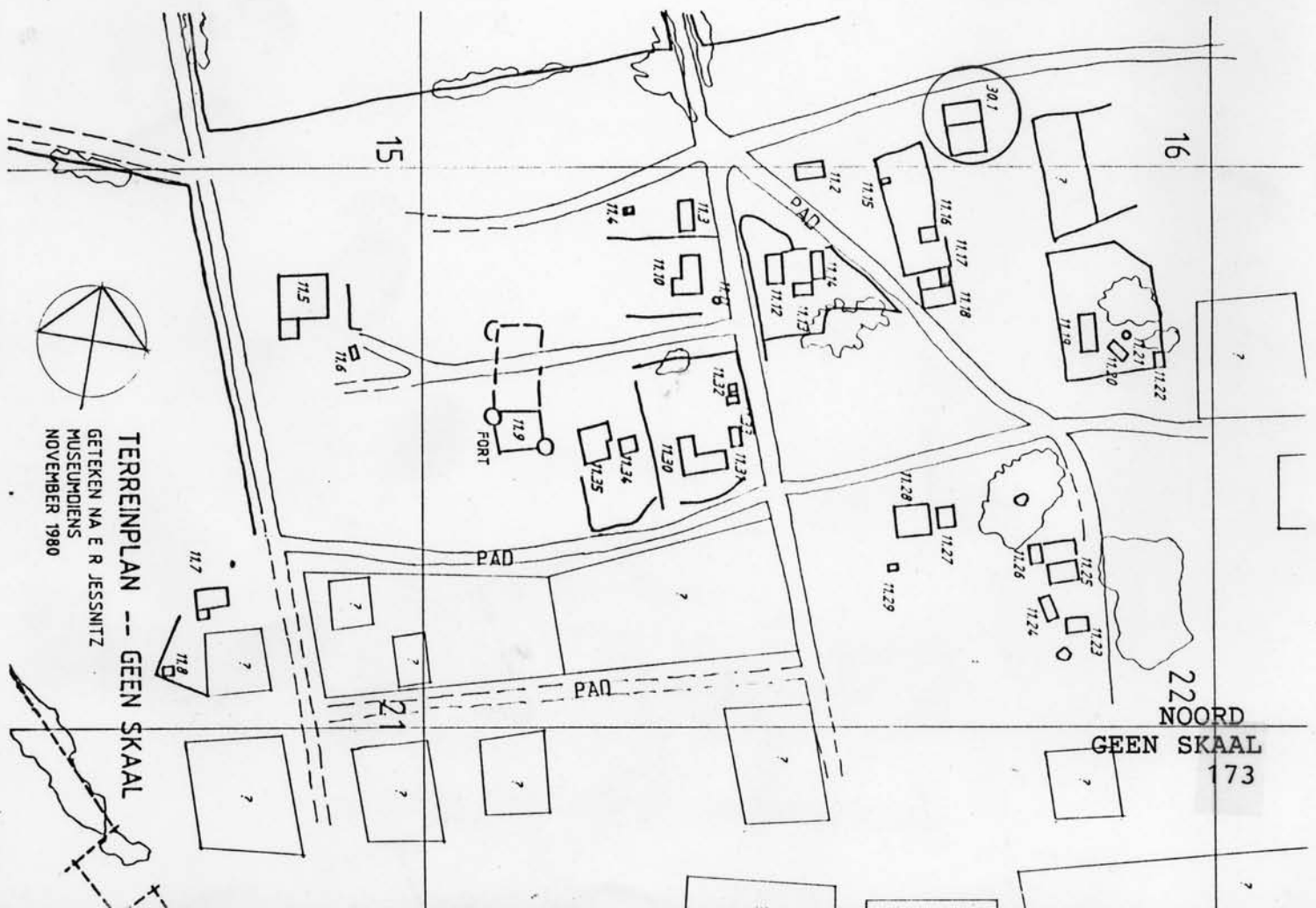


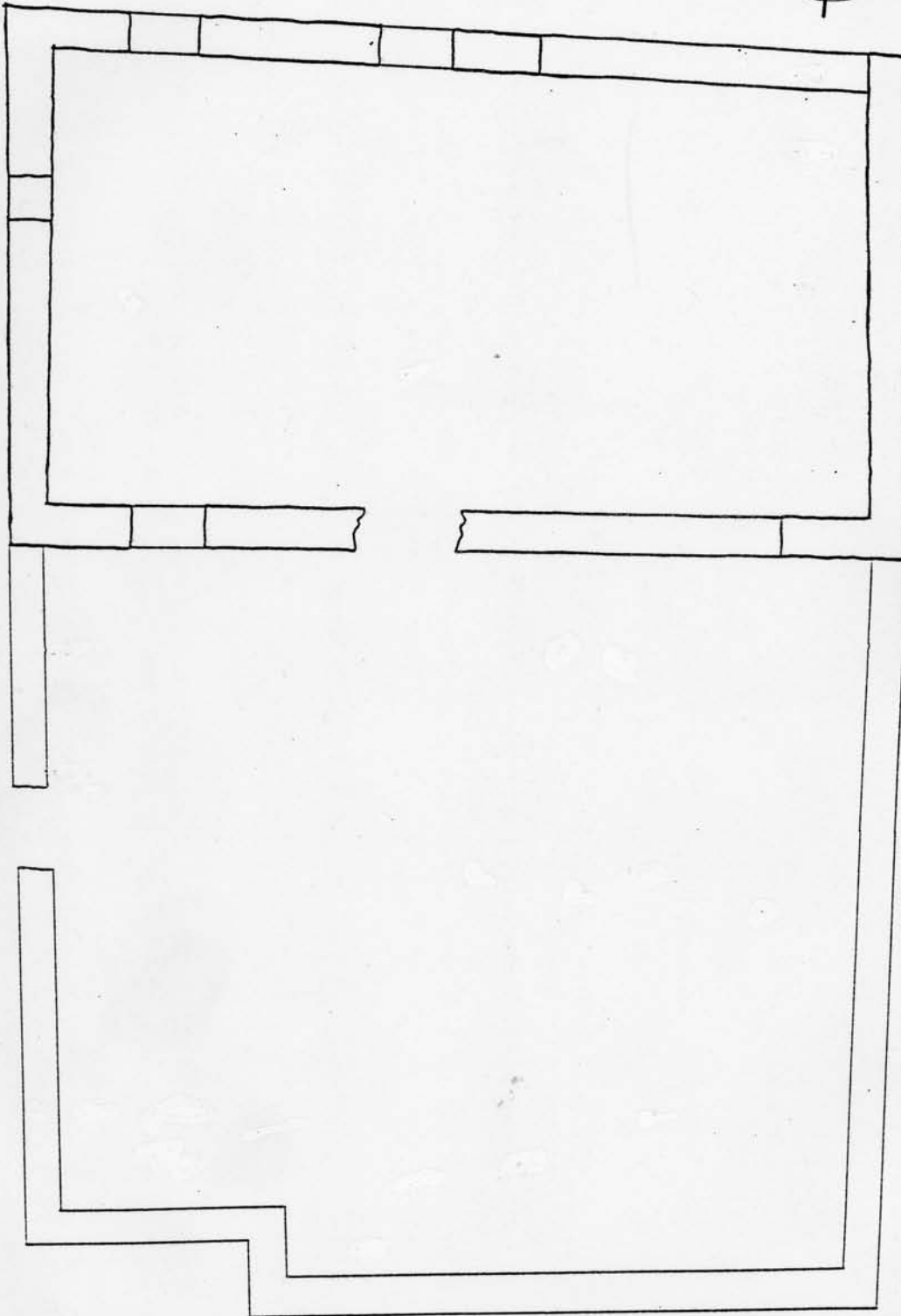
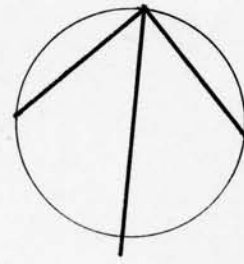
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 30.1

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:	V Terblanche	

2 TERREINPLAN

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



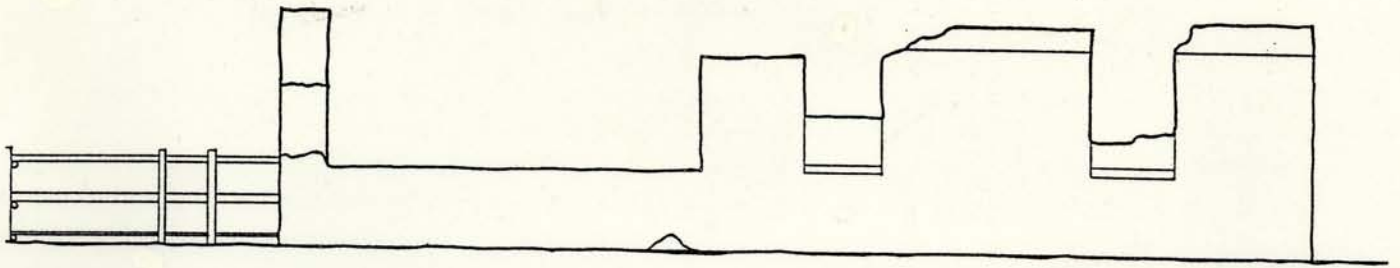


3.1 PLAN
NO SCALE

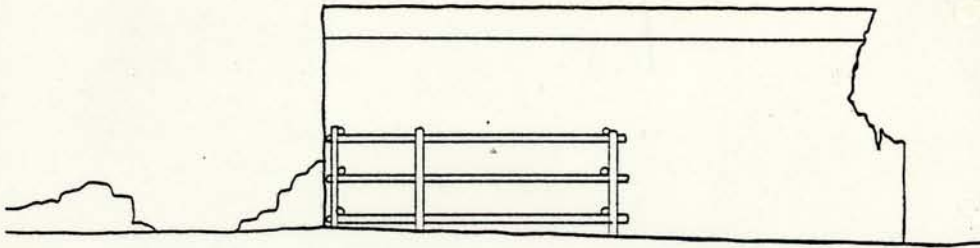
- 3.1 Terrein: Algemene beskrywing van die gebou/objek/terrein asook buitegeboue, tuin, mure, hegge, heinings, hekke en toegange
- 3.2 Beskrywing tov inherente ontwerpgehalte, styl, detail, vakmanskap, integriteit
- 3.3 Tipologiese besonderhede: Plan, massa, volume, skaal, oorspronklike vorm(s) en groei 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. A single rectangular building positioned on the outskirts of the community housing (photo 2). The only additional construction is that of a garden wall which forms a large enclosed space to the south (5). Access to the house is also from this side after one has moved through the space enclosed by the garden wall (3). It appears that the gateway was to the west although the present condition of the wall makes it difficult to ascertain. There is no evidence of original vegetation or attempts at garden layout and no established trees are present in the immediate surroundings.
- 3.2. The building style is true to that of the other buildings found on the site. It is apparent that the building was done by local inhabitants with the available material and construction technology. The stone and mortar construction carry the roof which was thatched. The inside of the walls were initially plastered and whitewashed, but very little of the finishes remain. The north facade, facing the road and river, is not symmetrical but the remains of the southern wall indicate the same pattern (of central door and windows on either side), found in many other houses of the Motse.
- 3.3. No apparent growth is evident within this building that appears to have had the same function as 11.2 and 11.3. Although they are smaller, simpler and historically more intact than many others - as if their functions or requirements remained the same since they were built - and were at first thought to be part of bigger groups, this does not seem to be the case when one looks at all three. They do seem to be individual dwellings, complete in themselves. The fact that they all appear on the northernmost edge of the village, requires further investigation.
- 3.4. This building has an independant existence on the outskirts of the grouped housing. The house is parallel to the road, to which it turns its back, and looks out over the stream (5). Because of its ruinous state it is

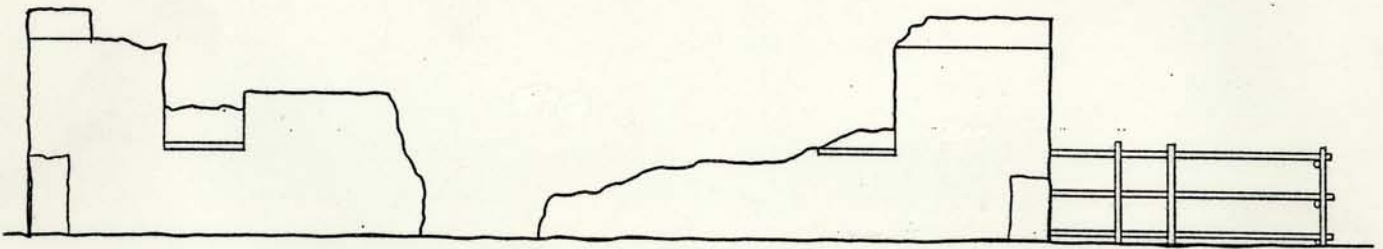
difficult to make judgements as to its original appearance. A thorough archaeological study is necessary, especially since it seems to defy the pattern used in similar small structures (eg 11.2 and 11.3) which face their respective streets. Main entrances to houses are elsewhere seldom on the southern side.



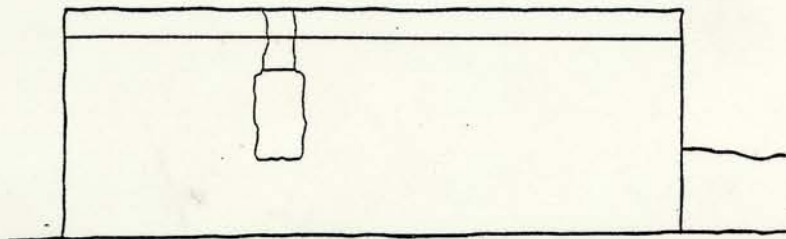
3.2 NORTHERN ELEVATION



3.3 EASTERN ELEVATION



3.4 SOUTHERN ELEVATION



3.5 WESTERN ELEVATION

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUIITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: None			
Mure: 500mm thick, stone and mortar			X
Veranda/stoep: Absent			
Vensters: Absent			
Deure: Absent			
Dekorasie/detail: Absent			
Afwerkings:			X
Tuin/omgewing: Garden/'werf' wall			X
BINNE			
Mure: Only indications of walls, plastered			
Vloere: Absent			
Plafonne: Absent			
Dekorasie/detail: Absent			
Toebehore: None remaining			
Ander (spesifiseer):			
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

The structure

Although this building is in a state that is virtually unrestorable it should be studied to determine whether the main entrance was always south, whether it had more than one internal wall and whether it was used as a house.



1. The remains of the building



2 The single building which lies on the outskirts of the village.



3. The door frame and window frames have been removed. The only entrance is found in the southern wall.



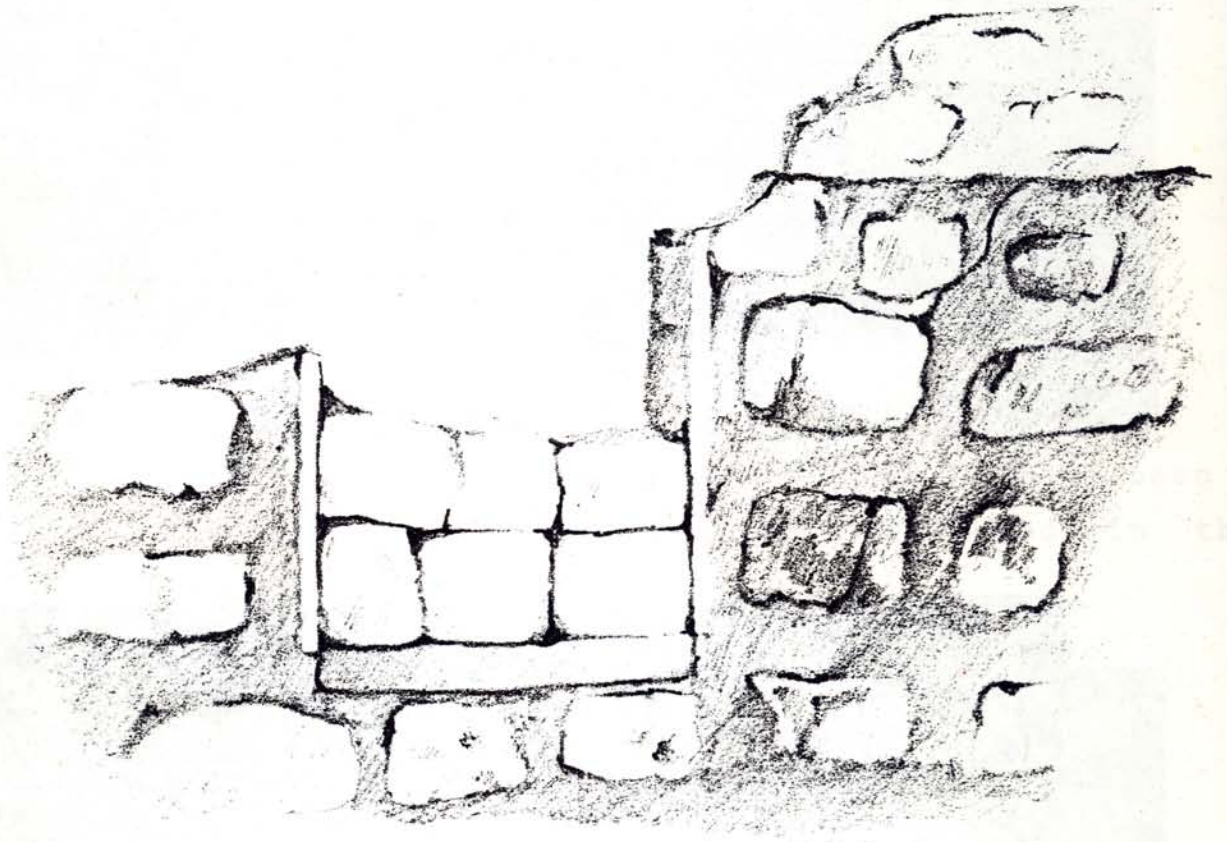
4. Little remains of the internal finishing, the is evidence of internal walls though none remain.



5. The once house ,now cattle kraal is in ruins.
The garden wall is distinguished by the loose rubble.



6. Here the additional 400mm which has been added on to the wall is evident.



DRAWING 1

It appears that an additional 400mm was added to the wall height. Here it is also possible to see the remaining window finishing. The windows have been built up.

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

- 5.1. An additional 400 mm has been added to the height of the walls. This appears to have taken place after the previous roof burnt down and the house(?) was converted to a cattle kraal (photo 6).
- 5.2. The windows have all been closed up with a stone and mortar construction (6 & drawing 1). The construction in the western wall is different to that in the remaining windows. It is the only one which is still completely intanct. The type of stone used in closing up this window is far more irregular and the amount of mortar far greater. This alteration is similar in materials and construction to that of 5.1.
- 5.3. The function of the building has changed from that of a house to that of a cattle kraal. No structural alterations have been made, but a simple pole construction has been added to the eastern side of the building and is used to cage cattle. A gate has been positioned where the doorway once was. Apart from this no further alterations are evident.

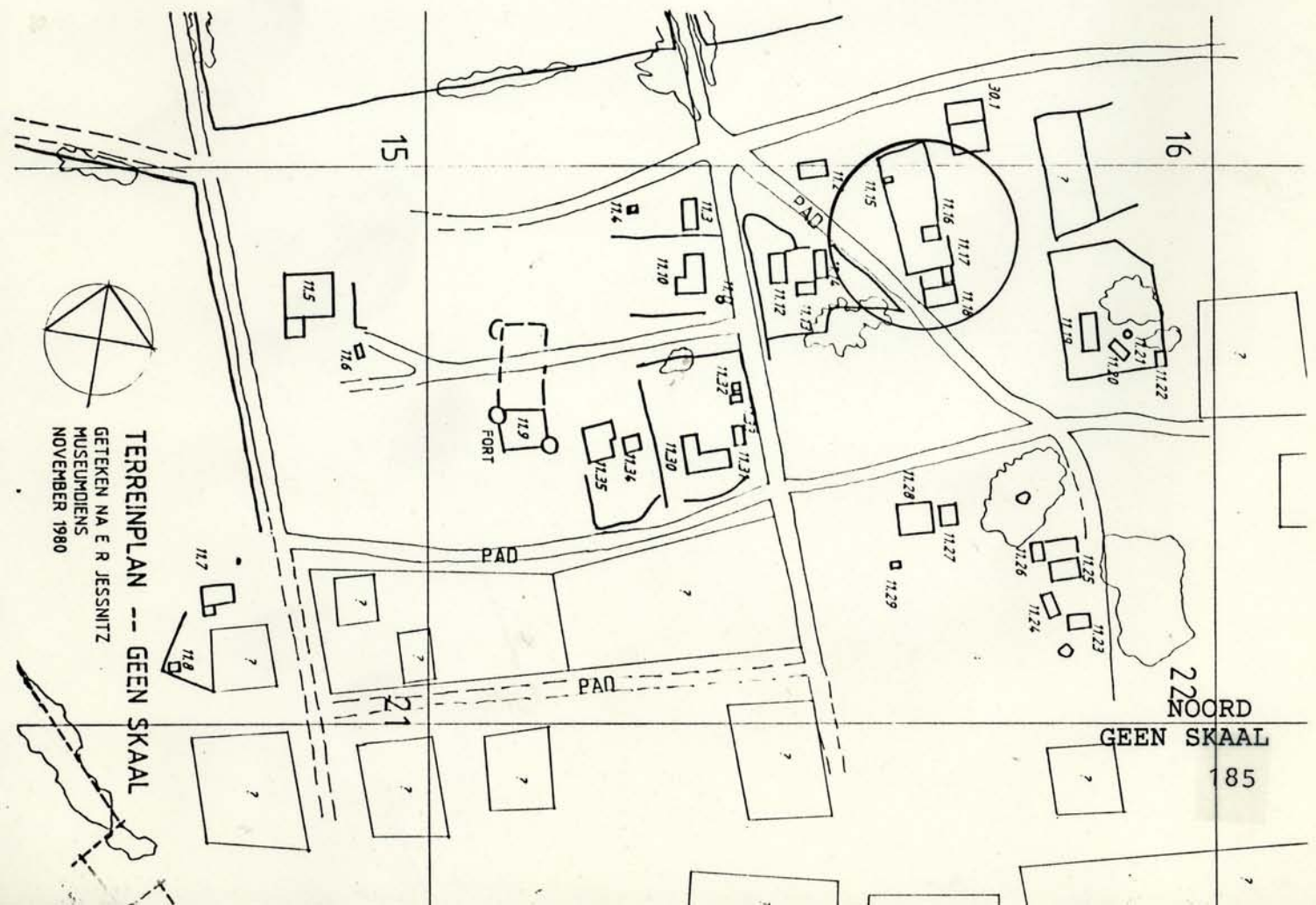
Kyk algemene bibliografie aan einde

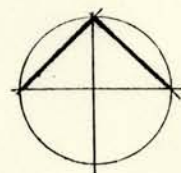
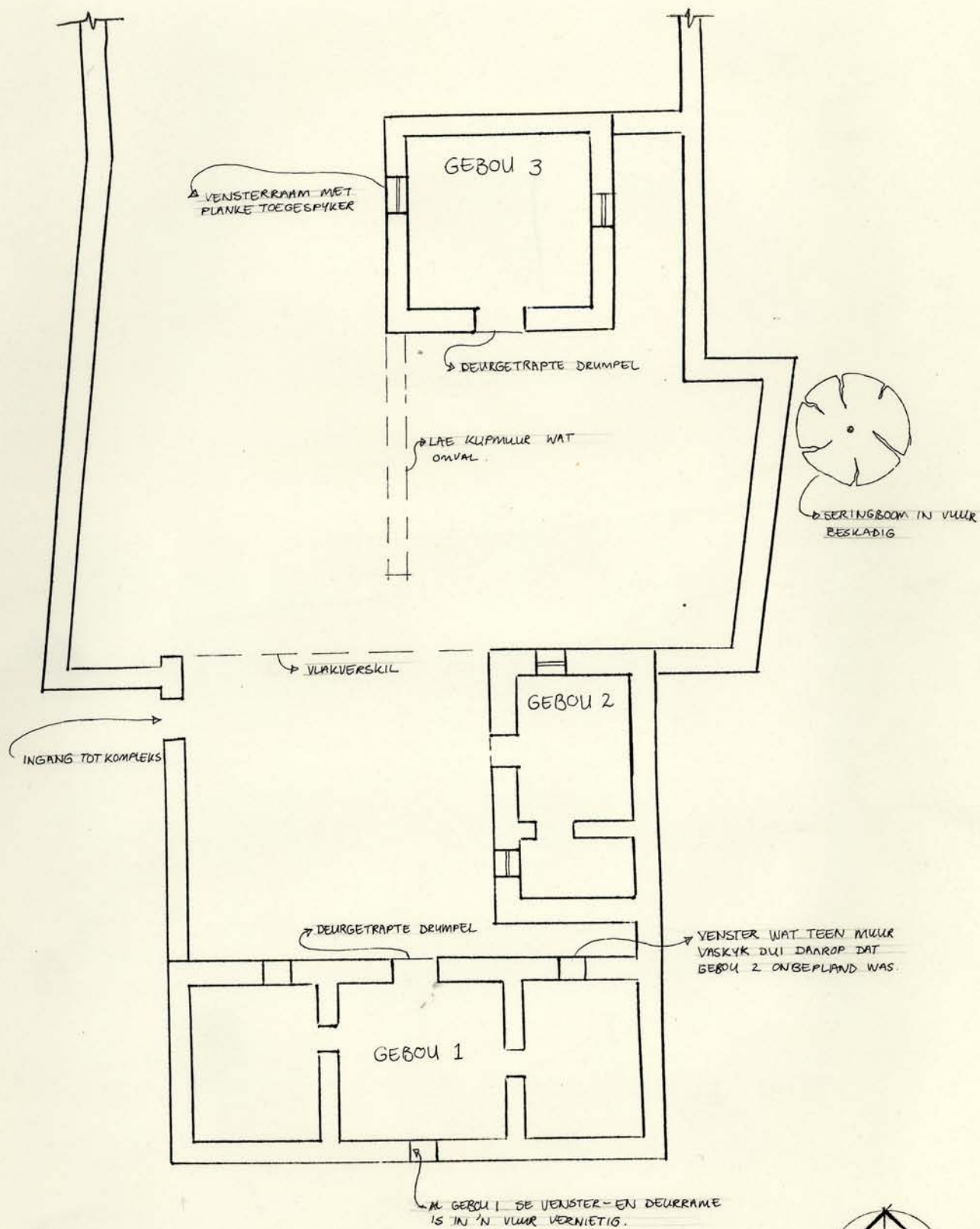
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 11.15, 11.16, 11.17, 11.18

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:	N Boegman	

2 TERREINPLAN

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

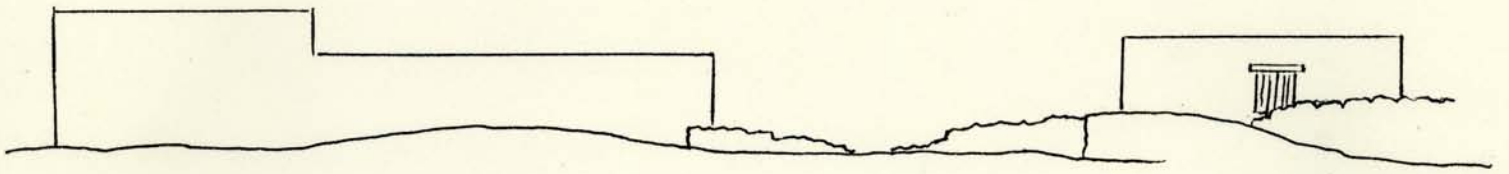




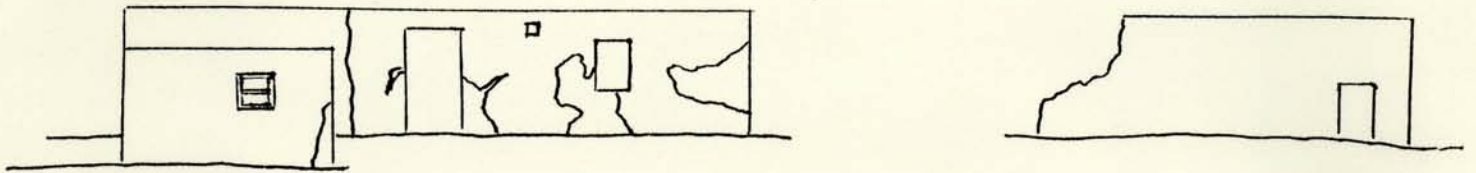
- 3.1 Terrein: Algemene beskrywing van die gebou/objek/terrein asook buitegeboue, tuin, mure, hegge, heinings, hekke en toegange
- 3.2 Beskrywing tov inherente ontwerpgehalte, styl, detail, vakmanskap, integriteit
- 3.3 Tipologiese besonderhede: Plan, massa, volume, skaal, oorspronklike vorm(s) en groei 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. Die geboue is van klip gebou, met klei gemessel en gepleister en afgewit (foto's 2,4). Daar bestaan geen dakstruktuur meer nie. Dit is in 'n vuur verwoes. Die pleister is in 'n swak toestand en die meeste deur- en vensterrame is verkool. Die muur om die kompleks is onstabiel en het plek-plek tot op die grond verbrokkel (1). Daar is slegs een toegang tot die kompleks en dit is aan die westekant, oorkant gebou nr 2 (kyk plan).
- 3.2. Die boustyl is in navolging van die Europese tradisie deur die plaaslike bevolking opgerig en vertoon dus nie die eie argitektoniese gebruike en kunde eksplisiet nie. Die muurkonstruksie is van plaaslike materiaal naamlik klip en klei, en getuig van goeie vakmanskap. Die dakmateriaal is ook plaaslik verkry en die konstruksiemetode was bekend. Deur- en vensterrame is óf afwesig, óf in 'n swak toestand (2).
- 3.3. Kyk plan. Hierdie gebou(-groep) val in die kader van nommers 11.40, 11.35, 11.30, 11.12 en 11.26. Hulle word almal gekenmerk deur werwe - werwe verkry deur die plasing van los geboue daarnaas om definitiewe en bruikbare buiteruimtes te vorm. In die meeste gevalle skyn hierdie ruimteskepping die gevolg van 'n groeiproses oor 'n tydperk te wees en nie eensklapse plekmaking te verteenwoordig nie.
- 3.4. Die kompleks hier ter sprake vorm deel van 'n dorpie van wonings wat op geen formele patroon gerangskik is nie, maar gegroei het soos wat die inwonertal vermeerder het. Die huise lyk uiterlik almal omtrent dieselfde, hoewel nie wat vorm betref nie, en skep dus 'n baie eenvormige konteks.

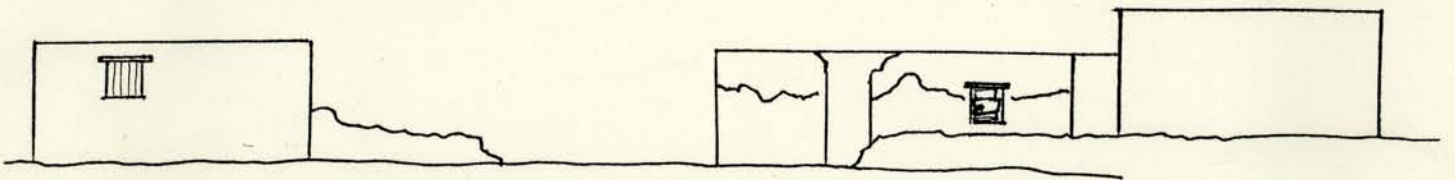
Die pogings tot werfmaak is baie duidelik. Hier, soos by 11.30, 11.40, 11.12 en 11.35, word kleiner buite-"stoepe" geskep binne die groter en ommuurde werf. In hierdie geval was die werf ook verder onderverdeel om drie duidelik gebakende gebied te vorm (1).



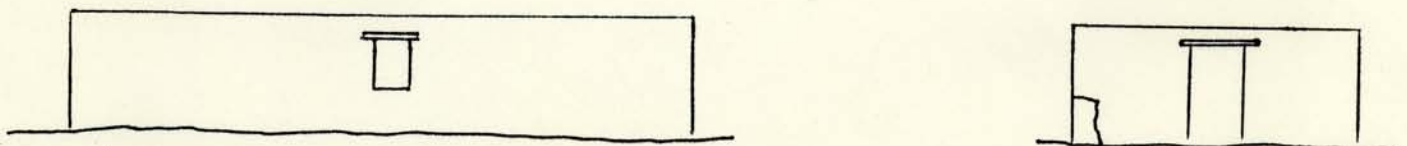
Tekening 3.2. Oos aansig.



Tekening 3.3. Noord aansig.



Tekening 3.4. Wes aansig.



Tekening 3.5. Suid aansig.

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUIITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: Totaal afwesig			X
Mure: Struktureel sterk: klip & mortel		X	
Veranda/stoep: Stoep- of eerder hofruimte in noordwestehoek van 11.18 & 11.17			X
Vensters: Afwesig, tipiese verhoudings			X
Deure: Afwesig			X
Dekorasie/detail: Afwesig			X
Afwerkings: Pleister op sommige mure		X	
Tuin/omgewing: Tekens binne werfmure			X
BINNE			
Mure: Struktureel sterk, pleister dop af		X	
Vloere: Geen (grond?)		X	
Plafonne: Afwesig			
Dekorasie/detail:			
Toebehore: Geen			
Ander (spesifiseer):			
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

Bokante van mure is besig om te verniel as gevolg van reënindringing. Hulle behoort beskerm te word.

- 4.1. Die dakstruktuur en dakbedekking is in geheel deur vuur vernietig. Daar kan dus slegs aanvaar word dat die woning dieselfde grasdak gehad het as dié van die huise daarom wat beter gebou gebly het. Die posisie van die dakbalke is duidelik as gevolg van die ronde swart gate in die muur (foto 3).
- 4.2. Alle venster- en deurrame van die hoofgebou is in die vuur verwoes.
- 4.3. Die twee kleiner geboue het nog houtlateie bo die ingange en vensters en gehawende vensterrame (4 & 5).



1. Verbrotkelende muur.



2. Geen deur of vensterrame nie.

4.4. Die pleister aan die binnekant van die huis het baie beter behoue gebly, maar begin nou ook kraak en afdop (3). Dit lyk asof drie van die vier buitemure nooit gepleister was nie, maar slegs dié sy wat na die binnewerf kyk.

5

CHRONOLOGIESE BESONDERHEDE

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

Die drie-kamergebou (11.8 op terreinplan) is duidelik eerste gebou en van daar het die kompleks verder ontwikkel. Waarskynlik het die gesin te groot vir die huis geword en is die buitevertrekke benodig. Die twee-kamergeboutjie (11.17) is deur middel van 'n muur met die hoofgebou verbind. Dit was duidelik 'n latere, onbeplande toevoeging aangesien een van die hoofgebou se vensters nou reguit teen 'n muur vaskyk (7).

Die derde geboutjie (11.16), losstaande en verder terug in die "kraal", is 'n enkelkamergebou wat moontlik vir die veewagters bedoel was aangesien die klipmuur om die huise so ver uitgebrei het dat dit vermoedelik ook 'n kraal ingesluit het (9 & 10).

Daar is nog geen vorige restourasies aan die geboue gedoen nie, en die gebou is ook vir geen ander doel gebruik sedert die inwoners uitgetrek het nie.

6

BESKIKBARE BIBLIOGRAFIE, DOKUMENTASIES EN ANDER BRONNE

Kyk algemene bibliografie aan einde



3. Posisie van dakbalke, en binnepleister.





5. Hout vensterraam en latei.



6. Suid aansig van hoofgebou.



7. Die hele kompleks van 'n afstand gesien.



8. Die oorspronklike gebou met eerste bybouing.



9. Buitegeboutjie vanuit oostekant.



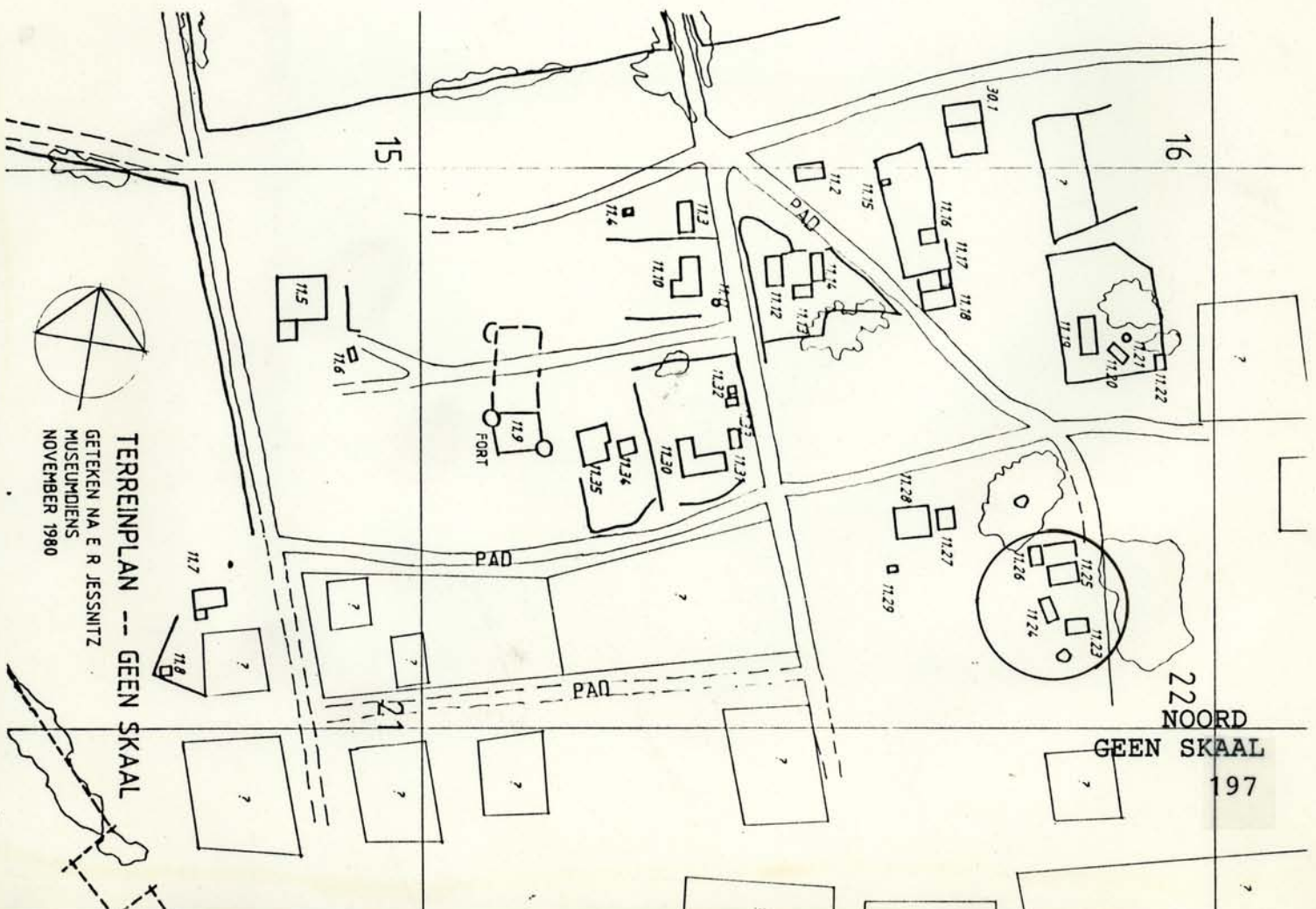
10. Veewagtershuisie en kraalmuur.

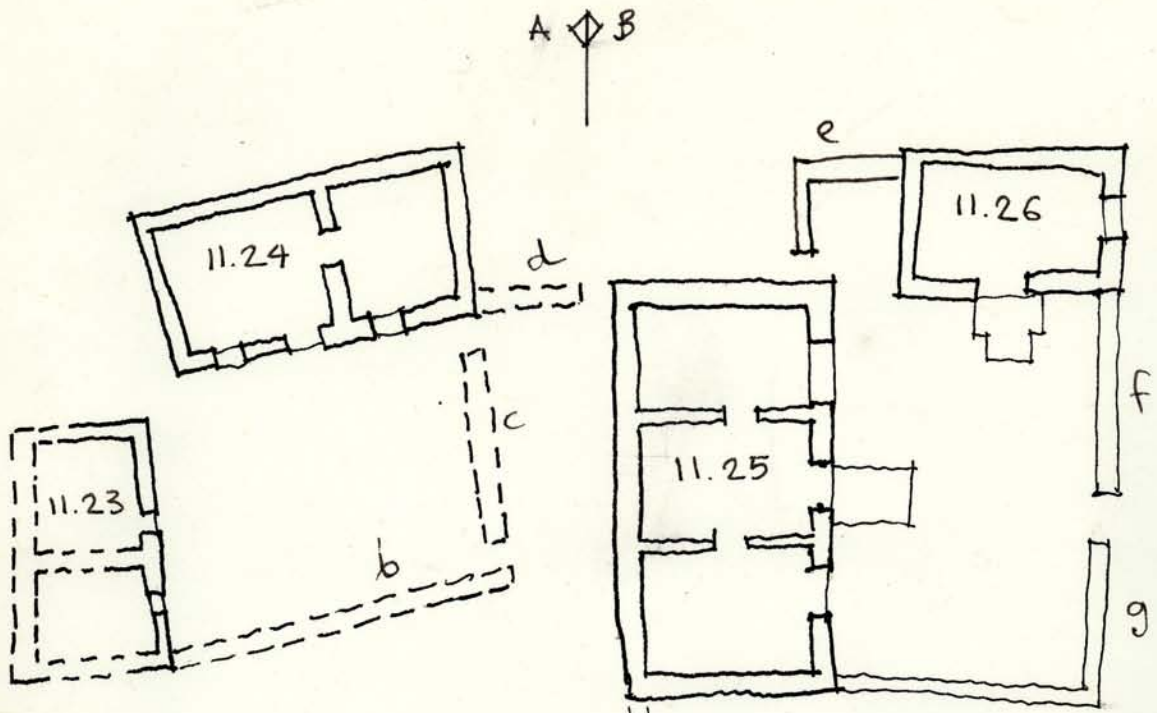
1 IDENTIFIKASIE Gebou 11.23, 11.24, 11.25, 11.26

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:	I Krajewski	

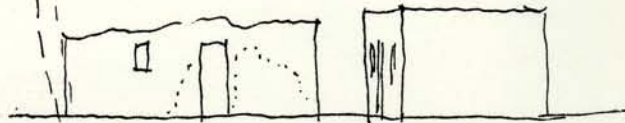
2 TERREINPLAN

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

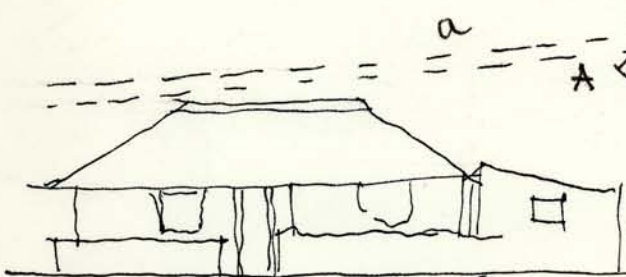




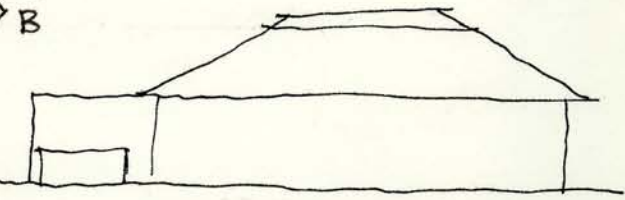
PLAN



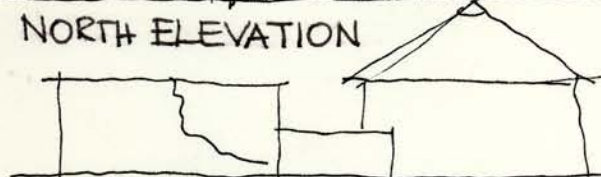
SECTION AA



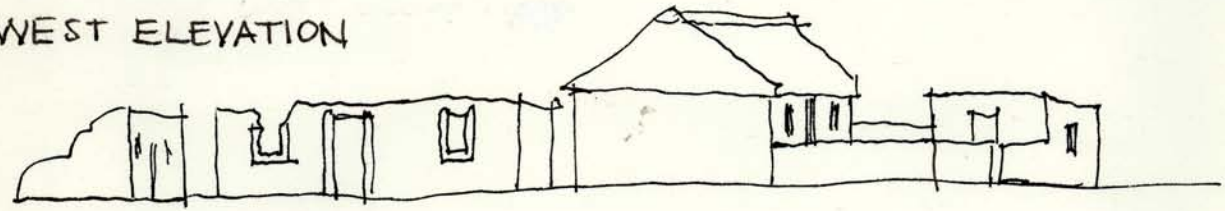
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION BB



WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

- 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 site is isolated from others and the group of buildings is set back from the "main" east-west road from which it is separated by ruins. The original use and appearance of these ruins is not clear but they could have been an animal enclosure. Behind the existing buildings are more ruins (photos 1 & 2) which continue out into the landscape (3). There are four existing buildings (plan), which are in two distinct groups.

Buildings 11.23 and 11.24 form the southern group. 11.23 is north facing. Only the north facade remains with a door and a narrow window (4). The side and back walls have collapsed into a heap of rubble (7 & 10). The building seems to be built of stone set in mud and covered by a mud/clay plaster to waterproof it. This plaster layer, because of lack of maintenance, has been washed away and only parts of it survive (9). Thus the joints between the stones were exposed and consequently these weathered away as well, causing the ruin of this building.

11.24 is in a better condition than 11.23. All four walls are standing. As 11.23, it seems to have been built of stones set in mud. Some plaster, similar to that on 11.23, is visible in places (11). This building has two rooms; there are remains of plaster, of much stronger qualities than that found on the outside, which was at one stage painted white. The plaster and the paintwork do not end with the door and window frames of openings but go outside to be finished off in strips around these. These strips probably served as waterproofing of the openings as well as decoration (12). There are no existing frames in any opening but the spaces where these were set in the plaster, remains. The lintols above the openings are wooden planks, one or two, built into the wall (6). Nothing of the roof structure remains. It is also difficult to determine the floor finish but the amount of rubble and broken cement indicate a cement floor.

The remains of garden walls marked a, b, d and c are little more than lines of rubble on the ground (3, 4 & 5). Because of their poor condition it is difficult to determine the building technique employed. It is thought that they were more likely than not of loosely packed stone.

The second, northern group is formed by buildings 11.25 and 11.26. As mentioned before the buildings are separated from the road approaching it by ruins (13). This results in the relative isolation of the buildings. 11.25 faces the road. It is in a fair condition. The plaster is taken as a strip around the outside of door and window openings. This plaster is much whiter (recently painted?) than that in 11.24 (compare photos 14 & 12).

Building 11.25: In some places the mortar has fallen from between the stones, thus revealing construction very similar to 11.23 & 11.24 (15). The window openings have no frames left and are in quite a bad condition (the lintol over the western one has collapsed and the window opening is so enlarged that the inside wall is visible). The doorway has remains of what was once a wooden rebate. The floor is cement and in good condition, with a small extension (lower than the inside floor level) just outside the door. The roof is thatched and in a reasonable condition. It has a sheet metal capping on the ridge and the trusses are made of branches rudely nailed together.

The eastern wall of this building is quite severely cracked (especially visible on the inside, but see also photo 16). The two side rooms may have been bedrooms whereas the middle one, as indicated by a small raised area in its corner and a chimney opening (closed up now) in the wall above it - a kitchen.

Building 11.26 is a single compartment building. It is built of stone set in mortar - as can be seen on photo 18 where part of the back wall has collapsed. The inside is plastered and painted white, but this does not extend around the openings as in 11.25 but stops with the door and window frames (22). The window has no rebate and only the opening is left but the wooden lintol is visible (21). There is also no door but a wooden rebate in quite a good condition show that it opened to the inside (22). The floor, as in 11.25, is cement and extends to the outside of the door on a lower level. It is not in a good condition and weeds grow inside the building. It is difficult to determine what kind of roof this building had but a few horizontal beams exist - the details of which can be seen in photos 19, 20, 17, 21 & 22. It was probably flat. The garden wall, indicated e, f & g on the plan and visible on photos 14, 15 & 16 was built with less care, and is thus in a worse condition than the

buildings. There is no indication of a floor inside the enclosure.

- 3.2. It is difficult to judge the inherent qualities because of the lack of criteria. Even functional criteria are unavailable because the original functions can only be guessed. The discussion will therefore be restricted to climatic design and spatial qualities.

The buildings have openings only on the northern and north eastern sides. The use of windows on the northern side is obviously for warmth in winter, but the use of openings on the eastern side (11.24) is uncertain. The formation of an outside space seems to have been of more importance than the orientation.

Painting and plastering inside and outside, painting strips around openings as well as filling in the joints between the stones with mortar were probably means to keep water from seeping through joints. The material - stone - is endemic to the area and used abundantly. This accounts for the contextual integrity of these buildings as well as the other building groups. Moreover there is the integrity of design through the use of simple, rectangular forms. This accounts for simple but pleasant spaces because space is defined by two buildings at right angles and low garden walls. A private space outside the building is thus formed for the use of the inhabitants. This kind of planning is used in both the first and second groups defined in 3.1.

- 3.4. This group of buildings can hardly be looked upon as a landmark, considering that there are so many similar buildings in the area. On the other hand it is too isolated and apart from other buildings to form a group or add to it. It forms a space of its own and the greatest contribution it makes is to the street it faces. It also defines the space between it and the road (where the ruins are). In contrast the road which leads directly to these buildings is made subordinate, it is almost ignored, as if it simply passed by and not important enough to be acknowledge. This road leads to the ruins at the back.

MATERIALE, VAKMANSKAP ASOOK DIE HUIDIGE TOESTAND DAARVAN

BUIITE	GOED	GEM	SWAK
Dak: Thatch, sheet metal capping		X	
Mure: Stone, stone and mortar		X	
Veranda/stoep: Court yards; small paved areas in front of doors at 11.25 & 11.26		X	
Vensters: None, no frames. Wooden lintols			X
Deure: None, some frames. Wooden lintols			X
Dekorasie/detail: Plaster around openings		X	
Afwerkings: Mud plaster to 11.23 & 11.24. Well filled mortar joints t 11.25 & 11.26		X	11.23 11.24
Tuin/omgewing: Low garden walls		e,f,g	rest
BINNE			
Mure: Plastered and painted		11.25 11.26	11.23 11.24
Vloere: Cement		X	
Plafonne: None			
Dekorasie/detail: None			
Toebehore: Raised area in 11.25 for fireplace and hole above in wall			
Ander (spesifiseer):			
Defekte wat dringende aandag vereis:			

Window and door openings, roofs and cracks in walls

Important as group with well planned outside spaces or courtyards. These two dwellings could easily be restored and recycled. Even their situation will make them favourite dwellings in future.



PROBABLY A KRAAL,
ANIMAL ENCLOSED
OR SIMILAR.
STONES LAY WIDE,
MIGHT HAVE ORIGIN-
ALLY BEEN SET IN
MUD

THE BAD CONDITION
IMPLIES EARLY
DATE OR POOR
WORKMANSHIP
(HENCE LESSER
IMPORTANCE)

1



2



3



BUILDINGS 71.23 & 11.24 . PROBABLY EARLY DWELLINGS 4
NOTE THE BAD CONDITION OF THE GARDEN WALL



5



6

PLASTER ON THE INSIDE (11.24)
NOTE WOODEN LINTEL ABOVE DOOR



7

11.23 SIDE VIEW (from east)
ONLY RUBBLE REMAINS OF SIDE &
BACK WALLS



11.23 the bad condition
INDICATES EARLIER DATE
OR LESS IMPORTANCE THAN
11.24

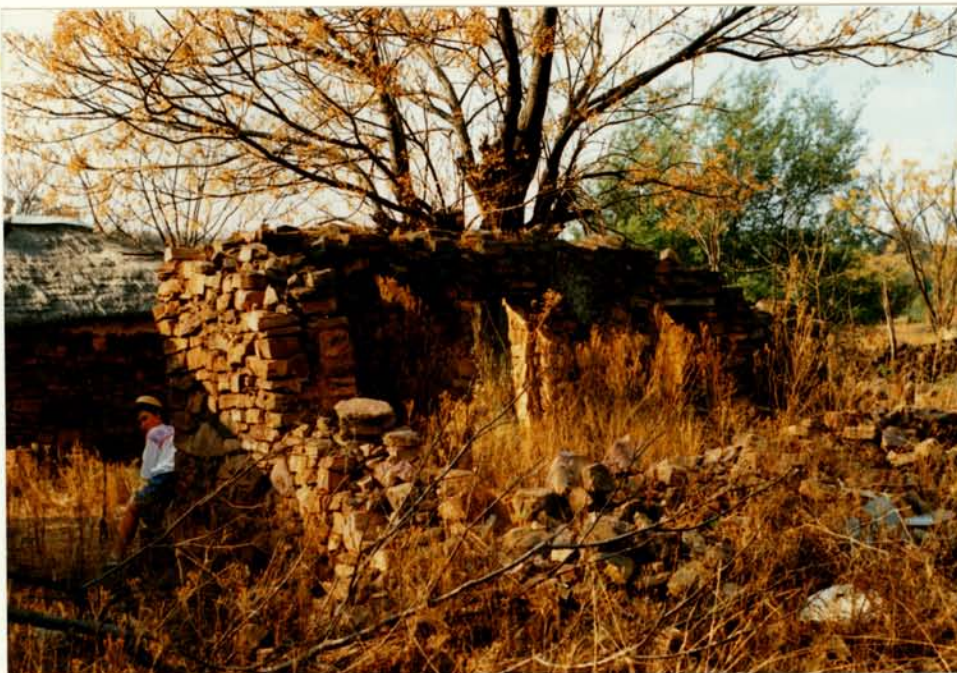
NOTE THE REMAINS OF
PLASTER ON WALLS

NOTE WOODEN LINTELS
OVER OPENINGS

8



9



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10



MUD PLASTER ON NORTH SIDE
OF 11.24

11



11.24 PLASTERED &
PAINTED BORDERS

12



OVERALL VIEW OF 11.25
& 11.26 SHOWING RUINS
in FRONT

13



11.25 PLASTERED & PAINTED
STRIPS - compare with
11.24

14



MORTAR FILLED JOINTS,
THATCHED ROOF WITH
SHEET METAL CAPPING

15



MORTAR FILLED JOINTS
OF BUILDING CONTRAST WITH
THOSE OF GARDEN WALL

16

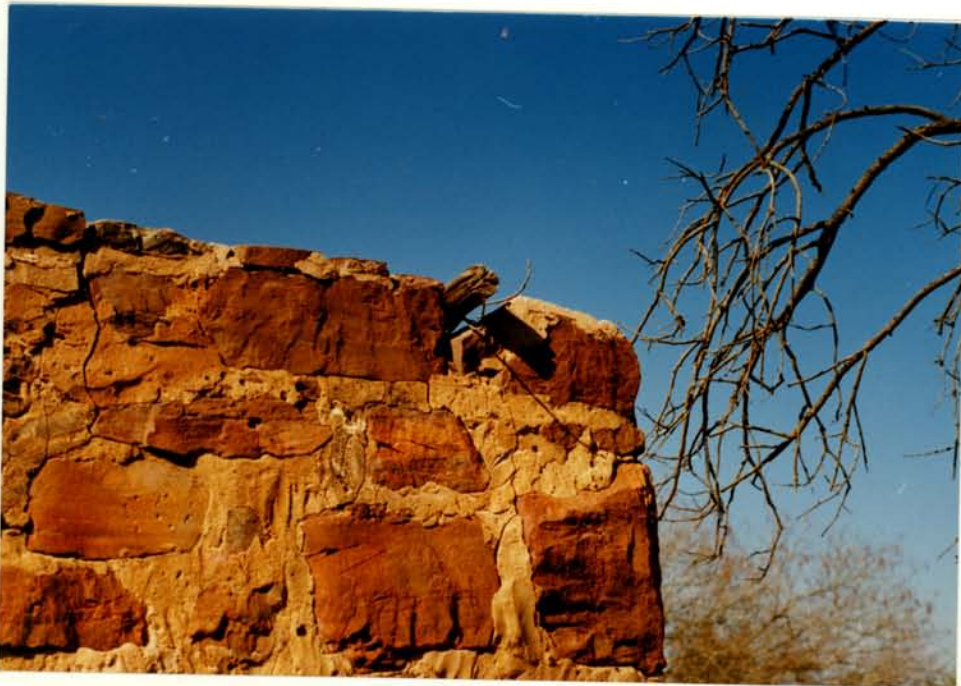


17



WEST VIEW OF 11.26 SHOWING
SPLIT WALL & WOODEN
ROOF BEAMS

18



DETAIL OF WOODEN
BEAM JOINT TO WALL

19



DETAIL OF WOODEN
LINTEL OF 11.26
ABOVE WINDOW (from
outside)
NOTE THE ROOF
BEAMS IN THE BACKGROUND

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20



inside view of the window in 11.20
NOTE THE INSIDE PLASTER

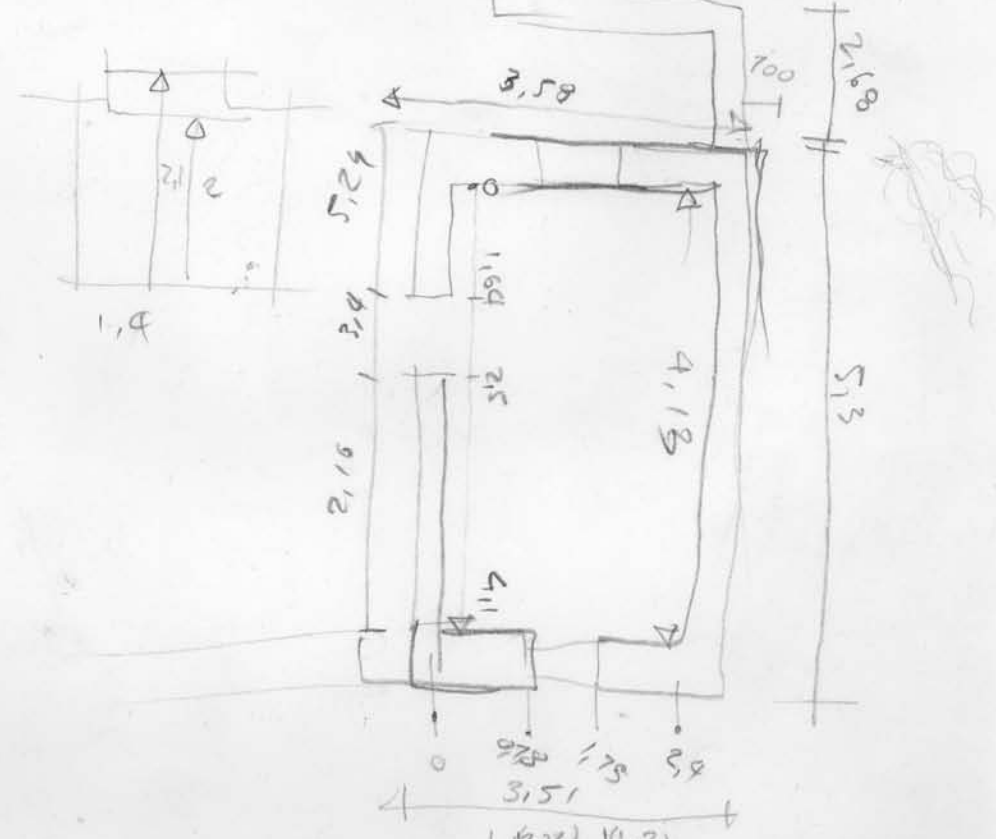
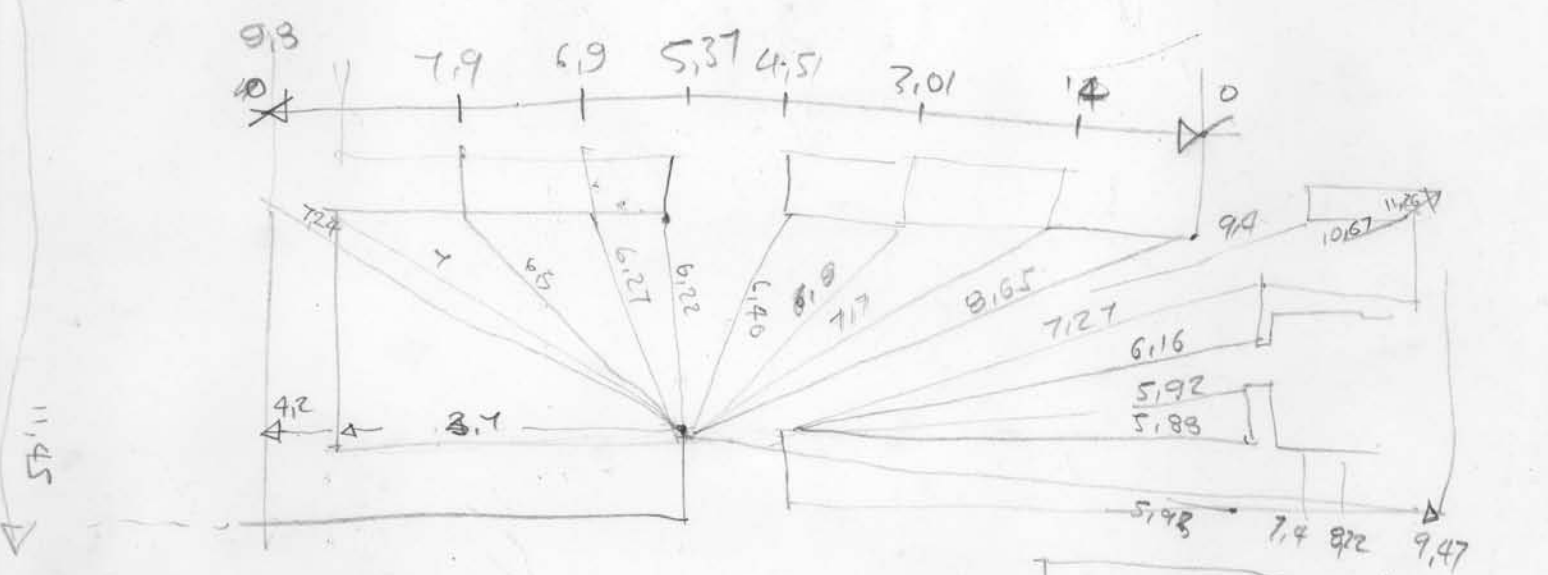
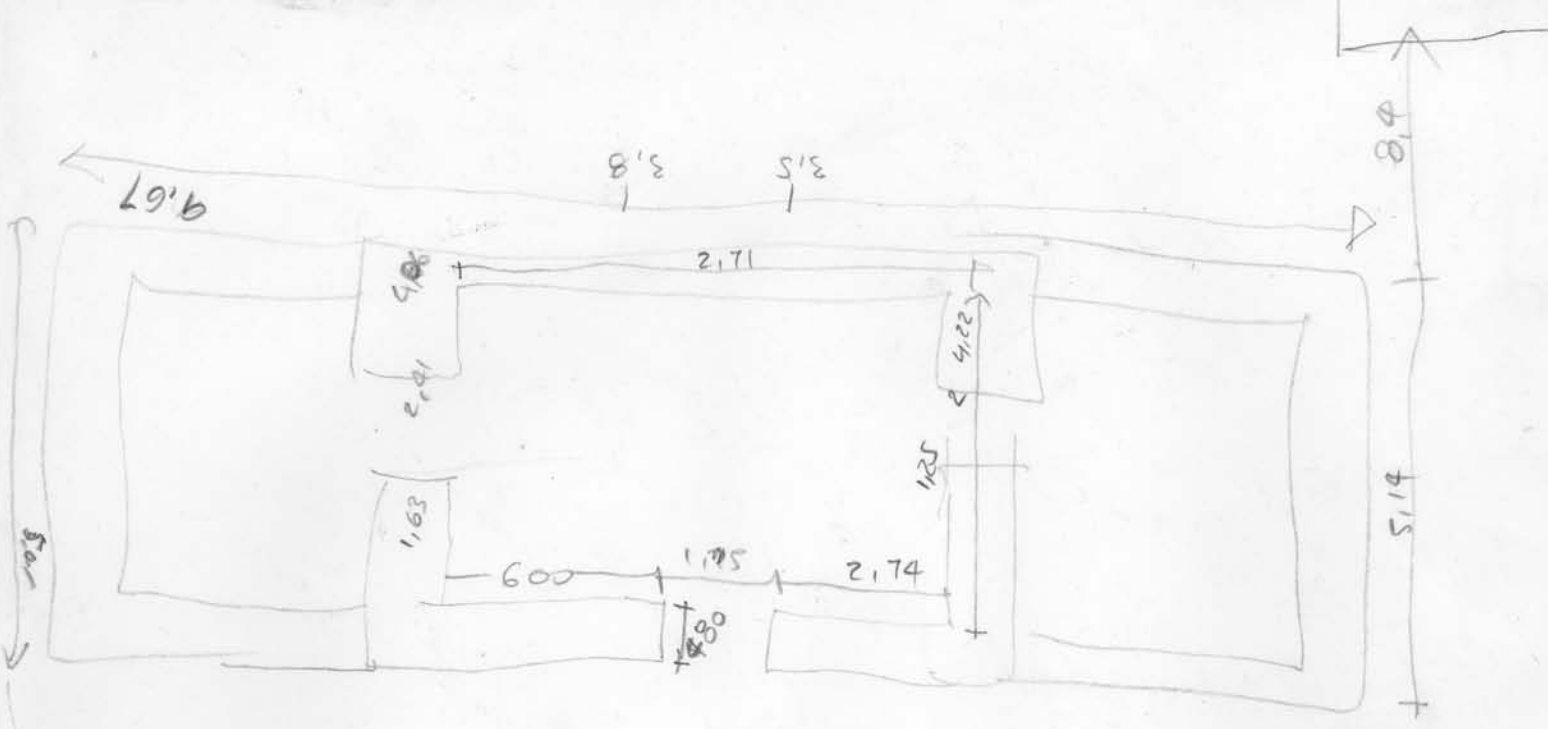
21



DETAIL: ROOF BEAM JOINT TO WALL
& DOOR REBATE
NOTE THE PLASTER

22

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131A K.

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

11.23 was probably built after the building at the back of it (now in ruins). This is indicated by the road which must have been existing as it leads to those buildings and 11.23 was orientated towards it in the same way as 11.25. This building could be the oldest in the group.

The garden walls are difficult to date. Those annotated c & d must have been built after 11.24 & 11.23 as they define the spaces between these. a & d were probably built after 11.25 as they define the spaces between 11.24, 11.23 & 11.25. 11.25 was probably a new house, facing the road (and neighbours) grandly decorated with white strips, big (2 rooms!). It must have been a stylish house.

As mentioned in 3.1 the kitchen must have been once in the middle room of 11.25. 11.26 was either an extra bedroom or a new kitchen. Because the opening above the fireplace has been filled up with stones in 11.25 one can assume that the kitchen was moved from 11.25 to the new building. 11.26 must have been built quite some time after 11.25 else nobody would have bothered to install a kitchen in 11.25 if another was being built. The garden walls are once again difficult but must have been built after 11.25 & 11.26.

Kyk algemene bibliografie aan einde