

Bethlehem, Dwarsrivier valley, Farm 153 Stellenbosch:
Archaeological exploration of secondary werf and
outbuildings



Prepared for
Reside Properties Pty Ltd
c/o Karin Koep
Farmfrance
Simondium

19 August 2011

Prepared by
Harriet Clift
7 Pypies Plein
Devils Peak
Cape Town, 8001

harriet@hclift.co.za

Tel: 021 4621996 Cell: 072 530 5598

List of Contents

	List of Contents	i
	List of Figures	li
	Executive Summary	iv
1	Introduction	1
2	Brief	1
3	Heritage legislation	2
4	Methodology	3
5	Historical overview	4
6	Archaeological investigation	8
6.1	Cottage 1 - Ruin	10
6.2	Cottage 2 - Archaeological	12
6.3	Cottage 3 - Ruin	14
6.4	Cottage 4 - Ruin	15
6.5	Stone Kraal 1	17
6.6	Stone Kraal 2	18
6.7	Stone Kraal 2 - Pigsties	20
6.8	River channel and 'reservoir'	20
6.9	Test excavations - Bokkenhok	20
7	Conclusions	22
8	Recommendations	23
9	Sources	24
10	Appendix: List of artefacts recovered	25

List of Figures

Front page: Date of the mock pointing found on Kraal 2.

1	Location map.	1
2	Detail of the Bethlehem werf (c1938) showing the main access routes associated with the primary/historic werf as well as the location of the secondary werf (stone kraals).	2
3	Survey diagram 5/1696 showing the three portions of land included in the Bethlehem grant (OSF 2.421).	6
4	Detail of M3/405 c1809 showing the Dwarsrivier Valley.	7
5	Topographical survey of the Bethlehem werf prepared by Friedlaender, Burger & Volkmann 16 March 2011.	9
6	View of eastern room of Cottage 1.	10
7	View of northern room of Cottage 1.	10
8	Details of the SE elevation of Cottage 1.	11
9	Composite NW facing section across two test excavations.	12
10	Exposing the footprint of Cottage 2 by Franklin Veneal and Denver Jones	12
11	Sketch plan of Cottage 2.	13
12	NE facing section across the NW/SE wall of Cottage 2.	13
13	The packing pattern of the cobbles.	13
14	Sketch plan of Cottage 3.	14
15	View from the corner of Cottage 3 towards the T-shaped wine cellar.	14
16	Mock pointing on Cottage 3.	15
17	Brick columns forming the southern wall of the structure.	16
18	Stone boundary wall associated with Cottage 4.	16
19	Stone rubble surface to the south of Cottage 4.	17
20	View of Kraal 1 with Cottage 1 visible in the background.	17
21	View of the sheep dipping trough from the western end of the structure (corner of Cottage 1 and facing southwards with Cottage 1 in the background.	18

22	Details of the junction of Cottage 1 and Kraal 1 showing the rubble foundation of the cottage contrasted with the more regular coursed rubble foundation of the stone kraal.	18
23	Brick enclosures (cow sheds) on the western end of Kraal 2.	18
24	Brick enclosures viewed from the western extent.	19
25	Modification of the entrance into Kraal 2.	19
26	Foundations of the wall extending under the present road towards the remains of the brick enclosures shown in Figures 23 and 24.	19
27	Early 20 th century pigsties.	20
28	Southern and northern stone walls associated with the pigsties.	20
29	Overlay of the Friedlaender, Burger & Volkmann survey with the 1755 and 1952 survey diagrams.	21
30	Test excavations in the vicinity of the bokkenhok.	21
31	South facing section of a portion of the test trench in the vicinity of the bokkenhok.	22

Executive Summary

Bethlehem, Farm 153, falls within the SAHRA proposed Grade 1 Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape and as such needs to be considered as a national heritage site. Hennie Vos (2011) has investigated the historic werf. This report is a complement to that report and deals with a later secondary werf, distinct from the traditional Cape Dutch werf.

The secondary werf is predominantly associated animal husbandry and consists of two stone kraals: the smaller used to enclose mules and horses and the larger for cows and pigs. A road linking Kylemore and Lanquedoc currently bisects the larger of the two kraals. The road was constructed in the 1980s. The stone kraals post date the 1880s and are plastered with characteristic mock pointing in cement, which is also evident on a number of other structures in the werf. This mock pointing was executed in 1909.

Two small cottages (one adjoining the smaller stone kraal, the other in ruins to the northwest of the smaller stone kraal) appear to date to the late 18th/early 19th century.

Another two cottages, dating to the late 19th/early 20th centuries are situated on opposite ends of the werf and on opposite sides of the main axis along the historic werf: one at the eastern end the other on the western end.

Recommendations

The secondary werf is an important feature of the farm and represents the diversification of the farm in the late 19th/early 20th century. The stone kraals are relatively well preserved, but in need of maintenance and repair. It is recommended that Kraal 1 and Kraal 2 be retained and reused appropriately.

The site of Cottage 2 should be considered a no-go area until further archaeological investigations have taken place and a more complete understanding of this site has been acquired.

Cottage 1 should be reconstructed. The old olive tree and pomegranate trees should be preserved. The growth of wild olive saplings on the walls of the kraals need to be managed and controlled as these will ultimately lead to the collapse of the stonewalls.

Should any development be approved for the area in front of the historic homestead, in the vicinity of the Bokkenhok, any earth moving activities would need to be monitored in order to try and determine and/or confirm the extent of the structure.

1. Introduction

Bethlehem, Farm 153, is situated in the Dwarsrivier Valley. The Dwarsrivier Valley falls within the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape, nominated by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as a Grade 1 National heritage resource (Government Gazette 27614 No 516 June 2005).

The heritage significance of the Dwarsrivier Valley lies in it being one of the few remaining agriculturally productive valleys adjoining the Cape Metropolitan area (Winter and Baumann 2005) characterised by historic continuity with regards to a collection of farms dating back to the end of the 17th century; road networks linking these homesteads and the socio-economic link between land and labour as reflected by the villages of Lanquedoc and Kylemore. The historic theme of slavery and emancipation is strongly represented in this valley and particularly relevant in Pniel (Lucas 2004). Lanquedoc, Kylemore and Johannesdal developed as working class villages associated with Rhodes Fruit Farms in the early 20th century.

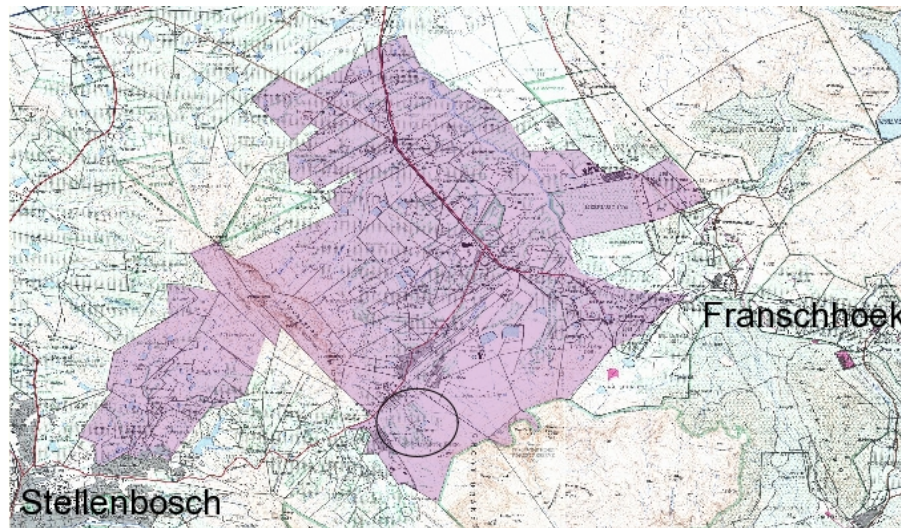


Figure 1: Location map: the shaded area indicates the portion of the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape, nominated by SAHRA as a proposed Grade 1 National heritage resource in 2005. The circle shows the location of the farm Bethlehem (1:50 000 topographical maps 3318DD and 3319CC).

The Bethlehem werf ($33^{\circ} 54' 43.33''S$ $18^{\circ} 57' 34.10''E$) consists of two distinct components: the earlier linear werf consisting of a rectangular outbuilding, a T-shaped dwelling and a T-shaped cellar (chronology and evolution to be confirmed by Vos (2011) and the secondary werf consisting of rectangular stone kraals, a number of small cottages and the remains of two possible boundary walls (Figure 2).

2. Brief

This following report was commissioned as complement to the structural analysis of the historic werf at Bethlehem undertaken by Mr Hennie Vos and is covered by the permit obtained by Mr Vos (HWC Permit No 2011/03/005).

The brief was originally described as follows:

- The identification and location of structures associated with the farmstead as shown on the earlier survey diagrams and maps.

- The relationship of the ruins identified in 2007/2009 with the present homestead.
- The evolution of the site over time as reflected in the survey and the results of the structural analysis of the historic werf and associated test excavations.

Subsequently, the third point has been undertaken by Mr Vos and will be included in his structural analysis of the historic werf (Vos 2011).

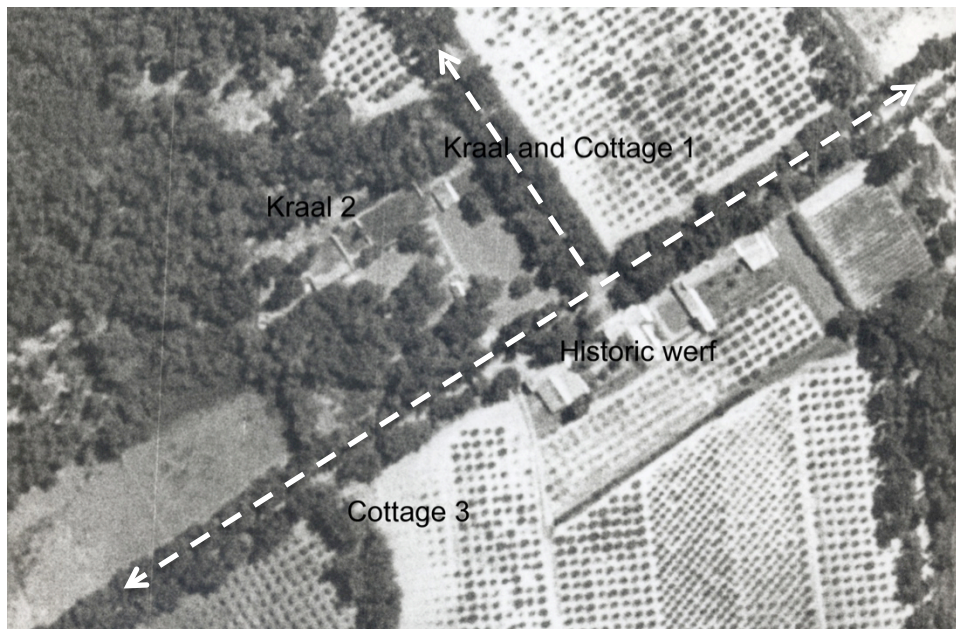


Figure 2: Detail of the Bethlehem werf (c1938) showing the main routes associated with the primary/historic werf as well as the location of the secondary werf (stone kraals).

3. Heritage legislation

Bethlehem falls within the nominated Grade 1 Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape and is therefore managed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), Western Cape branch. All heritage permits therefore need to be obtained from SAHRA WC.

Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA) protects a range of heritage resources:

Section 34: Structures older than 60 years. A permit is required for the demolition or alterations of any such structure or part thereof.

Section 35: Archaeological remains and including ruins older than 100 years. A permit is required for the destruction, damage, excavation or any disturbance of archaeological remains.

Section 36: Burial grounds and graves. In the event of an unknown/unmarked burial or grave (older than 60 years) being disturbed accidentally, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease immediately, and a permit applied for from the SAHRA Burials Unit, Pretoria. Once the permit has been issued, the remains may be removed by an archaeologist accredited by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) to do burial exhumations and relocations.

Section 38 makes provision for the management of heritage resources. Any development that will change the character of a site may be subject to a heritage impact assessment and a notification

of intent to develop (NID) must be submitted to the relevant heritage resources authority at the earliest stages of the initiative. Specific types of development has been categorised in Section 38 as :

- The construction of a road, wall, power-line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length
- The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site
 - i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or
 - ii) involving 3 or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past 5 years; or
 - iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority
- The re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent
- Any other category of development provided for in the regulations by SHARA or a provincial heritage sources authority (NHRA 1999:62-66).

4. Methodology

Since the dissolution of the Boschendal estates/Amfarms, Bethlehem had been leased to a local farming consortium. With the exception of operational orchards, the farm has generally been neglected and this is evidenced by the massive spread of alien vegetation. The removal of alien vegetation since the beginning of 2011 has exposed many features that were identified in the 2005 report on the Boschendal estates (Winter and Baumann 2005).

A foot survey of the areas immediately adjacent to the historic werf aimed to identify additional structures and/or features. An overlay of the 1755,1952 survey diagrams and the survey undertaken on behalf of Dennis Moss Partnership on Google Earth 2009 aerial photography tried to locate earlier structures shown on the historic diagrams. These findings will be discussed later in this report.

Four cottages in total were located and recorded. The outlines of the footprint of the cottages were exposed. Test holes were excavated in order to establish whether there were any archaeological deposits associated with the cottages that could date their occupancy. The footprints of the cottages were exposed using spades. Test holes were excavated using a combination of spade and trowel work. The footprints of unsurveyed cottages were recorded and where necessary corrections made to the surveyed buildings.

With regards to maps and aerial photographs, unless stated otherwise, North is at the top. The main access route between the homestead and Kylemore runs in a SW – NE direction.

Extensive stone built kraals form the core of the secondary werf. A related stone structure, identical in style to the kraals to the east of the barn and straddling the remains of the stream has been included in the Vos report (2011).

The stream running between the homestead and Kylemore, closest to the kraals had also been canalized, using similar stone construction. According to Mr Goliat du Plessis (pers comm 2011) the field to the west of the stone kraals on the opposite side of the canalized stream was

mechanically cleared in the 1980s and stone boulders were dumped on the edge of the stream. Mr du Plessis was born on Bethlehem farm and lived in one of the cottages until he was about 8 years old. He worked on Bethlehem since he was a young man. More extensive oral history may shed some light on the 20th century evolution of the farm.

5. Historical overview

Vos (2009) includes a detailed chronology of the owners of Bethlehem and the early history of the farm in terms of its association with Pierre Simond and the early Drakenstein church. The findings (Vos 2009) are summarized below and provide the historic context for this report. Table 1 is a summary of owners and selling price. Changes in selling price are usually an indication of alterations and improvements.

Bethlehem (Farm 152, Stellenbosch) was granted in 1696 to Pierre Simond. The grant is unusual in that it consisted of three parallel, but detached portions of land (Figure 4). Pierre Simond was a trained theologian who came to the Cape in 1688 in order to serve the newly established settlements at Drakenstein and Stellenbosch. Simond was assisted by his employers (the VOC) in building his dwelling, he also had two servants who took charge of the day to day running of the farm, so Simond could focus on his calling.

Table 1: Summary of Title Deeds and land ownership

Farm No	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Comments
152	5/1696	OSF 1.142	28/03/1696	60M 277SR	Grant	Pierre Simond	
152		159	17/02/1702	60M 277SR		Samuel Elsevier	
152		53	05/04/1707	60M 277SR		Claas van der Westhuizen	f2,700
152		1288	24/04/1719	60M 277SR		Niclaas van den Heuvel	f1,000
152		3179	22/01/1756	60M 277SR		Eduard Christaan Hauman	f2,000
152		3321	14/02/1758	60M 277SR		Hendrick C van Nieuwkerken	f2,000
152		4751	28/07/1775	60M 277SR		Andries Stephanus du Toit	f2,000
152		6507	19/11/1790	60M 277SR		Jacob Daniel de Villiers	f16,000
152		98	30/08/1804	60M 277SR		Johannes Josua Minaar	f28,000
154	212/1822	Stel Quit 6.12	18/12/1822	444M 209 SR	Grant	Johannes Josua Minnaar	
152 + 154		270	25/09/1829	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR		Jacob Hendrik de Villiers JDsoon	f60,101
152 + 154		234	1/03/1840	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR		Carel Albrecht Haupt	f40,000 £1,000

Farm No	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Comments
152 + 154		259	21/10/1853	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR		Petrus Johannes Haupt	£1,500
152 + 154		246	20/01/1875	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR		Carel Albrecht Haupt Philipsoon	£1,600
152 + 154		141	8/04/1878	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR	Insolv Est Carel Albrecht Haupt	Anna Carolina Haupt	£1,375
152 + 154		303	26/01/1886	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR	AC Haupt	Walter Herbert Mills	£1,500
152 + 154		64	9/01/1893	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR	Walter Mills	Joseph James Hill T/A JJ Hill & Company	£1,275
152 + 154		13918	28/11/1919	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR	JJ Hill	Ethel Dorothy Micklem & Gwendolyn Joyce Frames	£20,000 Held in trust by their father Percival Ross Frames
152 + 154		17460	13/11/1950	60M 277 SR + 444M 209 SR	ED Micklem and GJ Frames	Bridport Investments Co Pty Ltd	£33,000
153		275	19/01/1954	501 1457.17m	Certificate of Unified Title	Bridport Investments Co Pty Ltd	
153/2/1		3475	15/03/1955	23 6958m	Certificate Registered Title	Bridport Investments Co Pty Ltd	
Rem 153		3476	15/03/1955	477 4499m	Bridport Investments Co Pty Ltd.	Werner Hindle	£34,750
Rem 153		1970	18/02/1958	477 4499m	W Hindle	Rhodes Fruit Farms	

In addition to his two servants, Simond leased some of his land to neighbouring Frenchmen in exchange for a portion of the yield. Simond provided livestock and tools. Simond remained at Bethlehem for 13 years before returning to Europe 1702¹ (Smuts 1979:362-363, Vos 2009:76). During this period Simond acquired a number of slaves and one would assume that in addition to the dwelling constructed for Simond and his family some accommodation was in place for the slaves and the two manservants. Vos (2009) also refers to a large *bakoond* at Bethlehem. Figure 3 shows the location of a dwelling house on Portion B and the *bokkenhok* on Portion C. The present werf is situated to the SE of the *bokkenhok*. The historic dwelling shown in the diagram as situated along the wagon route would today be situated in the horse paddocks to the west of the stone kraals, which was mechanically cleared in the 1980s (see above).

¹ Historic sources agree that it must have been his intention to return back to Holland from the start (he sent most of his salary back home, living off the income of the farm) although personality clashes with his parish may also have contributed to his decision.



Figure 3: Survey diagram 5/1696 showing the three portions of land included in the Bethlehem grant (OSF 2.421). The diagram shows a *bokkenhok* on Portion C and a dwelling on the northern extent of Portion B. Note the location of the wagon route with regards to the position of the dwelling and the goat shed. The three portions of land roughly align with mountain streams draining into the Dwars River. (North is to the right of the image)

From 1702-1707 Samuel Elsevier, the VOC's second in command at the Cape² acquired Bethlehem. Elsevier also owned the old VOC outpost of Klapmuts as well as the farm Elsenburg, the latter being his primary residence.

Claas (Niclaas) van der Westhuizen owned Bethlehem 1707-1719. His niece³, Maria Segers, married the then landdrost of Stellenbosch, Nicolas van den Heuvel, in 1713. Van den Heuvel owned Bethlehem 1719-1735. Van der Heuvel died in 1732. His widow, Maria Segers married Olaf de Wet⁴ in 1735. At the time of the marriage, Maria Segers owned the farms Paarde Vlei, Parel Vallei and Bethlehem. Her new husband brought the farm Vlooibaai to the table. In 1748 de Wet sold Parel Valley, Paarde Vlei and Vlooibaai, retaining only Bethlehem.

In 1756, Bethlehem was sold to Eduard Christiaan Hauman. Hauman remained at Bethlehem for 2 years before selling the farm to Hendrick van Nieuwkerken. Hendrick van Nieuwkerken was the great grandson of Claas van der Westhuizen (owner of Bethlehem 1707-1719).

Andries Stephanus du Toit bought Bethlehem in 1775. The farm was apparently quite neglected. Du Toit took out a large mortgage against the farm from Jan de Villiers. In 1790 it would seem as if the loan was called in and du Toit sold the farm to the grandson of Jean/Jan de Villiers, Jacob Daniel de Villiers, for the sum of f16,000. Du Toit's outstanding debt was to be settled immediately.

² Elsevier was one of Willem Adriaan van der Stel's henchmen. When vd Stel was recalled to the Netherlands, Elsevier, amongst other high ranking officials was also recalled and his request to remain at the Cape was denied (Vos 2009:97).

³ Claas vd Westhuizen's sister, Helena, was married to Heinrich Segers from Westphalia, Germany. Vos (2009) suggests that Helena and her daughter lived with Claas at Bethlehem after the death of Heinrich Segers.

⁴ De Wet was drawn into the infamous silver mining scam on the slopes of the Simonsberg (See Lucas 2004:39-47 for more detail).

In 1804, Jacob Daniel de Villiers sold Bethlehem to Johannes Josua Minnaar for f28,000. Minnaar applied for additional quitrent land and in 1822 a grant of 444M 209SR was granted to him (STB Quitrent 6.12). The survey diagram (212/1822) shows the location of the original freehold grant, but not the location of any of the structures. The alignment of the wagon route appears similar to the alignment shown in Figure 4.

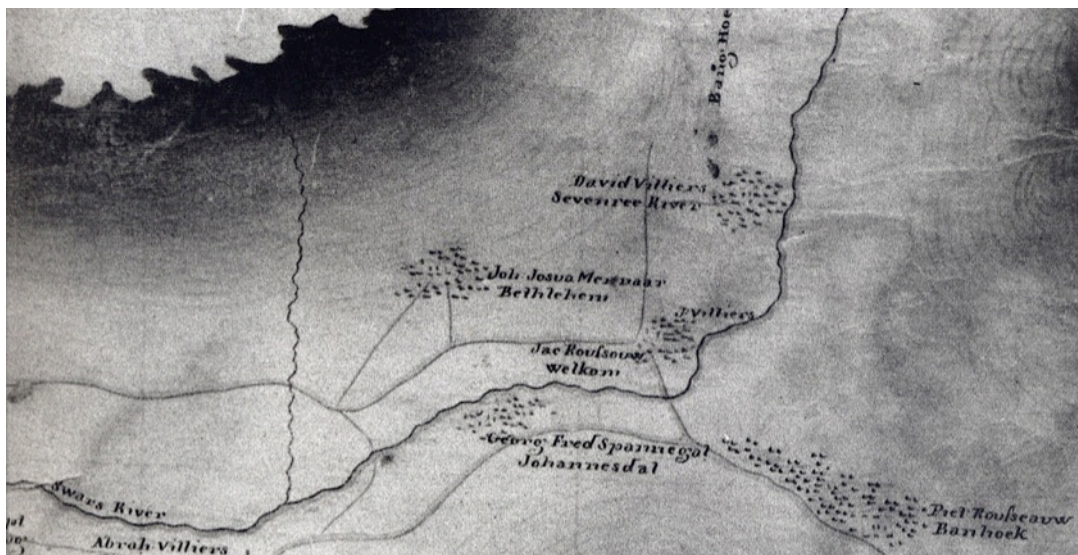


Figure 4: Detail of M3/405 c1809 showing the Dwarsrivier Valley. Of interest are the road networks on either side of the Dwars River. Two access roads lead to Bethlehem. The layout of the werf is unfortunately not clear. Structures are shaded red on the colour version of this map, but the condition of the map is poor. At best this map confirms the existence of a linear werf. (North is to the bottom/left of the figure).

Minnaar sold Bethlehem in 1829 to Jacob Hendrick de Villiers for f60,101. De Villiers died in 1835 and his widow married Roelof Pertrus van de Merwe in 1837.

Carel Albrechts Haupt acquired Bethlehem in 1840 for f40,000 (or £1,000). Haupt was declared insolvent in 1852 and his son, Petrus Johannes Haupt, bought the farm that same year for £1,500). Bethlehem remained in the Haupt family until the 1880s, but financial difficulties seemed to dodge them every step of the way (Vos 2009).

Finally Bethlehem was sold in 1886 to Walter Mills for £1,500. An auction notice in *De Zuid-Afrikaan* 14 January 1886 describes the farm as 500 morgen on the road to Franschoek next to the Pniel Mission station consisting of a dwelling, large outbuildings, a wine cellar and 2 labourers' houses, extensive vineyards, gardens, orchards and a good supply of water. Farming equipment and livestock was included in the sale (2 teams of mules, 30 head of cattle and numerous pigs).

Phylloxera infected vines reached the Cape in 1885. The first outbreak was recorded in vineyards in Mowbray in 1886. The full effect of the infestation would not yet have taken been evident at the time of the sale of Bethlehem to Mills. Only four cases of *Phylloxera* were recorded in the Drakenstein in 1890, but by 1891 79% of the infected vineyards at the Cape were situated in the Drakenstein (Randle 2005). Until the *Phylloxera* threat was dealt with, farmers had little option but to find alternatives to viticulture⁵. It was only in the early 20th century that viticulture made a

⁵ The development of the deciduous fruit industry in the Paarl, Wellington and Franschoek areas was spearheaded by Harry Pickstone. Together with Cecil John Rhodes and De Beers Co, Pickstone started buying up farms in the Drakenstein area in order to convert them into fruit farms: thus Rhodes Fruit Farms was started. It became the largest fruit farm company in the Western Cape (Randle 2005).

comeback with the importation of *Phylloxera* resistant rootstock from the USA ⁶ (<http://www.nlsa.ac.za/vine/cultivating.html>).

Walter Mills sold Bethlehem in 1893 to Joseph James Hill (trading as JJ Hill & Company) for £1,275. Hill undertook extensive improvements on the farm, including the planting of fruit orchards. JJ Hill & Company was a sweet and jam manufactory established in 1880 in Cape Town. Investigation of JJ Hill & Company records may shed more light on the role that the farm played in the operation e.g. was any of the fruit processed on the farm before being sent to Cape Town and did JJ Hill & Company own any other fruit farms in the area.

At the end of 1919, Bethlehem was sold for £20,000. The farm was held in trust for Ethel and Gwendolyn Frames. Ethel and Gwendolyn Frames were the daughters of Percival Ross Frames, Chairman of de Beers Co⁷. The farm remained in their possession until 1950.

Bridport Investment Co (Pty) Ltd bought Bethlehem in 1950 for £33,000. During the early 1950s the farm was subdivided. The remainder of 'Old Bethlehem' was acquired in 1958 by Rhodes Fruit Farms. Anglo-American Farms (Amfarms) acquired Rhodes Fruit Farms in 1969. In 2003 the whole estate was subdivided and sold. Reside Properties (Pty) Ltd acquired Bethlehem in 2009 (Vos 2011).

6. Archaeological investigation

The archaeological investigation of the secondary werf started on 18 April 2011 and continued until 3 May 2011. Stephen Venneal, Franklin Venneal and Denver Jones, from Lanquedoc, assisted as labour and Hugo Pinto assisted as field director.

By May 2011, extensive alien vegetation had already taken place and the stone ruins were clearly exposed. Friedlaender Burger & Volkmann (Dorp Street, Stellenbosch) surveyed the historic werf, including ruins of structures that were exposed during the course of the alien vegetation clearing (Figure 5).

The numbers of artefacts recovered from the test excavations are generally low and consist largely of iron, glass and ceramics. Ceramics provide a relative date for the construction/occupation of sites. Despite the extremely small size of the samples, it is still possible to determine a relative date, based on the ceramics – although the accuracy is less certain. Very simply put: within the context of the Cape, ceramic assemblages consisting of mostly Asian porcelains are likely to date to the 17th and 18th century (dating can be refined further within the sample, based on concentrations and stylistic features). The end of the 18th century saw the occupation of the Cape by the British and the introduction of British manufactured refined earthenwares. Two distinctive ceramic types (creamware and pearlware) were produced for a limited period of time and within the Cape contexts, date deposits to the end of the 18th/early 19th century. Ceramic samples consisting of mostly refined earthenwares, are likely to date to the 19th century. Within the 19th century, the degree of vitrification of the ceramics, decorative patterns, techniques and motives refine the relative dating method further (Klose 2007).

⁶ It took nearly 15 years for the vine industry at the Cape to fully recover from the effects of the *Phylloxera*.

⁷ Through Percival Frames, Chairman of De Beers Co, Bethlehem is linked to Cecil John Rhodes. CJ Rhodes was the founder of De Beers Co as well as Rhodes Fruit Farms. He is a tenacious theme throughout the Drakenstein district.

INSERT:

Figure 5: Topographical survey of the Bethlehem werf prepared by Friedlaender, Burger & Volkmann 16 March 2011 (Original size 1:500). The cottages are numbered according to chronology rather than sequence of discovery.

6.1. Cottage 1 - Ruin

This cottage adjoins the smaller of the stone kraal features. It consists of a simple two-roomed structure, with a flat roof. Two windows are still partially preserved in the structure; one wooden with quarter-round moulding (18th century), the other steel (20th century). A very ancient olive tree and a pomegranate tree are associated with this cottage. The cottage predates the stone kraal.

At least three phases of construction is visible associated with this cottage: it started as a low roofed stone structure, with a low, narrow wooden window and entrance. The walls were raised and a dividing wall was inserted. An opening was inserted in the eastern wall. The third phase is associated with the narrowing of the opening in the eastern wall and the insertion of the steel window. The door opening was also reduced.

A sheep dipping trough and platform is situated to the east of the small kraal. Constructed of stone and cement, this feature is a 20th century addition, possibly built with stone reused from elsewhere in the complex.



Figure 6: View of eastern room of Cottage 1. The height of the stone walling is clearly visible.



Figure 7: View of northern room of Cottage 1. Again the height of the stone walling is clearly visible. The image on the right shows the detail of the remains of one of the wooden window frames with quarter round moulding.

Mr du Plessis remembers living in this cottage as a child. When he was 9 years old (c1957) the family moved to Nieuwedorp. It would appear as if this move coincided with the purchase of the farm by Rhodes Fruit Farms.

Walls

Exterior wall thickness is between 380-400mm while the interior wall thickness is 380mm. The

external walls are constructed with soft baked brick set in a yellow mud and lime mortar with a roughly coursed cobble foundation/footing. It was added after the structure was completed.

Foundation/Footing

The stone of the foundation/footing extends to a height of 1.3m above the present ground level and approximately 1.5m above the base of the foundations. The foundation appears to be a simple rubble layer. The width of the stone coursing is 500mm. The style of construction (roughly coursed cobbles with mud and lime mortar) is very similar to that of the outbuildings of the historic werf and the werf wall.

Floors

Three floor surfaces were recorded in section and were not evident during the excavation of the test trench in the interior of Cottage 1. The most recent surviving floor surface consisted of a yellowish lightly compacted clay with some grit inclusions. It only remained preserved against the outer wall of the cottage. The second floor surface, also substantially damaged by plant growth, consisted of compacted grey silt with lime plaster and charcoal inclusions.



Figure 8: Details of the SE elevation of Cottage 1. Image on the left shows the construction style of the stone coursing. Image on the right shows the junction of the foundation of the cottage and that of the abutting stone kraal.

Features

A brick platform for a wood/charcoal stove is situated in the western corner of the western room of the cottage, near the entrance. A similar, semi-circular platform is in the northern corner of the eastern room. According to Mr du Plessis, this platform was used as a storage place for items of value.

Outside the entrance, packed brick and stone provided a walking surface similar to the one found at Cottage 4.

Test excavation

Three test excavations were undertaken associated with Cottage 1: (1) in the interior of the cottage, just to the west of the entrance – also extended to a section on the exterior of the wall (2) at the junction of the cottage and the stone walling southeastern façade and (3) outside the cottage at the junction of the cottage and the stone walling, in the space between the cottage and the dipping trough.

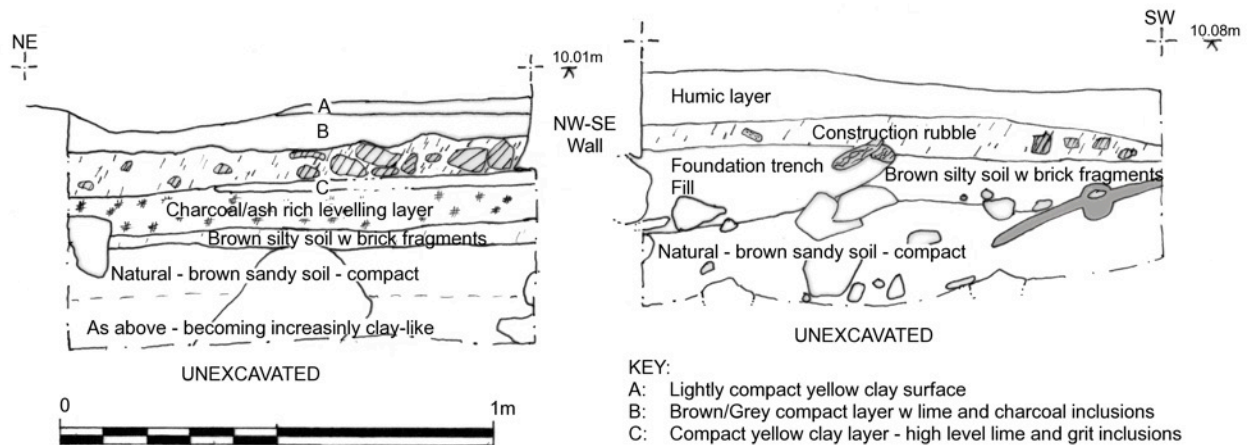


Figure 9: Composite NW facing section across two test excavations – Test excavation 1 (interior:exterior).

Artefacts

Late 19th/early 20th century refined earthenware shards were found in the test excavation at the junction of the cottage and the stone walling of the kraal. The remains of an iron pick were found on the outside of the cottage near the entrance. 20th century bottle glass and the remains of metal tins were also found.

6.2. Cottage 2 - Archaeological

This cottage is situated to the north of Cottage 1 and Kraal 1 on a terrace, which appears to have been formed by the dumping of material in this area over time (spanning the 18th and 19th centuries). The immediate area is still fairly overgrown. It is possible that further archaeological remains may be uncovered should this area be explored more extensively. It is our impression that Cottage 1 and Cottage 2 are the two labourers' cottages referred to in the 1886 auction notice.



Figure 10: Exposing the footprint of Cottage 2 by Franklin Venneal and Denver Jones. Note the young trees growing over the archaeological remains.

Foundations

No walls of the cottage have preserved, although some brick fragments are to be found in the surrounding deposit. The foundations are of roughly coursed rubble; larger stones on the outer edge, with smaller stones on the interior. Some of the stones are dressed. The foundations are 550mm wide and extend to a depth of 800mm.

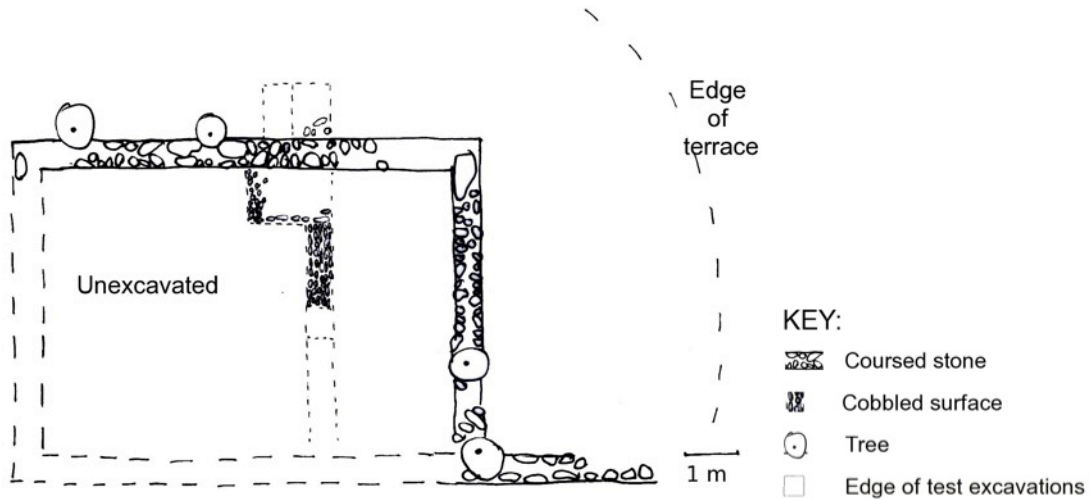


Figure 11: Sketch plan of Cottage 2. (North is to the top left of the figure).

The foundation trench is visible in section (Figure 12) and extends into the natural soil (yellow/brown compact clay-like). The foundation trench cuts through a charcoal/ash rich layer, a pale grey/brown sand layer and a brown silty fill layer with some brick rubble inclusions.

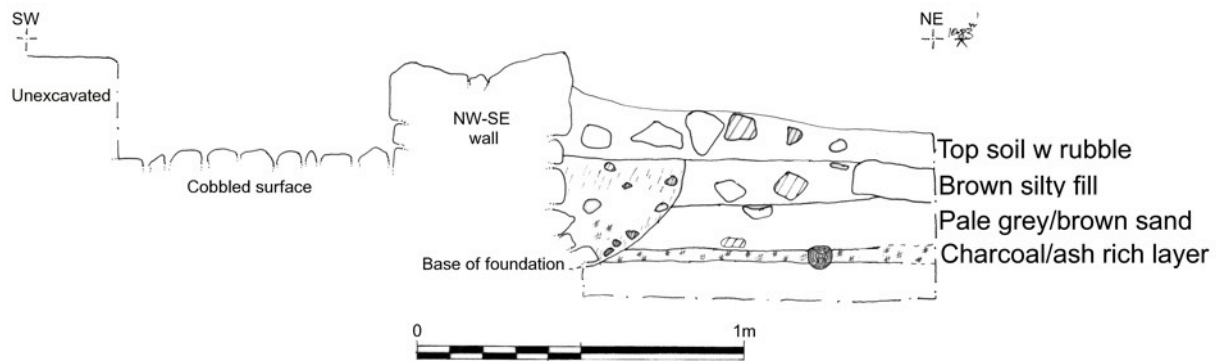


Figure 12: NE facing section across the NW/SE wall of Cottage 2 showing the level of the cobbled floor surface relative to the foundation and construction stratigraphy.

Floor surface

The remains of a cobbled floor surface were found in the interior of the cottage. A packing pattern is visible (Figure 13). There were no artefacts recovered from the deposits below the cobbled flooring, suggesting that this floor was contemporary to the construction of the cottage.



Figure 13: The packing pattern of the cobbles is visible in the image on the left. The image on the right shows detail of the packing method.

Artefacts

Metal remains of a sickle, spade, strap hinge as well as a partial wine glass was found in the overburden.

In the humic layer above the cobble floor surface, two shards of Asian porcelain (representing a small cup and possibly a saucer) and one shard of refined earthenware (possibly creamware with hand-painted decoration in muted brown, yellow and green) were found. Creamware appears in deposits at the Cape during the early 19th century.

Five shards of Asian porcelain were found in the charcoal/ash rich layer (representing 2 vessels: a plate and a possible platter). The foundation trench was excavated into the layers containing the Asian porcelain. These are therefore related to an earlier event e.g. dumping of household refuse perhaps associated with Cottage 1.

6.3. Cottage 3 - Ruin

Mr du Plessis identified this cottage. He remembered it being used as a fowl run, although a family did occupy the structure for a short period of time while waiting to be rehoused. The cottage is situated at the junction of the stream and the main access route between the historic werf and Kylemore. It consists of a simple two-roomed structure.

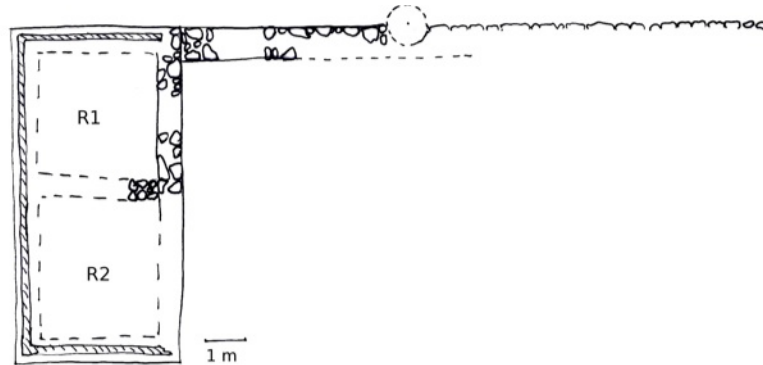


Figure 14: Sketch plan of Cottage 3 (North is to the top right of the image)

Stone wall

The cottage appears to be constructed on the remains of an old boundary wall, similarly to Cottage 4. It extends for approximately 14m towards the T-shaped wine cellar before traces of it disappears. Only the lower courses of this wall are still visible and it is on the same depth as the foundations of the cottage.



Figure 15: View from the corner of Cottage 3 towards the T-shaped wine cellar.

Walls

The walls are constructed of soft baked brick with yellow mud mortar on a stone foundation. The brick walling has collapsed and remaining brick is in a poor condition. Bricks are frogged, suggesting late 19th /early 20th century date of construction. The mock pointing dates to 1909.



Figure 16: Mock pointing on Cottage 3. It appears as if the foundation consists of one course of stone. Mock pointing is visible on the remainder of the stone, which would have been exposed above ground level.

Foundations/Footing

The foundations of the external walls are 550-560mm wide and 500mm high. The dividing wall too has a stone foundation, and this is 460-500mm wide. The stone has the same mock pointing as the stone kraals and the stone wall associated with Cottage 4. However, it is clear that the mock pointing was executed sometime after the cottage was constructed as the stone work, which would have served as foundations, is entirely exposed on the western end. The mock pointing extends to the ground level.

Floor surfaces

The floor surfaces were not fully explored within the available time frame. A portion of a cemented floor surface was visible in the SW corner of the western room. A test excavation in the NE corner of the same room showed no preserved cement floor, but a levelling rubble layer filled with brown sandy soil with fine brick fragments.

Artefacts

Two refined earthenware shards were uncovered, both early 20th century.

6.4. Cottage 4 - Ruin

This cottage was uncovered during the course of the alien vegetation clearing. It is situated in the field opposite the stream and to the north of the outbuildings. It is not visible on the 1938 aerial photograph, although it may have been obscured by trees.

The cottage is a simple 2 roomed structure constructed in part on the remains of stone walling (boundary wall) which ran parallel to the irrigation furrow along the main access route. It would seem as if the structure was used as an animal enclosure prior to its conversion: the southern side consisting of three pillars and subsequently filled in with brick and cement mortar.



Figure 17: Brick columns forming the southern wall of the structure. The infill between the columns is of modern pink/red brick and cement mortar. The structure was probably converted to a dwelling in the early 20th century.

Stone wall

The remains of a stone wall are visible along the northwestern edge of the old irrigation furrow. The wall extends >1500mm northeast-wards and >900mm southwest-wards from the structure. The walls are constructed of roughly coursed stone blocks forming the exterior edges of the wall, with stone rubble and yellow mud filler in the centre. The walls are 500mm thick. The foundation of the wall measures 830mm in width.

The stone wall has the same mock pointing as the stone kraals and sections of the historic werf. Dates on the stone kraal as well as on one of the outbuildings on the historic werf, dates the mock pointing to the early 20th century (1909).



Figure 18: Stone boundary wall associated with Cottage 4.

Walls

The northern, eastern and western exterior walls are constructed of soft baked brick set in a yellow mud mortar. The infill walls on the southern façade are constructed of hard baked brick (pink/red) set in cement mortar. Wall thickness for the external walls is 240mm.

The internal wall is only one brick wide (120mm) and was also constructed with soft baked brick and yellow mud mortar. Two precast concrete slabs bolster the internal wall as well as the interior of the western exterior wall.

Foundations/Footing

The structure has a stone foundation, which extends 800mm, measured from the base of the foundation to the top of the footing. On the eastern side of the structure, the stone walling along the furrow forms part of the foundation: The structure having been built after the stone walling.

Floor surfaces

The remains of a clay floor surface is visible in the southern door way. The remainder of the floor surface has been cemented. The remains of postholes in the cement floor, suggests the presence of a feeding trough and the prior use of the structure as an animal stall or feed store.

Features

Packed stone rubble outside the door of the cottage provided a levelling surface and perhaps also served to provide an improved walking surface during the winter months.



Figure 19: Stone rubble surface to the south of Cottage 4.

Artefacts

Few artefacts were found in association with this structure. These were limited to metal bottle tops (Screw top; metal; yellow with red sailing ship with the logo CDGHoop), bottle and window glass and some metal.

Test excavations

Two small test excavations were dug: (1) at the junction of the southern cottage wall with the stone wall at the entrance to the structure and (2) centre of the northern cottage wall.

6.5. Stone Kraal 1

This is the smaller of the two kraal structures. It is constructed using roughly dressed stone. Mr du Plessis remembers this kraal being used for the horses and the mules. It would appear as if the kraal was built after the cottage, with the cottage forming its western end.



Figure 20. View of Kraal 1 with Cottage 1 visible in the background. The old olive tree associated with Cottage 1 is located to the left - off photograph.



Figure 21: View of the sheep dipping trough from the western end of the structure (corner of Cottage 1) and facing southwards with Cottage 1 in the background.



Figure 22: Detail of the junction of Cottage 1 and Kraal 1 showing the rubble foundation of the cottage contrasted with the more regular coursed rubble foundation of the stone kraal.

6.6. Stone Kraal 2

The larger of the two kraal structures, it would appear as if this kraal extended across the present road and originally included the section with the pigsties. The larger section was used to house the milk cows and pigs were kept in the remaining section.

The remains of brick animal stalls are clearly visible. Recent additions to these stalls are evident in the remains of cement-cast bases for metal posts for corrugated asbestos roofing. Damage to the western extent of this structure suggests that it had been demolished mechanically. Piles of stone and rubble are evident.



Figure 23: Brick enclosures (cow sheds) on the western end of Kraal 2 viewed from the outside of the kraal (left) and the interior of the kraal (facing westwards). The asbestos roof sheeting is visible in the foreground of the image on the right.



Figure 24: Brick enclosures viewed from the western extent.

The structure had also been altered in the recent decades e.g. openings made smaller.



Figure 25: Modification of the entrance into Kraal 2.

The road dividing the structure was formalised in the 1980s, but according to Mr du Plessis, prior to that there was a footpath leading to Kylemore. The footpath is not shown on the 1938 aerial photograph. It would appear as if the southern wall joining the cow shed to the present pigsties was still standing.



Figure 26: Foundations of the wall extending under the present road towards the remains of the brick enclosure shown in Figures 23 and 24 linking Kraal 2 cow sheds and the pigsties. Evidence of a cement surface to the west of the wall is visible.

6.7. Stone Kraal 2 – Pigsties

Brick and cement pigsties are evident on both sides of the remains of a stone wall. The remains of a flat corrugated iron roof are still visible. According to Mr du Plessis, the sows were kept in the smaller enclosures



Figure 27: Early 20th century pigsties.



Figure 28: Southern and northern stone walls associated with the pigsties.

6.8. River channel and ‘reservoir’

Mr du Plessis remembers a concrete bridge over the stream, but is uncertain as to its location. The open field opposite the stone kraals (where the horse paddocks are) were previously apple and pear orchards, which extended to the Dwarsrivier. According to Mr du Plessis, the old reservoir was used as a *kuij* in which rotting fruit and pops were thrown and allowed to compost. This was then scattered in the orchards.

The stone channelling is of a similar stone to that of the stone walling of the kraals and has the same mock pointing motif. It is my impression that the section of the kraal closes to the stream was deconstructed and the stone reused to stabilise the side of the stream. According to Mr du Plessis the stream flows very strongly during the winter months. The streambed close to Cottage 4 indicates that the water can come down with considerable force and undermine the bank.

6.9. Test excavations – bokkenhok

The overlay of the survey diagrams, place the position of the old Bokkenhok in the area between the smaller stone kraal and the T-shaped wine cellar. A possible crop mark in the area also suggested the presence of subsurface features.

The 1938 aerial photograph shows a small cottage near to the area where the test excavations were undertaken. No evidence of the cottage was visible during the foot survey.



Figure 29: Overlay of the Friedlaender, Burger & Volkmann survey with the 1755 and 1952 survey diagrams. Note the relative position of the bokkenhok to the historic werf and the stone kraals. The scale of the 18th century survey diagram is distorted: this is clearly apparent when the size of the woonhuis (centre left) is compared to the dwelling house and the T-shaped wine cellar of the historic werf.

The test excavations (1m wide) showed a concentration of hard compact yellow clay across the entire section tested. Towards the northern end of the test trench, a very compact, hard concentration of yellow clay was recorded. This clay resisted water absorption, suggesting the presence of lime in the mixture. The feature had a roughly linear appearance and may have been the remains of the outer wall of the *bokkenhok*. However, the extreme compactness of the surrounding clay layer did not allow for the further exploration of this feature. No cultural material was uncovered.



Figure 30: Test excavations in the vicinity of the bokkenhok. Hard compact yellow clay differing from the surrounding clay in that it resisted water absorption suggested the presence of a wall. The image on the left shows Denver Jones uncovering what appeared to be the remains of a decomposed brick. The image on the right shows the difference in water absorption of the clay wall in comparison to the surrounding clay.

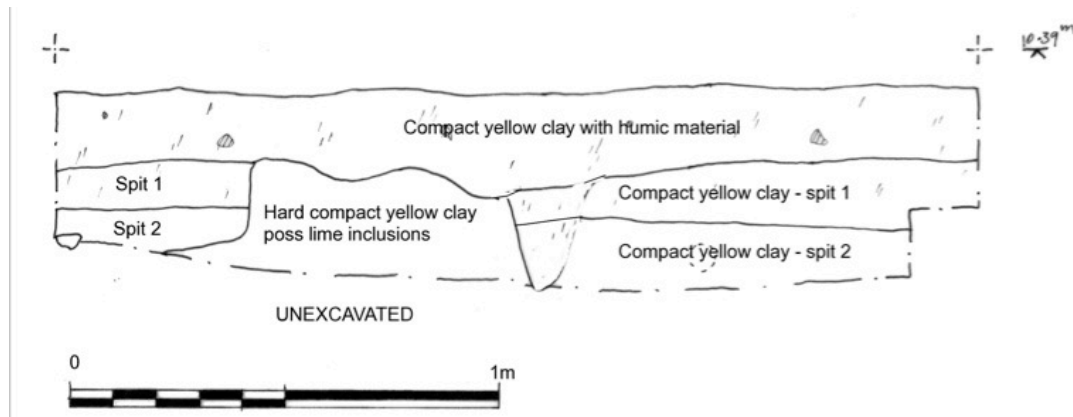


Figure 31: South facing section of a portion of the test trench in the vicinity of the *bokkenhok*.

7. Conclusions

The secondary werf contains elements that can be attributed to the entire range of occupation of the farm: late 17th/early 18th century *bokkenhok*, later 18th century labourers' cottage, 19th century labourers' cottages and animal enclosures and early 20th century labourers' cottages and animal stalls/sties.

The neglect of the farm over the last couple of decades and the infestation of alien vegetation has taken its toll. Evidence of mechanical demolition is visible, particularly in the area along the road dividing Kraal 2.

Cottages 1 and 2 are clearly predate the stone kraals and stylistically have more in common with the historic werf. The dearth of artefacts in primary context in particular makes it difficult to accurately date these cottages in terms of construction and occupation. No early artefacts were found in connection with Cottage 1, but 18th century Asian porcelain in the terrace on which Cottage 2 is located, and it is possible that the household refuse from Cottage 1 was dumped nearby, creating the terrace.

The stone kraals are not listed in the auction notice for the sale of the farm in 1886. Walter Mills bought Bethlehem in 1886 for £1,500. Mills sold it in 1893 at a £300 loss. At this time, the effects of the *Phylloxera* epidemic would have been felt. JJ Hill owned Bethlehem from 1893 to 1919. He sold the farm for £20,000. It is clear that he undertook massive improvements. The 1909 mock pointing on the stone kraals and additions to the historic werf during this period can clearly be attributed to Hill. The use of clay mortar in the construction of the stone kraals rather than cement, suggests that the kraals predate 1909 and may therefore be attributed to Mills. It is also possible that the kraals were constructed in 1909 at the same time as the mock pointing was applied and that the differential use of construction material is a factor of economics rather than chronology. The stone used in the kraals are clearly quarried, again supporting at least a late 19th century date of construction. The channelling of the river and the construction of the *kuij*/reservoir also date to this period.

Cottage 4 started out as an animal stall, only being converted to a dwelling in the 20th century. A number of alterations to the stone kraals and the addition of the pigsties are 20th century phenomena. The planting of oaks to supplement pig feed was common in the 1930s: Mr du Plessis remembers collecting acorns as a child.

8. Recommendations

The secondary werf is an important feature of the farm and represents the diversification of the farm in the late 19th/early 20 century. The stone kraals are relatively well preserved, but in need of maintenance and repair. It is recommended that Kraal 1 and Kraal 2 be retained and reused appropriately.

The site of Cottage 2 should be considered a no-go area until further archaeological investigations have taken place and a more complete understanding of this site has been acquired.

Cottage 1 should be reconstructed. The old olive tree and pomegranate trees should be preserved. The growth of wild olive saplings on the walls of the kraals need to be managed and controlled as these will ultimately lead to the collapse of the stonewalls.

Should any development be approved for the area in front of the historic homestead, in the vicinity of the Bokkenhok, any earth moving activities would need to be monitored in order to try and determine and/or confirm the extent of the structure.

9. Sources

Cape Archives, Roeland Street

M3/405 c1809 Map of the Dwarsrivier valley courtesy of Sally Titlestad

National Library of South Africa

De Zuid-Afrikaan 14 januarij 1886

<http://www.nlsa.ac.za/vine/cultivating.html> - Accessed 27 July 2011

Secondary Sources

Klose, J. 2007. *Identifying ceramics. An introduction to the analysis and interpretation of ceramics excavated from 17th to 20th century archaeological sites and shipwrecks in the south-western Cape*. HARG handbook No 1. Second edition.

Lucas, Gavin. 2004. *An archaeology of colonial identity: Power and material culture in the Dwars Valley, South Africa*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.

National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999. *Government Gazette* 19974 No 506 April 1999.

Provisional protection of the Cape Winelands Cultural Landscape as a heritage resource. *Government Gazette* 27614 No 516 June 2005.

Randle, T. 2005. *Brief historical timeline of the Dwars River valley for the last 2000 years*. Unpublished report prepared for Winter and Baumann.

Smuts, F. (ed). 1979. *Stellenbosch three centuries*. Stellenbosch: Town Council of Stellenbosch.

Vos, Hennie 2009. *Bethlehem Farm 153 Dwars River Valley, Drakenstein. Historical survey of its owners and the early French congregation*. Unpublished report prepared for Boschendal Estate, Drakenstein.

Vos, H. 2011. *Old Bethlehem Farm 153 Dwars River Valley, Drakenstein. Structural and archaeological investigations and assessment of the farmyard buildings since the 18th century*. Unpublished report prepared for Reside Properties (Pty) Ltd.

Winter, S. and Bauman, N. 2005. *Heritage Assessment of Boschendal Farmlands: Founders Estates Application*. Draft report for public comment prepared for Boschendal Limited.

APPENDIX 1: List of artefacts recovered

Date	Site	Provenance	Layer	Artefact type	#	MNV	Comment
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	Glass Clear	1	1	Glass bottle – medicinal
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	Glass Clear	1	1	Window glass
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	Battery	1	1	
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	Plastic	1	1	Top of container probably household detergent e.g. Jik
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	Refined earthenware (REW)	2	1	Orange/peach glaze cup
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	REW	1	1	Cream coloured with decal lines - cup
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	REW	1	1	Undecorated - cup
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	REW	2	1	Highly vitrified, decal with gilt edge – cup
24/04/2011	Cottage 1	Test to the E of the dipping tank	Humic layer	REW	3	1	Highly vitrified, decal with gilt edge - saucer
19/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP Test interior	Ash layer	Metal	9	-	Misc, incl 1 chest handle and 2 possible chisels
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	Glass Clear	1	1	Bottle -
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	Glass Clear	1	1	Window glass
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	Glass White	2	1	Plate/shallow serving dish
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	REW	1	1	Unknown, Blue slip glaze banded decoration
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	REW	1	1	Undecorated – saucer
27/04/2011	Cottage	HP test S	Dark humic	REW	1	1	Undecorated

Date	Site	Provenance	Layer	Artefact type	#	MNV	Comment
	1		layer				- cup
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	Bone	1	1	
27/04/2011	Cottage 1	HP test S	Dark humic layer	Metal	3	1	Tin can
27/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test exterior	Brown silty fill	REW	4	1	Annular ware - bowl
27/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test interior	Rubble layer above cobbled surface	Glass Clear	3		Undiagnostic
27/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test interior	Rubble layer above cobbled surface	Glass Clear	2	2	Bottle
27/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test interior	Rubble layer above cobbled surface	REW	1	1	Cream coloured, hand painted decoration, soft colours – small plate?
27/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test interior	Rubble layer above cobbled surface	Asian porcelain export	2	2	
29/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test exterior	Charcoal/ash rich layer	Metal	2	-	Undiagnostic.
29/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test exterior	Charcoal/ash rich layer	Asian porcelain - export	4	1	
29/04/2011	Cottage 2	Test exterior	Charcoal/ash rich layer	Asian market porcelain	1	1	