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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

An archaeological assessment was carried out of the cultural material visible on subdivision 7, remainder and portion of subdivision 25 of the farm Lilyvale 2313, in response to a request by The Roodt Partnership. The property was surveyed on foot and all cultural remains observed were recorded. The cultural remains can be divided into four categories: prehistoric, Anglo-Boer/South African War, a twentieth century graveyard and structures related to farming activities in the area.

The prehistoric component comprises a Middle Stone Age artefact scatter, and a possible rock engraving. The Anglo-Boer/South African War component consists of a prominent stone wall and a large rubbish dump. There are at least 190 graves in the graveyard, which catered for black labourers living in the area. It dates from at least the 1920s and was in use until the 1960s. Finally, there are structures such as kraals and house foundations which relate to the farming activities which were carried out in the area.

The implications of the findings are that permits will be required for the destruction and/or disturbance of most of the recorded structures and features. It is recommended that the archaeological remains be collected and accessioned at the National Museum. A decision on the military remains will have to be made by the South African Heritage Resources Agency or the Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. If a permit for destruction is granted, there should be some archaeological investigation of the rubbish dump to determine extent, a more specific age, and to sample the material. SAHRA and possibly the Municipality will need to authorise removal of the graveyard. If the graveyard is to remain, a management plan with strict protection measures will need to be put in place BEFORE development commences to ensure that the graveyard is not vandalised, damaged or pillaged during and after development. It should be fenced off at the very least. The remains relating to farming activities on the property have been recorded, and no further action is deemed to be necessary for that component.

## **INTRODUCTION**

An application for the development of a township on subdivision 7, remainder and portion of subdivision 25 of the farm Lilyvale 2313 is being made (for location see Fig. 1). There is a graveyard and a stone wall on the property and it was deemed necessary by the South African Heritage Resources Agency that a survey of cultural remains on the property should be carried out before the application is considered. The National Museum Department of Archaeology was asked to undertake the survey. The following is a report on the findings of the survey.

## **METHODS OF SURVEY**

The whole property was walked by a team of four from the National Museum to locate cultural remains on the property. All structures and sites of cultural remains were recorded by means of a Global positioning System (GPS). The remains were described and photographed, and plans drawn where necessary. The graveyard was also recorded in detail. The cultural historian at the National Museum was consulted where necessary to determine the age of the material.

## **RESULTS OF THE SURVEY**

The following cultural remains were recorded on the property (see Fig. 2 for locational information):

1. Graveyard
2. Stone Wall, with possible lookout structure
3. Rubbish Dump
4. Various kraals (4 locations, 2 with associated ash heaps)
5. Other packed stone structures (10, as follows: 2 brick and dolerite structures, 3 house foundations, 3 indeterminate lines of dolerite boulders, 1 ?memorial marker, 12 indeterminate brick and cement structures at one location)
6. Middle Stone Age artefact scatter
7. Rock engraving
8. Gate posts

## 1. Graveyard (Fig. 3).

190 graves were recorded. The plan of the graveyard is, however, irregular, and the number may be either less or more (Fig. 3). Six of the graves recorded are questionable (nos. 8, 17, 71, 80, 86 and 87), but there are also gaps in the layout of the graveyard where a grave could be expected. Therefore, the number is probably higher than 190. Grave numbers referred to in this report are numbers designated during the survey, and refer to the plan of the graveyard (Fig. 3), but do not appear in official records. Only a general description of the graves and graveyards are given here.

### Form of the graves

The graves are mostly packed with dolerite cobbles, ranging in size from large to small (Fig. 4). A few have bricks packed over the graves (Fig. 5), and three are demarcated by a brick wall around the grave (Fig. 6). 60% of the graves have defined head and foot markers (Fig. 7a & b), 19% have just head markers, and 7% consist of only a head and foot marker, with no other covering of the grave. Table 1 presents a descriptive breakdown of the graves.

Table 1. Summary of grave descriptions

Description	Category	Frequency	Percentage of total no. of graves (190)
Shape	Oval	98	52
	Rectangular	58	30
	Round	8	4
	thin	3	1.5
	other & questionable	10	5
Covering	dolerite cobbles	154	81
	bricks	3	1.5
	dolerite & bricks	8	4
	brick wall around grave	3	1.5
	densely covered	78	41
Markers	centre raised	82	43
	Head & foot markers	114	60
	Head markers only	36	19
	Foot markers only	6	3
	Only head & foot markers (no other covering over grave)	13	7
	Additional head markers (e.g. crosses)	56	29
	Information still visible on head marker	11	6

The head and foot markers usually consist of a dolerite stone which was placed upright at the end of the grave, sometimes slightly off-set. The stone can be a natural rock, either a slab or square or rectangular

shaped in cross-section. In 29% of the graves another marker was placed at the head of the grave. This was often in association with the dolerite headmarker (particularly in the case of the iron crosses, Fig. 8a, b & c). A summary of the head markers is presented in Table 2 (see also Fig. 9).

Table 2: Summary description of head markers on the graves

Marker type	Frequency	Percentage (of 56)	No. with visible inscription
Metal cross	27	48	0
Cement cross	9	16	3
Cement headstone	8	14	6
Shale headstone	1	2	not enough preserved to determine what was inscribed
Dolerite headstone	9	16	0
Marble headstone	1	2	1
Metal plate	1	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>

#### The gravestones

Most of the grave markers were hand-made. The marble headstone (and possibly the shale headstone as well) was commercially made (Fig. 10a & b). The cement crosses and headstones where the writing is still visible are covered in plaster, and the words have been scratched into the plaster (Fig. 11). On two of the cement crosses the writing was painted on, but is now no longer legible (Fig. 12). Two of the dolerite headstones (nos. 51 and 52) had crosses scratched onto the western side (i.e. side away from the grave) of the headstones (Fig. 13). The metal crosses were made from various pieces of scrap metal, and also from the lids or top sections of drums (Fig. 14a, b, c, & d). The metal sheet (no. 167) had an inscription painted onto it, but most of it was illegible. The names on the 11 legible gravestones, together with any visible dates, are presented in Table 3.

The text on the gravestones is in English, apart from nos. 47, 117 and 167. No. 47 only has the name and date, so is impossible to determine, but nos. 117 and 167 have inscriptions in Sotho (Fig. 15). An attempt was made to trace any information on the people named, but there was only success in five of the cases. Only the most important details are discussed below.

Table 3: Names and other information recorded on 11 legible gravestones

Grave no. & description	Name	Date	Other information
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26 - cement headstone	Sarel Nkoe	10 February 1937	100 years
47 - cement headstone	Andris Nkoe	1938	
117 - cement cross	Paolosi Thopa	3 November 1948	80 years, Roman Catholic Church
119 - cement cross	Augustina Molise	10 May 1948	
121 - cement headstone	Elias Nkoe	1950	
131 - cement headstone	Nicodimo Nkwe	16 January	
143 - cement headstone	Betty Nkoe	13 December 1958	
152 - cement cross	Jonnas Watersouk	20 April	60 years
153 - marble headstone	Clara Meyers	11/7/1925 - 3/8/1951	Rest in peace
162 - cement headstone	Dorah Nkwe	30 December 1957	with the age of 37 years
167 - metal plate	Gladys Ntab...	?1965	

Sarel Nkoe, grave no. 26 (Fig. 16):

According to the cemetery register (SBS 2/1/3/23, entry no. 195) Sarel Nkoe died at the Raytons Dairy Farm on 8 February 1937, and was buried there. His death was reported by Henry Nkoe on 10 February (the date which appears on his gravestone). There is an elaborate iron construction (rather like a fence panel) which probably stood upright on the grave. There were five containers and a porcelain statuette on the grave as well.

Betty Nkoe, grave no. 143 (Fig. 17):

Betty Nkoe left an estate of £1-16-3 in a Post Office savings book (SOB 1/1/1/35, estate no. 178/58). She was unmarried and had lived at Plot 8, Rayton. Her father was Sarel Nkoe, and her brothers were listed as Henry, Fish and Solomon Nkoe. Her brother Henry lived at plot 8, Rayton, and was declared heir of the estate. Graves 26 and 143 would therefore appear to be those of father and daughter.

Augustina Molise, grave no. 119 (Fig. 11a):

Augustina Molise was born Thoopa, and died aged 20 at Tempe (SBS 2/1/3/38, entry no. 615). Her intended place of burial was Tempe.

Jonnas Watersouk, grave no. 152 (Fig. 11b):

In the cemetery records (SBS 2/1/3/40, entry no. 565) his name is spelt Jonas Watersoek, and he is reported as dying on 19 April 1950 at Rayton. His intended place of burial was listed as Rayton. His death was reported by Isaac Watersoek on 20 April.

Clara Meyers, grave no. 153 (Fig. 10a):

Clara Meyers was born Waterboer (SBS 2/1/3/42, entry no. 1138). She died at Rayton, and was to be buried there.

One of the other graves with a legible inscription was that of Paolosi Thopa (Fig. 15). No information could be traced about this person, but it seems possible that there was some family connection between him and Augustina Molise, who was born Thoopa. It is also possible that Jonnas Watersouk and Clara Meyers were related in some way. Meyers' maiden name is listed as Waterboer, but it is possible that it was supposed to be written Watersoek. One of the deaths listed in the cemetery records is that of Katie Letube (SBS 2/1/3/24, entry no 39). Her maiden name was Watersoek. She was murdered (it appears to have been domestic violence) on 20 October 1937 and had lived at "Rayton Dairy, Tempe". Her grave was not found, but it appears that the Watersoek family was a local one, as were the Nkoe/Nkwe (Fig. 18a, b, c & d) and Thopa/Thoopa families. A Thoopa infant, Paulus, aged 1 month and 7 days, is recorded as dying at Rayton on 11 August 1951, and being buried there (SBS 2/1/3/42, entry no. 1188).

#### Dating of the graveyard

The graveyard was in use for a period of at least 21 years, and possibly as much as 28 years, if the date of 1965 is correctly deciphered on grave no. 167. The dates of 1937 and 1965 appear on graves on the most westerly and easterly (respectively) rows on the graveyard, which could possibly bracket the age of the use of the burial ground effectively.

Almost half of the graves had containers on them, which were presumably used to hold flowers, or to decorate the grave, along with statuettes and other items (Table 4, Fig 19a, b & c).

Most of the containers were glass jars (Fig. 20a & b) and cups (Fig. 21). Many of the graves had a selection of containers. Some of these containers provide dates, such as the *Peck's* anchovette bottles (Fig. 22) which date to 1926, or the *Allenburys Feeder* (for babies) dating to between 1920 and 1930. An Art Deco scent bottle dates to the 1930s, and spongewear fragments indicate a first half of the 20th century date. These ceramics were made up until the 1940s (Trehaven 1989). The containers found on the graves support a timespan from about the 1920s until the 1960s.

A commemorative container of 1938, issued for the centenary of the Great Trek (Fig. 23) fits with the dates on the gravestones, as does a cup from grave 136 marked *made in occupied Japan*. This would appear to relate to post World War II.

Table 4: summary of containers found on the graves

Material	Container type	Frequency (no. of graves with that particular category)
Glass	Bottles or jars	46

	(Peck's anchovette)	8
	Tumblers or wine glasses	13
	Dishes	13
	Containers	3
	Unidentifiable fragments	5
	Small bowls	4
Ceramics	Cups	28
	Bowls	7
	Plates	6
	Statuettes	3
	Unidentifiable fragments	10
Glass or ceramic	Vases	10
Earthenware	Jars/containers	3
	Tea pots / coffee pot	8 / 1
Metal	Containers	2
	Tins	7
Enamel	Bowl	1
	Mug	3
Other decoration on graves	Clock	1
	Perlemoen shell	1
	Irises (which had been planted)	1

#### Interpretation of the graveyard

The graveyard would appear to be that of local black people. Several other factors support the designation of an informal graveyard. First of all the layout of the graveyard is irregular (Fig. 3), which suggests that it was not controlled by officials or regulations. Although the dates on the graves are fairly consistent with a growth of the graveyard from west to east, there are several graves which are “out of phase” (see for instance nos. 143 and 162). This could suggest that certain areas might have been reserved for family members. Support for this supposition comes from the locations of the Thopa (no. 117) and Molise (no. 119) graves which are only separated by a single (unidentified) grave, and the Watersouk (no. 152) and Meyers (no. 153) graves which are next to each other.

Another feature of the graveyard is the construction of the graves themselves. Most of the graves have simple markers at the head and foot of dolerite rocks placed upright. These rock had obviously been collected from the area. The crosses and headstones are also largely home-made. The only gravestone which was definitely commercially made was the marble headstone of Clara Meyers. Only graves 117, 119 and 120 were surrounded by formal brick outlines (two bricks high), whereas the rest of the graves were packed with dolerite cobbles and boulders (in 8 cases also combined with bricks, and in 3 cases of bricks alone) from the local area.



The packing of the graves with dolerite boulders is similar to older graves, and is a continuation of a particular style of grave making. It is possible that the graveyard was initially started during the Anglo-Boer War, and related to the 'native location' nearby (see below for discussion of this). This 'location' was still present in 1913, and it happened in several cases that initial black locations or concentration camps became places of settlement after the war, as the people did not move away (J. Wolfaardt, pers comm.). It could be that the settlement continued for some time after the war, possibly up until the time that people were required to live in certain areas, or when Hillsboro was developed. The tradition of burial near to where one came from could explain the late dates on some of the graves, and also the fact that some of the gravestones with late dates are seemingly 'out of phase' with the 'growth' of the graveyard. People might have been living elsewhere, but were still brought 'home' to be buried. The presence of a settlement (even a small one) which endured over a fairly long period would also help to explain the number of graves, which is quite large to be merely the result of farm labourers in the area.

No official (municipal) records of the graveyard have yet been traced. However, the graveyard is marked on a 1951 1:50 000 map of Bloemfontein (no. 2926AA, Fig. 24). It would have been in use at the time. The 1999 edition of the map (fourth edition) does not mark the graveyard (Fig. 1).

#### Implications for development

All graves are covered by either the Human Tissues Act or the National Heritage Resources Act. Graves older than 60 years may not be moved without a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency. While some of the graves are older than 60 years, most undoubtedly are not. If the graves are to be moved, however, a process of consultation with the descendants of the people buried at Lilyvale will have to be entered into. If people were buried at Lilyvale as late as 1965, there will be members of the community who still have strong family connections with the deceased.

If the graves are not going to be moved, it will be necessary to protect the graveyard from curious members of the public, not only during the development of the property, but also afterwards. Many of the graves have containers (some have old bottles) which people might collect or move away. The metal crosses could become the target of scrap metal collectors. It is also quite likely that vandalism will take place. Such places are often best protected by not being known, but this will not be the case once development starts. The suggestion would be that the graveyard is completely fenced off (preferably with a high wall with a locked gate) BEFORE any building, clearing of the land or earth moving takes place. It might also be a consideration to take any special objects from the graveyard into storage until the development is complete, and then replace them afterwards.

#### **2. Stone wall with possible lookout structure (Fig. 25).**

Although this stone wall is an extensive structure, and it is marked on the 1999 1:50 000 map, it has been impossible to find information directly about the wall. Aerial photographs were examined, and together with the map it was calculated that the wall extends some 2 kms at least (Fig. 26). The wall is practically straight (Fig. 27a & b) and does not follow the natural topography of the area. The height of the wall varies between less than 0.5 m to about 1 m. It does not appear to have been very much higher as there are not very many boulders lying around the wall which may have come from it.

The wall is built of natural dolerite boulders and cobbles. Large boulders are packed on the outside with smaller stones on the inside (Fig. 28). At present there is an opening in the wall where the track runs through it (at about point 14 in Fig. 2), but it is impossible to determine whether this opening is original and widened, or broken through later.

#### Structure 14

These are two small structures of large dolerite boulders up against the wall. The two structures are located on a rise, against the eastern side of the wall. The first structure (moving south from the track) is square, and the second, about 2.5 m further south, is rectangular (about 5 m x 3 m). Some of the boulders have fallen down, so it is possible that the walls of the structure were originally higher (possibly over a metre). A general service military button (with a Queen's crown, ie related to the 1899-1901 War) was found in the square structure, and another, similar, button about 50 m away.

#### Dating and interpretation of the wall

The style, size and nature of construction of the wall suggest a military construction (independently confirmed by E. Wessels, pers. comm.). There is further confirmation of an Anglo-Boer/South-African War date from the rubbish dump against the wall, which will be discussed in the next section. The wall is marked, although not labeled as such, on a 1913 British Military map of Bloemfontein (Fig. 29a, wall redrawn in purple).

The wall stretches from the border of the houses in Hillsboro in the south (it extended further south but was destroyed when the houses were built), and extends to join the boundary of the old Hillandale farm (no. 249) in the north (Figs 29a & b, compare with Figs 1 and 24). It appears to have commenced at the water tanks on the edge of the Tempe camp. A wagon road runs parallel to the wall from the Tempe camp to the rifle range (on the edge of Hillandale Farm). Between the road and the wall there appears to have been a settlement of some kind for black people – indicated on the map by a little hut (on a level with the top of the word “wall”). This settlement is now covered by the township of Hillsboro. Hillandale Farm was

expropriated by the British military along with the Tempe farms (of which Lilyvale was still a part) after the British occupation of Bloemfontein in 1900 (FS Archives, CO 78 2194/02, CO 43 4044/01 & AKT 1/5/102 46/16). Hillandale was known as Fischer's Farm (it had belonged to Abraham Fischer) and was used as a remount camp (FS Archives, CO 78 2194/02, CO 76 1990/0, Fig. 30).

The Royal Engineers were responsible for extensive building works in Bloemfontein. The camp was housed at Tempe (see Fig 29a, at base of wall drawn onto map) and (?later) made extensive use of black labour (FS Archives, CO 126 6124/02). In a letter dated 10 January 1903 it appears that this labour came from the "Sand River Native Refugee Camp" and had been sent to Bloemfontein to work at the Royal Engineers Park Labour Depot.

The wall is too low to be an additional boundary for the remount camp, and it is unlikely that it was a defensive wall. There is a lookout on the hill across the dip to the north of Lilyvale subdivision 7, and there are also numerous lookouts on the hill on Bloemendal, across the N1. These lookouts all face towards Bloemfontein (particularly the camp at Tempe) and over the area surveyed, so the area could be kept under observation.

If the wall had been built to keep small stock one would expect further walls to form a kraal. These walls *may* have existed, and since been demolished. The Tempe farm (the original name of the farm on which the wall was) was requisitioned by the South African Constabulary to graze their horses in August 1901 (FS Archives CO 43 4044/01). The farm owner, William Olds, applied for compensation in November 1901, stating that sometimes up to 800 horses were grazed on the farm at a time (*ibid*). Tempe was bought from Olds in 1904 (FS Archives, AKT 1/5/102 46/16, CO 269 1930/04) by the War Office of Great Britain. It is possible, but unlikely, that small stock was kept on the Tempe farm.

The purpose of the wall is difficult to determine. It connects the Tempe water tanks with the remount depot. The indication is that it was probably a Royal Engineers project, and was part of the British military stamp on the landscape.

#### Implications for development

The wall is older than 60 years. It is part of a larger structure and can be related directly to the presence of the British troops in Bloemfontein from 1900. It therefore falls under the protection of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999, and as such would require a permit to be issued for its destruction.

### **3. Rubbish Dump** (Fig. 31a & b)

The rubbish dump is located towards the north-eastern corner of the property. It is currently covered in bushes and dead trees, and shows up as a dark patch on the aerial photograph (Fig. 26). The dump is up against the wall, and therefore post-dates it, as it does not continue under or on the other side of the wall.

The dump has been looted by bottle collectors, and there were people digging there on some of the days during which the survey was taking place. The dump consists of grey soil and ash and contains broken bottles, ceramics, horse-shoes, other military objects, rusted metal pieces, and various other objects (Fig. 32). On the eastern side of the dump there is an area which is covered by metal strips which have obviously been dumped in large quantities, sometime in the more recent past.

#### Dating the dump

Many broken bottles were noted. Some of these bottles could be related to certain companies operating in Bloemfontein at the beginning of the last century (Table 5, Fig. 33). It was also possible to date some of the ceramics as well as buttons, cartridges and other items (Table 5).

Most of the items date to the turn of the last century, or could fall within that particular time-frame. This time frame would relate well to the presence of British soldiers in Bloemfontein during 1900-1903. A military association is attested directly by the dome ventilator, military buttons and SLI collar dog. The military association would not contradict the interpretation of the wall as part of the military building works at the time. The dump clearly post-dates the wall, in that it stretches up to the wall but not beyond it. The implication of the dump is that there must have been a settlement nearby, which would have produced enough rubbish to create a dump over 150 m long and nearly as wide, and probably over 1 m deep. The Tempe cantonments were within a few kilometres of the dump (Fig. 30). A rubbish dump at Tempe was bulldozed when the officer's mess was erected (E. Wessels, pers. comm.), and it seems likely that this one on the grounds was (?one of) the rubbish dump/s associated with Tempe. There was also a "native location" at the Tempe cantonments (FS Archives, AKT 1/5/102 46/16), possibly it was the one noted above. If the dump was used by the people living in the "native location" it was also used by the military. The fact that the road to the rifle range passes near the dump means that it was convenient to cart the rubbish there from the military camp.

Table 5: Dates of items from the dump (see also Figs 32 & 33, information from Lastovica & Lastovica 1982, Lastovica 2000)

Item	Inscription or description	Date	Additional information
Codd bottle	REIDS BLOEMFONTEIN	1892-1910	Factory operating since 1883 making ginger beer
Codd bottle	J.H. Levy & Co.	1903-1910	Bloemfontein Mineral Water Works
Codd bottle	H. Goldberg & Co.	operating 1907	Grocer & general dealer

Codd bottle	S.A.G.I./M.W.F.	1900/1915	South African Garrison Institute, set up by Lord Roberts during Anglo-Boer War
Brown glass beer bottles	THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES	from 1902	SA Breweries set up operations in Bloemfontein in 1902, but had been operating since 1895
Chisel head stopper	Rileys patent, South African Breweries Ltd	from 1902	made from ebonite, SA Breweries set up operations in Bloemfontein in 1902
Tea cup fragment	W.T. Copeland & Sons Stoke on Trent, England	1867-1970	
Plate fragment	Bishop & Stonier, England	1899-1936	
Collar dog	metal brooch in shape of a horn	1900-1902	Insignia of Somerset Light Infantry (SLI)
Trouser or shirt button		1900-1902	
Buttons	Queen's crown	1900-1902	General service buttons from British military uniforms
Clay pipe stem		present during 1900-1902 war	
.303 cartridges	Royal Laboratories	used during 1900-1902 war	Lee Enfield shells - British issue
Dome ventilator		from 1900-1902 war	part of a pith helmet such as used by British soldiers

#### Implications for development

The dump is most certainly over 60 years old, and probably in the region of 100 years old. It therefore falls under the protection of the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999. It would consequently be necessary to obtain a permit to destroy the dump. If the dump is to be removed an archaeologist should investigate it first. Although it has been heavily disturbed by bottle collectors there will still be valuable information which can be recovered from the dump. This is particularly the case if it does have a military association. Few of these dumps have been investigated properly, and it would throw light on the living conditions prevailing at the time, and also the “domestic” side of the military.

#### 4. Various kraals (Fig, 2 nos. 3, 4, 5 & K1/K2)

Various kraals were noted over the property. A short description will be given of each kraal, and their value then assessed as a whole. The numbers allocated to the kraals indicate their position on the map (Fig. 2).

Kraal no. 3 (Figs 34 & 35)

Two square structures adjoining each other, about 4 m<sup>2</sup>. The structure on the southern side is made from a couple of rows of piled dolerite cobbles. The northern square is built of loosely packed bricks. There is a line of a few dolerite boulders stretching in a northerly direction from the north-eastern corner of this square.

#### Kraal no. 4 (Figs 35 & 36)

This is a small oval kraal, about 3 m by 2.5 m. The kraal is built against a rocky outcrop on the southern side. The walls are of large packed dolerite rocks, and reach a height of about 0.6 m on the northern side. There is also a small opening in the northern side.

There is an ash heap (midden) 3.5 m north of the kraal on the rock plate lower than the kraal. The glass and porcelain fragments indicate a date in the earlier part of the 20th century, about the same time as the objects from the graveyard.

#### Kraal no. 5 (Figs 34 & 38)

This structure is built of large dolerite boulders piled up to make a rectangular kraal of about 10 m by 4 m. The large upper rectangle is upslope to the south, with the two smaller subdivisions forming two terraces below. The top structure is currently filled to the brim with scrap metal. There is a small ash heap about 9 m away from the south east corner of the kraal.

#### Kraals K1/ K2 (Figs 39, 40, 41 & 42)

This complex of kraals is built up against the wall, but not into it (Fig. 43). It was therefore built later than the wall, but it is not possible to determine how much later. The complex consists of a large rectangular kraal, a smaller semi-rectangular kraal to the west of it, and seven smaller kraals, arranged as indicated in Fig. 39. The kraals are built of piled dolerite boulders and cobbles. In most cases it was not possible to determine where the entrances were to the kraals. The kraals walls were generally less than 0.5 m in height. The indications are that these walls were not much higher in the past.

#### Assessment of kraals

Some of the kraals are fairly substantial (eg Kraal no. 5 and K1/K2). However, they are impossible to date, although they probably were constructed in the first half of the 20th century. Their distribution over the area is of interest in that it gives an indication of the activities being undertaken on the property. The kraals are mostly found in the south western portion of the property. It is likely that they were associated with the house foundation at no. 6 (possibly a worker's cottage).

#### **5. Other packed stone structures (Figs 34, 44a & b)**

There are 10 structures which will be discussed in this section, which is a general category.

##### **Foundations no. 6**

These foundations are indistinct, but lines of bricks are visible in the ground, which suggest some sort of structure. The bricks are scattered over an area of 18 m by 10 m.

##### **Foundations no. 7 (Figs 34 & 45)**

These are the foundations of two small houses, The foundations are cement slabs, and the houses were obviously built of brick. Although the foundations fall outside the limits of the property, they will possibly be affected if the road (Nicolai street) is extended. The two houses are at right angles to each other. The shape and size suggest labourers cottages.

About 14 m away to the north west of the houses is a depression, which could have been either a pit or a kraal. There are a few dolerite boulders around the depression, but the shape is defined by the depression itself.

##### **Brick and dolerite structure no. 1 (Figs 34, 46 & 47)**

This rectangular structure (nearly 9 m in length) is demarcated by lines of bricks. A 3 m wall of packed dolerite cobbles divides the structure into two unequal parts. On the southern end of the structure towards the western corner, there is a small square-shaped structure of packed dolerite cobbles. On the eastern side, extending south from the end of the structure is a worn dolerite threshold stone. It is possible that this structure may relate to the shed indicated on older maps, but which is no longer extant.

##### **Brick and dolerite structure no. 2**

This is a very indeterminate structure of bricks and dolerite cobbles. It is probably square, but is much disturbed, and also covered in grass and bushes. It is not possible to make any assessment of the structure.

Lines of dolerite boulders, no. 8 (Figs 44a, 48 & 49)

Two lines of dolerite boulders are packed more-or-less parallel to each other over a distance of nearly 9 m. No boulders are packed across the north and south ends. The east side has a possible opening.

Lines of dolerite boulders, no. 12 (Fig. 44a)

These are two L-shaped lines of dolerite cobbles, with a lower line of dolerite boulders making a terrace.

Lines of dolerite boulders, no. 13 (Fig. 44b)

Nearly 14 m away from no. 12, is another set of dolerite boulders forming lines in the ground. The southern line of boulders curves round for about 4.5 m, before straightening out in an east-west direction to form a terrace about 9 m long. About 13.5 m away in a north westerly direction there is another L-shaped line of dolerite boulders. A pile of dolerite boulders marks the north-easterly end of the L-shape. It is difficult to assess exactly what this, and indeed nos. 8 and 12 as well, was used for.

A marker or memorial, no. 11 (Fig. 50a & b)

This consists of a small ring of small dolerite cobbles surrounding a larger boulder which has been placed upright. The view from this marker is across the valley towards the north. The upright stone has been chosen well, and it looks like a small seat. The tentative interpretation of this marker is that a family pet had been buried there, and this was one way of demarcating the grave.

Indeterminate brick and cement structures, no. 10 (Fig. 51a & b)

These are cement or mortar 'strips' with attached brick and cement. There are 13 rows of these 'strips' laid out parallel to each other. They suggest a larger structure which was broken down, or otherwise the remains of recycled building material which had been used to build a temporary structure. It is impossible to determine what they were used for.

Assessment of the structures



As with the kraals, the layout of the structures over the property is of more interest than the structures themselves. The function of most of the structures, as well as their age, are for the most part not possible to determine. The distribution and individual description of each occurrence has been recorded. No further mitigation is deemed necessary.

#### **6. Middle Stone Age artefact scatter (Fig. 52)**

This artefact scatter occurs over a large area. The artefacts have eroded out of the ground, and are lying on the surface. There are clusters where the artefacts are more dense, and areas where they are relatively scarce. The main cluster covers an area of about 8 m by 5 m, with outlying clusters up to 16 m away. It seems likely that the site has been heavily disturbed, and the trackway running through the site has exacerbated the problem, both in terms of disturbing the site, and causing damage to the artefacts. This means that any attempt to record exact locations of artefacts will not produce coherent information.

The artefacts are made from hornfels, and are Middle Stone Age in date. Almost all of the stone age archaeological sites which would have occurred in Bloemfontein have disappeared. This site is therefore quite interesting, as it will be possible to obtain an artefact sample from the material.

My recommendation is that an archaeologist be allowed to collect a sample of the material before it is further disturbed, or destroyed. This sample can serve as a comparative sample of the Middle Stone Age archaeology of Bloemfontein.

#### **7. Possible rock engraving (Fig. 53)**

A rock with a possible engraving was found near to kraal no, 3. The engraving is difficult to make out, and is not very well preserved. It would however be important for the rock to be removed before any development takes place. The rock can either be stored in the collection of the National Museum, or at a suitable *in situ* exhibition spot on Lilyvale, although the former is recommended.

#### **8. Gate posts (Figs 54 & 55)**

Three gate posts occur in a line running east-west across the northern side of the subdivision. They were probably constructed sometime during the first half of the 20th century. The road connecting the posts is no longer visible, but can be seen where part of the wall was broken down for it to pass through. It was also difficult to determine where the road led to after passing the eastern gate post.

The gate posts were well-constructed of shaped dolerite blocks set in cement. On the central gate post (shaped in a v) wire has been set into the cement at intervals, presumably for the attachment of fencing wire. The stone constructions have been carefully made and are quite elaborate for simple farm gates. The gate onto Bloemendal road is a statement about an entrance. The gate posts document previous use of the land, and, although interesting from that point of view, are not vital in themselves.

## **9. Other loose finds on the property**

These finds were found during the course of the walking survey of the property. The identifiable items are mentioned here as an indication of the human presence on the property.

- 1909 Penny
- Tin soldier, dating back to beginning of 20th century
- Military buttons: Anglo-Boer/South African War with Queen's crown, and World War I buttons, general service, with the King's crown
- Various .303 Lee Enfield shells from Anglo-Boer/South African War
- Butter dish, marked *Grandly England* dating to between 1936 and 1954 (Godden 1964)
- Plate fragments, marked *Bishop & Stonier, England* dating to between 1899 and 1936 (Godden 1964)

## **ASSESSMENT OF THE CULTURAL REMAINS RECORDED ON THE PROPERTY**

There are four phases of land use recorded on the property surveyed. These are a prehistoric/archaeological component, an Anglo-Boer/South African War component, the graveyard and the use of the area for farming purposes.

Most of the remains are protected by law, being either older than 60 years (structures and historical remains) or 100 (archaeological sites), or they are graves, and most will require a permit for their destruction or removal. However, the cultural remains are not all of equal importance or equally conservation or mitigation-worthy.

### **Summary of the four components**

#### **1. Prehistoric/archaeological component**

This consists of two parts: a dense scatter of Middle Stone Age artefacts over an area of over 40 m<sup>2</sup>. The scatter is eroded and many of the artefacts have edge damage. The second part is a possible rock engraving. This rock is not *in situ*, and the engraving is not very evident.

## 2. Anglo-Boer or South African War component

This component also has two parts. The first consists of a large stone wall stretching the width of the property from south to north, with a possible lookout against the eastern side of the wall. The second part is a large rubbish dump located on the northern side of the property. It post-dates the wall, but contains bottles and military artefacts, which date it to the turn of the last century.

## 3. The graveyard

This graveyard consists of at least 190 graves. The earliest date still visible on a gravestone is 1937, and the latest date is 1958. The 11 graves with names indicate that this is a graveyard of black labourers who lived in the vicinity.

## 4. Structures related to farming activities

These structures include kraals, and the foundations of houses or sheds. Most of the structures are no longer intact, and it is difficult to ascribe a direct age to them.

# Recommendations

Permits will have to be issued for the destruction and/or removal of most of the cultural remains on the property, as they fall under the National Heritage Resources Act and the Human Tissues Act. The following recommendations are made:

## 1. Prehistoric/archaeological component

A sample of the Middle Stone Age artefacts is collected (by an archaeologist) for reference on the archaeology of the Bloemfontein area, and stored at the National Museum

The rock with the possible engraving is also removed and taken up in the collection at the National Museum

## 2. Anglo-Boer or South African War component

A decision will have to be taken by SAHRA/FS PRHA about the future of the wall and the rubbish dump. If the decision is to allow destruction of the rubbish dump, an archaeologist MUST be appointed to carry out a

limited excavation to determine the depth of the dump, its earliest date of use, and to collect a sample of material, which will relate to the 'domestic' side of military occupation in Bloemfontein.

### 3. The graveyard

A decision on the graveyard will have to take into consideration that if the graveyard is to be moved, proper consultation will have to take place with communities associated with the people buried there. In some cases descendants will probably be identified, but the recent use of the graveyard means that there will be people who know of relatives buried there even if the graves are no longer marked.

If the graveyard is to be left, a management plan will have to be in place BEFORE ANY development takes place. This plan will have to ensure that the graveyard is securely fenced off so that no pillaging of the graves will take place during development of the area. The plan will also have to make provision for the security of the graveyard once development has ceased, so that it can be maintained and not vandalised. The implementation of the plan will have to be monitored.

### 4. Structures related to farming activities

These structures have been recorded, and probably do not merit any further mitigation.

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