visible, due to the fact that the rock chosen on which to do the engraving was too small to incorporate a body (Figure B1). A naturalistic style with a fine lined incision technique was utilised, they however failed to successfully capture the character of the giraffe a gift found in most Bushmen engravings. Sharp lines were used on the face and pinna, while curved lines depict the neck and shoulders. A mouth and eye are apparent. Two fine lines found near the ears appear to be a first attempt at the engraving that was discarded; a rounded attempt was also made at the mouth. No other engraved work is present (Figure B1 defined).

The giraffe is facing west towards the water source. The texture of the rock surface on which the giraffe was engraved is medium grained, with a few small erosion marks, that don't affect the engraving in any way. The condition the engraving is good, it is under no threat other than the elements.



(Figure B1 defined: The Giraffe)



(Figure B2: The Eland)

Scale 1:3

Figure B2 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 38,1" E

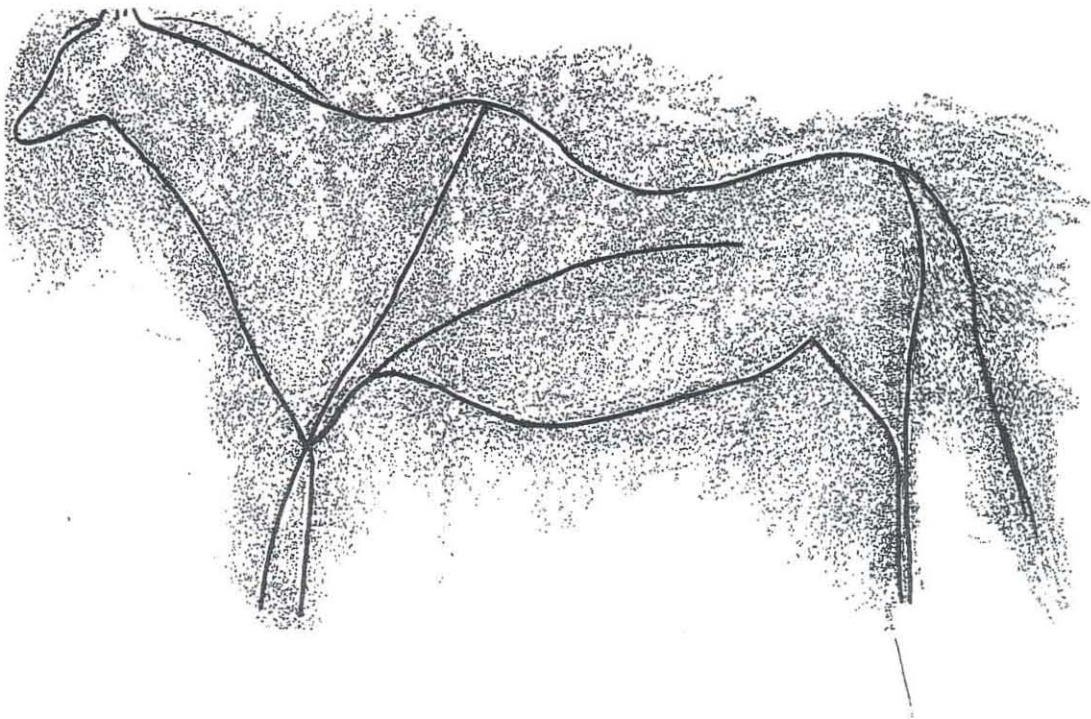
Longitude 25° 54' 43,0" S

Actual Size length: 29,5cm

breadth: 50,5cm

The complete eland is visible (Figure B2). A broad line incision technique was used; the style is very natural, making use of curved lines. The head is particularly well engraved, although the pinna are no longer clearly visible due to the fact that they are engraved on the crest of the rock, which has weathered down over the years, for this same reason the horns are also no longer visible. The character and majesty of the eland are captured beautifully in the characteristic nuchal hump found on the forequarters, also very characteristic are the band of hair shown behind the neck and on the forehead, the broad neck and shoulders shown indicate that the subject engraved was a large bull. The legs are not clearly defined, shown only as straight lines. The caudal appendage is very long reaching the base of the heel of the back leg another characteristic of the animal. A characteristic found in most eland engraved by the Bushmen is a coloration line running from the nuchal hump on it's back to the lower limb, this is a feature seldom noticed by people today. Some fine lines are found on the body and at the base of the tail that don't appear to be part of the engraving, they were either there before or made afterwards or were simply mistakes (Figure B2 defined).

The subject was drawn facing a south- westerly direction, towards the water source. The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium grained, with a few small erosion marks located on the surface, it doesn't however interfere with the engraved work. The engraving is currently in a good condition, and under no threat other than that imposed by the elements.



(Figure B2 defined: The Eland)



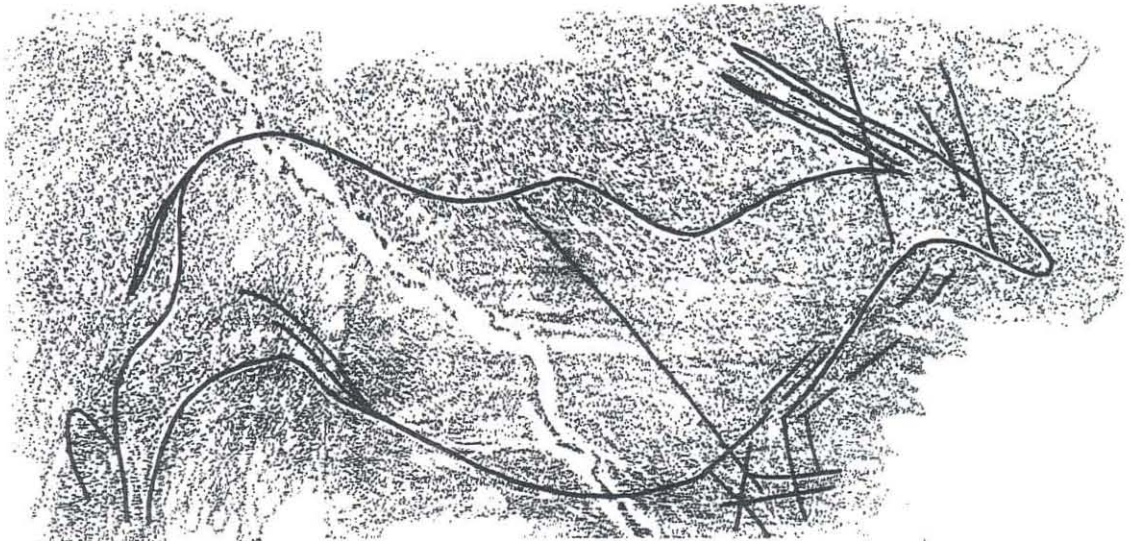
(Figure B3: The Eland)

Scale 1:2

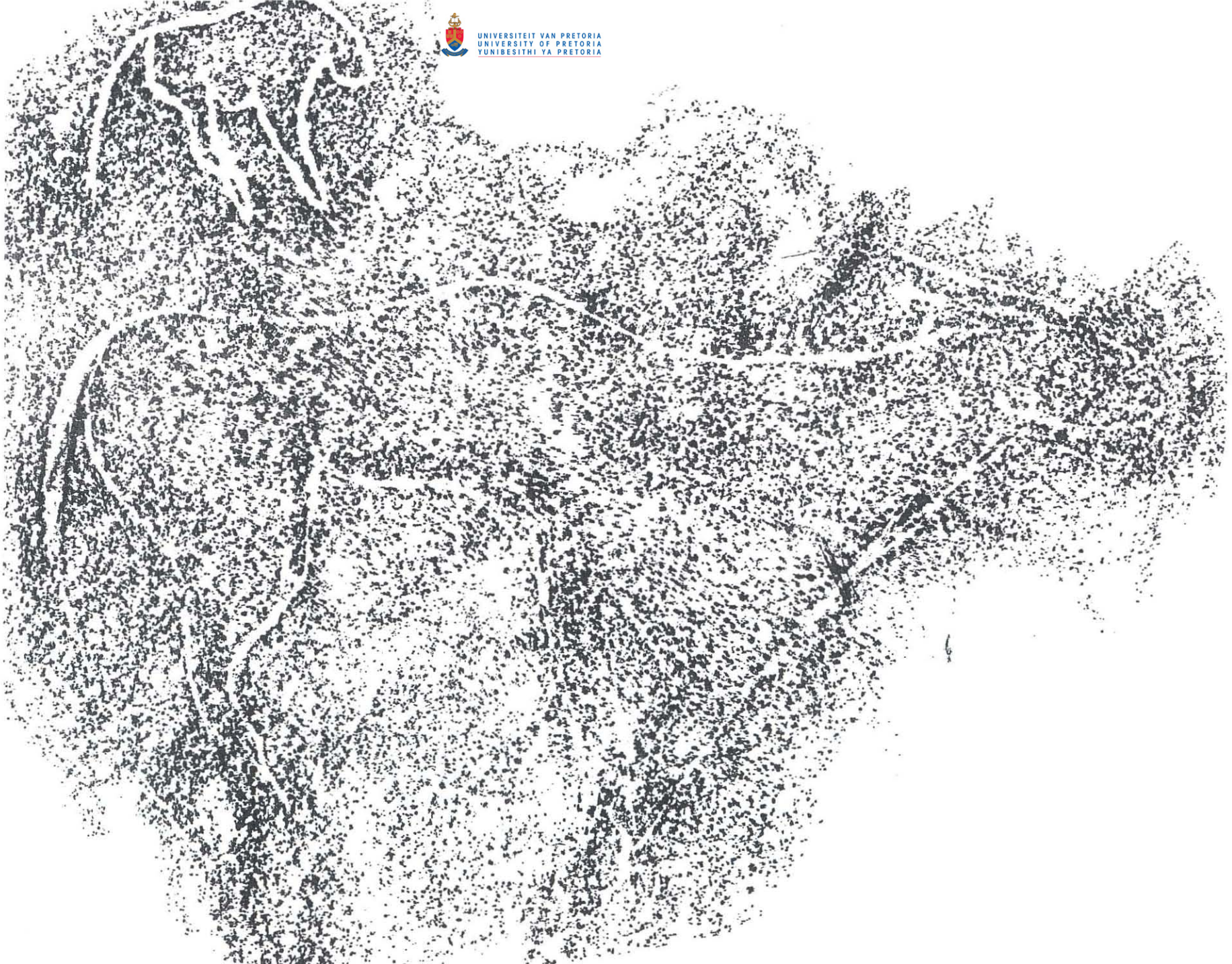
Figure B3 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*) - Latitude 27° 29' 37,5" E
Longitude 25° 54' 43,1" S
Actual Size Length: 19,5 cm Breadth: 37 cm

Besides a missing front leg the entire eland engraved is visible (Figure B3). A naturalistic style with a fine line incision technique was used, various fine lines are found on the eland that do not appear to be part of the engraving. These lines are not as deep set as those of the eland and appear to have been engraved after the eland was engraved. Once again the character of the eland was beautifully captured, the nuchal hump on the back, the long caudal appendage. The horns of the animal are very long indicating that the animal was old and the thick, broad neck is an indication that the animal was a male. The shank of the hind leg has marked definition but the pes fades away into the rock, this is a characteristic found in most Bushmen engravings. This could be due to the grassland hiding the legs of the animals from the view of the Bushmen or for religious purposes. On this particular engraving it appears that the eye of the eland was also engraved. Due to the many other lines found on the engraving, the distinction of the horns is made difficult (Figure B3 defined).

The eland was drawn facing east, away from the water source. On this particular rock there is a weathered ridge running from the rear end of the eland to the region behind the front legs. The texture of the engraved surface is medium to fine grained, with a few small erosion marks located on the surface, these however don't interfere with the engraved work. Besides the weathered ridge the engraving is in a satisfactory condition, with it's only threat being those of the elements.



(Figure B3 defined: The Eland)



(Figure B4: The Eland and the Lion)

Scale 1:1

Figure B4 - Eland and Lion (*Tragelaphus oryx* and *Panthera leo*) -

Latitude 27° 29' 36,5" E

Longitude 25° 54' 43,6" S

Actual Size Length: 18,5 cm Breadth: 23 cm

This is one of the two-paired engravings identified on the site (Figure B4). Both are naturalistic in style and engraved making use of a fine line incision technique. The lion is the smaller of the two engraved mammals and lies a couple of centimetres above the elands hindquarters giving the elusion that the lion is watching its prey from a distance. The lion being the smaller of the two animals engraved is the better composed, the eland is largely out of proportion. The lion's character was captured perfectly in the way it holds its head, the shape of its back, its caudal appendage including its stance. The size of the figure is 7 cm by 4,5 cm. The hindquarters, caudal appendage and hind legs of the eland are in proportion as well as the head, horns and neck, but the front leg, nuchal hump on the forequarters and abdominal area are grossly distorted. This distortion could be due to the fact that the artist was attempting to portray the eland in flight. The horn's, head and neck are portrayed as small and dainty, therefore the animal was female. The size of the Eland is 23 cm by 12 cm (Figure B4 defined). There are no other lines on the rock besides those of the engraving.

The engraving faces east away from the water source. The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with a few small erosion marks located on the surface, these however don't interfere with the engraving. The engraving is currently in a good condition, with its only threat being those of the elements.



(Figure B4 defined: The Eland and the Lion)



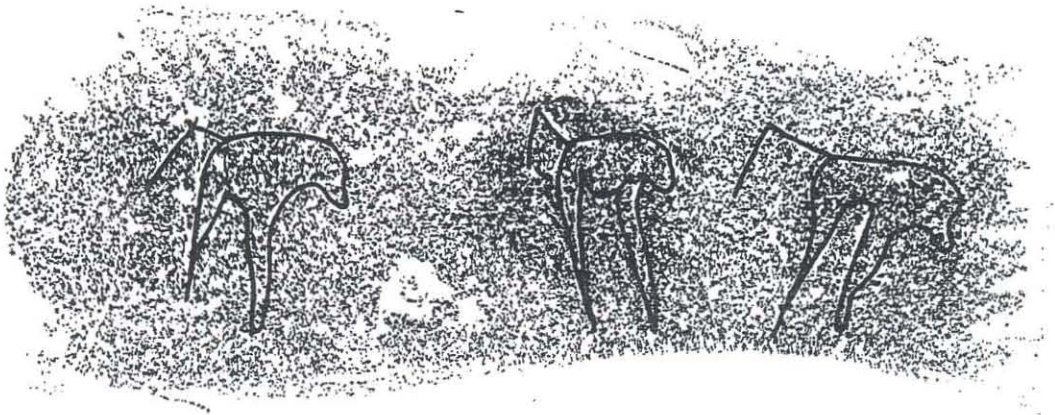
(Figure B5: Three Baboons)

Scale 1:1

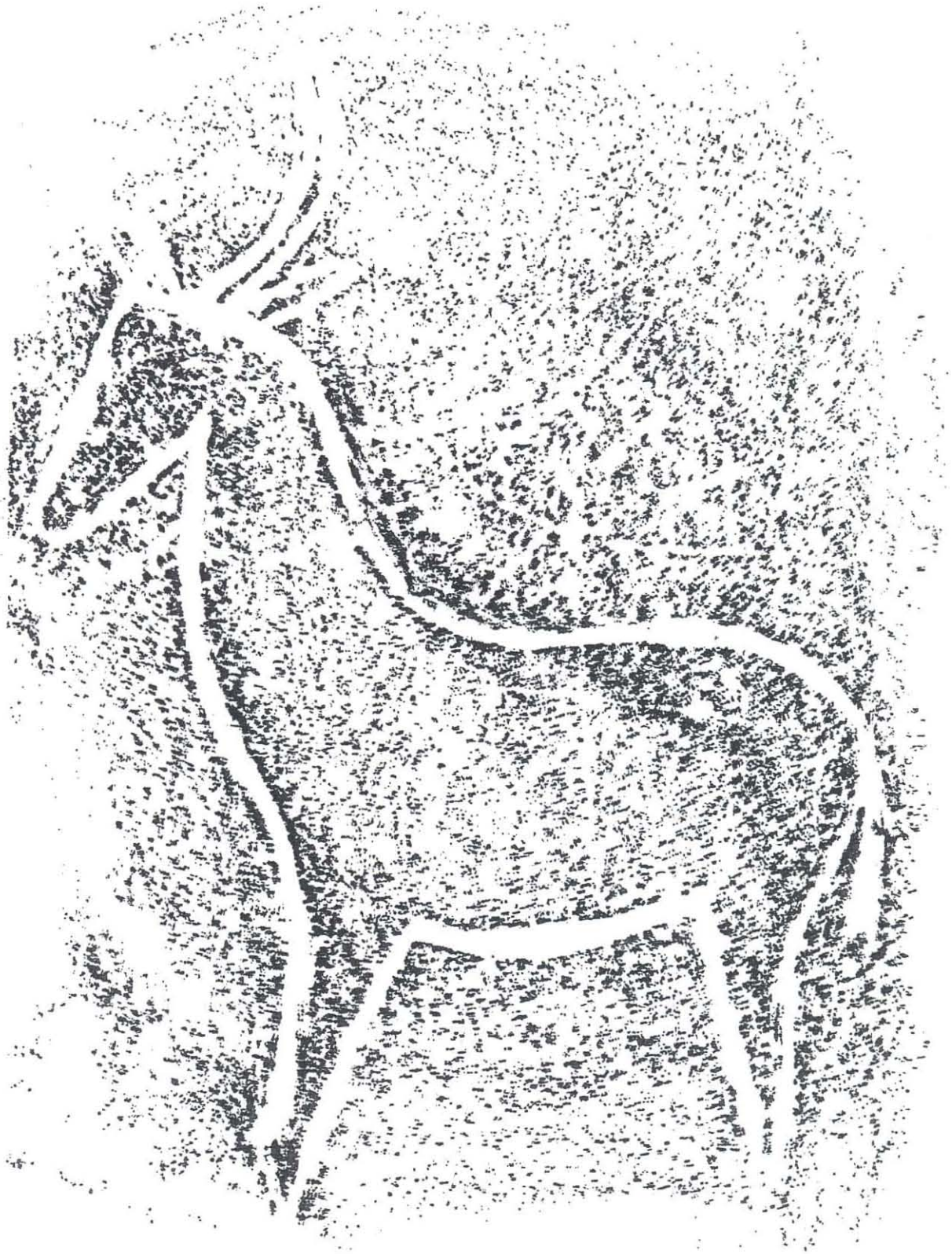
Figure B5 - **Three Baboons** (*Papio ursinus*) - Latitude 27° 29' 37,3" E
Longitude 25° 54' 45,0" S
Actual Size Length: 6 cm Breadth: 22 cm

There are three complete animals, all engraved making use of an incised fine line technique and are naturalistic in style (Figure B5). The baboon's are walking in a straight line, which is characteristic of these animals, who follow the troop leader. The stance, shape of the caudal appendage and the heads of the animals are true to character, especially the caudal appendages which are engraved at right angle's, characteristic of the baboon (Figure B5 defined).

The baboons are facing north- east away from the water source. The texture of the rock surface they were engraved upon is rough, with a few small erosion marks on the surface. These erosion marks in no way interfere with the engraved work; the texture of the rock does however make the visibility of the engraving difficult. The engraving is in a good condition, with only the elements posing any threat.



(Figure B5 defined: Three Baboons)



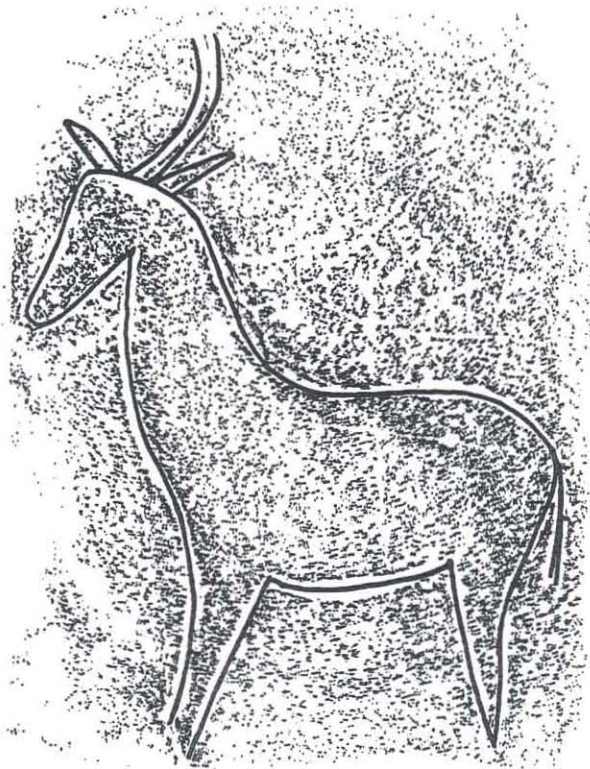
(Figure B6: The Rhebuck)

Scale 1:1

Figure B6 - **The Rhebuck** (*Pelea capreolus*) - Latitude 27° 29' 37,2" E
Longitude 25° 54' 42,8" S
Actual Size Length: 20 cm Breadth: 15 cm

The complete animal is visible and engraved in a naturalistic style (Figure B6). The technique utilised is a fine lined incision this is however difficult to see as the engraving has been vandalised, someone has carved over the existing lines, forming unusually broad lines, the vandal work was date, reading 1918. Besides all of this the face, pinna, horns, body and caudal appendage are well shaped. The legs are present but not well defined, ending in a "V" shape. The animal has been portrayed as having a very regal stance. There are a number of other fine lines present on the rock, which appear to have nothing to do with the rhebuck (Figure B6 defined).

The engraving faces east away from the water source. The texture of the engraved surface is medium grained, with a few small erosion marks on the surface, they don't however interfere with the engraved work. The current condition of the animal even though its shape is clearly defined, will have to be noted as poor due to the vandalism. It's only threat at present is the elements.



(Figure B6 defined: The Rhebuck)



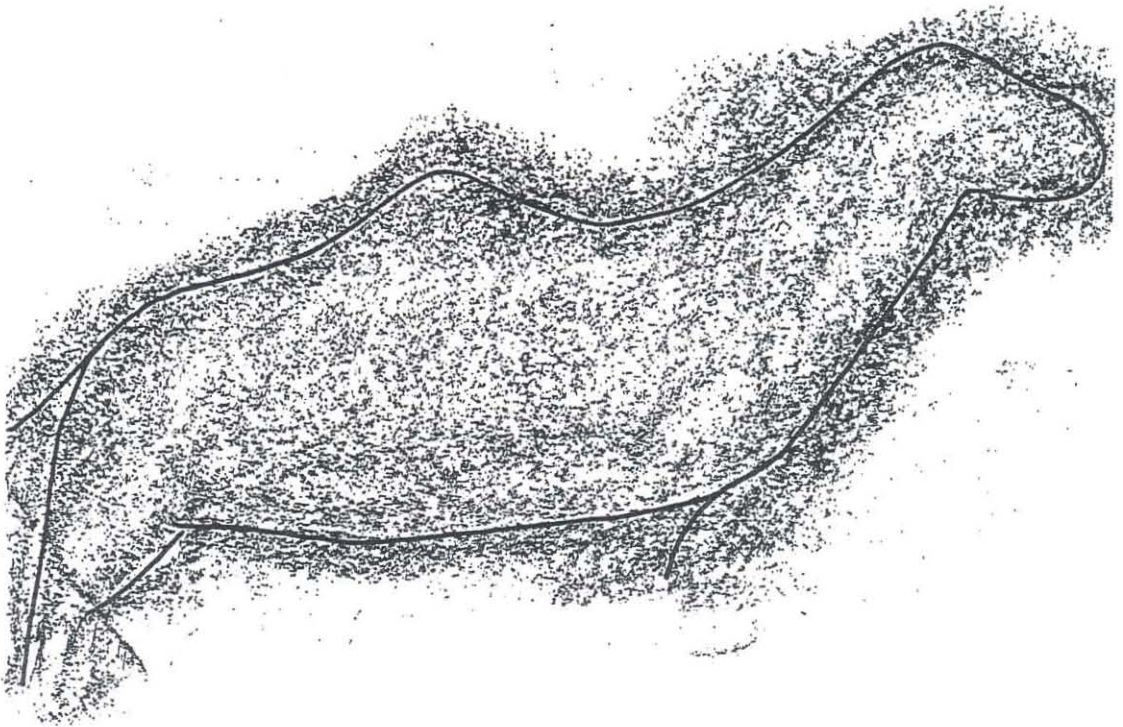
(Figure B7: The Camel)

Scale 1:1

Figure B7 - **The Camel** (*Camelius dromedarius*) - Latitude 27° 29' 38,5" E
Longitude 25° 54' 43,1" S
Actual Size Length: 17 cm Breadth: 30 cm

The complete animal, minus the front legs is visible (Figure B7). The engraving has been engraved making use of a naturalistic style, utilising a fine line incision technique. Camels are not indigenous to this area, therefore this particular engraving must have been done from memory, about an animal the Bushmen encountered possibly during trading with foreign cultures. This might render a clue as to the relative age of the engraving. The characteristics of the camel were well captured as can be seen in the hindquarters, with the characteristic down sloping behind, even the single fat hump is drawn to proportion and in the correct position, in the middle of the back. The head is rounded and the mouth is large but the pinna is omitted. The body is well defined (Figure B7 defined).

The engraving faces east away from the water source. The texture of the surface engraved upon is medium grained, with a few small erosion mark, these don't however effect the engraved work. The condition the engraving is good, with the elements posing its only threat.



(Figure B7 defined: The Camel)