

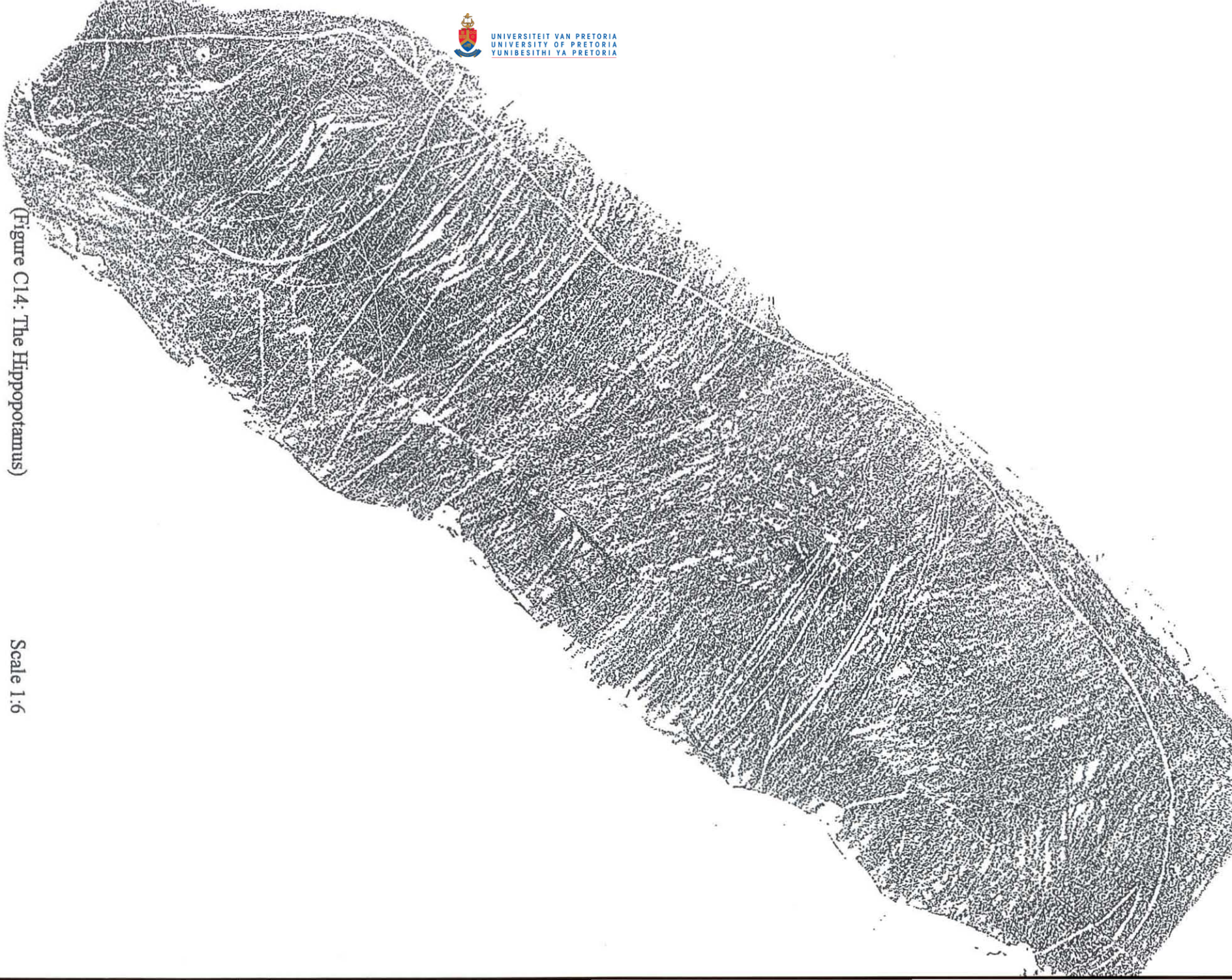
Figure C13 -**The Rhebuck** (*Pelea capreolus*) - Latitude 27° 29' 05,6" E
Longitude 25° 54' 14.2" S
Actual Size Length: 21cm Breadth: 20,5cm

The complete rhebuck is visible (Figure C13). A fine line incision technique was used to portray this naturalistic image. The engraving is isolated. The characteristic forward curve of the horns, lengthy neck and reared stance of the buck was beautifully captured. The face, hindquarters and back legs portray the small stature of the rhebuck. The front leg is out of proportion; this is common in Bushmen engravings. A bushy caudal appendage is also present (Figure C13 defined).

The rock surface is medium to rough textured, with very little weathering. The engraving is positioned in the middle of the hill, facing southeast towards the water source. The condition of the engraving is good, with the elements being its only threat.



(Figure C13 defined: The Rhebuck)



(Figure C14: The Hippopotamus)

Scale 1:6

Figure C14 - **The Hippopotamus** (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

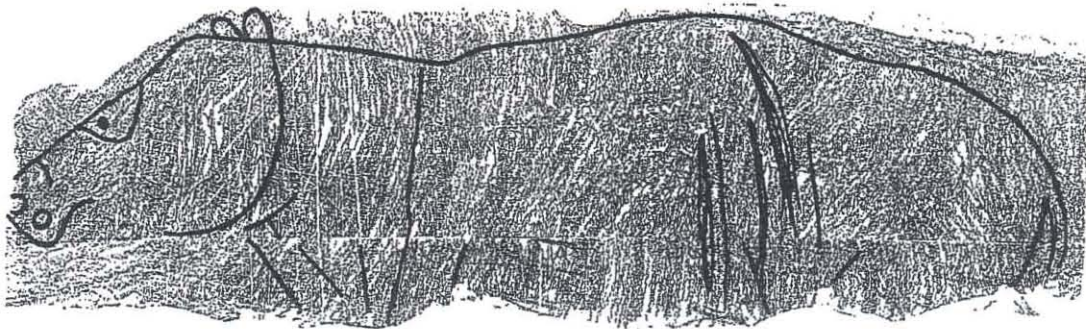
-Latitude 27° 29' 06.4" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15.5" S

Actual Size Length: 30cm Breadth: 96,5cm

A broad line incision technique was used to engrave this isolated figure of a hippo. A naturalistic style was used (Figure C14). The head, body and caudal appendage are present, unfortunately the legs were broken off during the erection of a power line many years ago, it can not be put together again as it is in a millions pieces due to the shatter characteristic of the hornfel rock type. The head is detailed in that the mouth, nostrils, eye with a pupil and pinna are present, although the hippo as a whole is naturalistic the facial features are cartoon like. Behind the head, along the neck and behind the stomach area, just before the back legs there are multiple lines portraying the characteristic wrinkles found on hippo's hide. A portion of the caudal appendage is also present. The entire hippo has an engraved grid-like background incised on it, making use of a fine line technique, with some zigzag lines on the face and rump (Figure C14 defined). This pattern work is characteristic of entoptic phenomenon, but was applied many years after the engraved hippo, this grid pattern work was also dated, reading 1926.

The condition of what is left of the hippo is good; the rock surface is fine grained, with little weathering. The engravings only threat now is the elements. The hippo is positioned in the middle of the hill facing south, towards the water source. An area approximately 10km away from the engraving is still known today as Zeekoihoek (hippo's corner).



(Figure C14 defined: The Hippopotamus)



(Figure C15: Linear motif and Feather structure)

Scale 1:3

Figure C15 - Linear motif and Feather structure -

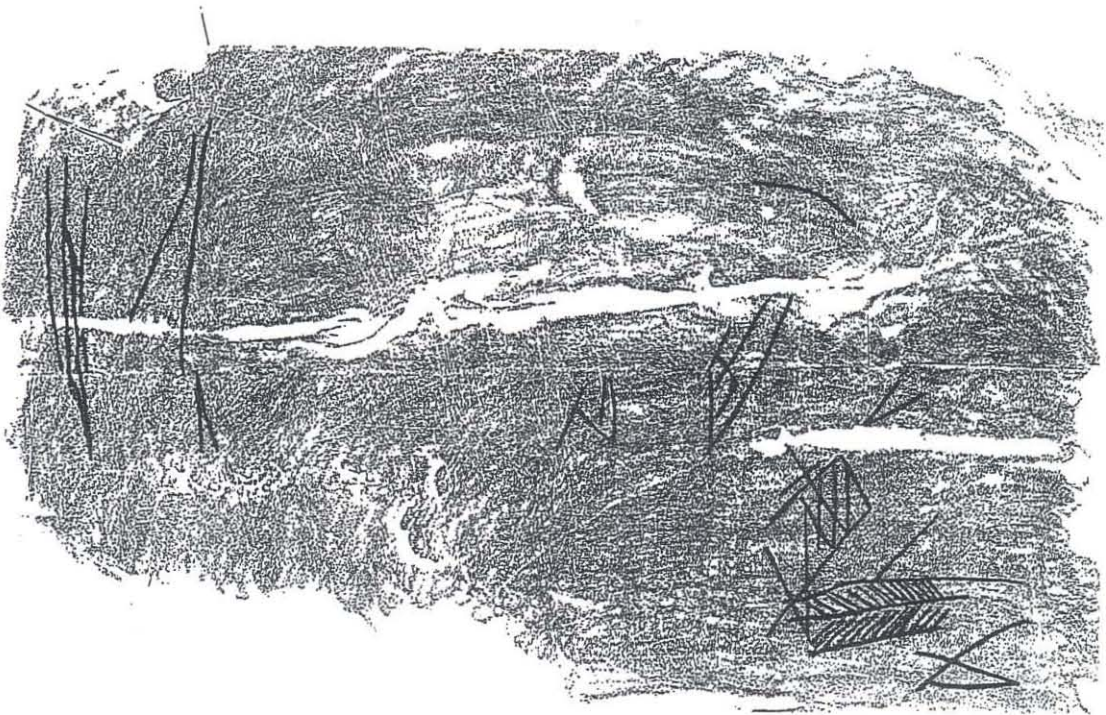
Latitude 27° 29' 10,4" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15,6" S

Actual Size Length: 42cm Breadth: 63cm

The work is stylised, making use of a fine lined incision technique (Figure C15). On the upper part of the engraving there are numerous long vertical lines that seemingly have no purpose. On the bottom left hand side there is a curved squiggle also without purpose. There are four attempts made at engraving feather structures, only the outer lines were incised before they were discarded. On the bottom right a fifth attempt at a feather structure was made, the outer lines are present as well as a portion of the inner lines. These inner lines are diagonally converging lines, running between the two outer converging and one centre line. They converge towards the back of the feather structure. This feather structure was also however not completed (Figure C15 defined).

The rock surface is fine grained, with some weathering-taking place in the centre and bottom left of the rock. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engravings only threat is further weathering due to the elements. The engraving faces south and is positioned towards the base of the hill, approximately three meters above the furrow.



(Figure C15 defined: Linear motif and Feather structure)



(Figure C16: Converging lines)

Scale 1:2

Figure C16 - **Converging lines** -

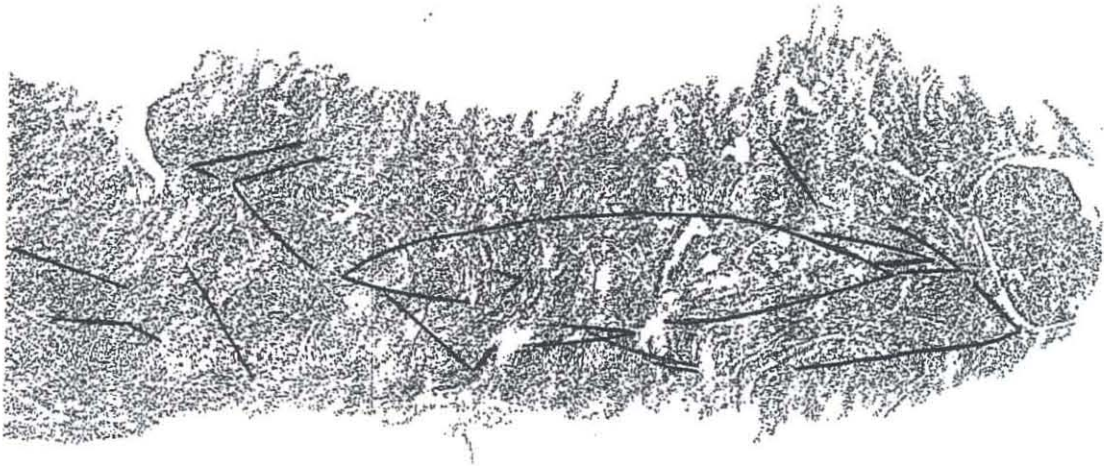
Latitude 27° 29' 07,9" E

Longitude 25° 54' 16,2" S

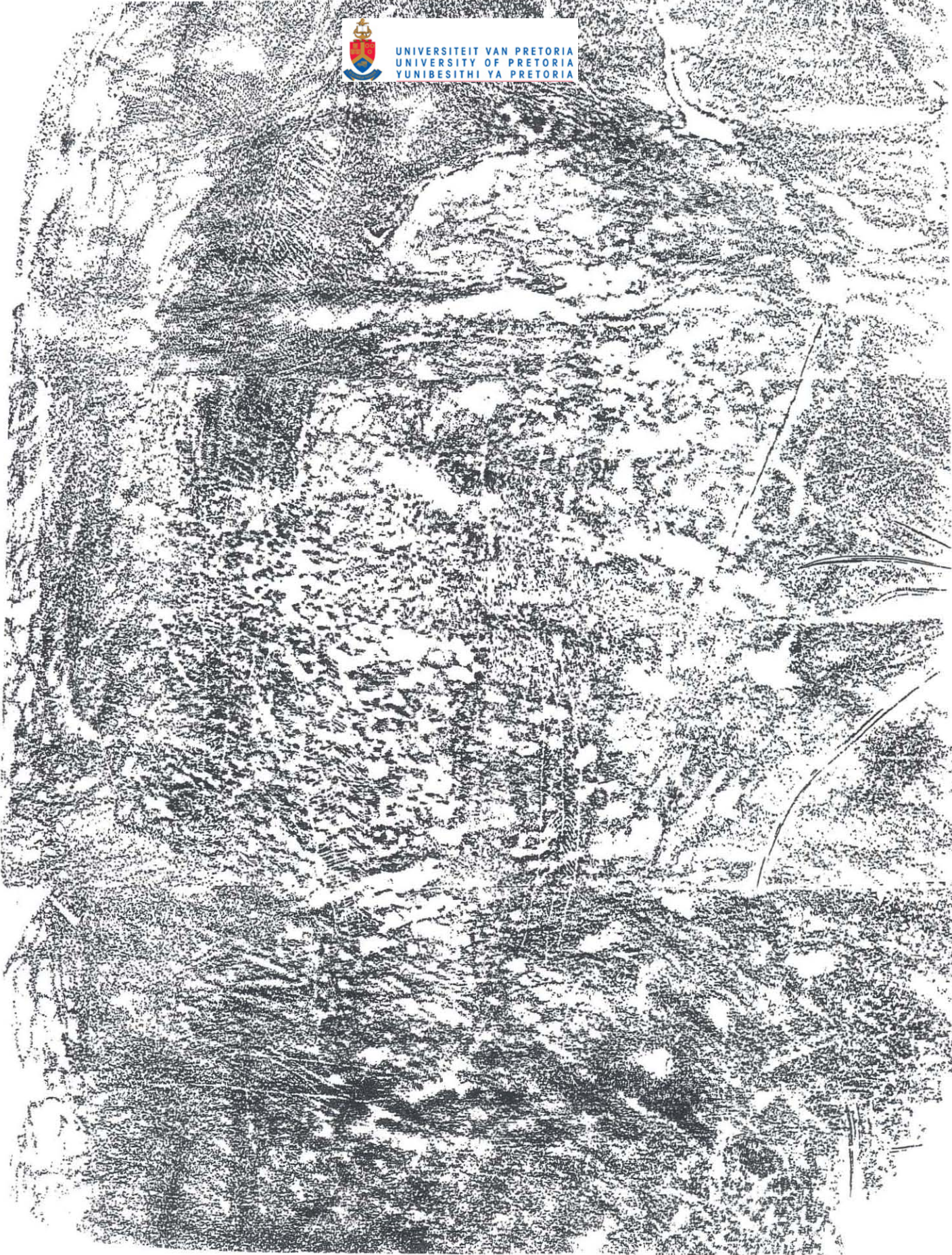
Actual Size Length: 3cm Breadth: 13cm

The engraving consists of two converging lines (Figure C16). The lines were engraved using a fine line incision technique. They appear to be the start of something that was never completed (Figure C16 defined).

The rock surface is fine textured and badly weathered. The condition of the engraved work is satisfactory. The positioning of the engraving is midway up the hill and facing south. Its only threat is further weathering due to the elements.



(Figure C16 defined: Converging lines)



(figure C17: Feather motif)

Scale 1:3

Figure C17 - Feather motif -

Latitude 27° 29' 06,5" E

Longitude 25° 54' 16,9" S

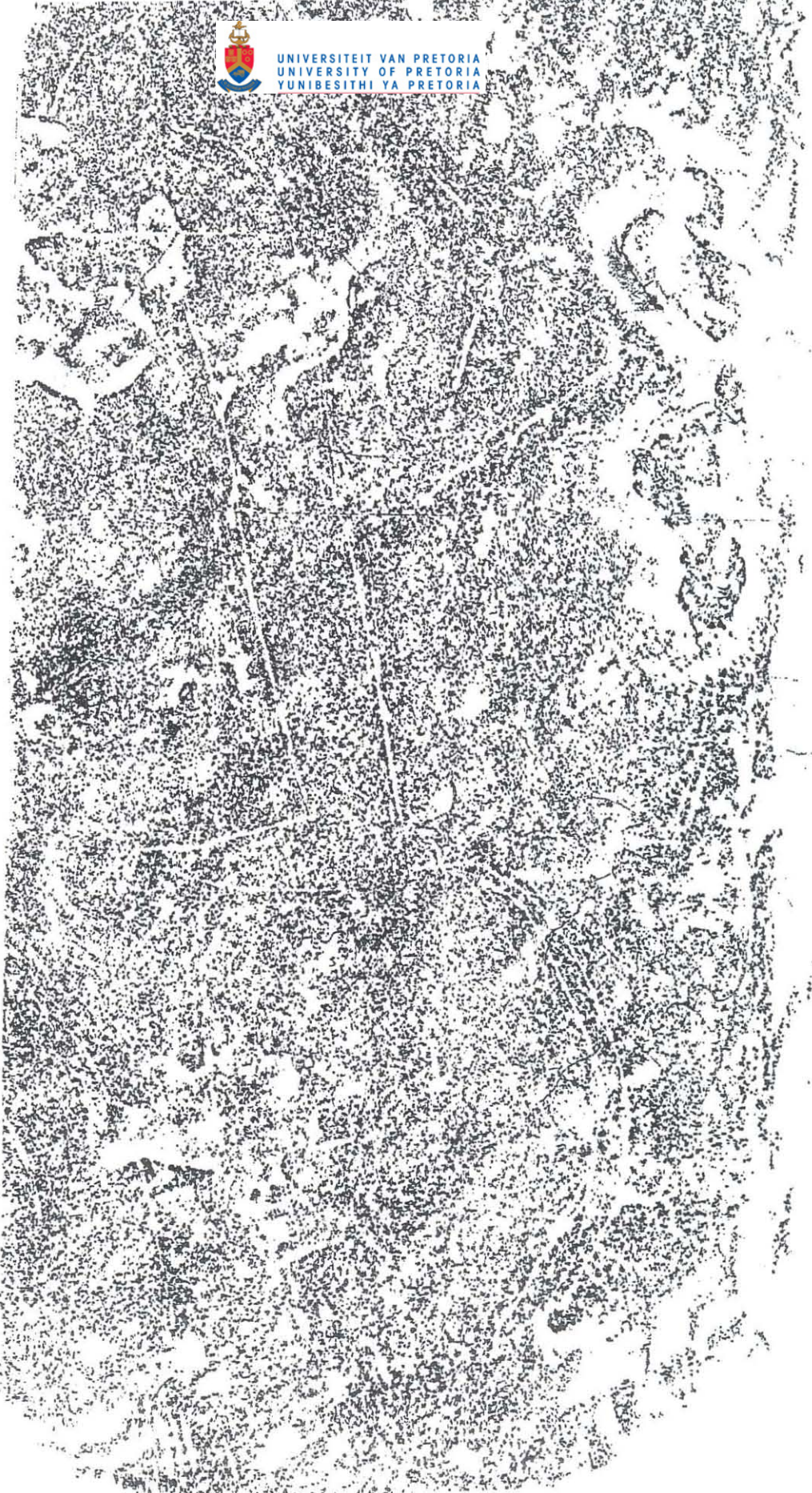
Actual Size Length: 23cm Breadth: 53,5cm

There are six feather structures that were incised into the rock surface making use of a fine line technique (Figure C17). Some are more complete than others are. Two are like the feather structure found in figure C15, having only two converging lines within the main structure, the other feather structure have three converging lines. There is a seventh structure that only has its outer converging lines (Figure C17 defined).

The rock surface is fine grained and very weathered, making subbing difficult. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory and is under no threat other than further weathering. It is positioned towards the base of the hill, approximately four meters above the furrow. It faces south.



(Figure C17 defined: Feather motif)



(Figure C18: Cultural object)

Scale 1:2

Figure C18 - Cultural object

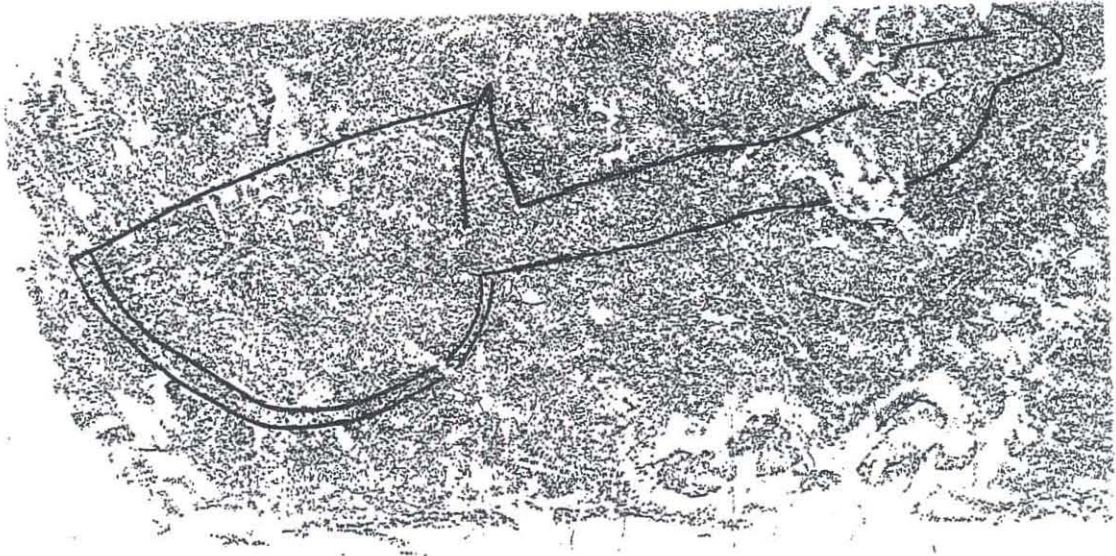
- Latitude 27° 29' 05,1" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,9" S

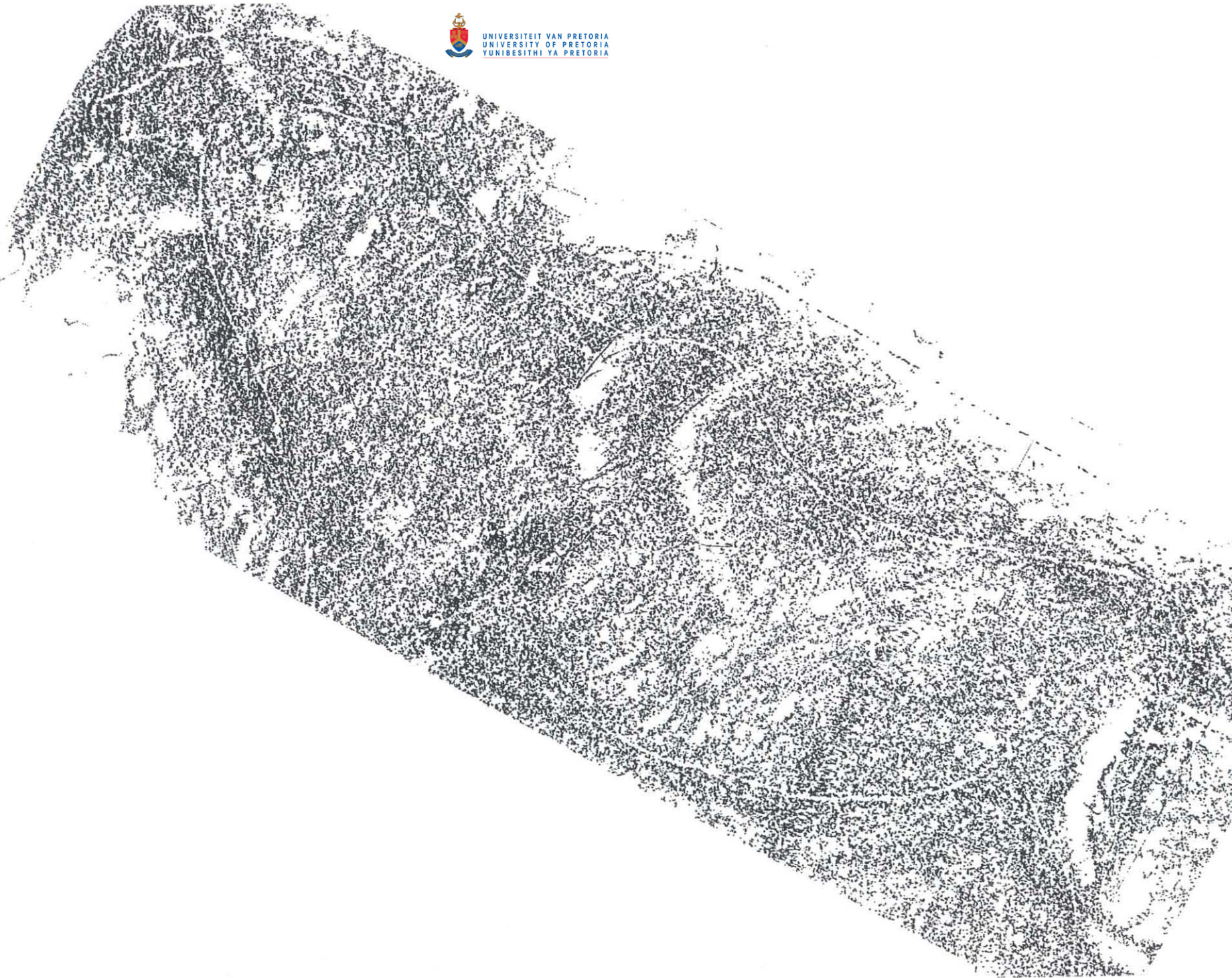
Actual Size Length: 38,5cm Breadth: 16,5cm

The engraved object is naturalistic in style and incised making use of a fine line technique. The cultural object engraved resembles a drinking beaker (Figure C18). A half moon parallel line thickening towards the handle is used to portray the cup portion. The handle is shown as being part of the cup and not a separate entity merely joined to the cup. The handle is a thicker parallel line culminating in a "S" bend at its end. There is a single line running between the two points of the half moon of the cup, portraying the rim of the cup (Figure C18 defined).

The rock surface is rough in texture with extensive weathering around the end of the handle. The condition of the engraved work is satisfactory. The engraving is under no threat other than further weathering. The engraving is positioned towards the base of the hill, above the furrow and faces northeast.



(Figure C18 defined: Cultural object)



(Figure C19: The Eiland)

Scale 1:3

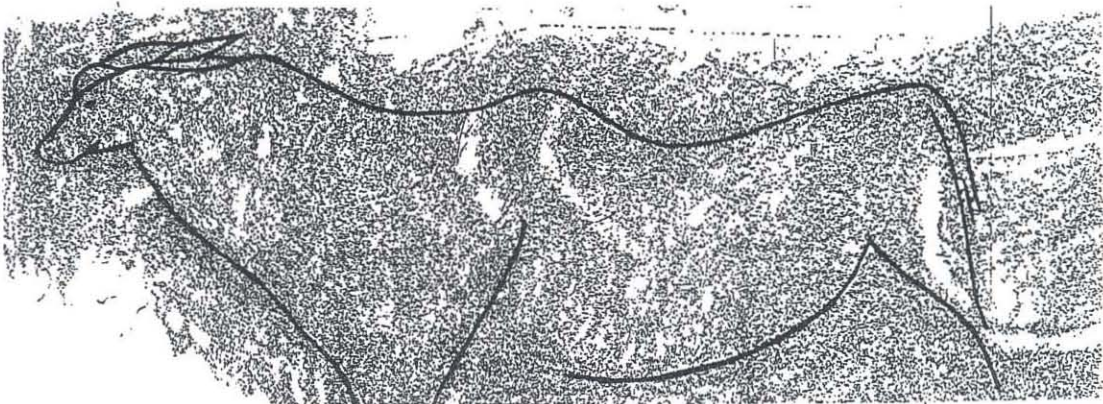
Figure C19 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 07,6" E
Longitude 25° 54' 17,5" S

Actual Size Length: 21cm Breadth: 51cm

The eland is naturalistic in style and was engraved using a fine line incision technique (Figure C19). The figure is isolated. Through the shear size portrayed around the neck and shoulders, it can be deduced that the subject is a bull. The characteristic bone mass on the forehead, curve in the horn, nuchal hump on the forequarters and characteristic line running from the lower limb to the nuchal hump are portrayed exceptionally well. Detail has also been added to the face, the nostrils and eyes are present. A portion of the caudal appendage is also present, but due to erosion in that area the rest of it is not visible. Once again and typical of Bushmen engravings the legs are neglected, especially the front legs (Figure C19 defined).

The rock surface is medium grained, with very little erosion. The engraving is old as the engraving is seen with difficulty by the naked eye. The condition of the rock and the engraving are good, with its only threat being the elements. The engraving is positioned at the base of the hill below the furrow, this prevents the run-off of rainwater from the hill reaching the engraving and causing accelerated erosion to the piece. The engraving face northeast away from the water source.



(Figure C19 defined: The Eland)



(Figure C20: Linear work and Antelope head)

Scale 1:3

Figure C20 - Linear work and Antelope head

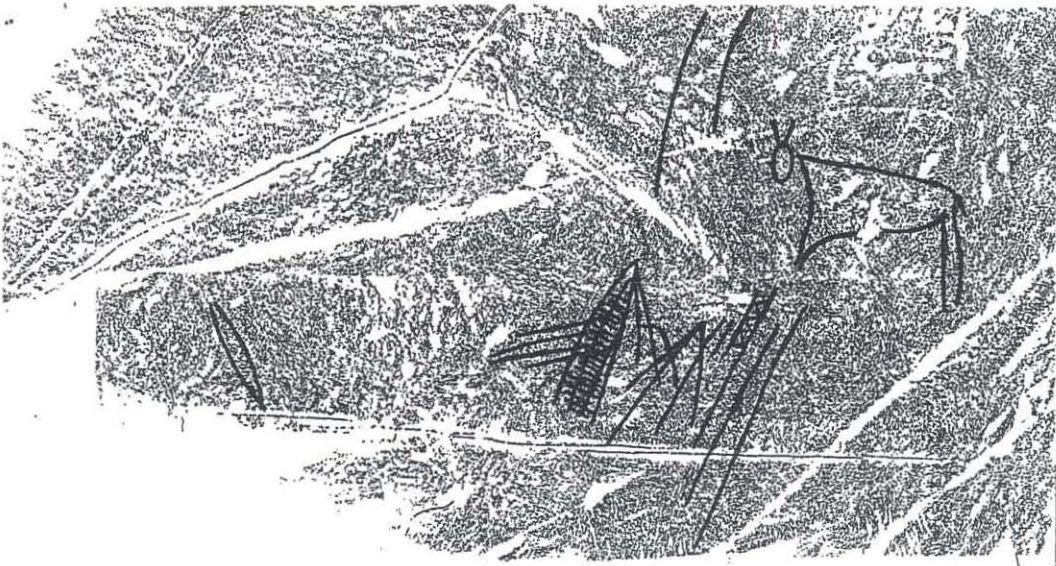
- Latitude 27° 29' 06,8" E

Longitude 25° 54' 17,4" S

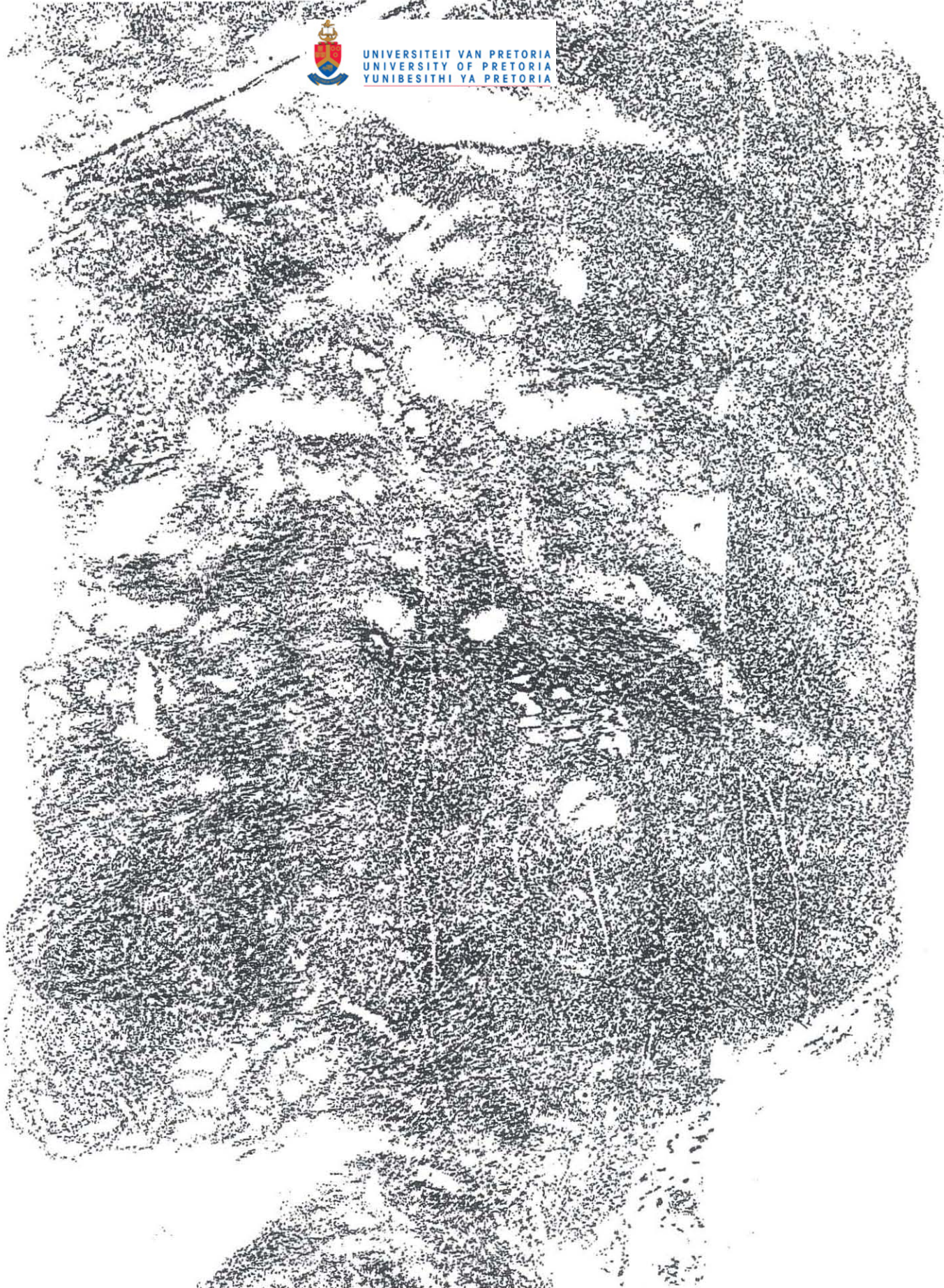
Actual Size Length: 50cm Breadth: 44cm

The engraved work is stylised and engraved making use of an incised fine line technique (Figure C20). The bulk of the engraving is made-up of various vertical, parallel and converging lines. There are also diagonal parallel lines between two converging lines, as well as zigzag lines between parallel lines. All the above seems typical of entoptic phenomenon. On the right hand side of the rock surface there is an unidentifiable buck, the horns, head, body and caudal appendage are visible, the style used is naturalistic, but the antelope is unidentifiable, (Figure C20 defined).

The engraving is positioned at the bottom of the hill below the furrow; it faces south towards the water source. The rock surface is rough in texture with extensive erosion; it is under no threat other than that of the elements. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory.



(Figure C20 defined: Linear work and Antelope Head)



(Figure C21: Curved lines and Cultural object)

Scale 1:2

Figure C21 - Curved lines and cultural object

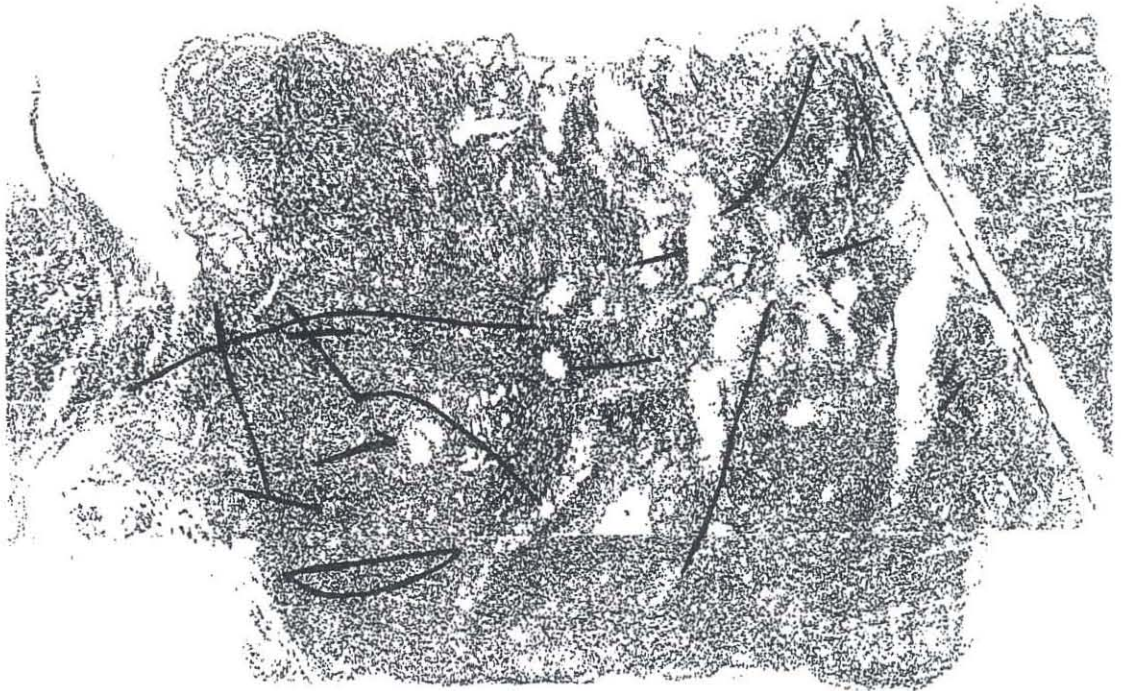
- Latitude 27° 29' 08,1" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15.6" S

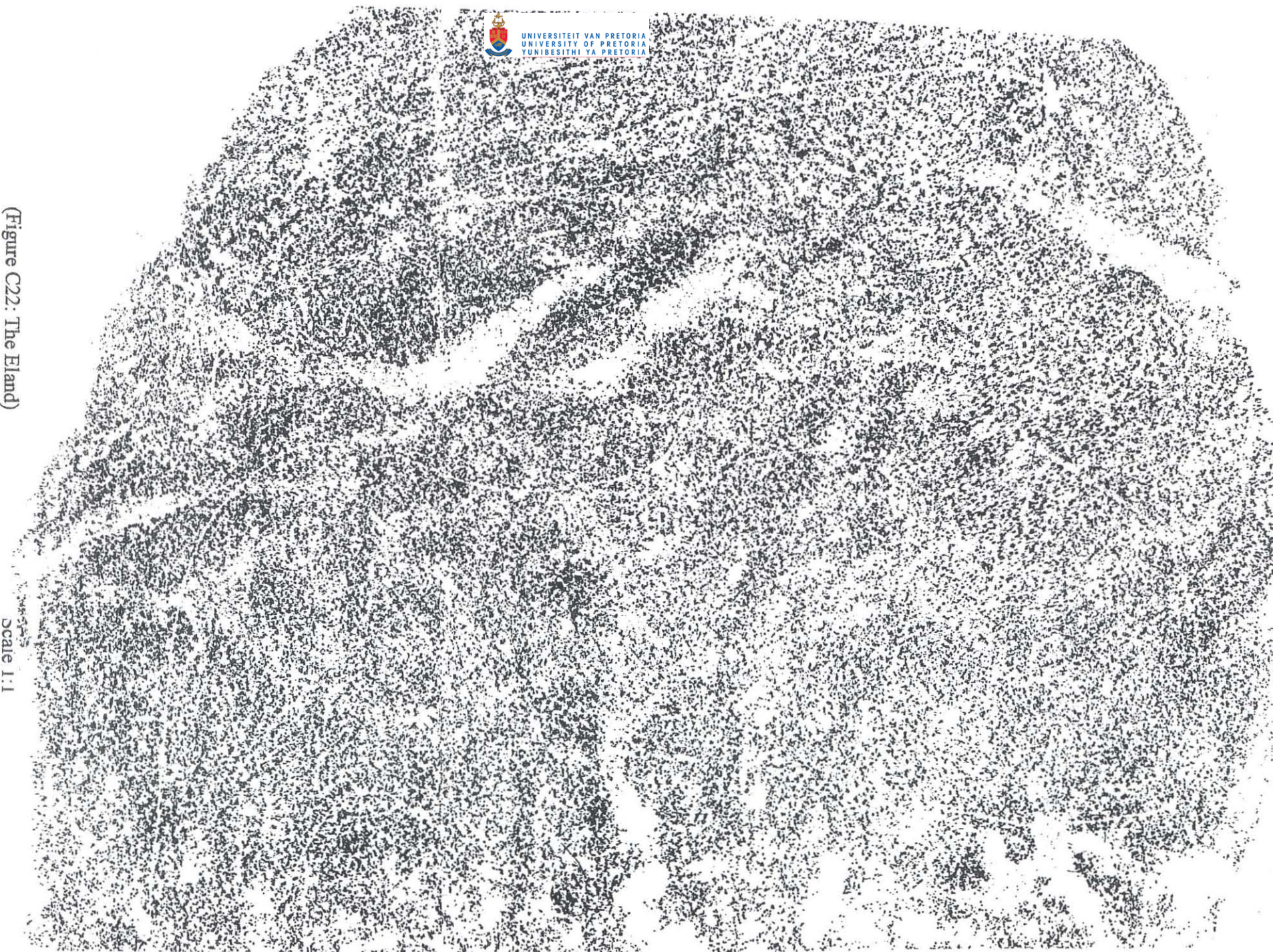
Actual Size Length: 21cm Breadth: 36cm

The engraving consists of various curved and wavy lines; they don't constitute any pattern or motif (Figure C21). Under these lines is a cultural object, which resembles a bowl. All the engraved work is incised and a fine line technique was used (Figure C21 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with extensive erosion. The engraving is under no threat other than the elements. The engraving is positioned midway up the hill, facing southeast. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory.



(Figure C21 defined: Curved lines and Cultural object)



(Figure C22: The Eiland)

Scale 1:1

Figure C 22 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

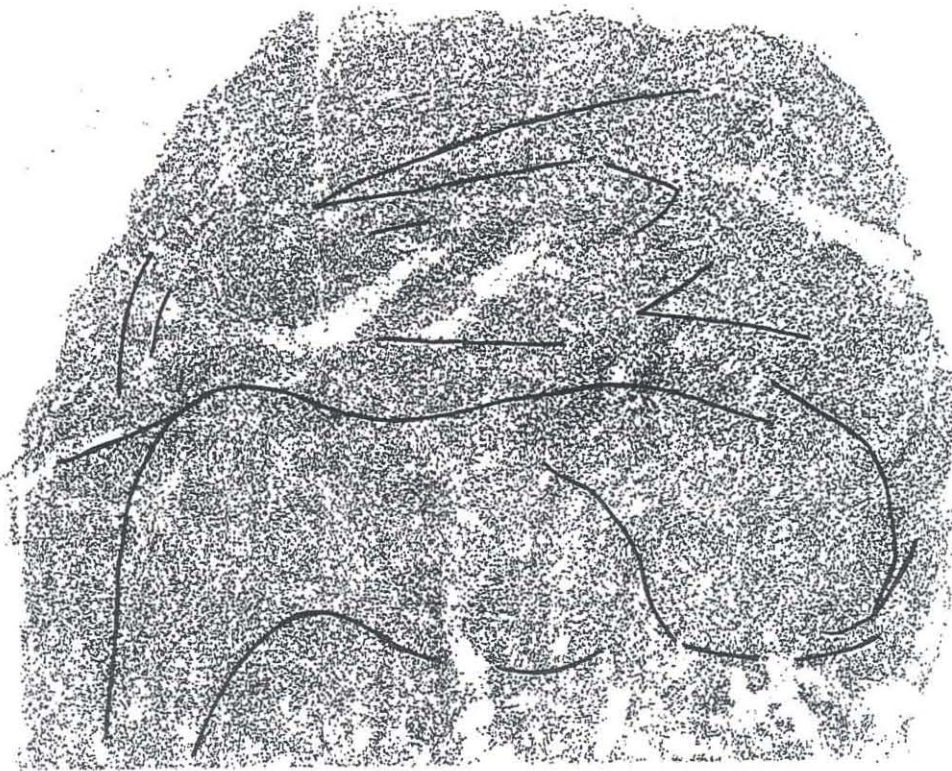
- Latitude 27° 29' 05,9" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,8" S

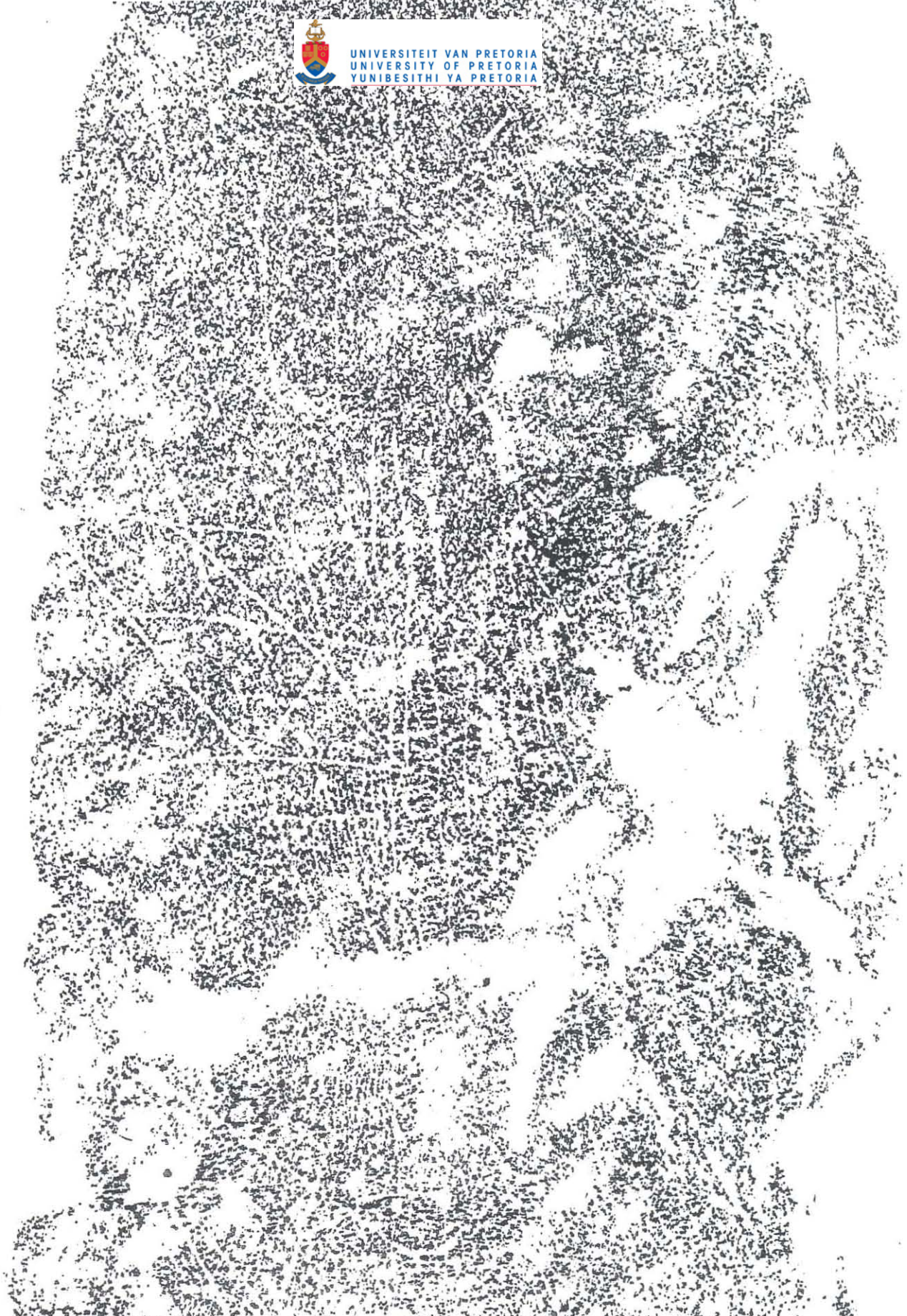
Actual Size Length: 19cm Breadth: 30,5cm

A naturalistic style was utilised and the engraving was incised making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure C22). The hindquarters and caudal appendage are well defined, once again the caudal appendage is engraved raised, portraying fly swatting. The nuchal hump on the forequarters is also present. The top part of the shank was engraved, but the rest of the leg was omitted (Figure C22 defined). A feather structure was started above the eland, but it to was discarded.

The texture of the rock surface is rough, hampering the visibility of the engraved work. There are numerous small and larger erosion marks on the surface; they don't however interfere with the engraved work. The condition of the work is satisfactory. The engraving faces south, towards the water source.



(Figure C22 defined: The Eland)



(Figure C23: Linear work and House motif)

Scale 1:1

Figure C 23 - **Linear work and House motif**

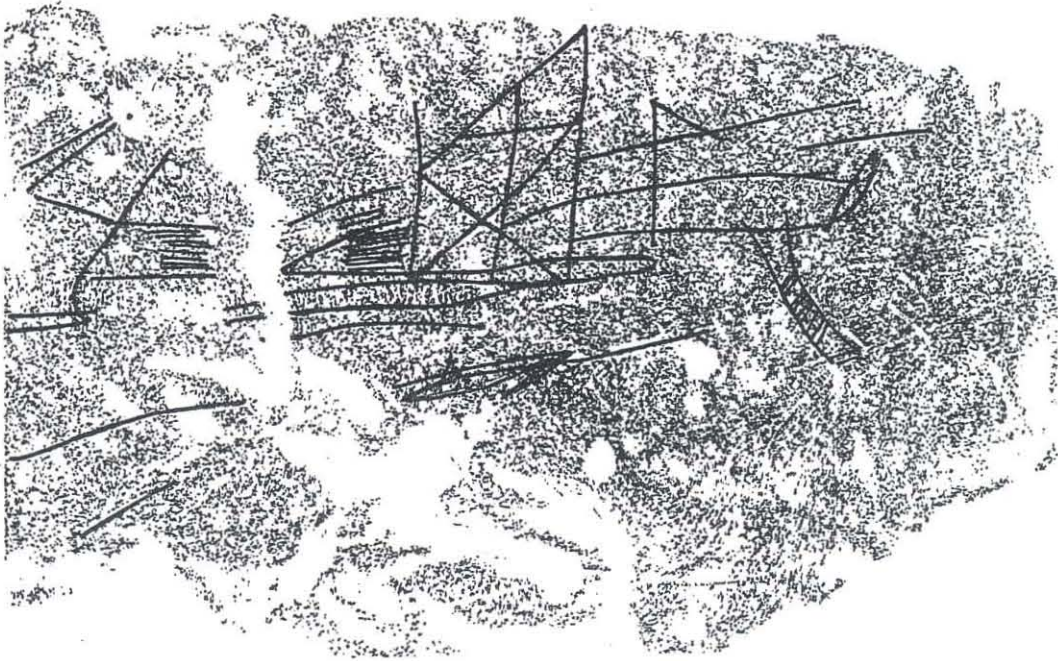
- Latitude 27° 29' 07,3" E

Longitude 25° 54' 13,4" S

Actual Size Length: 14cm Breadth: 27,5cm

The engraved work is geometric in style and is incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure C23). The engraving background consists of various parallel and converging lines. There are some very fine wave-like parallel lines on the far right, just above this there are vertical parallel lines between two horizontal parallel lines. At the bottom centre of the engraving is a crude house, the base consists of a quadrangle with a criss-cross inside it. The roof is depicted by means of a triangle (Figure C23 defined).

The texture of the rock face is medium grained, with extensive erosion on the right hand side. The condition of the house is however not affected by this. The engraving is under no threat other than further weathering due to the elements. The engraving is positioned at the top of the hill and faces southwest.



(Figure C23 defined: Linear work and House motif)



(Figure C24: Unidentified Antelope)

Scale 1:1

Figure C24 - Unidentifiable antelope

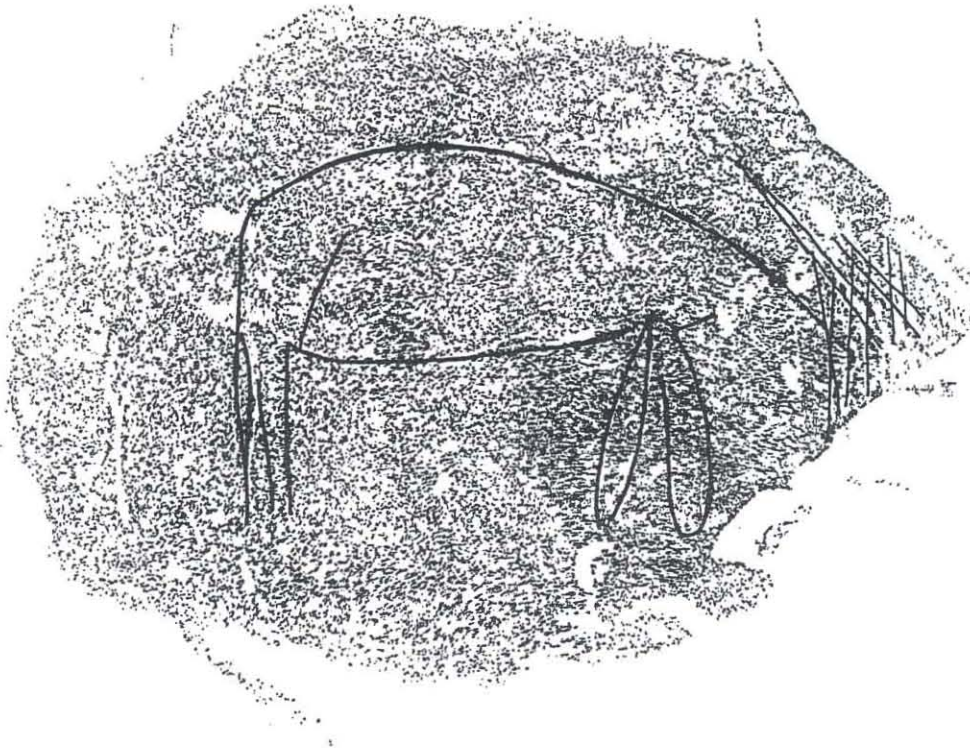
- Latitude 27° 29' 06,5"E

Longitude 25° 54' 15,3" S

Actual Size Length: 11,5cm Breadth: 20,5cm

A childlike style was used to engrave this buck; it is due to this crudeness that the buck is unidentifiable (Figure C24). A multiple fine line incision technique was used. The body is in the shape of a teardrop, getting bigger towards the hindquarters. The front legs are portrayed as two oblong blobs, while the back is stick like. A long caudal appendage is present reaching the back heel. The head is indefinable due to parallel lines located in this region, as well as a weathered patch located in the area. The horns are long and straight, extending towards the back (Figure C24 defined). The figure is isolated.

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with some erosion on the bottom right. The figure is positioned midway up the hill and is facing south. The condition of the piece is good, with its only threats being the elements.



(Figure C24 defined: Unidentifiable antelope)



(Figure C25: Zigzag's on parallel lines)

Scale 1:1

Figure C 25 - **Zigzag's on parallel lines**

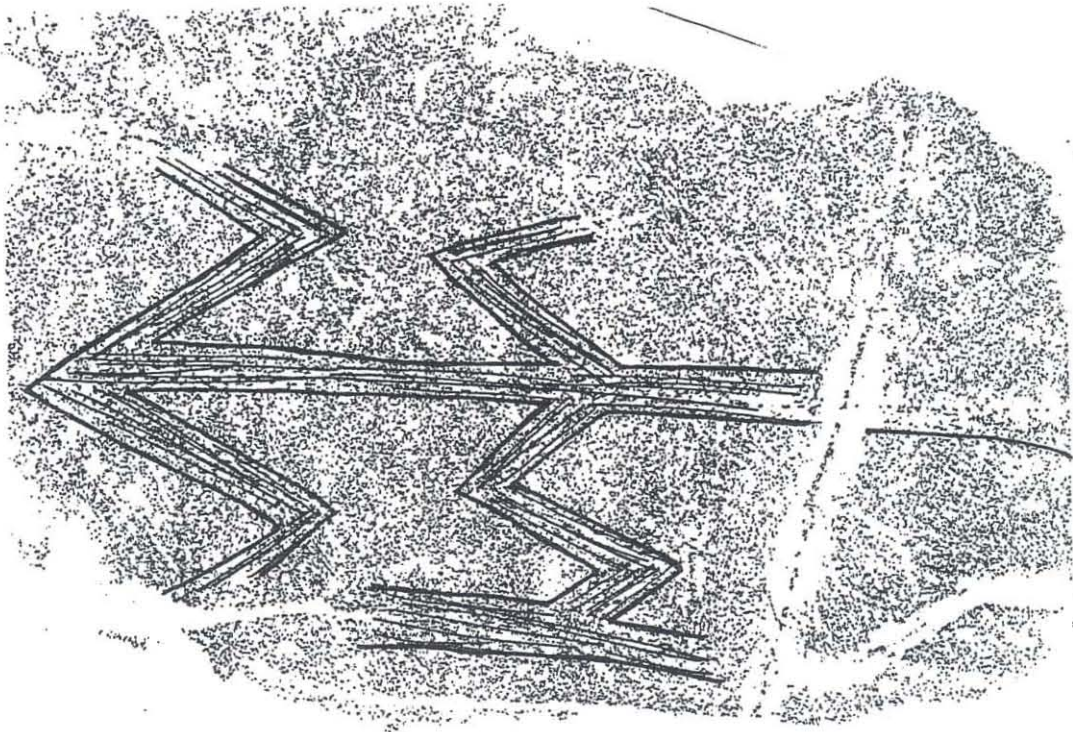
- Latitude 27° 29' 06,2" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15,0" S

Actual Size Length: 19cm Breadth: 28,5cm

The work is geometric in style (Figure C25). The engraving is a portrayal of Sotho- Tswana decorative style. There are two horizontal parallel lines, which have been made through multiple fine line incisions (rubbed), until the blue of the hornfel rock comes through. There are vertical zigzag's crossing the parallel lines, the same technique and style was used on them (Figure C25 defined). The pattern work is isolated.

The rock surface is medium to rough textured, with some erosion to the left of the engraving. The engraving is under no threat other than the elements. The condition is good. The engraving is positioned towards the top of the hill, facing southeast.



(Figure C25 defined: Zigzag's on parallel lines)