

**BMM WHS NOMINATION DOSSIER
APPENDIX I:
HERITAGE SURVEY AND UMJINDI AREA HERITAGE
STRUCTURE**

**BARBERTON – MAKHONJWA MOUNTAINS
WORLD HERITAGE SITE PROJECT**

Heritage Survey and Umjindi Area Heritage Structure

by

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Executive Summary

The Barberton-Makhonjwa Mountainland is set in deeply folded mountainous terrain with steep rocky hills with moist grassy uplands and forested valleys. The unique geology resulted in a rich soil with a natural bounty that attracted early humans to this area, evident from the varied stone age and iron age sites scattered throughout the mountains and valleys.

The mountainous areas are quite inaccessible in many places, and with the area falling within the malaria-belt until a number of decades ago, very little research into the pre-history of the BMML has been done by professional institutions and scholars. There is thus a wide field open for future research into the archaeology and history of the area.

As one of the gold-rush areas of the 1880's, the area is rich in the cultural historical field.

The identified sites as listed, occur in the greater area around the geo-sites which make up the core of the proposed world heritage site, and as such already add value to the visitor experience to this unique region.

A. Introduction

Although little is known about the Stone Age archaeology of the area, all three the stone ages – Early-, Middle-, and Late- are represented in this region with artefacts collected at random from open donga (gully) sites where material of all ages was found on the surface. The area is rich in a variety of hard and fine-grained rocks suitable for the manufacture of stone tools, and text book examples of bi-facial points made from dolomitic chert have been found. Specimens of the so-called Pietersburg variation of the Middle Stone Age are the most prolific.

The Late Stone Age material found in the region, was scattered and generally of a poor quality. Duckbill end- scrapers, cores and burins of the so-called Smithfield B Complex indicate that the BMML WHS was a marginal area of this culture complex.

Rock art sites dating from the Late Stone Age occur from the Komati Valley to Legogote and the Kruger National Park, with paintings done both in monochrome and bichrome in different styles. Through vandalism and ignorance many of these shelters with their art have been ruined, and the whereabouts of many new sites is these days kept secret in order to protect and preserve them.

Some 2000 years ago iron-age settlers moved into large parts of the tentative world heritage area and left behind remains of village settlements, the debris of the smelting and forging process, the bones of cattle and small livestock and the cultivation of domesticated millet and sorghum. The Barberton Museum has in its collection a variety of pottery, trade beads, copper beads and brass bangles, as well as long-handled iron hoes.

During the middle of the 18th century the Swazi occupied the present Swaziland. King Mswati II, (reign 1845-1865) succeeded in uniting the various clans into one nation. His was a career of large-scale raids and adventure. He built a line of military outposts from west to east along the upper Komati River and the De Kaap River from where he continued his attacks on the various tribes.

Women and children were normally absorbed into the victorious tribe, and today the BMML WHS is predominantly occupied by Swazi people who are separated from their core nation by a border created when Swaziland became independent.

The influx of whites to the area was mainly the result of the discovery of gold in the early 1880's which resulted in the last gold rush in the former Eastern Transvaal. The first prospectors discovered that others before them had exploited gold by primitive methods, but did not think of recording or preserving what they found.

The 1884 gold rush to the Barberton area commenced, as elsewhere, with prospectors panning for gold in alluvial diggings and subsequently prospecting for reef gold, and underground mining became the backbone of the economy of the Barberton district, with evidence of these early days in abundance. A list of heritage resources has been identified, with a number of these having provincial or grade 2 status. All structures older than 60 years are protected in terms of section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act, act 25 of 1999. In case of the graded structures, these are used for tourism and educational purposes and are protected by law through their owners. The listed but ungraded sites are in many cases part of a tourism route or of interest to niche groups, and enjoy a measure of protection.

The Badplaas region is mainly agricultural and tribal land, with the geological feature of hot mineral springs which have been a tourist attraction for close on a century and have been developed into a public resort with amenities.

B. Umjindi/Badplaas Area — Pre-Historical and Historical Sites in the Surrounding Srea.

1. Archaeological Sites

- Early Stone Age cleavers with smooth polished cutting edges found on Ons Tuinen, Lowlands, Geluk and Kearsney Estates---occur consistently in vicinity of Iron Age stone- walled sites. Ref 15.
- **Middle Stone Age** sites—reported on farm Mountainview, Honeybird. Ref 1.
- Smithfield B material on farms Bornmansdrift, Melton, Kearnsey Estate, Sweet Home—a few Smithfield A examples. Ref 13, 4.
- Pietersburg culture material found on farm Progress opposite Boulders station near Kaapmuiden as well as on Goudgenoeg and at ACA Mine both on Msolip River. Ref 16.
- **Late Stone Age** -HONINGKLIP farm—Badplaas area. 2 sites –hunter-gatherer subsistence. Excavated by Mr Sentker of Unisa. C14 dating to mid-holocene as well as to period after 1000 BP. Ref 11.

- Barberton area- **Mixed Stone Age Sites** :- ESA implements found in deep donga's at various depths; MSA occurred in the ferricrete overlaying the subsoil; LSA artefacts found where exposed by surface erosion. Found at following localities---the adjacent farms Lowlands, Kearsney Estate, Riverside, Melton, Bornmansdrift, Moseley, Geluk and Sweet Home within a radius of less than 6 km in the valley of the Queens- and Suid-Kaap rivers, and 2 sites at Eureka and Sheba about 30km east of Barberton. Ref 12.
- Mixed Stone Age material was also found at 3 sites in the Komati Valley on the farms Vergelegen, Tjakastad and Hooggenoeg, 16-23 km east of Badplaas. Ref 12.
- Sites on other farms with **Stone-and Iron Age evidence** - Lowlands (PJ de Villiers) - donga with ESA, MSA and LSA material. Iron Age grindstones and potsherds in upper western section in association with polished edge tools. Kearsney Estate (JA Visser) - donga with ESA, MSA, and LSA tools plus polished cleavers. IA stone wall at lower northern end of donga. Geluk (dr Edmeads) ESA, MSA, LSA material plus IA grindstone and potsherds. Ons Tuinen (van Aswegen and Nel) again all 3 stone ages plus IA stone terraces on eastern bank. Ref 15.
- **Iron Age**---Three Sisters Mountains---battle area between Mbayi and Swazi. Clay pots. 2 smelting sites with slag, decorated pottery, tuyere, slag, evidence of hut floors on farm of late Mr Willem Roux. Ref 14.
- **Rock Art Sites**--- Mountainview, Bongani Nature Reserve. Ref 1. Brush-painted animals in white, black and red. Ref 17.
- In Nelspruit area paintings found at Bella Vue, Curlew, Son Op, Heathfield, Melsetter, Muden, Riverside, Manchester, Klipkopje, Zwartfontein, Karino, Tipperary, Krokodilpoort Station, Bergvlei. Ref 17.
- Paintings discovered in southern part of Kruger National Park, near Legogote, Schagen, Karino, Rocky Drift and near Nelspruit. Ref 3.
- Best preserved rock paintings found in Komati River Valley, usually animals, hunting parties, battle scenes, dancing. ---especially near royal residence near Nsangwini south of Pigg's Peak. Ref 6.
- Indications of mining for nickel and copper from Sterkspruit - Stolzburg area NE of Badplaas. Ref 10.

2. Swazi Historical Sites in the Greater BMM WHS Area

- Dumaneni Mine - red ochre. 6km south of Malelane. First mined by San, later by black tribes. Est 28 500-46 000 years old. Ref3. Also known as Coulter, smelting as late as 1915. Ref 14.

- Ochre Mine - In northern Songimvelo Nature Reserve along Thisone –Powerline road which runs N-S through the reserve. Unexplored /researched but reminds one of the Lion Cavern nearby in Swaziland which can be anything from 2 to 20 million years old. Ref 26.
- Mbayi Rock Piles - in Songimvelo where the Mbayi (Maseko people) left piles of loose stones some 2m wide, 1m high over 80 km on the gravel slopes of the mountains from Barberton to Hectorspruit. Ref 3. Stone piles can be seen on the farms Doornhoek 157IT, Kortbegrip 168IT, Laaggenoeg 158IT, and Rozentuin 159IT, in Songimvelo. It was told by the locals that the stones were gathered by the young men on the pretext to make walking easier for the cattle but actually was to keep them busy and curb their fighting ardour. Ref 4.
- Ngudu - siSwati name for Rimer's Creek and mountain range south of Barberton. It indicates the trail the Swazis used to move between Hhohho and Mjindini. Dates back to c1850. Ref 4. I.
- Makhonjwa - mountain range 11 km SE of Barberton, on farms Diepgezet 388JU, Schoonoord 380JU, Goede Hoop 376JU, Sedan 375JU, Vooruitzicht 374JU, and Duurstede 361JU. Name can be derived from 2 sources---one from the word "khonjwane" meaning "a track or path that shows the way or shows direction" which dates back to c1850 when Swazis moved between Hhohho (in Swaziland) and Mjindini (Barberton) via the Makhonjwa mountains. Another opinion is that the name comes from a superstition that you may not point - "khonjwa"- at these mountains as you would evoke the spirits to create violent storms. Ref 4.
- Malikalik - named on map as Hangkrans 2531CA. Mountain on farm Lovedale 277JU, 4 km NW of Honeybird siding. Named after Malikalik Dlamini who fled with his brother Mabhedla to escape the anger of Mswati II and lived here for some years - ruins of his settlement are still in evidence. Ref 4.
- Mantibovu - siSwati name for Low's Creek, meaning red or brown water. Derived from the battle c1850 when the Swazi drove the Mbayi from the area and the creek ran red with blood. Ref 4.
- Mataffin - station on farm Riverside, 5 km west of Nelspruit. Named after Mataffin (Matsafeni Mdluli) who lived nearby with his 80 wives. He was an induna of Mswati's HQ in the Hhohho valley who left and settled near Nelspruit in 1888. He left in c 1892 after a dispute with Native Commissioner Abel Erasmus, but was murdered and buried next to Imagaroti Creek, south of Ship Mountain in the Kruger National Park. Ref 4.
- Military Outposts - Mswati II (1840-1868) built a line of military outposts from east to west along the Kaap river to stop the Bapedi from returning. The posts were MEKEMEKE just east of the Mbayiyane Mountains (Three Sisters), MJINDINI, 6 km west of Barberton, and MBHULENI, on the upper Komati River, at the foot of Dlomdlomo Hills. Ref 4,6.

- Mhlambanyathi - river, place where the Inyatsi, or Buffalo, Regiment of Mswati II would have special washing places to cleanse themselves and their spears of enemy blood before entering Swazi territory. E.g. west of Badplaas. Ref 4.
- Mlondozi - area near Badplaas, 48 km east of Carolina on road to Barberton. Refers to Balondolozzi Regiment that was stationed here in c 1856-1860, to protect the area against the Mbayi. Ref 4.
- Mac Hill - 2km SSE of Althorpe station on the farm Strathmore 214JU. Named after area known by Swazi as MEKEMEKE, the military post of Mswati II (1840-1868) situated near Three Sisters Mountain on farm Stentor 219JU. Part of SA Timber Investment Co. Ref 4.
- Shiyalongubu - Creek and dam 14 km south of Low's Creek and 23 km east of Barberton. Name means "leave the clothes behind": with the discovery of gold in the De Kaap Valley in 1882/4, mines were started and the Swazis who worked here would take this path past the creek to Swaziland but leave their mine clothes behind, and on their way back leave their Swazi clothing behind again. Ref 4. Dam was the first built in the Lowveld, in 1939. Ref 8.
- Swazi Historical Site - Dwelling site of Lanyandza in the mountains at a fountain which is the source of Jam Tin Creek. Her burial site is in a cave in the mountains at Stentor Estates, Kaapmuiden. Ref 4.
- HL&H historical site - Royal Graves - burial place of kings and royal family of which Mataffin Ndluli was the protector. Ref 1. Mbilaleni hill—Ref 6.
- Kamslubana Kop Farm, 10 km SE of Low's Creek and 20 km SE of Kaapmuiden. Was residential area of chief Kamslubana. Now part of a timber company. Ref 4.
- Sudwala Caves - near Schagen - used as hiding place by Somcuba against Mswati II. Sudwala was a principal induna guarding the caves. Ref 3.

3. Historical Structures in Barberton

- Lodge of St John in the South - 1887 became Masonic temple. Declared 17/10/97. GN 1360(2) Stand 1538. Ref 1. Neo-Gothic building – was originally the Union Church when built in 1884. Ref 7. Lodge was sold to private individuals who use it as a dwelling some years ago. Grade 11 heritage resource.
- Magistrate's Office - Herbert Baker style architecture, 1912. Situated next to Municipal Offices. Owned by Public Works Department through the Dept of Justice and Constitutional Development. Ref 1. Protected under section 34 of the Heritage Act. Built on President Square and housed the Court, Post Office, Mining Inspector and Claim Inspector. Today only the Court occupies the building. Ref 18.

- De Kaap Stock Exchange - plus 44 square feet of land. Erf 1307, Pilgrim street. Opened 13 April 1887. Declared 27/8/1965, now a Grade II heritage resource. Owned by Umjindi Municipality, po box 33, Barberton 1300. Ref 1. The building was bought in 1899 by Sammy Marks and sold in 1910 to the Municipality who established the Carnegie Library and first museum in this building. Used as library until 1958. Ref 18.
- Impala Hotel - Consisted of 2 buildings opposite each other in De Villiers street. Partly restored section contains murals by German wandering artist Conrad Frederick Genal dating from the 1930's in the main hall, presently being restored. Genal, born in 1875, left the French Foreign Legion and purportedly made his way south through Africa and painted African scenes depicting wildlife and rural village life in a large number of places to earn his keep. New friezes are still being discovered. Ref 26. Housed military officers in WW11 with regimental badge on top of façade. Ref 1. Building across road where accommodation used to be, was re-built to become the Cockney Liz Hotel. Ref. consultant.
- Phoenix Hotel - In Pilgrim street. Pres. Paul Kruger addressed the diggers there where he gave one of his rare speeches in English. Still in use as a commercial hotel, little structural changes. Open recreational area on roof. Ref. consultant
- First Barberton Power Station - near municipal water works, donated to Barberton Museum. Old turbines still in place. Vandalised. Ref. consultant.
- Full Gospel Church Of God - historical church building on erf 2650 Pilgrim street. Owned by Full Gospel Church, P O Box 231, Barberton 1300. Ref 1. Protected under section 34 of the act. Ref. 4.
- Etc Building (Eastern Transvaal Consolidated) –double storey building on erf 1508 in Pilgrim street. Ref 1. Declared as LEWIS AND MARKS BUILDING. Built in 1887 by JJ Kirkness for Sammy Marks and his cousin Isaac Lewis, 1st double-storey in Barberton, and purportedly in the old Transvaal. Ref 7. Grade II heritage resource. ETC took over in 1954 and added a 3rd storey. Ref 8. Building has been used as a restaurant, offices and private dwelling. Presently in private hands.
- Rimer's Creek Park - site of the first stamp battery to operate in Barberton (5 stamp). Called the "Central Mill" established by JC Rimer and the Barbers. The first 50 tons of ore from the historic Sheba mine was milled here. Today public park belonging to the Umjindi Municipality. Ref 26.
- Original curbstones and metal posts for the tying up of horses found in various localities throughout the CBD of Barberton. Ref consultant.
- Fortuna Tunnel - 1913/14. Blasted to bring gold ore from Rimer's Creek to the Fortuna Mill. 518 m long with minor stalactites, calcite crystals and rippled flows. 7m thick diabase dyke,

intersected in 2 places. In Onverwacht and younger Moodies groups, 3.5 billion years old. Today part of a 2 km hiking trail with the starting point in Kellar Park. Ref1. Barberton Mountainland Geological Society.

- Aerial Cableway - built 1937-1939 by Bleichert and Company of Leipzig, Germany to transport asbestos from Havelock Mine in Swaziland to the depot in Barberton and send coal back to Havelock. 20,36 km long. Elevation 1 607 above sea-level. There were 52 pylons and 242 pans holding 200kg each. Used until about 2002. Ref 8. Presently the cables have been removed and some pylons need to be removed as they pose a danger due to lack of maintenance.
- Angle Station - Cable station of the aerial cableway midway between Barberton and Bulembu, 10 km SSE of Barberton. Cableway has 2 sections, one to and one from angle station. Ref 4, 8. Today fallen in disrepair.
- Garden Of Remembrance and regimental badges - during 2nd World War a large military camp was established to the NE of the town, where the SA units erected stone, cement and plaster replicas of their regimental crests and badges. The British servicemen and –women who fell in the Lowveld area during the South African War of 1899-1902 are buried in the Garden of Remembrance. Memorial erected by SA War Graves Board in 1976. All the badges were moved to a central park around the Garden of Remembrance during the 1980's. Regular military parades are held. Owner - Lone Tree MOTH Shellhole. Ref 7, 8, 9.
- Block House - Anglo-Boer War (SA War) block house, corner of Lee- and Judge streets, wood and corrugated iron fort, earliest type of block house in SA. Ref 7. Declared a national monument on 23 March 1979, now a grade II resource. Of the original 5 block houses in Barberton this is the only one left. Ref 8, 18.
- The Globe - house built in 1887. Declared after restoration by Mr Louis Barnes in 1997. Ref 7. Today privately-owned business premises in Pilgrim street. It is a grade II heritage resource.
- Statue Of Jock Of The Bushveld - in bronze in front of the town hall, donated by dr Mackie-Niven, daughter of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. Ref 7. Percy Fitzpatrick lived and worked in Barberton in the 1880's and the town is also part of his famous wagon route. He immortalised this little dog in his famous book "Jock of the Bushveld" and memorials of Jock are found throughout the Lowveld and the Kruger National Park.
- Market Square - the centre of trade and commerce in the early mining days of Barberton, today it houses the Information Bureau and some municipal offices, Victorian Tea Garden. Another public square was President Square. Ref 18.
- Barberton Museum - at convergence of Pilgrim- and Crown streets. Falls under the Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Culture, Sport and Recreation. Exhibits on geology,

archaeology, town- and gold mining history, Swazi culture. Archives. Also controls first electrical power station of Barberton in Rimer's Creek. Ref 7.

- Belhaven House - Late Victorian –early Edwardian home on erf 1573/4 and portion 132 of erf 2456 in Lee Street. Ref 1. Restored to 1904 appearance. Ref 7. First occupied by Robert Nisbet and family in 1904. Ref 8. Managed by Barberton Museum as a house museum. A grade II heritage resource.
- Bias Building - Old Barberton Iron and Steelworks. Belongs to Public Works Department under the Dept of Culture, Sport and Recreation. Partly ceded to Umjindi Jewellery Project which houses a training facility for jewellers, small art gallery and coffee shop. Remainder used for storage by the museum – future plans for an indoor exhibit by museum. Ref consultant.
- Barberton Hospital - oldest hospital in the former Transvaal province, many additions to original structure Ref 7. Started as a tent hospital at Moodies then moved to Barberton where it was founded on 24 July 1884, with huts built in addition to the tents. Present hospital was constructed during 1887 and officially opened on 24 August 1887 and served the whole Lowveld. Ref 8. Today a provincial hospital and training facility.
- Todd House - 24 Kellar Road, Barberton. On erven 510 and 511. Built around 1895. Original well and Anglo-Boer War fencing. Declared 4/10/1996. Grade 11 heritage resource. Ref 1. Has been used as a guest house and private dwelling.
- Fernlea House - Lee street, Barberton. Wood and iron house built in early 1890's by Thomas Lee. Orientation centre of Barberton Museum. Ref 7. Has historical and architectural value— owned by Barberton Museum (PWD). Ref 8. Grade 11 heritage resource.
- Stopforth House - 18 Bowness street, Barberton. Wood and iron house and outbuildings (stable, woodwork shed and outside bedroom) built in 1886 by James Stopforth, a baker and general dealer. House was rebuilt in 1892 and occupied by the Stopforth family until 1983. House museum under Barberton Museum. Ref 7. Contains original tools, equipment and furniture of the Stopforth family. Declared a Grade 11 heritage resource. Ref 8.
- Barberton Cemetery - end of Gospel street, Barberton. Graves dating from 1880's. Concentration Camp Memorial to the Boer women and children who died in this camp. Ref 3. Commemorative pillar erected by SA War Graves Commission for concentration camp victims. Ref 18.
- Concentration Camp Site (Burgheer Camp) - established during the South African War of 1899-1902 where the Barberton golf course is today. Originally a camp for Boer women and children - some 2 600 women and children were sent here arriving in 42 trains. After Gen. JPD French occupied Barberton on 15 September 1900, the camp was under British command. Ref 8.18

- Barberton Club - Pilgrim street. Used as a gathering place for the men of Barberton. During early stages of the SA War it was occupied by Boer forces and used as a hospital and in 1900 when the British came it was used by them as an officer's mess. The original building burned down in 1947 and was replaced by the present building. Ref8. 18.
- Coronation Park, Barberton, between General- and Pretorius street - named 26 June 1902 for the coronation of king Edward. Already used as recreational grounds in 1887. The present rugby clubhouse was built before WWII. Used for sport and social activities throughout and presently leased by Umjindi Municipality to the Barberton Rugby Club. Had highest rugby posts in RSA until a decade ago. Ref 1,7.
- Saddleback Pass - on R40 to Havelock/Bulembu, constructed in 1939 and opened to traffic in 1942. Massive barytes were exposed in the road cuttings on farm Schoonoord 380JU, deposits exploited until 1961. Ref 4.
- MOODIES - Earliest digging site in 1880's. JW Winter, 1st chemist at Upper Moodies diggings in 1884, moved to Crown st, Barberton in 1886. Foundations still there. Ref 5.

4. Sites in the Greater Area Around the BMM WHS (Variety)

- Albasini Trade Post - in far south of Kruger National Park near Pretoriuskop. Established by Jaou Albasini on trade route to Delagoa Bay in about 1845. Excavated ruins. Ref 3.
- Jamestown - settlement at confluence of the Noordkaap -and Jamestown Creek where alluvial gold was discovered in 1882, resulting in a small gold rush in 1883. Abandoned ruins. 6 km NW of Noordkaap, 4 km E of Worcester mine. Ref 3. Birth of first baby on the goldfields in 1882. Ref 7. 8.
- Avoca - vanished settlement dating from 1887-1892 on the banks of the Kaap River, west of Eureka station, 10 km east of Noordkaap station, 27 km SW of Kaapmuiden. Ref 3. Built to house the workers at batteries moved from the various Sheba mines down to the de Kaap river. Ore was brought in by aerial ropeway. Ref 4. AVOCA railway siding 26 km SW of Kaapmuiden and 26 km NE OF Barberton is now known as EUREKA. Ref 8.
- Blandtown - dates from 1883. Small abandoned settlement 1 km west of Barberton along the Alpine road where it crosses Fortuna Creek. Ref 3. Named after B.A. Bland who settled here in 1883 just beyond the boundary of Moodies Estate—named the camp Blandtown. Built houses and a store but was absorbed into Barberton when the latter spread towards Rimer's Creek. Ref 4.8.
- Charlestown -vanished settlement between old Sheba cemetery and Royal Sheba Mine at junction of Sheba- and Fig Tree creeks, 3 km south of Sheba siding. Ref 3. Abandoned in 1889 when the batteries were moved to Avoca. Ref 4. 8

- Barrets - settlement on farm Berlin 446JT, 19 km WSW of Nelspruit and 1 km west of Kaapsehoop. Gold discovered in 1882 by B. Chompse. Attracted diggers from all over the world and name was changed to Barrets-Berlin. Now a forestry settlement. Ref 4.
- Caledonian - station since 1896 on Kaapmuiden/Barberton branch line, on farm Bramber 319JU, a km SW of Noordkaap station and 8 km NE of Barberton. Was thriving community during goldrush from 1884-1887. The hotel building was used until mid- 1930's. Ref 4.
- Kaapsehoop - hamlet, founded in 1882 as a gold mining camp 35 km NW of Barberton and 24 km SW of Nelspruit. First known as Duiwelskantoor, name changed to Kaapsche Hoop in July 1882. Ref 4. Name changed again to Kaapsehoop in 1974. Ref 8. Today a tourist attraction and famous for the wild horses that roam freely in the area. Three British soldiers were buried in the Kaapsehoop cemetery in 1901. Ref 9.
- Steynsdorp - abandoned settlement. Gold discovered in July 1885 by Painter and Austin and 500-600 fortune seekers rushed to the village, subsequently named Steynsdorp, in the valley north of the Oshoek border, between the Ngwenya Mountain, Komati river and Makhonjwa Mountains, and main Swaziland-Ermelo road. Town was connected to Barberton by telegraph. Gold diggings were abandoned after 1890 and the settlement disappeared eventually. Said that remaining people were wiped out by 1918 influenza epidemic. Today some ruins and graves are still to be seen. Ref 4, 6. David Wilson, Gold Commissioner for Kaapsche Hoop founded the town named after Commandant JP Steyn. In 1885 there were 500-600 residents. Diggings were proclaimed on 21 February 1886. Foot-and-hoof bridge on farms Kromdraai and Hooggenoeg known as "Skaapbrug" (sheep bridge) still stands. Ref 8.
- Low's Creek - named after David Ireland Low who founded the Lily Reef gold mine. When the Kaapmuiden –Barberton railwayline was completed in 1895, it was a station. Police station built in 1929. Hotel built in 1800's was renovated in 1935. Ref 4.
- Eureka City - vanished town, 1.5 km NW of Sheba Mine and 11 km NE of Barberton. After discovery of the Golden Quarry (a gold reef so rich it "sparkled in the sun") by Edwin Bray in 1885, small communities were established. In December 1885 J Sherwood started a butchery and hotel and the settlement reached its peak in 1886 with 3 shops, 3 hotels, a bakery a chemist, race course, music hall and many bars for the +- 700 diggers. Today the ruins of the Victoria hotel and smaller ruins can be visited. Ref 4.18.
- Jam Tin Creek - 9 km east of Kaapmuiden and 8 km west of Malalane. During the Anglo-Boer War the British military authorities had a hospital at the foot of the Mac ridge and they disposed of their empty ration tins in the creek. Ref 4.
- British Stone Block House - between Nelspruit and Kaapmuiden S of the Krokodilpoort Station. Ref 9.

- Anglo-Boer War Memorial - on road S25 between Malalane and Crocodile Bridge in Kruger National Park where Gen. Ben Viljoen blew up the Boer artillery. Ref 9.
- Emshisa Ncola - area on farm Aarnhenburg 155 IT, 35 km south of Barberton in the Songimvelo Game Reserve. British troops destroyed some wagons here during the Anglo-Boer War. Ref 4.
- Furley's Drift - old transport road drift in Komati River between Coopersdal and Tenbosch. The ruins of the hotel built by Julius Furley can be seen in the grounds of the TSB guest house. Mentioned in Percy Fitzpatrick's "Jock of the Bushveld" and "The Outspan". Ref 4.
- Old Wagon Road From Carolina To Barberton - via Badplaas, Jambila (John Bull) through THE CHUTE to Barberton. The Glenthorpe CHUTE, (27 km W of Barberton) a difficult passage through the rocks, was some 3 miles long with a slide at the bottom portion which went across GIN CREEK where Jenkinsons Hotel was - this is where the transport riders filled up the gin bottles for delivery in Barberton. Ref 4, 8. Today in SAPPI forestry plantation and can only be visited with their permission.
- Fairview Cemetery - memorial to gold mining pioneers and those who lost their lives in the sinking of the ship the Drummond Castle off the Brittany coast of France in 1896. 243 Crew and passengers perished, including some locals remembered there. Directly below it lies the Sheba Reef, one of the richest gold reef deposits ever to be worked. Ref 26.
- Golden Quarry - gold reef discovered in 1885 by Edwin Bray which consisted of more gold than rock. The rush of hopefuls gave rise to the establishment of Eureka City. Ref 26. Tours to Eureka city ruins include a visit to the 'CATHEDRAL' in the golden quarry which is a huge man-made cavern with natural light from where tunnels lead to the old workings.
- Railway Stations On The Eastern Line - with the completion of the Eastern Railway Line in 1894, there were 25 railway stations between Komatipoort and Pretoria, with more added until 1994: a) Alkmaar 1 July 1893, on farm Alkmaar 266JT in Nelspruit area. b) Althorpe 18 April 1923 on farm Strathmore 214JU, between Kaapmuiden and Malelane. c) Boulders in 1916 on farm Excelsior 211JU 3km west of Kaapmuiden. d) Krokodilpoort on 18 April 1892. 2531AC. e) Gorge, first known as Ross but became known as Gorge in 1904 on farm Katsenberg 208JU. f) Hectorspruit, 2531BC. Named after the dog of the surveyors of the railway line who died of tsetse-fly bite. g) Impala, 2531BC. Originally named Doornheuvell, named Impala on 1 November 1911. h) KAAPMUIDEN 2531CB, on 10 March 1892. i) Komatipoort, cornerstone of bridge over the Komati river laid 27 October 1890, completed in May 1891 and on 1 July 1891 the first train crossed the bridge. Station building was replaced by a modern building. j) Lebombo 2531 BD, on farm Lebombo 186JU, 1,5 km SE of Komatipoort, first mentioned in 1909. k) Magnesite 2531CB on farm Strathmore to serve magnesite mines started in 1906 between Malalane and Kaapmuiden. l) Malalane - construction of the railway line reached Malalane on 28 December 1891. Then known as Malalane, name changed to Malelane in 1899 after the Malalane regiment of Mswati II who

guarded the drift in the Crocodile River between 1850 and 1870. The name changed back to Malalane a few years ago. m) Mataffin on farm Riverside 2531BD, named after Mataffin Mdluli. n) Nelspruit, 2531BD, terminus for 1st section of the railway line, 1st train on 20 June 1892. o) Oorsprong, 2531BD, first mentioned in 1899. p) Rockvale 2531CB, on farm Strathmore 214JU, between Kaapmuiden and Malalane, opened between 1902 and 1904.) Tenbosch, 2531BD, first mentioned in 1904, cattle loading depot and since 1967 sugar cane to transport to TSB (Transvaal Suiker Bpk). Ref 4.

- Impala Siding - 8 km east of Malalane and 9 km west of Hectorspruit. Erected 1911. Linked to TSB by a branch line. Ref 4.
- Tonetti - 2531ca. siding, along the R38 near Kaapmuiden, named after the Italian pioneers the Tonetti brothers, who owned farms Brusnengo and Caraceto. There is a little Catholic church at Tonetti built in 1935 with a graveyard where the Tonetti family has been buried since the 1920's. Ref 4.26.
- Nzasm Railway Bridge, Komatipoort - completed in 1890, stone laid on 29/10/1892 by NJ Smit, vice-president of the ZAR. On station railway reserve 161JU, part of bridge on portion 6 Janalet of H. Greyling, P O Box 211, Komatipoort 1340. Declared 24/5/1991. Ref 1, It is a Grade11 heritage resource.
- Nukain Mabusa's Garden - outsider art dating from the late 1960's and early 70's—painted rocks and boulders-- along R38 at Revolver Creek on farm Esperado, 8 km from Kaapmuiden. Farm owned by Fontana and Dominietto families since gold rush. Ref1/2. CM Dominietto—tel 013-710 0070. Ref 1. Stones and boulders painted in a variety of patterns, with a black and white striped boulder at the apex high on the hillside. Original decorated home consisting of 2 huts has been destroyed. Paintings done late 60's/70's. Nukain Mabuza committed suicide in 1981 and is buried in Barberton cemetery. The stone garden is listed as one of 44 environmental works from around the world created by Outsider artists. Ref 8. The theme is today used on rocks at both entrances into Barberton.
- Diggers' Retreat Hotel (formerly the Bougainvilla Hotel) 14 km north of Barberton on the R38 at Noordkaap. 2 Rooms with Conrad Frederick Genal murals dating from 1936. Hanging tree (gold thief, diggers' period). Ref 1.
- Amora Machel Monument - at Mbuzini, near the Mozambique and Swaziland borders, where on 19 October 1986 the Tupolev Tu-134 airplane carrying pres. Samora Machel of Mozambique and his companions crashed in the Lubombo Mountains where he and 34 others perished. The cause of the crash is still unresolved. The monument consisting of 35 steel pipes was unveiled by Nelson Mandela on 19 January 1999. There is a site museum and amphitheatre on site, managed by Barberton Museum (DCSR). Ref. Barberton Museum pamphlets.
- Blue Plaques - the Geological Society of South Africa (Mountainlands Branch) has marked four sites in the Greenstone Belt with Blue Plaques to indicate their significance. They have

been erected at the Devil's Knuckles at Nelshoogte, the Sheba Hills, the Gates of Heaven and at the Komati River near Tjakastad. Ref 26.

C. Conclusion

With this limited knowledge of the heritage of the BMML WHS, it provides a challenge and a multitude of opportunities for researchers and students of our historical and pre-historical past to discover more about this fascinating area, and add not only to our knowledge but also to attractions which can be developed to create economic opportunities for the people on the ground who are the custodians of our heritage.

D. Heritage Survey Desk Top Study—Sources and Institutions Contacted

1. Barberton Museum
2. SAHRA Mpumalanga
3. MPHRA files
4. UNISA Anthropology and Archaeology dept – Dr Maria van der Ryst
5. WITS archaeology and anthropology dept.—Prof Robert Thornton
6. Pretoria University archaeology dept---Mr Johan Nel
7. Cultural and Open Air Museum—Pretoria
8. Mr Hans Bornman—historian and author
9. Barberton Public Library—research section
10. Freedom Park Museum
11. Umjindi Municipality
12. Albert Luthuli Municipality
13. West Rand Office Services Heritage Consultants.

E. Bibliography

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- REF14. REPORT—MUSEUM ENCOURAGES RESEARCH IN BARBERTON’S PREHISTORY. Undated. I Ferreira and JC van Niekerk.
- REF15. POLISHED STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE BARBERTON DISTRICT EASTERN TRANSVAAL. Johan Binneman and JC van Niekerk. SA Archaeological Society Bulletin 41. 1986.
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- REF17. INTERNET DATA FROM SARADA WEBSITE (Rock Art).
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- REF 21. THE UNIQUE HISTORY OF BONGANI MOUNTAIN LODGE. Dr. Cyril A Hromnick. Undated paper.
- REF 22. ANCIENT INDIAN RELIGIOUS ASTRONOMY IN THE STONE RUINS OF KOMATILAND, SOUTH AFRICA. Dr. Cyril A Hromnick. Paper presented at the 3rd ASSA Symposium.
- REF 24. STONE SHRINES IN THE EASTERN TRANSVAAL: LANDMARKS OF THE ANCIENT DRAVIDIAN GOLD MINING AND TRADE. Dr. Cyril A Hromnick. Undated paper.
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