

(Figure 19: The Hippopotamus)

Scale 1:1

Figure L9 - **The Hippopotamus** (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 37,5" E

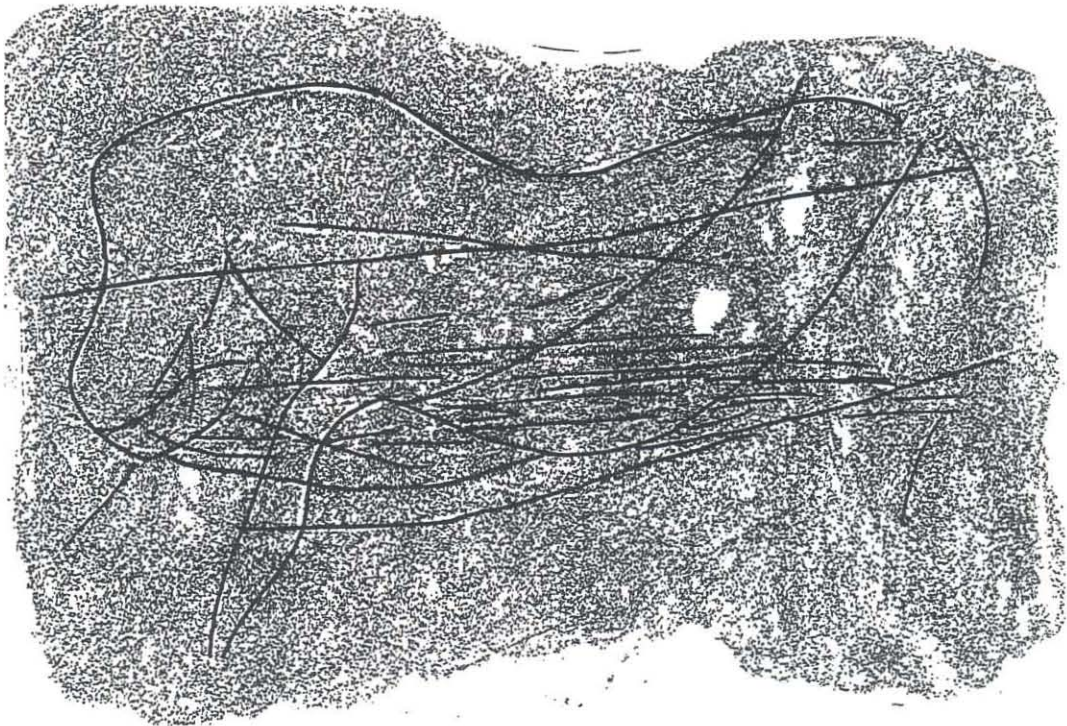
Longitude 25° 54' 16,3" S

Actual Size Length: 16cm

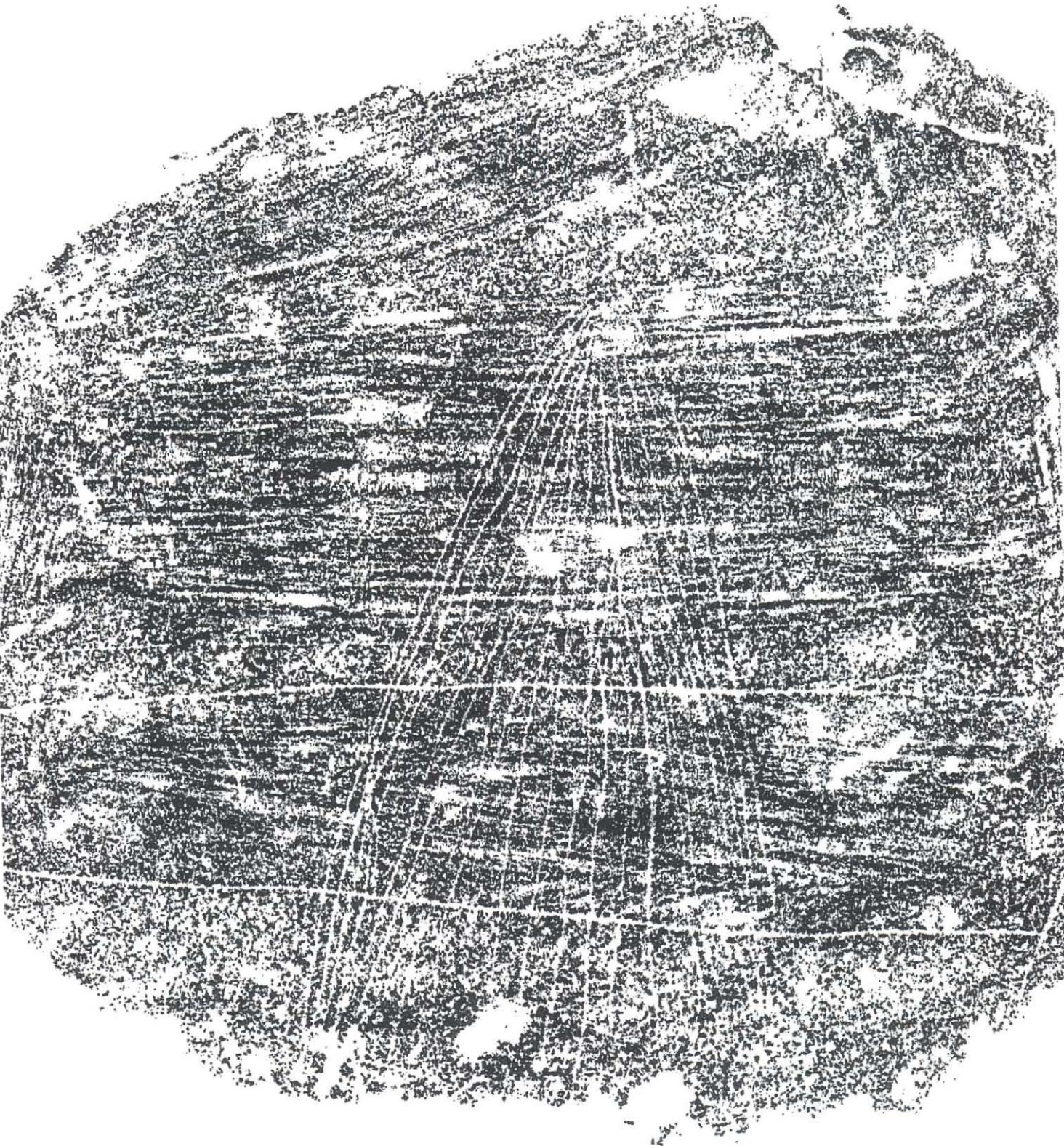
Breadth: 24cm

The hippopotamus is engraved in a child-like manner and incised making use of a broad line technique, there are also some fine lines superimposed on the hippo (Figure L9). The hippo is totally out of proportion. The head is large and rather well shaped, but contains no detail. The neck is thick, but depicted as being held to high; also the back is hollowed, while in nature a hippo has a flat back. The front leg is engraved to long and thin, thus totally out of proportion and converges to a point. The belly starts out correct, but then takes a sharp rise to joint up with the back, no back leg is present. Superimposed on the hippo are horizontal incised fine lines, some appear to converge, while others are parallel. There is no distinct pattern present. There is an upside down triangle located above the head and two converging curved lines on the rump of the hippo. There are also two converging curved lines on the neck of the hippo (Figure L9 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fined grained, with numerous small erosion marks all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and in the centre of the site boundaries and faces north.



(Figure L9 defined: The Hippopotamus)



(Figure L10: Pattern work)

Scale 1:1

Figure L10 - Pattern work

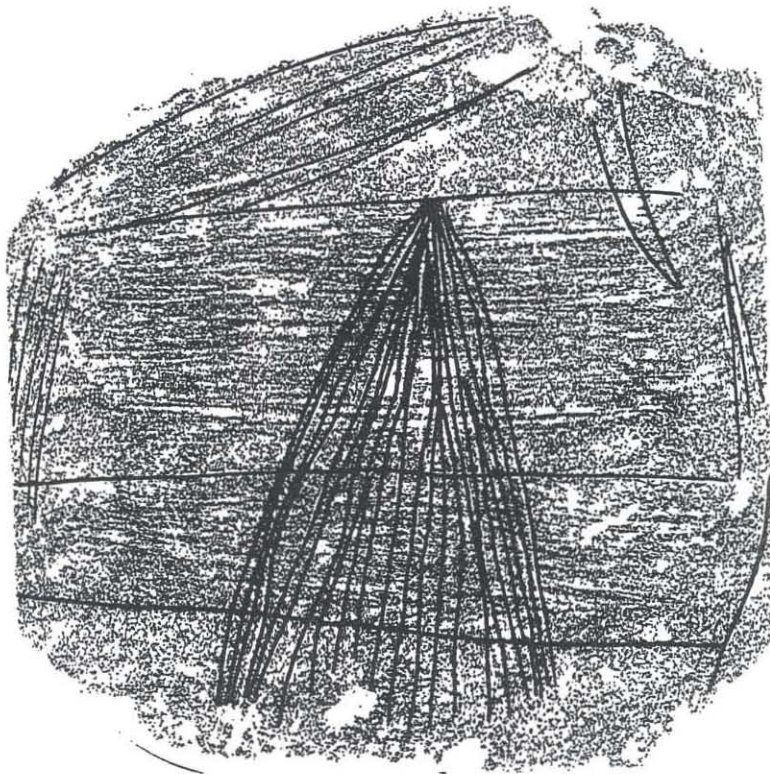
- Latitude 27° 29' 39,8" E

Longitude 25° 54' 15,6" S

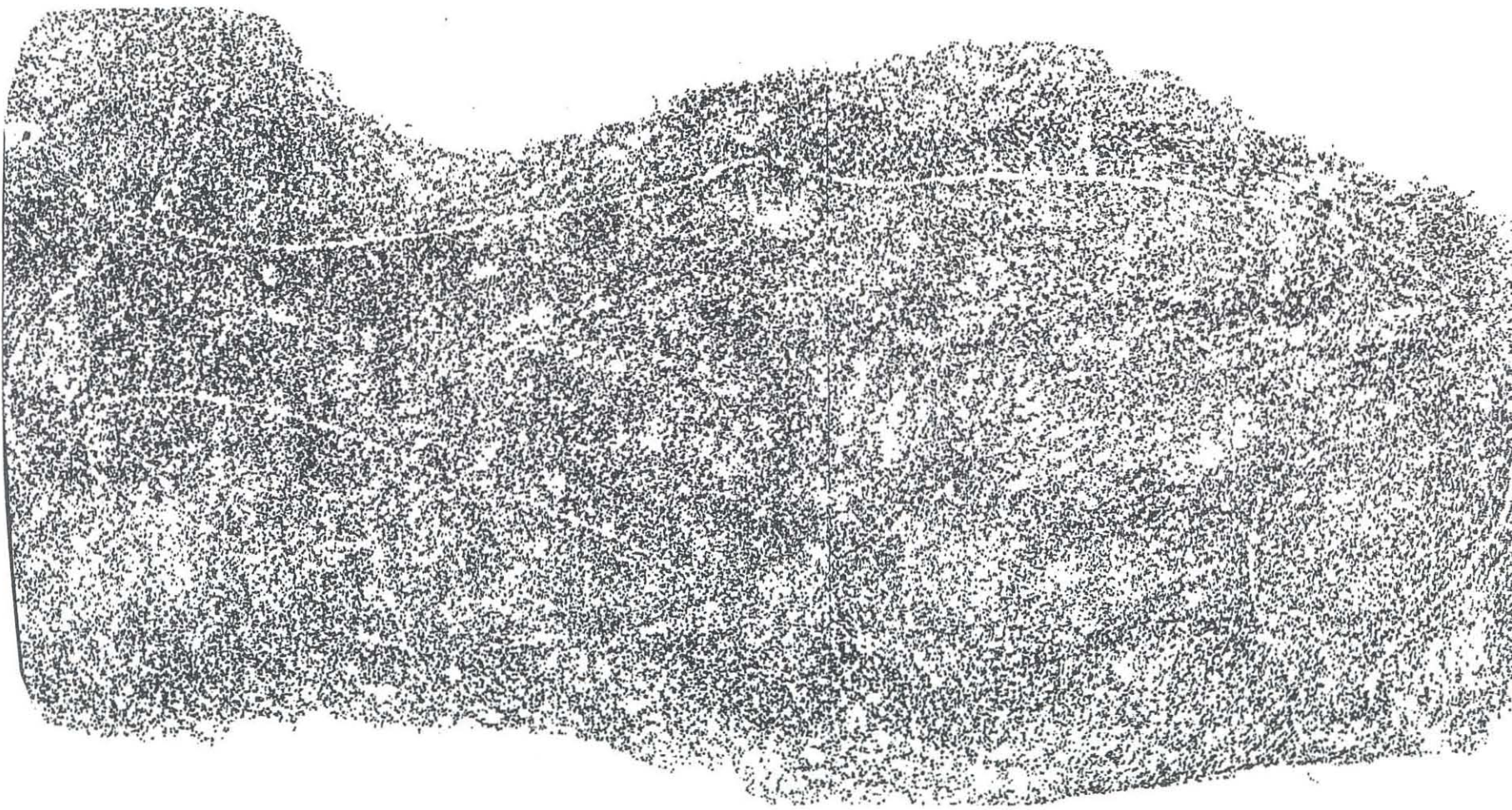
Actual Size Length: 18cm Breadth: 20,5cm

Two parallel quadrangular rubbed shapes cover almost the entire rock surface (Figure L10). The rubbings are engraved making use of multiple fine line incisions. The quadrangles are outlined using a simple fine line. There is a further rubbing, diagonally above the quadrangles, on the edge of the rock surface. Superimposed on the quadrangle rubbings are twenty-one vertically converging lines (Figure L10 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks, all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but should be monitored. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and on the eastern boarder of the site and faces south.



(Figure L10 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure L11: The Eland)

Scale 1:2

Figure L11 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 39,4" E

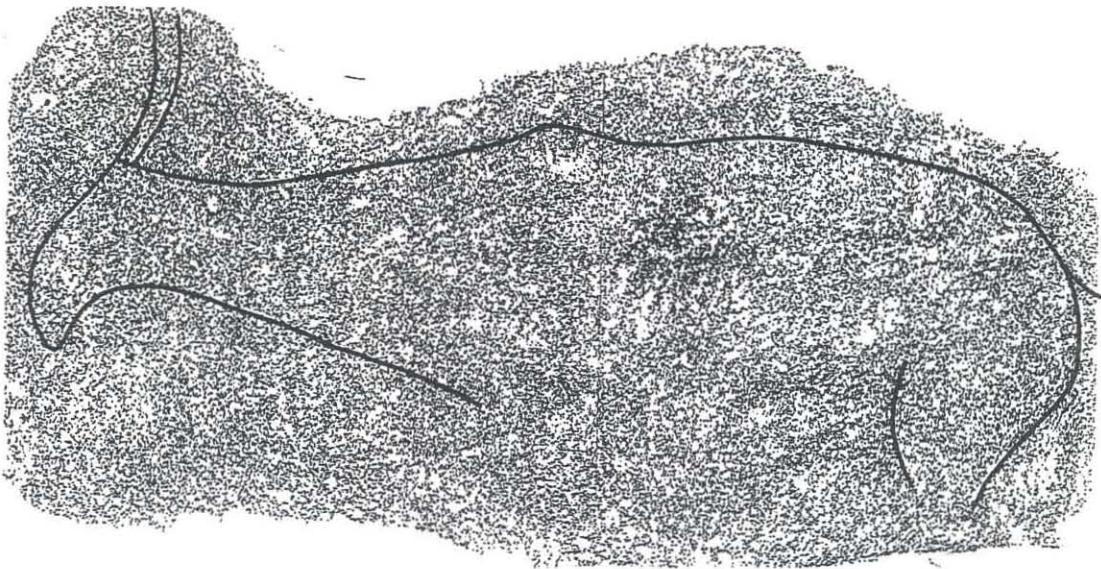
Longitude 25° 54' 15,0" S

Actual Size Length: 19,5cm

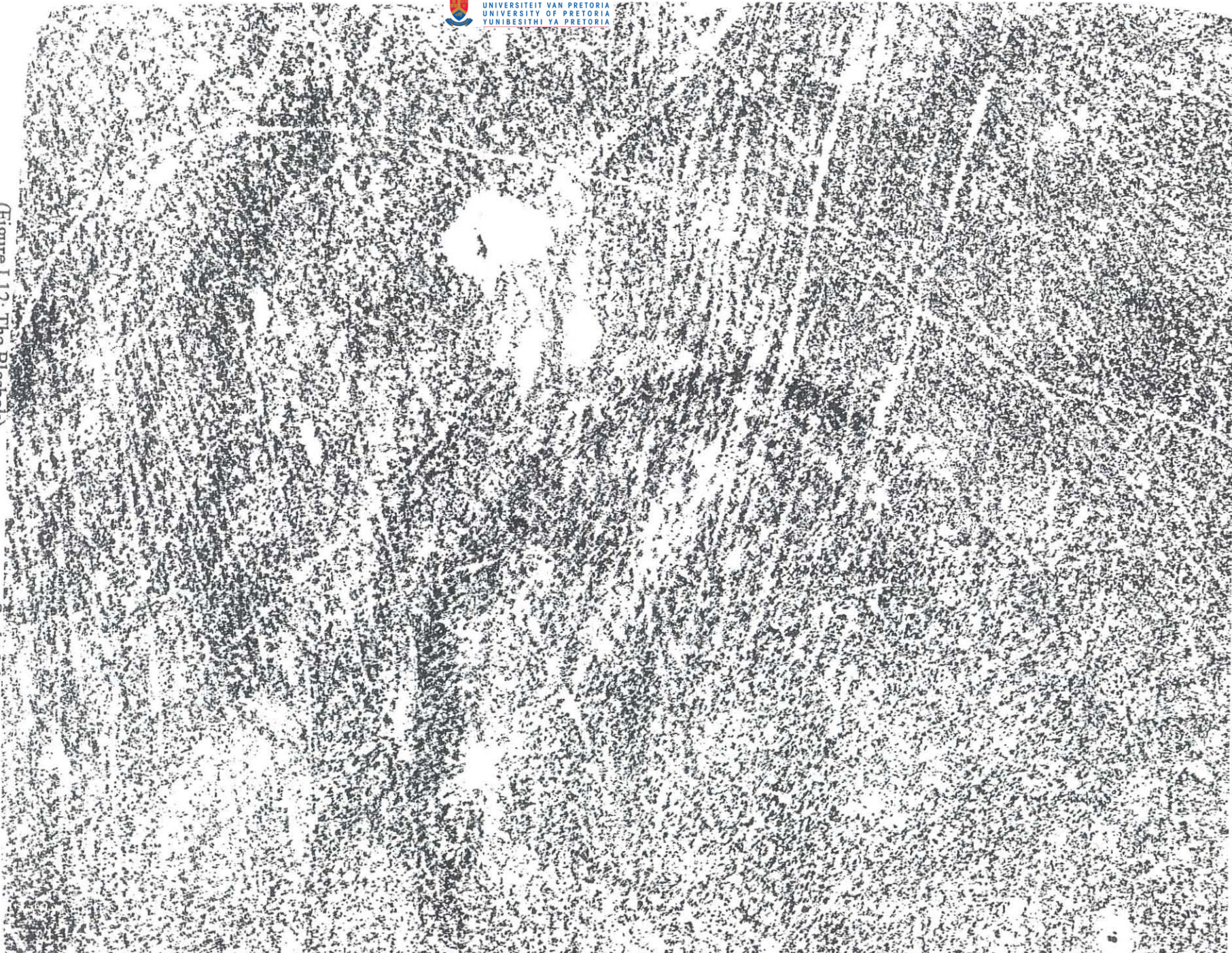
Breadth: 40cm

The eland is engraved in a natural style, making use of a fine line technique, but is not well proportioned (Figure L11). The head is not well styled, with the bulge of the forehead, located at the muzzle, which is slightly bulged, but not to the extent portrayed in this engraving. The mouth is portrayed as running to a point, which is out of character. The horns are depicted as two simple curved lines. The neck is engraved as being very broad which is correct, but way to long, as though it is really extending its neck. The nuchal hump is well defined, with the back hunched and the hindquarters lying lower than the back. The abdominal area is shortened and contracted, with the front and back legs lying close together. Only the lower limb of the front leg is portrayed and only the knee and shank of the back leg is visible. The caudal appendage of the eland is engraved as a short horizontal line. All the above evidence points to the fact that the eland was engraved defecating (Figure L11 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with small erosion marks all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and faces north.



(Figure L11 defined: The Eland)



(Figure L12: The Blesbok)

Scale 1:1

Figure L12 - **The Blesbok** (*Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 64,6" E

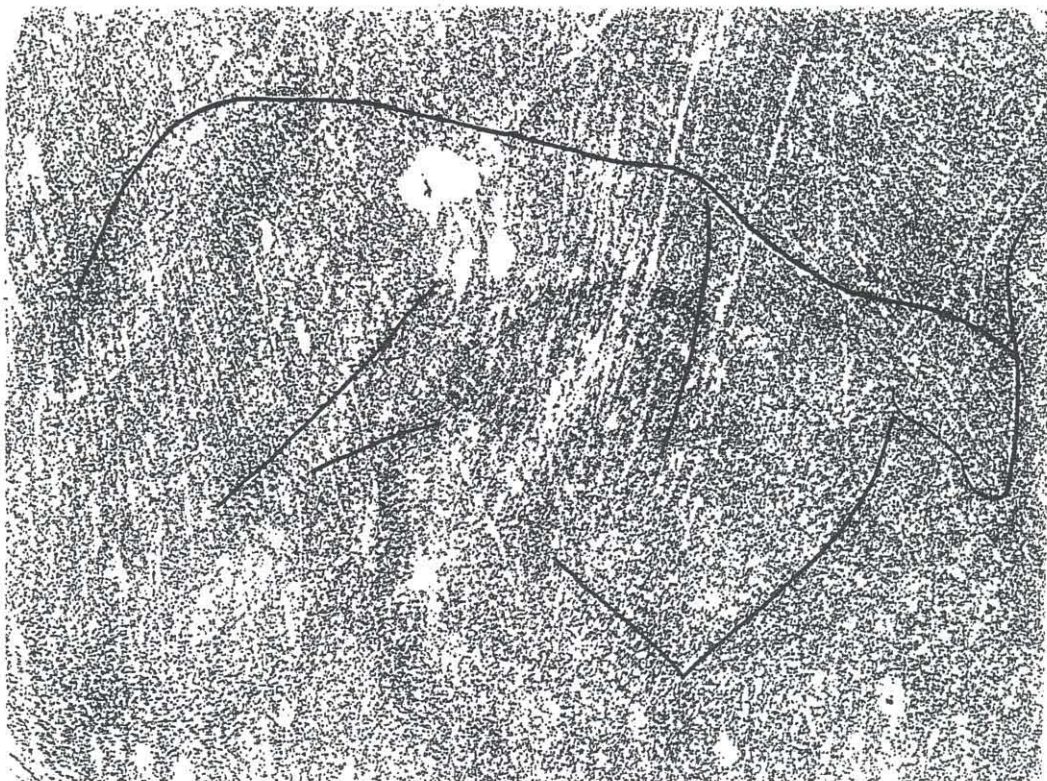
Longitude 25° 54' 31,5" S

Actual Size Length: 18cm

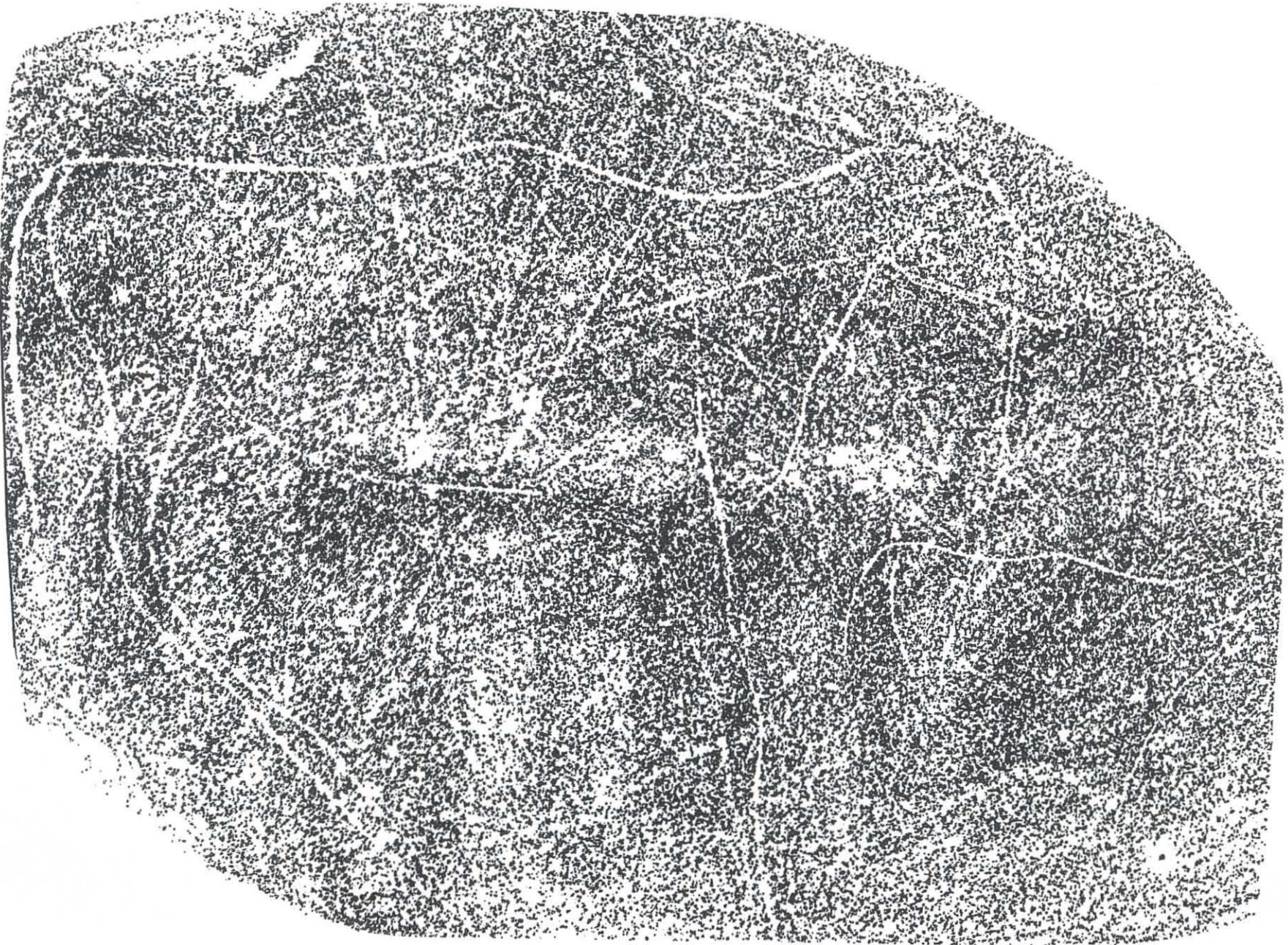
Breadth: 26,5cm

The blesbok is engraved in a naturalistic style, making use of a fine line technique (Figure L12). The blesbok is superimposed on numerous diagonal, broad line incisions, radiating in various directions. This is possible entoptic phenomenon. The blesbok was engraved some time later, judging by the weathering of the engraved lines. The head is engraved as a dainty oblong shape, with the horns portrayed as an extended 'V' shaped line. The antelope is engraved grazing. The nuchal hump is portrayed, with the characteristic level back and sloped hindquarters. The front leg is portrayed as a 'V' shape with the back leg being a larger 'V' shape that joins up with the front leg, forming a zigzag shape. The caudal appendage is not visible (Figure L12 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. There is one larger erosion mark found in the body of the antelope, but does not interfere with the engraved work. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but needs to be monitored. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill in the centre of the site and faces northwest.



(Figure L12 defined: The Blesbok)



(Figure L13: Eland and Calf)

Scale 1:1

Figure L13 - Eland and calf (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 69,4" E

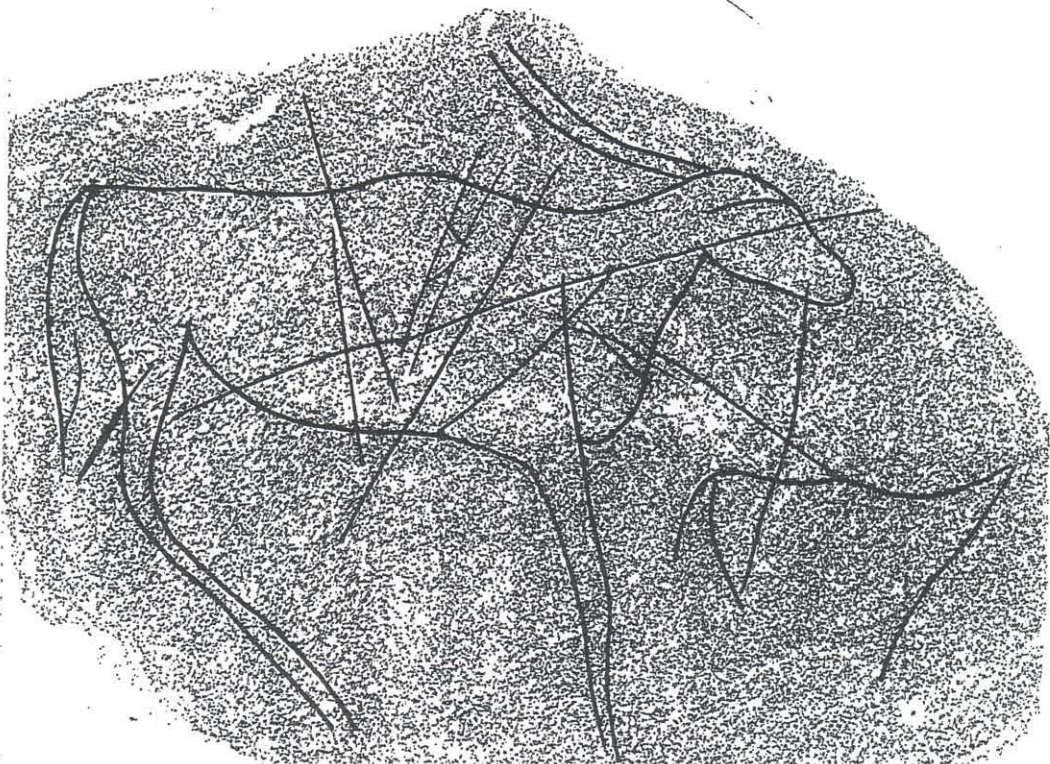
Longitude 25° 54' 33,8" S

Actual Size Length: 20cm Breadth: 26,5cm

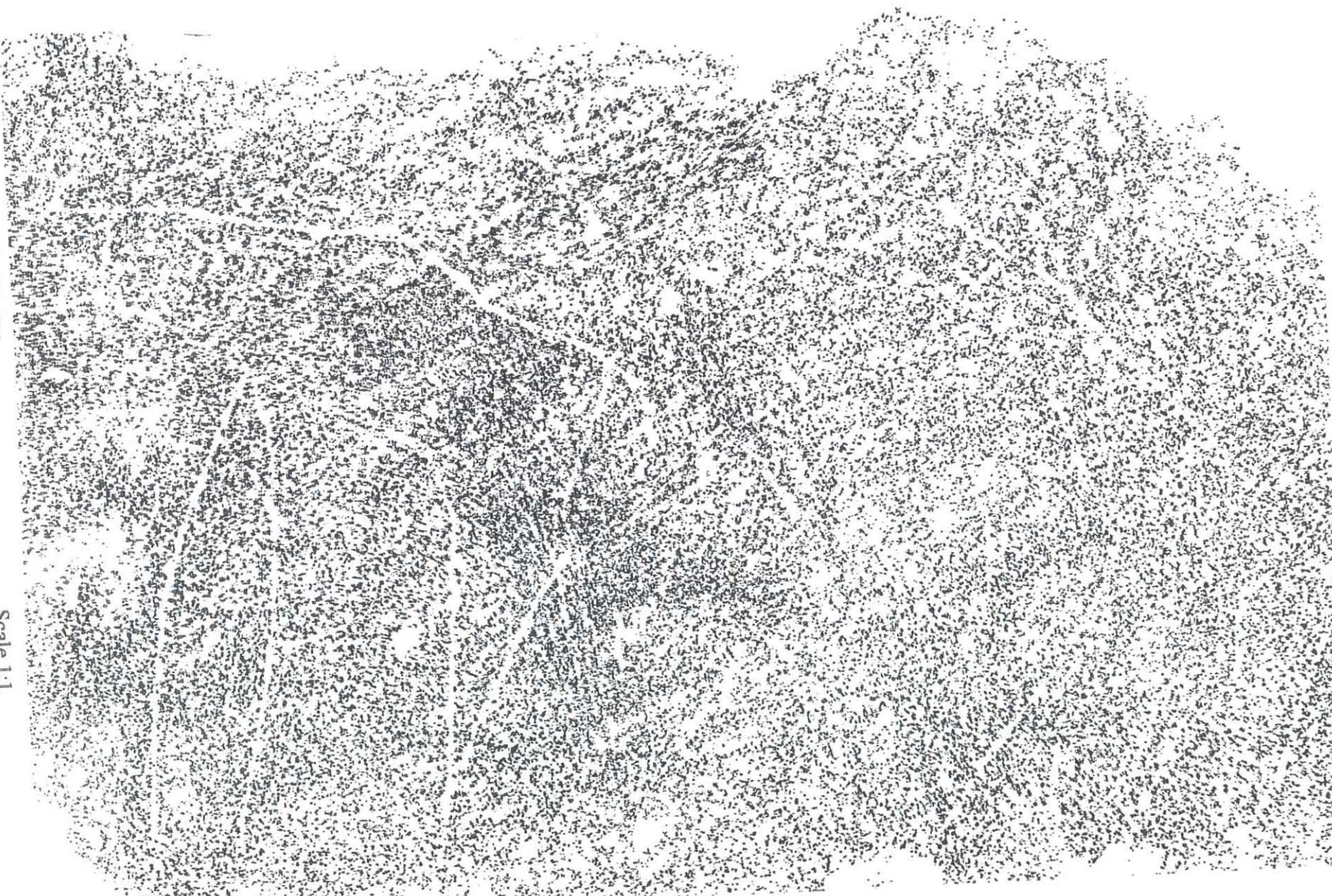
The eland is engraved in a naturalistic style, making use of a fine line technique (Figure L13). The eland is superimposed on two engraved "V" shapes and a single diagonal line. The head is well shaped including the bulge of the forehead and muzzle, with extraordinary long horns. The neck is proportioned, with a defined nuchal hump and thoracic area. The muscles of the flank and thigh are portrayed. The abdominal area is well shaped. The lower limb and manus are differentiated and well defined, but the hoof is not apparent. The shank and pes of the back leg are also differentiated and well shaped, but once again the hoof was omitted. The length of the caudal appendage is correct ending at the heel of the back leg.

The calf is engraved in front of the mother. The head of the calf is not well defined or clearly visible, but the neck, nuchal hump and hindquarters are defined, but slightly out of proportion. The front leg is a large 'V' shape, with the back leg being a simple curved line. The caudal appendage is present and extends to the heel of the calf (Figure L13 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located in the hollow of the hill and faces southwest.



(Figure L13 defined: Eland and Calf)



(Figure L14: The Giraffe)

Scale 1:1

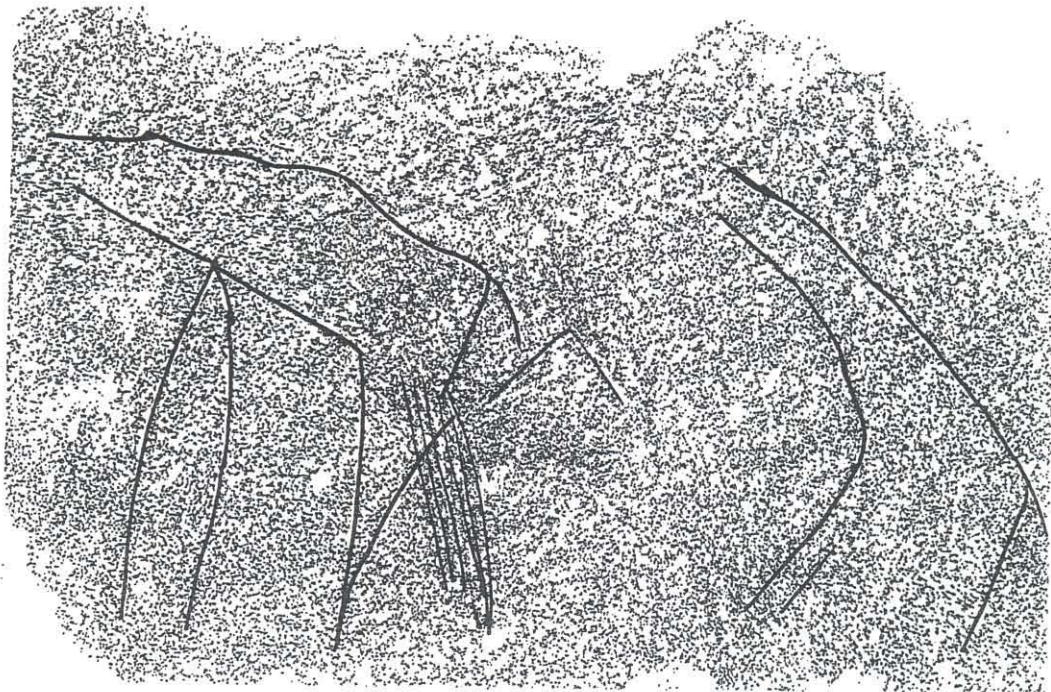
Figure L14 - **The Giraffe** (*Giraffa Camelopardalis*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 68,1 " E
Longitude 25° 54' 28,7 " S
Breadth: 27,5cm

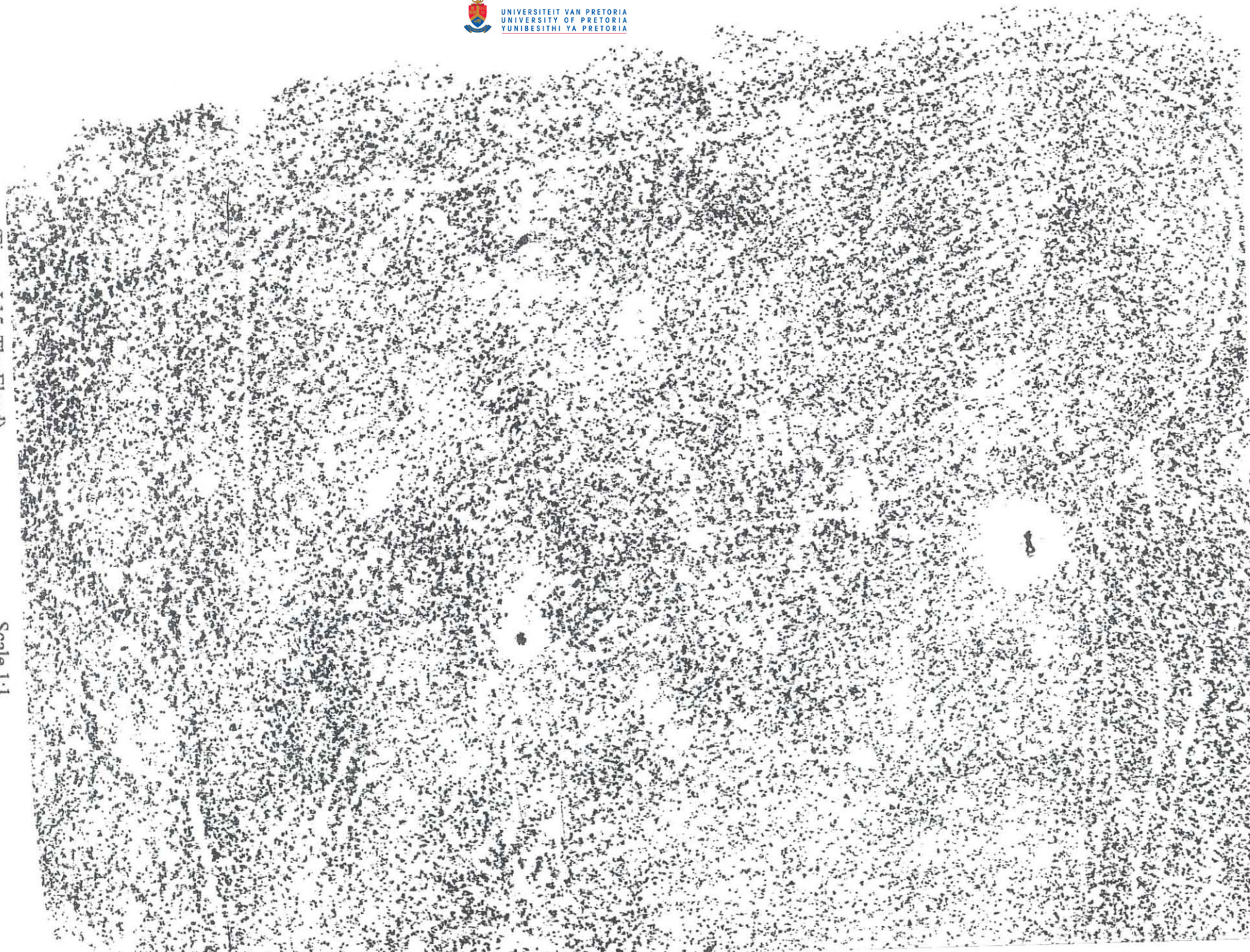
Actual Size Length: 15,5cm

The giraffe are stylised and incised making use of a fine lined technique (Figure L14). The giraffe on the right is less visible than the giraffe on the left, due to the rough texture of the rock. The body of the giraffe on the right is triangular in shape, with four straight diagonal lines for legs. A short caudal appendage is visible. No head is visible. The body of the giraffe on the left is better styled, with a well-defined nuchal hump and hindquarter. A short caudal appendage is present. The back leg is a "V" shape, while the front legs are two diverging curved lines. The neck of the giraffe culminates in a point, but no head is present. The stance of the body of this giraffe suggests it is busy lowering its head. The giraffe both face the same direction (Figure L14 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but should be monitored. The giraffe are located towards the top of the hill and face west.



(Figure L14 defined: The Giraffe)



(Figure L15: The Eland)

Scale 1:1

Figure L15 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 71,5 " E

Longitude 25° 54' 29,0 " S

Actual Size Length: 20cm

Breadth: 25,5cm

The eland is naturalistic in style and engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure L15). The eland is engraved grazing and covers the entire rock surface. The head is well styled, with appropriately curved horns and pinna. A pronounced nuchal hump is present, with a flat back. The eland has well defined hindquarters and caudal appendage. There is no definition in the front legs, but the shank and pes of the back leg are clearly defined (Figure L15 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium to rough, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. The condition of the engraving is good, although the visibility is impaired due to the rough texture of the rock. The eland is located towards the top of the hill and faces northwest.



(Figure L15 defined: The Eland)



(Figure L16 – The Eland)

Scale 1:3

Figure L16 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

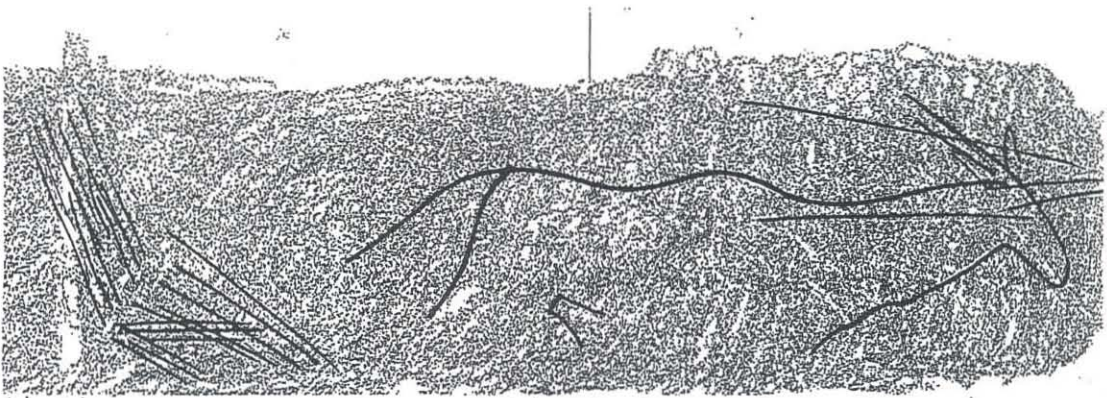
- Latitude 27° 29' 68,7" E

Longitude 25° 54' 30,6" S

Actual Size Length: 17,5cmBreadth: 66cm

The eland is engraved in a naturalistic style, making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure L16). The eland comprises approximately three-quarters of the rock surface; the rest of the surface is covered in pattern work. The head of the eland is well shaped, with two well-defined horns. The neck is thick and stocky, with a defined nuchal hump. The shape and stance of the head, neck, forequarters, hindquarters and caudal appendage, suggest that the engraved antelope was running at the time of the engraving. Only part of the lower limb of the front leg and the shank of the back leg are present, due to the size of the rock surface. Superimposed on the head of the eland are six converging lines and underneath the eland there are numerous diagonally engraved lines. These lines are superimposed on a rubbed pattern, resembling the body of an antelope, but there is no head. The body is a quadrangular shape, while the legs are two triangles (Figure L16 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with small erosion marks located all over the engraved surface. The condition of the engraved work is good, but visibility is difficult due to the texture of the rock surface. The engraving is located on the top of the hill and faces north.



(Figure L16 defined: The Eland)