

**Archaeological investigations, done at Bakkiesfontein 568 IR, (Dipaliseng
Local Municipality) Greylingstad Mpumalanga**

Done by

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Summary

Concentration camps were a tactic created by the British to end the South African War (1899-1902). Many innocent Boer and African families were sent to these camps where they died of diseases, such as, poor conditions and lack of shelters. Boer families were sent to concentration camps in Heidelberg. Africans, on the other hand, were sent to the concentration camp in Greylingstad. A possible location for the African concentration camp in Greylingstad is Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. Unfortunately, there is nothing to show where this camp is as a fire destroyed many of the records.

Bakkiesfontein 568 IR was chosen as a possible location for the African concentration camp in Greylingstad because of the old house, stream, stone walls, railway, SR fort and the African cemetery. Bakkiesfontein was surveyed by foot. The aim was to find the location of the concentration camp. Areas where pedestrian surveys were conducted included the house, barn, possible midden, graves, stone walls and stone circle. The pedestrian survey showed that Iron Age communities also lived on the farm. Three test-pits were also conducted. Areas where the test-pits were conducted included the midden, between stone walls and on a slope near a stone wall. The test-pits were not that successful. The artefacts found during the test-pits and surveys include; metal, ceramic pieces and pottery, glass pieces and even plastic.

Recommendations are to make the site available to everybody in South Africa. The graves also need to be fenced off. More research needs to be done on the graves and the concentration camp. A qualified person should be hired to clean the graves.

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Field report: Pedestrian survey and test-pits at Bakkiesfontein 568 IR, Greylingstad

Introduction

This field report deals with the findings of the archaeological investigations of the farm Bakkiesfontein 568 IR, in Greylingstad, Mpumalanga. The main reason for this investigation was to find artefacts and features to help find the location of the African concentration camp in Greylingstad because there is no physical evidence or documents pinpointing where the camp was. The only evidence of the camp is the African concentration camp cemetery located on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. The methods used to conduct this investigation included three test-pits and pedestrian surveys. There were many people who helped the researcher with all these investigations.

Objectives and aims of the test-pits and pedestrian survey

1. To find the location of the African concentration camp in Greylingstad. According to Van der Westhuizen and Van der Westhuizen (2013: 170) the concentration camp in Greylingstad was situated on the southern side of the kopje facing the town, close to the railway.
2. To see if there are any artefacts that can connect Bakkiesfontein 568 IR to the African concentration camp, in Greylingstad.
3. To determine whether the house on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR dates back to the South African War.
4. To find the river shown on the map as this will help to find the location of the African concentration camp in Greylingstad.
5. To find gravestones with initials, dates or anything that can help the researcher to see whether the graves were part of a concentration camp cemetery.

Background Information on the Project

The investigations that took place on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR were neither Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) nor Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) nor a development project as it was part of the researcher's Masters Dissertation. The farm belongs to Mr Ashley Maboagane from Roadgrass Company. Bakkiesfontein 568 IR was divided into two separate farms, as discussed later on in this field report.

Historical perspective

Many books and journals have been written about the South African War (1899-1902) and concentration camps. Therefore, only a brief discussion of the history of the war and concentration camps is going to be discussed.

The South African War (1899-1902) was a war between two nations, namely the Boer Republics¹ and the British Empire (Jackson 1999: 6; Stanley 2006: 16). The war originated because of the gold deposits discovered in 1886 in the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg (Warwick 1983: 1). The war was fought from 9 October 1899 to 31 May 1902 (Stanley 2006: 5). During the war the British started to panic because the Boers were on the winning side. Therefore, they created the scorched earth policy.² The scorched earth policy left many African and Boer families homeless, which caused some problems for the British. Something needed to be done about these problems (Scott 2007: 66). Therefore, it was decided in 1901 to send all these women and children to concentration camps (Pretorius 1998: 37).

Not even the citizens in Greylingstad were spared from the damages of the war and concentration camps.³ Both Boer and African citizens, from Greylingstad, were sent to concentration camps in the area or close by. Boer families were sent to concentration camps in Heidelberg and Standerton (Louw 1991: 53). African families, on the other hand, were sent to African concentration camps in Heidelberg, Nigel, Klippoortjie and Greylingstad (Pretorius 2007: 286).

The African concentration camp, in Greylingstad, was one of the first camps to be administrated by the Native Refugee Department (Marx 1999: 4). The camp opened in 1901 (Louw 1991: 54). Conditions in the camp were similar to other African camps situated all over South Africa. The concentration camp housed approximately 253 men, 586 women and 1, 071 children (Louw 1991: 54). Of all those people only 176 deaths were recorded (Hall 1999: 224). The concentration camp closed on 30 October 1902 (Louw 1991: 55; Pretorius 2007: 337).

¹ The Boer Republics included the Transvaal or Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) and Orange Free State (Stanley 2006: 5; Warwick 1983: 3).

² The scorched earth policy was the destruction of farms, houses, animals and live-stocks to control the areas where conflict took place (Grundlingh 2013: 26).

³ Greylingstad is situated 100km south-east of Johannesburg, 58km north-west of Standerton and 50km south-east of Heidelberg (Raper 1987: 131). Greylingstad was named after local pioneer Pieter Gerhardus Greyling (1830-1922), stepson of Piet Retief (1780-1838), a famous Voortrekker leader (Louw 1991: 6; Raper 1987: 131).

Background to the Archaeological History

No museums or University databases were consulted because there are no records of the African concentration camp in Greylingstad. The reason for this was that in 1990 a fire destroyed most of the archival documents in the Municipality building in Greylingstad (Louw 1991: 5; Stirling 2010: 2). There are, however, a few books written about Greylingstad and African concentration camp called *Van die ou na die nuwe Greylingstad (From the old to the new Greylingstad)*, by Gerhard Louw (1991). In this book, Van Jaarsveld focuses on the history of Greylingstad. The book is very detailed and well researched. However, it does not discuss the history of the African concentration camp or where it was situated. The book only provides a general overview of African concentration camps. Another book, which provides a brief discussion on Greylingstad and other places in South Africa, is *Dictionary of southern African place names* (1987), by P. E. Raper. Ankiewicz (2013a; 2013b: 42) also provides the history of Greylingstad. However, he does not discuss much about the African concentration camp or Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. Van der Westhuizen and Van der Westhuizen (2013: 169-172) provides the most detailed report on the African graves and concentration camp. However, they also do not provide the precise location of the camp. In the National Archives, in Pretoria, one can find a pamphlet (TAB 4421) that mainly focuses on the history of Greylingstad itself. However, it does not mention the African concentration camp.

As far as the researcher is concern there were no archaeological studies done on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR or the African concentration camp. This could be the first archaeological investigation done the farm and concentration camp.

Description of the Property or Affected Environment

The farm affected is called Bakkiesfontein (or Bakjesfontein) 568 IR near Greylingstad, in Mpumalanga, in the Dipaliseng Local Municipality (see Appendix 1). Bakkiesfontein 568 IR had many different owners. The first owners were the Van Jaarsveld family. The Van Jaarsveld sold the farm to P. Bekker who used the farm for grazing. It was probably during Bekker's occupation on Bakkiesfontein that the farm was divided into two parts. Bekker then sold the farm to G. Janse van Rensburg who then sold it to Moses Botha. When Botha died the farm was bought by the government who sold it to Roadgrass Company. The other part of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR belongs to someone else. However, it is not part of this report. Therefore there are no further discussions on this part of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. (Deeds office; Scalkwyk 2015).

The investigations, for this report, took place on the part of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR that belongs to Roadgrass (see Appendix 1). This part of the farm is sub-divided into two areas. They are divided by the R23 which is the road to Standerton. The first area is where the house, outbuilding, midden, unknown structure and sandstone are situated (see Appendix 2). The second area is where the graves, stone circle, stone walls and kopje are located. Pedestrian surveys and test-pits were conducted in both sub-areas. There are some areas not surveyed due to lack of time (see Appendix 2).

Description of methods used

There were two archaeological investigations done on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. Both investigations include the following: pedestrian surveys and test-pits. All the pedestrian surveys were on foot. High grass, dangerous animals, hot sun and thorns made it difficult to conduct pedestrian surveys and test-pits.

The first investigation

For the first investigation there were only two people, including the researcher. The investigation lasted four days (31 August - 3 September 2015). Two days were used to conduct a pedestrian survey and two days were used to conduct two test-pits. The first day was at the house, outbuilding, midden, unknown structure and sandstones (see Appendix 2). The first day was not as successful as hoped. The first test-pit took place in front of the outbuilding/barn because there was a possible midden with burnt ground (see Figure 1 and Appendix 2). The test-pit was not that deep. The test-pit was 0,5m by 1 m long and 5 cm deep, as there were not that many artefacts found. The test-pit was one layer deep with artefacts found on the surface. Unfortunately, the test-pit did not yield any artefacts of value for the study. During the pedestrian survey the wind made it difficult to see anything. However, the pedestrian survey proved to be more successful. The second day included a pedestrian survey. The survey took place where the graves are located (see Appendix 2). The survey proved to be successful, as it was when stone walls, stone circle and artefacts were discovered. The last day included a pedestrian survey and a test-pit. The second test-pit was conducted between stone walls because there were glass pieces discovered in that area (see Appendix 2). The test-pit yielded more artefacts than the previous test-pit. The test-pit was also not that deep (5 cm) as no more artefacts were found. The test-pit was 0,5m by 1 m long because there were no more artefacts found. The test-pit was only one layer deep. The pedestrian survey took place higher on the kopje (see Appendix 2). It was during this

pedestrian survey that more stone walls and artefacts were discovered. These stone walls are in a better condition than the previous stone walls. These stone walls were also higher.



Figure 1: Where first test-pit took place

The second investigation

For the second investigation there were four people, including researcher. The investigation was only one day because there many people who participated in this investigation (27 September 2015). This investigation existed out of a pedestrian survey and test-pit. The pedestrian survey was conducted higher on the kopje. The pedestrian survey yielded more artefacts, dating to the South African War and stone walls. The last test-pit was conducted near a stone wall on a slope (see Appendix 2). The test-pit was done on the slope because of all the artefacts found on the surface. These artefacts include ceramics, glass and charcoal pieces. The test-pit was 0, 5m by 1 m long and 4 cm deep because there were no more artefacts found. The test-pit yielded artefacts on the surface, but it did not yield as many as the previous test-pit.

For the pedestrian survey the following was used to obtain the data: a GPS, photographs were taken of the artefacts and features. For the test-pits the following was used to obtain the data: a GPS, photographs were taken of the test-pits, notes were taken and a shovel and trowel was used to find artefacts.

Description of the site

The house and outbuilding

The house is white and is built with stones (see Figure 2). The house is also near the railway line (see Appendix 2). Therefore, it was assumed that the house was an old abandoned Boer farm. In 1900 De Lotbinière asked Lord Kitchener if they can relocate African concentration camps to abandoned Boer farms situated near railways to cultivate their own land and plant crops without government support (Mohlamme 2001: 118). Kitchener accepted this request (Pretorius 2009: 103). So, in 1900 many African concentration camps were moved to abandoned and deserted Boer farms to grow food for the British military (Stanley 2006: 6). There is also a stream situated on that part of the farm (see Appendix 2). The stream is important because many concentration camps were situated near water for cleaning, drinking and agricultural purposes. However, water supply was in most cases contaminated, which caused diseases, such as, typhoid and eccentric fever (Scott 2007: 39, 41, 157; Warwick 1983: 152). The unknown structure in the midden could be anything, further research needs to be done because close to this structure are large sandstone blocks (see Figure 4 and Appendix 2 and Figure 4). Sandstone was usually used as foundation on, which homes were built on. The first test-pit and pedestrian survey showed that the house, outbuilding, midden and unknown structure is categorised as a Contemporary Age, as most artefacts dates to 1980s when Bekker lived on the farm. There are no affinities or significant features, as there were no valuable artefacts found. There was no stratification in the area because the test-pit only had one layer.



Figure 2: The house



Figure 3: Sandstone blocks



Figure 4: Unknown structure

African cemetery, graves, stone walls and stone circle

The second site is where the African concentration camp cemetery, stone circle and stone walls are located (see Appendix 2). The African graves were discovered on March 1999 in a cemetery located on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR (Scalkwyk 2015).⁴ Many scholars believe that these graves were African internees from the African concentration camp in Greylingstad (Sapa 1999: 14). This is because many of the headstones are inscribed with Sotho initials and headstones are dated 1902, the year when the war ended (Sapa 1999: 14; Marx 1999: 4; Van

⁴ The graves were discovered by Hendrik (Hennie) Van Shalkwyk, former headmaster of Laerskool Greylingstad, and Gert and Erika van der Westhuizen (Marx 1999: 4).

der Westhuizen & Van der Westhuizen 2013: 171). Unfortunately, it is very difficult to see the inscriptions on the headstones because many of them are weathered. Near the graves on top of the kopje a stone circle was found. The interesting thing about this stone circle is that it is located near the graves and it is also small. Another interesting fact, about the stone circle is that there are two stones that are higher than the others. According to scholars, stone circles were usually used as places where meetings were held. However, the purpose of this stone circle is unknown due to the fact that it is small. Scholars have been consulted about the stone circle, but no one knows what it is or what it was used for. To the researcher's knowledge the stone circle does not look like it was used for a long time since it was build (See Figure 5 and Appendix 2). The stone walls, on the other hand, are also important for this report. Many stone walls were found during pedestrian surveys.⁵ The stone walls look like African huts (see Figure 6). Some stone walls are rectangular, while others are more circular. The circular stone walls could have been built during the Iron Age, while the rectangular ones were built by the British during the war either for fortifications or concentration camps. The stone walls could also have been used concentration camps because of the following reasons. Firstly, these stonewalls could be the make shift shelters, built by internees from the African concentration camp. To make concentration camps cheaper for the British, they forced Africans to find their own material to build shelter (Kessler 2012: 113, Ploeger 1990: 43:26). Secondly, is the fact that the stone walls are walking distance from the cemetery and according to Dreyer (2001: 137) cemeteries "...would be normally be places within walking distance of camp" The third reason is that on the kopje overlooking the stone walls, one can see remains of a fort and letters SR (Scottish Rifles). The fort was built by the Scottish Rifles Regiment, better known as the Cameronians during the war (TAB 4421; Stirling Nd: 2).⁶ The fort was used to spy on Boer commandos and to defend the station and railway against attacks (TAB 4421; Van der Westhuizen & Van der Westhuizen 2013: 169). The SR was also close to the stone walls, so they had a good view over the concentration camps. Fourthly, is that the stone walls are located near the stream and railway mentioned above. The type of site is a kopje. The site can be categorised as a Historical Age site because the graves, stone circle and stone walls are all older than 60 years. There are no cultural affinities as no descendants claimed the site. The site dates back from the Iron Age to the South African War (1899-1902). The significant features include the stone wall, stone circle and graves. The test-pits or

⁵ Only a few are going to be discussed in this report

⁶ The fort is the biggest one built by the British during the South African War (Ankiewiez 2013a: 43). It is also the only British fort that is so far from a railway (Scalkwyk 2015)

site have no stratification because it was only one layer and there are no evidence showing stratigraphic layers.

Two high stones



Figure 5: Stone circle



Figure 6: A stone wall

Threats or risks

Bakkiesfontein 568 IR, where all the sites are located, is a farm. Timothy and Nyaupane (2009: 23) note that farming activities can be a major problem for heritage sites. The first threat is that farm workers can pick valuable artefacts up, not knowing the value of the artefacts. This can lead to looting. Bakkiesfontein 568 IR was and still is used for cattle grazing. This alone is a major threat. Cattle can damage the features and artefacts with their big hoofs as they walk. Lastly, when they plough near the house and outbuilding they exposed artefacts, which was good to discover artefacts. However, they damaged the site and artefacts. According to Archaeological Institute of America (2014) these threats have one major impact in common, namely, once the sites are destroyed, all information regarding to the site is gone.

Artefacts and features found

The pedestrian surveys were more successful than the test-pits. It could be that the site is not that old. The features have already been mentioned in the section above. Therefore, they are not going to be discussed in this section. The artefacts are divided into two categories, namely pedestrian survey and test-pits. Many artefacts were identified by Dr A. Van Vollenhoven. Therefore, their identifications are according Dr Van Vollenhoven. Not all the artefacts are going to have photographs due to space.

Test-pit 1: House and outbuilding

- Artefacts include: barbed-wire, slag, charcoal, glass pieces and apricot pips

Surface:

- Metal:

One metal barbed-wire was found on the surface. It is thick and curly. This piece could have been used for the concentration camp because it is quite thick. According to Branton (2009: 58) concentration camps were surrounded by barbed-wire and armed guards. However, it is not always easy with metals to know what it was used for (see Figure 7).



Figure 7: Thick barbed-wire

Date: Possibility South African War.

- Botanical

An apricot pip was also found on the surface. It is broken into two pieces. It is modern. It is unknown what the date is of the pip.

Date: Unknown

- Charcoal

One small charcoal piece was found on the surface. It is also modern. It most likely comes from the farm workers.

Layer 1:

- Metal:

Two metal barbed-wires were found in layer one. These are thinner than the previous barbed-wire. This only means that it is modern, as there is barbed-wire surrounding the house and outbuilding.

Date: Most likely modern

Three pieces of slag pieces were also discovered in the first layer. The reason for finding the slag pieces is unknown. The pieces are really small. It indicates that area was used by Iron Age communities (see Figure 8).



Figure 8: Slag pieces

Date: Iron Age.

- Charcoal

Two charcoal pieces were found in the first layer. One piece is larger than the other one. Both pieces are dark in colour. They are most likely modern from the workers who made fires. A winter in Greylingstad is very cold.

- Botanical

An apricot pip was also found in the first layer. It is a whole pip. It is most likely modern because African internees did not receive fresh food (Nasson 2013: 183/4).

Date: Modern/unknown

- Glassware

Two glass pieces were also discovered in the first layer. These pieces are very small to know their purpose. One piece is brown and the other one is transparent. Both pieces look like a rim pieces. They were either used as decoration glasses.

Date: 1980s

Test-pit 2: In the middle of stone walls

- Artefacts include: European ceramic pieces and glass pieces

Layer one

- Ceramic

Two large European ceramic pieces were discovered in the first layer. One piece is larger than the other one. One looks like a bottle lip and the other piece is too small to know what it is. Both pieces could be part of the same bottle. The large piece could have been a cream bottle. It looks like it is cream ware (see Figure 9).



Figure 9: Two ceramic pieces

Date: South African War

- Glassware

Eleven glass pieces were discovered in the first layer. They are various colours. The pieces are too small to really know what they were used for. Nine pieces are green in colour, indicating that they were used as alcohol bottle, such as, beer and wine. Two pieces are light blue colours, most likely soda bottle pieces.

Date: South African War

Test-pit 3: Near a stone wall

- Artefacts include: European ceramic pieces and charcoal pieces.

Surface:

- Ceramic

Sixteen pieces of European ceramic were discovered on the surface of the test-pit. They are cream ware pieces. The pieces are too small to know what they were used for, but they were most likely part of drinking bottles.

Date: South African War

Layer 1:

- Charcoal

Twelve charcoal pieces were discovered in the first layer. Many pieces are small and dark in colour. However, two pieces are large and brown, indicating that they were not burnt yet. They could either be modern or old.

- Ceramic

Three European ceramic pieces were also discovered in the first layer. They are too small to know what they were used for. They are most likely part of bottles.

Date: South African War

Pedestrian survey 1: At the house and outbuilding:

- Artefacts include: European ceramic pieces, glass pieces, unknown metal piece, charcoal pieces and plastic pieces.
- Charcoal

Six pieces of charcoal was discovered during the pedestrian survey. The pieces are small and dark in colour. The date of the charcoal pieces is unknown.

- Ceramic

Fifteen pieces European ceramic pieces were also discovered during the survey. All the pieces are part of different or the same plate. They are cream ware pieces. Some have patterns on them, while others are the bottom part of the plate.

Date: 1980s

There are also three pieces of European ceramic found. Two of the pieces have flower motifs on them. They are most likely part of different teacups. The other part is a plate piece with the mark of the manufacturer on it (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Ceramic pieces with motifs

Date: Unknown

Two small pieces of European ceramic pieces were discovered. Both pieces are brown and reddish in colour. They were mostly use as a vase for flowers or decorations.

Date: 1980s

- Glassware

Three glass pieces were also discovered during the survey. Two pieces are transparent. These pieces were mostly part of a bowl. The other piece is brown in colour. It looks like the bottom of a bottle. It was mostly used as medicine bottle or beer bottle.

Date: 1980s

Plastic

- Two plastic pieces were also discovered. Both pieces are white in colour and are small. They are modern mostly used by the previous owners or even the farm workers. One has a blue motif on it. No further analyse are going to be done on them as they are too modern and not part of the investigation.

Date: 1980s

- Metal

Unknown metal piece was also discovered during the survey. It is small and rusted. It could have been a tin can, but it could also have been used for something else. A metallurgist needs to be consulted on this.

Date: Unknown.

- Unfortunately, these artefacts were not from the concentration camp. It was discovered that they belonged to the previous owner of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR.

Pedestrian survey 2: Bottom of kopje and between stonewalls

Features:

- Stone walls and stone circle, which were already discussed in previous section.

Artefacts:

- Artefacts include: Various metal pieces, glass pieces, a jaw bone, apricot pip, African pottery and gin bottle pieces
- Ceramic

African pottery piece were also discovered. The piece is very small to know what it was part of. There are no decorations on it. It does not look burned, indicating that it was not used to cook food. It dates back to the Iron Age. However, it could also have come from the servants or camp internees who lived in the area during the war (Van Vollenhoven 2014: 71). The servants could also have used Iron Age potteries to make food for their employers (Van Vollenhoven 2014: 71) (Figure 11).

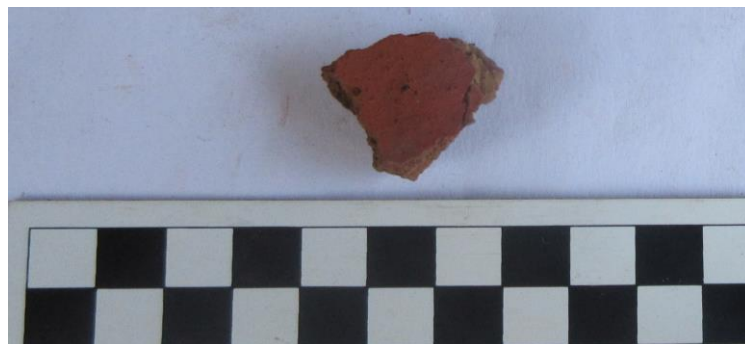


Figure 11: An African pottery piece

Date: Iron Age/ South African War.

Two large European ceramic pieces were also found during the survey. The ceramic pieces include a large ceramic piece. The first piece is only a piece, while the second artefact like the bottom of a bottle. Both pieces are large. Both bottles are part of gin bottles.

Date: South African War.

- Glassware

Twenty-six various glass pieces were discovered during the survey. Nineteen pieces are dark green in colour. They were most likely used as alcohol bottles, such as wine and beer. Three pieces are transparent and small. They were most likely from medicine bottles. Four pieces are dark blue in colour. One piece is a rim from a bottle with the words the following words on it: London, which is where the bottle originated from. It is unknown what the purpose is of the dark blue pieces are.

Date: South African War

- Botanical/Fauna

An apricot pip was also discovered during the survey. The pip is broken into two small pieces. The pip is also modern, most likely from the farm workers. It looked burned. As mentioned, Africans did not receive fresh foods.

Date: Unknown

A cow jaw bone, with a few teeth, was found during the survey. The bone is from a cow. The bone dates back to present because animal bones from the concentration camps would be absent from the site because small animals may have taken the bones away (Dreyer 2001: 133). African internees received fresh meats were very scarce (Dreyer 2001: 133). A zooarchaeologist needs to be consulted on this matter.

Date: Unknown.

- Metal

A part of a metal pot was discovered. The pot lid was found in one of the stone walls. The pot lid could have been part of a cooking pot, indicating that people cooked their food (see Figure 12).

Date: South African War.

There is also a metal piece that looks like a horse rein (see Figure 12). Metal pieces are always difficult to make out what the purposes is. This piece could also have been a handle of some trunk according to Van Vollenhoven (2015).

Date: South African War

There is also a bullet in the collection. Whether the bullet was used by the Scottish Rifle soldier or Boer commando is uncertain. The bullet also does not provide its calibre. There is also no mark on the bullet (see Figure 12).

Date: South African War

There were also four flat pieces of metal found. The pieces are rusted. Again it is difficult to make out what they were used. Again a metallurgist needs to be consulted on this problem (see Figure 12).



Figure 12: Various metal pieces

Date: Unknown.

A large unknown metal piece was also discovered. The unknown metal piece could have been part of a wagon or even a canon. However, it could also have been part of a jerry can according to Van Vollenhoven (2015) (see Figure 13).



Figure 13: Unknown metal artefact

Date: South African War.

Pedestrian survey 3: upper kopje and stone walls

Features: stone walls, mentioned in previous section.

- Artefacts include: African pottery, European ceramic pieces, glass pieces and metal pieces.
- Ceramics

An African pottery piece was discovered during the survey. It does not have any decoration and there are no burning markings on it. It is too small to indicate if it was part of the body or the rim of the pot. As mentioned above, it could either belong to an Iron Age community or the servants or camp internees.

Date: Iron Age or South African War

Eighteen European ceramics were found during the survey. Five pieces were large and thirteen were small. The five large pieces are thick with no decorations on them. Three pieces look like gin bottles, while the purpose of the other two is unknown. These pieces are brown in colour without decorations on them. One of them looks like a rim. This piece has a silver rim and a straight line going through it. The other piece could be a bottom of a bottle or a rim. This piece is undecorated and thin. However, with the smaller ceramics it is unclear what they were used for. Of the three smaller pieces one is brown. This piece looks like a rim piece. The other two pieces are white in colour and could be possibly part of a plate. Only two pieces in the collection have markings and inscriptions on it. One has the manufacturer name inscribed on it. This piece could be a gin bottle. The other one only has a blue motif on it. It is unclear what the purpose is (see Figure 14). However, it looks like a plate piece. Eight pieces are cream ware pieces. Their use is unknown. However, they could be part of the plate as they look similar.



Figure 14: Ceramics with inscriptions and motifs

Date: South African War 1899-1902.

- Glassware

Three transparent glass pieces were found during the survey. There is one big piece and two smaller pieces. These pieces were found near the test pit 3. They were located near each other. The big piece is thick. The smaller ones could be part of a bottle. The larger piece is unknown. However, these pieces could be possibly part of medicine bottles.

Date: South African War 1899-1902.

Twenty seven glass pieces were discovered throughout the pedestrian survey. They range from sizes and colours. Fourteen pieces were dark-green in colour. Of these pieces a perfect bottle rim was found. There is also another part of a rim found. The perfect rim has human-made markings on it (see Figure 15). These pieces could be part of alcohol bottles, such as wine or beer. Five of the glass pieces are transparent. One piece is a rim, while the other piece is part of a bottle. They could have been part of medicine bottles. The other three transparent pieces are too small to know what their purpose is. However, one of them looks like a rim or pot lid. There is also a purple glass piece in the collection. The purple piece could have been used as a soda bottle (see Figure 16). There are also five blue glass pieces found. These pieces are relatively small. One of these pieces is thick. The other piece is a bright blue in colour. What these blue pieces were used as is unclear.



Figure 15: Perfect bottle lip



Figure 16: Purple glass piece, used for soda bottles

Date: South African War 1899-1902.

- Metal

There are two circular metal artefacts found during the survey. The pieces are flat one of the pieces are small, while the other one are large. What these pieces were used for is unknown (see Figure 17).

One tin can was also found during the survey. It is square and flat. According to Dreyer (2001: 133) African internees received tinned meat once a week. It could also have belonged to the SR soldiers (see Figure 17).

Date: South African War

A possible tent peg was found during the survey. The piece is short and rusted. However, the purpose is unclear (see Figure 17).

Date: South African War

However, another definite tent peg was found during the survey. The piece has a mushroom top and it is short. The piece indicates that an African concentration camp was located nearby. However, it could also have been used by the SR soldiers (see Figure 17).

Date: South African War

A bullet was found during the survey. There is no calibre and nor inscriptions of the manufacturer. It is grey in colour. Whether the bullet was used by the Scottish Rifle soldier or Boer commando is uncertain (see Figure 17).

Date: South African War

A tin with the words 'ZASM' was also found during the survey. It has a hole in the middle and indicates that the station was nearby. The purpose of this piece is unclear as it could be part of a train or railway (see Figure 17).

Date: South African War



Figure 17: Various metal pieces

Two flat metal pieces were also found during the survey. The one piece is half a circle. The piece could be part of the train as the station was nearby. The other was a square tin with a bend. The purpose is unclear.

Date: South African War

The location of the artefacts and photographs

All the artefacts and records, such as photographs taken of the test-pits, artefacts and features are going to be stored in South Campus, building number 4, University of Pretoria.

Clear description of burial grounds and graves

Approximately 50 graves were discovered by Mr Hendrik van Scalkwyk. At first he thought it was British graves. However, at closer investigation it showed that the graves were Africans graves as there were no military structures (Westhuizen & Westhuizen 2013: 171). The graves are scattered everywhere (see Figure 18) The African graves are large piles of stone placed on top of each other (see Figure 19). The graves lack headstones and iron crosses (Westhuizen & Westhuizen 2013: 171). According to Westhuizen and Westhuizen (2013: 172) all the headstones face west. A few of the graves are larger than others This show that there are more than one person buried in the grave For example, on one of the graves the word ‘Two’ is written, indicating that more than one person was buried in the grave (Westhuizen & Westhuizen 2013: 172). The date of the graves is mainly January and February 1902, the year when the war ended (Westhuizen & Westhuizen 2013: 171). According to s36 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 the following is not allowed without a permit: destroy damage, alter, exhume, excavate remove the grave, or have any archaeological equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metal. This is not applicable for Bakkiesfontein 568 IR, as no excavation going to take place near the graves.



Figure 18: Graves spread out



Figure 19: An African grave, with name, date and cross on the headstone

Field rating (recommended grading or field significance) of the site

Both the sites, mentioned above on Bakkiesfontein 568 IR are important for the people of South Africa. The house and outbuilding can be considered as Grade IIIB, as it is not of value to the whole population of South Africa. However, it is important because it played a vital role in the history of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. The graves and stone walls should be considered as a Grade I. According to section 7 (35) the site must have exceptional national meaning to it and the graves and stonewalls do have it because it is connected to the South African War (1899-1902) and African Iron Age. Not only that, but also the fact that the graves focus on a topic that so few South Africans know of, namely the African concentration camps.

Statement of significance (heritage value)

These sites and artefacts mentioned in the field report are important as it shows a significant time period in South Africa, namely, the South African War. The South African War is important as it helped shaped the history of South Africa and its people. It brought a silence that was not there before, namely African participation in the war. For a long time this topic was ignored. According to (Fimbel 1996: 1) this is because early periods of South Africa's history, only individuals with 'high status' were recorded. Another reason for this is because the war was considered as a as a 'white man's war' (Nasson 1999: iv). Therefore it has potential to yield information that can contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage by filling the gap in South Africa's history regarding Africans.

The graves are an uncommon aspect of South African cultural heritage because they show that there was an African concentration camp in Greylingstad. African concentration camps was first studied in 1960s, when historians dismissed the myth of a “white man’s war” (Kessler 2012: 8; Wessels 1998: v). Historians realised Africans also played a role in the war either as scouts, herders or as *agterryers* (Nasson 1999: 6, 8, 12).

Recommendations (including)

Recommendations to burial grounds and graves

All the sites need to be conserved. The graves should be fenced off. Cattle must not graze where the graves are. The graves do not need to be moved as there is no development taking place near the graves. The researcher must make the owners aware of the significance of the site, so that they want to protect the site. A qualified person should be hired to clean the graves. Further archival research is required in order to obtain more information of these graves.

Indication of what must be done at each site:

There are three main sites:

- House and outbuilding: this site is of low significance as it is of a recent date. Thus, these sites can be destroyed and developed, with a permit according to the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 and the people in Greylingstad. However, the house and outbuilding should be mapped and recorded in full before it is destroyed.
- Stone walls and stone circle, are of medium significance as there are plenty examples of stone walls throughout South Africa. The site must be recorded and mapped. The site should also be conserved for future archaeologists.
- The graves: The sites are of high significance as it is connected with the South African War and the African concentration camp in Greylingstad. Therefore, these sites should be preserved, graded, and conserved.

Conclusion

Boers were not the only ones who were sent to concentration camps. Many Africans were also sent to African concentration camps or to Boer concentration camps. One African concentration camp was located in Greylingstad, but unfortunately the precise location is unknown. That all changed when a hundred graves were discovered on the farm

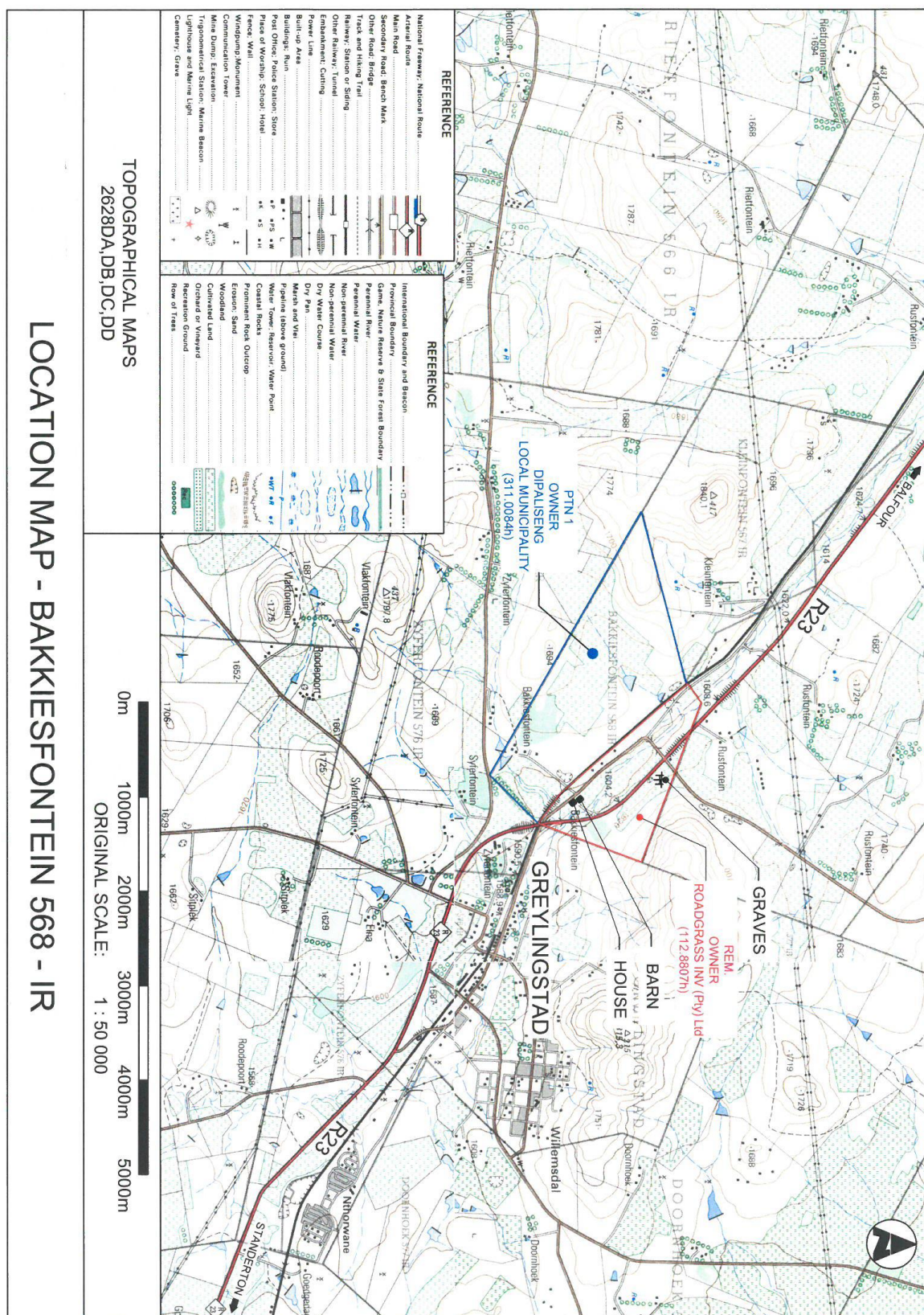
Bakkiesfontein 568 IR. This showed that the location of the African concentration camp was not far. Unfortunately, the artefacts do not look like they could come from a concentration camp. Many artefacts could have come from the SR soldiers. However, there are some artefacts that pin-point to a concentration camp. These artefacts include tent peg, tin can, barbed-wire and African pottery. The African pottery could also date back to the Iron Age. The house and outbuilding did not yield anything that is of value, except for the thick barbed-wire. The stone walls also changed the way Bakkiesfontein 568 IR is seen. The stone walls can either date back to the Iron Age or South African War. Further studies need to be done on the stone walls and circle. The test-pits were not that successful as they showed no stratification nor yielded many artefacts. The pedestrian survey, on the other hand, was more successful. It yielded many artefacts. The site needs to be protected and conserved because of its high significance. To conclude the location of the concentration camp still needs to be found.

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Appendix 2: Site map of Bakkiesfontein 568 IR

