

# Phase Two Archaeological Investigations at Driefontein, Franschoek Berg River Dam

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## *Executive Summary*

The Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA), the implementing agent for the Berg Water Project (BWP) on behalf of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), appointed Cape Archaeological Survey cc to compile an Archaeological Management Plan for the BWP and submit the necessary permit applications that may be required to implement the project. This report has been prepared with this in mind, and in response to a Record of Decision from Heritage Western Cape which required a Second Phase Archaeological Investigation to be undertaken of the Driefontein Village and the Driefontein Farmhouse. These archaeological features were identified in a First Phase Archaeological Survey which took place in 2003.

The remains of the Driefontein Village, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century forester's settlement are remarkably well preserved. The village represents a discrete cultural episode associated with a move from agriculture to large scale State forestry development, prompted by the changing economic climate at the Cape after the Great War of 1914. The Driefontein Farmhouse is an example of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farm situated in the Berg River Valley which represents a cultural landscape and life style associated with stock farming. Although only the foundations of the dwelling were recovered, the remains are also relatively well preserved, and are an example of a longhouse: consisting of a wine cellar, dwelling, wagon house and stable. Longhouses are usually associated with an early pioneer settlement phase and have generally not been preserved as they were soon replaced by, or incorporated into the 'letter-of-the-alphabet' style Cape Dutch houses which one has come to associated with the Boland.

These sites represent an important part of the occupation of the Franschoek valley from late 18<sup>th</sup> until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and we conclude that sufficient material culture has been locate, recorded and analysed during these fieldwork sessions and that these sites do not require any further mitigation. It is however, strongly recommended, that the developer of these sites, the TCTA construct an interpretive display at the entrance to the Berg River Dam which will stand as a lasting memorial to the people who lived and worked in this valley.

## ‘Driefontein’ Phase Two Archaeological Survey

### 1. Introduction

This report, commissioned by the Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) investigates the remains of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse and the remains of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century forestry village situated on the farm Driefontein. These sites are situated to the east of the Berg River and will be flooded once the Berg River Dam has been completed. Figure 1 shows the location of the farm (outlined in red) which is located at S 33° 54.423’ E 19° 03.519’.

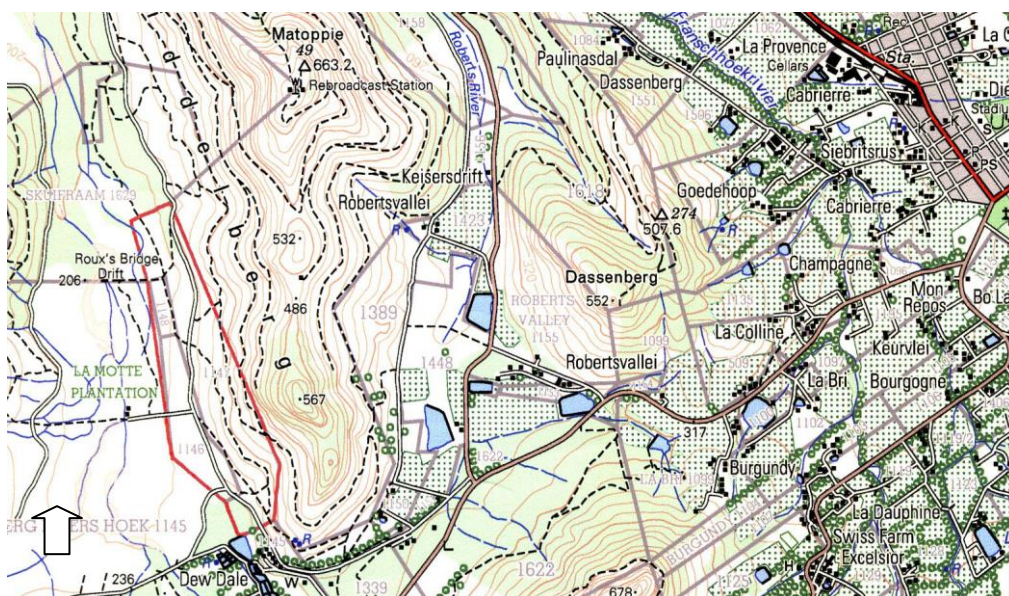


Figure 1. 1:50 000 topographical map showing the location of Driefontein (3319CC Franschoek).

### 2. Historical Background of the Site

#### 2.1 Land Ownership

The farm Driefontein consisted of three portions: a portion of freehold and two portions of quitrent land. Driefontein was situated in the district of Drakenstein in the so-called Bergriviers hoek adjacent to the settlement of Franschoek.

In 1795 a portion of land measuring 5 morgen was granted in freehold to Jacob de Villiers Pietz (son of Piet) by the Dutch East India Company (VOC<sup>1</sup>) (Figure 2). Several conditions were attached to this grant: de Villiers was to fence his property in order to avoid damage to his property by the cattle grazing in this area. The inhabitants of Franschoek had been grazing their cattle in this area, known as the ‘Berg Riviers Hoek’ since about 1694. De Villiers was not allowed to keep more than two riding horses and a span of oxen (OSF 4.51 9/01/1795).

<sup>1</sup> Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie

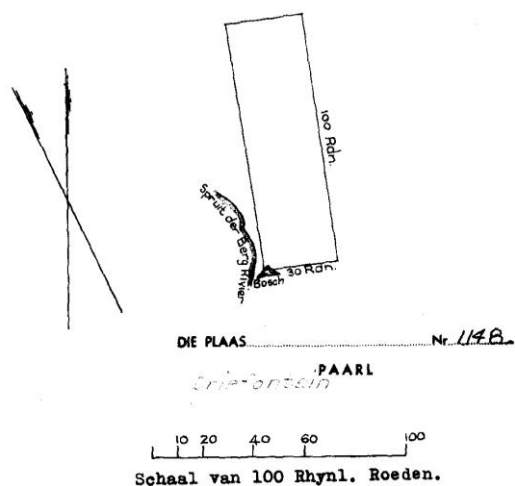


Figure 2: SgD 24/1795

In 1811 an additional 26 morgen was granted in quitrent to Margaretha Roux<sup>2</sup>, the widow of Jacob de Villiers. The condition attached to the grant was that the land be brought under cultivation within a period of three years. The survey diagram (Figure 3) shows the old wagon road to Cape Town as well as a portion of vineyard and a garden in which presumably vegetables were grown. The dwelling house was situated very close to the wagon route.

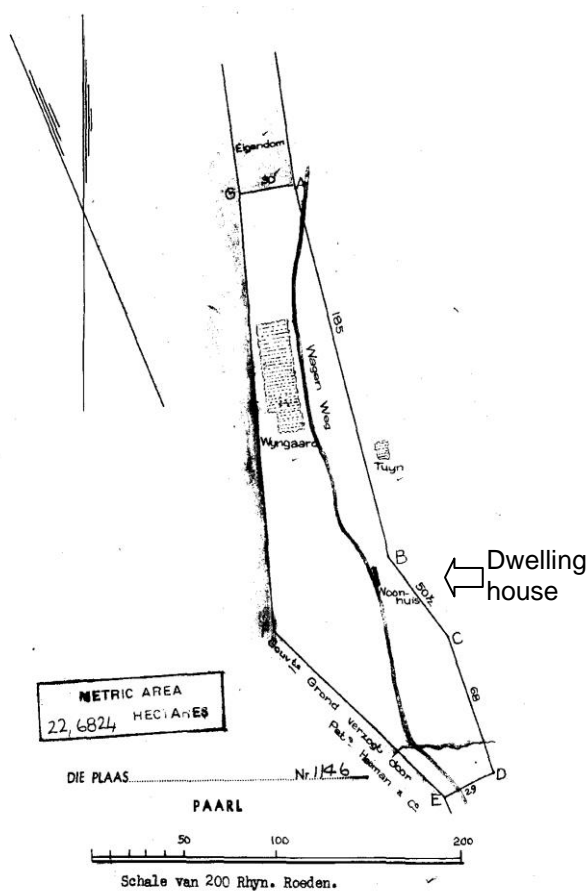


Figure 3: SgD B176/1811.

<sup>2</sup> Margaretha Roux was the daughter of Petrus Roux, who owned the farm La Dauphine (Malherbe 2000).



In 1818, Margaretha Roux sold Driefontein to Jacob Stephanus Marais<sup>3</sup>. Three years later, Marais sold the farm to Catharina Margaretha de Villiers, the widow of Andries Zeeman of the farm La Motte (Wemmershoek). In 1831 an additional 81 morgen 168 Square Roods of perpetual quitrent were granted to the widow of Andries Zeeman (Figure 4).

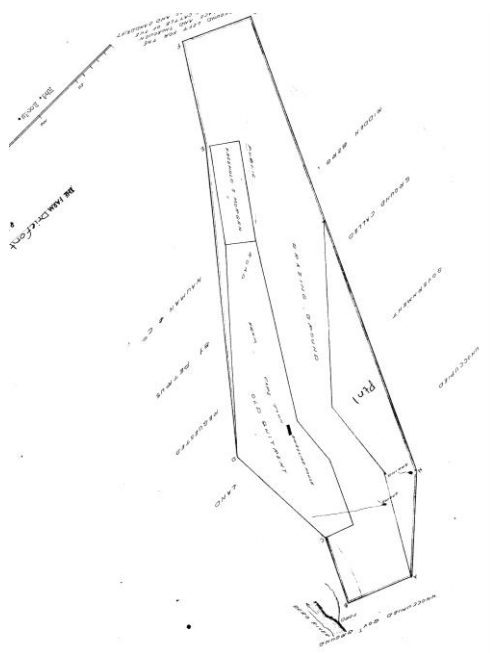


Figure 4: SgD B71/1829. (The image has been rotated so that it has a similar N/S alignment as the previous two diagrams).

In 1848, Catharina de Villiers transferred the farm Driefontein to her youngest son, Petrus Johannes Zeeman. The farm was subsequently acquired by Hendrick Christoffel Hugo, who was declared insolvent in 1886, and sold the farm to the South African Association.

In 1888, Driefontein was acquired by Johannes Philippus le Roux of the Paarl African Trust Company. In 1903, le Roux sold the farm to the Cape Town City Council and the land was redeveloped as a forestry reserve and known as the Franschoek Plantation.

In 1923, the land was sold to the Government of the Union of South Africa and became part of the La Motte plantation.

## 2.2. Historical land use

Driefontein is the oldest of three farms (Skuifraam (c1811) and Bergriviershoek (c1849) situated along this stretch of the Berg River that was historically used for stock farming. The transfer deed of Driefontein, dating to 1795, notes that the inhabitants of Franschoek were accustomed to grazing their cattle there since the establishment of the settlement in 1694.

The farmers in the Western Cape followed the grazing patterns of the Khoekhoe; annually moving their herds to the coastal plains. The pastures in the interior are deficient in certain nutrients and the seasonal migration to the coastal plains was essential in maintaining the

<sup>3</sup> Marais farmed on the neighbouring Robbertsvlei. He was the son-in-law of Petrus le Roux of Cabriere (Le Roux n.d.)

health of the herd. The farmers of Driefontein, Skuifraam and Bergriviershoek moved their cattle to Saldanah Bay for several months in the year.

This area along the Berg River was predominantly used for stock farming, but, as the transfer deeds show, there were close familial links between the farmers living here, with those living in the traditionally viticultural Franschhoek. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the vineyards of the Drakenstein area were devastated by the outbreak of the outbreak of *Phylloxera* and as a result, many farmers in Drakenstein were declared insolvent. Attempts to alleviate the crisis lead to the development of the deciduous fruit industry. It has been suggested that the early forestry initiatives near Franschhoek answered the needs for packaging material for the deciduous fruit industry. In 1903 parts of Driefontein formed part of the forestry reserve known as the Franschhoek Plantation.

After the First World War, the Government of the Union of South Africa started buying up insolvent farms and redeveloping them as plantations. The industry expanded to include Robbertsvlei (1917), Wemmershoek, La Motte and Maasdorp in the 1960s. Driefontein became part of the La Motte Plantation in 1923. As the plantation expanded, additional housing was built on Driefontein (Driefontein Village).

### *3. Methodology*

A Phase One Archaeological investigation of the area lying within the core area of the dam basin identified the remains of a cottage associated with the early forestry period village<sup>4</sup> (Patrick 2003). The area was very densely overgrown with wattle and of the 24 cottages, only the one cottage was visible. 1942 and 1949 aerial photographs clearly showed the extent of the village with two parallel rows of cottages with roads running along the western sides of the cottages.

The survey diagrams of Driefontein, dating from 1811 and 1829, indicated the position of the dwelling or farmhouse. The house was not visible on the 1942 and 1949 aerial photographs, nor was it possible to see any remains of it on the ground owing to the dense wattle stands. It was therefore essential that the area be cleared. Bush clearing was scheduled to take place between November 2004 and August 2005.

Archaeological fieldwork started in September 2005. Six weeks were allocated for the investigation of the village and the location and assessment of the farmhouse. Owing to the delays in the bushclearing two weeks were spent on a cottage at the end of the Driefontein village (DV1) and the remaining week exploring the area close to the Driefontein burial ground where we believed the VOC grant to be located.

After a week's break, the bush clearing had still not been completed in the area of the Driefontein farmhouse. Another week was spent exploring the VOC grant as well as completing the excavation of a structure close to the burial ground (DB1).

The remaining two weeks were spent excavating the outline of another forestry cottage (DV2) and locating and excavating the remains of what is believed to be the Driefontein farmhouse. The location of the sites was mapped using a GPS. The GPS readings were then converted to XY co-ordinates and plotted on an aerial photograph with the help of the staff at Trig Survey,

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<sup>4</sup> A cemetery associated with the Driefontein Village was exhumed in 2004. As part of this process, a number of ex-inhabitants of the village were interviewed.



using MrSid GeoView 2.1 (Figure 5). As the aerial photograph c1942 shows the location of the Driefontein Village cottages, only sites that were excavated are plotted.

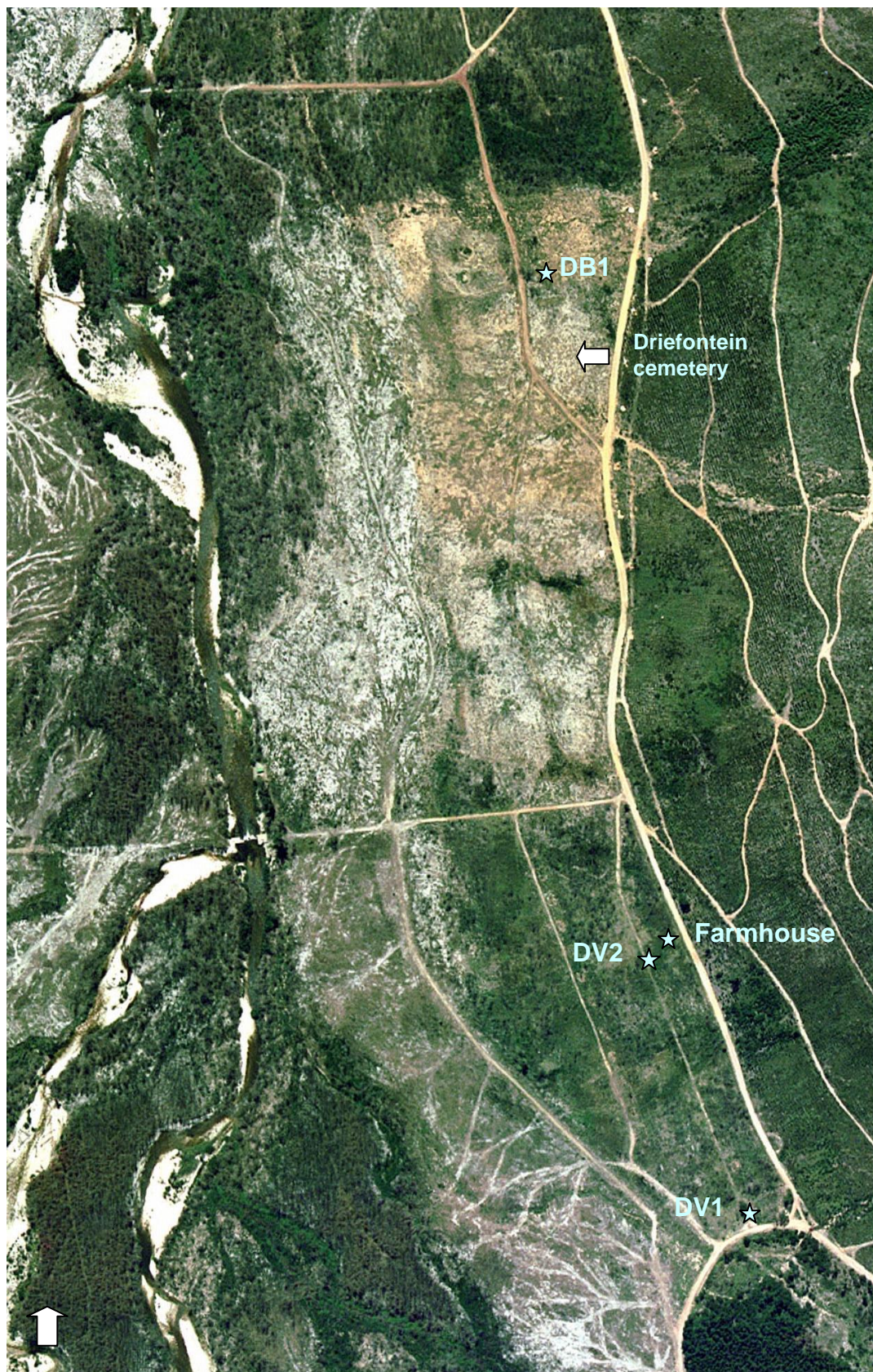


Figure 5: Location of sites on an aerial photograph c2000.

Labour was provided by 6 men from Paarl and Simondium. Rubble was removed using spades and picks. A 5m x 5m grid was set up for Driefontein Village Cottage 1 (DV1), but not for the other sites as the locations of the structures were often uncertain. Artefact density was also sparse and it was simpler to describe the provenance in terms of rooms, or in relation to the exterior of the structure.

For the sake of simplicity, the main access road has been taken as running in a North/South direction; Paarl is to the north, Franschhoek to the east, Dewdale to the south and the Berg River to the west.

#### *4. Archaeology*

In terms of the Phase 2 Archaeological investigation, we were required to record the layout of the Driefontein village. In total three structures relating to the forestry period were sampled. Registers kept by the South African Forestry Company Limited (SAFCOL) are housed in the Dorp Museum, Franschhoek.

With regards to the Driefontein farmhouse, we were required to locate the position of the farmhouse and to assess the archaeological potential of the remains.

##### *4.1. Excavation: Driefontein Forestry Village*

Plate 1 clearly shows the village consisting of two rows of cottages; one along an upper road (eastern) and one along a lower road (western). The upper road closely corresponds to the old wagon road to Cape Town, shown on the survey diagrams (Figure 3 and less clearly on Figure 4). On both aerial photographs (Plates 1 and 2) the main access road from the north is shown joining the upper village road. By 1949, the new road network, which was started in 1937(Patrick 2003), is visible on the aerial photograph. The current access road is new.

Both cottages sampled in the village were situated along the eastern or 'upper road'. The sampling strategy was limited by which sections of the site were cleared by the bush clearers.





Plate 1: Job 169/1942 Strip 46 No 03105 showing the layout of the Driefontein Forestry Village.



Plate 2: Job 225/1948 No 3394 clearly shows the old wagon route as well as the new road network. The cottages have been demolished, but the village imprint is still visible.

#### 4.1.1. Driefontein Village, Cottage 1 (DV1)

This cottage was located at the southern end of the Driefontein village at 33° 55.869' S and 19° 04.036' E. To the east of the cottage are the remains of a furrow which seems to have run along the entire length of the village. The purpose of this furrow seems to have been to drain away water seeping off the mountain. In some areas the soil was very wet and swampy particularly where the furrow had collapsed.

Despite young wattles (and one oak tree) growing on the walls of the ruin, the overall preservation of this cottage was good. In terms of our brief, the floor plan of this cottage was uncovered and mapped. 8 test sections were excavated in order to confirm the building sequence. Artefact density was very low. Figures 6 and 7 show the floor plan of this cottage with rooms (enclosed spaces) marked A-I.

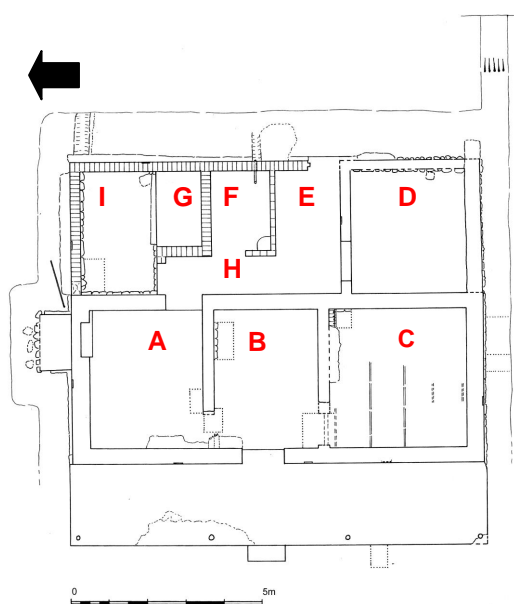


Figure 6: Floor plan of DV1.

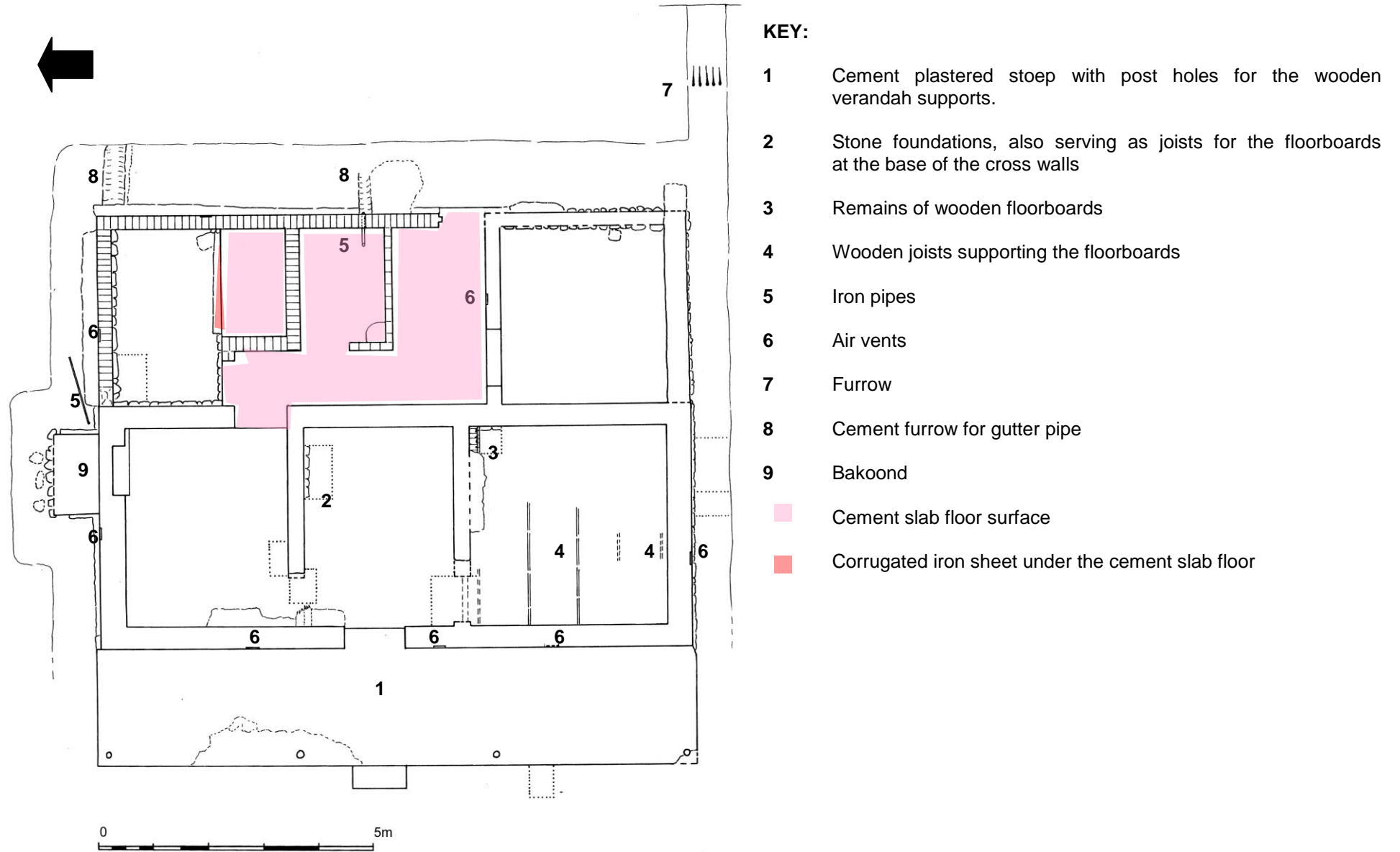


Figure 7: Floor plan of DV1 – detail.



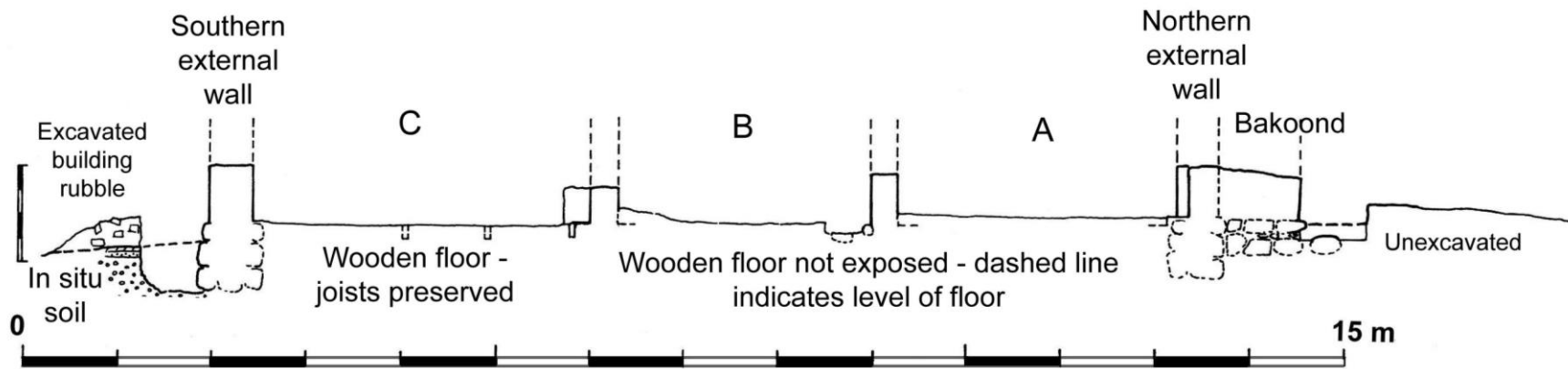


Figure 8: North-South elevation, drawn facing west.

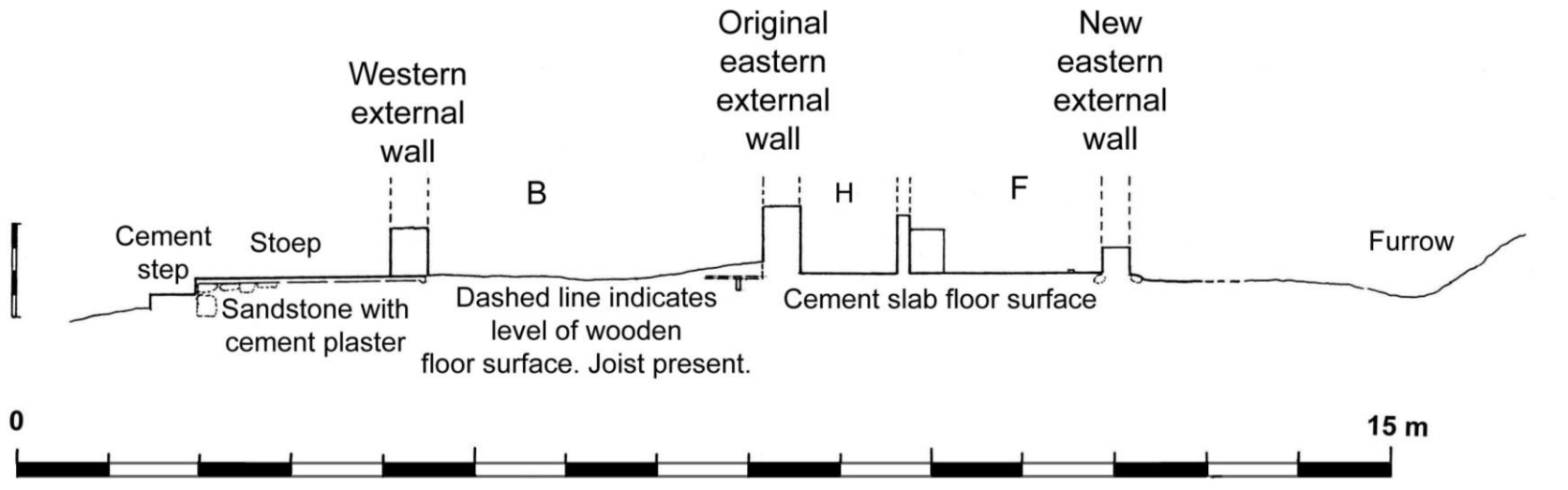


Figure 9: East-West elevation, drawn facing north.

### Foundations and external walls

The foundations of this cottage are well preserved, but owing to the poor quality of the bricks, the walls are poorly preserved and in some places the bricks and mortar have melted into each other to such an extent that the walls resemble little more than plastered rubble. The foundations stones are dressed sandstone<sup>5</sup>.

The cottage is just short of 11m long and about 8m wide (two rooms deep). The external walls of the older portion of the cottage are between 360-440mm wide, while the external walls on the later addition are only 260mm wide. A 2.12m wide stoep runs along the front side of the cottage.



Plate 3. View of the bakoond, taken from the northeast.

A bakoond, asymmetrically placed at the northern edge of Room A, protrudes out of the northern external wall. The older portion of the wall has a stone footing and the walls built with clay brick and yellow clay mortar. At some point the stone footing was plastered with cement. Traces of whitewash has been preserved on the cement as well as evidence that the lower half of the wall was painted with a black substance, which might be a type of waterproofing (Vos 2005, pers comm.).

A water pipe leading into the house to Room A (the kitchen), just east of the bakoond, suggests that the house (at least from the time that the addition was added) was supplied with running water. The water would have been gravity fed to the house from a storage tank further up the hill.



Plate 4: Eastern addition. Note the cement gutters.

Towards the eastern side (back) of the cottage is a later addition, clearly distinguishable from the older portion, by narrower external walls (260mm) and newer, hard fired bricks. This portion is also characterised by a cement gutter running along the base of the walls. The newer walls also have sandstone foundations. Rooms E-I form part of this newer addition.

<sup>5</sup> The term 'dressed' in these cases refer to the stones having been shaped into a roughly rectangular shape

The south-eastern external wall of Room D appears narrower than the southern external wall, but this may be related to the poor preservation of the wall itself. The southern external wall of this room is 400-450mm thick and has degraded into little more than rubble.

### **Interior walls and floors**

Interior walls between 270-300mm wide on older portion of cottage and about 140 – 270mm on newer portion

Room A: Kitchen with bakoond

A bluish band around the base of the wall indicates that this room originally was painted a bluish green colour. At the time that the house underwent major reparations (associated with the cement plastering), a wooden skirting was added and the walls painted white.

The wall, separating Room A and Room I, was originally an external wall and has a well defined plinth.

Room B:

The main entrance into the house was via a doorway into Room B. From Room B, Rooms A and C were accessed through opposite doorways close to the front door.

On the interior front wall, two layers of plaster are visible; a sandy grained lime plaster overlaid by a thick cement plaster. The older plaster layer was very cracked and the cement plaster was used to fill these cracks as well as then serving as another layer. This room was whitewashed.

Wooden skirting was only preserved on the northern wall. A test pit in the north-eastern corner of the room indicated that the wooden floor boards rested on stone joists (which also served as the foundations of the cross wall between Room A and B). Although no wooded joists were preserved as in Room C, one assumes that the same method of floor construction extended though the original part of the house.

Room C:

This room was the largest of the rooms in the house and was whitewashed.

Plaster was preserved on the interior of all the external walls, but not so on the interior walls. Again there is evidence of extensive repairs and patching up and one gets the impression that poor quality bricks were used in the early building phase of this house; the bricks are very soft with a yellow clay mortar (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Layers of plaster preserved on the interior wall in Room C.



The remains of a wooden skirting were found along the northern wall. A test pit in the north-eastern corner of the room indicated that the floor boards rested on stone joists at the base of the wall and then on wooden joists (Plate 6). The floorboards are made of a fine grained northern hemisphere pine (oregan pine) and were nailed to the wooden joists.



Plate 6: Test pit in the northern eastern corner of Room C.

#### Room D:

An inconsistency along the southern external wall suggests that this room was added to the original core of the house, but not very much later, as the building materials are very similar. A vent in the cross wall between Room D and Room E indicated that this wall was at some point an external wall and predates the addition of Rooms E to I.

This room would have had a wooden floor. A scatter of window glass along the external eastern wall indicates that this room had a window along this wall.

#### Room E:

Rooms E to I are all part of a newer addition built with hard fired bricks. The wall thickness in this section is considerably narrower than the other section of the house.

Room E is a passageway with a doorway giving access to the back of the house and the furrow. It has a cement floor.

There are traces of a reddish brown paint in this section of the house.

#### Room F:

Iron pipe outlet suggesting that this room served as a washroom or bathroom. The pipe leads to a cemented gutter which presumably leads to the furrow. This room has a cemented seat or stand. It has a cement floor

#### Room G:

The relation between Room G and Room I is not clear as there is no clear entrance into Room G, but through Room I. The remains of a stone foundation suggests that there was a cross wall separating these two rooms, but the cement floor in Room G and Room H blocked any further investigation.

The base of the floor was formed by a piece of iron roofing, which was then covered by a thick cement layer.

#### Room I:

The fact that the floor is absent in this room, suggests that it may have had a wooden floor. Stone foundations, under the newer fired brick wall, are present along the northern wall of this addition, but are not visible along the eastern wall.

#### Room H:

Cement floored passage giving access to Room A, I and F from Room E, D and the door giving access to the back of the house.

### Features

#### Stoop

A stoep 2.12m wide runs along the length of the western (front) side of the cottage. The remains of four wooden verandah posts have preserved indicating that this cottage had a covered stoep.

Evidence suggests that this stoep was added at a later stage: At the southern transition between the house and stoep, the stone footing extends between 70-90mm from the brick walling of the house. In addition to this, the exterior of the house is plastered with a similar sandy, large grained plaster as was visible on the interior walls in Room B, underneath the more modern cement plaster. On the stoep portion of the southern wall, there is only the more modern cement plaster.

### Artefacts:

#### Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage from DV1 is very small, comprising 23 sherds (Appendix 1). All the ceramics date to the Late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and consist of Industrial wares and European-made porcelain (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Examples of decorated ceramics found at DV1: European porcelain, printed single colour; Industrial Ware, blue shell edge and Industrial ware, moulded edge (from top left, clockwise).

### Glass

A relatively small sample of glass was collected from DV1. The glass sample included clear window glass, as well as a thicker glass used in stoves. A clear glass, screw top bottle as well as a green glass, 'crown top' were the only diagnostic pieces recovered. The glass reflects a modern, 20<sup>th</sup> century period (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Bottle glass from DV1 are all machine made, dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Metal

Metal found of this site included a range of square iron nails, barbed wire, roofing screws to secure a corrugated iron roof and parts of a stove.

### Building Material

Dressed sandstone blocks were largely used as foundations in this building, particularly in the older portion. While the newer portions also has stone foundations, smaller stones were used and they were not necessarily shaped.

The bricks used ranged in quality from very soft, irregular shaped to hard, well fired bricks. The earlier phase of the cottage is predominantly built with the softer brick and it is likely that these bricks were hand-made on site using locally available clay<sup>6</sup>. The soft clay bricks do not preserve well and literally melt away when rained upon. In some places, the bricks had melted to such an extent, that the walls appeared to be constructed of solid clay.

Some of the bricks have slight rectangular indentations (frog) on one side, suggesting that they were hand made and possible date to the 1870s- 1880s (Vos 2005 pers comm.). A sandy lime rich plaster also suggests a late 19<sup>th</sup>–early 20<sup>th</sup> century date of construction. Taking into consideration, the relative isolation of this valley, it is plausible that people would have continued making their own bricks and plaster for some time after commercially produced materials were readily available in the nearby towns of Paarl, Franschhoek and Stellenbosch. The historical records inform us that Driefontein was sold to the Cape Town City Council and redeveloped as the Franschhoek Plantation in 1903 at which time the Forestry village was built. The harder fired bricks, and cement rich plaster date to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>6</sup> A brick was found with a clear handprint visible where the clay was packed into a mould before the brick was dried.

**Table 1: Sample of bricks used in the construction of DV1 (Measurements in mm)**

	Description	Length	Width	Height
1	Hard, fired red brick	230	105	80
2	Hard, fired red brick	230	105	90
3	Orange clay brick, soft when wet. With frog	240	110	70
4	Orange clay brick, soft when wet. With frog	245	110	70
5	Orange clay brick, soft when wet. With frog Broken	-	110	70
6	Orange clay brick, soft when wet. With frog	240	110	75
7	Soft red clay brick	225	110	60
8	Soft red clay brick	245	110	60
9	Soft yellow clay brick - broken	-	110	60
10	Hard, whitish ?cement brick - broken	-	110	80
11	Red gravely clay brick, very weathered	220	100	75
12	Soft red clay brick	245	115	60



Plate 9: Bricks from DV1. The numbers correspond with the measurements in Table 1.

### Comments

DV1 consists of at least three construction phases. The first phase, during which the three roomed core (Rooms A-C) was built dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Soon after the cottage was completed, another room was added (Room D). It is uncertain whether the stoep was added at this stage, or whether, as with DV2, access to the front door was via a series of simple stone steps.

In the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the cottage underwent extensive repairs and the addition to the back of the house was added. This phase is characterised by the cement plaster and newer bricks. Cast cement doorways or window openings were found lying on top of the ruin. It is possible that the stoep was built at this stage or, if it was older, that it was cemented over and the verandah with its wooden posts was added.

The artefacts found at this site support its occupation between the late 19<sup>th</sup> to first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



#### 4.1.2. Driefontein Village, Cottage 2 (DV2)

This cottage was located in the middle section of the village at 33° 55.721'S and 19° 03.966' E. Artefact density was low. Owing to time constraints, only the walls were traced and the interior of the rooms were not cleared of rubble. The layout is essentially a mirror image of DV1, without the additions (Figure 9).

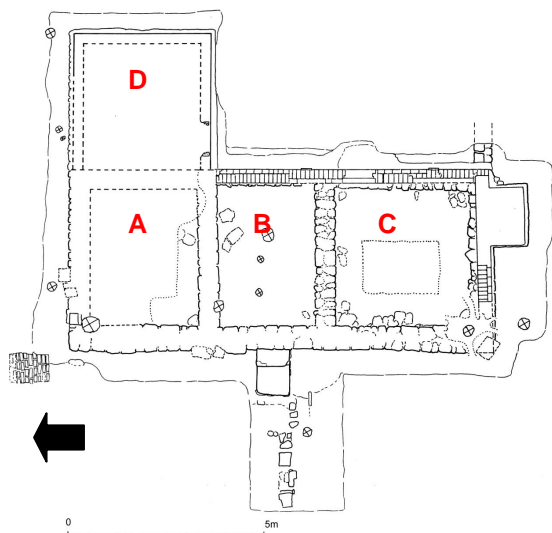


Figure 10: Floor plan of DV2

This cottage has similar sandstone foundations as DV1, but lacked the front stoep. In its place were a narrow set of simple stone steps that were cemented over. A line of stone suggests a roughly paved stone walkway leading up to the steps and front door. A mixed river cobble and sandstone foundation to the east of the bakoond suggests that this cottage had an enclosed backyard.



Plate 10: South-eastern view of DV2. Piles of dried wattle can be seen in the background.



Plate 11: South-western view of DV2. The bakoond is to the bottom right of the plate.



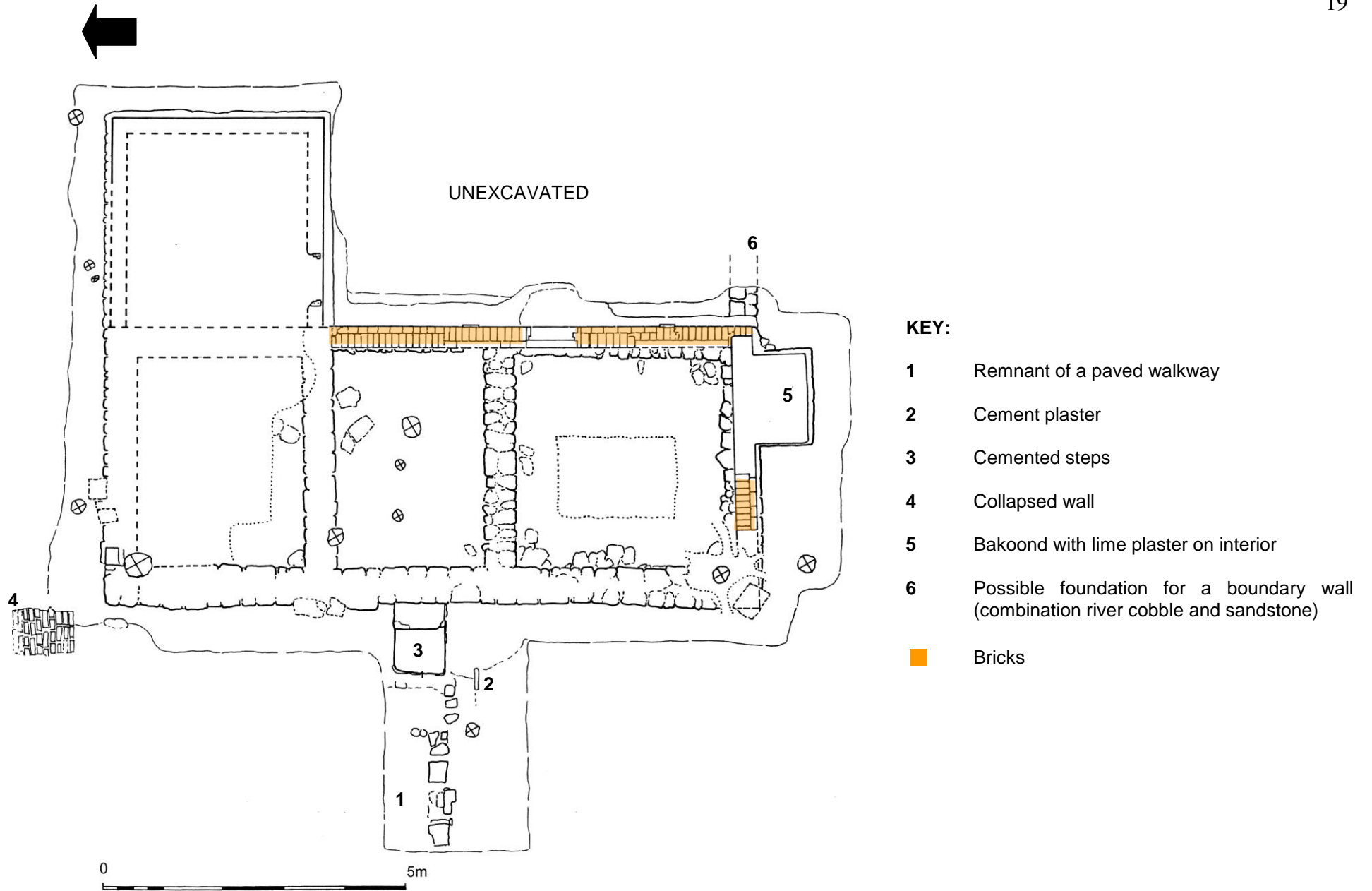


Figure 11: Floor plan of DV2 - detail

### Artefacts:

Very few artefacts were found when clearing the overburden from this cottage, with the exception of pieces of metal and glass being parts of a stove.

A rubbish dump with 'modern' beer and Brookes Lemon cordial bottles as well as the remains of several bicycle and machinery parts was uncovered near the north-eastern end of the Driefontein farmhouse. These artefacts were collected to be used as part of a proposed interpretative display at the Skuifraam site, and will not be discussed at this point. The presence of a dump confirms our impression that the paucity of artefactual material at these forestry period sites is related to patterns of garbage disposal i.e. the use of formal dumps as opposed to household middens.



Plate 12: A selection of the metal from the rubbish dump at the Driefontein farmhouse consisting mostly of bicycle, machinery parts and agricultural equipment.



Plate 13: A selection of cast iron pot lids, a potty and enamel plates found in the shallow surface deposit around the Driefontein farmhouse, but associated with the Driefontein Village.



Plate 14: More large metal objects found at the Driefontein farmhouse dump. With the exception of the hinge at the bottom right of the plate, these utensils are more likely to belong to the Forestry period.

### Building material

Similarly to DV1, DV2 also had dressed sandstone foundations. The range in bricks used in this structure is shown in Table 2.

Some evidence of a grainy lime plaster has preserved, as well as more modern cement plaster.

**Table 2: Sample of bricks used in the construction of DV2 (Measurements in mm)**

	Description	Length	Width	Height
1	Pinky-red, fired	217	100	70
2	Pinky-red, fired	205	98	70
3	Pinky-red, fired	210	100	68
4	Pinky-red, fired, with grainy inclusions	220	100	70
5	Hard, fired yellow	220	100	70
6	Red, fired, roughly made	205	103	70
7	Orange, fired, roughly mad	224	104	70
8	Soft red/orange	204	92	65
9	Soft red/orange	220	110	65-70
10	Soft orange	220	100	72
11	V soft orange	215	100	70
12	Orange, with frog	216	105	70
13	Orange, with frog	220	102	75
14	Orange, with frog	224	105	70

### Comment

This cottage is a simpler version of the cottage DV1. And although only the two cottages have been excavated, the similarity between the two (and the cursory investigation of the ruins that became visible as the bush clearing progressed) suggests that this cottage represents the basic 'blueprint' of the village cottages. Portions of intact walling suggest that this cottage, and possibly the whole village, was demolished when it was abandoned. Certainly by 1948 the houses had been demolished (Plate 2).

#### 4.1.3. Driefontein Village – Burial Site (DB1)

This cottage was located outside the village precinct, but near the Driefontein cemetery, at 33° 55.254'S 19° 03.879'E. Evidence of a structure was uncovered during the 2004 bush clearing. The proximity to the Driefontein cemetery, as well as to the VOC freehold grant, warranted that this structure be investigated. All that was visible was a pile of degraded soft brick with a tree growing in the middle of it. To the east of the pile of bricks was a concentration of sandstone, some pieces looking like weathered foundation stones. Test trenches across this feature indicated that this was natural. After the fire of December 2005, it became clear that there are several of these, naturally occurring, concentrations of sandstone in the landscape and they were no doubt utilised by people as a raw material for foundations, as opposed to using large cobbles from the river bed<sup>7</sup>.

This cottage does not appear on the 1940s aerial photographs, and may have been destroyed in the fire that destroyed 260 acres of land near Skuifraam in January 1931.

The outline of the cottage was uncovered and surface soil removed from the interior. Test trenches were excavated across the interior to try and locate possible cross walls. (Figures 12 and 13).

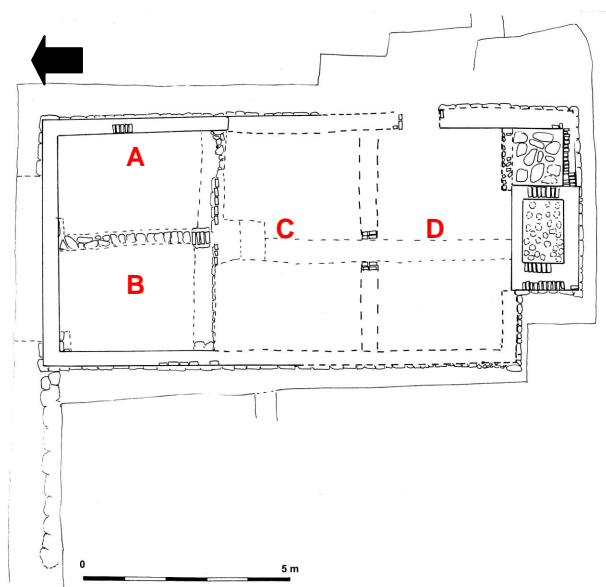


Figure 12: Floor plan of DB1

<sup>7</sup> It is interesting to note that the two older structures in this valley, dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup>, early 19<sup>th</sup> century viz Skuifraam 2 and the Driefontein farmhouse have river cobble foundations and not sandstone.



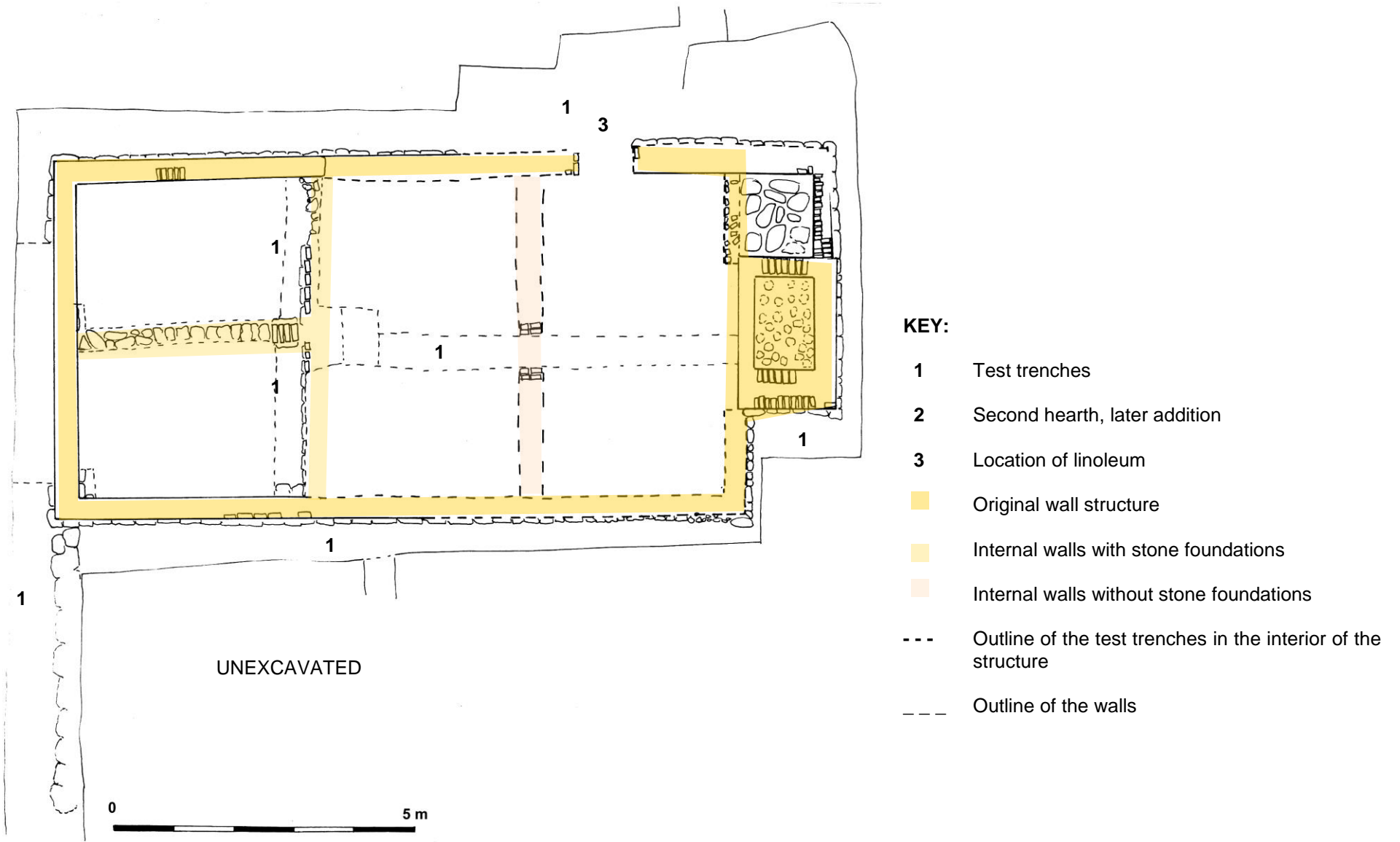


Figure 13: Floor plan of DB1 – detail

### Foundations and external walls

The foundations and walls are relatively well preserved when considering the poor quality of bricks. The foundations are of dressed sandstone and sun dried yellow, and occasionally red, clay bricks were used for the walls. This structure is just over 13m long and is 6.2m wide. On the northern end, a line of packed stone extends westwards for 4.7m (Plate 15). These stones are very worn and it is not clear whether they formed the base of a foundation of another wall or were the remains of a paved surface. Time constraints did not allow this feature to be investigated more fully.



Plate 15: Mr Elton Presence indicates the position of the north-western corner of DB1. Beyond him, a row of stones, possibly a foundation, extend towards the road.

The northern wall of the building is well preserved, with stone foundation, plinth as well as a portion of brick walling intact. The plinth on the north-western corner has cement plaster. This plaster covers only the top of the plinth, suggesting that at the time that the building had a cement plaster, that the plinth was level with the ground surface. The stone foundation extended 540mm below the brick walling (Figure 14).

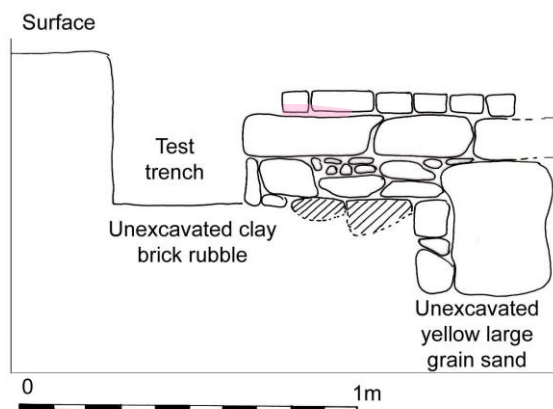


Figure 14: Section of the NW corner of DB1, drawn facing east. The shaded area represents the stone foundation perpendicular to the western external wall. The pink shaded area represents the cement plaster on the north-west corner of the building.

The eastern wall is fairly well preserved along its northern end, but becomes progressively more degraded towards the southern end of the cottage.

The foundations of the southern wall are well preserved as well as a portion of the wall enclosing the hearths. The central hearth is original, with another hearth added to the east of it. It is possible that this double hearth was built when the cottage was converted into a workshop. Traces of cement plaster are visible along the southern wall, especially clearly on the exterior wall of the added hearth.

The widths of the stone foundations vary between 550-570mm on the northern external wall and 650mm on the western external wall. The external walls are on average 400mm wide.

### **Interior walls and floors**

The interior of the cottage consists of four rooms. The cross wall dividing Rooms A and B has a stone foundation and reddish orange bricks. No indication of a doorway between Rooms A and B has been found. Access to these two rooms may have been through Room C only.

The cross wall between Rooms C and A&B has a stone foundation and traces of the brickwork have been preserved. Measured across the portion with preserved bricks, the wall was 280mm thick (Plate 16). A doorway into Room A from Room C is suggested by the bevelling of the foundation stones.



Plate 16: The cross wall between Rooms A&B and C. The stone foundation is clearly visible on the exposed northern edge. The test trench running through the centre left of the plate, corresponds with the cross wall dividing rooms A and B.

The cross wall between Rooms C and D had no stone foundation and was only built of brick. This wall was 260mm thick. Only a portion of this wall was uncovered in the test trench. To the north of the cross wall is a yellowish compacted rubble layer. To the south of this wall is a similar yellowish compacted layer, which is overlaid by a thin layer of yellow clay, which may have been a floor surface. Over this surface are two rubble layers (Figure 15).



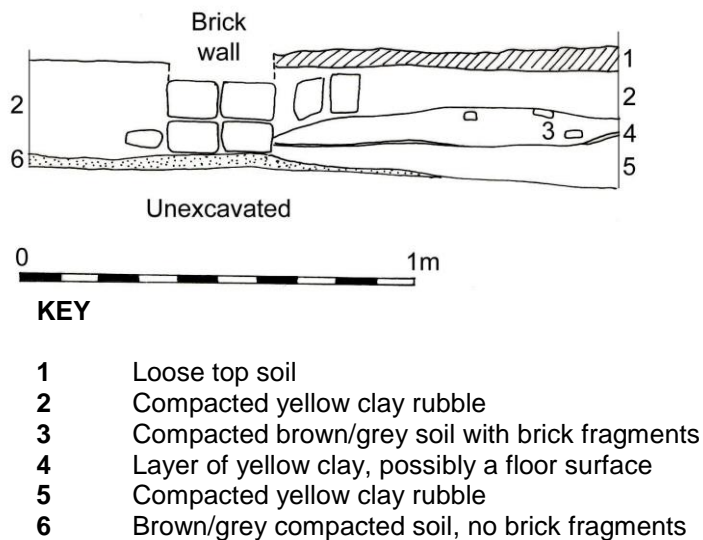


Figure 15: Section of the test trench across the cross wall between Rooms C and D.

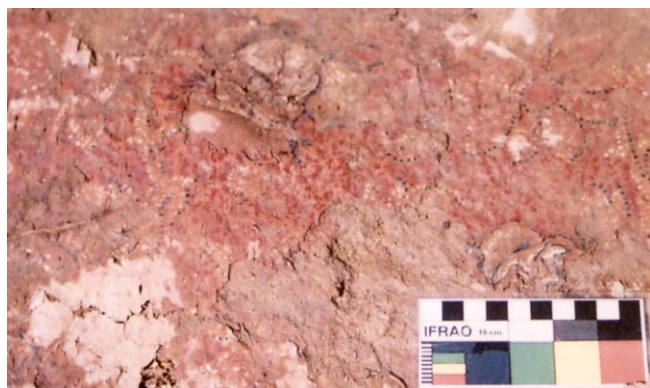


Plate 17: Linoleum found in entrance to Room D.

A door from the outside, leads into Room D from the eastern wall. In this doorway, a patch of maroon linoleum with a floral design was preserved (Plate 17). This linoleum is out of its primary context as it was found on the exterior of the dwelling. It is of course possible that it served as a 'doormat'.

### Features

Two hearths are along the southern wall of Room D. The central hearth appears to be original to the structure, while the hearth to the east is a later addition. Along the external wall, the corner of the central hearth is clearly visible. The central hearth was packed with pebbles, which had fire damage. The eastern hearth was packed with large, flattish stones (Plate 18).



Plate 18: South-western and south-eastern views of the double hearth.



## Artefacts:

### Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage for DB1 is very small and consists of 22 sherds (Appendix 2). Similarly to DV1, the ceramics date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century and also include Industrial wares and European-made porcelain (Plate 19).



Plate 19: Decorated ceramics from DB1.

### Glass



Plate 20: Maker's mark on the base of an Ohlsonn's or SA Brewery beer bottle.

The glass assemblage consisted of fragments of window and stove glass, as well as non diagnostic pieces of aqua coloured glass and a fragment of dark green glass possibly from an Ohlsonn's or South African Brewery beer bottle. The assemblage is too small for any meaningful analysis.

### Metal

During the excavation of the interior test trenches, a chisel, a large nail and a mass of square iron nails were found along the cross wall in Room A. The amount of metal found as well as the double hearth, suggests that this building may have been reused as a workshop or smithy.

### Building Material

The foundations were constructed using dressed sandstone.

The walls are a combination of reddish orange and yellow unbaked clay bricks. Occasionally a brown clay brick has been preserved. As was the case with DV1 and DV2, the brick work is

poorly preserved and in some places the walls appear to be no more than rubble. No red, hard fired bricks were uncovered at this site.

Traces of a decorative linoleum floor surface was uncovered a door opening in the eastern wall.

A moulded corbel decorated with acanthus leaves was found near the hearth along the eastern wall. This is the only piece of fired brick-work uncovered at this site.

### **Comment**

The exact use of this structure is uncertain. It may well date to the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the Driefontein grant was established by the VOC. The double hearth, as well as a large number of nails and a chisel, suggests that it may have served as a workshop at one point. The decorative corbel, however, is out of place in a workshop and may have been associated with an earlier period when this structure was a dwelling or it was brought in from elsewhere and is not associated with the history of this structure at all.

The ceramic assemblage is too small to give an accurate impression of the dates that this structure was occupied, but its similarity to that of DV1, suggests that it too, was occupied in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 4.2. Driefontein Farmhouse

Alongside the present access road, towards Dewdale in a stand of oak trees are the foundations of the Driefontein Farmhouse. The site was located by using the co-ordinates of a beacon from an adjoining property across the Berg River; provided by the Surveyors General Office in Cape, and calculating a general position for the Driefontein farmhouse based on the 1811 and 1829 and survey diagrams. The Berg Water Project surveyor who assisted in this process indicated that the farmhouse should be about 20m westward from the access road; opposite the oak trees (then, barely visible in the surrounding wattle). An area 1000m x 1000m was earmarked for bush clearing.

The area opposite the oak trees, on the western side of the main access road was investigated on foot for evidence of a structure. A small patch of three or four river cobbles was visible. The surface plant debris and loose soil was removed from the stones using large brooms and a rake. It soon became apparent that the cobbles formed part of a 700mm wide foundation which extended southwards and northwards.

The exterior walls of the farmhouse were uncovered and traces of interior walls and several possible floor surfaces were found. The preservation of this site is surprisingly good, for the deposit covering the site (at the level of the floor surfaces) was very shallow.

The structure uncovered is an example of a longhouse, and measures just over 35m in length (Figure 16).

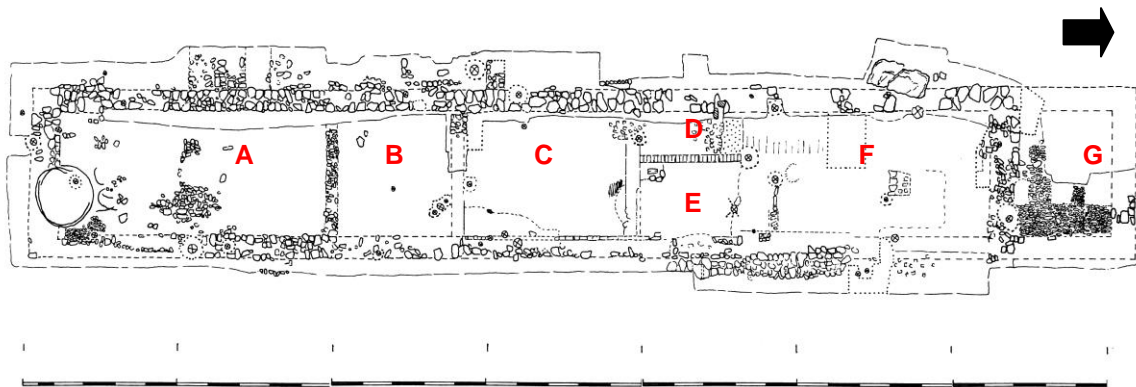


Figure 16: Floor plan of the Driefontein farmhouse.

### Foundations and external walls

The foundations consist mostly of large river cobbles, but towards the northern end of the house, large blocks of naturally occurring (uncut) sandstone have also been used. The foundations are between 740mm (long walls) and 900mm (end walls) thick would have supported walls of between 550-60mm thick, which is consistent with structures built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wagon route ran to the west of the farmhouse.

The western exterior wall of Rooms A-C is well preserved, but becomes more ephemeral from Rooms D-F. In Room G, the exterior walls have not been uncovered along the western edge, and are largely absent on the northern and eastern parts of this room, and only the cobbled floor indicates the possible dimensions of the room. Along the western half of Rooms E-G, the deposit has slumped away. Patches of cobbling are visible on the outside of the western exterior wall, along Room A, B and parts of C. It is at this stage not certain whether these are the foundations for support buttresses, ramps or perhaps a stoep.



Figure 17: Floor plan of the Driefontein farmhouse – detail.

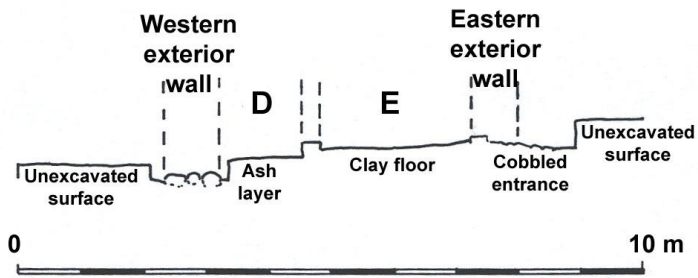


Figure 18: East-West elevation, drawn facing North.

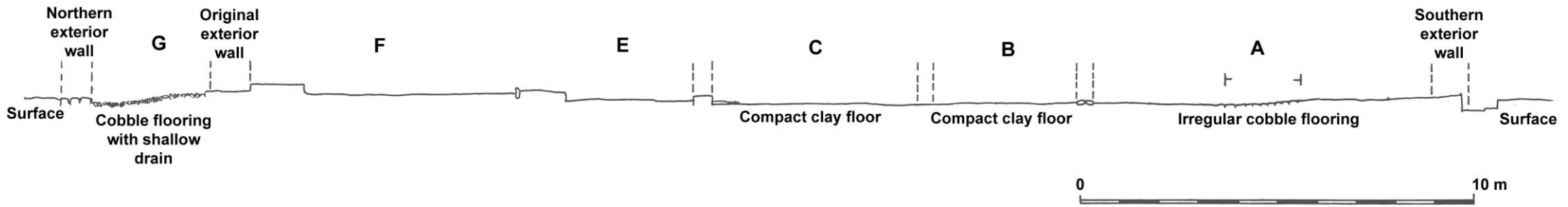


Figure 19: North-South elevation, drawn facing East



The eastern exterior wall seems to have been built using smaller cobbles and has preserved less well than the western exterior wall. In Room F, this wall is completely absent, although the compacted clay/lime floor has preserved a negative imprint of the wall.

Evidence suggests that the original northern exterior wall was formed by the wall presently dividing Room F and Room G.

The southern exterior wall is present only along the western end. The metal rings of a collapsed barrel lie across part of the southern exterior wall, and it is possible that the foundation stones were in tact underneath the rings.



Plate 21: View across the length of the longhouse, facing North. The oak trees along the current access road are just visible in the upper right hand corner.

### **Interior walls and floors**

Room A has an irregularly cobbled floor surface, which has only preserved in patches. The interior wall separating Room A and B is 400mm wide and consists of small river cobbles.

Room B has a very hard, compact clay floor. The interior wall separating Room B and C has been partially exposed at its foundation along its western end and as a line of burnt line plaster on the side of Room C along the eastern end.

Room C also has a hard compact clay floor. Overlying the compact clay floor was a layer of compacted burnt wood and in places burnt thatching reed. Melted window glass and two melted wine bottles point found elsewhere in the house suggest that this house was destroyed by a fire of intense heat, probably towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The eastern exterior wall had been lined with a single row of bricks on the interior of Room C, the plaster is intact.

Area D and Rooms E and F are less clearly defined and their function is poorly understood. Traces of a compacted clay floor have preserved in Room E. The band of packed cobbles along the eastern exterior wall of these rooms, in addition to the rut in one of the cobbles caused by a wagon wheel suggests that this area was used as a wagon shed.

A row of single bricks ‘separating’ Area D and Room E, with concentrations of brick rubble at both ends, suggests the presence of a hearth. The position of the cross wall separating Rooms E and F is not certain

Room G has a small cobble floor constructed in such a way that a shallow furrow was created, running from east to west across the room. This type of flooring was typically used in animal stalls, as the furrow facilitates the cleaning of the stall. Room G was probably used as a stable.



Plate 22: Cobble flooring in Room G, taken facing west.

### Features

A line of *in situ* soft orange bricks in Area D may have been the remains of a hearth feature. The wagon wheel rubbing on the worn foundation stones along the eastern external wall of Room E/F suggests that this space was as a wagon shed prior to the hearth (Area D) being built. Hennie Vos (pers comm. 2005) has suggested that this area may have been reused as a smithy, as an accumulation of ash was visible in the area to the north of Area B where the deposit had subsided.

Along the southern external wall of Room A is an accumulation of concentric metal rings, which resembles a collapsed barrel, suggesting that this portion of the longhouse was used as a cellar.

### Artefacts:

Compared to the other sites excavated in Driefontein, the farmhouse has produced many artefacts. The proximity to the village houses, as well as the village dump mentioned earlier, has resulted in 20<sup>th</sup> century material contaminating the site.

## Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage of the Driefontein farmhouse, although much larger than that found at DV1 and DB1, is still relatively small, comprising 251 sherds. The bulk of the assemblage suggests an occupation which dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is similar to what was found at DV1 and DB1 (Plate 23); consisting of Willow pattern plates, single colour printed plates, dishes and a serving dish, plain white Industrial ware plates with decorated edges (either moulded or banded) as well as a number of European porcelain tea cups and saucers (Plate 24). Four sherds had the makers mark 'Adams England' (Plate 25). The appellation 'England' only appeared after 1891. In addition to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, a few sherds in the assemblage give an indication of an earlier occupation dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> (possibly late 18<sup>th</sup>) to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 26). Asian/Chinese blue and white porcelain (Plate 27) as well as a sherd from a coarse red bodied earthenware vessel are suggestive of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. A few sherds of cream coloured refined earthenware and a fragment of a German brown salt-glaze stoneware jar are suggestive of the early half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 28). Owing to the small size of the ceramic assemblage, caution must be exercised when using the ceramics to gauge a relative date for the farmhouse site. This assemblage is typical of a lower status Cape farm as there are no examples of sets of dining services or fashionable wares associated with higher status (Klose 2006).



Plate 23: Ceramics found at the Driefontein sites, dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage consists of mostly tea cups, saucers and plates.



Plate 24: European porcelain dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century was found at all the Driefontein sites. The grouping on the left shows the range of decoration, the enamel in some cases has faded. Five teacups are shown in the grouping on the right.





Plate 25: Ceramics with the maker's mark 'Adams England' post date 1891.



Plate 26: Cream coloured wares (undecorated, green shell edge and sponge decoration) as well as a fragment of yellow bodied mocha ware bowl represent ceramic types that are common on sites dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 27: Asian porcelain found at the Driefontein farmhouse.



Plate 28<sup>8</sup>: Ceramics found at the Driefontein farmhouse suggesting an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, possibly even late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>8</sup> (1) German salt-glaze jar (2) Chinese porcelain export ware dish (3) green shell edge cream coloured ware plate (4) coarse earthenware vessel (5) cream coloured ware plate

## Glass

A large range of glass was collected at this site, and included tableware (two glass bowls and the lid of a cream or butter dish), opaque white glass seals from preserve jars, window glass and bottle glass ranging from blue, aqua, olive green and brown. The proximity of the Driefontein village, as well as the rubbish dump that was dug into the north-eastern wall of the farmhouse, has resulted in a high degree of mixing of time periods. At the farmhouse, though, and nowhere else in the sites excavated, are examples of dark green bottles, hand-blown, with pontil marks and no mould seams, dating between 1830 and 1860.



Plate 29: Bottle bases. The bases in the top row have no mould seams and have pronounced pontil marks, suggesting that they were manufactured between 1830 and 1860. The bases in the bottom row are modern, manufactured in the 20<sup>th</sup> century



Plate 30: Bottle necks and lips. The examples in the top row were handblown with seams along the necks, with the exception of the neck on the far left, which has no seams. The bottom two rows are modern, manufactured in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Plate 31: Examples of bottles that had melted as a result of a house fire.



Plate 32: Glass tableware



Plate 33: Medicinal bottles

### **Other**

A partially preserved tin of green paint with dried paint, was uncovered in the area between Room C and Room F. A doll's foot was also found in Room F.

### **Metal**

An iron door latch found between Rooms B and C, as well as two brass doorknobs were found in Room C and Room E.

### **Bone**

One small fragment of a long bone was found.

### **Shell**

One burnt whelk-like shell was found. As there is ample evidence of burning associated with this house, it is not certain whether this shell points to lime being manufactured on site.

### **Building Material**

Large river cobbles and naturally occurring sandstone formed the base of the foundations. The surface was then levelled with a yellow/brown clay mortar on which the bricks would be placed to form the walls. No original *in situ* bricks were found, although some soft red clay brick fragments were found towards the northern end of the house.

### **Comment**

The chronology of this structure is not clear, but it would seem as if it originally consisted of Rooms A, B, C and E/F: the wine cellar, two living areas and a wagon shed. At some point, Room G was added as a stable or animal stall and the wagon shed was subdivided.

The doorknobs and latch suggest that Rooms B, C and possibly E were dwelling spaces. Evidence of burnt wood and possibly thatch on the floor in Room C as well as melted window glass and dark green glass bottles suggests that this house was destroyed as the result of a fire. It is our impression that this house was destroyed prior to the establishment of the Driefontein village: the motivation of this impression is that there are no artefacts dating to the village period that have been impacted by the fire and that had the structure survived into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, it is likely that it would have been reused by the foresters as was the case at Skuifraam.

The ceramics separate into two main periods: very scant remains suggesting an occupation during the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and then the bulk of the ceramics dating to the forestry village period of the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of a forestry village period dump dug into eastern external wall of the farmhouse suggests that the village used formal dumps to dispose of their garbage and explains the dominance of ceramics and glass (as well as metal) on the farmhouse site.

Although caution must be exercised when inferring a relative date to a site when the assemblage is so small, the ceramics and glass together with the dimensions of the foundations (Vos pers comm. 2005) and the documentary evidence suggests that the farmhouse dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and may have been the original farmhouse of the farm Driefontein.

## 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

### 5.1. Driefontein Village

On 25 December 2005, a fire broke out in the Berg River Dam valley. This fire burnt for several days fuelled by a strong wind. Although the fire swept over the excavated remains, the Driefontein farmhouse was untouched. The ruins of the Driefontein Village (DV1, DV2) were impacted by the fire, but not significantly. In fact, the fire made it possible to see the scope of the village, clearly on the ground, for the first time, since the site was abandoned in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Driefontein Village remains largely intact, with foundations and partial standing walls of the twenty four houses which were constructed for the La Motte foresters and their families. They are typical of the vernacular architecture of that century, indeed of a style of building which has its origins in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when simple three roomed rectangular dwellings with an internal oven, served the needs of frontier colonists. A copy of a photograph with one of the Driefontien houses in the background was provided Mrs Doreen Viney (Appendix 6).

Mr George Fredricks (80 years old), who grew up on the plantation, was able to provide an insight into the social history of the area, and accurately recorded the layout of the village and named all of the residents who lived there in the 1920s (Appendix 5). Many of the families who were relocated to the plantation had been forced off their farmland due to economic hardship after the Great War in 1914 and sought to re-establish themselves working for the state. A photograph of a group of children who lived at Driefontein stands as a lasting memory to Susanna Conradie (front left) who died, aged 18 months, as a result of being burnt in a fire on the plantation. Her grave was situated at the Driefontein burial-ground (now exhumed, Patrick in prep) and her remains will be re-interred at the Dutch Reformed Church in Franschoek in April 2006 as part of a relocation/rememorilization of the forester's occupation of this valley (Appendix 7).

We conclude that no further archaeological investigations are required at the Driefontein Village, as a well established photographic record exists, both with the next-of-kin who lived on the plantation in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and as part of SAFCO archives, held at Robertsvlei and at the Dorps Museum in Franschoek. A series of aerial photographs, the details of which are presented in this text, are stored at Trig Survey in Mowbray and show quite clearly the general layout of the village. We suggest that the present archaeological research complements these records by providing house layouts, a record of the building material used to construct such dwellings, and a unique insight into the personal lives of the people who lived there.

### 5.3. Structure at the Driefontein Burial Ground (DB1)

The dwelling excavated near the Driefontein Burial Ground (DB1) is, we suggest, far more complex to analyse. Although this small free-standing rectangular dwelling is situated on the 1795 VOC freehold grant, and the nearby stand of oak trees, it is unlikely that this house was associated with this grant. The structure has dressed sandstone foundations similar to that of the other Driefontein Village houses, the brick work is also similar, although this structure has a higher proportion of yellow clay bricks and no modern, hard fired bricks, traces of cement has been preserved. It is likely that this structure is contemporary to Skuifraam<sup>9</sup> but may have

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<sup>9</sup> c 1815 from our excavations in June last year. Patrick, M. & Clift, H. (2005). Phase Two Archaeological Investigations at Skuifraam, Franschoek. Unpublished Report Prepared for TCTA.



fallen into disuse, or perhaps had been destroyed by the time that the Driefontein Village houses were being upgraded. This structure also does not appear on the 1940s aerial photographs.

What is interesting however is the foundation that extends from the north-western corner of the dwelling, which may have been an additional room or a werf wall.

### **5.3. Driefontein Farmhouse**

The Driefontein Farmhouse is a splendid example of a longhouse, and it is regrettable that it will be flooded once the dam is inundated in 2007 as it is entirely worthy of preservation.

It represents an architectural tradition which dates to the second half of the eighteenth century best described by Walton (1989). He suggests that the longhouses at the Cape are comparable to the longhouse of the North Sea coastal regions of Holland, Germany and Denmark and northern Britain. Cape rural architecture, he concludes, is an expression of the Hanseatic League which flourished in these northern European areas from the early thirteenth century to the middle of seventeenth century and included over seventy towns, which dominated the trade of northern Europe. The immigrants who came from these areas to the Cape were largely German soldiers (64 %) and Dutch (20%) who worked for the Dutch East India Company (VOC). Many men were hired out as soldier-craftsmen, either practicing their craft for the Company, or hired out to free burghers, either as tutors or as farm overseers or farmhands (Walton 1989:8)

The VOC grant at Driefontein occurred just as the Company was in the throws of withdrawing its commercial interests and company's employees from the Cape, and at a time when an enquiry had been initiated and reported on by the Council of Policy (1750) into the carrying capacity of the land. The results of the enquiry found that farmers were not able to support their families, and that many had fallen into debt to the point of bankruptcy. The Council concluded that the area of settlement in the Drankenstein and Stellenbosch were overpopulated. In view of these difficulties, many wine and grain farmers turned from wine farming to stock farming and the late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlements at Driefontein reflect this change in social history. We know from our background research into the history of this valley (Patrick 2003) that the owners of the VOC grant were second generation descended from colonists who had their primary residences and farms in the wine producing Franschhoek. Jacob de Villiers (son of Piet who farmed at La Provence) was granted Driefontein in freehold in 1795. He married Margaretha Roux (daughter of Pertus Roux who farmed at La Dauphine) who was granted additional quitrent land in 1811, and it is on this quitrent land that we find the remains of the Driefontein Farmhouse.

In terms of the existing valley architecture, the Driefontein Farmhouse is a more complex dwelling, even when compared to the Skuifraam ruins, both in terms of residential and agricultural space and accommodation for domestic stock. In addition to the cobbled flooring of the wine cellar (at the southern end of the structure), there is also a cobbled floor which would have provided a non slip surface for domestic animals in the byre and stables (at the northern end of the structure). The cultural artefacts recovered from the Driefontein Farmhouse also indicate a relative level of wealth, brass doorknobs, an iron door latch and glazed windows.

The current series of excavations are a fine example, and reflection, of how land tenure grants were administered at the Cape. They show how freehold grants were consolidated by applying

to the Government for quitrent land as farmers established their tenure, increased their herds and wealth, and ultimately were able to enlarge their dwellings.

We conclude that no further excavations are required at DB1 or the Driefontein Farmhouse. Sufficient material culture associated with these land grants have been exposed during trial excavation and analysed. It would, of course, have been interesting to locate and analyse a representative sample of domestic refuse from these dwellings, but we conclude that little more will be gained by searching for such dumps. Vos has demonstrated that such dumps are ephemeral and difficult to find. In thirty years of excavating he has never located a rubbish dump associated with a rural VOC dwelling and he suggests that this has to do with the way rubbish was disposed off. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century domestic rubbish in rural areas was not dug into a pit into the ground, but rather scattered across the surface of the landscape, which in time became more widely dispersed from its original location (Vos Pers Comm).

In conclusion, in view of the planned destruction of the Driefontein Farmhouse, the Village and DB1 once the Berg Water Dam is inundated in 2007, it is our recommendation that Trans Caledon Tunnel Authority (TCTA) commit themselves to building an interpretive display and include the results of the present series of excavations into a first class comprehensive display for the members of the general public, and as a public record of a way of life that has since vanished from this valley.

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## 7. *Acknowledgements*

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Surveyors General Office	Mrs Laura Pinfeld

## 8. Appendices

### Appendix 1:

Preliminary ceramic analysis: DV1(Jane Klose, UCT)

Code	Site	Provenance	Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Notes	Date produced
30	DV1	S wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	3	2	Cups x 2; 1x fluted	Late 19th-20th C
30	DV1	S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous printed ug blue	1	1	Plate frag; white undec.	Late 19th-20th C
31	DV1	W wall test pit	Indust.Wares	White wares	other printed single colour	1	1	Frag; stone china Cup; black (poss. silver dec)	Late 19th-20th c.
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	2	1	Cup; & frags.	Late 19th-20th C
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	4	1	Cup; & frags.	Late 19th-20th C
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	modified edge	1	1	Plate; blue shell edge.	2nd half 19th c
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed blue	1	1	Plate frag; stone china	Late 19th-20th C
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white	4	2	Cup; frag.	Late 19th-20th C
32	DV1	Ext WS wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	coloured glaze(s)	1	1	Frag; pink both sides Plate; moulded rim;	20th C
33	DV1	Ext N wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	modified edge	1	1	semi-vit.	
33	DV1	Ext N wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white	2	2	Plates x 2; non-vit	
34	DV1	Ext E wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	2	2	Cup, saucer;	Late 19th -20th C
<b>Total</b>						<b>23</b>			



## Appendix 2

## Preliminary ceramic analysis: DB1 (Jane Klose, UCT)

Code	Site	Provenance	Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Notes	Date produced
40	DB1	Test trenches	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated printed ug blue	1	1	Saucer	Late 19th-20th C.
40	DB1	Test trenches	Indust.Wares	White wares	other sponged	1	1	Unident.	19th C.
40	DB1	Test trenches	Indust.Wares	White wares	spattered	1	1	Bowl rim;marron pattern Plate frag; poss part of	Late 19th-20th C.
40	DB1	Test trenches	Indust.Wares	White wares	lines bands printed ug blue	1	1	blue band & line	Late 19th-20th C.
41	DB1	N Surface	Indust.Wares	White wares	other	1	1	Plate or dish ftr.	
42	DB1	cleaning Surface	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated printed ug single	2	1	Plate with moulded rim.	Late 19th-20th C
42	DB1	cleaning Surface	Indust.Wares	White wares	colour painted harsh	1	1	Base plate; grey printed Plate and bowl; 'peasant	2nd half 19th C 2nd half 19th-20th C
42	DB1	cleaning	Indust.Wares	White wares	colours	2	2	ware'	
43	DB1	Double hearth	Porcelain	European all	gold and white printed ug blue	8	1	Saucer; gold printed	Late 19th-20th C
44	DB1	Misc	Indust.Wares	White wares	other	1	1	Plate frag. non-vit. Plate frags; 1 x non-vit.;	19th-20th C.
44	DB1	Misc	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white	2	2	1 x vit. stone china	19th-20th C.
<b>Total</b>						<b>22</b>			

## Appendix 3

## Preliminary ceramic analysis: Driefontein Farmhouse (Jane Klose, UCT)

Code	Site	Provenance	Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	Notes	Date produced
1	DF	Surface collection	Porcelain	European all	printed	2	2	Cup rims x 2. Shadow of print-poss. gold.	
1	DF	Surface collection	Porcelain	European all	banded at rim	1	1	Saucer rim. Blue band around rim.	
1	DF	Surface collection	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white thick (hotel)	1	1	Plate rim. Undec.	
2	DF	W Wall R1	Porcelain	European all	printed	1	1	Saucer rim; floral dec at rim.	Late 19thC to early 20th
2	DF	W Wall R1	Porcelain	European all	lined	1	1	saucer rim; line around rim.	Late 19thC to early 20th
2	DF	W Wall R1	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	3	1	Plate or dish rim & frags; non-vit	19th C
2	DF	W Wall R1	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	Plate ftr frag. Non-vit	19th C
2	DF	W Wall R1	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	2	1	Plate rim & frag; grey print; stone china	End 19th C
2	DF	W Wall R1	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white	1	1	Frag undec.non-vit	
3	DF	W wall R2	Porcelain	European all	White poss dec.	1	1	Frag. teaware	
4	DF	Cnr cross wall and E wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	52	1	Deep plate (soup plate) 2/3 complete;non-vit;	19th-20th C
4	DF	Cnr cross wall and E wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white	4	-	Frags.; non-vit	
4	DF	Cnr cross wall and E wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	1	1	Saucer frag.	
5	DF	R 1	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	1	1	Cup base frags; undec.	
6	DF	R 2	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	1	1	Plate rim frag;	Late 19th early 20th
6	DF	R 2	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	1	1	Plate rim moulded.	Late 19th early 20th
7	DF	South wall	Porcelain	European	white undecorated	4	2	Cup & saucer frags	late 19th - 20th C
7	DF	South wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue	3	2	Plate frags. Non-vit	19th C

7	DF	South wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	Willow printed ug single colour	2	1	Plate rim & frag; printed grey; non-vit.	19th C
7	DF	South wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	2	2	Cup & plate frags.	19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Porcelain	European all	printed	2	2	Cup & saucer matching; part red	Late 19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Porcelain	European all	printed	11	3	Cup x 2; saucer; colours faded; poss. gilding.	Late 19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Porcelain	European all	plain undecorated	20	2	Cup frs x 2	Late 19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	modified-shell, feather	1	1	Plate rim; green shell edge. pale cc.	Early 19th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	Painted blue	1	1	Bowl rim; lined at rim; handpainted?	19th-20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed og decal	2	1	Cup; floral printed; moulded panels; vitreous	Late 19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non- vitreous	6	3	Plates x 2; unident. hollow vessel	Late 19th - 20th C
8	DF	Surface collection, S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous printed ug blue	1	1	Cup	Late 19th - 20th C
9	DF	N end, W wall	Indust.Wares	Pearlware	Willow	1	1	Plate base; non-vitreous.	19th C
10	DF	E wall, N end	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	1		Unident frag.	
11	DF	R2 Surface collection, SW wall	Porcelain	European all	printed unident.	2	2	Saucer & cup frag.	
11	DF	Surface collection, SW wall	Porcelain	European all	printed banded	1	1	Saucer with blue band at rim; xmend with #1	
11	DF	Surface	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single	1	1	Plate rim; grey printed;	

		collection, SW wall			colour			also in # 2, 7 & 12; non-vit.	
11	DF	collection, SW wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	2	2	Saucer rim; frag;	
12	DF	Ext S wall	Porcelain	British	banded	1	1	Saucer; poss. lustre band at rim.	Late 19th-early 20th
12	DF	Ext S wall	Porcelain	British	printed	2	2	Saucer x 2; faded dec. one with red enamel	Late 19th-early 20th
12	DF	Ext S wall	Porcelain	British	plain undecorated	1	1	Flatware ftr.	Late 19th-early 20th
12	DF	Ext S wall	Earthenware	Euro & VOC	coarse red printed ug blue	1	1	Base; glazed or slipped	18th C
12	DF	Ext S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	Willow printed ug single colour	1	1	Plate rim; semi-vit.	19th C
12	DF	Ext S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	3	1	Plate rim; v. pale cc?	19th C
12	DF	Ext S wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	2	2	Cup & saucer frags; Rim frag; angled rim; diaper around well;	Late 19th-early 20th
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Porcelain	Chinese	blue & white	1	1	ornate border	
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	1	1	Frag.	
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Stoneware	Euro.unprov.	salt glaze	1	1	Frag brown s/g	Late 18th-19th C
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	1	1	Frag pale cc	early-mid 19th C
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug blue other	1	1	Ftr with blue gather in ftr; landscape.	Early 19th C
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	Frag.	19th C
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	1	1	Base frag with part back mark	19th C
13	DF	NE edge, ext wall R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec semi-vitreous	1	1	Frag.slightly ceam coloured	
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	1	1	Rim saucer.	Late 19th-early 20th



14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Porcelain	British	plain undecorated	1	1	Frag bone china	Late 19th-early 20th
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	1	1	Plate rim	Early-mid 19th C
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	colours painted harsh	2	1	Bowl frags; non-vit.	19th C
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	1	1	Plate rim; non vit.	19th C
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	1	1	Frag	19th-20th C
14	DF	N edge E wall, R3	Indust.Wares	Coloured bodied	coloured glaze(s)	3	1	Frag jug or tankard	19th-20th C
15	DF	R2, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	1	1	Rim unident hollow vessel; pale cc.	1st half 19th C
15	DF	R2, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	lines bands undec non-vitreous	1	1	Plate rim; blue band & line; non-vit.	Late 19th-early 20th
15	DF	R2, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	1	1	Rim frag.	
16	DF	NE cnr E ext wall	Porcelain	Asian unprov.	ubw	1	1	Saucer ftr; floral design	18th-19th C?
16	DF	NE cnr E ext wall	Porcelain	European all	printed & enamel	2	2	Saucer frags; Cups x 2 (1 x small);	late 19th-20th C
16	DF	NE cnr E ext wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	6	4	saucer x 2	late 19th-20th C
16	DF	NE cnr E ext wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	1	1	Plate frag. Rim (?plate) & 2 x ftrs (bowls - one with backmark)	late 19th-20th C
16	DF	NE cnr E ext wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	plain white printed ug blue	6	3		
17	DF	R3, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	other	1	1	Plate ftr	19th c.
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw	1	1	Plate or dish well; with diaper;	2nd half 18th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	3	2	Saucer rim; cup ftr;	Late 19th-early 20th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Porcelain	European all	moulded only white and gold & pink band	1	1	Cup; swirled panels.	Late 19th-early 20th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	white and gold & pink band	2	1	Cup; swirled panels.	

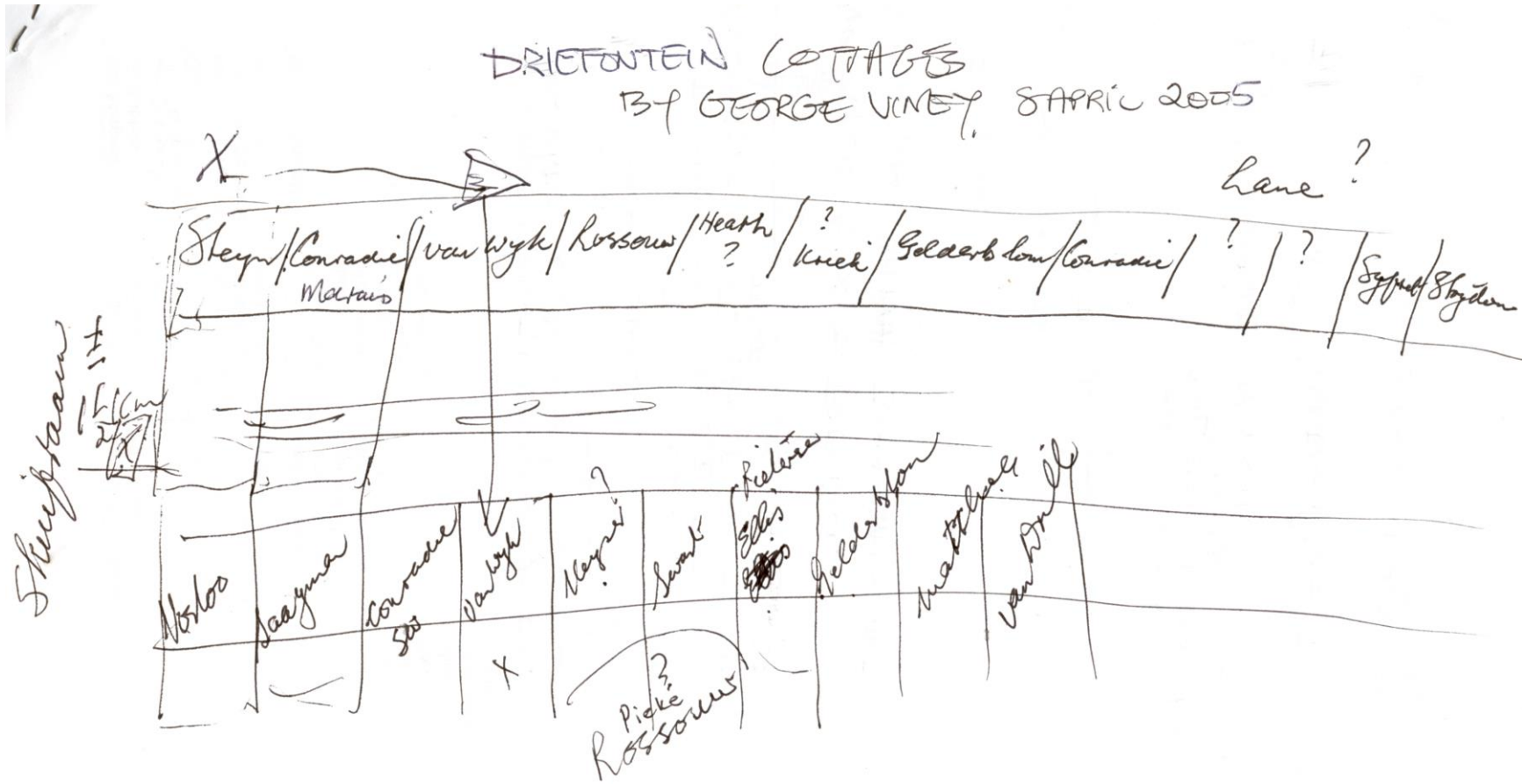
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	2	1	Dish or bowl; stone china	Late 19th-early 20th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	1	1	Bowl; green print; stone china	Late 19th-early 20th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug multicolour				
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	modified edge	4	3	Plates; moulded rims	Late 19th-early 20th C
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	1	1	Bowl; mocha ware; vitreous	
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec all bodies	7		Frag.	
18	DF	R4, cleaning onto floor	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	1	1	Plate rim. Saucer; scrolls & dots;	
19	DF	R5, E	Porcelain	European all	silver and white	1	1	matching cup in #20	
19	DF	R5, E	Porcelain	European all	plain undecorated	5	2	saucers x 2 & frags x 3;	Late 19th-20th C
19	DF	R5, E	Porcelain	European all	enamelled	2	1	Saucer x 1; green dec.	20th c
19	DF	R5, E	Porcelain	European all	Lined painted harsh colours	1	1	Saucer x 1; orange, blue, grey dec.	20th c
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares		1	1	Bowl frag.; vitreous	Late 19th-20th C
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	modified edge	2	2	Plate rims - molded; non & semi vitreous	Late 19th-20th C
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	cream coloured	1	1	Frag; pale coloured cc	1st half 19th C.
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec non-vitreous	12	3	Plates x 2; cup x 1; bowl frag.;Backmark 'Adams England' vitreous	19th-20th C
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	2	2	Plate x 1; frag hollow ware.	
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	coloured glaze(s)	1	1	Bowl or cup; pink glaze on outside.	19th-20th C
19	DF	R5, E	Indust.Wares	White wares	Doll's foot	1	1		19th C
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Porcelain	European all	silver and white	1	1	Cup; scrolls & dots; match saucer #19	
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Porcelain	European all	gold & white	1	1	Lidded dish? gold lines.	Late 19th early 20th
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	1	1	Cup; small	Late 19th early 20th

20	DF	N edge of W wall	Porcelain	European all	moulded only printed ug blue other					
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Indust.Wares	White wares		1	1	Bowl ftr; sheet pattern. Plate; blue band at rim;	Late 19th early 20th	
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	lines bands	1	1	semi vitreous	Late 19th early 20th	
20	DF	N edge of W wall	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	1	1	Plate frag;		
21	DF	R3, feature	Porcelain	European all	printed & enamel	1	1	Saucer; floral dec. Plate; blue band & line at rim.	Late 19th-20th C.	
21	DF	R3, feature	Indust.Wares	White wares	lines bands	2	1	Plate rim & cup frag;	Late 19th-20th C.	
21	DF	R3, feature	Indust.Wares	White wares	undec vitreous	2	2	vitreous		
23	DF	R3, W ext wall N cobble	Porcelain	European all	white undecorated	1	1	Saucer ftr.		
24	DF	surface	Porcelain	Asian unprov.	ubw	1	1	Vase - poss part of #22	18th-20th C	
<b>Total</b>						<b>251</b>				

## Appendix 4: Site co-ordinates

Name of Site	GPS S	GPS E
DB1	33 55' 15.24"	19 03' 52.74"
DB2 *	33 55' 15.12"	19 03' 49.5"
DV1	33 55' 52.14"	19 04' 2.16"
DV2	33 55' 43.26"	19 03' 57.96"
DV3-farmhouse	33 55' 42.72"	19 03' 58.92"
1	33 55' 43.92"	19 03' 58.5"
2	33 55' 45.42"	19 03' 59.10"
3	33 55' 46.32"	19 03' 59.58
4	33 55' 47.64"	19 04' 0.24"
5	33 55' 48.60"	19 04' .036"
6	33 55' 49.56"	19 04' 1.02"
7	33 55' 51.00"	19 04' 1.8"
8 (near trough)	33 55' 50.46"	19 04' 0.24"
9 (trough)	33 55' 50.16"	19 03' 59.82"
10	33 55' 50.16"	19 03' 57.18"
11	33 55' 48.78"	19 03' 56.94"
12	33 55' 47.52"	19 03' 56.40"
13	33 55' 46.56"	19 03' 56.04"
14	33 55' 45.42"	19 03' 55.50"
15	33 55' 44.46"	19 03' 55.02"
16	33 55' 43.62"	19 03' 54.60"
17	33 55' 42.00"	19 03' 54.12"
18	33 55' 40.62"	19 03' 53.22"

\* DB2 was an area to the west of DB1 where a number of test trenches were excavated. Clay bricks were evident on the surface in the vicinity of DB2. At DB2, itself, was a collapsed wall. Despite extensive searching, it was not possible to locate the foundations of the structure from which this collapsed wall came. It is our opinion the material was dumped at this site.



Appendix 5: Plan of the Driefontein Village by George Fredricks which lists the families by household who lived at the Driefontein Village.



Appendix 6: Photographic record of one of the Driefontein Village houses. Photograph courtesy of Doreen Viney who is pictured below c1930



Appendix 7: Susanna Conradie seated at left, her twin sister seated right at Driefontein Village, date unknown. Photograph courtesy of Mrs Lizze Hugo (nee Conradie).





Archaeological field crew, and bush clearers at the Driefontein Village, 2005.