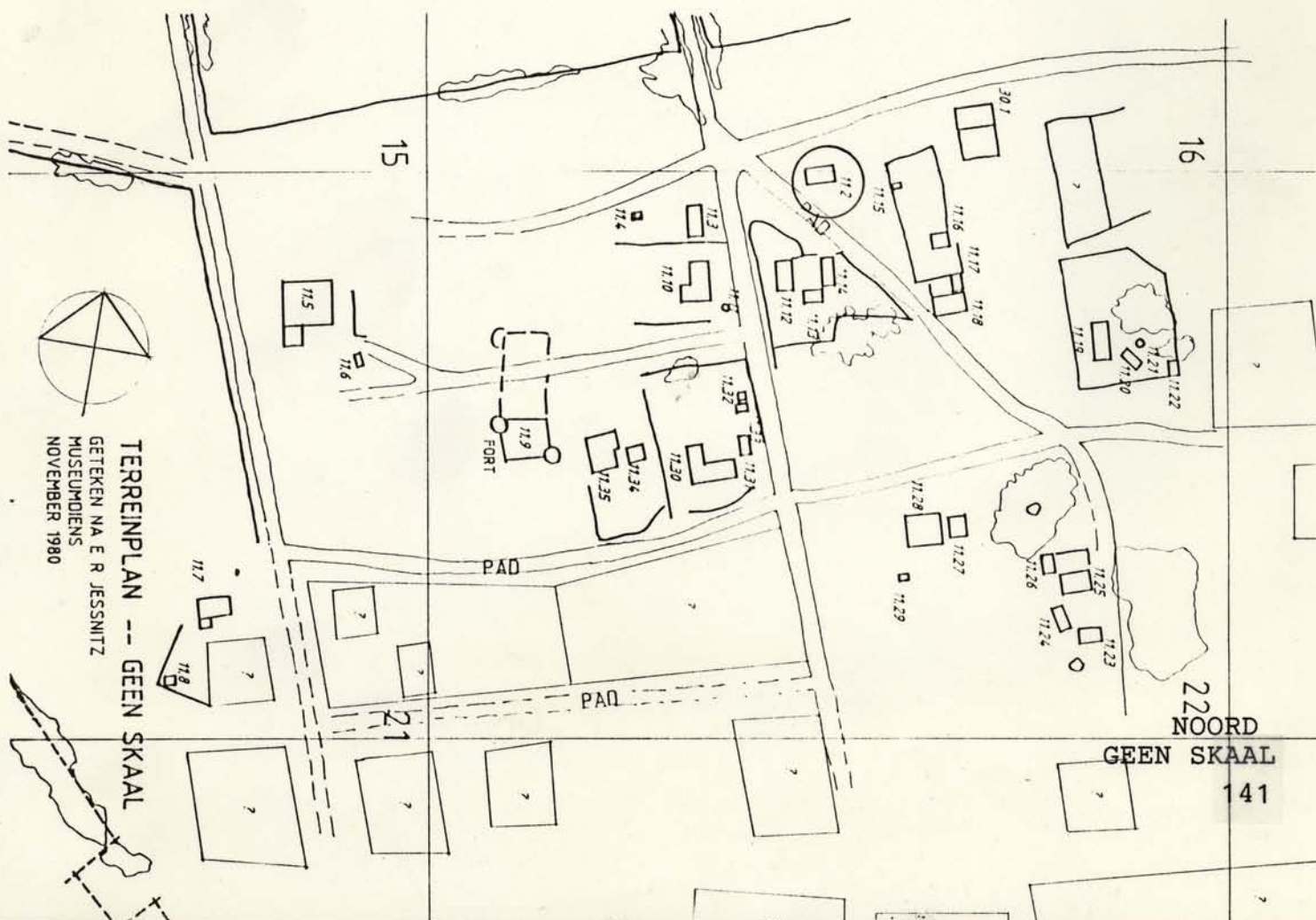


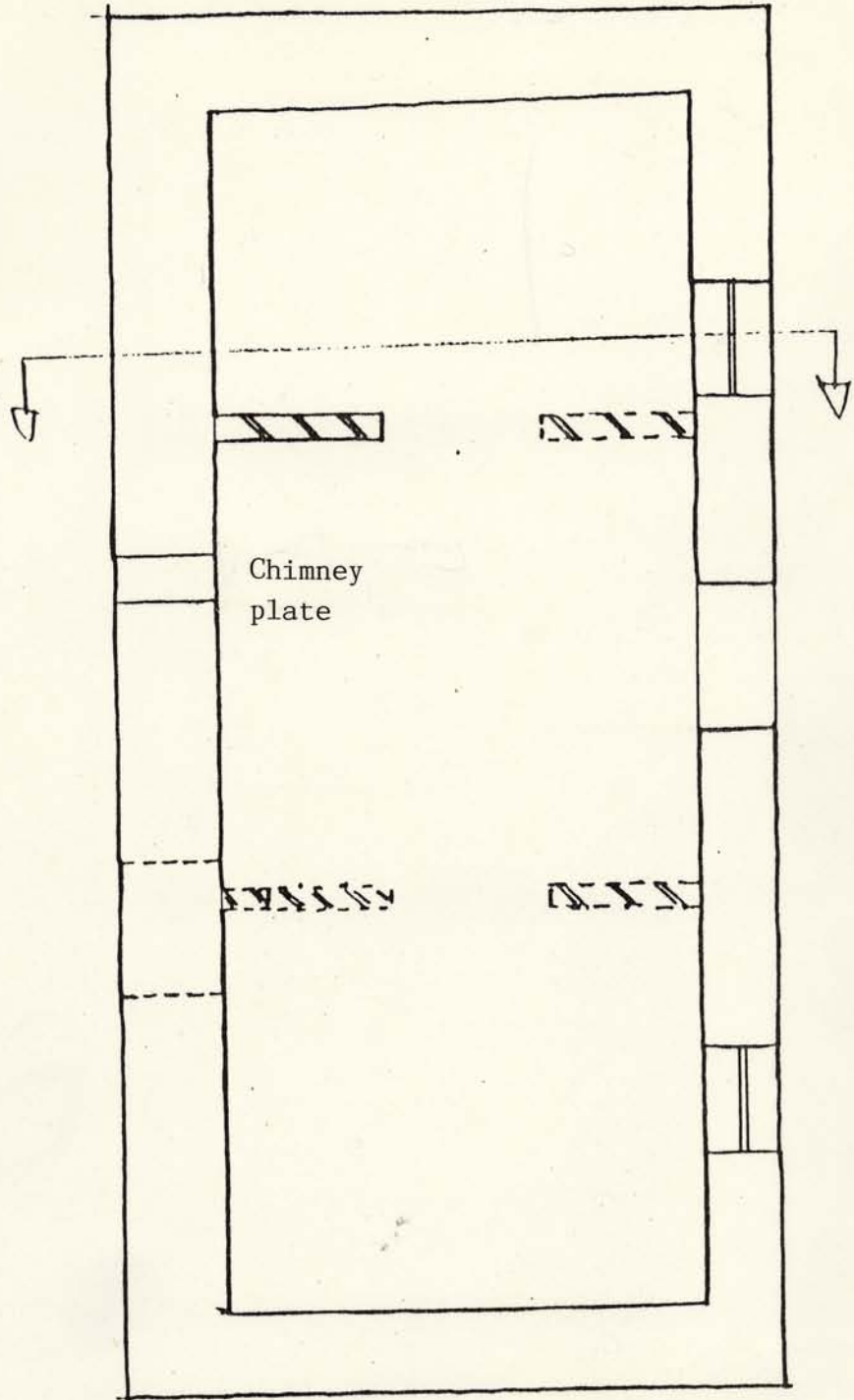
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 11.2

Provinsie:	Transvaal	
Distrik:	Middelburg	
Naam:	Botshabelo Sendingstasie	
Gedeelte:	Motse-woongebied	
Huidige Gebruik:	Geen	Bron: Waarneming
Oorspronklike Gebruik:	Woonhuis	Bron: L Swiegers
Datum van oprigting:	na 1865	Bron: M Naudé
Skepper/bouer/maker:	Oorspronklike eienaar self	
Dokumenteerder:	C Dracoulis	

2 TERREINPLAN

Dui plek en geboue duidelik aan, verwys na museum se plan





- 3.1 Terrein: Algemene beskrywing van die gebou/objek/terrein asook buitegeboue, tuin, mure, hegge, heinings, hekke en toegange
- 3.2 Beskrywing tov inherente ontwerpgehalte, styl, detail, vakmanskap, integriteit
- 3.3 Tipologiese besonderhede: Plan, massa, volume, skaal, oorspronklike vorm(s) en groei met in agneming van argitektoniese en funksionele teorieë of realiteite
- 3.4 Kontekstuele besonderhede: Landmerk of bydrae tot groep, straat, oop gebied, buurt of plek

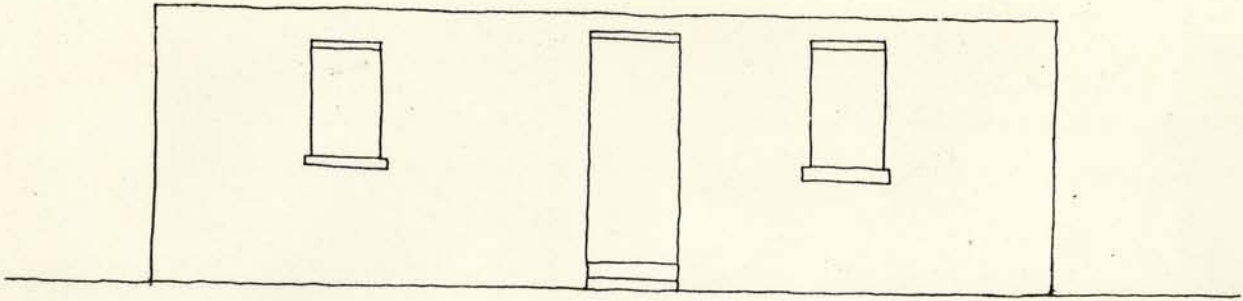
3.1. Rectangular stone building with thatch roof, now razed by fire. It is smaller than most other houses in this area and also simple in plan. There are two interior walls of plastered brick. There are wooden window and door frames. The building is not surrounded by any boundary walls and sits alone in its environment (photo 1).

There are two possibilities of how the building could have been constructed (3 & 4). The stones (which are not even in size) could have been packed on top of each other after which the cavities were filled with dagha to form an even surface.

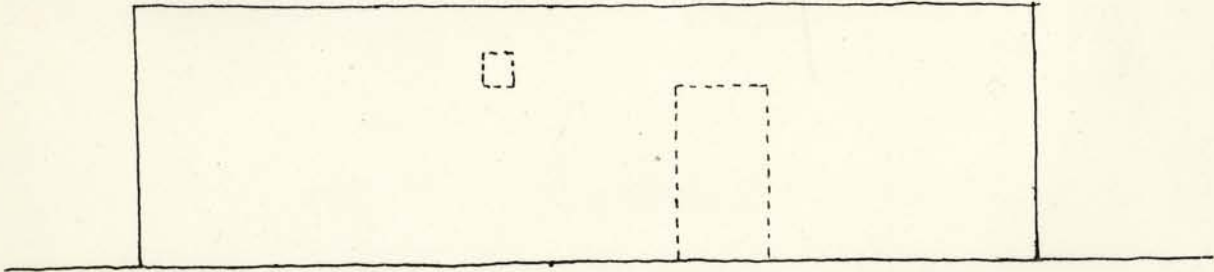
The stones could also have been dry packed. When the wall became unstable, mortar was used to stabilise it. In support of the latter theory are the dry packed toothing stones (quoins) on corners (3).

This small house [?] is typical (2): Central doorway between two windows (not really symmetrically placed) in the main (north) facade leads to a single space, which has later been subdivided into three rooms by means of plastered brick walls (plan & 5). It seems as if the central room was the kitchen. Here we find the remains of a chimneypipe cut through the wall (south elevation).

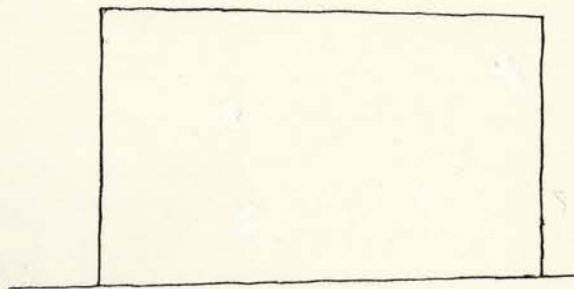
The simplicity and lack of any other buildings or boundary walls is similar to the house/stable 11.3, across the street to the west.



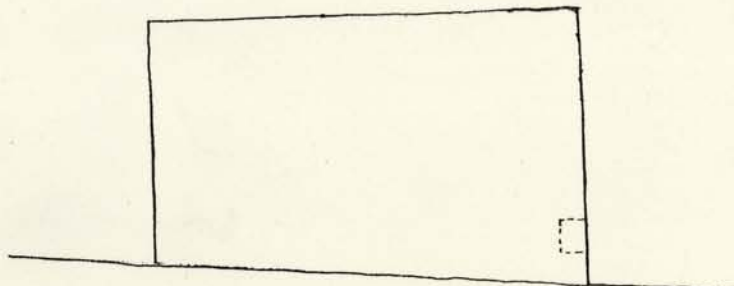
3.2 NORTH ELEVATION



3.3 SOUTH ELEVATION



3.4 WEST ELEVATION



3.5 EAST ELEVATION

4

TEGNIIESE BESONDERHEDE

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: Thatch, now burnt			
Mure: Stone in mortar.		X	
Veranda/stoep: Stone steps to front door			X
Vensters: Remains of wooden windows, red cement cills			X
Deure: Wooden, once brown, then yellow			X
Dekorasie/detail: Window Cill.		X	
Afwerkings: None			
Tuin/omgewing:			
<hr/>			
BINNE			
Mure: Plastered and painted white			X
Vloere: Cement			X
Plafonne: None			
Dekorasie/detail: Plaster and paint.			X
Toebehore: Remains of chimney		X	
Ander (spesifiseer):			
<hr/>			
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

Remains of doors and windows. Compare with similar buildings to determine the possibility of type.

5

CHRONOLOGIESE BESONDERHEDE

Geskiedenis van veranderings, bybouings, hergebruike, verskuiwings, vorige restourasies

Originally one room and later separated into three by brick walls which do not reach the full height of outer wall. There are no doors inside the building. The openings between two walls serve as an entrances to adjoining rooms. The door and window on the south side are filled up with stone.



1. BUILDING 11.2.



2. NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.2.



FIGURE 3. EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.2.



4. DOOR FRAME ON NORTH ELEVATION OF
BUILDING 11.2.



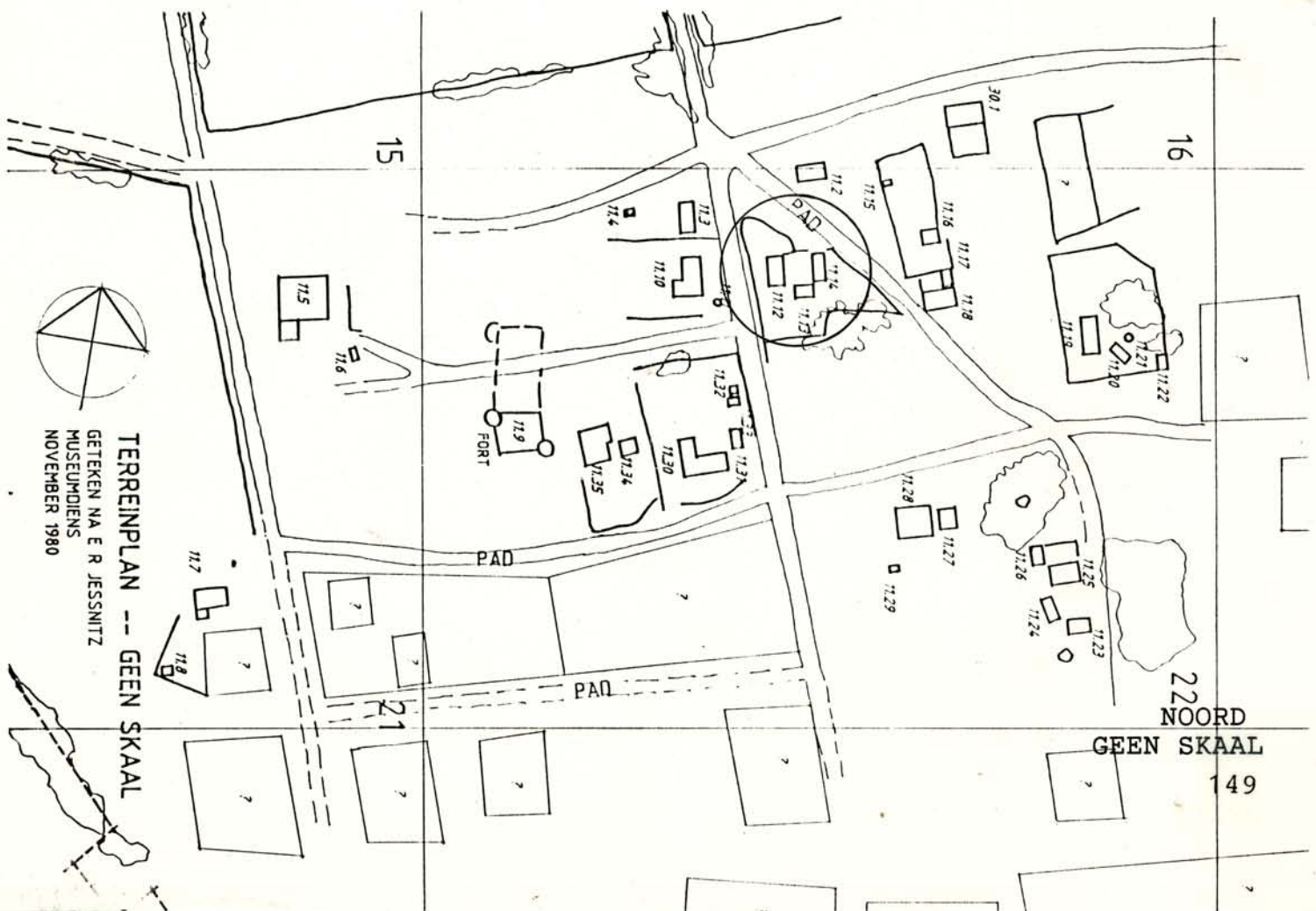
5. BURNT TRUSS ON WEST SIDE OF BUILDING 11.2.

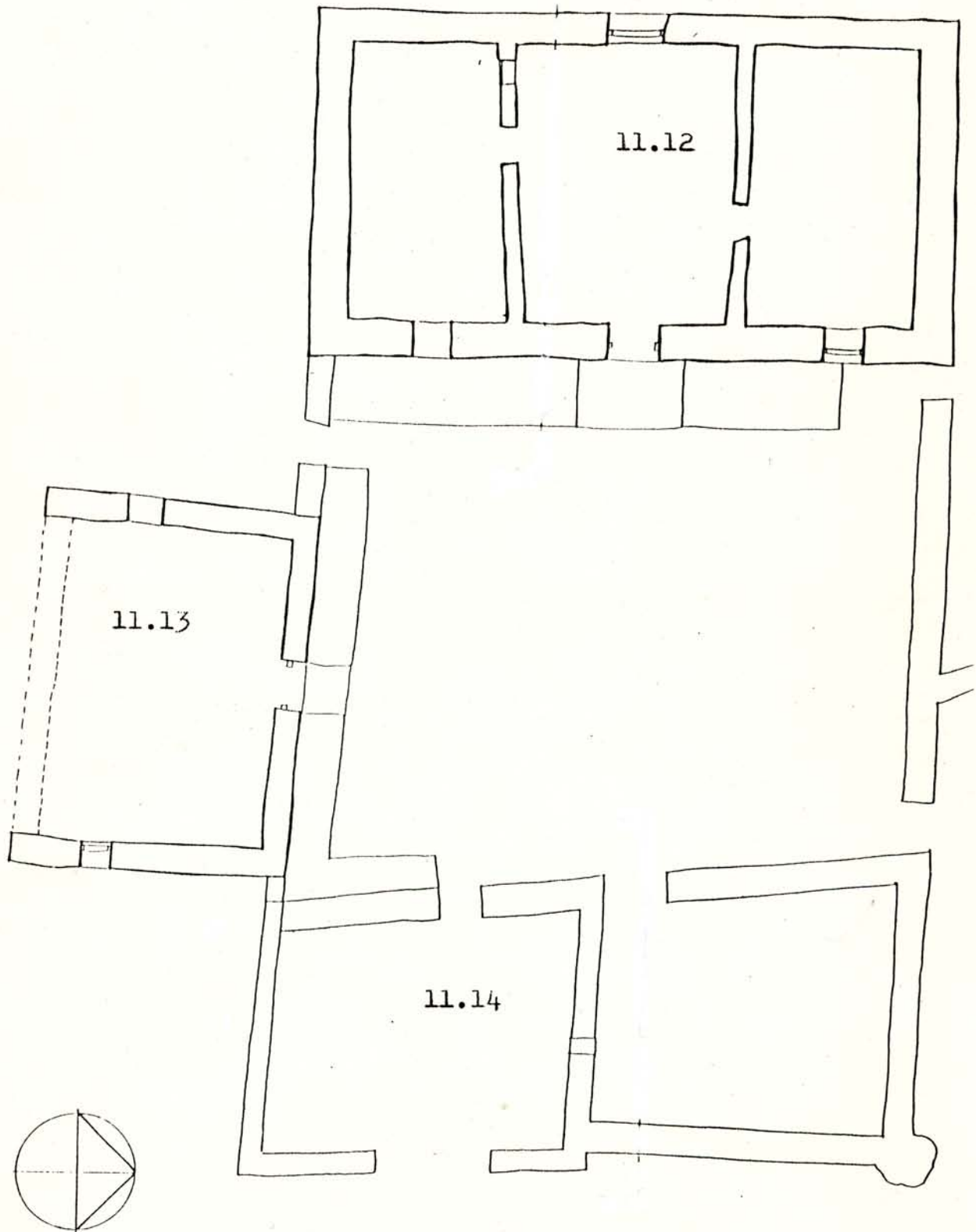
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 11.12, 11.13, 11.14

Provinsie:	Transvaal	
Distrik:	Middelburg	
Naam:	Botshabelo Sendingstasie	
Gedeelte:	Motse-woongebied	
Huidige Gebruik:	Geen	Bron: Waarneming
Oorspronklike Gebruik:	Woonhuis	Bron: L Swiegers
Datum van oprigting:	na 1865	Bron: M Naudé
Skepper/bouer/maker:	Oorspronklike eienaar self	
Dokumenteerder:	M Giovitto	

2 TERREINPLAN

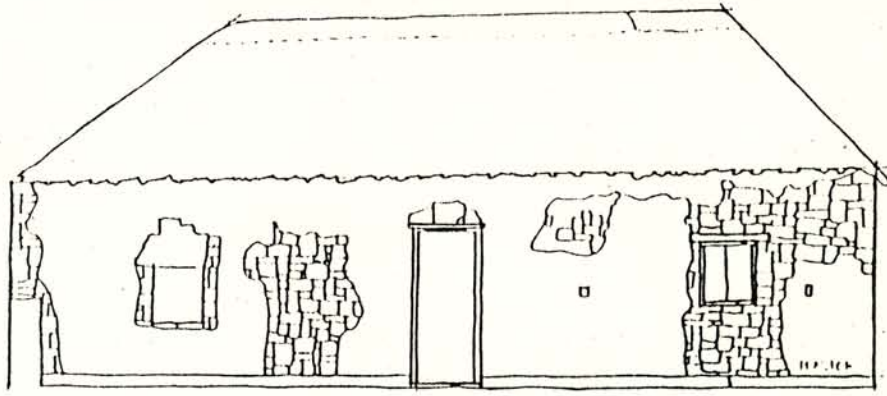
Dui plek en geboue duidelik aan, verwys na museum se plan



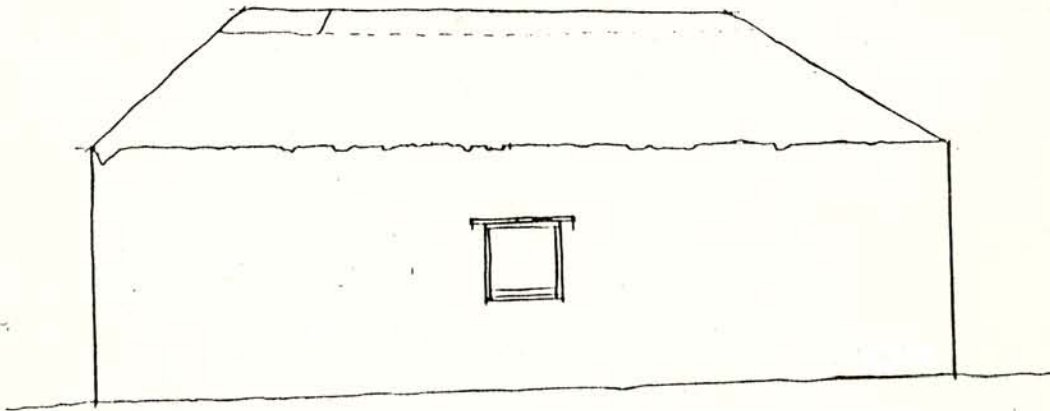


3.1.PLAN OF BUILDINGS 11.12,11.13,11.14
NO SCALE

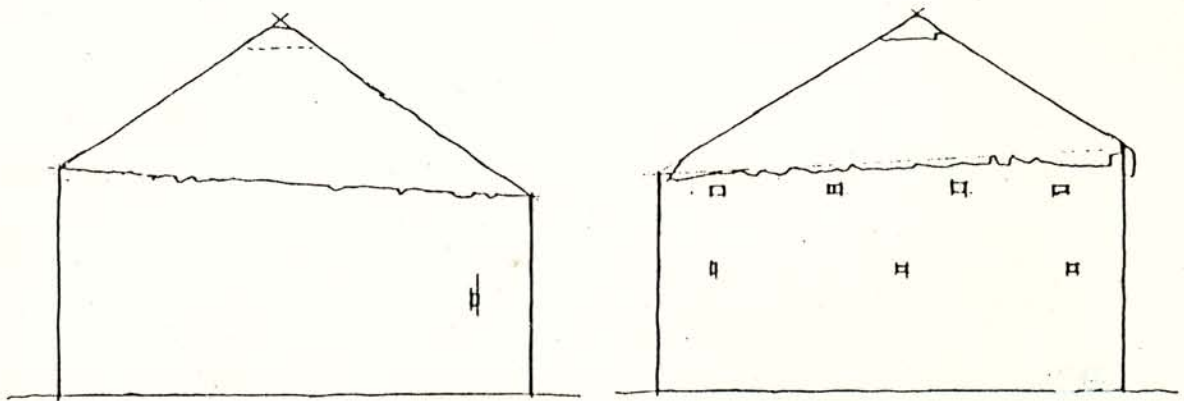
- 3.1 Terrein: Algemene beskrywing van die gebou/objek/terrein asook buitegeboue, tuin, mure, hegge, heinings, hekke en toegange
- 3.2 Beskrywing tov inherente ontwerpgehalte, styl, detail, vakmanskap, integriteit
- 3.3 Tipologiese besonderhede: Plan, massa, volume, skaal, oorspronklike vorm(s) en groei met in agneming van argitektoniese en funksionele teorieë of realiteite
- 3.4 Kontekstuele besonderhede: Landmerk of bydrae tot groep, straat, oop gebied, buurt of plek
- 3.1. The garden is enclosed and the buildings are connected by stone walls in a definite attempt at creating a northern courtyard. Building 11.14 was probably used as a store. It is made of stone bedded in mortar, the walls are not plastered. The top windows remain and there is a large opening that could have been the entrance. This building probably had a thatch roof (photo 4).
- 3.2. Building 11.12 (1) is also built of stone bedded in mortar. Only the east facade and the interior of the building is plastered. The window frames are made of wood and are painted light blue. Openings were closed with wooden shutters with half of the shutters painted blue (6). The thatch roof still exists. The interior is subdivided in three rooms by means of plastered brick walls. Contrary to expectations but still in line with many other examples (eg 11.40, 11.35, 11.30), the house does not face the road or other houses like 11.3 and 11.11 directly across the road. The symmetrical facade, which it presents to the courtyard (east), may have been plastered at a later stage. Like the group (11.30-11.33) buildings are used to create private yards and the whole complex seems to have been enclosed with 'werfmure' to form a very definite property. An interesting detail is the scaffolding [?] holes visible on the northern facade (2).
- 3.3. Building 11.13 is smaller than 11.12, is made of stone and is plastered on the northern facade. The door and window frames are light blue in colour. The thatch roof has collapsed (3).



3.2 EAST ELEVATION

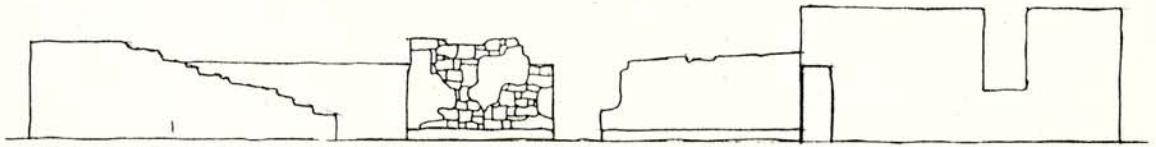


3.3 WEST ELEVATION

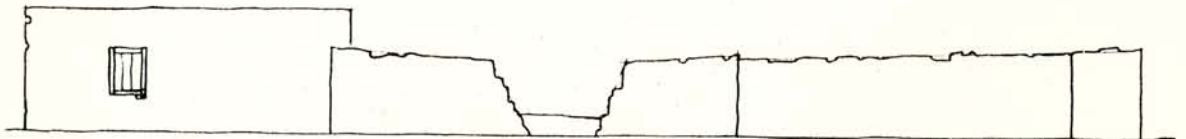


3.4 SOUTH ELEVATION

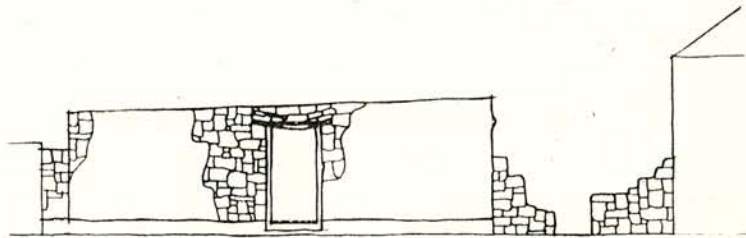
3.5 NORTH ELEVATION



3.6 WEST ELEVATION OF 11.14 & 11.13



3.7 EAST ELEVATION OF 11.13 & 11.14



3.8 NORTH ELEVATION OF 11.13



3.9 SOUTH ELEVATION OF 11.13 AND 11.14

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUIITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: Thatch with metal flashing		X	
Mure: Stone, partly plastered, painted		X	
Veranda/stoep: Red cement courtyard			X
Vensters: Wooden frames, shutters: blue			X
Deure: Wooden frame: blue			X
Dekorasie/detail: Scaffolding holes		X	
Afwerkings: Plastered and painted			X
Tuin/omgewing: Walled in garden, court			X
BINNE			
Mure: Brick, plaster: blue		X	
Vloere: Cow dung (?)			X
Plafonne: None			
Dekorasie/detail: Skirting: reddish brown			X
Toebehore: Wooden niche in 11.12			X
Ander (spesifiseer):		X	
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

Doors and windows can be saved for detailing.

The building (11.12) is in a fair and restorable condition, but many important elements such as lintols over doors (11.14) and windows are on the point of collapsing. They should be propped until they could be restored.



1. EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.12



2. NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.12
WITH HOLES IN THE WALL



PHOTO 1.3. EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.13 WITH COLLAPSED ROOF



PHOTO 1.4. REMAINS OF 11.14 FROM WEST SIDE



5. RIGHT WINDOW ON EAST FACADE OF BUILDING 11.12



6. LEFT WINDOW ON EAST FACADE OF BUILDING 11.12



7. COW DUNG PLASTER CAN BE SEEN TO THE RIGHT OF THE DOOR OPENING ON THE NORTH FACADE OF 11.13.



8. DETAIL OF DOOR

5

CHRONOLOGIESE BESONDERHEDE

Geskiedenis van veranderings, bybouings, hergebruike, verskuiwings, vorige restourasies

It is virtually impossible to decipher the history of the building process. It could however be assumed that the plaster on outside walls came later [?].

The courtyard, whether originally intended or a later development, becomes evident as a recurring theme and an important conceptual element in the townscape.

6

BESKIKBARE BIBLIOGRAFIE, DOKUMENTASIES EN ANDER BRONNE

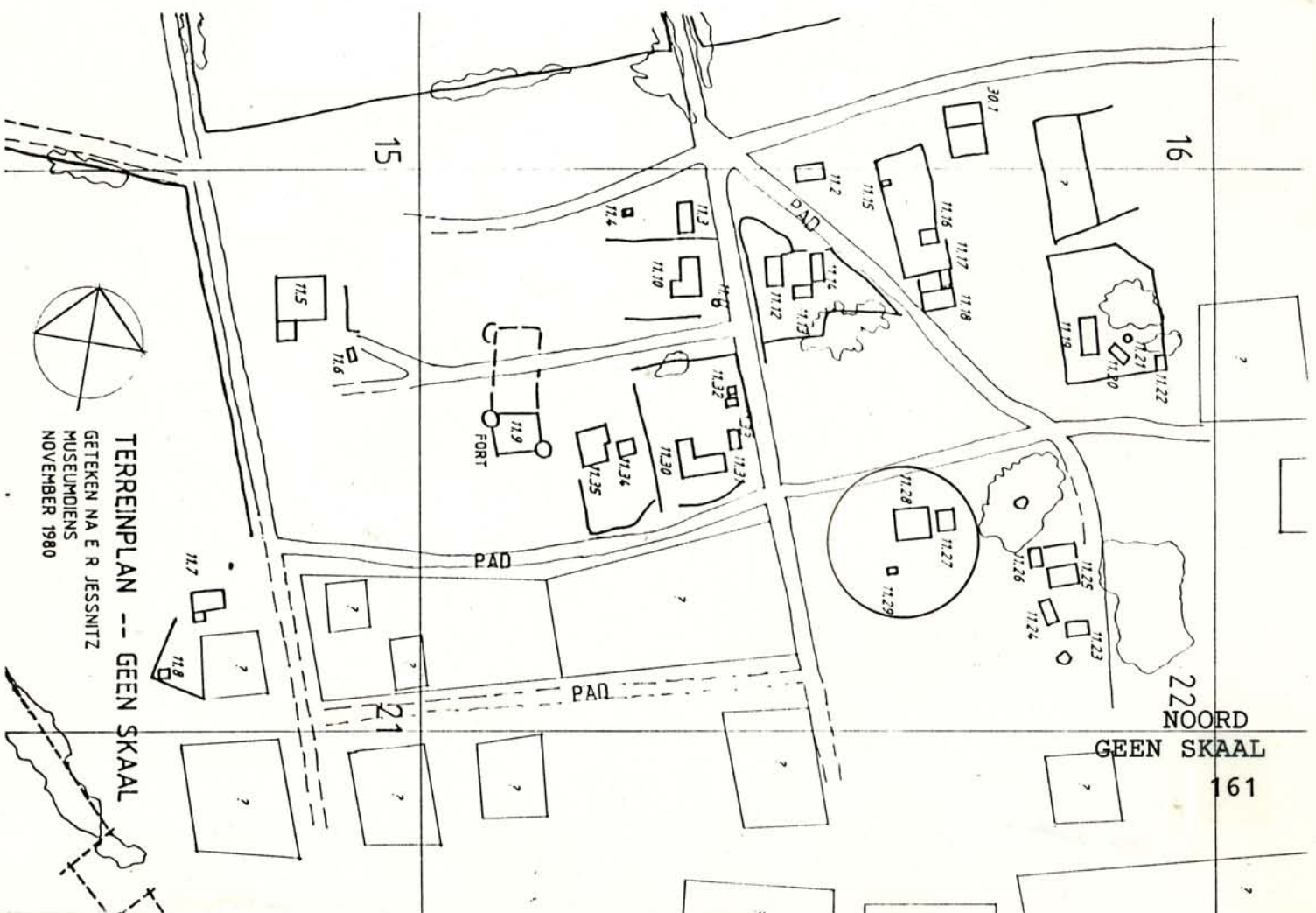
Kyk algemene bibliografie aan einde

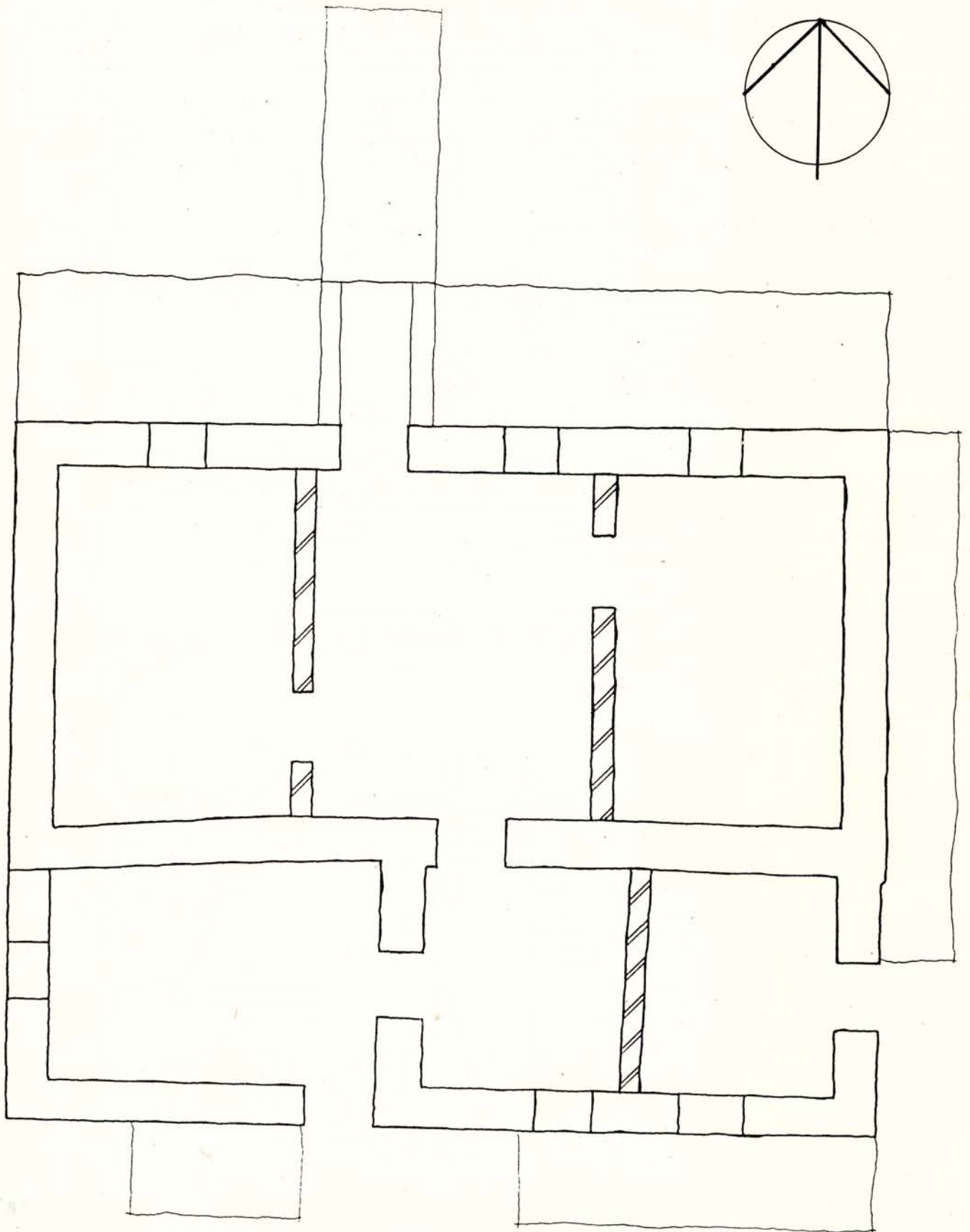
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 11.27, 11.28, 11.29

Provinsie:	Transvaal	
Distrik:	Middelburg	
Naam:	Botshabelo Sendingstasie	
Gedeelte:	Motse-woongebied	
Huidige Gebruik:	Geen	Bron: Waarneming
Oorspronklike Gebruik:	Woonhuis	Bron: L Swiegers
Datum van oprigting:	na 1865	Bron: M Naudé
Skepper/bouer/maker:	Oorspronklike eienaar self	
Dokumenteerder:	J Marais	

2 TERREINPLAN

Dui plek en geboue duidelik aan, verwys na museum se plan

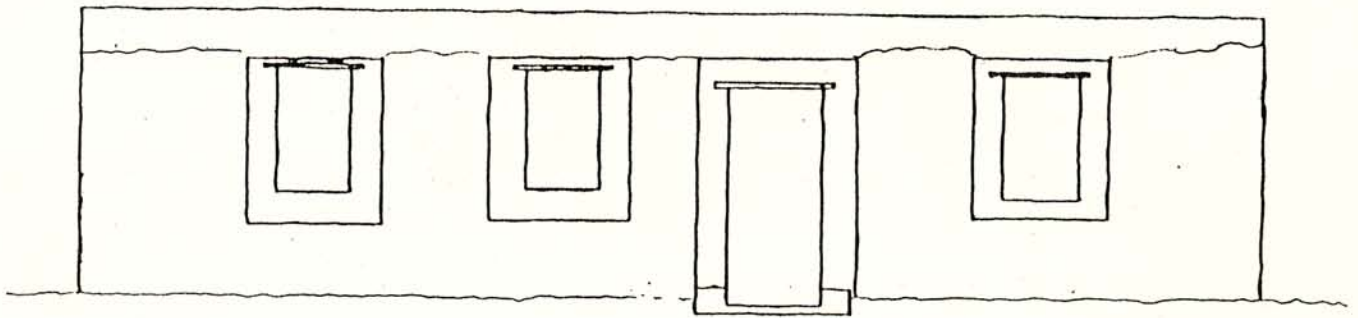




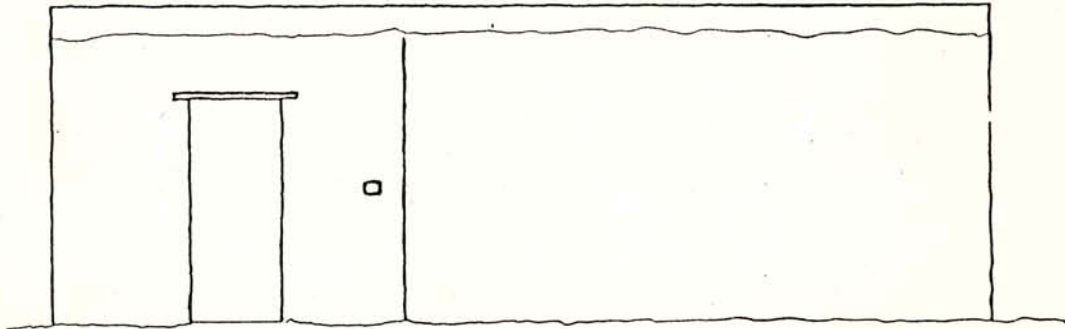
- 3.1 Terrein: Algemene beskrywing van die gebou/objek/terrein asook buitegeboue, tuin, mure, hegge, heinings, hekke en toegange
- 3.2 Beskrywing tov inherente ontwerpgehalte, styl, detail, vakmanskap, integriteit
- 3.3 Tipologiese besonderhede: Plan, massa, volume, skaal, oorspronklike vorm(s) en groei met in agneming van argitektoniese en funksionele teorieë of realiteite
- 3.4 Kontekstuele besonderhede: Landmerk of bydrae tot groep, straat, oop gebied, buurt of plek

The main building was built in stone with the top part of the outer walls plastered. All the interior walls were plastered. The house is designed functionally and has a compact plan. This is a simple building, making use of local building materials allowing it to blend in with the environment. There are plaster surrounds to the windows and door on the north facade. The window and door frames were painted green. The building is surrounded by flower beds. There are also two small outer buildings made of stone. Like some other houses, this house (11.28) faces the street (north).

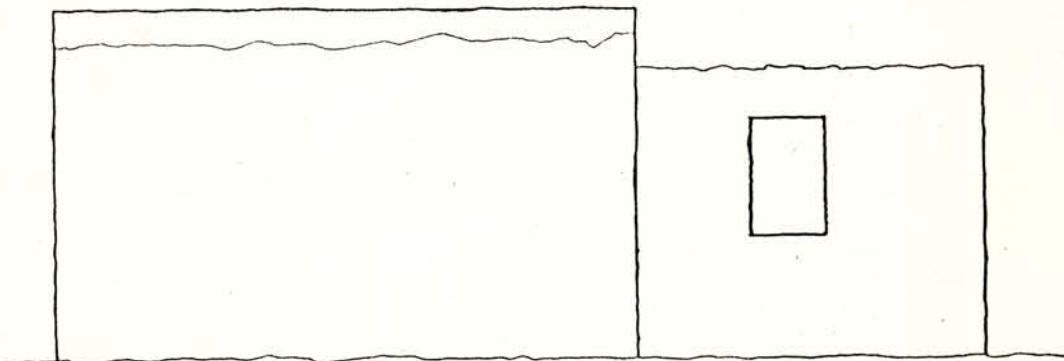
The remaining stoep/path to the front door and the strong definition of domain by means of a low garden wall to the north are rare features. The two windows to one side of the front door need further research to determine whether they were originally in these positions or added at a later stage. Stonework does not leave any clues, but the break in symmetry should be researched to come to some conclusion as to the pattern followed.



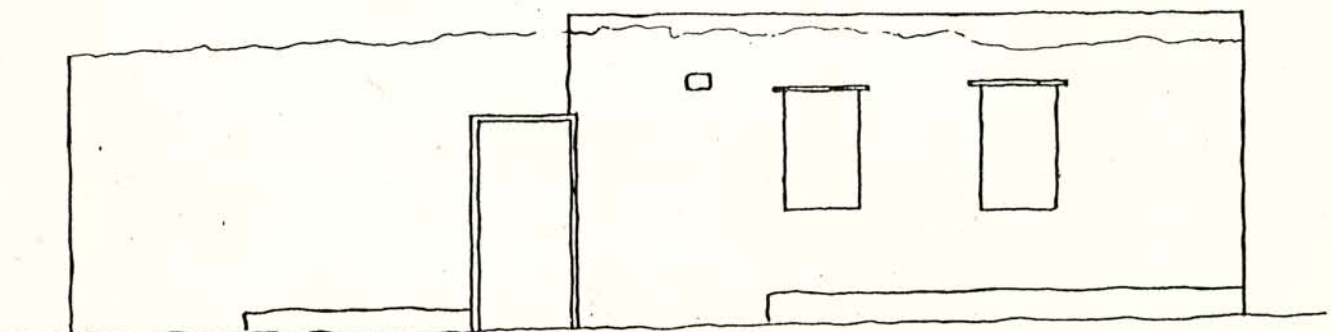
3.2 NORTH ELEVATION



3.3 EAST ELEVATION



3.4 WEST ELEVATION



3.5 SOUTH ELEVATION NO SCALE

4

TEGNIIESE BESONDERHEDE

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUIITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: Thatch, corrugated iron			
Mure: Stone and mortar		X	
Veranda/stoep: Stone, entrance path	X		
Vensters: Wooden, shuttered (?): green			X
Deure: Wooden frames: green			X
Dekorasie/detail: Plaster surrounds		X	
Afwerkings:			
Tuin/omgewing: Stone edged flower bed		X	
BINNE			
Mure: Brick walls, plastered and painted: peach with dado green or red			X
Vloere: Cement floors			X
Plafonne: None			
Dekorasie/detail: Plaster and paint			X
Toebehore: Chimney plate			X
Ander (spesifiseer):			
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

This is one of the bigger houses, the walls are in good condition but need to be protected.

5

CHRONOLOGIESE BESONDERHEDE

Geskiedenis van veranderings, bybouings, hergebruike, verskuiwings, vorige restaurasies

Originally rectangular or "L"-shaped plan with one or two rooms. Later the large room was subdivided into three rooms by means of brick walls. An extension was later added, giving the building an almost square plan, probably making it necessary to roof it with thatch and corrugated iron (?).



1. NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.28



2. SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.28



3. EAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.28



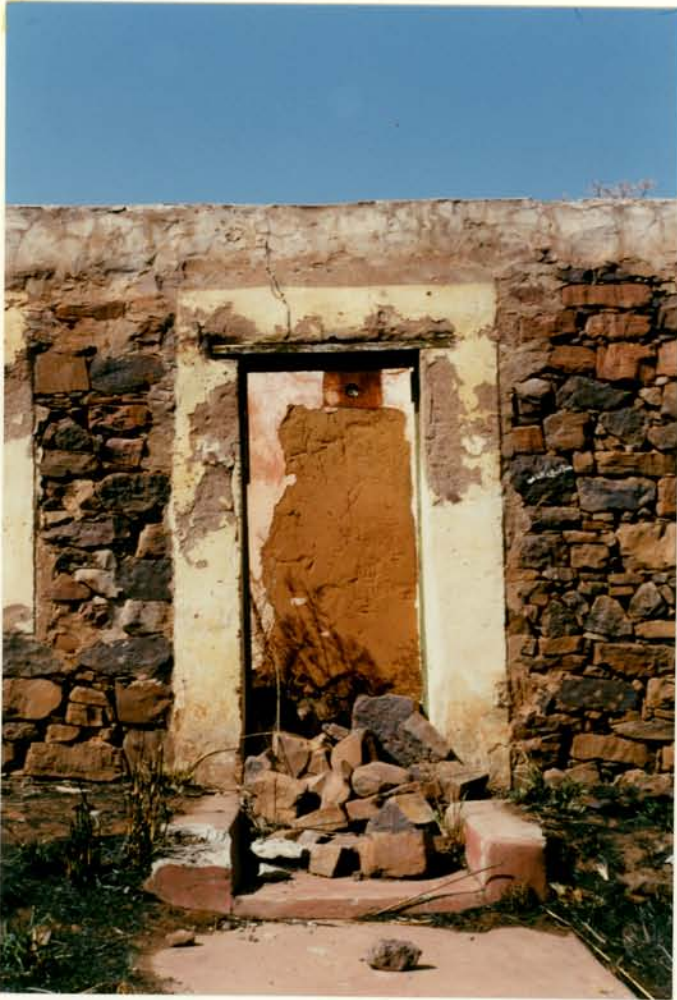
4. WEST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 11.28



5. REMAINS OF BUILDING 11.29



6. REMAINS OF BUILDING 11.27 TAKEN FROM EAST SIDE



7. FRONT DOOR OF 11.28.
CHIMNEY PLATE CAN BE
SEEN ON INSIDE WALL.



8. WINDOW TO THE LEFT OF
THE DOOR ON THE NORTH
ELEVATION OF 11.28.



9. DOOR FRAME IN BRICK
WALL OF 11.28.



10. WINDOW IN SOUTH
ELEVATION OF 11.28.



11. AERIAL VIEW OF 11.28 TAKEN FROM THE EASTERN WALL