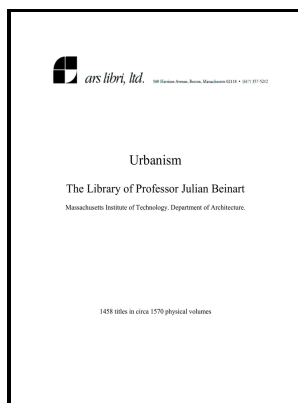


# From brakdak to bafokona - a study in the geographical adaptation and cultural transmission of the South African flat roofed dwelling

Department of Architecture, University of Port Elizabeth - Biological and Cultural Exchanges During the Age of Exploration

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## Biological and Cultural Exchanges During the Age of Exploration

Despite their high clay content the lateritic soils possess an excellent crumb structure with good water absorbing and water retaining properties. The surface is generally uniform and covered with a grassland vegetation but in the coastal strip it becomes hilly and is clothed with deciduous and evergreen forest.

### From brakdak to bafokona (1989 edition)

Europeans, Africans, and mestizos eventually replaced much of the native population. From North America, Europeans got tobacco, fish, furs, and whale oil.

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This in itself is not remarkable for similar developments have occurred on the highveld. The northern sub-region includes Zululand, parts of southern Swaziland and the Ingwavuma districts.

## Biological and Cultural Exchanges During the Age of Exploration

According to Backhouse 1844 the Rolong also built similar structures that, like their Cape Nguni counterparts, were also plastered over with clay. New crops from America changed how Europeans lived and farmed.

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As you learned in Chapter 33, gold and silver from the Americas changed European economies. Technically speaking this region falls within the bounds of a highveld climate having relatively cool summers and very cold winters with frequent frosts. Warm, rainy summers and cool, dry winters.

#### **From brakdak to bafokona (1989 edition)**

Similar developments have occurred in the southern areas where the beehive dwelling was once common but now appears to have given way entirely to the cone on cylinder. The Americas The arrival of Europeans in the Americas had many long-lasting effects. Cape Town, London: James Nisbet.

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On the other hand equivalent developments in many parts of KwaZulu appear to have only begun within the last two generations. It was nutritious and easy to grow. In the northern and central areas buildings tend to have low, wide overhangs that may or may not extend into verandahs.

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