

**DESKTOP HERITAGE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED
PROSPECTING ON KAMBREEK AND ZANDFONTEIN,
NORTHERN CAPE**

**FOR AFZELIA ENVIRONMENTAL
&
AFRICAN MINING EXPLORATIONS**

DATE: 21 SEPTEMBER 2023

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Abbreviations

HP	Historical Period
IIA	Indeterminate Iron Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
ISA	Indeterminate Stone Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment

INTRODUCTION

African Mining Explorations intends to undertake prospecting activities on the farm Kambreek and Zandfontein, Namakwa District municipality, Khâi-Ma Local Municipality

No further information was supplied for the heritage and palaeontological desktop.

Fig.'s 1 – 3 show the location of the prospecting area.

FIG. 1 GENERAL LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA



FIG. 2: AERIAL OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY AREA

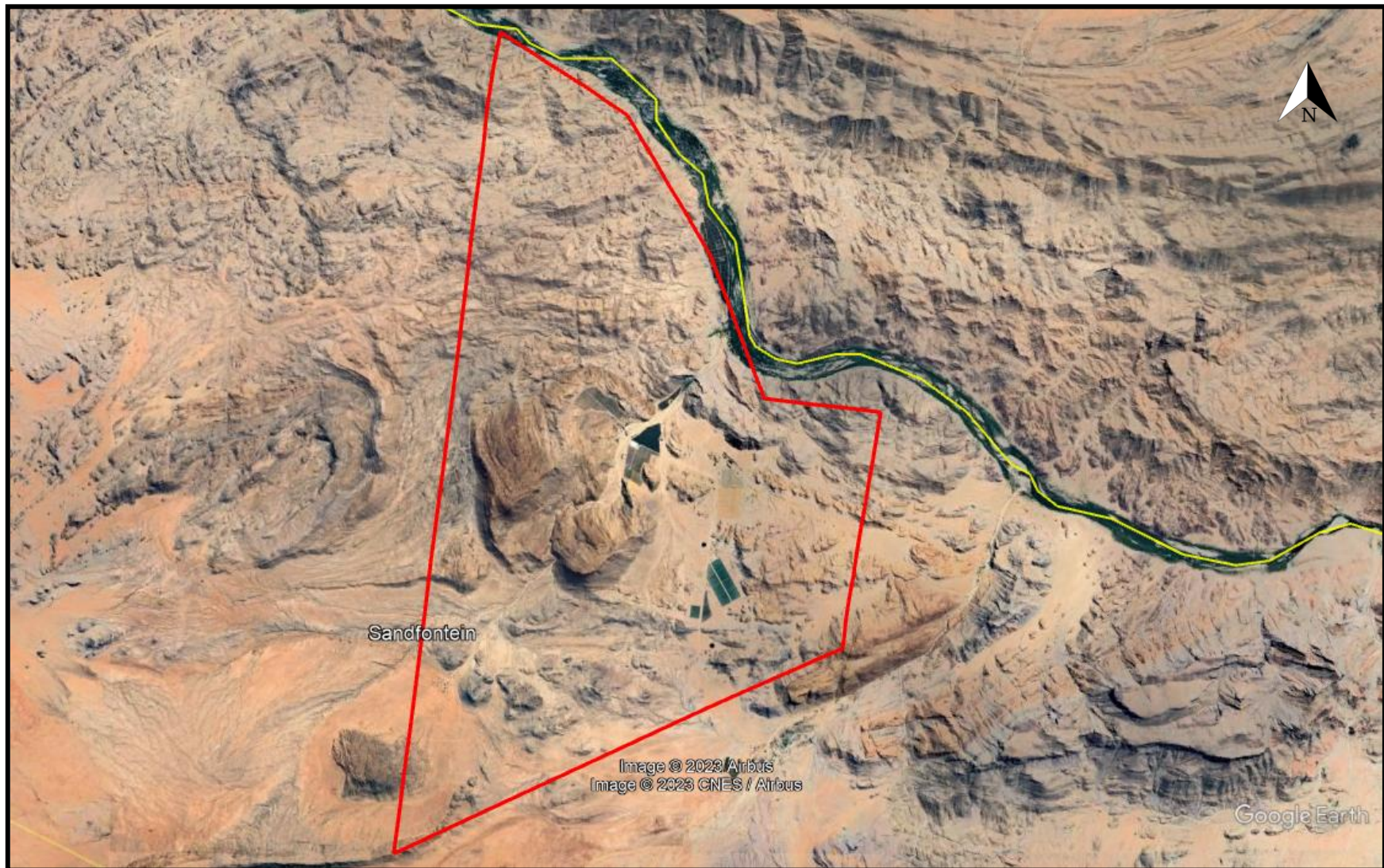
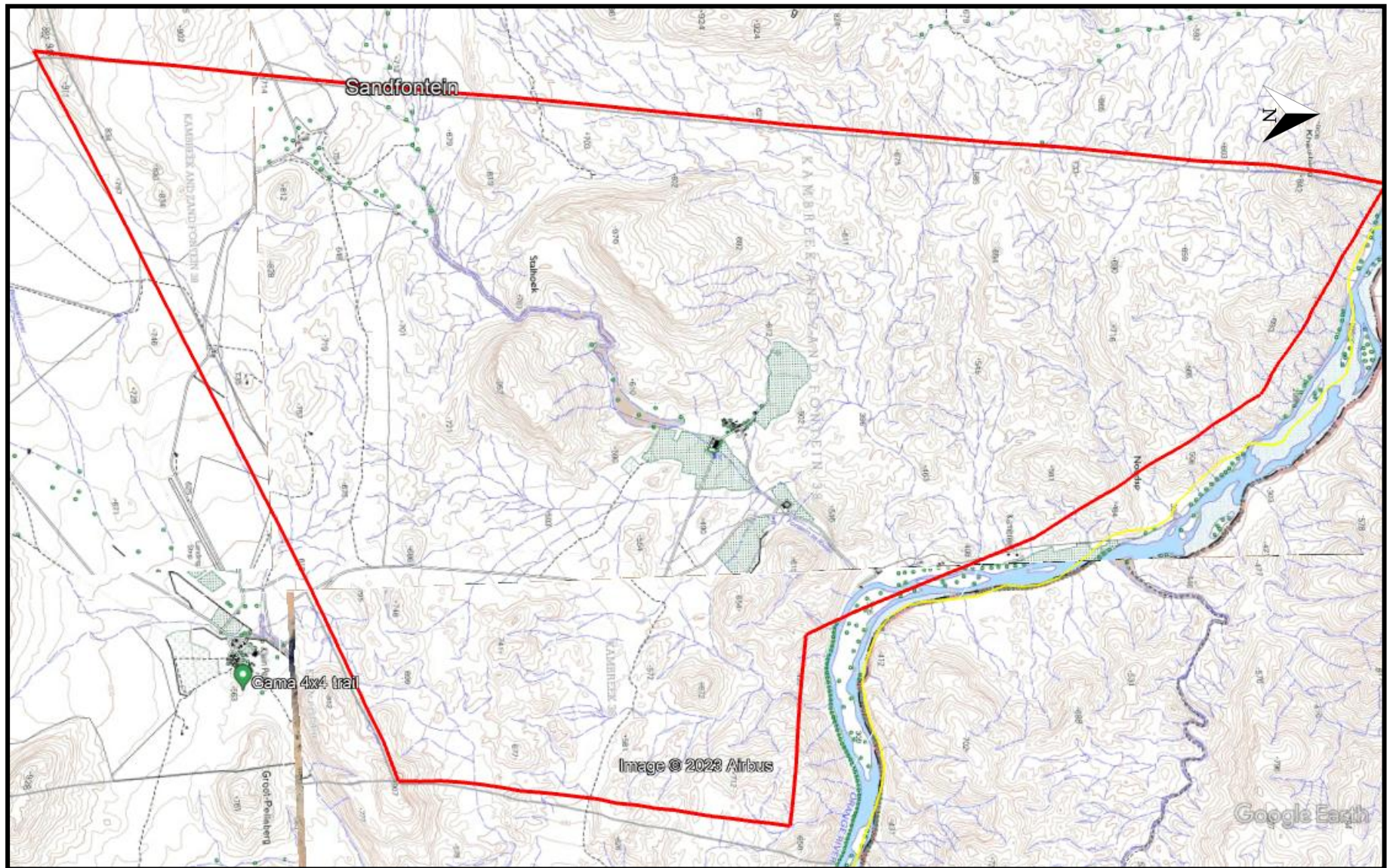


FIG. 3: TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT OF 1999

The National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (pp 12-14) protects a variety of heritage resources. These resources are defined as follows:

1. “For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
2. Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include—
 - 2.1. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - 2.2. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 2.3. Historical settlements and townscapes;
 - 2.4. Landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - 2.5. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - 2.6. Archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - 2.7. Graves and burial grounds, including—
 - 2.7.1. Ancestral graves;
 - 2.7.2. Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - 2.7.3. Graves of victims of conflict;
 - 2.7.4. Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - 2.7.5. Historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - 2.7.6. Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
3. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - 3.1. Movable objects, including—

4. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - 4.1. Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - 4.2. Ethnographic art and objects;
 - 4.3. Military objects;
 - 4.4. objects of decorative or fine art;
 - 4.5. Objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - 4.6. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
5. Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
 - 5.1. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - 5.2. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.3. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - 5.4. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
 - 5.5. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - 5.6. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - 5.7. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - 5.8. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and

5.9. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa”

METHOD

The method for Heritage assessment consists of several steps.

The first step forms part of the desktop assessment. Here we would consult the database that has been collated by Umlando. These database contain archaeological site locations and basic information from several provinces (information from Umlando surveys and some colleagues), most of the national and provincial monuments and battlefields in Southern Africa (<http://www.vuvuzela.com/googleearth/monuments.html>) and cemeteries in southern Africa (information supplied by the Genealogical Society of Southern Africa). We use 1st and 2nd edition 1:50 000 topographical and 1937 aerial photographs where available, to assist in general location and dating of buildings and/or graves. The database is in Google Earth format and thus used as a quick reference when undertaking desktop studies. Where required we would consult with a local data recording centre, however these tend to be fragmented between different institutions and areas and thus difficult to access at times. We also consult with an historical architect, palaeontologist, and an historian where necessary.

The survey results will define the significance of each recorded site, as well as a management plan.

All sites are grouped according to low, medium, and high significance for the purpose of this report. Sites of low significance have no diagnostic artefacts or features. Sites of medium significance have diagnostic artefacts or features and these sites tend to be sampled. Sampling includes the collection of artefacts for future analysis. All diagnostic pottery, such as rims, lips, and decorated sherds are sampled, while bone, stone, and shell are mostly noted. Sampling usually

occurs on most sites. Sites of high significance are excavated and/or extensively sampled. Those sites that are extensively sampled have high research potential, yet poor preservation of features.

Defining significance

Heritage sites vary according to significance and several different criteria relate to each type of site. However, there are several criteria that allow for a general significance rating of archaeological sites.

These criteria are:

1. State of preservation of:

- 1.1. Organic remains:
 - 1.1.1. Faunal
 - 1.1.2. Botanical
- 1.2. Rock art
- 1.3. Walling
- 1.4. Presence of a cultural deposit
- 1.5. Features:
 - 1.5.1. Ash Features
 - 1.5.2. Graves
 - 1.5.3. Middens
 - 1.5.4. Cattle byres
 - 1.5.5. Bedding and ash complexes

2. Spatial arrangements:

- 2.1. Internal housing arrangements
- 2.2. Intra-site settlement patterns
- 2.3. Inter-site settlement patterns

3. Features of the site:

- 3.1. Are there any unusual, unique or rare artefacts or images at the site?

3.2. Is it a type site?

3.3. Does the site have a very good example of a specific time period, feature, or artefact?

4. Research:

4.1. Providing information on current research projects

4.2. Salvaging information for potential future research projects

5. Inter- and intra-site variability

5.1. Can this particular site yield information regarding intra-site variability, i.e. spatial relationships between various features and artefacts?

5.2. Can this particular site yield information about a community's social relationships within itself, or between other communities?

6. Archaeological Experience:

6.1. The personal experience and expertise of the CRM practitioner should not be ignored. Experience can indicate sites that have potentially significant aspects, but need to be tested prior to any conclusions.

7. Educational:

7.1. Does the site have the potential to be used as an educational instrument?

7.2. Does the site have the potential to become a tourist attraction?

7.3. The educational value of a site can only be fully determined after initial test-pit excavations and/or full excavations.

8. Other Heritage Significance:

8.1. Palaeontological sites

8.2. Historical buildings

8.3. Battlefields and general Anglo-Zulu and Anglo-Boer sites

8.4. Graves and/or community cemeteries

8.5. Living Heritage Sites

8.6. Cultural Landscapes, that includes old trees, hills, mountains, rivers, etc related to cultural or historical experiences.

The more a site can fulfill the above criteria, the more significant it becomes. Test-pit excavations are used to test the full potential of an archaeological deposit. This occurs in Phase 2. These test-pit excavations may require further excavations if the site is of significance (Phase 3). Sites may also be mapped and/or have artefacts sampled as a form of mitigation. Sampling normally occurs when the artefacts may be good examples of their type, but are not in a primary archaeological context. Mapping records the spatial relationship between features and artefacts.

The above significance ratings allow one to grade the site according to SAHRA's grading scale. This is summarised in Table 1.

TABLE 1: SAHRA GRADINGS FOR HERITAGE SITES

SITE SIGNIFICANCE	FIELD RATING	GRADE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
High Significance	National Significance	Grade 1	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade 2	Site conservation / Site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade 3A / 3B	
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A		Site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B		Site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C		On-site sampling monitoring or no archaeological mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

DESKTOP STUDY

The desktop study consisted of analysing various maps for evidence of prior habitation in the study area, as well as for previous archaeological surveys. There are no known heritage surveys within the study area. However, several surveys have been undertaken in nearby farms. Webley (2012), Morris (2013), Orton (2019a, 2019b). Geiger (2022) noted that the open areas tend to have low amounts of archaeological sites/ The hills have a significant increase in types of archaeological sites. These included overhangs with archaeological deposit, stone walling and graves. Gamsberg itself is known to be a site where many San were murdered in the 19th century.

The surveys also note the occurrence of few Early Stone Age and slightly more Middle Stone Age sites that occur as open scatters on the landscape. At least one rock art site has been recorded near Aggeneys.

Colonial archaeological sites occur within the greater study area. Orton (2019a, 2019b) noted a 19th century Khoekhoe camping site. The colonial heritage occurs from the late 19th century onwards in the form of farm buildings.

Lavin (2022) notes that "The Aggeneys area in general is dominated by heritage associated with copper mining, including the adjacent Black Mountain Mine which is still mined for copper deposits. Prior to 1652, the indigenous peoples (the Khoisan or Nama) of the area extracted raw or "native copper" from the gneiss and granite hills that make up the surrounding Namaqualand Copper belt. This copper was beaten into decorative items, worn as bangles and neck adornments. Early settlers in the Cape Colony heard rumours of mountains in the north-west that were fabulously rich in copper. Governor Simon van der Stel was inclined to believe these tales when, in 1681, a group of Namas visited the Castle in Cape Town and brought along some pure copper. Van der Stel himself led a major expedition in 1685 and reached the fabled mountains on 21 October. Three shafts were sunk and revealed a rich lode of copper ore - the shafts exist

to this day. For almost 200 years nothing was done about the discovery, largely because of its remote location. The explorer James Alexander was the first to follow up on van der Stel's discovery. In 1852 he examined the old shafts, discovered some other copper outcrops and started mining operations. Prospectors, miners and speculators rushed to the area, but many companies collapsed when the logistical difficulties became apparent. The first miners were Cornish, and brought with them the expertise of centuries of tin-mining in Cornwall. The ruins of the buildings they constructed as well as the stonework of the bridges and culverts of the railway built to transport the ore to Port Nolloth, can still be seen. The Namaqualand Railway started operating in 1876 and lasted for 68 years, carrying ore to Port Nolloth and returning with equipment and provisions. The historical built environment heritage resources associated with the Namaqualand Copper Mining Landscape form a significant part of the cultural landscape of this area.”

These reports note that many of the mountainous areas were used by San, and later Khoekhoe, as refuge places.

Early historical maps of the area used in the previous surveys do not indicate this area. The 1858 map (Orton 2019a) indicates that one of the main access roads passes nearby the study area.

The Surveyor General property maps are not currently available online. The first aerial photographs for this area date to 1962 (fig. 5, Table 2). Several features can be seen on these photographs and they include:

- Houses
- Rectangular stone walling
- Circular stone walling
- Structures that reflected light (seen as rectangular images on the aerial) suggesting a tin roof or similar

The earliest topographical maps for this area date to 1971 – 1972. These maps show the main buildings noted on the aerial photographs.

TABLE 2: HERITAGE FEATURES FROM HISTORICAL MAPS

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Description and map date
Feature 1	-28.920400522	18.963815977	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 2	-28.922429655	18.963511199	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 3	-28.938271506	18.972505235	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 4	-28.985336946	18.967138056	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 5	-29.005099652	18.962556101	Rectangular object 1962 x4
Feature 6	-28.975307046	18.978572802	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 7	-28.930048605	18.980084471	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 8	-28.916723416	18.989534110	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 9	-28.929541827	18.996831002	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 10	-28.964867766	18.995403335	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 11	-28.963394833	19.005818112	Rectangular object 1962
Feature 12	-28.967158736	19.026636516	Rectangular object 1962
House? 1	-28.964465236	18.948537334	1962
Houses? 2	-28.878262164	18.966970892	1962
Kampbreek	-28.915042475	18.997648174	x2 1972
Kraal 1	-28.993805519	18.939404781	1972
Kraal 2	-28.941505950	18.990236684	1972
Kraal 3	-28.981256287	19.001139855	1972
Kraal 4	-28.975729701	18.971589139	round 1962
Kraal 5	-28.916173597	18.992437793	1962 sq
Kraal? 6	-29.001285481	18.980897249	round 1962
Kraals 7	-28.921549567	18.948700774	Sqaure 1962 x3
Ruins	-28.997051535	18.940493168	x2 Sandfontein kraals 1972
Wall?	-28.993968103	18.939729595	1962
Walling	-28.944258304	18.998104076	

The tendency for the heritage sites in the area are as follows:

- Open areas have low density and mostly low significance sites
- Small hills have small shelters, stone walling, graves and vary from low to medium significance.
- Larger hills have large shelters and sites of medium+ significance.
- The general area is part of a cultural landscape for the Khoekhoe people who lived in the area.

The Google Earth imagery for this section of South Africa is not good. The best views were dated to 2011. From a brief scan a few circular stone walled kraals, houses and unidentifiable rectangular features were noted. More recent and high quality aerial photographs would assist in noting sensitive areas.

FIG. 4: LOCATION OF RECORDED SITES WITHIN THE GENERAL AREA



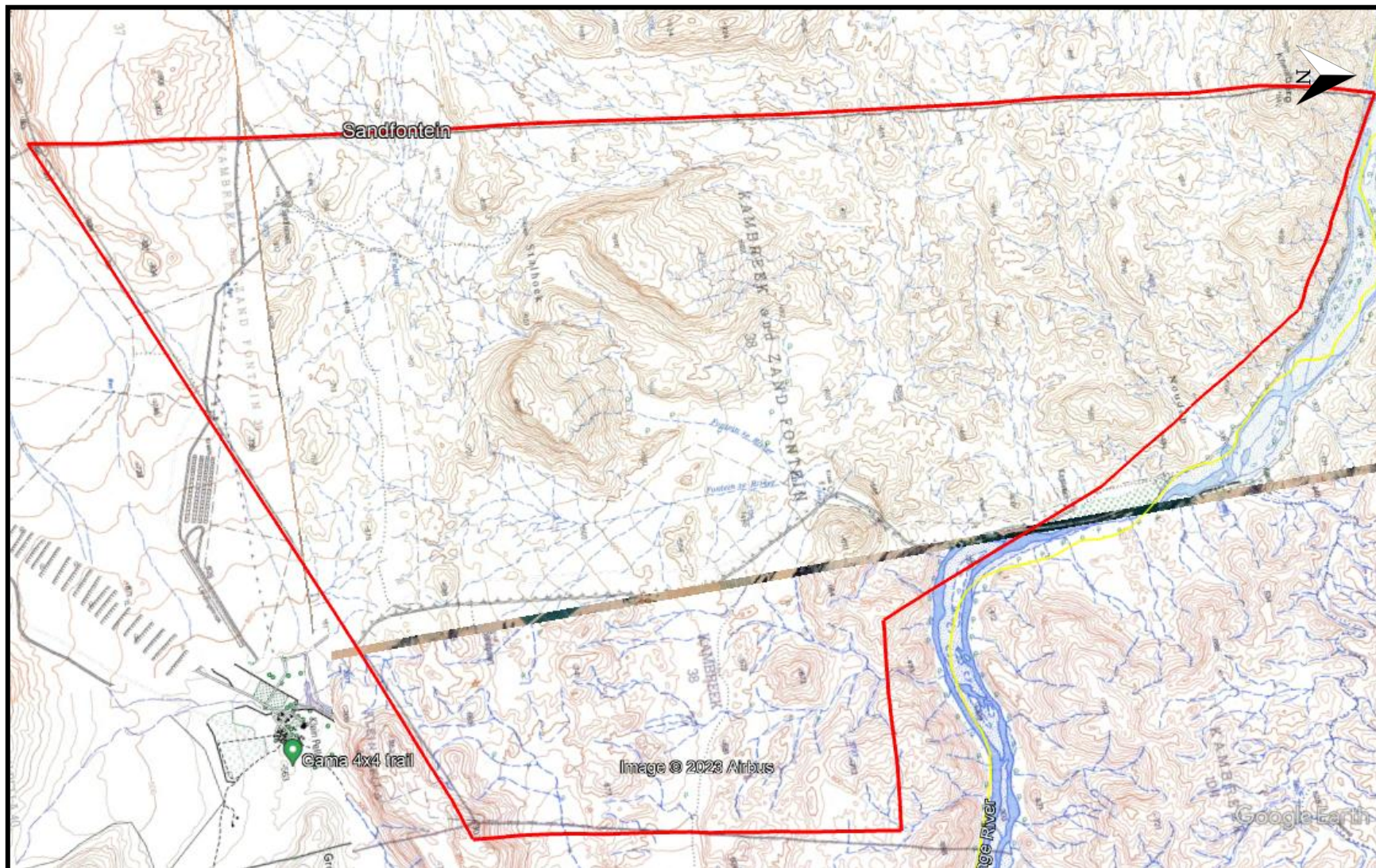
FIG. 5: LOCATION OF 1962 FEATURES AND PROPOSED DRILLING SITES¹



¹473_010_04850, 473_010_04851, 473_011_02727, 473_011_02726, 473_011_02725, 473_012_03075, 473_012_03076, 473_012_03077, 473_012_03078

White square = feature; salmon pink = drilling holes

FIG. 6: LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN 1972 - 1973²



²2918BB Aaggeney's 2003, 2818BB Kambreek 2003, 2919BB Pella 2003, 2819CC Pelladrif 2003

PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

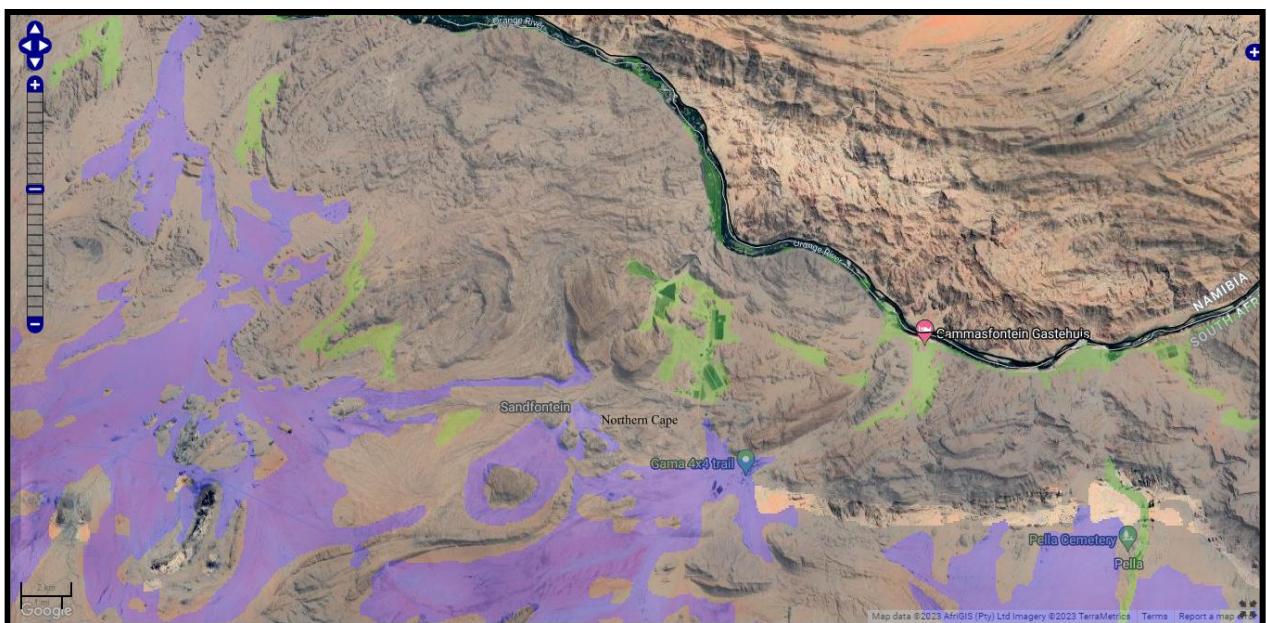
The area is mostly in an area of low palaeontological sensitivity with a small area of medium sensitivity (fig. 7). Dr Alan Smith undertook a desktop study of the study area and suggested it be exempt from further PIA studies (Appendix A).

“The SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map shows the site as grey, with minor green. The grey is Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex which is two billion years old. The green reflects alluvium. This alluvium is derived from the underlying Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex and so the two can be considered together.

The 2 Ga Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex has been metamorphosed to Amphibolite Grade which would have destroyed any possible fossils. Further it has been severely deformed by orogenic processes. At this time there was only single-celled life on Earth, but any fossil material originally preserved within this rock will have been completely destroyed.”

There is no need for a chance find protocol.

FIG. 7: PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP



COLOUR	SENSITIVITY	REQUIRED ACTION
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There have been no previous heritage studies within the study area, thus the type of heritage sites are currently unknown. The desktop study did note that there are several structures from the 1962 aerial photographs and 1971 topographical maps. These built structures would be protected if they still existed, even if as ruins.

The heritage surveys from nearby properties noted that the general area varies from low to high significance. Most of the low significance sites are open stone tool scatters, or turn of the century copper smelting sites. One KhoeKhoe campsite was noted and this was of high significance. Graves have also been associated with the open sites.

The sites of medium to high significance tend to be found on small hills and in the mountains themselves. The small hills have overhangs and stone walling and represent nuclear family domestic areas. Rock art has been associated with these sites. Large shelters and overhangs occur in the larger hills/mountains. One of these shelters was related to a mass killing of San hunter-gatherers 25km to the south. The historical records referred to in the previous surveys also noted

that many of the valleys were used as hideouts in the 19th century, by the San and KhoeKhoe.

The study area for the proposed prospecting areas occurs mostly in the valley, but some occur on hills/mountains. There are two significant mountains that appear to have ideal locales for overhangs at various altitudes. Drill 10, 7, 5 and 4 occur on hills or knolls and these could affect potential sites. Drill point 10 specifically, is above a potential rock art site.

The screening tool was incorrect as previous surveys indicate there are a whole range of heritage sites that could be found within the study area. The study area requires a Phase 1 HIA before prospecting. The client will need to provide details of access roads to each point as the access roads themselves may affect sites.

No further PIA management is required.

CONCLUSION

A desktop heritage survey was undertaken for the proposed prospecting at Kambreeek and Zandfontein by African Mining Explorations. The screening tool was incorrect as previous surveys indicate there are a whole range of heritage sites that could be found within the study area. There are potential heritage sites of medium to high significance within the study area.

The study area requires a Phase 1 HIA before prospecting. The type of prospecting (or types of drilling) to be used and the location of the access roads to these points need to be given. This is important in that graves and other heritage features could occur along tracks. If prospecting occurs on an archaeological site, the client will require a permit from SAHRA.

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EXPERIENCE OF THE HERITAGE CONSULTANT

Gavin Anderson has a M. Phil (in archaeology and social psychology) degree from the University of Cape Town. Gavin has been working as a professional archaeologist and heritage impact assessor since 1995. He joined the Association of Professional Archaeologists of Southern Africa in 1998 when it was formed. Gavin is rated as a Principle Investigator with expertise status in Rock Art, Stone Age and Iron Age studies. In addition to this, he was worked on both West and East Coast shell middens, Anglo-Boer War sites, and Historical Period sites.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Gavin Anderson, declare that I am an independent specialist consultant and have no financial, personal or other interest in the proposed development, nor the developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from fair remuneration for work performed in the delivery of heritage assessment services. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of my performing such work.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anderson', with a horizontal line underneath.

Gavin Anderson
Archaeologist/Heritage Impact Assessor

APPENDIX A
PIA LETTER OF EXEMPTION



Dr Alan Smith
Alan Smith Consulting
29 Browns Grove
Sherwood
Durban
4091

UMLANDO: Archaeological Surveys & Heritage Management
PO Box 102532, Meerensee, KwaZulu-Natal 3901
Email:umlando@gmail.com

**Re: Letter of Exemption: PROPOSED MINING PROSPECT BY KAMBREEK & KLEIN
PR NEAR SANDFONTEIN, (NW of Pofadder) N. CAPE PROVINCE.**

Dear Sir

The proposed project entails a mining prospect next to the Orange River.

The SAHRIS palaeosensitivity map shows the site as grey, with minor green. The grey is Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex which is two billion years old. The green reflects alluvium. This alluvium is derived from the underlying Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex and so the two can be considered together.

The 2 Ga Namaqua-Natal Basement Complex has been metamorphosed to Amphibolite Grade which would have destroyed any possible fossils. Further it has been severely deformed by orogenic processes. At this time there was only single-celled life

on Earth, but any fossil material originally preserved within this rock will have been completely destroyed.

The proposed site does not require any further palaeontological work. This exemption letter is sufficient.

Dr Alan Smith.
Alan Smith Consulting
October, 25, 2023

