

Site K



(Figure K1: The Kudu)

Scale 1:3

Figure K1 - **The Kudu** (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)

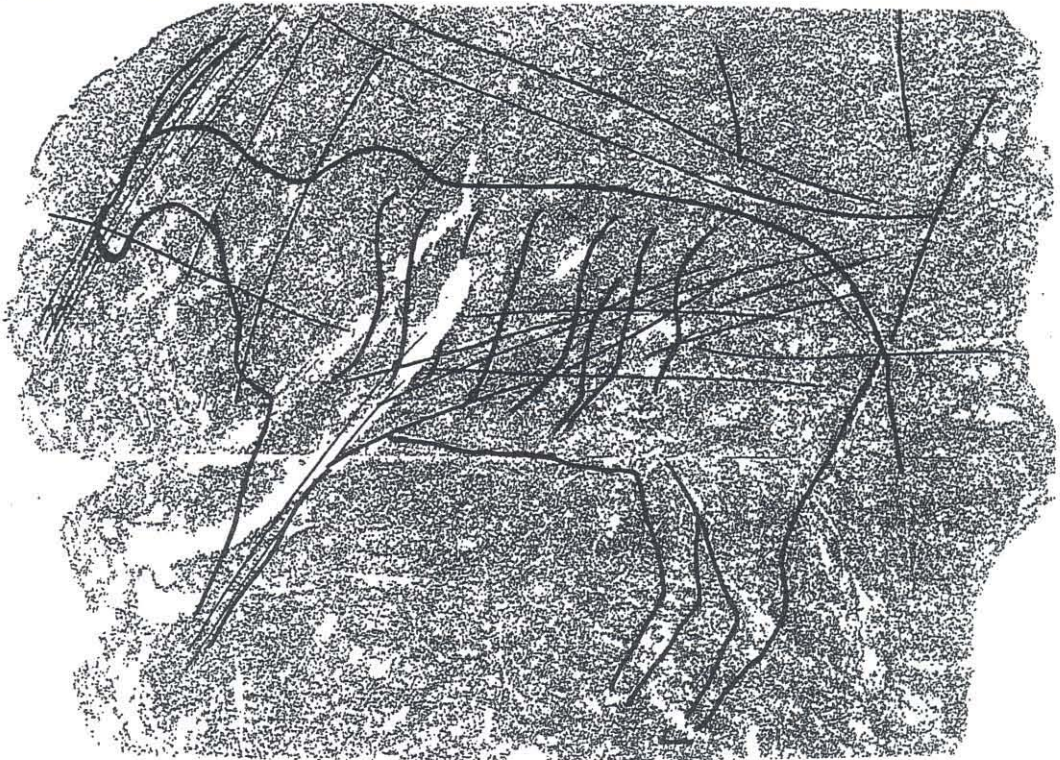
- Latitude 27° 29' 21,2" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,4" S

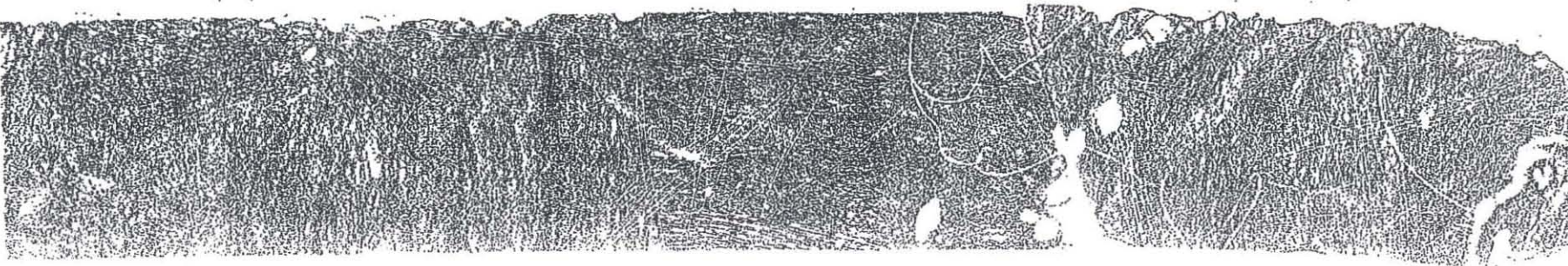
Actual Size Length: 35cm Breadth: 41cm

The kudu is engraved in a naturalistic style, making use of fine line technique; the antelope is well proportioned (Figure K1). It is impossible to tell whether or not the head was detailed due to the erosion over the years, the horns are also difficult to define due to later scratching that took place. The forequarters, including the nuchal hump are well defined. The thoracic area is well defined. The front legs are no longer clearly visible due to erosion of the rock surface. The hindquarters, shank and pes of both back legs are well defined. The hoof of the left back leg is also included, this is a rarity. The caudal appendage is present but is no longer well defined due to erosion marks. The characteristic curved coloration stripes are present on the side of the antelope; there are eight in total (Figure K1 defined).

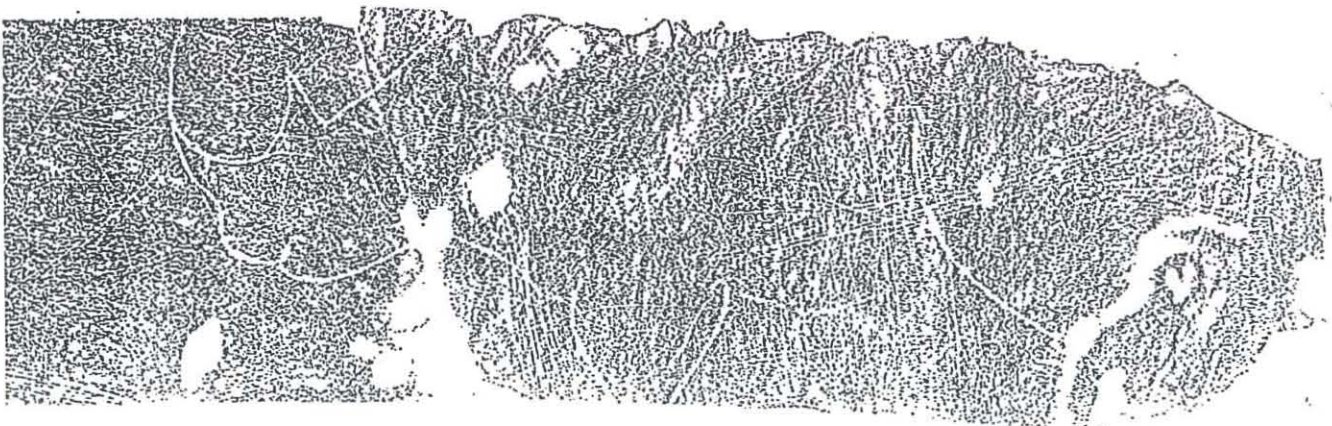
The texture of the rock surface is medium to rough grained. There are numerous small erosion marks found all over the engraved surface. On the bottom left there are major erosion marks, which have damaged the front legs of the kudu, this needs to be monitored closely. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory and looks worse on paper than it is in reality, it does however need to be monitored. The engraving is located on the far northern side of the site, midway up the hill and faces north.



(Figure K1 defined: The Kudu)



(Figure K2: The White Rhinoceros)



Scale 1:6

Figure K2 - **The White Rhinoceros** (*Ceratotherium simum*)

- Latitude 27° 29' 19,4" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,6" S

Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 131cm

The engraved rhino is naturalistic in style and incised making use of a broad line technique (Figure K2). Superimposed on the rhino is linear pattern work, which is incised in a fine line technique. The rhino was broken in two at the neck, due to a crack caused by lightning and because the rhino is located on a 45 degree angled slope the body rolled approximately a meter away from the head. The body was over turned, and had to be located, put back in place and clean up.

The rhino itself is 22cm in length and 63cm in breadth.

The head is detailed in that the mouth and characteristic shape of the mouth, which is broad and flat are well illustrated. The front horn, which never ceases, growing in white rhino's, length is well portrayed and measures 12cm on the engraving, there is also a big difference between the length of the front and back horn, which is something not encountered in the black rhino. The back horn also curves forwards and in the black rhino it curves backwards. That section of the head, which would have included the ears, was destroyed during the lightning strike and is in too many pieces to be reconstructed. The forequarter which includes the nuchal hump, was chipped away when the body rolled down the hillside, the hindquarters and caudal appendage suffered the same fate. Fortunately the characteristic barrel shape of the body and the short stockiness of the legs can still be seen. The manus and pes of the rhino were not engraved, due to the size of the rock surface. The rhino is well proportioned. Later linear work was superimposed on the rhino; it consists of arbitrary incisions and parallel lines, which serve no purpose, forming no formal pattern or structure. The lines radiate in all directions, with the engraved rhino being no exception (Figure K2 defined).

The texture of the rock surface engraved upon is medium to fine grained, With numerous small erosion marks located all over the surface. Below the head there are three large erosion marks and on the body which was over turned for years there are a number of larger erosion marks, especially around the back leg. The condition of the rhino's head is good, while the body is satisfactory and needs to be monitored. It's only threat is further weathering. The rhino is located near the northern edge of the site, midway up the hill and faces north.



(Figure K2 defined: The White Rhinoceros)



(Figure K3: The Eland)

Scale 1:1

Figure K3 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

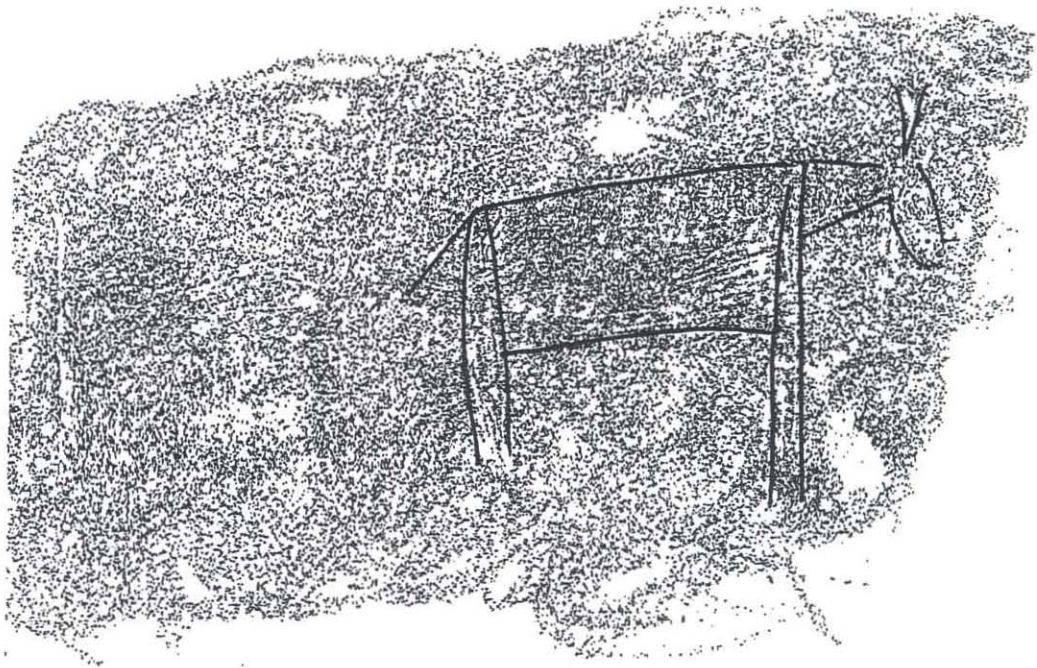
- Latitude 27° 29' 24,7" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,0" S

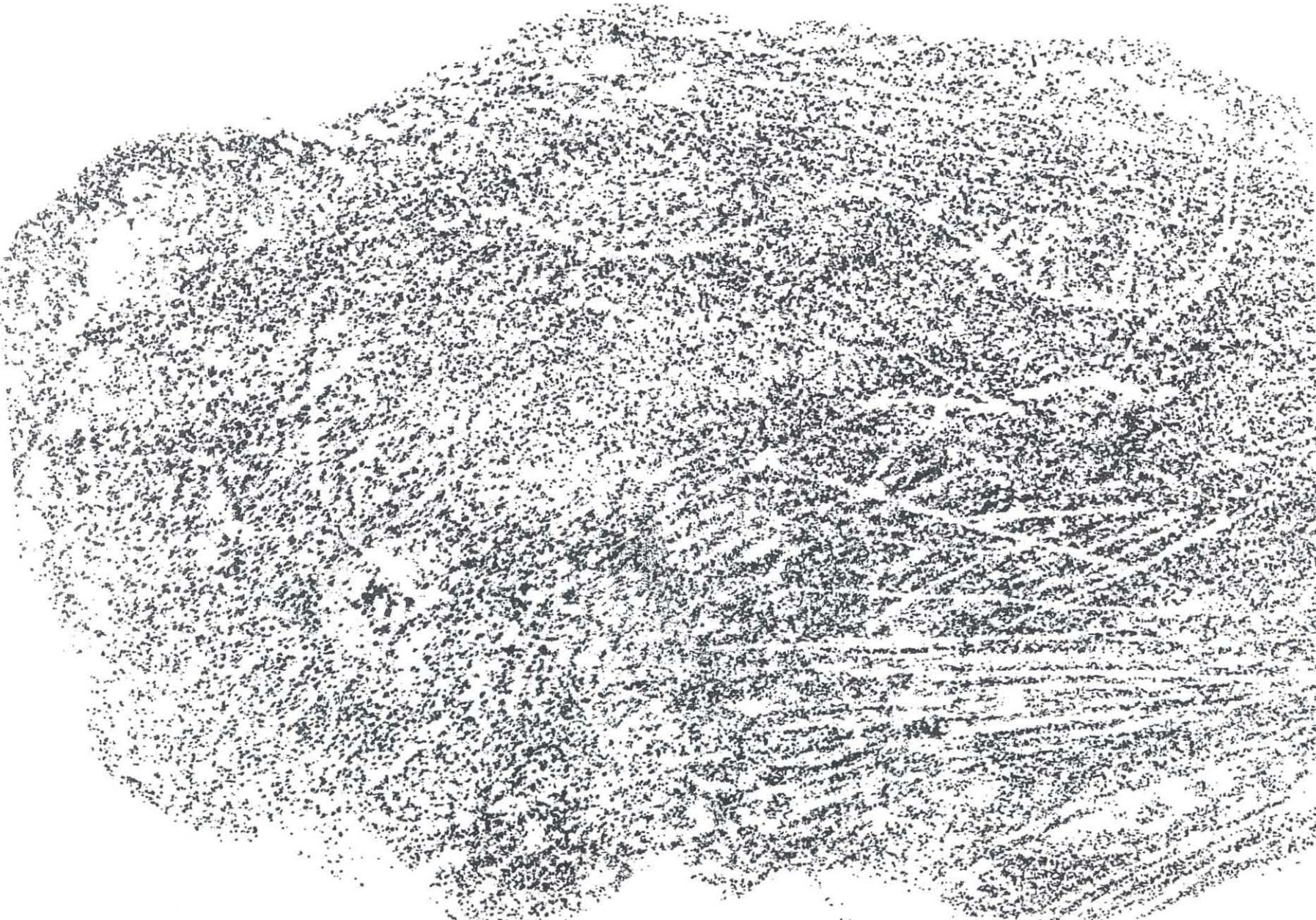
Actual Size Length: 12cm Breadth: 14,5cm

The engraving is stylised, making use of geometric form and a multiple fine line technique (Figure K3). The geometric form suggests that the eland be of Sotho-Tswana origin. The body of the antelope is rectangular in shape. The back leg is portrayed as a separate rectangular shape extending from the hindquarters to the pes. The front leg is also a separate rectangular shape, extending from the lower limb to the manus. The neck is triangular in shape, with the head being totally out of proportion and oval in shape. The horns are two straight lines. The entire engraved surface has a coloured in affect, attained by multiple incisions, rubbing the rock surface until the blue undertone of the rock is revealed (Figure K3 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is rough, with numerous small erosion marks found all over the surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, but needs to be monitored. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill and faces west.



(Figure K3 defined: The Eland)



(Figure K4: White Rhinoceros)

Scale 1:1

Figure K4 - **White Rhinoceros** (*Ceratotherium simum*)

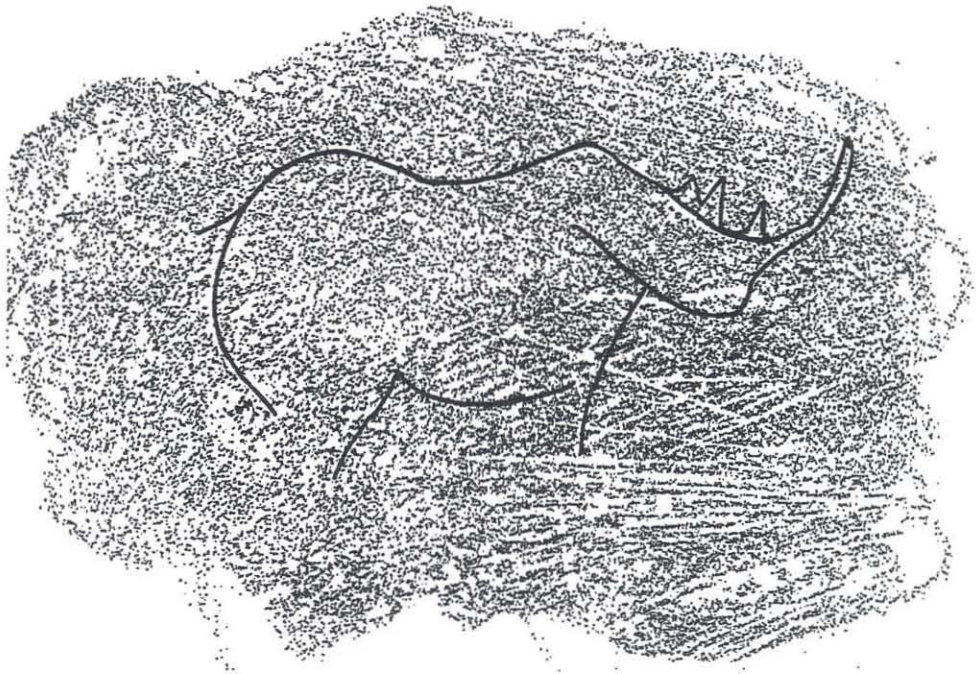
- Latitude 27° 29' 24,1" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,1" S

Actual Size Length: 17cm Breadth: 21cm

The rhino is naturalistic in style and incised making use of a fine line technique (Figure K4). The characteristic square mouth, extra long front horn, shorter back horn, pointed ears, long head, distinct nuchal hump, barrel shaped body, short stocky legs and short tail are very well defined. The visibility of the engraved rhino is impaired on the rubbing due to the rough texture of the rock and also due to the arbitrary incisions superimposed around the front end of the rhino. The legs and feet are exceptionally well defined on this particular rhino, but are not visible on the rubbing (Figure K4 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is very rough, with several small erosion marks found on the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory, with its only threat being the elements. The engraving is located at the very western boarder of the site and faces southeast.



(Figure K4 defined: White Rhinoceros)



(Figure K5: The Eland)

Scale 1:1

Figure K5 - **The Eland** (*Tragelaphus onyx*)

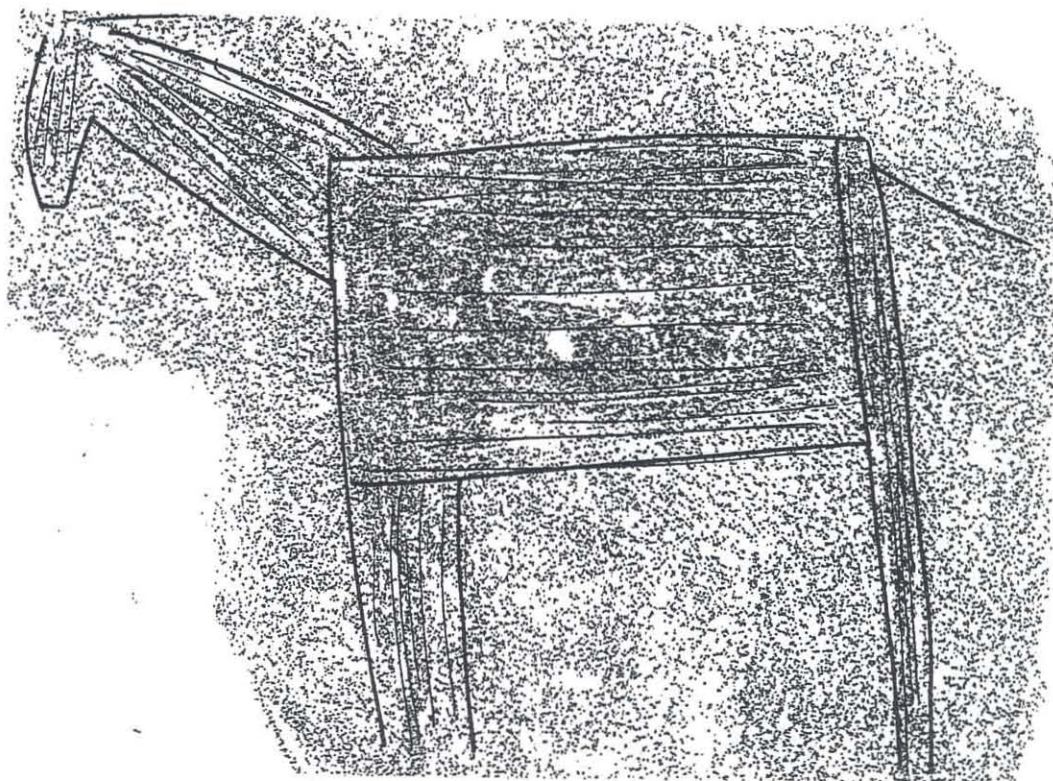
- Latitude 27° 29' 23,2" E

Longitude 25° 54' 17,7" S

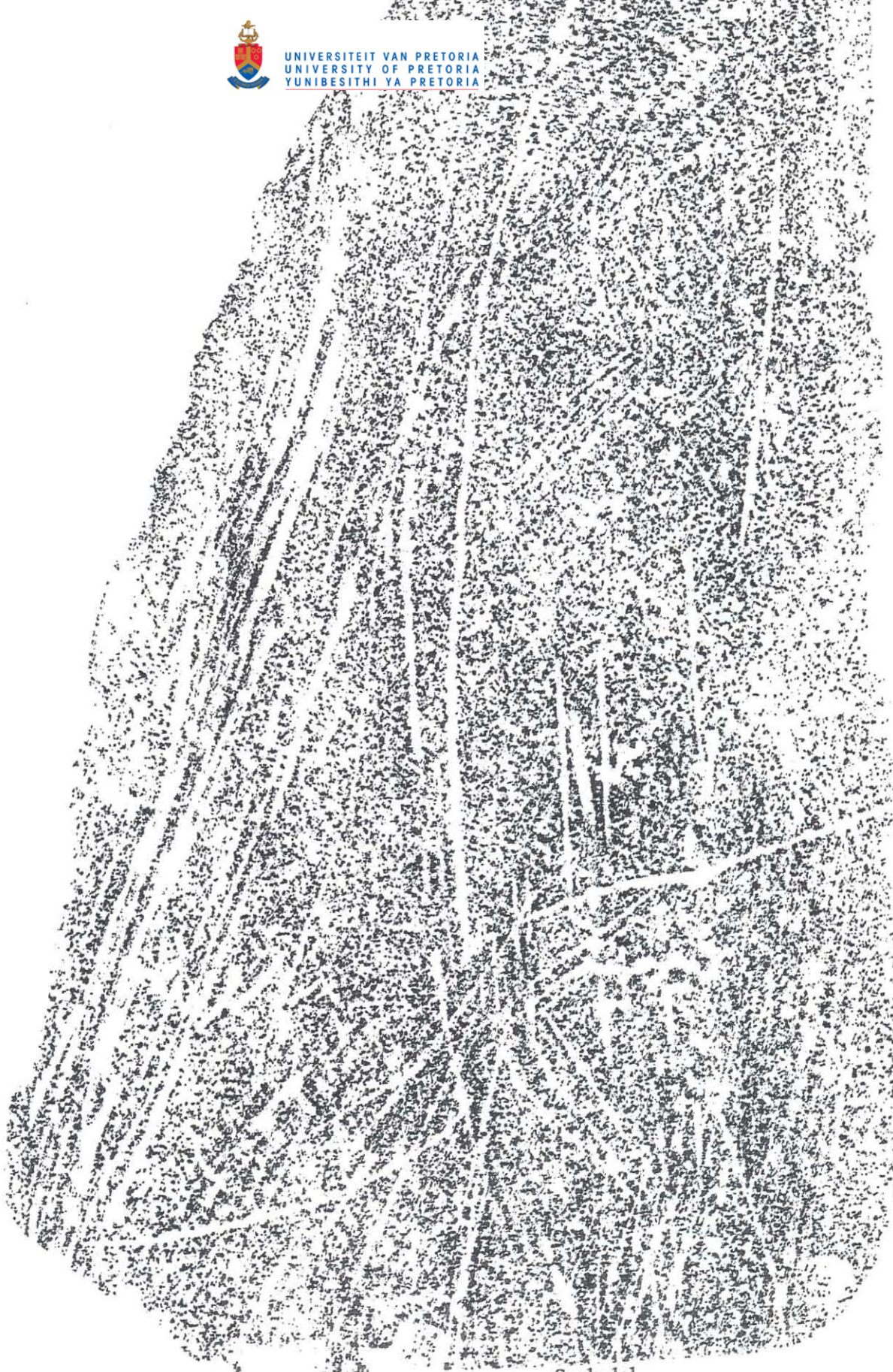
Actual Size Length: 22cm Breadth: 28,5cm

The eland is stylised making use of geometric shapes and a multiple fine lined incised technique (Figure K5). The geometric style is of Sotho-Tswana origin. The body is rectangular in shape. The front and back legs are also rectangular in shape. The neck is triangular and the head an oblong oval. The horns and caudal appendage are simple straight lines; the horns are almost horizontal due to the size of the rock surface. The entire engraved surface is incised with multiple fine lines, rubbed until the blue under tone of rock was exposed (Figure K5 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is very rough, with numerous small erosion marks all over the surface of the rock. The condition of the engraving is good. The engraving is located towards the top of the hill close to the Sotho-Tswana village and faces southwest.



(Figure K5 defined: The Eland)



(Figure K6: Pattern work)

Scale 1:1

Figure K6 - Pattern work

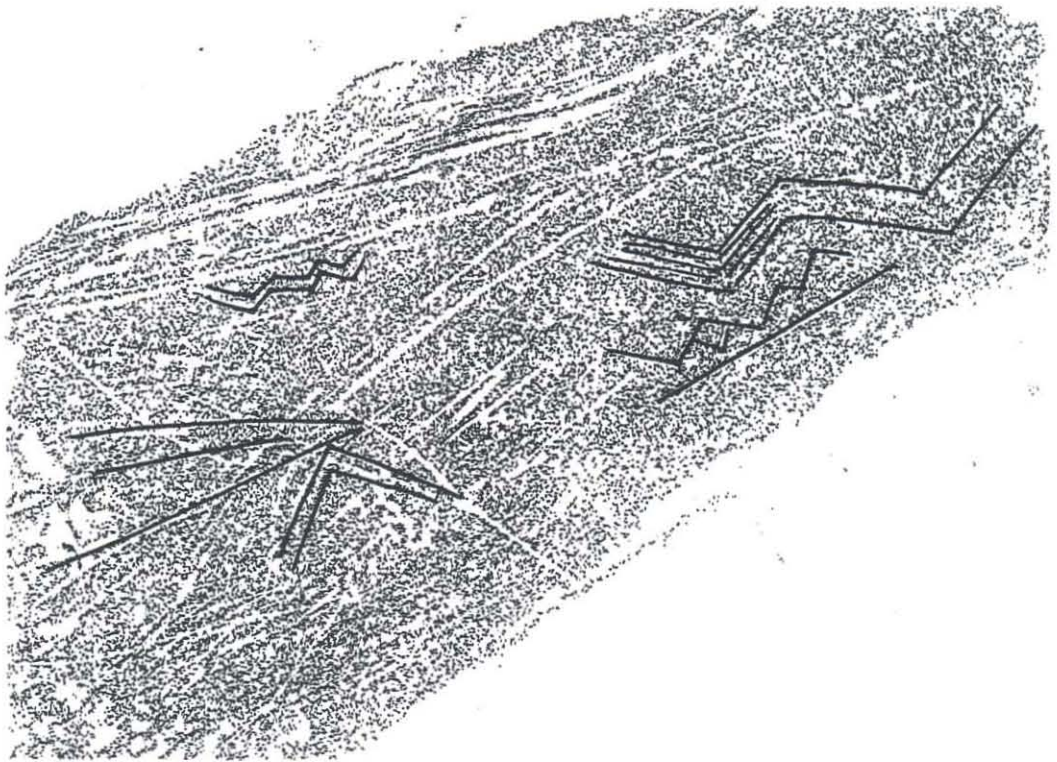
- Latitude 27° 29' 20,4" E

Longitude 25° 54' 14,2" S

Actual Size Length: 20cm Breadth: 28cm

The various linear works were engraved making use of a fine line technique and later broad line incisions (Figure K6). On the right hand side of the engraved surface there is zigzag pattern work, consisting of five lined parallel zigzag's and single lined zigzags underneath that. To the left of the engraving there are three parallel upside down "V" shapes. Superimposed on the pattern work are numerous arbitrary broad line incisions that seem to serve no purpose (Figure K6 defined).

The texture of the rock surface is medium grained, with erosion marks located around the top and left periphery of the engraved surface. The condition of the engraving is satisfactory. The engraving is located towards the top of the site and face northwest.



(Figure K6 defined: Pattern work)



(Figure K7: The Gemsbok)

Scale 1:2