The bulk of the engraved work is geometric in style, making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure M1). There is however a broad line incision of the back of a buck. It appears as though the incision of the bucks back is the first work done on the rock. The nuchal hump, hindquarters and caudal appendage are engraved; at this point the engraving was abandoned. Some time later the grid work above the engraved buck was incised; it is possible entoptic phenomenon. Superimposed on the grid and buck are two geometric shapes resembling bow ties, they over-lap each other. There are also two smaller bows above the hindquarters. There are a couple of upside down ‘V’ shapes and curved lines as well (Figure M1 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium to fine grained, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the surface. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located on the access road and faces north.
Site N

(Figure N1: The Elephant)

Scale 1:3
The elephant is natural in style and incised making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure N1). The elephant covers approximately ninety percent of the rock surface. The head is well defined including an eye, which is out of proportion, being far larger than that of a real elephant. The trunk and both tusks are represented. The ear is present, but is more angular than in reality. The nuchal hump on the back is prominent. The front and back legs are portrayed as being very thick, with a well defined abdominal area. The caudal appendage was omitted. Superimposed on the elephant is a rectangular shape, converging lines, an up-side down ‘V’ shape, a couple of bow-tie shapes around the head area, a curved line under the elephant and multiple incisions around the neck and face of the elephant (Figure N1 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with numerous small erosion marks all over the rock surface. There is one large erosion mark located below the elephant, but it does not interfere with the engraving. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, although the rough texture of the rock does make visibility difficult. The engraving is located on the southern boarder of the site and faces north.
The engraving is naturalistic in style and engraved making use of a broad line incision technique (Figure N2). The engraving covers almost the entire rock surface. The engraved antelope is a juvenile and can thus not be identified as it has not yet got any of it’s characteristic markings e.g., horns, body shape and coloration line is an indication that it is an eland. The head is well shaped, with both pinna incised. The muzzle is cracked in two, due to a lightning strike. The neck, back and hindquarters are well shaped. The lower limb and manus of the front leg is differentiated. The muscles of the flank and thigh are well defined. To a certain degree the shank and pes of the back leg are differentiated. Both the front and back legs are not finished off, but instead left open. The caudal appendage is short, not covering the hindquarters. The antelope is beautifully portrayed (Figure N2 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with almost no erosion marks, except for a large crack across the muzzle area, caused by lightning. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located in the centre of the site and faces southeast.
The engraving is stylised and engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure N3). The engraving comprises approximately sixty percent of the rock surface. The head of the buck is shaped like a teardrop. The neck culminates in a point. The back is flat, with the hindquarters, being a relaxed 45° angle. There is a long caudal appendage. The legs were omitted. There is a curved line that runs up the neck and above and along the back of the buck, which is superimposed on the buck (Figure N3 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with numerous small erosion marks. There are also a number of large erosion marks, running horizontal with and through the engraved buck, interfering with the engraving. The condition of the engraving is poor, but its contents don’t warrant a costly removal process. The engraving is located, in the centre of the site and faces west.
(Figure N4: Pattern work) Scale 1:1
The pattern work is stylised and engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure N4). The engraving comprises ninety percent of the rock surface. The engraving consists of three peaks, with multiple incised lines inside each peak. Each peak curves ever so slightly to the right (Figure N4 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium to rough, with numerous small erosion marks all over the surface. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located at the northern border of the site and faces north-west.
Figure N5: Stylised antelope

Scale 1:1
The engraving is stylised and engraved making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure N5). The engraving covers approximately eighty percent of the rock surface. The unidentifiable buck was the first art engraved on the rock. The head is an oval shape and so is the neck. The back is a simple slightly curved line. The back leg is a large oval, with a simple upward curved line for a caudal appendage. The abdominal area is defined, with a front leg comprising of two slightly shaped lines. Superimposed on the buck's neck is the outline of a feather structure. There is a curved line running vertically down the back of the buck. Superimposed on this is a large small 'n'. Below the 'n' there is another curved line (Figure N5 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fined grained, with a number of small erosion marks located all over the rock surface. The condition of the rock engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located, towards the northern boarder of the site and faces west.
(Figure N6: The Giraffe) Scale 1:1
Figure N6 - The Giraffe (*Giraffa Camelopardalis*) - Latitude 27° 29' 59,3" E
Longitude 25° 54' 30,7" S

Actual Size  
Length: 23cm  
Breadth: 11cm

The engraving is stylised and incised making use of a fine line incision technique (Figure N6). The engraving comprises approximately eighty percent of the rock surface. Only the neck and heads of both giraffe were engraved. Both the necks are depicted as right-angled triangles, with their backs touching. Both the heads are simple oblong shapes, extending from the tips of the triangles. The "horns" of the giraffe on the left are engraved, but were omitted from the giraffe on the right (Figure N6 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 rock engraving is satisfactory, but should be monitored. The engraving is located in the centre of the site and faces east.
(Figure N7: Antelope and Pattern work) Scale 1:1
The engraved work is natural and stylised and all are incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure N7). The engraving covers ninety percent of the rock surface. The antelope was the first art work engraved. The antelope consists of a well-styled upper head, horns, a long neck and a flat back and was engraved grazing. At this point the engraving was discontinued. At a later stage multiple incisions were made in the curve of the buck. Superimposed on the incisions there is a diagonal oval shape. Below this there are three converging lines and superimposed on this and starting at the tip of the antelopes nose is a curved line (Figure N7 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is fine grained, with numerous small erosion marks located all over the rock surface; they don’t however interfere with the engraved work. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located towards the centre of the site and faces north.
Site P

(Map37: Map of General De Wets movements in the Magaliesberg, Curuthers (1990))