



COBUS DREYER

Pr. Archaeologist/Heritage Specialist

**P.O. Box 12910
Brandhof
9324
dreyerj@telkomsa.net**

**Tel: 051-444 1187
Fax: 051-444 4395
Cell: 083 357 7982**

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FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED MIXED LAND USE DEVELOPMENTS AT ROOIKRAAL 454, VREDE, FREE STATE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The company Dejager Koffie Cc is planning a mixed development project on Portions 1, 2 and 3 at the farm Rooikraal 454 along the N3 main road near Roadside in the district of Vrede, Free State. The improvements will include amenities to accommodate live handicraft operations, a truck stop and refuelling station, a quick shop, ablution and overnight facilities, police station, offices and staff quarters. The developments will cover about 30ha of land.

The proposed site is located in a region densely covered by Later Iron Age archaeological sites. To the north are the important stone walled sites at Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi), with Leeukop (Péme) to the south. Further away on the eastern escarpment near Verkykerskop, the familiar Batlokwa living site of Nkoe is located on the farm Sunrise (Morgenlicht 869).

A cluster of about thirty three graves occur on a dolerite outcrop which had previously been exploited by Later Iron Age occupants. A more recent occupation by farm labourers, using the building material from the Later Iron Age occupation, left single room rectangular stone built houses at the site. An ash midden on the same hill produced glass and coin pieces dating from the 1990s. The grave site lies about 1km east of the proposed area and it is assumed that the developments will have no major impact on the cultural heritage and historical environment at the farm Rooikraal.

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), Vrede and Frankfort housed significant garrisons of the British military forces. Burghers of the Vrede Commando were actively involved in fighting on the Natal front, Cape Colony and in the Free State. Several skirmishes took place at Langverwacht and at Moordpoortjie on Groenplaats in the the Vrede district.

After the fall of Bloemfontein, President Steyn had to remove the seat of Government of the Free State Republic to several towns including Frankfort and Vrede.

The British blockhouse line from Botha's Pass on the eastern escarpment via Vrede to Frankfort crossed over the Skaaprand hill on the farm Helena near Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi). The foundation stones of a Rice Block House are still to be seen amongst the remains of the stone walls at the archaeological site.

Further planning of the proposed project may continue and no mitigation measures will be needed.

INTRODUCTION & DESCRIPTION

Scope and Limitations

The report addresses the Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed mixed use development (Plan 1) at the farm Rooikraal 454 near Roadside along the N3 main road in the district of Vrede, Free State.

No sampling was done during the investigation and the survey is based on a visual surface inspection of the area. The site contains a substantial grass cover. Natural open spaces and clusters of animal burrows, inspection pits, motor vehicle tracks, farm animal and game paths and other disturbances were examined for traces of cultural material. A dolerite outcrop produced the remains of Later Iron Age stone walling as well as remnants of a more recent occupation by farm labourers. A cluster of about thirty graves occur on the dolerite hill and near the robbed walls of the Later Iron Age living site.

The developers, Dejager Koffie Cc, commissioned the archaeological and heritage assessment of the proposed site.

The investigation provided the opportunity to examine the proposed site. The grass cover did not have any effect on the recording of material during the survey and no limitations were experienced through-out the site visit.

Methodology

1. Standard archaeological survey and recording methods applied.
2. Survey of previous HIA reports.
3. Site inspection on foot and by vehicle.
4. Layout of the area and features plotted by GPS.
5. Surroundings and features recorded on camera.
6. Preparation of maps & literature.

7. Research on the history, archaeology & heritage remains.
8. Prepare map coordinates transferred to Google Earth.

INVESTIGATION

Dejager Koffie Cc is planning a mixed use development at Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm Rooikraal 454 near Roadside in the district of Vrede, Free State (Plan 1). The site was examined on 14 August 2014. Officials from DeStudio Designs, Bloemfontein, supplied directions to the farm.

The study aims to locate and evaluate the significance of cultural heritage sites, archaeological material, manmade structures older than 60 years, and sites associated with oral histories and graves that might be affected by the proposed developments. In many cases, planted and self-sown trees and other types of vegetation represent a major part of the historical environment of human settlements in villages and towns, on farmyards or even deserted places in the open veld. These features are taken into consideration during any cultural investigation.

The land was examined for possible archaeological and historical material and to establish the potential impact on any cultural material that might be found. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), (25 of 1999) and under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act. 108 of 1998).

HISTORY OF VREDE DISTRICT

Vrede, 'the town of peace', was founded on the farm Krynauwslust in 1863 and proclaimed a town in 1879. The name "Vrede" is the Afrikaans word for 'peace', which refers to the settlement of a dispute over the proposed site for the town. Like most Free State towns established before, during and after the Anglo-Boer War, Vrede has a rich history judged by the historical buildings influenced by Dutch design. Vrede lies about 20km east of the N3 main road and 75km south east of Frankfort, a town established in 1874 (Jacobs 1952, Botha 1979, Raper 1989).

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), significant garrisons of the British military forces were stationed at Vrede and Frankfort for almost the entire duration of the war. Burghers of the Vrede Commando were actively involved in fighting on the Natal front and in the Cape Colony and Free State, when joining Gen De Wet at the battle of Sannaspost. Several skirmishes also took place in the Vrede district during the war. On 23 February 1902 the commando of Gen Christiaan de Wet got into a serious shoot-out with troops of the 7th New Zealand Mounted Rifle Regiment, at the farm Langverwacht (196?) (Map 17). The hostility took the lives of 23 British soldiers, while eleven Boers were killed. On 11

October 1900 during the Battle of Moordpoortjie at Groenplaats (1364 Frankfort), the same number of burghers were killed (De Jager 2000).

After the fall of Bloemfontein on 13 March 1900, President M.T. Steyn had to remove the seat of Government of the Free State Republic, at first to Kroonstad and Heilbron and then on 17 May 1900 to Vrede, making the town the temporary capital of the Republic until 22 May, when the President and his staff fled to Frankfort and eventually to Bethlehem.

The British block house line running from Botha's Pass on the eastern escarpment via Vrede to Frankfort crossed over the Skaaprand hill on the farm Helena near Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi). The foundation stones of a Rice Block House forming concentric circles are still to be seen amongst the remains of the stone walls of the (OU1) archaeological site (Maggs 1976, De Jager 2000, Pakenham 1997).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological environment of the Free State Province is rich and diverse, representing a long time span during the human past. The area is exceptionally rich in terms of Later Iron Age material. Certain Later Iron Age sites have produced important archaeological information (Maggs 1976, Dreyer 1996). For various reasons, there is still a relative lack in detailed research records in parts of the area. These Iron Age sites date between 1660 AD and 1810 AD.

The Later Iron Age archaeological phase brought people to the interior, who cultivated crops, kept livestock, produced an abundance of clay pottery in a variety of shapes and sizes and who had knowledge of copper and iron smelting. Extensive stone walled enclosures characterise the permanent settlements. These living places are known from the prominent Sotho/Tswana settlements at Viervoet (*Tihela*) near Clocolan, Biddulpsberg (*Kurutlele*) near Senekal, Marabeng near Ficksburg, Tafelkop (*Ntsuanatsatsi*) and Leeukop (*Péme*) between Vrede and Frankfort. A number of Taaibos Korana and Griqua groups, remnants of the Later Stone Age peoples, managed to survive the assimilation by Sotho/Tswana tribes in the region.

Dramatic climate changes resulted in a rapid population growth along the east coast of South Africa. Increased demands on natural resources and attempts to control trade during the early 19th century brought the emergence of powerful leaders in the area. The subsequent power struggles resulted in a period of instability in the central parts of Southern Africa. This period of strife or wars of devastation, known as the "difaqane" (Sotho/Tswana) or "Mfecane" (Nguni), affected many of the Black tribes in the interior. Attacks from east of the escarpment initiated by the AmaZulu impis of King Chaka in about 1822, were continued by the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi and the AmaNgwane of Matiwane into

the Free State, thus uprooting among others, the Batlokwa of Sekonyela and Mantatise and various smaller Sotho/Tswana tribes. On their turn, the Batlokwa drove off the Bafokeng of Sebetoane from Kurutlele (Biddulphsberg) near Senekal (1832), who, in their effort to escape the pursuit by the AmaNdebele forces, eventually landed up in the Caprivi (Dreyer & Kilby 2003).

This period of unrest directly affected the peoples of the Free State and Northern Cape, resulting in the displacement of scores of tribesmen, women and children. The stronger tribal groups, such as the AmaNdebele of Mzilikazi, assimilated many of these refugees.

Early European missionaries and travellers ventured into the interior of the country during the 19th century (Dreyer 2001) and the Rev James Archbell established the missionary at Thaba Nchu by 1834. Several of the marauding hordes affected the lives of the Batswana people living at Dithakong near the mission station of Robert and Mary Moffat near Kuruman.

LATER IRON AGE BACKGROUND OF THE WARDEN, FRANKFORT, VREDE, HARRISMITH AND VERKYKERSKOP AREA

The archaeological landscape of the Free State is characterised by a wide distribution of stone-walled living sites. These prehistoric structures on the ridges have generated interest over the years and the dome-shaped stone huts in particular, have captured the imagination of many people.

Studies in the history and ways of living of the early inhabitants of the region have revealed detail and consistency in the arrangement and design of the structures (Maggs 1976). The expression of culture in the recognised settlement patterns has left its imprint on the environment, illustrating people's perceptions about social clustering, economic systems and political organisation. These patterns are indicated by the arrangement of huts, stock kraals and ash heaps in a particular order and in relation to one another (Evers 1984, 1988).

Spatial organisation in general is characterised by the central position of the stock kraals and the placing of the main dwelling area on the perimeter of the settlement. From the archaeological investigation it becomes clear that during the actual occupation of these sites the emphasis was not only on stone-building, for additional structures of perishable materials supplemented living space.

Stone-walls were built in a customary manner of two faces of stacked stones with a rubble infill. All the stone structures from the prehistoric era are either circular or oval in plan. Rectangular buildings and kraals are normally associated with

missionary influences or could represent European preference during early colonial times.

The study of these stone-walls is based on the classification of settlement patterns, according to a standardised archaeological framework (Maggs 1976). This arrangement of structures and sites is characterised by connecting walls (Type V), surrounding walls (Type N) and huts with bilobial courtyards (Type Z) respectively. This clustering of sites based on settlement layout is confirmed by associated pottery assemblages with different decoration styles (Maggs 1976:290). Different settlement patterns also produced huts of different materials in different styles. The two distinct settlement patterns found in the area will now be discussed (Map 4).

TYPE N

The type site of the settlements in this region is named as Type N, after Ntsuanatsatsi (Tafelkop), a solitary hill along the N3 main road junction with the R34 road between Frankfort and Vrede. Great symbolic value is attached to the name and some Sotho peoples still believe in an almost creational legend which proclaims that man (*motho*) originated from a reed bed at Ntsuanatsatsi.

Type N settlements are located in the north-eastern Free State, in the region around the towns of Warden, Frankfort, Vrede, Harrismith and Verkykerskop. This specific area has always been accepted as the traditional living place of the Batlokwa and Basia peoples, (different tribes within the Sotho/Tswana cluster) before the Difaqane (Ellenberger 1912, Steytler 1932, Sharratt 1968, Maggs 1976:142, Kriel 1976, Hawkins 1984). Informed people have been aware of the historical significance of the region and others are becoming increasingly interested in the actual history of these ancestral sites. A memorial stone to commemorate the Batlokwa heritage and to designate the area in which at least eight generations of their chiefs were buried, was erected by the late chief Wessels Mota of Qwaqwa at the farm Sunrise (Morgenlicht 869) in 1962. According to the late Wally Sharratt, former landowner, people used to visit the site on a regular basis to pray and to pay homage through sacrifice.

Some of the more important sites, such as Nkwe (Sunrise) and Sefate (Verkykerskop) are known, but other Tlokwa historical sites in the region have not yet been identified. Tlokweng, where Motonosi allegedly gathered his (Batlokoa) people is indicated somewhere in the vicinity of the town of Vrede and the Vaal River. There is also reference to Lejwe Motho, located between Ntsuanatsatsi (Tafelkop) and Vrede, where Lebaka of the Bamogkalong (Tsetetsi) group settled for some time. This reference brings us to Leeukop (Péme), south of Ntsuanatsatsi (Maggs 1976:142), with a different settlement layout. The Malakeng, an independent Batlokwa group, was also living at Seropong, a locality which is still unidentified.

Basia people likewise, were living in this particular region, somewhere further up along the Wilge River, but always in close relation with the Batlokwa. To complicate matters further, it is known that shortly before the outbreak of the Difaqane (1822), a group of AmaHlubi under their chief Motsholi came from east of the Drakensberg to settle in the Tlokwa area. The localities of their settlements are still unidentified.

Archaeological excavations have been done by Maggs (1976) at the farms Helena (Ntsuanatsatsi, OU1) and Zoetbron 151 (OU2), in the lower Klip River valley. The settlement pattern shows a central complex of stock pens surrounded by a ring of domed grass huts, which are in their turn enclosed by boundary walls, with ash heaps scattered on the outside. At some places, settlement layouts resembling sites which generally occur in the central Free State are found. The houses associated with Type N settlements were made of reeds and grass, plastered with clay and contained dung floors smeared over stone paving. The pottery of the region are characterised by finger-pinched and comb-stamped ware combined with ochre burnish. The occupation of Type N settlements is linked to the early Fokeng, Koena and Kgatla lineages. Based on radiocarbon dating and lore, Type N sites were occupied during the 15th century to early 17th century (Maggs 1976).

TYPE V

The Type V settlement pattern is named after Vegkop, the Ndebele - Voortrekker battle site of 1836 south of Heilbron. Major excavations were done some 50km from Vegkop at Makgwareng (OO1), on the farm Elandsfontein near Lindley, and at OU2(2) on Smaldeel 719, Vrede, as well as at OND3 (Tihela) in the Mequatling area, Clocolan district. More recent research at Jansfontein 368, Ventersburg, has given supportive dates and findings (cf. Coetsee 1986, 1987; Dreyer 1992).

Settlements classified as Type V are located in the central and eastern Free State over a considerable area roughly marked off by the towns of Marquard, Ventersburg, Senekal, Lindley and Heilbron, and in the districts of Bethlehem, Reitz, Frankfort, Warden and Vrede to the east.

Village layout consists of a group of circular or oval stone enclosures of varying sizes arranged in a rough circle, joined by connecting walls to form a large single enclosure. Excavated remains indicate that huts of perishable materials were erected on the periphery some distance from the central group of stone structures (Maggs 1976, Dreyer 1992). Corbelled stone huts were in some cases part of the central cluster of cattle byres, but are not considered a characteristic feature of Type V settlements (Maggs 1976:28,314). These huts were built of rough undressed stone without any mortar. To form the dome, stones were

stacked to make each consecutive circular layer smaller than the previous one. In this way the structure was curving inwards, until the final opening at the top could be closed by a single flat stone. A very low lintel doorway is left at ground level. Although a small number of individual specimens remained undamaged, the majority of these huts are in a state of collapse. The ancient appearance and the relatively small size of the structures led to a misplaced belief that the huts were occupied by a now extinct pygmy tribe (Taylor 1986).

The locality of these huts in association with stock enclosures, suggests that they could have been used as shelter or protection for young or small domestic animals. The retrieval of pottery, beads, iron implements and grinding stones on well smeared floors and hearths in courtyards in front of the corbelled huts at Makgwareng (OO1) and OXF1 (Maggs 1976) and Bekkersberg, Ventersburg (White et.al c.1974), proves that others were occupied by humans.

Early authors such as Stow (1905), Arbousset (1846) and Ellenberger (1912), favoured the Leghoya as the builders of the corbelled huts. Information indicates that the Leghoya eventually merged with the Bataung in Lesotho (Walton 1956:27). The Leghoya assumption for the origins of the corbelled huts was followed by Walton (1956, 1965) and Van Riet Lowe (1927), who popularised and established the name. Maggs (1976:4-5) did not fully support this view by arguing that the Type V sites could be ascribed to Kgatla, Taung or Tlokoa occupation (Maggs 1976:316). In reality it seems that the distribution of Type V is too widespread to have been built by a single Basotho group (Maggs 1976:142). It is also true that the area occupied by the Bataung coincides with the distribution of the corbelled stone huts in the area more to the west (Maggs 1976:5,229,314,316; Arbousset 1846; Moletsane 1967, Dreyer 2001).

The pottery assemblage associated with Type V is characterised by rough finger-pinched decorations in bands below the rim and on the body of vessels, and comb-stamping in pendant triangles combined with ochre burnish (Maggs 1976:90, 96 &100). Pottery from OND3 however, displays different vessel profiles and decoration modes (Maggs 1976:193-210).

According to radio-carbon dating and historical sources, Type V sites were occupied during the 17th to early 19th century at Lindley (OO1) and Vrede (OU2(2), and about 1850 at Clocolan (OND3).

OTHER STONE WALL SETTLEMENTS

An investigation of the historical settlements of this area (Dreyer 1999), identified several unrecorded stone wall living sites of two obviously different periods of occupation. Certain features clearly represent a Later Iron Age pastoral occupation, dating from pre-difaqane (1822) times. It is generally accepted that the occupants of these stone wall sites were the ancestors of the present day

Sotho/Tswana peoples (Maggs 1976). Remains of rectangular stock kraals and other buildings, most likely date from a recent period of occupation by European farmers. These structures have not been documented or investigated before and differ drastically from our previous knowledge of Later Iron Age settlements. The layout seems to indicate that different influences and priorities were important in this area during the second occupation.

The origin and purpose of these structures could not be ascertained. Wall construction consisting of two faces of stacked stones with a rubble infill seems to indicate black building skills, while the rectangular form on the other hand, tends to imply European influence.

A possible explanation may be found in the size, layout and distribution of the units. It has been recalled by some old people in the region, that migratory stock farmers ("trekboere") from the area and from other districts such as Standerton and Volksrust further north and east across the Vaal River, used to move their cattle regularly on a seasonal basis to winter pastures in Natal and even to Swaziland in bygone days. These treks were usually under the supervision of young European boys assisted by black herders. According to lore this movement of stock took place from long before the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) and continued until the 1930s and 1940s. Bearing this in mind, it can be concluded that these kraal sites could have been an aspect of a system of stock migration during colonial times.

DISCUSSION

The diversity of layout patterns shows that independent tribes were occupying the different settlements in the Free State. It is generally accepted that the occupants of these stone-walled sites were the ancestors of the present day Basotho people (Wilson 1969, Evers 1984, Maggs 1976, 1986). Although several authors refer to individual tribes inhabiting the interior (Ellenberger 1912, Moletsane 1967, Maggs 1976), we can only speculate about the occupants of specific sites. Future archaeological studies can merely aim to identify different cultures rather than specific groups or individuals.

In the past people from this area lived in independent tribes, or *dichaba*, and the ruling line of each had its own totem, or *seboko* (Ashton 1938). When their history is traced, confusion surrounds the application of these terms to different groups (cf. Wilson 1969, Maggs 1976).

In archaeological studies the identification and classification of these defined units are of less importance. If we search for lineages and tribes we entangle ourselves in an impossible task and we can only aim for the identification of different cultures rather than specific tribal groups.

LOCALITY

Dejager Koffie Cc is planning a mixed use developments at Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm Rooikraal 454 near Roadside in the district of Vrede, Free State (Map 1). The developments will be done on a 30ha piece of land along the N3 main road and near the renowned hill called Leeukop (Péme) (Maps 2&6).

Vrede is surrounded by rising and falling, grass-covered high veld hills and ridges above low-lying stream beds. The height of these hills is confusing and often underestimated. The ridges with stony dolerite outcrops form the locality of stone walled remnants of Later Iron Age inhabitants of the area. The grass-covered hills are mostly treeless with scatters of indigenous shrubs. A recent description classifies the vegetation as Moist Cool Highveld grassland at altitudes between 1400 and 1600m (Dreyer 1999).

The site at Rooikraal is reached along the N3 from Warden at the S589 turn-off to Roadside.

The following GPS co-ordinates were taken (Cape Scale) (Surveyor-General 1973): (Maps 2&5).

Makiti	27°33'05"S	028°50'28"E.	Alt 1633m (Fig.1).
A	27°32'53"S	028°50'50"E	Alt 1619m (Figs.2&3).
B	27°32'47"S	028°50'17"E.	Alt 1614m (Figs.4&5).
C	27°33'27"S	028°49'55"E	Alt 1624m (Fig.21).
D	27°33'15"S	028°50'14"E	Alt 1638m (Fig.22).
G (±29 + 4 graves)	27°33'08"S	028°49'35"E.	Alt 1602m (Figs.6-14).

FINDS

The proposed site is located in a region of densely scattered Later Iron Age archaeological sites (Maggs 1976, Map 4). To the north are the important stone walled sites at Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi), with Leeukop (Péme) to the south (Maps 2&4). Further away on the eastern escarpment near Verkykerskop, the well-known Batlokwa living site of Nkoe is located on the farm Sunrise (Morgenlicht 869) (Webb 1950, Kriel 1976) (Map 4&16).

A cluster of about 28 graves (Fig.6) is located at Point G, about 1km east of the proposed development area (Maps 3&5). Most of the graves are unmarked, with only heaps of stones on the surface (Figs.6.9.13). Two clusters of two graves each at Point G are protected by an enclosing fence (Fig.7,8,11,12). These graves are fully clad and have inscribed head stones dating from 1934, 1988 and the year 2000 respectively (Figs.10,11,12,14).

The Later Iron Age stone walls of the present site at Point G are heavily robbed (Figs. 6&15,16) and the material was clearly re-used to cover the graves (Figs. 9, 13, 17). A more recent occupation by farm labourers, also using the building material from the Later Iron Age occupation, which left single roomed rectangular stone built houses at the site (Fig.20). An ash midden on the same hill (Fig.24) produced undecorated potsherds, pieces of glass and coins dating from the 1990s (Figs.25 &26). Other finds from the ash heap included a glass Coca-Cola bottle fragment, porcelain piece, cattle knuckle-bone (*astragalus*), a metal screw nut, piece of slate and a glass salt shaker (Fig.24).

Undecorated potsherds were likewise found amongst the remains of the stone walls (Fig.18), together with a single corroded metal shaft (Fig.19).

No other cultural or historical remains were found.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Although the proposed site is located in a region of densely scattered Later Iron Age archaeological sites, the outcrop at Point G lies about 1km east of the proposed development area. It is assumed that the developments will have no major impact on the cultural heritage and historical environment at the farm Rooikraal.

There will be no major impact caused by the developments on any heritage resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The impact resulting from the new developments at Rooikraal on the archaeological and heritage resources is considered to be of minor significance.

There are no obvious reasons to delay further planning of the developments at the specific site.

I recommend that the planning of the proposed developments may proceed.

MITIGATION

No mitigation measures will be required in case of the present developments.

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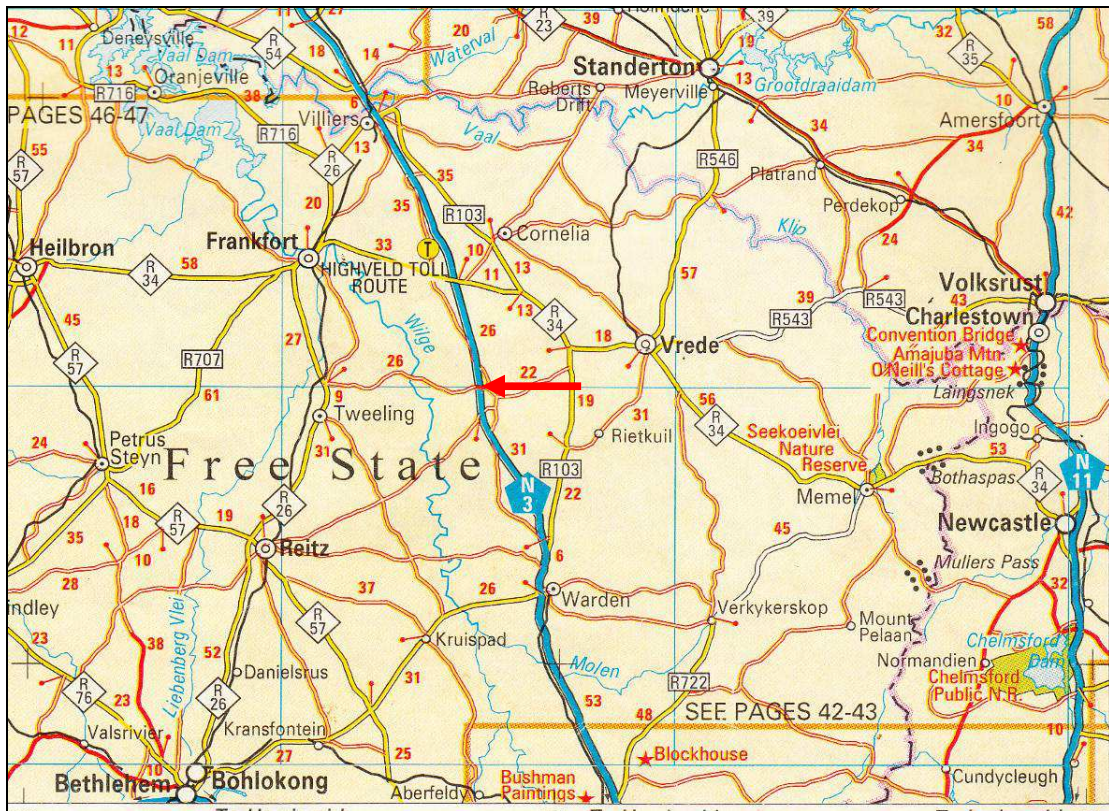
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



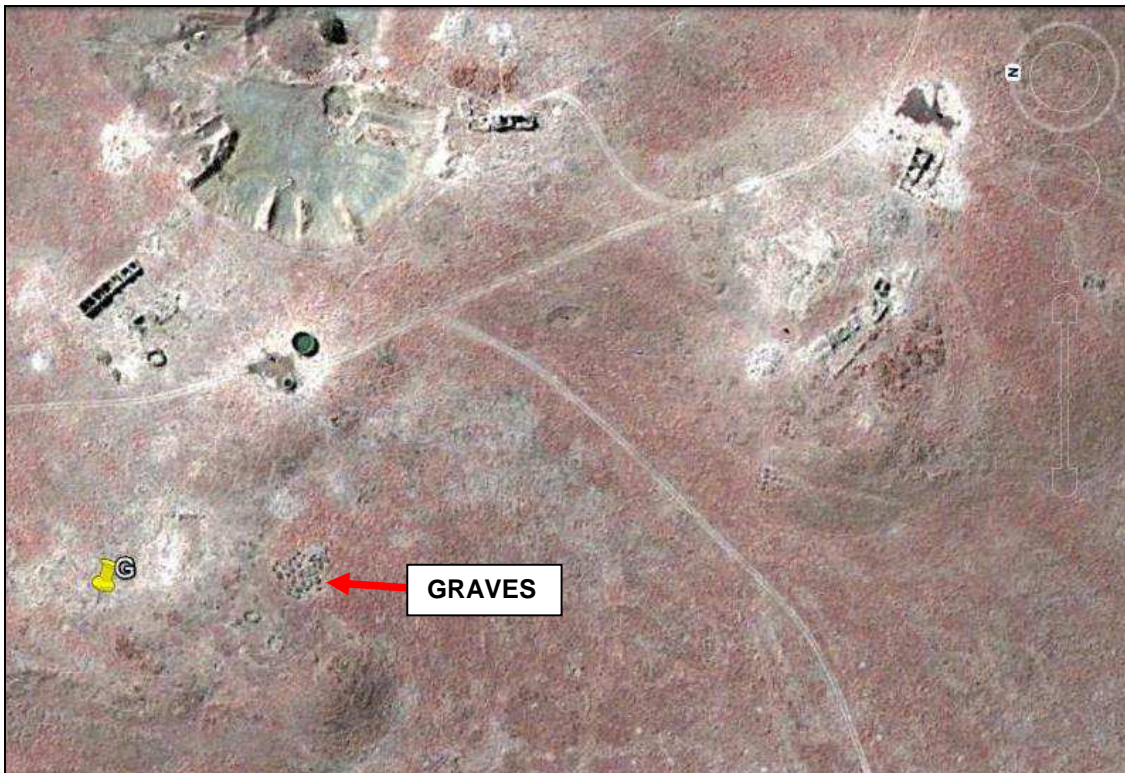
Map 1 Locality of the site along the N3 in relation to Bethlehem, Tweeling, Vrede & Frankfort.



Fig.1 Entrance to Makiti restaurant and overnight facilities along the N3.



Fig. 2 Point A facing north towards Leeukop (Péme) in the centre back.



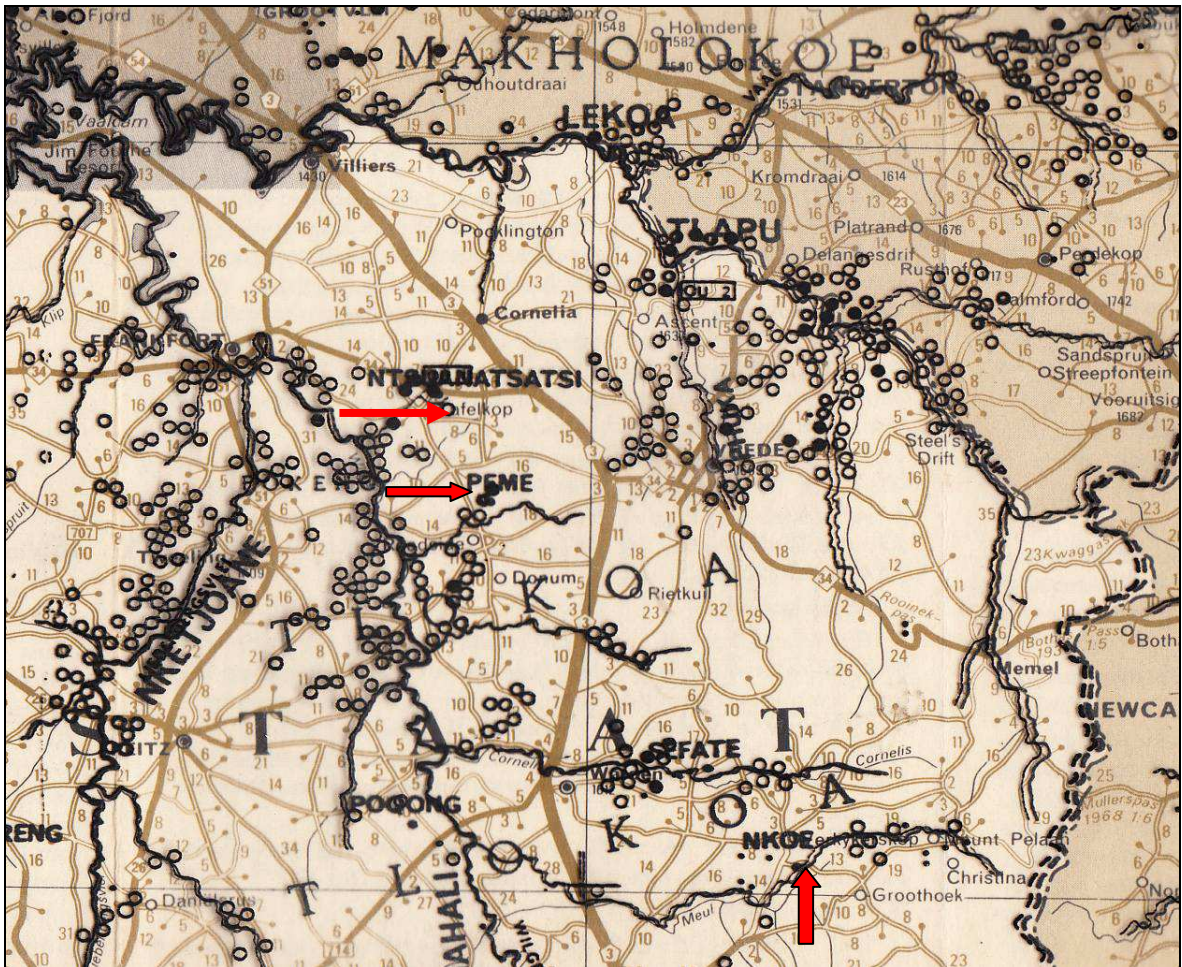
Map 3 Point G. Graves on a Late Iron Age living site. Rectangular structures were added later.



Fig.3 Point A facing west towards Makiti on the N3.



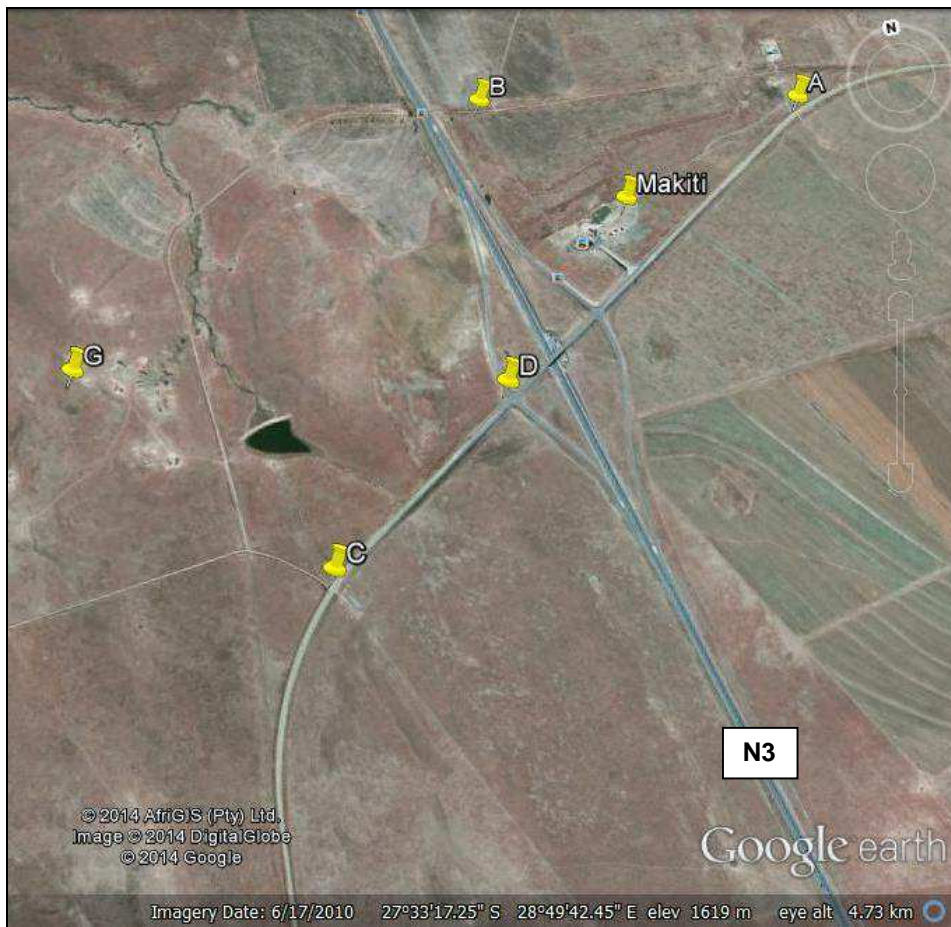
Fig.4 Point B at Rooikraal 454, Vrede. Makiti on the left.



Map 4 Locality of Ntsuanatsatsi (OU1), Peme (Leeukop) and Nkoe (Sunrise/Morgenlicht) in relation to the distribution of archaeological sites (Maggs 1976: Maps 38&39 over Maps 304&305).



Fig.5 Point B at Rooikraal 454, Vrede. Leeukop in the centre back.



Map 5 Placing of the GPS coordinates in relation to Makiti and the N3.



Fig.6 About 33 graves at Point G.



Map 6 Placing of the GPS coordinates at the farm Rooikraal, Vrede.



Fig.7 Two fenced clusters of graves at Point G.



Fig.8 Two fenced graves at Point G.



Fig.9 Stone-covered graves at Point G.



Fig.10 Grave at Point G.



Fig.11 Grave of Elizabeth Mvulase Mofokeng *4/6/1932 †8/9/2000.



Fig.12 Grave of Keryels Masumu Mofokeng *6/9/1932 †15/12/1988.



Fig.13 Stone-covered graves at Point G, Rooikraal, Vrede.



Fig.14 Grave of Letty Mtimkulu *1904 †3/9/1934.



Fig.15 Stone walls on dolerite hill at Point G.



Fig.16 Remains of stone walls at Point G.



Fig17 Stone walls at Point G.



Fig.18 Potsherds at Point G (Pocket knife = 84mm).



Fig.19 Corroded metal shaft from stone wall site at Point G (Pocket knife = 84mm).



Fig.20 Rectangular stone built single room houses at Rooikraal 454, Vrede.



Fig.21 Point C at Rooikraal, facing Leeukop.



Fig.22 Point D at Rooikraal along the N3 near Roadside.



Fig.23 Proposed landing strip facing north along the N3 from Point B.



Fig.24 Household midden at Point G, Rooikraal 454, Vrede.



Fig.25 Finds from the ash heap at Point G, Rooikraal 454. Upper row: potsherd, glass fragment from Coca-Cola bottle, porcelain piece, cattle knuckle-bone (*astragalus*). Lower row: metal nut, piece of slate, coins and glass salt shaker.



Fig.26 Coins from the ash heap at Point G, Rooikraal 454. The 1c two Sparrow piece date from 1973 and the 2c fish eagle piece is dated 1994 (Pocket knife = 84mm)



Map 7 Aerial view of Leeukop (Péme) along the N3 main road.



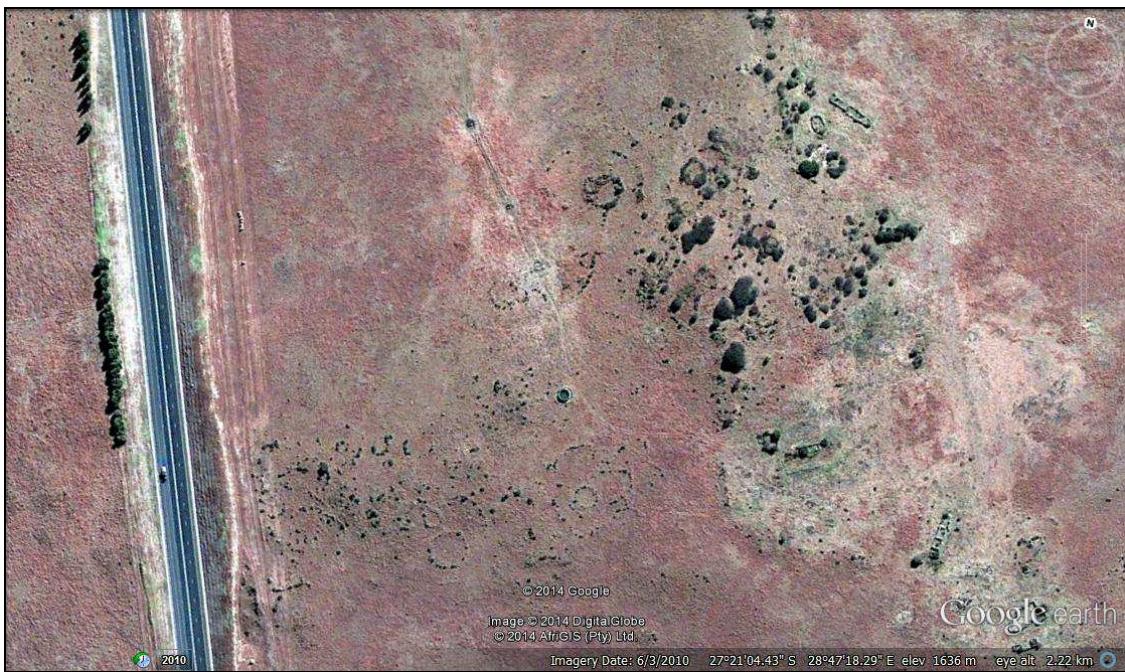
Map 8 Later Iron Age stone walled remains on the northern foot slope of Leeukop (Péme).



Map 9 Later Iron Age stone walled remains below the southern slope of Leeukop (Péme).



Map 10 Later Iron Age stone walled remains on hill near Leeukop (Péme).



Map 11 Later Iron Age stone wall remains on hill near Leeukop (Péme).



Map 12 Later Iron Age stone walled remains in the area east of Roadside



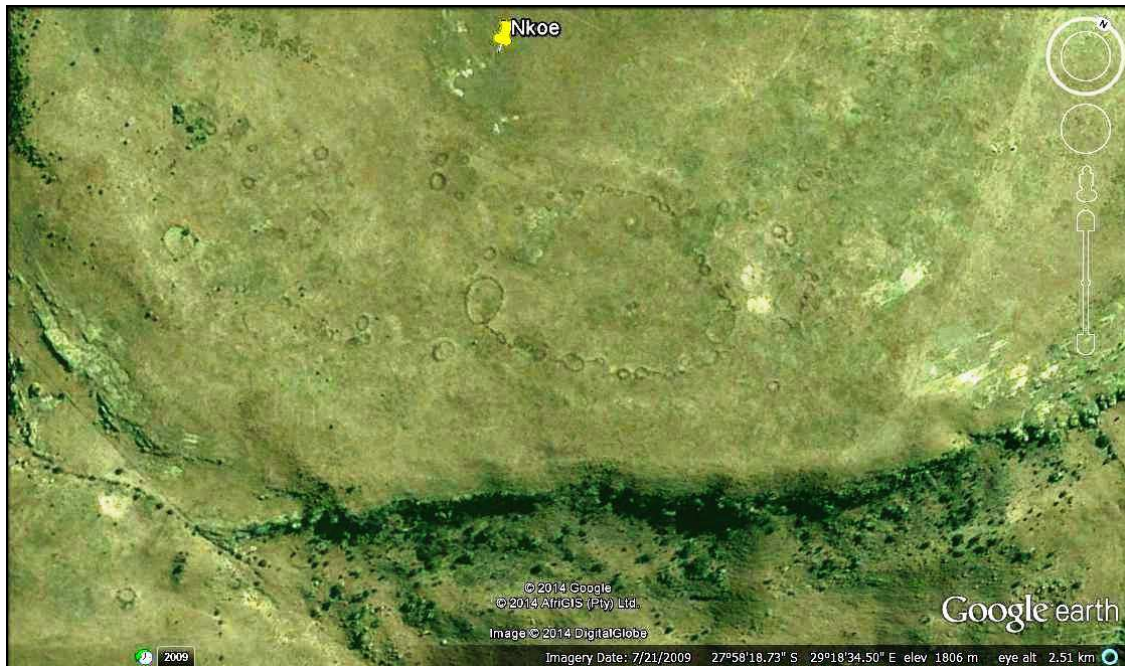
Map 13 Placing of Skaaprand and Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi) along the N3.



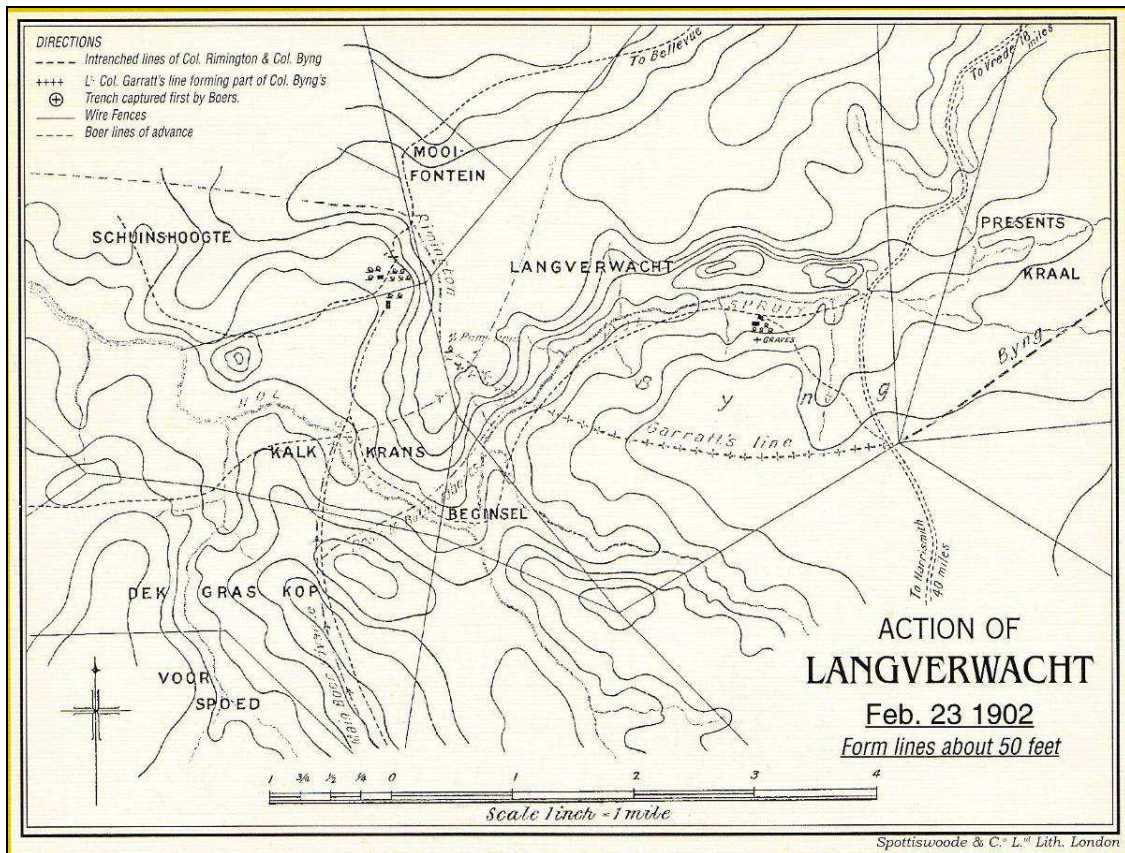
Map 14 Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi). Note the stone wall remains on the lower foot slope.



Map 15 Skaaprand near Tafelkop (Ntsuanatsatsi). Later Iron Age stone walls on the ridge.



Map 16 Stone wall primary and secondary enclosures at Nkoe (Sunrise/Morgenlicht) near Verkykerskop north of Harrismith.



Map 17 Anglo-Boer War Battle of Langverwacht near Vrede (De Jager 2000).