

Preliminary Archaeological Survey of Karoopoort Farm

**Ceres Magisterial District
Western Cape Province**

Prepared for:

Cape Tanqua Tourism Services

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Executive Summary

A preliminary study of Karoopoort Farm 266 was undertaken by the authors at the request of Mr Clarence Johnson on behalf of Cape Tanqua Tourism Services. While no plans have yet been submitted regarding the redevelopment of the farm, certain buildings on the historic werf are in dire need of restoration and timeous action to ensure this is vital.

A survey was done of all the buildings on the farm werf and, as the heritage tourism is expected to be an important part of the project, a walking survey was conducted of as much of the property as time allowed. The buildings were found to span several phases of construction and be in variable states of repair. An important feature – a design created out of ammunition shells – was recorded and evidence for demolished structures was noted. The walking survey revealed large quantities of particularly Middle Stone Age artefacts as well as Early and Later Stone Age material. The authors also encountered evidence of local intangible heritage in the form of a plant that had been barked, presumably for medical purposes. A history of the farm was also compiled that highlighted the importance of the farm in the nineteenth century as an inn on the highway into the interior and the diamond fields.

The wealth of heritage resources on the farm led us to recommend that the Grade 2 listing of the werf be broadened to include the whole property. The urgency with which repair of the werf needs to be implemented, led us to recommend that a Section 27 permit to allow the renovation of graded buildings, be sought immediately and that the work be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines we provide for the appropriate repair to the buildings' fabric.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	ii
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures.....	v
List of Plates.....	vi
List of abbreviations:	viii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Site location and description	1
1.2 Background	2
1.2.1 Archaeology.....	2
1.2.2 History	4
1.3 Terms of reference.....	9
2. Archaeological investigation.....	9
3. Results.....	11
3.1 Description of heritage resources	11
3.1.1 Prehistoric archaeology	11
KRP 7: Stone artefact scatter	13
KRP 11 – KRP 15: MSA artefact scatter.....	14
KRP 17: Rock shelter.....	14
KRP 21: MSA artefact scatter.....	16
KRP 27: MSA artefact scatter.....	17
KRP 28: Overhang with associated stone artefact scatter	18
KRP 29 and KRP 30: LSA artefact scatters.....	20
KRP 32: Rock shelter and associated artefacts	21
3.1.2 Historical archaeology	23
KRP 33: Karoopoort farmstead	24
KRP 2: Fig Tree Avenue.....	38
KRP 3: Field boundary walls	39
KRP 4: Lambing kraals.....	40
KRP 10: Ghwarrieberg farmstead	41
KRP 16: Borrow pit.....	42
KRP 20: Borrow pit.....	42

KRP 26: Property marker	42
KRP 31: Ceramic scatter.....	43
3.1.3 Indigenous knowledge.....	44
KRP 5: Harvested root	44
3.2 Significance of heritage resources.....	45
3.2.1 Prehistoric archaeology	45
3.2.2 Historical archaeology	46
3.2.3 Indigenous knowledge.....	47
4. Conclusion	47
5. Recommendations	48
6. References	49
Archival Sources	51
Appendix 1: Table of locations of all GPS points taken on Karoopoort	52
Appendix 2: Table of archival references to Karoopoort.....	54
Appendix 3: Photo register for Karoopoort.....	58

List of Figures

Figure 1: Topographical map showing the location of Karoopoort Farm on the R46/R355 ..1	
Figure 2: Map of site showing recorded GPS points and tracks 10	10
Figure 3: Detail of northern portion of farm indicating GPS points and tracks in that area . 11	11
Figure 5: Aerial photo showing tracks and waypoints constituting KRP 21 and KRP 2717	17
Figure 6: Aerial photo showing tracks and waypoints constituting KRP 28 18	18
Figure 6: Aerial photo showing GPS points taken on the farmstead24	24
Figure 7: Google Earth image of the Karoopoort werf24	24
Figure 8: Schematic plan of Karoopoort farmstead.....25	25

List of Plates

Plate 1: Burchell's sketch of the outspanned wagons	6
Plate 2: MSA grey quartzite cores.....	13
Plate 3: LSA hornfels flake.....	13
Plate 4: LSA Quartzite flakes and hornfels scraper.....	13
Plate 5a: View of slope with rock shelter.....	15
Plate 6: Collection of LSA artefacts from rock shelter floor	15
Plate 7: Possible traces of paint on shelter wall	15
Plate 8: View of rock shelter	19
Plate 9: Quartzite flakes.....	19
Plate 10: Flake, left, and radial core.....	19
Plate 11: Flakes on hornfels.....	20
Plate 12: Hornfels core	20
Plate 13: View of rock shelter	21
Plate 14: Silcrete adze, left, quartzite core, centre, and hornfels flake, right.....	22
Plate 15: Quartzite flakes (left) ostrich eggshell (centre right) and hornfels flake (right)	22
Plate 16: Portion A ₁	26
Plate 17: Detail of A ₂ showing evidence for brickwork in south west.....	27
Plate 18: Building A, showing thatch roof spanning the building	27
Plate 19: Detail of brick built hearth at rear of A ₃	28
Plate 20a: Probable support pillar for verandah roof.....	29
Plate 21a: Building B, showing Building C abutting to the southeast	30
Plate 22a: Design of inlaid ammunition shells in Building C.....	32
Plate 23: View of openings on north-east elevation of Building C.....	33
Plate 24: View of openings on south-west elevation of Building C.....	33
Plate 25: Building C, showing the continuous stoep of Building D	34
Plate 26a: View of footings extending southeast from Building E	35
Plate 27: View across the cattle yard of the eastern end of Building F	36
Plate 28: North wall showing original construction and patching	37
Plate 29: The southern wall of the shed.....	37
Plate 30: Building G abutting the badly weathered south wall of Building F.....	38

Plate 31a: Dry stone walling	39
Plate 32a: Detail of southern kraal	41
Plate 33: Ghwarrieberg farmstead	41
Plate 34: Borrow pit	42
Plate 35: Stone cairn.....	43
Plate 36: Historic ceramics and single quartzite flake	43
Plate 37: Specimen of <i>Pelargonium crithmifolium</i> , with evidence for bark stripping.....	44

List of abbreviations:

AIA– Archaeological Impact Assessment

BP – years Before Present

c. – *circa*; approximately

EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner

ESA – Early Stone Age

HWC – Heritage Western Cape

in situ – in the original position

LSA – Late Stone Age

MSA – Middle Stone Age

1. Introduction

The leasehold of the historic farm of Karoopoort, Farm No. 266 in the Western Cape, has been recently acquired by Cape Tanqua Tourism Services from the landowner, the Public Works Department. This lease has been granted for 10 years, with an option to be extended beyond that period. Cape Tanqua Tourism Services intends to develop the property in the near future and, although the precise nature of the development is yet to be determined, tourism is envisaged to become a main component of the future economy of Karoopoort Farm.

The area's natural beauty, with large tracts of unspoilt fynbos, and the nearby game resorts of Inverdoorn and Aquila would be amongst the local attractions for visitors. It is the developer's desire that heritage resources within the property and in the surrounding area will also form part of the tourist attraction to the property.

In addition there is also potential for Karoopoort Farm to become a 'research station' for further archaeological studies. As is the case with the local area, it is not uncommon that preliminary archaeological surveys of substantial sections of the South African landscape are yet to be undertaken. This is in large part due to the vast scale and remoteness of the majority of the country's landscape. As a result, initial archaeological surveys of these areas tend to be development led Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs), which are invariably limited to the area of the proposed developments and may be the only archaeological studies before heritage resources identified in those AIAs are disturbed or destroyed in the course of development. It is hoped that this study and following surveys of Karoopoort Farm will form a starting point for broader systematic surveys of the landscape, and that these lead to a research framework for the archaeology in the region.

The authors were contacted by a representative of the Cape Tanqua Tourism Services consortium, Mr Clarence Johnson, to undertake a baseline archaeological survey of Karoopoort Farm. This report presents the results of this preliminary survey that aims to determine the character, date and preservation quality of heritage resources present on the property and assess their significance. This study is intended as the first stage towards a Conservation Management Programme for the property.

1.1 Site location and description

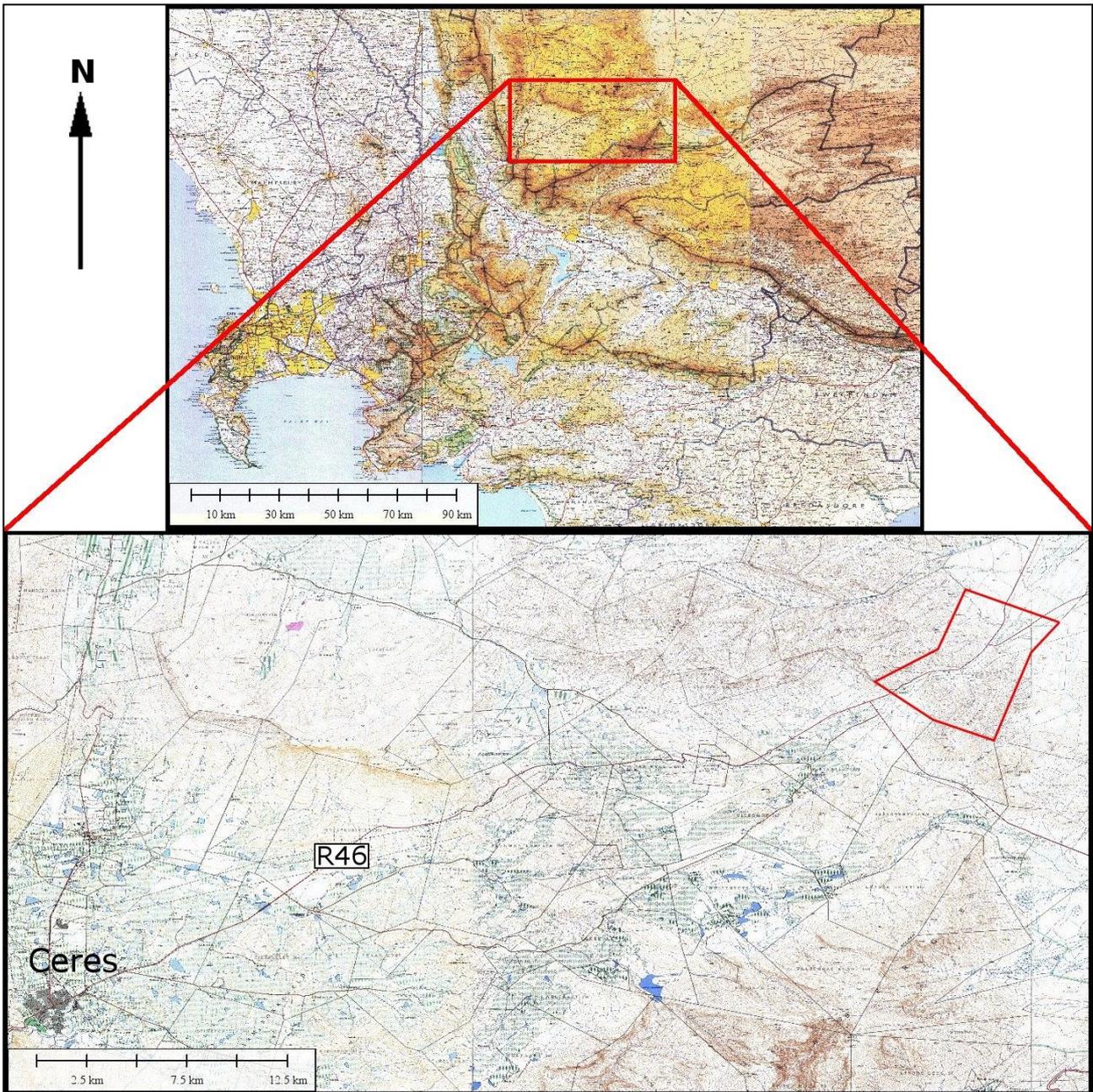


Figure 1: Topographical map showing the location of Karoopoort Farm on the R46/R355 (© Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping)

Karoopoort Farm (No 266) is located on the R355 c. 45km NE of the town of Ceres, Ceres Magisterial District, Western Cape Province (coordinates: S 33.2152584°, E 19.7240146°). The farm is approached from Ceres on the R46, which turns to the SE towards Touwsrivier c. 1km SW of the farm boundary. From this point the highway continues NE as the R355 and runs through the property from SW to NE, with the farmstead itself situated on this

route near the centre of the property. The entire property comprises an area of approximately 2758 hectares which will be referred to as the area of investigation, or “the site”, as shown in Figure 1.

The site is centred on a mountain pass running SW to NE between the Saalberg Hills to the south and Ghwarrieberg Hills to the north and west. The former have a summit at a height of 1362m situated c. 1km to the SW of the farm boundary, and form the western end of the east-west range of the Bontberg. The Ghwarrieberg Hills have a summit at a height of 1137m on the western farm boundary and another at 1437m situated c. 1.6km to the NW of that boundary; these form the eastern end of the Baviaansberg range and comprise the SE extent of the Koue Bokkeveld. The relatively low-lying mountain pass at Karoopoort is therefore at the meeting point of the Koue Bokkeveld to the NW, the Bontberg to the SE and the Hexrivierberg to the SW.

This pass links the Warm Bokkeveld and Ceres to the SW with the large tract of low ground to the NE known as the Ceres Karroo in its southern portion and the Tanqua Karroo to the north (Rogers & Du Toit 1904). The flat ground of the pass itself is c. 320m wide at its narrowest point, allowing ample room for a highway to run through it and is currently used as the route for the R355. The Doring River flows along the course of the pass from SW to NE and into the Ceres Karroo.

Karooport is bordered by other historic farms on all sides: Swart-Kop (Farm 267) to the north; Jurgensfontein (Farm 263) to the east; Guarrieberg (Farm 269) to the west; and Rietvalley (Farm 270) and Venster (Farm 265) to the south.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Archaeology

The Ceres Karroo and surrounding hills were first occupied by Early Stone Age and Middle Stone Age communities as early as one million years ago (Deacon & Deacon 1999: 82). Agriculture since colonial times has been, to a large extent, marginal and has had a low impact on the archaeological evidence for these early communities. Prehistoric sites in the area, consisting predominantly of surface and sub-surface stone artefact scatters in the

open landscape together with overhangs and recesses in the sandstone hills used as shelters, are likely to be well preserved with little disturbance from later historic periods.

Prehistoric sites in the area include those recorded on farms Jurgensfontein, Kolkiesrivier and Platfontein to the east of Karoopoort, and include a significant number of blades, scrapers and other MSA artefacts on hornfels, quartzite and igneous rock; together with occasional ESA artefacts predominantly on quartzite and including one probable handaxe; and some LSA material predominantly on CCS and quartz and including some ostrich eggshell (Orton 2008). In addition, an ESA core and MSA flake have been found at Elandsrivier Farm just east of Prince Alfred Hamlet (Kaplan 2009). A scatter of LSA artefacts and some indigenous pottery was also found by the current researchers on farm Droogeland to the north-east of Karoopoort. An excavation of a rock shelter on the farm Tierberg, some 22km east of Karoopoort in 1990 (Avery 1990) yielded more LSA material in the form of several adzes, quartz and chert artefacts some pot sherds and considerable quantities of ostrich eggshell.

Several rock art sites have been recorded in the local vicinity of Karoopoort Farm, as well as further afield in the surrounding mountain ranges, including one located on the property and recorded with the code KRP 1 (Wiltshire 2011); its location is shown in Figure 3. The content of several nearby sites, concentrated in the Koue Bokkeveld and Roggeveld Mountains depicting colonial people, wagons and horses, has been the subject of several studies (Yates et al 1993; Hall and Mazel 2006).

While a great number of historical structures are to be found in the area, the only one reported on in the vicinity of Karoopoort is to be found at Verlorenvalley Farm to the south of Karoopoort, which was recorded in conjunction with historical artefactual material (Hart 2006). A single sherd of historical ceramic was also encountered at Platfontein Farm to the east, while a leivoor – irrigation furrow – was recorded on Jurgensfontein (Orton 2008), and a dry stone wall was recorded on Farm Vrystaat to the north-west of Karoopoort (Unknown 2006). There is also a ruin indicated on the 1:50 000 map on the farm Droogeland north-east of Karoopoort, where the current study located a scatter of historic artefacts. A commando is indicated on the map close by.

1.2.2 History

The earliest history of Karoo Poort is linked to its position as a mountain pass between two geographically distinct areas and their respective resources. The Poort provides one of the few, relatively easy passages through the surrounding mountains, linking the Bokkeveld region with the Karoo. This thoroughfare would have been used in prehistoric times much the same way it was in historic times, as a means to travel between these two biomes in order to benefit from the seasonally available game and plant food, initially and pasturage later. The early farmers of the region would lead their herds through the pass to escape the worst of the Koue Bokkeveld winters and to pasture their animals on the bountiful spring growth that followed (Burchell 1953: 148). The route also provided passage to the hunting grounds of the north, well before the interior was settled (Smuts 1988: 95).

It is important to note that this thoroughfare would have been used by herds of bovids much the same way in prehistoric times: as a means to travel between these two biomes in order to benefit from two different pastures. It is likely that prehistoric hunter-gatherers were therefore attracted to this pass by the seasonal migration of these animals through it, in particular the easier hunting afforded by large herds funnelling into a narrow poort. More recent agro-pastoral LSA communities would have also used the pass to drive their herds and it would have been significant to them for the same reasons that it was important to the Cape settlers.

In the early days of the Colony, the main road out of Cape Town led north along the impenetrable chain of mountains to the Roodezand Pass, which gave access to Tulbagh Valley, before turning south east and through the Breede River Valley. Thus, despite being relatively far from Cape Town, much traffic was directed via Karoo Poort. After farming began in Tulbagh Valley in the early 1700s, the surrounding land was soon parcelled out for grazing. From this settlement, farming spread to the area over the Skurweberg and Witzenberg mountains east of Tulbagh, known as the Warm and Koue Bokkeveld. However, travel over the Skurweberg and Witzenberg to the west, necessary to transport produce to Cape Town and attend to business and Church in Tulbagh, was difficult for these farmers. The road was impassable by wagon, and wagons had to be dismantled and loaded on the oxen (Mossop 1927: 174). This problem was addressed by a local farmer, Jan Mostert who, in 1765, took it upon himself to construct a road – Mostert's Hoek –

through those mountains (Smuts 1988: 69). Nonetheless, the road remained dangerous and was often impassable due to flooding: the route crossed and re-crossed the Dwars River several times. The alternatives to this route were the Witzenberg Pass to Tulbagh which was built in 1780 by Field Cornet Pienaar and the Hex River Pass via Worcester, although of all three, only the latter was open to wheeled traffic all year round (Mossop 1927: 174).

Many of the early travelling writers passed through Karoo Poort and described the route. Carl Peter Thunberg (1986: 307) was one of these, travelling through Karoo Poort from the Roggeveld, entering from the east on 9 December 1775. Thunberg (1986: 302) makes mention of the Mostert's Hoek and notes the toll payable by farmers travelling the road, though he chooses the less treacherous Hex River Pass (Thunberg 1986: 308). Thunberg gives no indication of any dwellings within Karoo Poort, however, and his description of the Poort is cursory; he mentions only that his party "arrived at last at a settlement and farm belonging to Van der Mervel's [van der Merwe] widow". The farm could have been that of Lakenvally, as that was occupied by van der Merwes in the early 1800s, or Uitkomst, the closest farm to Karoo Poort (Lichtenstein 1812: I 163; 1815: 164).

It was the perilous route via Mostert's Hoek that was followed by the next traveller to write about Karoo Poort itself. Hinrich Lichtenstein (1812; 1815), a botanist, travelled through Karoo Poort twice, once approaching from the east, returning from a trip to the Karoo in 1803, and again travelling from Tulbagh into the interior before 1806. On the first trip, Lichtenstein (1812: 139) leaves the region via the Witzenberg Pass, whereas on the second trip (Lichtenstein 1815: 160), he uses the Mostert's Hoek road, commenting in both cases on the difficulty afforded by the latter route.

Of Karoo Poort itself, also called by him Bokkeveldspoort (Lichtenstein 1812: 127), Lichtenstein (1812: 127) is quite lyrical, describing how "as if by enchantment, we found ourselves in the mild twilight of this contracted valley". Lichtenstein (1812: 127) is particularly intrigued by the change in vegetation, commenting on how alive it was there and contrasting it to what he had grown accustomed to: the "dry, barren" landscape of the Karoo. Despite remarking on the dwellings he passed – eleven farmsteads in the Warm Bokkeveld basin where Ceres now lies, as well as many isolated farmsteads between there and Karoo Poort – he makes no mention of any dwelling within the Poort. The

closest houses he mentions are that of Field Cornet Martin Bruyere (Bruel) to the west at Uitkomst and Standvastigheid of Mr Abraham Botman in the Little Roggeveld (Lichtenstein 1812: 127; 120). We may tentatively take this omission as evidence that there was no dwelling/farmhouse in Karoo Poort at this early date.

The next traveller to pass through the Poort was William Burchell (1953) who travelled through there from Tulbagh en route to the interior in 1811. Unlike Lichtenstein, Burchell made use of the Hex River Kloof to enter Karoo Poort. The last house Burchell (1953: 147) stays at before entering the Poort is that of Pieter Jacobs where he stays for several days. There he stocks up on all manner of provisions and makes arrangements to “rendezvous” with two missionaries at Karoo Poort and overnight there to prepare to cross the Karoo (Burchell 1953: 147); this again points to the absence of a dwelling in the Poort, for had there been one, Burchell and the missionaries would certainly have been accommodated and resupplied there. Burchell (1953: 148) arrived at Karoo Poort on the 13th of July 1811 after travelling “four hours over uncultivated country, without seeing a dwelling of any kind, [until] we arrived at the southern entrance of the Karró Poort (or Karró Pass), where we unyoked the oxen, and took up our station under the shelter of two large bushy trees of Karrée-hout (Karree-wood), near a small stream of water”. Burchell’s well known sketch of this scene depicts no dwelling in the vicinity (Plate 1).

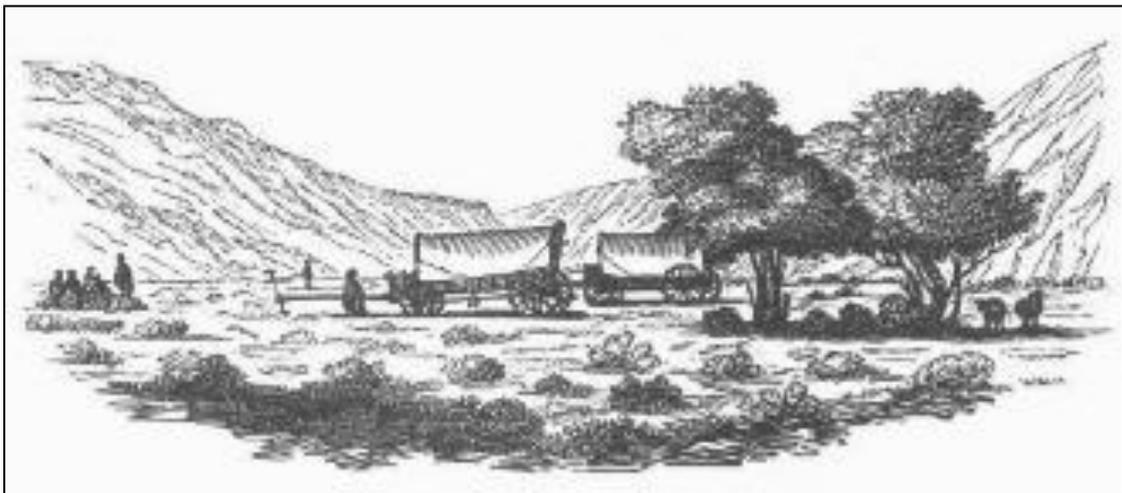


Plate 1: Burchell’s sketch of the outspanned wagons in the shade of the Karree trees (Burchell 1953: 149)

Finally, George Thompson (1967: 2) passed through Karoo Poort in 1824 on his way to the

north of the Colony. Although he does not make his route explicit, it seems from his map that he followed the Witzenberg Pass into the Bokkeveld and then travelled through Karoo Poort to the Roggeveld. Of his journey, Thompson (1967: 2) says only "I had traversed a district of which the peculiar characteristics have been minutely described by Lichtenstein; nor did I perceive that any very peculiar changes had taken place in the circumstances or manners of the inhabitants since he visited them, twenty years ago". This would seem to imply that the conditions at Karoo Poort remained unchanged with still no dwelling or permanent settlement there in 1824.

Although clearly an important outspan for a considerable length of time, it is not exactly certain when the first dwelling on the land was built. What is certain is that the construction of the Michell's Pass in 1848 by Andrew Geddes Bains and the extension of a hard road through Karoo Poort, together with the settling of Ceres the following year, saw an increase in traffic through the Poort. In 1856, Bains' son Thomas wrote to the Colonial Secretary advising that "the outspan place at Karoo Poort should be leased to some industrious individual for a number of years, with the intention that he shall erect a proper house of accommodation with good stables upon it, and guard against any trespassing upon the outspanning" (CO 4087 49).

This suggestion was quickly taken up by several individuals who applied for the lease, and this was granted by 1864 to a David Anderson (LND 1/246 L442). By the 1860s accommodation for travellers and stables had been built on the land at the lessee's expense (Conradie 2007/CO 4141 31); the land was retained by the government and the lease stipulated that the lessee provide accommodation for paying overnight travellers (Smuts 1988: 96). This clause remained in the lease until at least the 1970s (4/CER 4/1/50 A/04). More details on the history of ownership is listed in table form in Appendix 2

With the road through Karoo Poort now the major route to the northern interior of the country, the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1866 led to a redoubling of the traffic through the Poort. This no doubt led to an increase in the number of guests making use of the outspan. At this point, Karoo Poort was the most important in a string of outspans spaced regularly along the diamond route (Smuts 1988: 96). As Mossop (1927: 190) so eloquently states, "This Poort was in the heyday of its fortunes in the days of the Diamond Fields rush...it was then a very hub of life, and witnessed the stage-coaches filled year

after year with seekers on their way to wealth and health or disillusion and death". Traffic increased to such an extent that the citizens of Ceres even instituted their own transport company to convey people from Cape Town to the diamond fields (Smuts 1988: 95).

Those "heydays", however, were short lived. By 1876, the railway from Cape Town was extended to Worcester, with the station at present day Wolseley opening on 3 November 1875 (Smuts 1988: 73). While this could have brought more prosperity to the farmers of the region, by facilitating quicker, cheaper transport to Cape Town, this did not happen. The favoured rail route north became that via Worcester and the Hex River Valley, with the tracks not reaching Ceres until 1912 and only extended to Prince Alfred's Hamlet as late as 1929 (Smuts 1988: 74). The Pakhuis Pass built by Thomas Bains between 1874 and 1877 served further to reduce traffic through Karoo Poort, as travellers from Calvinia who had previously used Karoo Poort could now proceed to the interior through the Cederberg Mountains to the north (Conradie 2007). With the opening of the railways into the interior, and preference for the road north via the Hex River, Karoo Poort quickly fell from prominence. Anecdotal evidence suggests that "the main English force" was stationed at the farm during the Anglo-Boer War (Smuts 1988: 138) and it seems likely that the design picked out in shells rammed into the floor in the southernmost building dates to this time (Du Plessis 1994b).

While Mossop (1927: 190) still thought that the car would save Karoo Poort from obscurity, citing the plans of a 1925 Commission to create a national road from Cape Town to Johannesburg via that route, this never came to fruition. Indeed, as Smuts (1988: 74) points out, Michells Pass was too winding and narrow to allow fast moving traffic.

Although declared a national monument in 1981 (No. 866 24 April 1981 National Monuments Act, No. 28 Of 1969), by 1982, the property was standing empty and in a poor state of repair (Conradie 2007). After a report on the condition of the building in 1994, which cited weathering, exposed brickwork, broken window panes, graffiti and vandalism (Du Plessis 1994a; 1994b), the Brede River Regional Services Council undertook to initiate restoration and repair to the building with an eye to the tourism potential of the property. These repairs were never undertaken and the property is now in the ownership of the Department of Public Works; it remains unoccupied except by a foreman and his family. Some recent repair work has been done after an internal wall partially collapsed.

1.3 Terms of reference

As this archaeological survey has been commissioned prior to any specific development of the site being proposed, the compilation of this report has not been a requirement in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). While a Section 27 Permit will be necessary for any work to commence, none has yet been proposed and there therefore has not been any Record of Decision from Heritage Western Cape prior to this survey; the terms of reference have been determined by the authors.

The aims of this archaeological survey are to:

- identify and map all archaeological sites/ heritage resources within the area of investigation;
- determine the character, date and preservation quality of these heritage resources;
- assess the significance of heritage resources;
- make recommendations for the conservation and further investigation of these resources.

This study is also intended as the first stage towards a Conservation Management Programme for Karoopoort Farm.

2. Archaeological investigation

A Phase 1 field-walking survey was undertaken by the authors between 12 and 15 August 2011. Sections of the area of investigation were walked in search of surface artefacts, structural remains and any other heritage resources (such as graves, borrow pits, dams, etc.). The precise location of archaeological remains, as well as tracks of the field-walking survey, was recorded on two Garmin Etrex GPS receivers using map datum WGS 84 to an accuracy of 4.0m (Figure 2). Photographs of the survey area and exposed archaeology were taken using a Canon PowerShot SX20 IS digital camera. A photo register is provided in Appendix 3. In addition to detailed descriptions of any archaeology encountered, notes were taken on geological features and ground conditions.

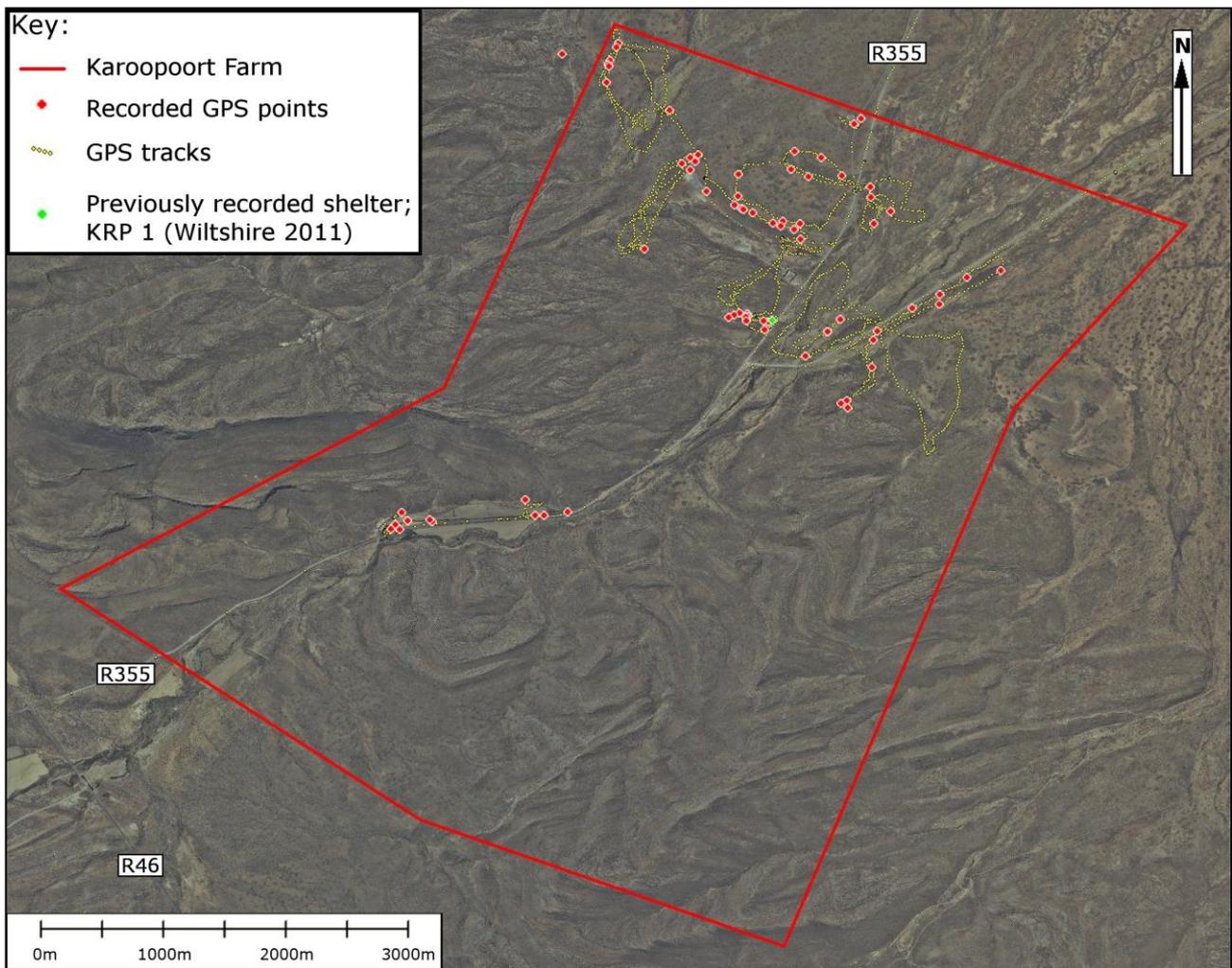


Figure 2: Map of site showing recorded GPS points and tracks © Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping

Due to time constraints and the large area of investigation, it was decided to concentrate the survey to sections of the site. These sections included the area around the historic farmstead, as this is likely to be the focus of initial development on the property, and the northern portion of the farm that leads into the Ceres Karroo (Figures 3 and 6). It is the authors' intention to survey the remainder of the property in due course, though it is believed that the area surveyed in this study will be broadly representative of the archaeology throughout the area of investigation.

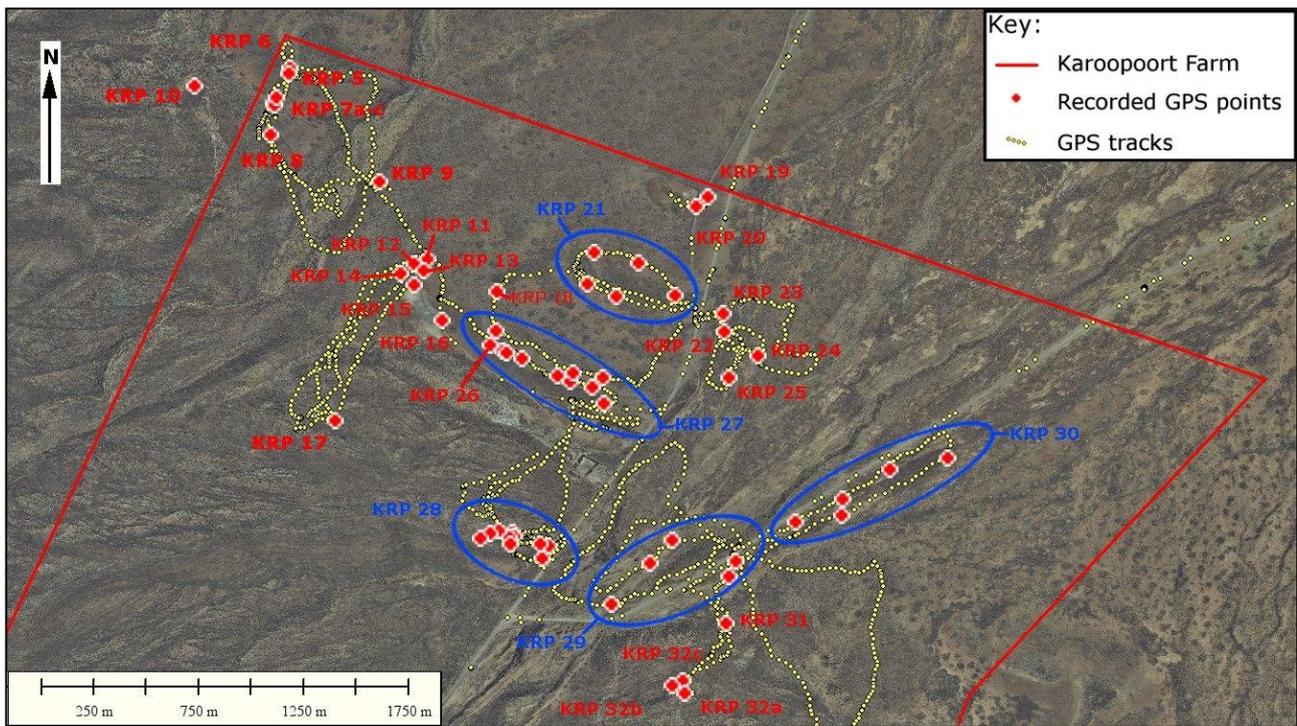


Figure 3: Detail of northern portion of farm indicating GPS points and tracks in that area © Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping

The ground surface across the northern section of the survey area comprised of silty-sand sediments with sandstone outcrops, becoming rockier with less sediment and vegetation cover on hill-slopes and higher ground. There was sparse to moderate vegetation cover, consisting predominantly of fynbos with sporadic larger trees and shrubs located close to water courses. There was therefore good visibility of the ground surface and the identification of archaeological remains in the form of artefact scatters was not greatly impaired.

3. Results

3.1 Description of heritage resources

3.1.1 Prehistoric archaeology

A list of all GPS points taken on observed prehistoric remains is given in Table 1. Further description of the more significant sites is given below. The locations of recorded GPS points are shown in Figure 2 and coordinates for each are given in Appendix .

Table 1: List of GPS points taken on prehistoric archaeological remains.

Report code	Description	Significance rating	Plate
KRP 6	ESA quartzite core; MSA quartzite core	3C	
KRP 7a	MSA and LSA stone artefact scatter	3C	Plates 2 & 3
KRP 7b	LSA stone artefact scatter	3C	Plate 4
KRP 7c	LSA hornfels adze	3C	
KRP 8	MSA quartzite scraper: denticulated lateral edge, retouch at distal end	3C	
KRP 9	2x quartzite flakes	3C	
KRP 11	MSA quartzite radial core	3B	
KRP 12	MSA stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 13	quartzite flake	3B	
KRP 14	quartzite core	3B	
KRP 15	quartzite radial core	3B	
KRP 17	rock shelter	3B	Plates 5a, 5b, 6 & 5
KRP 18	stone artefact scatter: quartzite core & flake; silcrete flake	3C	
KRP 19	quartzite core; 5x quartzite flakes	3C	
KRP 21a	5x quartzite flakes	3B	
KRP 21b	6x quartzite flakes	3B	
KRP 21c	2x core & flake, quartzite; near spring/ pond	3B	
KRP 21d	quartzite flake	3B	
KRP 21e	large quartzite flake	3B	
KRP 22	LSA hornfels distal scraper	3C	
KRP 23	quartzite flake	3C	
KRP 24	silcrete flake	3C	
KRP 25	2x hornfels flakes	3C	
KRP 27a	quartzite flake	3B	
KRP 27b	several quartzite cores; ochre fragments	3B	
KRP 27c	quartzite flake	3B	
KRP 27d	MSA stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 27e	MSA stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 27f	MSA quartzite radial core and several flakes	3B	
KRP 27g	MSA artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 27h	MSA artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 27i	2x quartzite cores	3B	
KRP 27j	quartzite core	3B	
KRP 28a	dense scatter of quartzite flakes	3B	Plate 9
KRP 28b	point on stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 28c	point on stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 28d	point on stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 28e	silcrete flake; close to rock shelter	3B	
KRP 28f	rock overhang with dense stone artefact scatter	3B	Plate 8
KRP 28g	quartzite radial core and large flake	3B	Plate 10
KRP 28h	point on stone artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 28i	3x quartzite and 1 hornfels flake	3B	Plate 11
KRP 28j	hornfels core	3B	Plate 12
KRP 29a	silcrete core; quartz flake	3B	
KRP 29b	CCS scraper	3B	
KRP 29c	dense LSA artefact scatter	3B	
KRP 29d	2x quartzite flakes	3B	
KRP 29e	2x quartzite flakes	3B	
KRP 30a	hornfels flake	3C	
KRP 30b	CCS flake	3C	
KRP 30c	quartzite flake	3C	
KRP 30d	CCS flake	3C	
KRP 30e	silcrete flake	3C	
KRP 31	historic ceramic scatter; 1x quartzite flake	3C	
KRP 32a	rock shelter	3B	Plate 13
KRP 32b	silcrete adze; quartzite core; hornfels flake	3B	Plate 14
KRP 32c	3x quartzite flakes; 1x quartz flake	3B	

KRP 7: Stone artefact scatter

Three GPS points were taken on an amorphous artefact scatter across an area of c. 40m. Several cores and flakes worked from dark grey, coarse grained quartzite are probably MSA in date (Plate 2). One LSA hornfels flake, with possible retouch or use wear (Plate 3), and some unmodified ochre fragments were also found within c. 15m of KRP 7a.



Plate 2: MSA grey quartzite cores



Plate 3: LSA hornfels flake

At GPS point KRP 7b there was a denser localised scatter of dark grey, coarse quartzite flakes found in close proximity to a LSA hornfels scraper (Plate 4). An additional hornfels flake with use-wear on both lateral edges, a possible LSA adze tool, was recorded at KRP 7c.



Plate 4: LSA Quartzite flakes and hornfels scraper (third from left)

KRP 11 – KRP 15: MSA artefact scatter

Several stone artefacts, all worked from quartzite, were recorded within a c. 60m radius. The artefacts included at least two radial cores at KRP 11 and KRP 15. One large core and five other smaller cores with several flakes were recorded within a 10m radius of KRP 12; and two other artefacts, a flake and a core, were recorded at KRP 13 and KRP 14 respectively. All appear to be MSA in date.

It is likely that further artefacts are deposited within the area between and around these points. A significance rating 3B has been assigned to these finds as they are likely to represent a more extensive MSA scatter that may require further investigation prior to being subjected to impacts that would destroy the site. It should be noted that the borrow pit immediately south of this scatter (KRP 16) has already potentially removed some of this site and should not be allowed to expand until further recording of the MSA site has been completed.

KRP 17: Rock shelter

Prominent shelter was located on the north facing slope of sandstone hill, measuring approximately 7m in width (E-W), by 6m in depth (N-S) and 10m in height (Plates 5a and 5b). No sediment was trapped within shelter, but a significant (predominantly) LSA assemblage survives on the shelter floor. Artefacts include several side scrapers/ adzes, discoidal scrapers and fragments of blade cores. These were worked from a broad range of materials, including quartzite, hornfels, cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS) and silcrete (Plate 6). Possible traces of yellow and red paint survive on the eastern cave wall (Plate 7).



Plate 5a: View of slope with rock shelter, view to south (left)
Plate 5b: Close up of rock shelter, view to south (right)



Plate 6: Collection of LSA artefacts from rock shelter floor

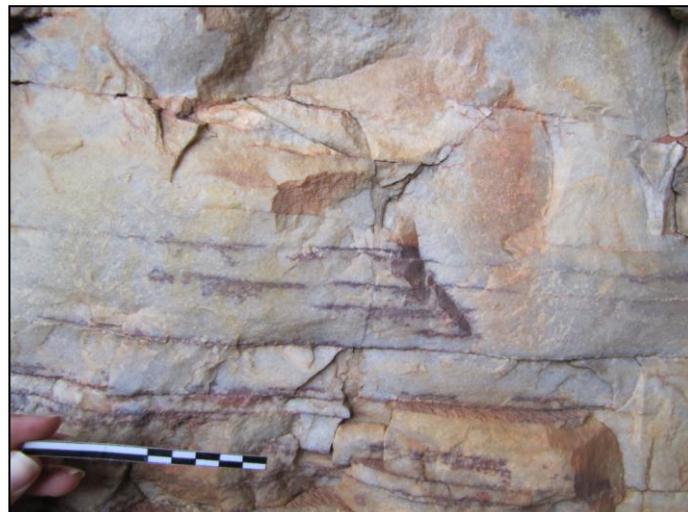


Plate 7: Possible traces of paint on shelter wall

The site would provide good shelter from the elements and a commanding view of the Karoo plain to the north and north-east. It is likely to have been occupied regularly and repeatedly throughout prehistory, as is suggested by the number of artefacts present and the range of materials used in their manufacture. Although no deposit survives within the shelter, further analysis of artefacts present would provide data on raw material procurement of local prehistoric communities and could give an indication of the time-span of occupation at the site.

KRP 21: MSA artefact scatter

A number of cores and flakes were recorded across a broad, 'U'-shaped basin formed by low lying hills sloping down towards the east. At the base of this slope is a hollow that may be a seasonal spring, close to which two quartzite cores were recorded at KRP 21c. Five flakes were found within a 15m radius of KRP 21a and six more close to KRP 21b, with other flakes located between these points. Two other flakes were found on the north-facing slope of the basin at KRP 21d and KRP 21e. All were quartzite and had partially or substantially rolled edges.

The presence of a spring would have provided a valuable resource, both as a source of water and a place where potential prey would congregate. The basin surrounded by low hills may have offered some shelter from prevailing winds, while the hills themselves would also be a vantage point to survey the landscape, particularly the low ridge to the south where the points for KRP 27 were recorded. These results suggest both these artefact scatters (KRP 21 and 27) represent a single, larger open site that was the focus of activity during the MSA (Figure 4). Further survey of this area and its surroundings would indicate whether there is indeed a greater concentration of MSA artefacts at these sites relative to their general occurrence across the landscape.

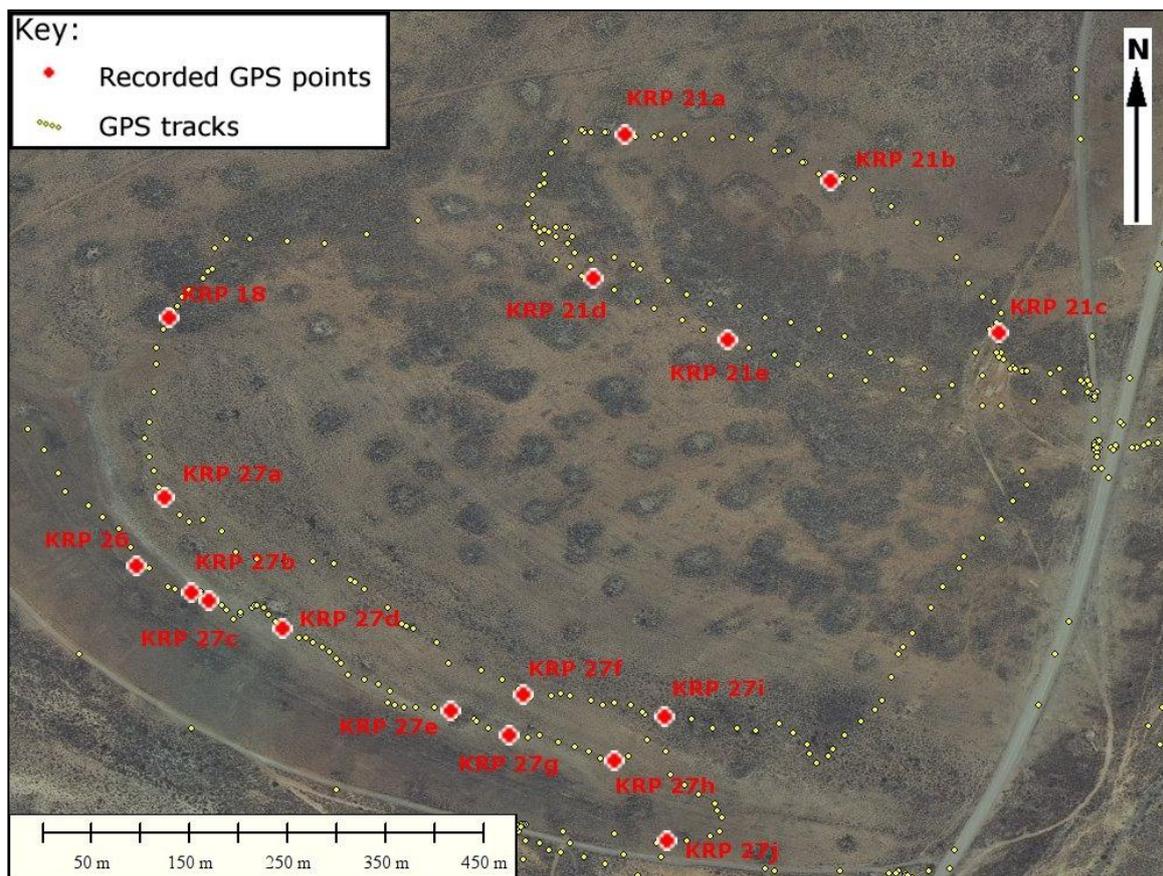


Figure 4: Aerial photo showing tracks and waypoints constituting KRP 21 and KRP 27 (© Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping)

KRP 27: MSA artefact scatter

A substantial scatter of stone artefacts was recorded along a low ridge running NW to SE. The ridge was situated to the south of the KRP 21 GPS points and formed the southern edge of the 'U'-shaped basin (described above, Figure 4). Artefacts included several quartzite cores and some unmodified ochre fragments within 7m of KRP 27b, and quartzite flakes at KRP 27a and 27c towards the NW end of the ridge. Quartzite cores and flakes with thick dorsal-ventral profiles were found at KRP 27d and 27e, together with a radial core and a number of flakes at KRP 27f and additional cores and flakes at KRP 27g in the centre of the scatter. At the SE end of the ridge three further GPS points recorded cores and flakes at KRP 27h, two cores at KRP 27i and a further core at KRP 27j. Like the artefacts recorded at the KRP 21 points, the material of all flaked pieces was quartzite.

The relatively high frequency of cores indicates this ridge was a site where artefact manufacture took place, with the final by-product of discarded cores being deposited in

this vicinity. The higher ground may have been chosen as a vantage point for surveying the landscape for potential prey while manufacturing tools. The possible seasonal spring and sheltered basin at KRP 21 together with this vantage point would likely have been a localised focus point of activity for MSA communities.

KRP 28: Overhang with associated stone artefact scatter

Ten GPS points were taken on a significant artefact scatter over an area measuring c. 280m NW-SE by 80m NE-SW. A rock shelter with rock art has been previously recorded within this area (Wiltshire 2011) and its approximate location is shown in Figure 5. A search of this area was made during the survey, though the rock art was not located. There were two small shelters near the road where recent fires had been lit, and it is possible these have covered the paintings with soot. The search of the KRP 1 site did, however, indicate that the area in the immediate vicinity of its recorded location is a more extensive site.

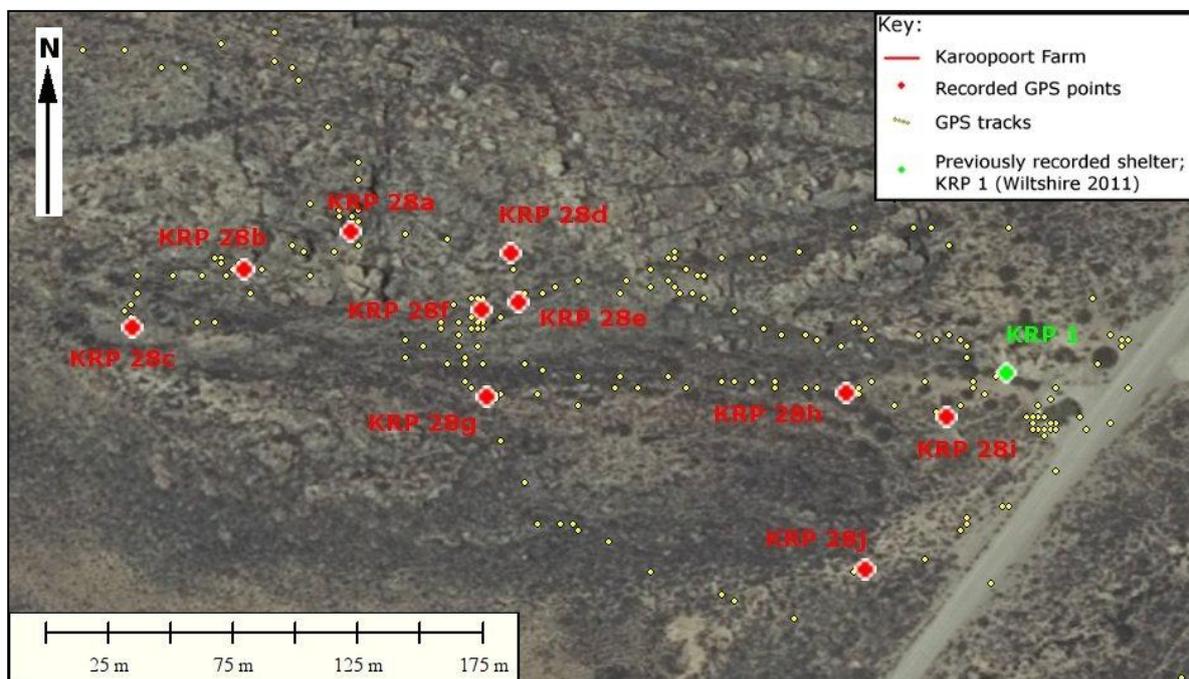


Figure 5: Aerial photo showing tracks and waypoints constituting KRP 28 (© Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping)

A south facing overhang on the hillside (20m long, 4m deep and 4m high) was recorded at KRP 28f; no rock art was visible but quartzite, chert and CCS flakes were found within the

overhang, with additional quartzite flakes on the talus slope to the south (Plate 8). Other artefacts included: a relatively dense spread of quartzite flakes at KRP 28a (Plate 9); quartz and silcrete flakes at KRP 28c; quartzite radial core and large flake at KRP 28g (Plate 10); three quartzite and one hornfels flake at KRP 28i (Plate 11); and a hornfels core at KRP 28j (Plate 12).



Plate 8: View of rock shelter, view to north



Plate 9: Quartzite flakes



Plate 10: Flake, left, and radial core, right



Plate 11: Flakes on hornfels, first on left, and quartzite (left)
Plate 12: Hornfels core (right)

This site is located on a raised shelf on the hill that forms the west side of the northern entrance into the mountain pass, immediately west of the R355. Besides the overhang described above, there are detached boulders on the raised shelf that could provide overnight shelter, though neither this or the overhang would be ideal for prolonged occupation in inclement weather. The raised shelf east of the overhang does, however, offer a commanding view of the plain to the north, as well as high ground and cover overlooking the entrance of the mountain pass. It would therefore be an ideal vantage point to prey on herds migrating through the pass. The presence of both MSA and LSA artefacts and their frequency, together with previously recorded rock art (Wiltshire 2011) suggests continuous or recurring periods of activity at this site throughout prehistory.

KRP 29 and KRP 30: LSA artefact scatters

A total of 10 find-spots were recorded close to the (at the time of survey) dry course of the Doringrivier, flowing from SW to NE through the area of investigation (Figure 3). The most significant of these was KRP 29c where several cores and microlithic flakes of hornfels, silcrete, CCS and quartz were found within a deflated hollow. Additional artefacts worked from hornfels (KRP 30a), silcrete (KRP 29a, 30e), CCS (KRP 29b, 30b, 30d), quartz (KRP 29a) and quartzite (KRP 29d, 29e, 30c) were recorded within c. 300m of each other, though each of these points indicate the location of individual artefacts.

These artefacts indicate a diffuse LSA scatter, probably associated with activity along the course of the river. Further investigation, however, may reveal spatial differentiation in their distribution and identify discrete areas of greater artefact concentration, indicating focal points for this activity.

KRP 32: Rock shelter and associated artefacts

A significant shelter was recorded at KRP 32a on a steep NE facing slope. It was located within a 'horse-shoe' kloof that faced the same direction, on the hills that form the southern limit of the Karoo plain. The shelter measures 20m in width from north to south, though only the northern 10m has a flat floor; 7m in depth from east to west; and a height of c. 10m (Plate 13).



Plate 13: View of rock shelter, view to south west

A substantial quantity of artefacts was found on the surface of this shelter, comprising a wide range of materials. These included stone artefacts worked from hornfels, CCS, quartz and quartzite within the shelter, with numerous other artefacts, including a silcrete adze (KRP 32b), on the talus slope to the east of the shelter (Plate 14). Fragments of ostrich egg shell were also present within the shelter itself (Plate 15).



Plate 14: Silcrete adze, left, quartzite core, centre, and hornfels flake, right



Plate 15: Quartzite flakes (left) ostrich eggshell (centre right) and hornfels flake (right)

Significantly, sediment has been retained within the shelter and, although there is a dung layer indicating the subsequent occupation by animals, this deposit appears largely undisturbed. This site therefore offers a good potential for research into LSA communities living in the local area and the broader region. Depending on the depth of deposit retained within the shelter, this may also be true for the MSA, though there were no obvious indicators of occupation during this period from the observed artefacts.

3.1.2 Historical archaeology

A list of all GPS points taken on observed historical remains is given in Table 2, with further description of sites given below. The location of recorded GPS points is shown in Figure 6 and coordinates for each are given in Appendix 1.

Table 2: List of GPS points taken on historic archaeological remains

Report code	Description	Significance rating	Plate
KRP 2a	fig tree avenue	2	
KRP 2b	fig tree avenue	2	
KRP 2c	fig tree avenue	2	
KRP 2d	fig tree avenue	2	
KRP 3a	drystone field boundary wall	3A	Plate 31a
KRP 3b	drystone field boundary wall	3A	
KRP 3c	drystone field boundary wall	3A	
KRP 3d	drystone field boundary wall	3A	
KRP 3e	drystone field boundary wall	3A	Plate 31b
KRP 4	drystone kraal	3A	Plate 32a
KRP 4	drystone kraal	3A	Plate 32b
KRP 10	Guarrieberg farmstead	3B	Plate 33
KRP 16	borrow pit	3C	Plate 34
KRP 20	borrow pit	3C	
KRP 26	drystone beacon/ property marker	3C	Plate 35
KRP 31	historic ceramic scatter; 1x quartzite flake	3B	Plate 36
KRP 33	Karooport farmstead	2	Plates 16, 17, 18, 19, 20a & b, 21a & b, 22a-d, 23, 24, 25, 26a & b, 27, 28, 29, 30



Figure 6: Aerial photo showing GPS points taken on the farmstead (© Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping)

KRP 33: Karooport farmstead



Figure 7: Google Earth image of the Karooport werf (Accessed 13/10/2011)

The farmstead is delineated by a farmyard (werf) wall and was built on a NE-SW alignment, roughly parallel to the route of the R355 to the south though more closely

matching the alignment of the fig tree avenue (KRP 2) extending from the farmyard to the NE (Figures 6 and 7). It comprised five buildings enclosed within the farmyard and two outbuildings immediately outside it, adjacent to the eastern werf wall. These have been labelled Buildings A to G; a schematic plan of the farmstead is presented in Figure 8.

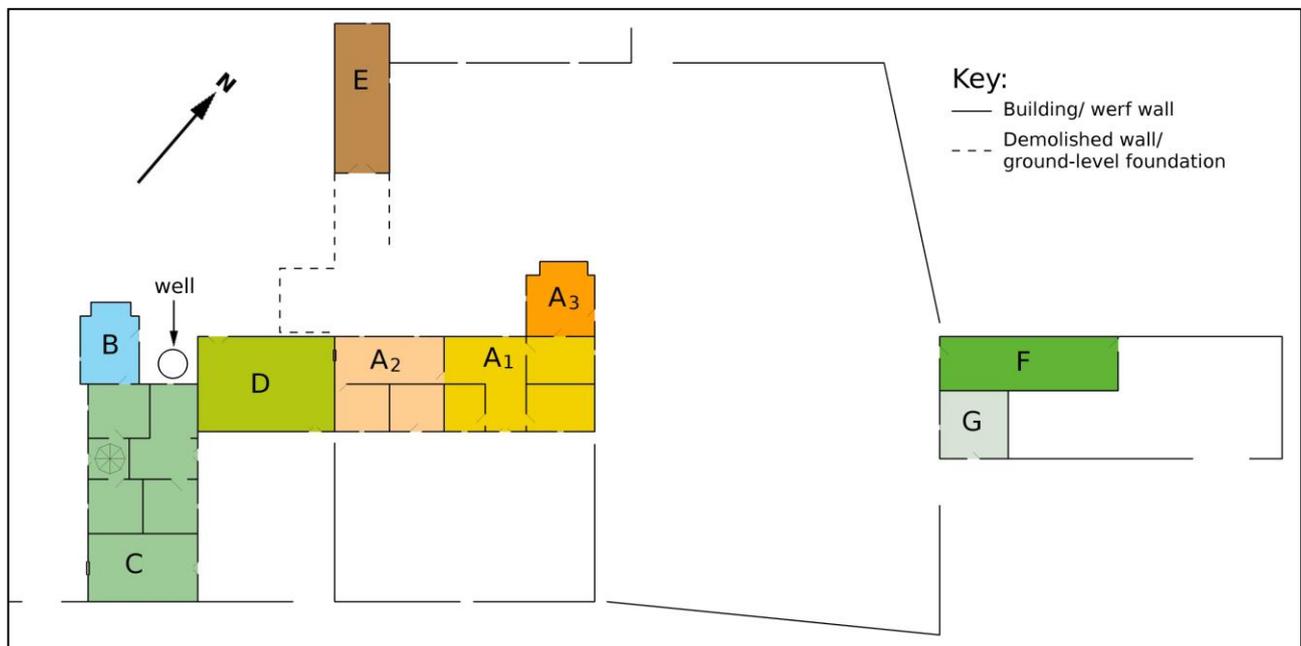


Figure 8: Schematic plan of Karoopoort farmstead

Building A

This is currently a unified 'L'-shaped building, having its longer section on the principal NE-SW farmyard axis and a room at 90° to the NW at its north-eastern end (Figure 8). A National Monuments Council plaque on the SE facade of the building denotes its Grade 2 listing as a Provincial Heritage Site. From this preliminary survey, it is clear that this structure is the result of at least three distinct construction phases, and has therefore been divided into sections A₁, A₂ and A₃ (Figure 8).

Section A₁ is stone built and measures c. 11m in length (NE-SW) by 7m in width. It has a main entrance along the SE elevation with two sash windows located symmetrically (to these original dimensions) around the doorway (Plate 16). This section comprised two front rooms, each with a window to the front of the building, on either side of an entrance hall that leads to two rooms at the rear of the building. Section A₁ is the extent of the

Phase 1 building and is likely to represent the original farmhouse at Karoopoort. Historical references to the farm indicate that construction of this farmhouse would have been completed in the 1860s.



Plate 16: Portion A₁, view to north-west

This original farmhouse was subsequently extended along its length to the SW as Section A₂, adding an extra 8m to the length of Building A. In its current layout, this section comprises two rooms at the front of the building and one room running the length of this extension at the rear. The northern room of Section A₂ at the front of the building only has a single entrance at the front of the building, with no access into surrounding rooms. This currently has large wooden pegs mounted on its walls and has probably always served as a storage or tack room. The southern front room is currently accessed from the larger room at the rear of Section A₂, which in turn is accessed from the room at the rear of Section A₁. This is probably not its original configuration as there is a suggestion that the window in the SE room to the front A₂ has been converted from a previous doorway. There was also evidence for a window along the south-western elevation of Section A₂ that had been subsequently blocked, probably when the construction of Building D to the SW made this feature obsolete, thus indicating that Building D was a later addition to the SW of Building A.

The NE half of Section A₂ was built entirely with stone, while the walls of its SW half

appear to have been built with stone up to a height of c. 1m and then with brick up to roof level (Plate 17). This suggests that Section A₂ itself was the product of at least 2 construction phases: the NE half built as an extension to the A₁ building with an external enclosure to the SW; the walls of this enclosed yard were built up with brick and roofed in a subsequent construction phase, adding to the overall footprint of Building A. The current thatched roof structure spans the entire length of Sections A₁ and A₂, and must have therefore been built after both construction phases of Section A₂ were completed (Plate 18).



Plate 17: Detail of A₂ showing evidence for brickwork in south west, view to south east



Plate 18: Building A, showing thatch roof spanning the building, view to west

Section A₃ is a further single room extension to the rear of the original Section A₁ farmhouse, at the NW end of the building. The walls of this extension were built with stone up to roof level, with the exception of the hearth and chimney stack at the rear which were built with bricks (Plate 19). Section A₃ has a single-pitch corrugated metal roof sloping down to the SW. This section is currently fitted as a kitchen and has probably been used for this purpose since its construction.



Plate 19: Detail of brick built hearth at rear of A₃, view to southeast

Building A, and in particular Sections A₁ and A₂, were likely the main farmhouse building for a significant period of time prior to the addition of Buildings B, C and D to the SW. This interpretation is supported by the single thatched roof structure unifying Sections A₁ and A₂, a roofing material not used (or maintained) on any of the other structures within the farmstead; and by the yard wall to the front of Building A that clearly demarcated a yard in front of Sections A₁ and A₂ only. A pillar built as part of this yard wall close to the NE end of the building suggests that there once was a sloping verandah roof at the front of Building A (Plates 20a and 20b).



Plate 20a: Probable support pillar for verandah roof, view to west (left)

Plate 20b: Detail of pillar, view to north-east (right)

Building B

This structure was predominantly stone-built with a hearth and chimney stack on its north-eastern side built with bricks (Figure 8). It has a single-pitch corrugated metal roof sloping down to the SW. It is identical in its construction and layout to Section A₃ described above, and it is possible that both were built during the same construction phase.

Like Section A₃, Building B is also currently adjoined to a larger structure, Building C, to the SE (Figure 8). The fact that the SW elevation of Building B is slightly offset from that of Building C indicates these were not contemporary structures. However, whereas A₃ was an extension to an existing building represented by A₁, the structural detail at the point where Buildings B and C are joined suggests a different phasing between these structures. It is clear that the upper part of the (taller) NW elevation of Building C was built on top of the south-eastern wall of Building B (Plates 21a and 21b), showing that the later must have already been in place when the NW wall of Building C was built. This therefore indicates that Building B was originally a single-room dwelling with a hearth, probably a

simple farm worker's cottage, that was incorporated into a substantial farmhouse dwelling in a subsequent construction phase, represented by Building C to the SE.



Plate 21a: Building B, showing Building C abutting to the southeast, view to north-east (left)

Plate 21b: Close up of Buildings B and C, showing the phasing of construction, view to north (right)

A door on the SE side of Building B connects this structure with the NW room of Building C. These two divisions are used as the dwelling where the caretaker of Karoopoort farm and his family reside. This is the only part of the Karoopoort farmstead currently occupied.

Building C

Building C was the largest structure within the farmstead that was apparently built in a single construction phase, measuring c. 17m NW-SE by 8m NE-SW (Figure 8). According to Fransen (1980: 381) the building was originally stables; this correlates with the early archival material relating to the farm which mentions the intention to construct stables as early as 1856 (CO 4087 49; 57). Other sources (Du Plessis 1994b) have claimed that the building was built in two phases, with the eastern rooms a second phase, but this was not clearly evident to the authors. Although this may be represented in the current split level of the southernmost room, this was interpreted as a recent feature whereby the western half of the floor in this room was raised with concrete. The off-set layout of the NE-SW central wall (recorded in this survey by pacing-out the internal room dimensions; Figure 8), also

suggests this was not a continuous western elevation of an original building on the western side that was later extended to the east. Further investigation, in the form of an accurate building survey and plaster removal to expose underlying fabric, is required to determine the building's phasing.

The building is built with stone and has a double-pitch, corrugated metal roof. As described above, Building C was a construction that incorporated an existing single-room dwelling, represented by Building B at its north-eastern end. In its current layout Building C is divided into six rooms, though it is clear that this was not its original layout. For instance, the room that spans the width of the building at its south-eastern end was once two rooms on either side of the building, each with its own external doorway. The one on its NE elevation is still extant, while the entrance on the opposite building facade has been blocked, probably when the rooms were unified. Likewise, a wall nib in the 'L'-shaped north-western room indicates that this was once two divisions.

An interesting feature of Building C survives within its smallest room on the SW side of the building. An octagonal 'wagon wheel' pattern (Plate 22a), with other internal and surrounding geometric shapes, was designed with spent ammunition shells inlaid into the floor of this room (Plates 22a-d). This small room, with a door through the SW elevation and doorways into adjacent rooms (the one into the room to the NE having since been blocked), served as an entrance hall; the pattern inlaid in its floor would have undoubtedly served to impress visitors entering the building. It has been suggested that the large calibre size of the shells in the floor are similar to those used during the 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer War (Du Plessis 1994b), and it is possible this feature was made during this period as there are reports of British soldiers being stationed at Karoopoort (Smuts 1988: 138). This feature is in an advanced state of disrepair, with the mortar floor into which the shells were inlaid having almost completely broken up. Detailed recording, in the way of scale plans and photographs, followed by conservation measures to clean, consolidate and preserve this feature should be undertaken as a matter of urgency.



Plate 22a: Design of inlaid ammunition shells in Building C (left)
 Plate 22b: Close up of shells (right)



Plate 22c: Detail of rosette design at outer points of "wagon wheel" (left)
 Plate 22d: Detail of numerical design, possibly a date or regiment (right)

In total there were at least four entrances into Building C: two on the NE elevation that are still in use (Plate 23); and two more opposite these on the SW elevation, with only the northernmost of these still in use (Plate 24), providing access into the entrance hall with the 'wagon wheel' pattern inlaid in the floor (Figure 8). On the SW elevation these doorways alternated symmetrically with two windows that had been narrowed and replaced with casement windows, but were probably sash windows originally. This pattern was probably repeated on the NE elevation, though the northernmost of these would have been blocked by the construction of Building D (Figure 8).



Plate 23: View of openings on north-east elevation of Building C, view to south-west (left)

Plate 24: View of openings on south-west elevation of Building C, view to north-east (right)

This building layout, with multiple entrances, is not one commonly associated with that of a residential farmhouse building, and suggests this structure had a different purpose. It is possible that Building C was built specifically as an overnight guest-house at Karooport for travellers on the “Forgotten Highway”. The traffic along this route increased substantially with the discovery of diamonds in Kimberley in 1866 (Mossop 1927: 190), but declined soon after the railway through Hex River pass was built in 1876. If this building does represent a purpose built guest-house, then it most likely was built sometime between these dates.

Building D

This is a stone built structure with a flat corrugated metal roof (see Plate 17). Its walls continue the front and rear facade of Building A and extend from its SW end to the NW end of Building C, approximately 10m in length (Figure 8).



Plate 25: Building C, showing the continuous stoep of Building D, view to north-west

As described above, Section A₂ was built with a window along its SW elevation that was subsequently blocked. This was probably done when the construction of Building D made this feature obsolete, and indicates Building D was of a later construction phase that abutted onto Building A. The paved stoep along the NE facade of Building C was finished with straight kerb stones along its north-eastern edge that continue to meet the SE facade of Building D. This in turn also has a stone stoep that was built abutting the existing kerb stones of Building C's stoep (Plate 25). This feature indicates that the stoep of Building D abutted the existing stoep of Building C and that, by inference, Building D is also of later construction phase than Building C.

Building D is an open plan structure with double-width doorways at the front and rear of the building towards the NE and SW ends respectively (Figure 8). There is no indication of previous partitions within the structure and it was likely used as an outbuilding for storage or as a large stable.

Building E

Building E stands at the rear of farmstead, to the NW of the main building complex (Figure 8). It is stone-built with rough, irregular walls and a single-pitch corrugated metal roof

sloping down to the SW. This structure measures 11m in length (NW-SE) by 4m in width (NE-SW). It is open plan with a double-width doorway at the SE end and two narrow windows, one at the NW end and one along its NE elevation. The building is currently used to store farm equipment, and the large wooden pegs that hang from its walls suggest this was also its original use.

Stone foundations were visible on the ground immediately SE of Building E. These were the same width as the building and appeared to be an extension of its side walls that had been demolished to ground level (Plates 26a and 26b). The westernmost of these could be traced for c. 7m to the SE at which point it turned 90° to the SW and continued for c. 4m before turning again to the SE and extending almost as far as Building D. At this point the exposed foundation turned to the NE, suggesting an original 'T'-shape to building E (Figure 8). This would be an unlikely (though not completely implausible) shape for a simple outbuilding, and it is possible that this structure was once a more significant building that was converted to a shed once it was superseded by larger and grander structures within the farmstead.



Plate 26a: View of footings extending southeast from Building E, view to north-west (left)
Plate 26b: Return of footings at rear wall of Building D, view to north-east (right)

The NW werf wall meets the side wall of Building E and has two narrow gaps along its course to the NE. These most likely represent entrances into animal pens, such as pig sties, although the structures associated with the entrances have not survived.

Building F

Building F is a cattle shed/stable to the north of the farmhouse (Figure 8 and Plate 27); the building is 13m long and 4m wide and aligned along the same axis as the farmhouse (Buildings A and C). The north wall is built in stone to 1.5m above ground level and continued with unbaked mud bricks to roof level, although a portion of it has collapsed and it has been patched in fired brick set in mud mortar (Plate 28). The west wall has been repaired with fired, uneven bricks set in mud mortar, while the east wall shows even more recent repairs with modern bricks and cement. The south wall is constructed entirely of unbaked mud bricks and is in a very poor state of repair. Its external face is very badly weathered and the whole wall in danger of imminent collapse (see Plate 30 below). Internally, the southern wall is abutted by 6 low feeding troughs at the eastern end of the building and 4 taller troughs to the west (Plate 29); each trough has a tethering/harnessing ring attached and the two westernmost have two each.



Plate 27: View across the cattle yard of the eastern end of Building F, view to south-west



Plate 28: North wall showing original construction and patching; collapse visible at left of photo, view to north-west

Plate 29: The southern wall of the shed showing the troughs and the bricked up window, view to southeast

The building is accessed by doors in the east and west end walls and two barred windows are present in the northern wall; a large window in the south wall has been bricked up. The building is roofed with a single pitch roof of corrugated iron sloping down to the NW.

The werf wall that abuts the northern wall of Building E makes a return to the southeast at the north-west corner of the farmyard and meets Building F at its north western end wall. At this point a gate gives access to the fig avenue which leads away from the farmyard to the north-east. A yard to the north-east of Building F, measuring 25m E-W by 8m N-S, is enclosed by the continuation of Building F's north-eastern elevation, which is built in stone to 1.5m high and continued with mud bricks to over 2m high, apart from a section repaired in stone (see Plate 27 above). The NE and SE walls of this yard are built with fired bricks, similar to those used in the construction of Building G, with Building G itself enclosing the SW of this yard. It is likely that this yard was therefore enclosed when Building G was built.

Building G

Building G is a small single roomed cell abutting the south-west of Building F and measuring 5m by 5m (Figure 8). It is built in high fired but roughly shaped reddish-purple brick and mud mortar. Access is gained by a single door in the south wall and there is a single barred window in the west wall. The yard wall returns at the southeast of the enclosure and meets the south wall of Building G. The southeast and north-east yard walls

are built in the same fabric as Building G and abut the stonework of the north-west yard wall continuing from Building F's north-east elevation. This indicates that Building G and the enclosed yard are contemporary structures that abut, and are of a later construction phase than, Building F. Building G, the only one in the farmyard with a barred window, has anecdotal evidence of having been used as a cell for prisoners in transit (Clarence Johnson, pers. comm.).



Plate 30: Building G abutting the badly weathered south wall of Building F, view to north-west

KRP 2: Fig Tree Avenue

An avenue of (predominantly) fig trees was planted heading in a north-easterly direction from the farmstead (Figure 8). The avenue comprised two parallel rows of fig trees with trees spaced approximately 3.5m to 4.0m within each row. The avenue extended from close to the eastern werf wall at GPS point KRP 2a for c. 105m to the NE, at which point (KRP 2b) the avenue turned to the east and continued for another 156m to GPS point KRP 2c.

At GPS point KRP 2c the southern row of the avenue stops and only the northern row of fig trees continues to the east. Some oak trees were also included at this point in the avenue and there are also other younger oaks in the centre of the avenue, though these are likely to have been intrusive (i.e. not deliberately planted). This is also the point where

a field boundary wall converges with the tree alignment and continues to the WSW (towards KRP 3d), possibly representing an original gateway into the farmstead. The northern row of fig trees continues to the east for c. 720m where it terminates at GPS point KRP 2d, with an overall length of c. 982m from the werf wall to this point.

The tree alignment is roughly parallel to the current route of the highway R355 and most likely represents the original wagon route approaching the farmstead from the east.

KRP 3: Field boundary walls

Two tracts of field boundary walls run to the east of the Karoopoort farmstead (Figure 7). These were dry-stone structures built using selected tabular blocks forming two faces and a core filled with small irregular stones, capped with large tabular blocks (Plates 31a and 31b).



Plate 31a: Dry stone walling, view to north-east (left)
Plate 31b: Dry stone walling, view to west (right)

GPS point KRP 3a represents the eastern end of this structure, built adjacent to the base of the slope forming the NW side of the mountain pass. From there the wall continues in a west by south-west direction for c. 163m (KRP 3b) and then turns west and continues for c. 775m to GPS point KRP 3c. Up to this point the wall runs along the north of and parallel to the fig tree alignment described above and together they represent the tract of the original wagon route approaching the farmstead from the east. This is also the point where the single row of fig trees to the east continues as an avenue with two rows of fig trees to the west, with a gap in the wall probably representing the original entrance from the road into the farmstead itself. From here the wall and tree alignment diverge, with the wall continuing to the SW for another 227m to KRP 3d where it turns 90° NW to meet the continuation of the avenue and encloses a triangular field to the north of the wall (Figure 7).

From GPS point KRP 3a the dry-stone wall also extends to the NW, running along the base of the steep hills to the north and passing through point KRP 3e. From here it continues to the NW with gaps along its tract where the steep escarpment of the hill served as a continuation of this field boundary. Other tracts of this field boundary were also observed leading from this escarpment towards the ploughed fields and farmstead to the SW.

These walls were built to demarcate the overall Karoopoort farmstead. An additional purpose of these structures would have been to separate ploughed fields used for agriculture, clearly identified in the aerial photographs (Figure 6), from fields used for stock grazing and to prevent animals grazing in the former.

KRP 4: Lambing kraals

Dry stone structure built using selected tabular blocks forming two faces and a core filled with small irregular stones (Figure 6). The construction is similar to the field boundary walls described above, though the kraal walls are wider and more substantial. The structure comprised two distinct sub-circular enclosures built adjacent to each other, with a gap in the dividing wall allowing access between the two, and is likely to have been lambing kraals. The northern enclosure measured approximately 8m by 6m, and the southern enclosure 5m by 2m. The kraals were built on a south facing slope and used the steep

rock outcrops to form the northern side of the enclosure (Plates 32a and 32b). A dry stone wall extended from these kraals towards the farmyard to the SW.



Plate 32a: Detail of southern kraal, view to north-west (left)

Plate 32b: Detail of northern kraal, view to north-east (right)

KRP 10: Ghwarrieberg farmstead

KRP 10 comprises a farmhouse with adjacent concrete water reservoirs, at least two rondavels within a stand of eucalyptus trees and associated outbuildings (Figure 3 and Plate 33). Located outside area of investigation and part of neighbouring Ghwarrieberg (or Guarrieberg) Farm.



Plate 33: Ghwarrieberg farmstead, view to north-west

KRP 16: Borrow pit

Substantial borrow pit visible on the 1:50 000 topographical map, measuring approximately 208m NW to SE by 80m NE to SW (Figure 3). The pit was probably quarried for material used to re-surface local gravel roads (Plate 34).



Plate 34: Borrow pit, view to north

KRP 20: Borrow pit

Borrow pit with substantial machine excavation of area, including the partial levelling of a small hill (

Figure 3). Situated close to disused tract of R355 and likely quarried for material used to re-surface gravel roads.

KRP 26: Property marker

A dry stone cairn was located on high ground, north-west of the R355 (Figure 3 and Plate 35). The cairn is built of stacked, tabular slabs of shale, and stands approximately 1.7m high. While the pillar is within the farm boundary, it is certainly served as a beacon of some sort and possibly indicated a property boundary.



Plate 35: Stone cairn, view to north-west

KRP 31: Ceramic scatter

An isolated scatter of historic ceramics and a single quartzite flake (KRP 31) were found on the north facing slope of a low rise in the north eastern quadrant of the farm (Plate 36). The ceramics were all nineteenth century white wares and included two painted pieces and a single piece of transfer printed ceramic.

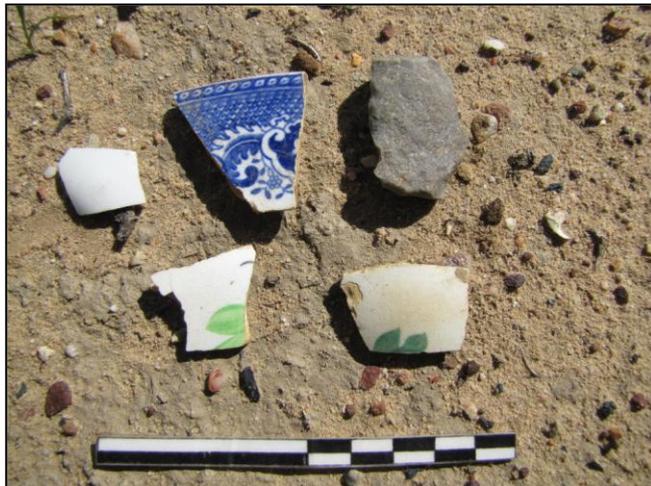


Plate 36: Historic ceramics and single quartzite flake (top right)

3.1.3 Indigenous knowledge

KRP 5: Harvested root

The ground surrounding a small plant had been excavated to expose its root stem and section of the exposed bark stripped. The section of removed bark was a regular shape and there were no obvious animal gnaw marks, indicating this specific part of the plant had clearly been deliberately harvested by a person (Plate 37). This may have been used as a cooking ingredient or possibly for medicinal purposes. The plant utilised is a *Pelargonium crithmifolium* (Sapphire leaved pelargonium). Certain pelargonium plants (*Pelargonium sidoides*) are used in the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections elsewhere in the country (Wiley 2001), and this is a possible use for the harvested bark. Confirmation of this could be obtained through interviews with the communities living on and around the farm.



Plate 37: Specimen of *Pelargonium crithmifolium*, with evidence for bark stripping

The specific harvesting of the bark from this plant indicates that members of the local community are aware of certain properties associated with this plant and have a working

knowledge on how to process it for a specific purpose. This most likely represents indigenous, pre-colonial knowledge of locally available natural resources that has been retained by (at least one) living individual(s) in a present day community. Present day descendants of indigenous communities more often than not comprise the families employed as farm labourers and it is likely, that the individual that harvested this plant is part of a farm worker community living on a local farm.

3.2 Significance of heritage resources

3.2.1 Prehistoric archaeology

It is clear from this preliminary survey that there is a notable signature of prehistoric archaeology in the landscape of Karoopoort Farm. Every path walked in the survey (Figure 2) yielded MSA or LSA artefacts, some in extensive scatters. It is also significant that every rock shelter or overhang investigated in this survey has yielded a stone artefact assemblage of assorted raw materials, one of these including a fragment of ostrich eggshell and possibly containing archaeologically significant deposit (KRP 32).

So far, only the northern portion of the property has been included in this survey. This area comprises the southern extent of the Ceres Karoo plain and is the NE entrance into the mountain pass leading to the Warm and Koue Bokkeveld. The relatively easier hunting opportunities afforded by the natural funnelling of large herds migrating through the pass, is likely to have resulted in this area becoming a focus for prehistoric hunter-gatherer activity. As such, the frequency and concentration of sites and artefacts recorded in the current survey may not be representative across the entire area of investigation. Nevertheless, potentially identifying an area of greater activity during the MSA and LSA due to its geography, and the implications this had on resource procurement, would be significant.

Further survey of the remainder of the property would determine whether these sites represent a general background signature of MSA and LSA activity across Karoopoort Farm, which would imply intense and recurring activity in this area throughout prehistory; or whether they indicate a focus of activity in the immediate vicinity of, and associated with, the entrance through the mountain pass. It is worth noting that the rock shelters

recorded in this survey (with the possible exception of KRP 17) were not deep recesses into the rock-face, had somewhat small areas of level ground surface and were relatively open to the elements, but nevertheless all had significant stone artefact scatters within them. One other factor in common was that they all possessed a commanding view over either the Karoo plain to the north-east or the entrance into the mountain pass, providing an early warning of approaching prey and an ideal location to ambush it.

It was probably for these reasons that these sites were used in prehistory, serving more as temporary hunting hides rather than for long term occupation of larger bands. It is possible that the local sandstone formations do not form larger recesses that those recorded in this survey, but if other larger shelters were available in the steeper valleys around the main pass these are likely to have also been occupied by prehistoric communities. It is envisaged that these areas will be surveyed in next stage of fieldwork to be incorporated into a conservation management plan for the property.

Subject to the approval of HWC, a 3B Significance Rating has therefore been attributed to the more extensive MSA and LSA artefact scatters and all rock shelters associated with these (Table 1). Additional mitigation of these sites, in the form of further survey or Phase 2 sampling, would be required prior to any development that could impact negatively on this heritage resource.

3.2.2 Historical archaeology

The farm has already received Grade 2 listing, making it a Provincial Heritage Site, due to its status as a former National Monument. According to the gazetting of the site (Gazette number 7557; No. 866 24 April 1981 National Monuments Act, No. 28 of 1969), the following aspects are declared:

Werf wall enclosing two buildings. The first a langhuis with thatched roof and oven attached to the back. The second a large rectangular outhouse with tin roof and dormered loft entrance with ladder.

We recommend that, given the location of the site on the “Forgotten Highway” and its historical prominence with its links to the numerous travel writers of the eighteenth and

nineteenth centuries, the entire *werf* is deserving of Grade 2 status. This means that the current declaration should be extended to include the outbuildings, the fig avenue and all dry stone walling within the farm boundaries. With further fieldwork and confirmation of the implied significance of the prehistoric archaeology within the property, as stated in 3.2.1, the entire farm may warrant Grade 2 protection.

3.2.3 Indigenous knowledge

Evidence was located for current exploitation of plant materials by local residents. This discovery shows a link to indigenous plant knowledge and a contemporary connection between people and the land they live and work on, which has been retained since pre-Colonial times. Such an important part of the intangible heritage of Karoopoort and evidence for the continuity of indigenous knowledge and practices should be graded of high regional significance and supports the suggestion of a Grade 2 listing for the farm. In addition, given the international commercial success of such indigenous plants as Hoodia, and the ensuing battles for ownership and patent rights, evidence of this knowledge needs to be preserved and should be handled with great care and sensitivity. Further investigation of this heritage resource would be best undertaken by interviews with local farming communities to discover more about this specific and any other indigenous knowledge that may still be retained.

4. Conclusion

The number of prehistoric sites recorded in this survey could be an indication of prehistoric communities focussing their activities around the mountain pass, thus making Karoopoort a significant place in the broader landscape for these groups. If extensive sites with good preservation are identified, this could make the area attractive to national and international research interests.

The historical heritage resources are certainly of regional importance with respect to the European colonisation of the Cape. The farm is also of national significance as the main route for later expansion of these settlements into the interior of the country, particularly for the exploitation of the diamond fields around Kimberley from 1866.

The intangible heritage evidenced by the harvesting of medicinal plants as recorded in this survey is a rapidly eroding heritage resource; where it is encountered its practice should be fully investigated and recorded.

5. Recommendations

Subject to the approval of HWC, it is recommended that:

1. The prehistoric sites recorded in this survey be graded according to Table 1. A 3B significance rating has been suggested for the more extensive MSA and LSA artefact scatters and associated rock shelters: this would require further mitigation of these sites would prior to being impacted.
2. The Grade 2 listing of the two main buildings in the farmyard, recorded as Buildings A and C, be extended to include the all structures linked to the main farmyard (KRP 33; Figure 8) and the fig tree avenue leading from it (KRP 2; Figure 7).
3. A 3A Significance Rating has been suggested for historical structures within the larger farmstead (Table 2), although these structures could be upgraded to a Grade 2 listing by their association with the Karoopoort farmyard.
4. In accordance with points 2 and 3 above, a permit under Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) should be granted by HWC for the repair of the outbuilding to the east of the main Karoopoort farmyard, recorded as Building F in this survey (Figure 8).
5. The indigenous knowledge of local individuals/ communities, recorded in this survey as the harvested bark of a *Pelargonium chrithmifolium* plant at KRP 5 (
6. Figure 3 and Plate 37), should be taken into consideration when grading the significance of heritage resources within the area of investigation.

With regard to recommendation 1, it is envisaged that the remainder of the area of investigation will be surveyed in a similar way to this investigation. This will provide a clearer indication of the significance of recorded sites in relation to others on the property, and within the broader regional context. The information from these surveys should be compiled into a Conservation Management Plan for the property.

With regard to recommendation 4, the Section 27 permit should be issued as soon as possible as this structure is in danger of collapsing and needs stabilisation (Plate 30). Ideally this should be done with the appropriate construction materials of stone and sun-dried bricks; while local stonemasons can be employed to undertake the former (Clarence

Johnson, pers. comm.), artisans and tools for the production of the latter will be harder to source. Given the urgency of the required repairs, it is recommended that these be undertaken with as close approximation to the original materials as can be readily sourced.

This should include:

- similar stone to that of the original fabric;
- if possible, a sifted soil and lime mortar (with distinctly different colouring from the original soil mortar), or a 'soft' cement mix with a high lime content, to be used in all repairs;
- a similar lime render to be applied to the inner and outer faces of all repairs, and any exposed building fabric on any farm buildings and werf walls (if evidence of previous rendering is obvious and certain);
- the use of modern bricks to fill gaps in place of original bricks (Plate 30) is preferable to filling with any type of cement based mortar as a filler, as bricks will be more porous and allow a closer approximation to original materials. However, the closer these bricks are to the low-fired/ sun-dried bricks used in the original construction the better.

As these recommendations require only stabilisation of the original fabric, and are not part of any addition or alteration to the form or character of the original, they should not require direct consultation with a Heritage Architect providing the above recommendations are followed. Any further alterations to any buildings within the farmyard that add to, alter or destroy the existing fabric, as well as requiring a separate permit from HWC, should also be done in accordance with a suitably qualified Heritage Architect.

Although not necessarily subject to impact by any future development of Karoopoort Farm, the indigenous knowledge highlighted in recommendation 5 (KRP 5;

Figure 3 and Plate 37) is constantly eroding and the oral history in which it has been maintained in danger of being permanently lost, as a great amount of it is maintained by a small number of elderly individuals. As such, an active program of interviews of local, particularly farm worker, communities living on Karoopoort and neighbouring farms should be undertaken to fully evaluate and record this heritage resource.

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Archival Sources

KAB CO 4087 49

KAB CO 4087 57

KAB LND 1/246 L442

KAB 4/CER 4/1/50 A/04

Appendix 1: Table of locations of all GPS points taken on Karoopoort

GPS A					
Report code	GPS eos point	Description	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude in metres
KRP 2a	052E	fig tree avenue	-33.217863	19.7037937	782.9
KRP 2b	052C	fig tree avenue	-33.2174787	19.7047229	780.2
KRP 2c	052B	fig tree avenue	-33.217423	19.7063977	779.3
KRP 2d	52	fig tree avenue	-33.2170692	19.714116	770.4
-	052A	fig tree avenue	-33.2170726	19.713439	771.8
-	052D	fig tree avenue	-33.2177798	19.7039372	782.2
KRP 3a	51	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2167463	19.7164801	769.2
KRP 3b	051A	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2170586	19.7147761	771.8
KRP 3c	051B	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2174494	19.7064711	778.5
KRP 3d	051C	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2180711	19.704147	781.9
KRP 3e	053A	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2159045	19.7134005	775.7
-	53	drystone field boundary wall	-33.2162722	19.7144878	772.8
KRP 4	54	drystone kraal	-33.2168406	19.7042897	791.5
-	054A	drystone kraal	-33.2172191	19.7037169	786
KRP 4	55	drystone kraal	-33.2169629	19.7041343	786.7
KRP 8	39	retouched quartzite piece	-33.1849788	19.7193803	783.6
KRP 9	40	2x quartzite flakes	-33.1870116	19.7240328	776.9
KRP 16	38	borrow pit	-33.1930007	19.7267014	767.5
KRP 17	41	rock shelter	-33.1973204	19.7221387	840.6
KRP 19	43	quartzite core; 5x quartzite flakes	-33.1876695	19.7381141	733.4
KRP 21a	045A	5x quartzite flakes	-33.1900785	19.7332506	743.2
KRP 21b	45	6x quartzite flakes	-33.1905003	19.7351395	741.8
KRP 21c	44	2x core & flake, quartzite; near spring/ water pond	-33.1919053	19.7366882	723.3
KRP 22	46	LSA hornfels distal scraper dense scatter of quartzite flakes	-33.1927116	19.7387636	721.8
KRP 28a	42	flakes	-33.2020652	19.7291467	808.1
KRP 28b	042A	point on stone artefact scatter	-33.202201	19.728762	812.4
KRP 28c	042B	point on stone artefact scatter	-33.2024146	19.7283578	807.9
KRP 28d	042C	point on stone artefact scatter	-33.2021416	19.7297209	799.9
KRP 28g	042F	quartzite radial core and large flake	-33.2026653	19.7296321	781.4
KRP 28h	042E	point on stone artefact scatter 3x quartzite and 1 hornfels	-33.2026522	19.7309266	754.3
KRP 28i	042D	flake	-33.2027364	19.7312808	749.7
KRP 28j	042G	hornfels core	-33.2032893	19.7309934	745.4
KRP 29d	47	2x quartzite flakes	-33.2034018	19.7392932	738.7
KRP 29e	047A	2x quartzite flakes	-33.204065	19.7390075	736.7
KRP 31	48	historic ceramic scatter; 1x quartzite flake	-33.2060679	19.7388777	732.4
KRP 32a	50	rock shelter	-33.209087	19.7371123	873
KRP 32b	49	silcrete adze; quartzite core; hornfels flake	-33.2087618	19.7365868	782.2
KRP 32c	049A	3x quartzite flakes; 1x quartzite flake	-33.2085733	19.7370392	763.2
KRP 33	37	Karooport farmstead	-33.2180603	19.7035245	781.2

GPS B					
Report code	GPS eos point	Description	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude in metres
KRP 5	40	harvested plant	-33.1823249	19.7201301	793
KRP 6	41	ESA quartzite core; MSA quartzite core	-33.1820847	19.7201881	804.3
KRP 7a	42	MSA and LSA stone artefact scatter	-33.1833514	19.7196163	772.5
KRP 7b	042A	LSA stone artefact scatter	-33.1836328	19.7194735	774.9
KRP 7c	042B	LSA hornfels adze	-33.1837056	19.7195314	774.2
KRP 10	-	Guarrieberg farmstead	-33.182861	19.716086	
KRP 11	43	MSA quartzite radial core	-33.1903284	19.7261097	778.5
KRP 12	47	MSA stone artefact scatter	-33.1905723	19.7255082	780.5
KRP 13	44	quartzite flake	-33.1908488	19.7258903	779.7
KRP 14	46	quartzite core	-33.1909806	19.724917	783.1
KRP 15	45	quartzite radial core	-33.1914684	19.7255174	784.8
KRP 18	58	LSA scatter: quartzite core & flake; silcrete flake	-33.1917698	19.729077	770.1
KRP 18	59	quartzite core; quartzite flake	-33.1916629	19.729139	763.4
KRP 20	54	borrow pit	-33.1880596	19.7375966	732.4
KRP 21d	60	quartzite flake	-33.1914073	19.7329611	737.5
KRP 21e	61	large quartzite flake	-33.1919755	19.7341961	729.8
KRP 23	62	quartzite flake	-33.1934769	19.7388161	722.3
KRP 24	64	silcrete flake	-33.1945228	19.740264	724.2
KRP 25	63	2x hornfels flakes	-33.1954491	19.739027	724.7
KRP 26	48	drystone beacon/ property marker	-33.1940621	19.728769	788.9
KRP 27a	57	quartzite flake	-33.1934255	19.7290274	780.5
KRP 27b	49	several quartzite cores; ochre fragments	-33.1943149	19.7292788	786
KRP 27c	50	quartzite flake	-33.1943812	19.7294326	783.4
KRP 27d	050A	MSA stone artefact scatter	-33.1946355	19.7301175	779.5
KRP 27e	050B	MSA stone artefact scatter	-33.1954038	19.7316536	772.1
KRP 27f	56	MSA quartzite radial core and several flakes	-33.1952454	19.7323173	762.2
KRP 27g	050C	MSA artefact scatter	-33.1956213	19.7321952	765.8
KRP 27h	050D	MSA artefact scatter	-33.195863	19.7331581	762.7
KRP 27i	55	2x quartzite cores	-33.1954533	19.7336149	756.2
KRP 27j	51	quartzite core	-33.1966007	19.7336452	747.3
KRP 28e	65	silcrete flake; close to rock shelter	-33.2023201	19.729747	786.7
KRP 28f	66	rock overhang with dense stone artefact scatter	-33.2023482	19.7296175	783.4
KRP 29a	68	silcrete core; quartz flake	-33.2025109	19.7365787	739.1
KRP 29b	69	CCS scraper	-33.2034607	19.7356241	739.9
KRP 29c	67	dense LSA artefact scatter	-33.2052678	19.7339854	741.3
KRP 30a	70	hornfels flake	-33.2017141	19.7418572	725
KRP 30b	71	CCS flake	-33.2007058	19.7438837	720.1
KRP 30c	72	quartzite flake	-33.1994108	19.7458888	719.7
KRP 30d	73	CCS flake	-33.1989177	19.7483729	717
KRP 30e	74	silcrete flake	-33.201413	19.7438437	721.1
-	52	Droogeland: dense LSA artefact scatter with pottery	-33.1674651	19.7107542	756.7
-	53	Droogeland: farm cottage ruin	-33.1680197	19.7098525	755.5

Appendix 2: Table of archival references to Karooport

Source	Ref	Date	Details
CO 4087	49	30.10.1856	Thomas Bains had indicated that "the outspan place at Karoo Poort should be leased to some industrious individual for a number of years, with the intention that he shall erect a proper house of accommodation with good stables upon it, and guard against any trespassing upon the outspanning" Henry Glynn writes to the Colonial Secretary to put his name forward to take up the lease and fulfil Bains' suggestions
CO 4087	57	27.12.1856	HL Goldschmidt writes to put his name forward for the lease, stating "I shall erect a substantial dwelling with good stables attached to it, and shall take good care of supply[ing] the Travellers with every kind of necessaries"
CO 4116	40	13.4.1860	John Henry Munnik, Post Contractor between Cape Town and Beaufort West appeals to the Cape Governor to allow him to create a post office between Bokkeveld and Platfontein "at or near the Karoo Poort" as the distance is too far, the road too sandy and the mail too heavy.
CO 4120	K24	14.10.1861	James Kennedy requests one acre of the outspan property for the establishment of a blacksmith and a refreshment house for travellers
LND 1/246	L442	7.4.1864	Lease of one morgen of land by JA Munnik to David Anderson
CO 4141	31	22.9.1866	David Anderson writes that he "is the lessee of the Outspan at Karoo Poort (in the Division of Tulbagh) at which place he has expended a considerable sum in buildings and improvements" Due to a complaint about the leasing of Hottentotskloof, he seeks to sell the remaining lease together with all improvements on the farm
CO 4155	142	23.7.1869	RB Woods appeals to Colonial Secretary to be allowed to remove such features of the house he has built on "the piece of ground in [Karooport's] vicinity" as can be removed - windows, doors, iron sheets etc. All this after he had to declare insolvency for defaulting on loan repayments. This request is granted
CO 4156	49	7.10.1869	Karooport leased to De Jongh who takes over remainder of David Anderson's lease
CO 4156	49	18.11.1869	House occupied by "squatter Woods"
LND 1/246	L442	8.1870	Surveyor General's drawing depicting two buildings at KRP and two others slightly further afield
CO 4172	B121	9.12.1872	Baartman writes to the CS to ask him to transfer the property to his name, having taken over the lease from EC Durham
LDR 81	U17	7.2.1876	Charles D Hopkins takes the lease of Karooport from William Jones
LND 1/246	L442	1.6.1885	Henry Carson, on behalf of insolvent CJD Hopkins cedes lease to Winterbach
PAS 4/86	22/A.18	30.9.1890	Ceres Divisional Council buys KRP buildings off govt for £265. 6 morgen of land were matter of some arguing
LND 1/246	L442	12.1.1891	Land to be leased to H Conradie after Winterbach
LND 1/246	L442	?1891	Stipulation in lease that the lessee maintain the accommodation of not less than 3 rooms, each not less than 10 feet by 12, with plank ceilings, doors, lock, windows and window glass; and stable for not less than 6 horses

CO 4270	W12 & W13	23.3.1891	JC Winterbach complains to the Colonial Secretary that the Civil Commissioner of Ceres ordered mounted policemen (Sergeant Woods and Trooper Murphy) to occupy his house and impound all the cattle trespassing in the fruit orchards. While JCW is looking for reparations to the amount of £1 000 for the damage; the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works responds that Winterbach's lease had expired and he was only staying on until the lease was sold. In that time, reports had come through stating his cattle and goats were doing damage to the fruit orchards. For this and other contraventions of the lease (which was "tacitly understood" to still be in place) his home was occupied while he was out in order to protect the property.
LND 1/246	L442	?1891	Winterbach held two leases, one of 1morgen under Act 405 of 1859, the other, with no legal backing and of 6 morgen. On the one morgen he had "erected certain buildings :accommodation house etc" and on the 6 morgen he had planted fruit trees and created a garden enclosed by walls
PAS 4/86	22/A.18	25.4.1891	DivC set to buy buildings off Govt, asks £125 off price to cover repair to building and replacement of shop fittings and window bars removed by Winterbach upon departure
LND 1/246	L442	23.6.1891	DivC buys the buildings on KRP for £295
PWD 2/5/118	6	16.4.1895	Report on bad condition of Karoopoort Road
PWD 2/5/118	3	10.11.1897	Karooport Road from Ceres to Calvinia proclaimed a main road
LND 1/857	L15581	23.2.1903	Morris Cohen applies to purchase Karoopoort
LND 1/857	L15581	?1900s	"The outspan has apparently been a bone of contention for many years. It seems to have been first subject to lease of one morgen in 1864. Apparently the lessee went insolvent, and in 1876, one morgen was leased for £10 per annum to J.C. Winterbach, until 31/12/93, compensation being due to the lessee for the improvements at the end of the lease. In 1888 Mr Winterbach went in solvent, the lease was accordingly terminated and in 1889 the trustee in his estate claimed £300 from Government who eventually paid £275 as compensation. At this time Karoopoort Outspan was used as a farm, and at least six morgen of the land was cultivated. Winterbach in two or three letters stated that Karoo Poort and other outspans were no longer required for outspan purposes, and Government decided to offer the land for sale. On a deputation waiting on the Commissioner for Crown Lands to object to the sale the Surveyor General was instructed to withhold from sale and the Divisional Council thereupon stated that they wished to lease the outspan in terms of Section 207 of Act 40 of 1889. On being advised by the Under Secretary for Agriculture that the Government ownership of the buildings was a hindrance to this, that body suggested buying the buildings from the Government on the condition that if the outspan should be sold at any time the amount would be repaid to the Council out of the proceeds of the sale...On various occasions since /91 the suggestion has been made that the outspan should be sold, but on each occasion the Divisional Council has recommended that it be not sold. The last occasion on which one morgen was leased was in 1905 when a lease was entered into, on terms approved by Government, with J.P.le Grange for 7 years at £130 per annum. Mr le Grange has now become insolvent, but his indebtedness to the Divisional Council for rent is guaranteed by two sureties. The Divisional Council now desire to relet, for farming purposes..."

PAS 2/160	L21B	14.3.1911	Remission of rent granted to HF Conradie to the amount of £23 for the period 1 July 1904-30 June 1905 after "being forcibly ousted and kept out of possession [of his land] by the Military who also commandeered and destroyed all his stock, standing crops and other possessions". Never recovers his standing and faces impoverished old age supported by his two sons
PAS 4/86	22/A.18	26.4.1913	Conradie brothers tendered £65, but because their father was a leper, they were not granted it lest he return to live with them after being discharged, "which would not be in the interests of the public"
PAS 4/86	22/A.18	1.7.1913	David Cohen takes lease from Ceres Divisional Council of one morgen of the Karoopoort outspan for seven years. Won tender for £60 over Inverdoorn Trading Company's £132 because he was "well known in the district and more likely to give satisfaction than was the ITC". District's voters then signed support doc for Cohen. Also leased Hottentot's Kloof
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	1.7.1934	Lease of property from 1.7.1934-30.6.1941 to Cornelis Brink for seven years, with 20 morgen of land for £110/a
1/PST 19	33/7/4/8	31.1.1936	Application to the Farm Assistants Rehabilitation Scheme for bywoner JI Els to be granted supplementary funds to help him make a living is denied as "he cannot make a living out of the conditions offered by you [HCD]. Els lives in the house on Karoopoort and keeps 70 sheep due to the goodwill of owner HC Davenport
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	1.7.1941	Lease of property from 1.7.1941-30.6.1948 to Cornelis Brink and Adriaan L. Brink
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	30.4.1941	Property valued at £2640, of which land is £1710, buildings £350 and exempted improvements £580
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	15.10.1941	Borehole sunk at Karoopoort
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	9.10.1945	Given notice of a maximum quota of 30 leaguers of wine at 20% standard strength for Karoopoort and Hottentotskloof
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	9.6.1950	C. Brink puts in a borehole with pump
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	15.3.1955	Lease to C Brink at £502.10/a from 1 July 1955 despite Inverdoorn Farming and Trading Co offering £505/a
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	30.7.1955	Inverdoorn complain and Brink loses his lease
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	13.9.1955	Div.C committee reports that the building is in reasonable condition, except for windows and doors that are badly weathered and need replacing. Floors in poor condition except those recently replaced. Brink, who has been occupant, has put in a stove, basin and "gemakhuis van hout en sink...langs eend van die buitegeboue". Outbuildings vary from relatively good to poor; it's noted that during his residence, Brink built new store places for vehicles etc
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	?1950s	Quotes for rethatching of roof, replacement of storeroom roof and kitchen roof; prices in pounds
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	13.3.1956	Div.C allows for the removal of the "prieel of stellasje [pergola] wat voor die woonhuis [staan]", pruning of the fig avenue, replacement of vineyards with lucerne, the construction of kraals by the poplar trees
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	17.11.1961	Council writes to Inverdoorn Farming and Trading Co who have had the lease since 14 October 1955, of bad condition of buildings

4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	19.11.1962	CG Theron writes to DivCouncil about condition of outbuildings which are unusable and dangerous, can't keep cows in stable overnight for fear of collapse, not a single pigsty capable of retaining a pig, wind can blow plaster off
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	16.7.1963	Buildings insured are the dwelling house and store
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	28.1.1963	Council agrees to pay R200 towards repair of the stable building
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	21.3.1964	Farm needs to be planned: boundary and correct size measured and drawn
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	1.9.1964	Current tenant P. Theron, subletting to Must Farm
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	5.12.1973	Council inspects buildings and calls for renovation: walls need to be cleaned and whitewashed, woodwork and guttering repaired, cleaned and painted, whitewash and paint removed from window panes. Also, "unsightly little building nears the mountain, beyond the oak tree in the yard, adjoining the north-eastern side of the main building [is to be removed]. This building which is unplastered, has been constructed of stone and clay and its general condition does not justify any expense on renovations
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	5.3.1976	Public auction of lease held, won by JJ Brink
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	1.7.1976	Stipulation in lease that the lessee provide shelter and pasturage to the trek animals of the public for the seven years 1 July 1976-30 June 1983
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	1.7.1969- 1.6.1976	Same stipulation in lease as before, but size of grazing land to be 100 morgen; lease taken by Must Farm
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	31.8.1979	Lease by Must Farm (Pty) Ltd ends
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	15.11.1979	Ceres Div.C inspects the buildings and finds some minor damage to plaster work, loose roofing and termites in the woodwork.
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	4.12.1979	Annual rental at R2 400
4/CER 4/1/50	A/04	25.1.1980	JJ Brink's application to buy the farm is turned down as the Divisional Council of Ceres feel it is still of value for public use and should continue to be used as an outspan

Appendix 3: Photo register for Karoopoort

GPS A			
Report code	Eos point	Photo	Description
KRP 26	48	2734	drystone marker
	-	2738-42	view towards north to SE from NW farm boundary
KRP 8	39	2771-72	retouched quartzite piece
KRP 10	-	2743-44	Ghwarrieberg farmstead
KRP 16	38	2735-37	quarry pit
KRP 17	41	2745-47	view to S towards shelter
KRP 17	41	2775-95	rock shelter
KRP 28a	42	2806-07	3x quartzite flakes within 1m
KRP 28b	42a	2804-05	silcrete/ degraded hornfels flake
KRP 28i	42d	2826-27	1 hornfels + 3x quartzite flakes
KRP 28g	42f	2828	large quartzite flake + radial core
KRP 28g,h+i	42d,e+f	2829	general view of kloof out onto plain
KRP 28j	42g	2835-36	hornfels core
KRP 19	43	2813	quartzite core
KRP 21c	44	2814-15	quartzite core
KRP 21c	44	2821	general shot of spring/ pond
KRP 21c	44	2822	quartzite core and flake
KRP 21b	45	2816	2x quartzite flakes
KRP 21b	45	2817-20	quartzite flake
KRP 22	46	2823-24	hornfels flake
KRP 29e	47a	2837	2x quartzite flakes
KRP 31	48	2838	blue+white, white+green ceramic; quartzite flake
KRP 32b	49	2839	quartzite core; hornfels flake
KRP 32a	50	2840-43	broken hornfels core
KRP 32a	50	2844	OES; quartzite core; hornfels flake
KRP 32a	50	2845-47	2x hornfels flake; quartzite flake
KRP 32a	50	2848	view of shelter to NW
KRP 32a	50	2849	view from shelter to NE
KRP 32a	50	2850	silcrete adze; hornfels core + flake
KRP 32a	50	2851	adze
KRP 32a	50	2852	hornfels core
KRP 32a	50	2853	view of shelter from N
KRP 32a	50	2854-55	view of shelter from NE
KRP 3a	51	2856-57	drystone wall
KRP 3b	51a	2858-59	view to SW towards farmhouse with dry stone wall
KRP 2d/3b	51a/ 52	2860	view to SW towards farmhouse with fig avenue
KRP 2b	52c	2864	view to E at bend in tree avenue
KRP 2b	52c	2865	view to W
KRP 3e	53	2861-62	view to W along wall
KRP 3e	53a	2863	view W along wall
KRP 4	54	2866	view of kraal to N
KRP 4	54	2867	view to W of kraal wall
KRP 4	54a	2869	view to E of kraal wall
KRP 4	55	2868	small kraal
	building F	2870	feeding trough in cattle shed
	building F	2871-72	N wall of cattle shed
	building F	2873-75	N wall of kraal enclosure
	building F	2876	E wall
	building F	2877-80	S wall showing damage
	building G	2881	E wall showing damage

GPS B			
Report code	Eos point	Photo	Description
KRP 5	40	2752-54	harvested root
KRP 6	41	2748-51	ESA cores
KRP 7a	42	2755-60	3x quartzite flaked pieces
KRP 7a	42	2761-62	hornfels piece
KRP 7a	42	2763-64	quartzite radial core
KRP 7b	42a	2765	quartzite flakes
KRP 7b	42a	2766-67	detail of scraper
KRP 7c	42b	2768-70	hornfels adze
KRP 11	43	2773-74	quartzite radial core
KRP 26	48	2796-97	drystone marker
KRP 27b	49	2798-99	quartzite core
KRP 27b	49	2800	quartzite core
KRP 27c	50	2801-02	large quartzite flake
KRP 27d	50a	2803	quartzite core
KRP 34	53	2808-09	hut and koppie- east facing
KRP 33+34	53	2810-12	assorted ceramic (hist+pre) and stone artefacts
KRP 24	64	2825	silcrete flake
KRP 28f	66	2830-31	view of south-facing shelter
KRP 28f	66	2832	2x quartzite flake
KRP 28f	66	2833	quartzite radial core
KRP 28f	66	2834	2x quartzite flakes