

Figure L1 - **The Quagga** (*Equus quagga*)

-Latitude 27° 29' 42,2" E

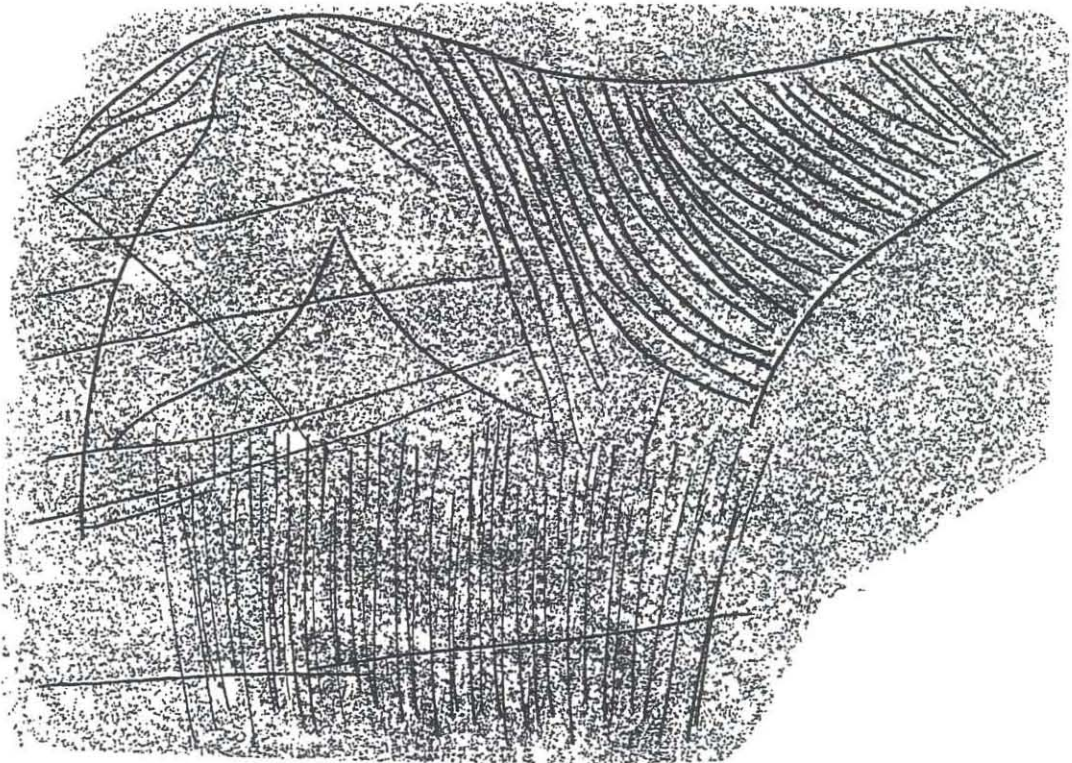
Longitude 25° 54' 16,1" S

Actual Size Length: 20,5cm

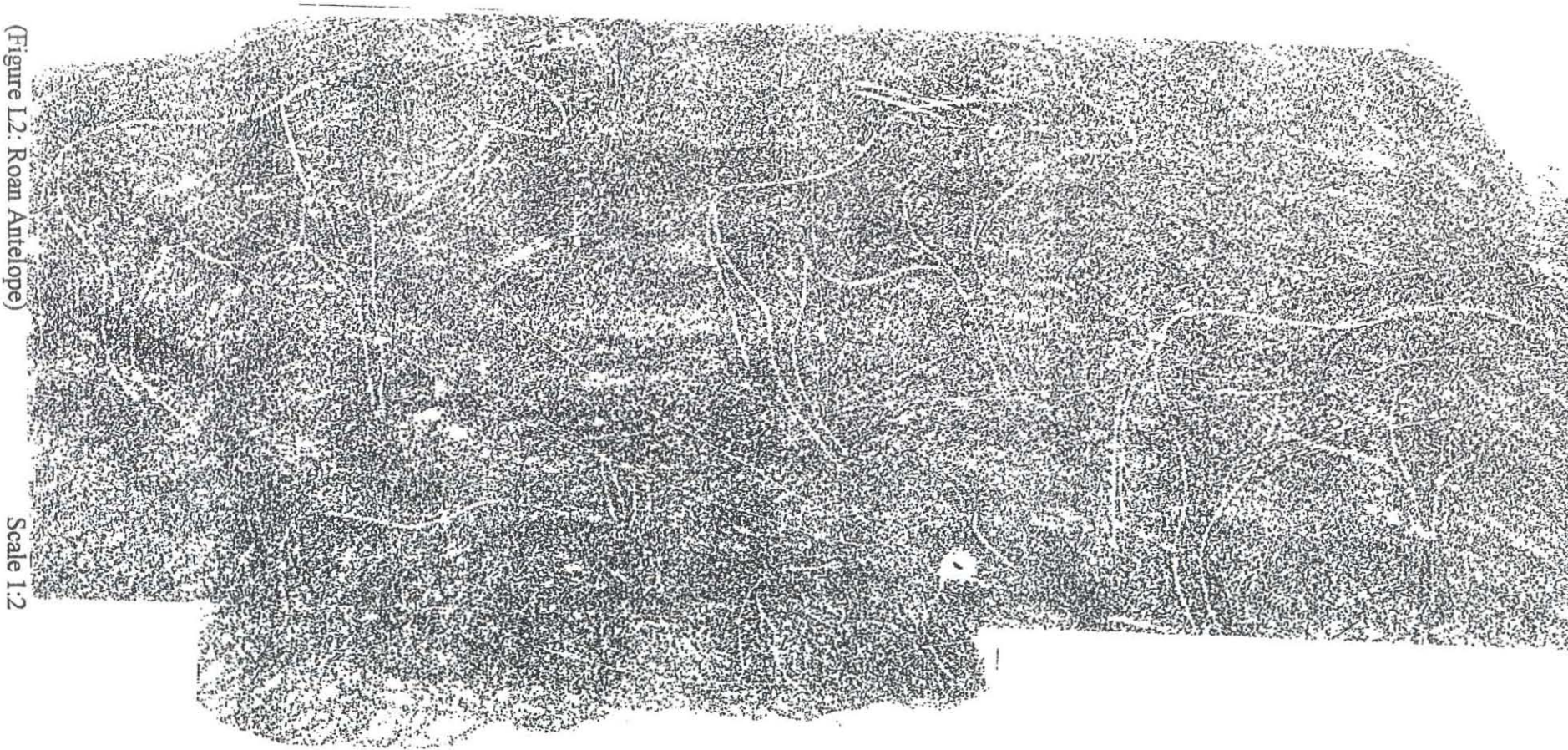
Breadth: 30,5cm

The quagga is naturalistic in style and engraved making use of an incised fine line technique (Figure L1). The quagga is portrayed standing in long grass and is headless, due to erosion. The body is short and stocky, with a characteristic flat back and rounded belly. The lower limb and shank of the legs are visible, but the pes and manus are hidden behind the grass. The caudal appendage ends in a bushy tuft. The characteristic coloration stripes of the quagga are portrayed in detail on the engraving. The neck of the quagga ends in a sharp point and there is no head. Superimposed on the quagga hindquarters is a leaf like structure, below this structure there are several converging lines (Figure L1 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with a number of small erosion marks all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located at the base of the hill close to the eastern boarder and faces west.



(Figure L1 defined: The Qugga)



(Figure 1.2: Roan Antelope)

Scale 1:2

Figure L2 - Roan Antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 44,9" E

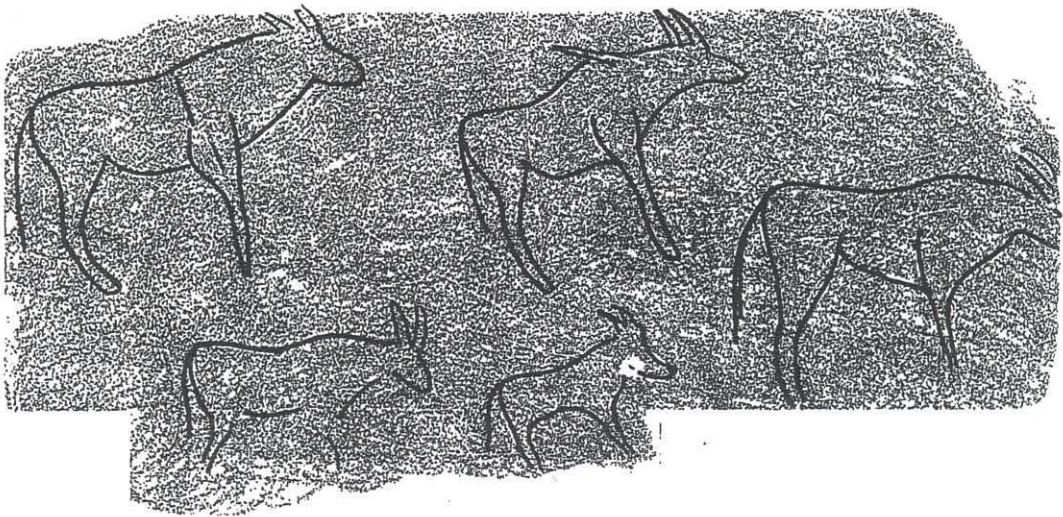
Longitude 25° 54' 15,8" S

Actual Size Length: 24,5cm

Breadth: 56,5cm

There are five roan engraved in a naturalistic style and incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure L2). The roan engravings cover the entire rock surface and all face in the same direction. The heads are well proportioned, shaped and designed, they are short and narrow and each include backward curved horns and large ears. Their broad necks and nuchal hump are well portrayed. The fore and hindquarters are realistically portrayed. Distinction is made between the lower limb and the manus of the front leg and the shank and pes of the back legs. The caudal appendage extent to the heel of the back legs. Superimposed on the roan and very finely engraved are converging lines radiating in various directions (Figure L2 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks all over the surface. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located at the base of the hill close to the eastern boarder of the site and faces west.



(Figure L2 defined: Roan Antelope)



(Figure L3: The Eland)

Scale 1:1

Figure L3 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 42,7" E

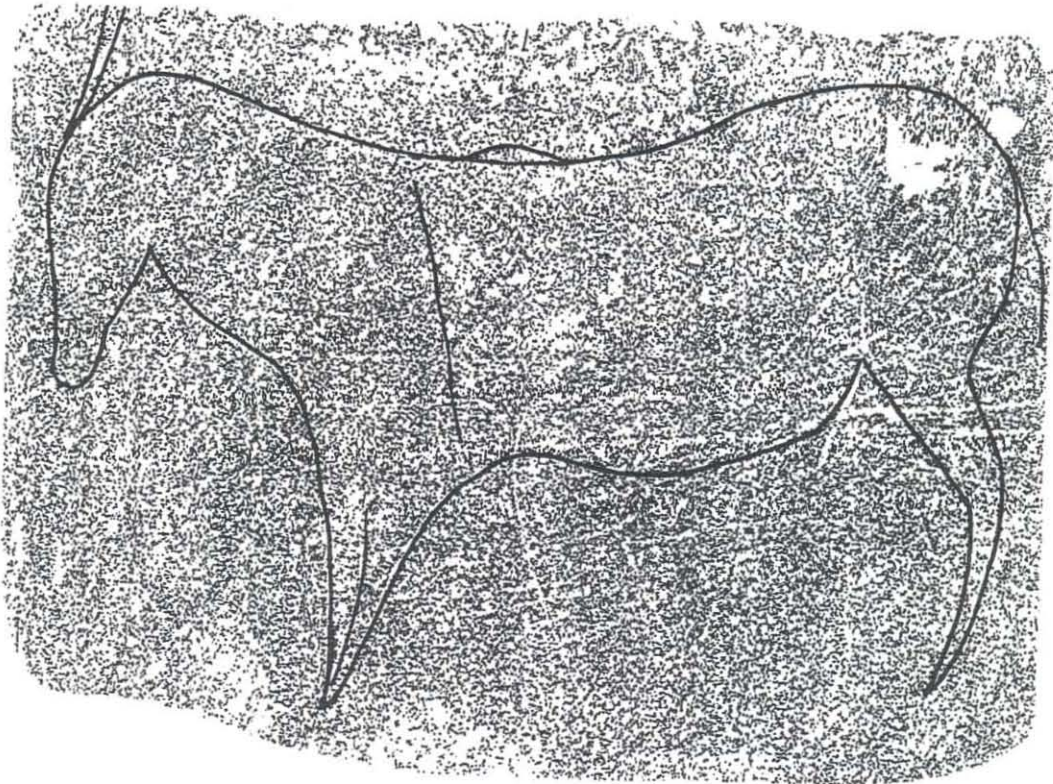
Longitude 25° 54' 15,3" S

Actual Size Length: 19,5cm

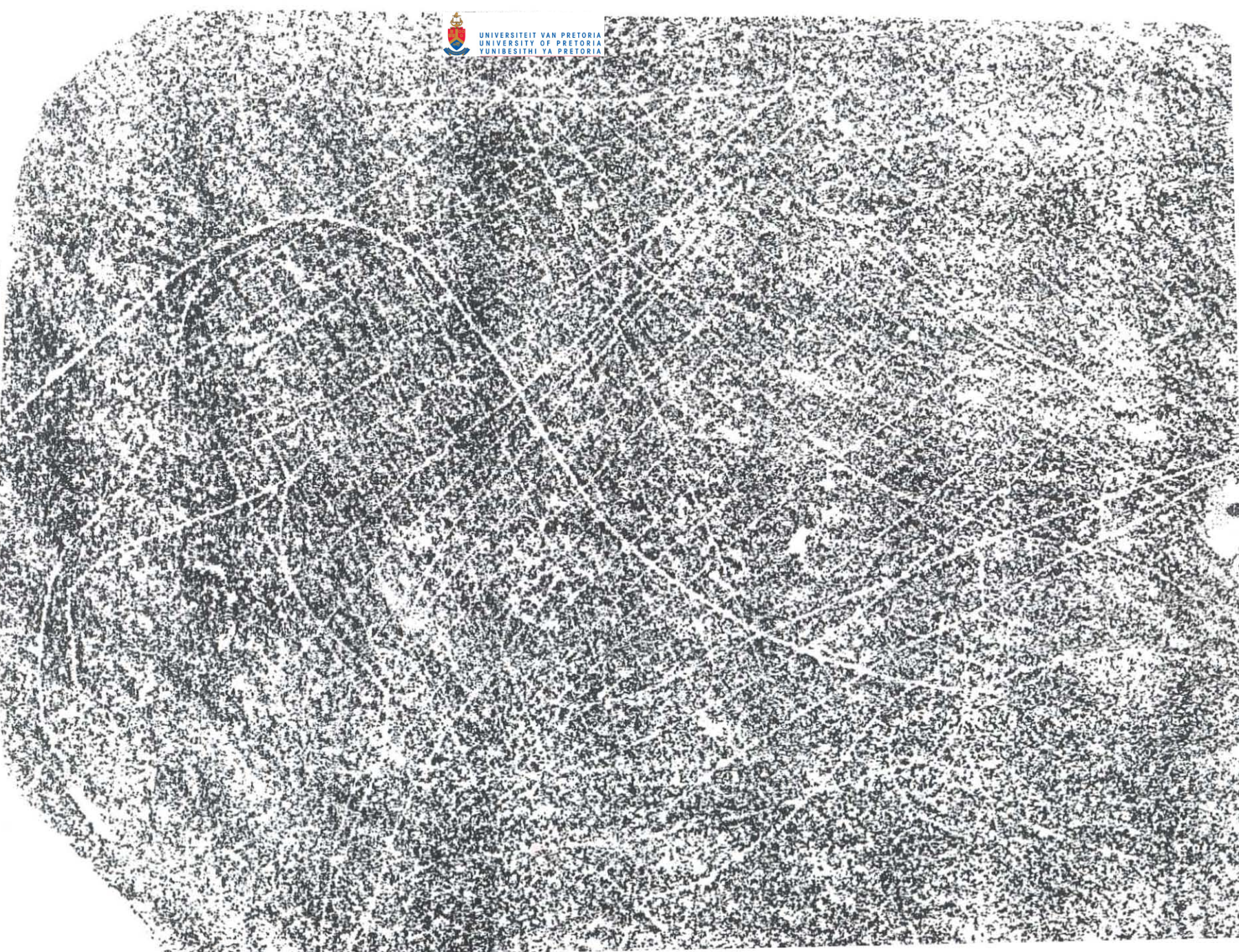
Breadth: 27,5cm

The eland is naturalistic in style and is engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure L3). The engraving covers the entire rock surface. The head is beautifully detailed; the spirals of the horns are included as well as the raised forehead. The nuchal hump found on the forequarters is portrayed. The front leg is a converging "V" shape, while the back leg shows more detail with differentiation between the shank and pes. No hooves are detailed. The hindquarters are well proportioned and the caudal appendage is a simple straight line. Superimposed on the eland are numerous converging lines forming a cracker shape (Figure L3 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium to rough grained, with numerous small erosion marks found all over the rock surface. The eland covers the entire rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located towards the base of the hill close to the eastern boundary of the site and faces northeast.



(Figure L3 defined: The Eland)



(Figure 14: Eiland and Pattern work)

Scale 1:2

Figure L4 - Eland and pattern work (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 46,2" E

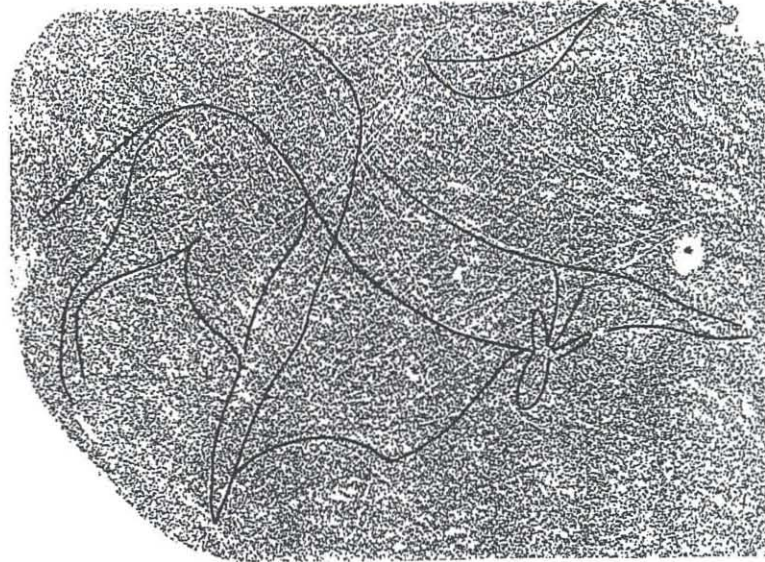
Longitude 25° 54' 17,5" S

Actual Size Length: 17cmBreadth: 21cm

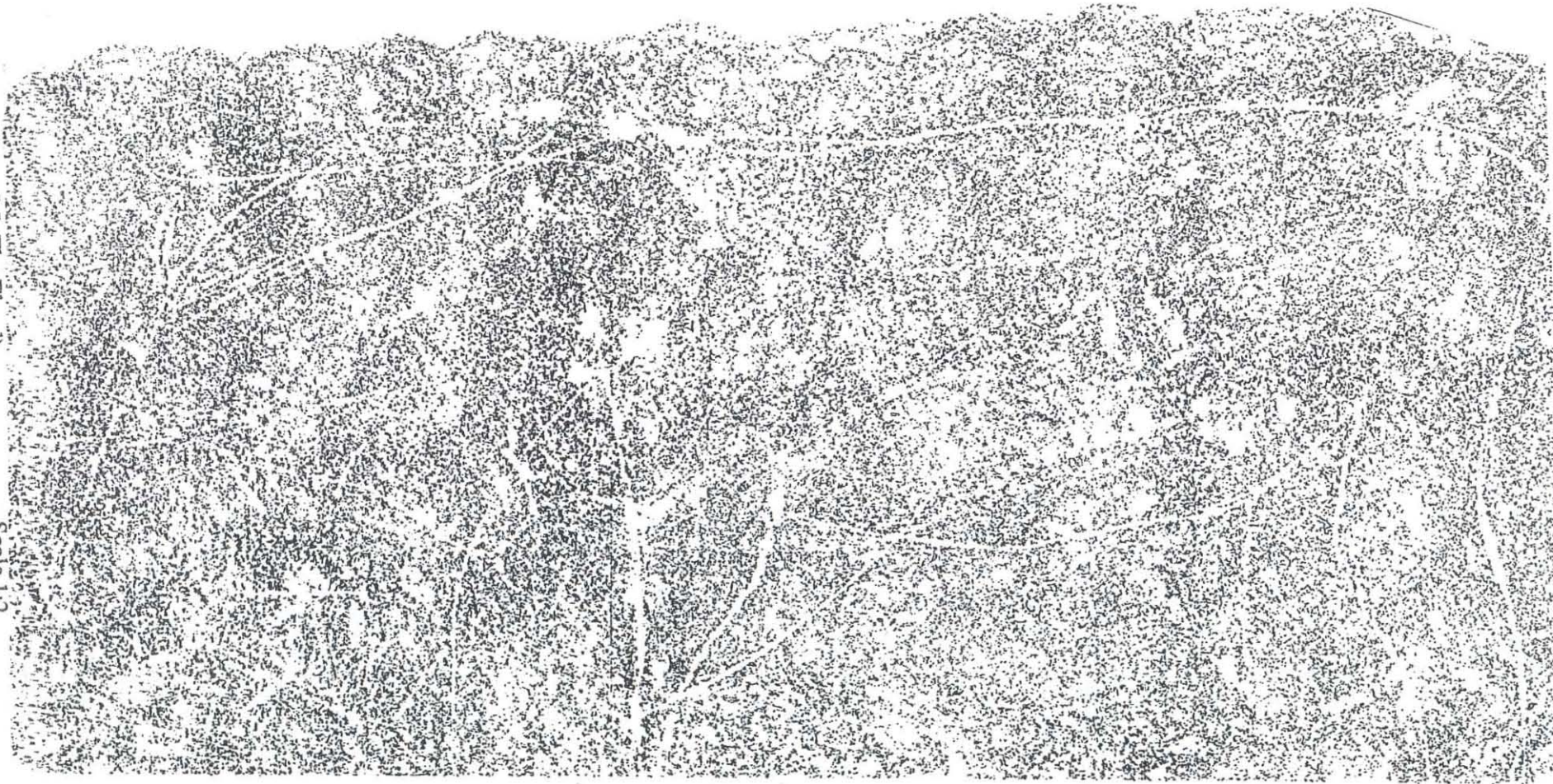
All the engraved work is incised making use of a fine line technique, with the styles ranging from naturalistic to geometric forms (Figure L4). There is a lot of super-impositioning found on this specific engraving. The engraved work covers the entire rock surface. The first engraved work was an abandoned attempt at an unidentifiable buck, only the outline of the hind and forequarters are present. The engraved eland appears to be the second work done. The hindquarters of the antelope are well defined and include a proportionately sized caudal appendage. There is differentiation between the shank and pes of the back leg, but no hoof is present. While the abdominal area is well defined, the front leg is a characteristic "V" shape used by the Bushmen. The thoracic area is defined, but the nuchal hump is not portrayed. The neck converges to a point, on which a lopsided oval shaped head is attached and detailed in that pinna are present. The horns are two simple straight lines.

Some time later part of the abandoned buck outline was used with a further added line to portray the outline of a feather structure. At the same time a half moon structure was engraved 9,5cm above the hindquarters of the eland as well as an oval shape which extends above and through the elands head. Superimposed on this is a parallel lined, upside down "V" shape, which lies next to and overlaps the tip of the half moon shape. Also a curved converging line was engraved and is located above the head of the eland. Superimposed on all of this and covering virtually the entire engraved surface is grid pattern work, a common form of entoptic phenomenon. Lastly superimposed on all of this are two converging lines that overlap the neck of the eland (Figure L4 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium to fine grained, with numerous small erosion marks located over the entire surface. The condition of the engraved work is good. The engraving is located at the base of the hill on the eastern boarder and faces southwest.



(Figure I4 defined: Eland and Pattern work)



(Figure 1.5: The Eiland)

Scale 1:2

Figure L5 - The Eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 43,5" E

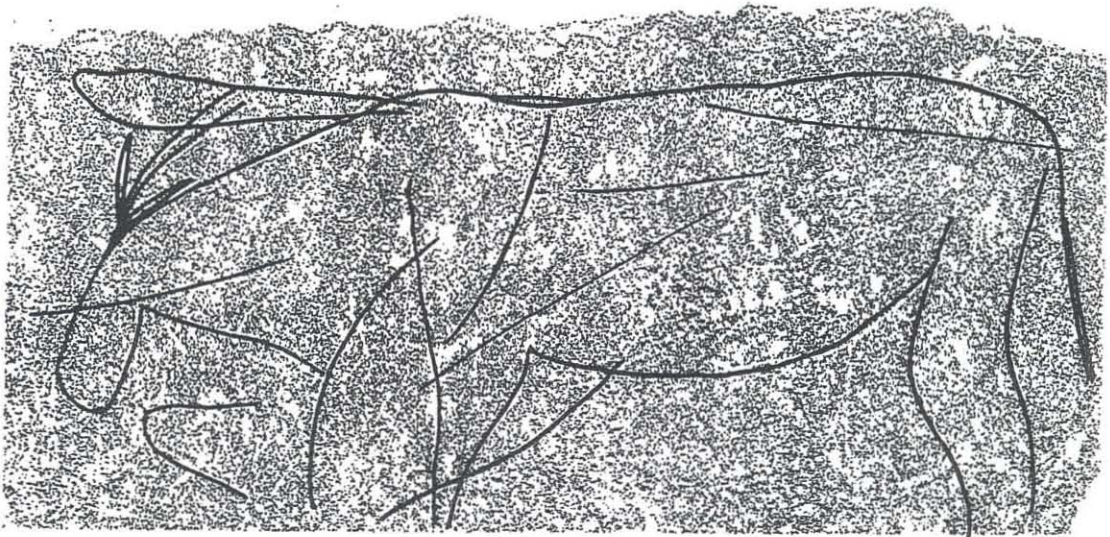
Longitude 25° 54' 16,8" S

Actual Size Length: 18cm

Breadth: 44,5cm

The eland is engraved making use of an incised fine line technique and while the style is naturalistic it is exaggerated out of all proportion and is childlike (Figure L5). The head is an oblong shape, with no finer detail. The horns are two simple slightly curved lines and both pinnas are portrayed. The neck is very broad, with the nuchal hump almost non-existent. One characteristic proving the identity of the antelope is the faint coloration line running from the nuchal hump to the front leg, confirming that the antelope is an eland. The front legs are grossly over exaggerated, with very little form; the elbow is however defined. The hindquarters are nicely curved, but once again the back legs are over exaggerated and the curve of the leg which differentiates the shank from the pes, is portrayed back to front. The caudal appendage is a simple straight line, but the length is correct. Superimposed on the eland are two converging lines, one above the head, overlapping the horns and nuchal hump and the second overlapping the elbow and abdominal area (Figure L5 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but needs to be monitored. The engraving is located towards the base of the hill, near the eastern boarder of the site and faces north.



(Figure L5 defined: The Eland)



(Figure I.6: The Gembok and Pattern work)

Scale 1:3

Figure L6 - **The Gemsbok and Pattern work** (*Oryx gazella*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 68,1" E

Longitude 25° 54' 29,6" S

Actual Size Length: 41,5cm

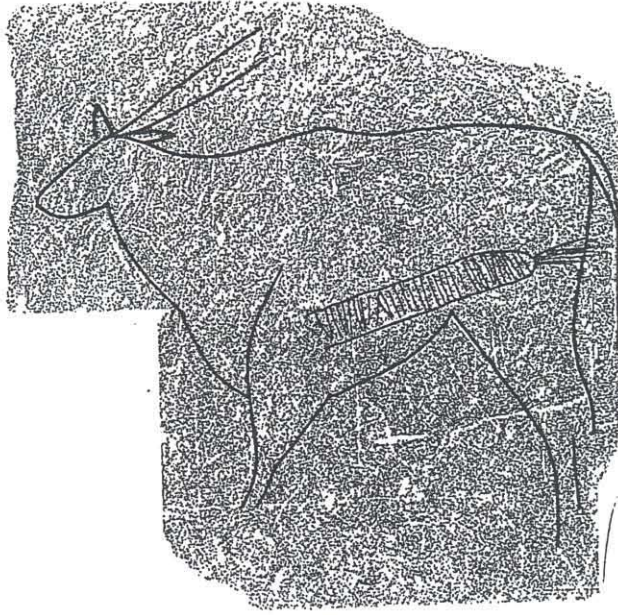
Breadth: 40cm

The eland is engraved in a naturalistic style, making use of an incised broad line technique (Figure L6). The pattern work is geometric and incised making use of a fine line technique. The eland covers almost the entire rock surface, with the pattern work superimposed on it. The entire eland is well proportioned; the head is stocky, with the horns represented as long straight lines, at 45° angles towards the back, characteristic of the gemsbok. Both pinna are portrayed on either side of the horns. The neck is long and broad, with a well-defined thoracic area. The muscles of the area known as the flank are represented. While the lower limb of the front leg is displayed, that is the leg end. The abdominal area is not well defined. The hindquarters are well defined, with a correctly represented caudal appendage, which ends in a bushy tuft and extends to the false hoof. The shank and pes of the back leg is differentiated, although the pes is somewhat neglected and the hoof area is omitted.

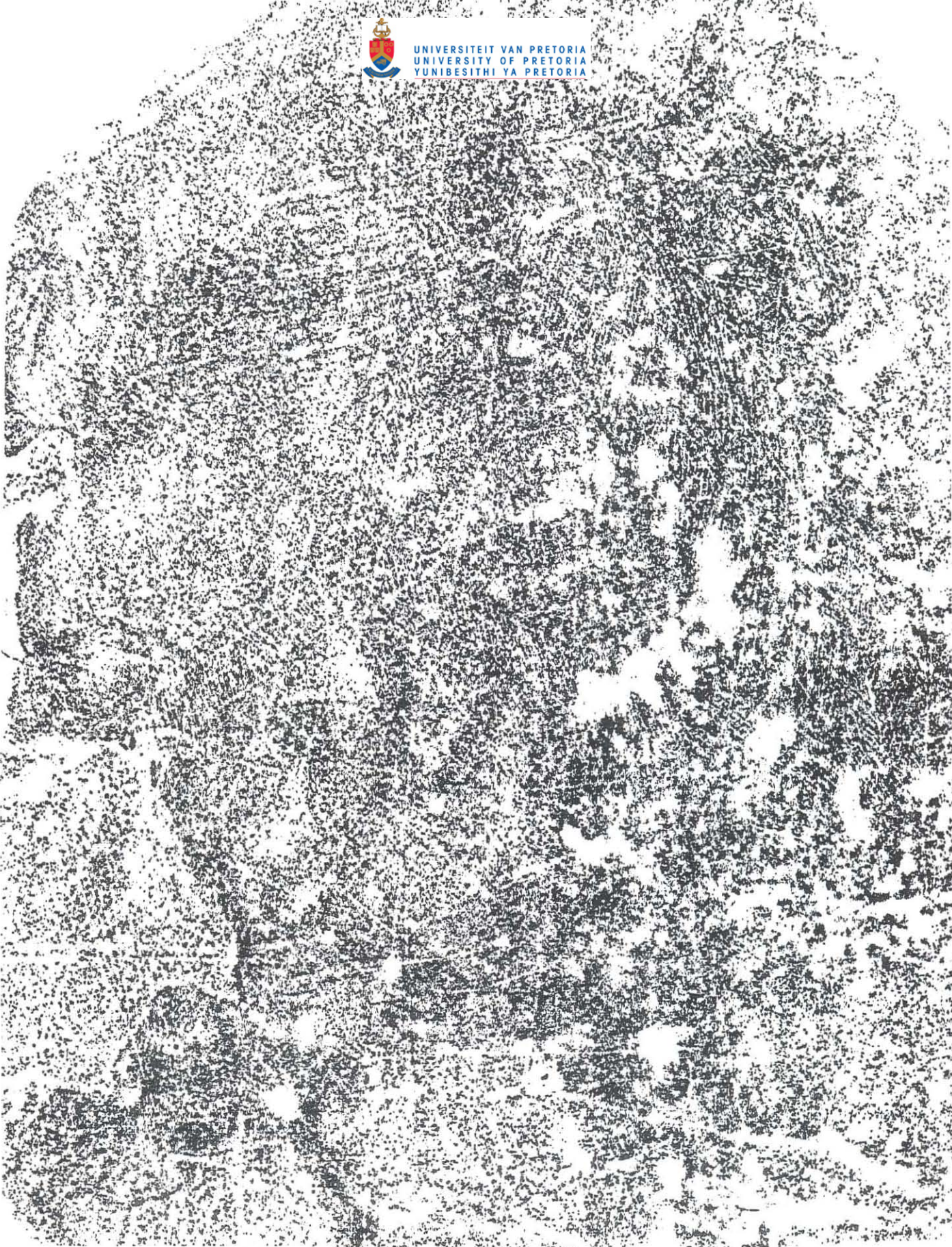
Inside the body of the gemsbok, there is an entpotic ladder-like form that was engraved prior to the gemsbok and is quite weathered. On the right end of the ladder approximately six straight lines radiating from the ladder. Superimposed on all the above-mentioned engraved work is a grid pattern with a difference, the difference being the size of the squares that make-up the grid. In this case they are larger than usual. There are a number of stray lines present on the engraving that don't form part of the gemsbok or the pattern work and seem to have no purpose (Figure L6 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks all over the rock surface. Above the head of the gemsbok, there is a larger erosion patch, which doesn't interfere with the engraving, but should be monitored.

The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located on the top of the ridge, on the northern boarder of the site and faces north.



(Figure L6 defined: The Gemsbok and Pattern work)



(Figure L7: Feather-like pattern work)

Scale 1:1

Figure L7 - Feather-like Pattern work

- Latitude 27° 29' 40,6" E

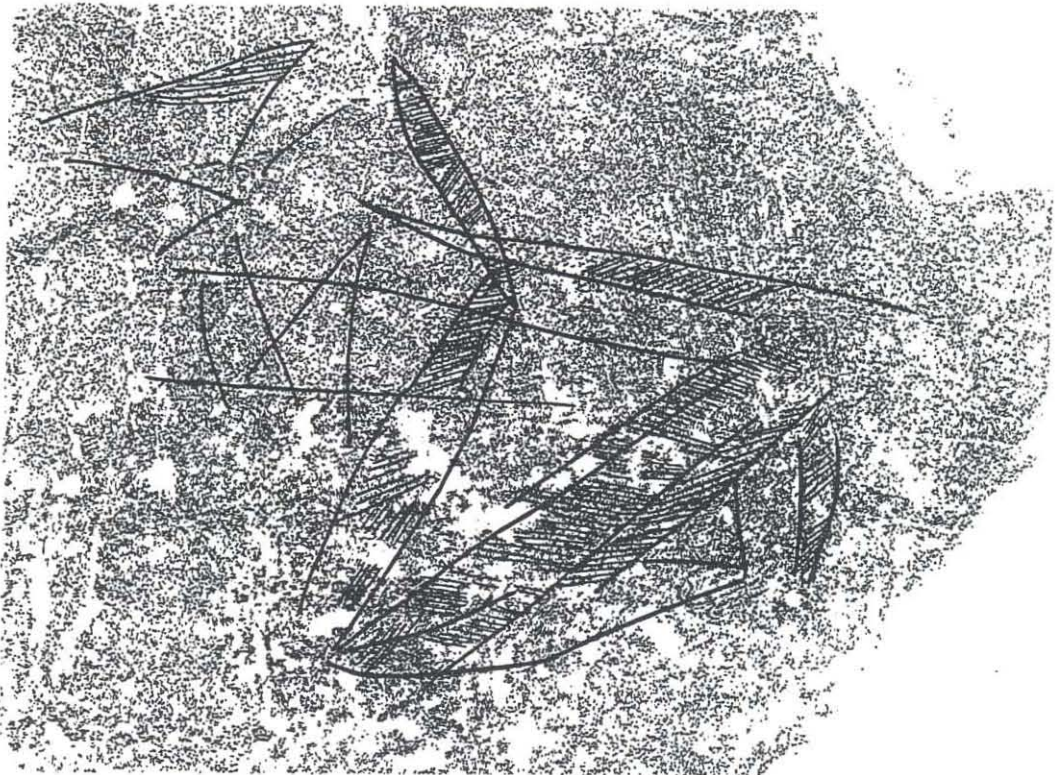
Longitude 25° 54' 16,9" S

Actual Size Length: 18,5cm

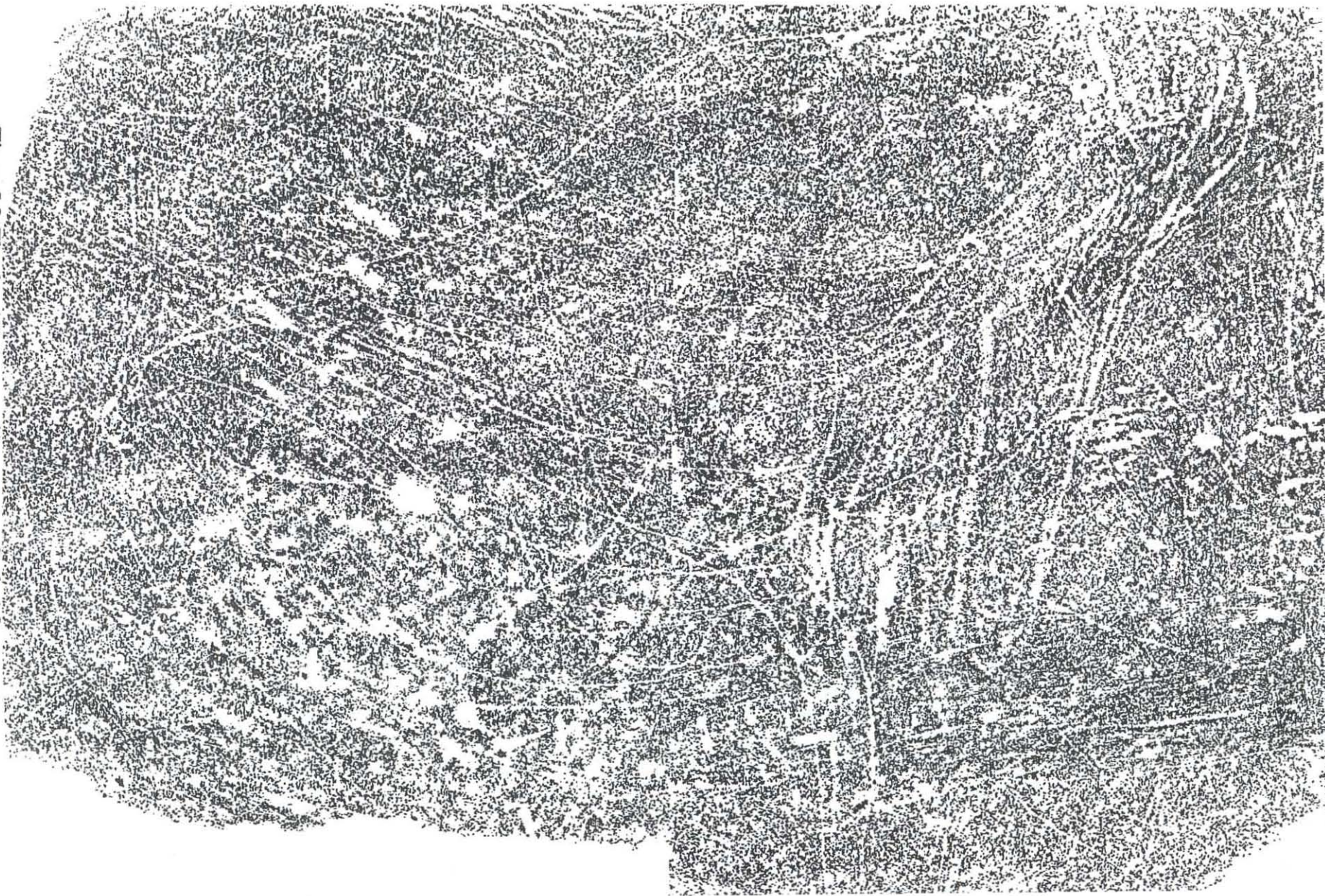
Breadth: 27,5cm

The pattern work is structured and incised making use of an extremely fine lined technique (Figure L7). There are eleven overlapping feather-like structures, radiating in various directions and they differ in size. These feather structures are superimposed on incisions made by sharpening tools and also two upside down "V" shapes. The right hand side of the "V" is a parallel line (Figure L7 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous large erosion marks especially on the top of the rock. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory but needs to be monitored. The engraving is located at the base of the hill on the eastern boarder of the site and faces south.



(Figure L7 defined: Feather-like pattern work)



(Figure 1.8: Eland and Pattern work)

Scale 1:2

Figure L8 - **Eland and Pattern work** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 41,1" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15,1" S

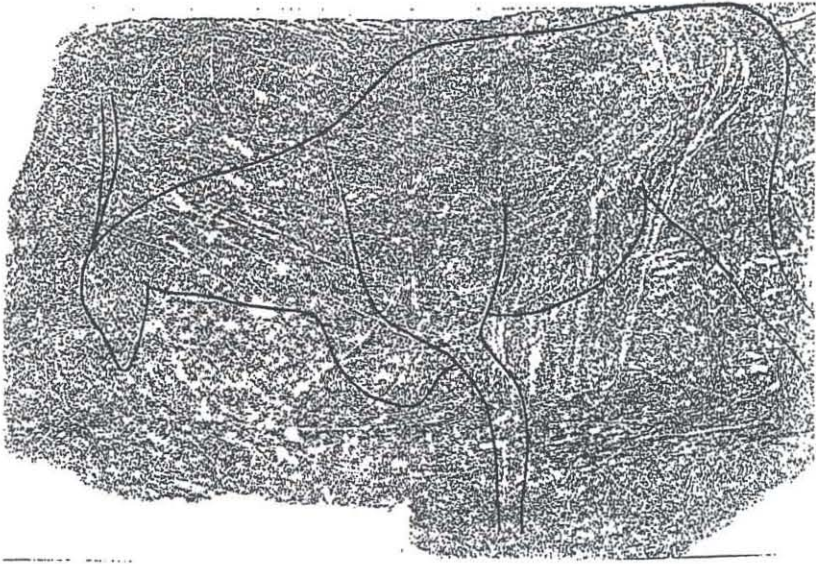
Actual Size Length: 27,3cm

Breadth: 35,5cm

The eland is naturalistic in style and is engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure L8). The pattern work superimposed on the eland is structured and incised using a fine line technique, further broad line incision work is also found. It is however not structured. Under all the engraved work and on the bottom left hand side of the engraving there is a back to front "L" shape that has been rubbed, rendering the once medium grained texture of the rock now fine. The eland was superimposed on the rubbed "L". The head of the eland is well shaped and looking down, there is no detail besides the horns. The neck is thick and the thoracic area and nuchal hump is well defined. The muscles of the flank are defined and the lower limb and manus of the front leg are differentiated, although the heel is portrayed back to front. The abdominal area and hindquarters are defined. The shank and pes of the back leg are differentiated, but are cut off at the false hoof due to the constraints of the rock surface. The caudal appendage is a simple straight line.

Superimposed on the eland is a broad line incision that resembles the hindquarters of a buck. Superimposed on all of this are numerous feather like structures at different stages of completion and different sizes, radiating in various directions. There are approximately nine of these structures. Lastly there is a form of entoptic phenomenon in the form of undulating lines that converge between two points, resembling a hammock or upside down rainbow. These engraved lines cover the entire engraved surface (Figure L8 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous erosion marks and a few cattle marks. The condition of the engraving is poor and needs to be monitored closely, with the possibility of removal. The engraving is located at the base of the hill on the eastern boarder and faces south.



(Figure L8 defined: Eland and Pattern work)