

**A HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDEN FOUND AT
BRYNTIRION ESTATE, PRETORIA**

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OPSOMMING

Die ashoop wat te Bryntirion gevind is tydens konstruksiewerk, is in Julie 2007 argeologies ondersoek. Die kontrakteur verdien vermelding vir die aanmeld van die vonds, waardeur waardevolle historiese inligting ingesamel kon word.

Die kultuurvoorwerpe afkomstig van die vullishoop dateer hoofsaaklik uit die Laat 19de en Vroeë 20ste eeu. Latere voorwerpe is ook gevind, maar die is taamlik reserw en hou waarskynlik verband met onlangse rommel wat op die terrein weggegooi is.

Dit wil voorkom asof die ashoop tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog (1899-1902) ontstaan het. Dit hou waarskynlik verband met 'n vlugtelingekamp wat in 1902 hier deur die Britte opgerig is. Die gesinne van Boere wat hulle by die Engelse geskaar het, is in hierdie kamp gehuisves.

Die inligting wat deur die ondersoek aan die lig gekom het lewer 'n bydrae tot die rekonstruksie van een van die belangrikste tydperke in die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. Die detailanalise van kultuurvoorwerpe sal bydra tot die verstaan van die omstandighede en lewenswyse in hierdie en soortgelyke kampe tydens die oorlog.

SUMMARY

The refuse midden found during construction activities at the Bryntirion Estate was excavated during July 2007. The contractor needs to be commended for reporting the find as this led to the collection of valuable historical information.

The culture artefacts from the midden mostly date to the late 19th and early 20th century. More recent artefacts were also found, but these seem to be from the recent use of the midden.

It seems as if the midden was started during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). The midden probably is linked to a refugee camp which was established on the site by the British in 1902. The families of Boers who supported the British were housed in this camp.

The information obtained assist in the reconstruction of one of the most important periods in the history of South Africa. The detailed analysis of cultural material will contribute to the understanding of the circumstances and way of life in this and similar camps during the War.

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1. Background to the project

During construction work for a new security fence around Bryntirion Estate, Pretoria, remains of old bottles, pieces of metal and faunal material were uncovered. The archaeologist who did the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Dr JCC Pistorius was contacted to investigate the find. However he was unavailable and requested Archaetnos cc to investigate.

The contractor, Boleng cs, should be commended for reporting the find as it contains historical information that would have been lost forever if they did not do so.

From the investigation it was clear that it was a historical midden and that it may date back to the Anglo-Boer War (1899 -1902) as it is known that the area was utilised during that time. A blockhouse, the Johnston Redoubt, was for instance erected on the mountain close to the midden during the war (Van Vollenhoven 1999: 24). It was therefore decided that the midden should be investigated as it might contain information on the history of this area. It should be mentioned that this is the estate where the State Presidents residence as well as houses of other ministers are situated, and therefore it already is deemed an area of historical interest.

An excavation permit was requested from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). After receiving the permit, the rescue excavations of the find commenced in July 2007.

2. Terms of reference

The terms of reference for the study were to:

- 2.1 Comply with all the requirements made in the letter of appointment and in accordance with the South African heritage acts.
- 2.2 Excavate the find in order to determine its history.
- 2.3 Do historical research relating to the area.

3. Conditions and assumptions

The following aspects have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

- The latitude and longitude of an archaeological site is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer, and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
- All recommendations are made with full cognisance of the relevant legislation, in this case the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) of South Africa.

4. Legislative Requirements

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artefacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The mentioned cultural resources may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist and only after a permit has been issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

It is clear from the above mentioned that these requirements were adhered to.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

In this case the rescue excavation of the find was the way of mitigation by obtaining as much information as possible, in order for the construction work to continue.

5. Problem formulation

5.1 Aims

- The collection of historical information relating to the midden at Bryntirion Estate.
- The collection of archaeological data from the site.
- The analysis of excavated material from the site.
- Documentation of the site and its associated artefacts.

5.2. Research strategy

The investigation has universal interest as it is linked to the Anglo-Boer War, which is seen as one of the most important events in the history of South Africa. As the commemoration of the war was declared one of the legacy projects of the National Government, it also is of national importance.

6. Location

The Bryntirion Estate is situated on the northern side of Church Street east, Pretoria. The estate covers an extensive area, including a part of the Daspoortrand. The GPS coordinates of the site is 25°24'19"S and 28°13'21"E on the map 2528CA, Pretoria, of the South African 1:50 000 topographic series. This is on the farm Elandspoort 357 JR (Figure 1). The site is 1 388 m above sea level.

7. Site description

The area where the midden was found had very little ground vegetation. This probably is due to the large blue gum trees that were planted here. It was therefore relatively easy to see the extent of the midden.

A fence between the property and the adjacent one, seem to run through the main part of the midden and it was therefore impossible to investigate the centre thereof. The part of the midden to the south of the fence was however clearly visible. Indications are that the midden was at least disturbed three times. A stone wall north of the mentioned fence seems to run right through the midden as does the wire fence already referred to. The third disturbance was the current work on site for the erection of the security fence.

In one of the holes that were dug for the fence, the deposit was clearly visible a few centimetres below the topsoil. This explains why the midden was not detected during the HIA. Unfortunately the hole was filled with the cement and a fence pole planted before the excavations could commence. As a result of this the planning of exactly where the excavations should be was delayed.

Some residential buildings are found nearby and it is possible that these may have impacted on the midden when it was erected. These buildings are still in use and the possibility of these people impacting on the midden was also kept in mind throughout the time of excavation.

8. Historical context

Elandspoort was one of the first farms established in Pretoria. On 10 August 1841 the farm was inspected for G Bronkors (sic) (NAD, TAB, RAK 2990: 269; NAB, TAB, RAK 3001: 443) who is known to have been the first white settler in the area (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 211). In 1853 MW Pretorius bought this farm as well as the farm Daspoort in order to establish a town. In 1855 the town Pretoria was established (Van Vollenhoven 2000: 161-162).

It seems as if portions of the farm were later sold and that it took many years before a township was established here. It is for instance known that AF du Toit owned a portion in 1865 (NAD, TAB, SS 64, R15/65). In 1871 HJ Schoeman owned the farm (or at least a portion thereof) (NAD, TAB, SS 153, R68/73). In 1879 a certain Mr Mears owned the farm Elandspoort (NAD, TAB, SS 332, R801/79) and a portion of the farm belonged to WJ Fockens in 1884 (NAD, TAB, SS 982, R4372/84). PC Bronkhorst sold his farm, Elandspoort to the widow Walker in 1890 (NAD, TAB, SS 2603, R16006/90).

The artefacts excavated however does not appear to be that old. It is therefore certain that the midden does not date back to the mid to late 1800's, but to the late 19th and early 20th century and even a few years later.

The possibility of the midden being associated with the Johnston redoubt mentioned earlier was investigated. However, the position of the blockhouse on top of the ridge would make it difficult to use this specific area for the throwing away of waste. The slope on the northern side of the ridge is much gentler and one would expect that it might have been preferred.

It also seems as if there were much more activities on this farm during the Anglo Boer War than only the blockhouse. It is possible that there was only one large midden associated with all these activities and that refuse from the blockhouse also ended up here. However, since these were all from the same period, it would be impossible to determine if refuse came from specific activities on the site.

According to Otto (2005: 59) a refugee camp was established on Meintjieskop in 1902. This part of the Daspoortrand is known as Meintjieskop and it therefore seems as if the midden can be associated with this camp. Apart from defending Pretoria, the aim of the blockhouse was probably also to protect these refugees from the Boers as they wanted to deal with the refugees as traitors. Because of this the British had no other option that to protect the refugees and their families by placing them in camps (Otto 2005: 50-51). Both the camp and the blockhouse are indicated on a schematic diagram indicating Pretoria during the Anglo Boer War (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 211).

On 1 August 1900 it was decided to open refugee camps for surrendered Boers and their families. Some of the refugees even took their livestock with them to these camps. This may indicate the origin of some of the bone material found during the excavations. In some cases refugee men were employed by the British to do some work in these camps (Otto 2005: 50-51).

Refugee camps should not be confused with the concentration camps or prisoner-of-war camps. The first mentioned were only for the families of the Boers who kept on fighting against the British and the latter for the Boers who were captured during military action. Although many of the camps started as refugee camps, it gradually became concentration camps. At the end of the war there was only one real refugee camp, namely this one on Meintjieskop (Otto 2005: 60; Ploeger 1979: 7).

This camp was established specifically to host the families of National Scouts (Boers that surrendered). The historian J Ploeger tried to establish the exact location of this camp, but he was unsuccessful (Ploeger 1979: 7).

The camp report for this camp, written by Superintendent AM Lloyd, for February 1902 indicates that the camp was originally established at or close to Bronkhorstspuit. It was then moved to the Eerste Fabrieken and later to Van der Hovensdrift in Pretoria. In January 1902 the camp was under supervision of MJ Stucki. On 1 January 1902 the inhabitants of the camp included 33 men, 83 women and 96 children (Ploeger 1979: 7). This amounts up to 212 people.

On 11 January 1902 the camp was officially established on Meintjieskop and all people that had no association with either the National or Canadian Scouts were removed to other camps. This left 11 men, 21 women and 37 children in the camp (total number 69). The person responsible for deciding on the specific site to be used for this camp was Major Hoskins (Ploeger 1979: 7-8).

Major Lloyd took control of the camp on 11 January 1902. During February the site was cleared and tents were erected to house the inhabitants. This was a very difficult task as there were only 5 or 6 National Scouts (this probably means men capable of assisting with the work). Later Corporal Standers brought 20 black workers from Rietfontein to assist with this task. One of the biggest problems they encountered was that the tents were frequently blown over by storm winds (Ploeger 1979: 8).

More refugees arrived at the camp and in February the inhabitants counted 46 men, 95 women and 106 children (Ploeger 1979: 8). This amounts up to 247. Otto (2005: 159) however indicates that the total number of people in the camp during February was 326 and that no mortalities were documented.

(Ploeger 1979: 9) indicates that on 28 February 1902 the staff of the camp consisted of the following:

Superintendent – Major AM Lloyd
Storekeeper – AA Hayloch
Accountant – JM O’Shea
Supervisor – MJ Stucki
Assistant-Supervisor – Corporal Trollope
Camp doctor – Dr T Moffat
Pharmacist – GE Waters
Matron – E Bolton
Nurses – Miss White and Miss Konig

In the same month tenders were approved for the building of certain buildings, including store rooms, offices, toilets, washing rooms and bathrooms as well as for the laying of water pipes.

According to Mr M Brooks, custodian at the Union Buildings, there was also a hospital on the site (Personal communication). It seems therefore as if the hospital was only built later.

On 11 February General Maxwell, the military governor for Pretoria, inspected the camp and the construction activities there. Lord Kitchener also visited the camp (Ploeger 1979: 9).

According to Otto (2005: 159) the inhabitants of the camp consisted of 427 people with no mortalities documented in March 1902. In April 1902 there were 458 people in the camp and one person died.

From other archival documents more information relating to the camp could be established. It is known that the camp had a school. Miss Lucy Plumb was appointed as headmistress of the Meintjieskop Camp School in the place of Mrs O’Shea on 9 May 1902 (NAB, TAB, CS 88, 4413/02). Mrs O’Shea was probably the wife of the accountant of the camp. During 1903 ten new desks were delivered for the school (NAD, TAB, PWD 84,

2362/03). This document also proof that although the war ended on 31 May 1902, the camp must still have been administered during 1903.

It is unknown when this camp was closed. An archival document (NAD, TAB, PWD 202, 1852/4) indicates that Eloff's plantation was already established there in 1904, but this does not mean that the camp was no longer in operation. The blue gum trees referred to earlier (the same trees that now had to make way for the new fence) were probably remains of this plantation.

By 1910 certain areas on Meintjieskop were being laid out as townships (NAD, TAB, CS 953, 19507). The Union Buildings on Meintjieskop, just west of the area where the midden was found, were completed in 1913.

9. The excavations

No grid was laid out over the site as a specific feature was excavated. Two datum points were however established in order to serve as reference for mapping the site (Figure 2). As permanent reference point the corner of one of the buildings (a residential flat) was mapped.

Three excavations were conducted. The first one was on the southern edge of the midden, close to the central part thereof. The second was right next to the first and on the central part of the midden where the holes for the fence were dug. The third was a bit more to the west on the edge of the midden.

Apart from the cultural material excavated, artefacts uncovered during the bulldozing of the site were also collected. These will be discussed in an attachment to this report (Appendix A).

9.1 Excavation 1

This excavation of 5 x 2 m in an east-west direction was measured out to in close proximity to the fence poles and to the south thereof (Figure 2). This was on the southern edge of the midden.

The aim of the excavation was to determine the depth of the deposit as well as to obtain a representative sample of the contents of the midden in order to interpret it.

Although the area was disturbed by the contractor's work on site a fair amount of artefacts were found to be in situ. This is mainly because the midden seems to have been covered with a layer of topsoil.

At first the surface was swept clean and cleared from loose soil and vegetation. The artefacts that were collected were included with those of layer 1. Only one layer was excavated as no natural stratigraphy existed and the cultural material clearly seems to belong to more or less the same time period.

Due to the slope of the site (it slopes down to the south and west) the excavation varied between 16 cm (south) and 23 cm (north) deep and between 14 cm (west) and 23 cm (east)

after which the soil became sterile. The excavation was thus also used as a means to level the area (Figure 3).

The soil was red in colour with a grey ashy area in the central and northern part of the excavation. This makes since it is close to the central part of the midden. Artefacts were also mainly concentrated in the northern part of the excavation which corroborates with the above. The soil texture was soft and sandy and became red clay at the bottom of the excavation.

9.2 Excavation 2

This was an excavation of 3 x 3 m on the central part of the midden. It included some of the fence poles of the new fence and was directly on the northern side of excavation 1 (Figure 2 and 4).

The aim of the excavation was to determine the depth of the deposit as well as to increase the representative sample of the contents of the midden in order to interpret it.

As this was the central part of the midden most of the artefacts were unearthed here. Again the surface was swept clean and cleared from loose soil and vegetation. The artefacts that were collected in this way were included with those of layer 1. Only one layer was excavated as no natural stratigraphy existed and the cultural material clearly seems to belong to more or less the same time period.

As this was the central part of the midden, the excavation was much deeper on the northern side as opposed to the southern side where it was close the edge thereof. The depth varied between 17 cm (south) and 54 cm (north) deep and between 54 cm (west) and 57 cm (east) after which the soil became sterile. The excavation was thus also used to level the area.

The soil was similar to that of excavation 1, but many loose stones and pieces of bricks were found. A number of grey and black ashy areas were found throughout the excavation. It also seems as if a fine mixture of cement and gravel was dumped here at some stage as this was found concentrated in the central part of the excavation, close to the surface (Figure 5-6). Closer to the bottom of the excavation the soil consisted of red clay.

The walls of the excavation clearly showed a sterile topsoil layer, followed by a burnt layer and then a clay layer, both containing artefacts. In the northern profile the topsoil consisted of red sand and was 11 cm deep. The black ashy layer was 22 cm deep and contained most of the cultural material. The bottom layer was 24 cm deep consisting of red clay including some artefacts. The profile in the centre of the excavation was similar, but the depth of the layers was 11 cm, 22 cm and 19 cm respectively. In the western and southern profile the black layer were only between 9 cm and 10 cm deep (Figure 7-13).

9.3 Excavation 3

Excavation 3 was measured out in an east-west direction with sides of 3 x 2 m. It was on the western edge of the midden (Figure 2). The aim of the excavation was to determine the depth of the deposit here and to complete the representative sample of the contents of the midden.

At first the surface was swept clean and cleared from loose soil and vegetation. No artefacts were found. One layer was excavated as no natural stratigraphy existed. As no artefacts were unearthed it was decided to only deepen the eastern part of the excavation. Still no artefacts were found and a decision was made to only deepen the north-eastern corner of the excavation.

In the end the excavation was 1 cm deep on the western side thereof, 6 cm on the eastern side and 45 cm in the north-eastern corner. As no artefacts were uncovered it was decided to abandon the excavation.

The bottom of the excavation was already deeper than that of excavation 2. The soil was sandy and red in colour, but gradually turned into red clay the deeper the excavation went (Figure 14). It is believed that although it is part of the midden it is so much to the edge thereof that no artefacts are to be found here.

10. Discussion and Conclusion

Most of the dateable artefacts found, represent the period of the Late 19th to the Early 20th century. The Anglo-Boer War was fought between 1899 and 1902. Therefore the site provides more than enough evidence that it was occupied during this period and the midden was probably started during this time.

As it is known that a refugee camp was established here in 1902, this seems to be the most possible explanation for the need for such a refuse midden. The Johnston Redoubt, which was erected on the ridge just north of the midden probably also contributed to the midden.

Building material from the midden may be explained from the erecting of buildings during the War or buildings that were later built here. The bricks and cement to the top of the midden probably originated from later building activities on the site.

The cultural material from the midden is mixed, meaning that no definite chronological layers could be distinguished. This may have been caused by the disturbances to the midden, such as the building of the stone wall and wire fence mentioned earlier.

The presence of military artefacts indicates the presence of the military and corroborates with information regarding the blockhouse and refugee camp. The artefacts from the midden are a useful tool to determine the circumstances and way of life of the inhabitants of the camp during the War. The final analysis will contribute to a better understanding of these aspects during the Anglo Boer War.

The faunal material from the site indicates that domesticated animals were eaten. As it is known that some of the refugees came with their livestock to the camp, it explains these finds. It also seems as if they did supplement their diet by eating non-domesticated animals which was probably hunted in the vicinity of the camp.

Spent cartridges and shot gun cartridges were also found, confirming that hunting have taken place. The ceramic and glass sample from the midden indicate that the inhabitants received rations from the British military as these are similar to artefacts found on other military sites from this period.

Finally it can be concluded that there is no doubt that the midden was started during the Anglo-Boer War. It probably started as part of the refugee camp, but other activities might also have contributed thereto. The midden was probably still in use for a short time after the War. It seems as if it was re-used fairly recently, probably as a result of building activities on the Estate.

11. Recommendations

- 1.** It is not necessary to preserve the site, but it is believed that the impact caused by the new fence probably have reached it highest point.
- 2.** The excavations were covered as the remains of the midden will be protected in this way. There is however no reason to prevent the site from being demolished as this report is seen as ample documentation and interpretation thereof.
- 3.** It would create a proper sense of place if a display of the artifacts can be installed somewhere on the Estate. The blockhouse would be a very suitable space for this purpose. Such a display will alert all present of the correct way to deal with such issues and portray the message that the Government is serious about conserving the pat of all the people of this country.
- 4.** Any similar finds should be dealt with in the same manner as has been done with this one. Again the name of the contractor, Boleng cs, should be mentioned and they should be commended for their contribution to the preservation of the history of South Africa.

12. Acknowledgements

Archaetnos would like to thank Boleng cs for their courage to do the right think namely to report the uncovering of the midden. This act has ensured that the information the site contained is not lost.

Mr Martin Brooks of the Department of Public Works should also be thanked for his assistance in finding the site, during the excavations and in the filling thereof.

The City of Tshwane's museum, Fort Klapperkop, is thanked for agreeing to curate the excavated material.

13. Project team

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Appendix A

**BASIC REPORT ON THE CULTURAL MATERIAL
RECOVERED FROM THE EXCAVATION OF
A MIDDEN IN BRYNTIRION, PRETORIA**

BY A PELSER

Introduction

This report deals with the analysis of cultural material excavated by Archaetnos cc from a midden at Bryntirion during July 2007. This historical refuse midden was discovered accidentally during the course of development. The midden and its contents date to between the late 19th and mid 20th centuries, as is seen through the artefacts that were recovered in the excavations. A connection to an Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) Refugee Camp is also thought to exist.

Surface Material

During the development (erection of a fence around Meintjieskop/the Presidency) cultural material was uncovered and removed from the midden area and presented to Archaetnos before the archaeological excavations proceeded. Material recovered in this way includes glass bottles, ceramic/porcelain pieces, various metal artefacts and faunal remains (animal bones).

The bottles include soda and mineral water, medicinal and other household bottles, such as sauces. They date, based on their maker's marks and mode of manufacture, to the late 19th/early 20th centuries. One of the more interesting objects recovered in this process was a metal (brass/copper) chain that originally fitted on a military helmet dating to the Anglo-Boer War. This is one of the finds clearly linking the midden with the Anglo Boer War.

Excavations 1 and 2

Although three excavations were done in the area, all on the refuse midden, the third did not uncover any artefacts. Therefore it can only be mentioned here.

There were no discernible difference in the recovered material from the other two excavations, and it is therefore clear that the artefacts are contemporary. Also, it is possible to say that the midden seems to have been used for quite a protracted period of time by different groups of people. Besides material visibly dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, artefacts with a very recent origin were also recovered. Since residential complexes are found just a few meters from the midden, this aspect is explained.

A large amount of cultural material was recovered from Excavation 1 and 2, including glass, ceramics, metal, faunal remains, building rubble and other miscellaneous materials such as wood, plastic and bakelite.

Glass

The glass sample included bottles that contained both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, such as rum, wine, mineral and soda water, medicines, sauces, perfumes and other household items. Pieces of Woodstock-type wine glasses, dating to the Victorian era, were also found. Later, mid to later 20th century glass bottle pieces (old Dairy bell milk bottles) was recovered as well, a clear indication of the longevity of the middens' utilization.

Ceramics

The ceramic sample is typical of late 19th/early 20th century ceramics (porcelain, stoneware, earthenware), although items with a much more recent origin was also found. Plates, cups,

saucers, ink vessels, ceramic gin bottles and other household vessels are represented by the ceramics. Fragments of porcelain dolls and other figurines were found as well. A few pieces of typical Late Iron Age (non-European) pottery were also identified.

Metal

A wide range of metal objects were recovered. This include fragments of unidentified metal objects, copper and other metal wire strands, various types of nails and screws, food tins (bully beef and other foodstuffs), metal rods and pegs, spent cartridges (various calibers), military (British uniform) and other buttons, belt buckles, two rusty pocket knives and metal (tin?) figurines. These figurines include a soldier on a horse and a toy ships canon.

Faunal remains

A large amount of faunal remains (animal bones) were recovered. Although most of these are unidentifiable (meaning that the species of animal can not be determined), the expert analysis of the remains will provide us with a good idea of the meat diet of the community that contributed to the refuse midden. Even though the expert analysis is not complete yet, it is clear that both domestic and non-domestic animals are represented by the sample.

A large number of the bones have clear saw and cut marks, indicating a butchery origin. These bones would be from domestic animals such as cattle and sheep. Small antelopes, such as duiker or steenbok, are also possibly present, as well as large bird (chicken, guinea fowl, and turkey). Hunting of non-domestic animals therefore might also have contributed to the meat diet.

Miscellaneous

Other miscellaneous objects included glass and plastic beads and buttons, fragments of leather shoes and clothing, peach pips, bakelite tobacco pipe stems and fragments of wood.

Conclusion

From the analysis of the cultural material from the Bryntirion excavations, it is possible to say that the midden under investigation was used mainly between the late 19th and early 20th centuries, although some artefacts suggest that it was also used later on during the mid to later 20th century. An Anglo-War (1899-1902) connection can not be ruled out, and it is possible that the Refugee Camp at Meintjieskop during the War started the midden.

A large portion of the material, including the decorated ceramics, glass bottles and metal artefacts, is similar to material recovered from other late 19th/early 20th century sites such as the Minnaar street historic midden in Pretoria, Melrose House, Pioneer House, and various other sites dating to the Anglo-Boer War such as those related to Steinaecker's Horse and excavated by the National Cultural History Museum and Archaetnos.

These excavations, and the artefacts recovered from it, have given us an opportunity to investigate a section of Pretoria's history that would otherwise not have been possible. It gives us a glimpse into the way of life and social status of the specific community related to this midden. The excavations and the interpretation of the data obtained with the analysis of the recovered material, also supplements and compliments the existing historic (written) information we have on this time period of the cities history.

Appendix B

Captions of figures

1. Location of the site.
2. Site map of the excavations at Bryntirion.
3. Excavation 1 completed. Note the disturbance on site (loose stones etc.) caused by the bulldozing of the area.
4. Excavation 2 in progress. Note the new fence poles which have already been planted as well as the cement and stones used to stabilize it. Also note the stone wall and wire fence in the background which disturbed the midden previously.
5. Detail in Excavation 2. Note the fine gravel and cement probably dumped on the midden many years ago.
6. These metal hooks underneath the mentioned cement in Excavation 2 proof that the latter was dumped on the midden as it clearly is above the cultural material.
7. The completed Excavation 2, southern view.
8. The completed Excavation 2, northern view.
9. The completed Excavation 2, eastern view.
10. Detail of the different layers in the eastern wall of Excavation 2.
11. This detail photograph clearly shows the black layer in the eastern wall of Excavation 2. This layer represents the midden.
12. The completed Excavation 2, western view.
13. Detail of the layers in the western wall of Excavation 2.
14. The completed Excavation 3.