

Gevolgtrekking

Die gebruik van 'n verskeidenheid gevallestudies in hierdie artikel het ten doel om 'n beter idee van die toepassing van KHB daar te stel. Dit dien as praktiese voorbeelde van die uitvoering van KHB. Die nut daarvan lê veral daarin dat dit die teorie, wat soms moeilik verstaanbaar is, illustreer en ook moontlike afwykings van die vasgestelde riglyne, as gevolg van die een of ander praktiese probleem, waarvoor daar nie in die teorie voorsiening gemaak kan word nie, uitwys. Op grond hiervan is gevallestudies uit die projekte waarmee die navorser bekend is, gekies.

Die onderstaande tabel toon die verband tussen die verskillende instansies wat onderskeidelik as opdraggevers en as konsultante opgetree het, ten opsigte van die gevallestudies van KHB-projekte, wat in hierdie artikel gebruik is.

Tabel 1. Verband tussen instansies wat as opdraggewer en konsultante ten opsigte van kultuurhulpbronbestuur optree.

INSTANSIE BETROKKE	OPDRAGGEWER	KONSULTANT
Privaatontwikkelaars	11 Konstruksie: 3 Mynbou: 4 Dorpsontwikkeling: 1 Ander: 3	-
Staat	5	-
Semi-staat	6	20
	Nasionale Parkeraad: 3 Museums: 2 RGN: 1	Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum: 19 Natal Museum: 1
Plaaslike owerhede	7	-
Gemeenskap	3	-
Universiteite	-	5
Privaatkonsultante	-	7

Hiervolgens is dit duidelik dat museums by 62,5% van die gevalle betrokke was. Hoewel die gevallestudies nie as 'n ewekansige steekproef gesien kan word nie en die persentasie gevolglik misleidend kan wees, dui dit tog daarop dat museums reeds tot 'n groot mate by KHB

betrokke is. Volgens die voorbeelde wat gebruik is, word KHB ook deur privaatkonsultante (21,88%) en universiteite (15,62%) uitgevoer.

Die opdraggewers is hoofsaaklik regeringsorganisasies (56,25%), terwyl privaatonwikkelers (34,38%) en gemeenskapsorganisasies (9,37%) die res opmaak. Die regeringsorganisasies kan egter in drie groepe verdeel word, naamlik die staat (15,64%), plaaslike owerhede (21,88%) en semi-staatsorganisasies (18,75%) Omdat die persentasies relatief naby aan mekaar is, beteken dit dat daar 'n goeie balans tussen opdraggewers bestaan ten opsigte van die behoefte om KHB toe te pas. Gemeenskapsorganisasies is waarskynlik minder hierby betrokke vanweë finansiële beperkings.

Van die twintig gevallestudies waarby museums betrokke was, was die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum in Pretoria, by negentien betrokke. Dit dui daarop dat hierdie museum reeds aktief by KHB betrokke is. As een van die twee vlagskipmuseums in Suid-Afrika speel die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum 'n belangrike rol in die museumwese. Die museum se betrokkeheid by KHB maak daarvan 'n toonaangewende instansie ten opsigte van die toepassing daarvan in die museumwese in Suid-Afrika.

Die groot aantal kontrakwerk wat deur museums uitgevoer is, dui verder duidelik daarop dat museums geskik is vir die uitvoering van KHB. Dit toon ook dat KHB reeds suksesvol deur sommige museums toegepas word, al word dit nog nie algemeen as museumfunksie beskou nie.

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DIE OORLOGSJARE IN PRETORIA

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Pretoria 'n eeu gelede, was 'n klein, rustige en vreedsame plekkie alhoewel dit die hoofstad van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek was. 'n Buitelander het Pretoria soos volg ervaar:

Those who imagine Pretoria and other major centres in the Transvaal as European towns are much mistaken. [...]

Pretoria, for all the elegance of its buildings, amenities, electric lighting and excellent shops, is essentially still the *dorp* from which it originally developed and none of the local inhabitants refers to it as anything else. [..]

The whole appearance of Pretoria is reminiscent not of a town but a village. There are no more than two or three main streets with real town buildings. They lead from the main Church Square (Moody 1977:23).

Die rustigheid en vreedzaamheid het teen die einde van September 1899 tot 'n einde gekom.

Mobilisering

"... I saw several horsemen with rifles galloping along the street and I guessed that something alarming has happened" (May 1970:7).

So het die veertienjarige Freda Schlossberg op 27 September 1899 haar gewaarwordinge in haar dagboek opgeteken. Sy was 'n koshuiskind in die Loreto Klooster in Pretoria. Toe die dagskoliere by die skool aankom, het hulle vertel dat die burgers mobiliseer en op die punt was om na die front te vertrek omdat oorlog verklaar is. Oorlog is amptelik eers op 11 Oktober verklaar, maar kennelik was dit nie onverwags nie. Later die middag is sy saam met een van die nonne die dorp in.

Sy beskryf wat sy daar gesien het:

The streets are crowded. Boers on horseback, equipped with rifles, bandoliers, etc. are converging towards Government Buildings to hear General Joubert, the Commandant-general, make a long and eloquent speech. Afterward the men proceed to the railway station. By four o' clock 4,000 Boers have left Pretoria for the Natal border. There is an immense crowd at the station and the trains steam off amidst loud applause, patriotic songs and shouts of encouragement (May 1970:7).

Dietlof van Warmelo, 'n jong man van so 27 jaar, is op 30 September deur 'n klompie dames op Pretoria-stasie afgesien. Hy beskryf hoe hulle almal uitgevat was in splinternuwe pakke,

meeste voorsien van nuwe, blink gewere (Van Warmelo 1977: 11). Deneys Reitz, nog 'n jong Pretorianer en die seun van F. W. Reitz, die staatskretaris, was saam met sy broers op kommando. Hy beskryf hulle uittoeg op soortgelyke trant.

Volgens wet moes elke burger, wanneer hy vir kommandodiens opgeroep is, hom aanmeld met perd, saal en toom, geweer en ammunisie (dertig patrone of 'n half pond buskruit en 30 koeëls) en mondprovisie vir agt dae. Skuins voor die oorlog het die ZAR-regering duisende Mauser-gewere aangekoop. Burgers wat ouderwetse gewere besit het, kon die moderne geweer met ammunisie van die regering aankoop. Een bron meld dat hulle ook ouderwetse gewere soos die Martini Henry vir Mausers kon inruil (Taitz 1996:6) (figuur 1).



*Figuur 1. Burgers kom bymekaar by die kantoor van Melt Marais, veldkornet van Pretoria
(Foto Oorlogsmuseum:5567)*

Van Warmelo meld dat, alhoewel hulle kon bars van opgewondenheid, die wete dat baie van hulle waarskynlik nie sou terugkeer nie hulle hartseer gestem het (Van Warmelo 1977:11).

Ironies genoeg het die eerste ongeval van die oorlog op die einste Pretoria-stasie plaasgevind toe 'n klompie burgers vaarwelskote afgevuur het. Iemand het skynbaar vergeet om eers die loodkoeël van die patroon af te haal soos gebruiklik was, en die koeël het weggeskram van

'n rots en deur een van die treinvensters gebars om een van die jong burgers in die trein ernstig te verwond, aldus Johanna Brandt, 'n suster van Dietlof van Warmelo (Brandt 1913: 3).

Sy het 'n wonderlike boek, *The Petticoat Commando* wat later jare in Afrikaans vertaal is as die *Kappiekommando*, geskryf. Hierin is beskrywings van Pretoria en sy mense en hulle ervarings tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog vervat. Sy en haar ma het in Sunnyside in 'n huis genaamd Harmonie, gewoon. Hierdie huis het mettertyd die sentrum van Boerespioenasie geword waarvandaan inligting op vindingryke maniere versprei is (Brandt 1913:1).

Pretoria se vroue

Die vroulike bevolking van Pretoria was besiel met patriotisme. Sophia Izedinova het opgemerk:

Another interesting feature of life in Pretoria was the agitation by the women in favour of desperate resistance. Boer women are in general more energetic and enterprising than the average men (Moody 1977:180).

Ook dr. Kay, 'n Engelse medikus wat hom reeds voor die oorlog in Pretoria gevestig het maar tydens die oorlog by die Britse leër aangesluit het, het opgemerk dat die Boervroue so bitter was dat hulle bereid was om enige risiko te loop ten einde hulle mense te help (May 1970:90).

Oproepe is in koerante gepubliseer wat vroue aangemoedig het om tot die gewapende stryd toe te tree. Teen die helfte van Mei 1900 is daar in Pretoria vergaderings gehou waarop besluit is om 'n gewapende vrouekorps op die been te bring. Annie Botha, eggenote van genl. Louis Botha sou die bevel voer. Weens praktiese probleme is die plan laat vaar, maar 'n hele paar vroue het hulle by hulle mans op kommando gevoeg (Moody 1977: 184-5).

Daar is toe wel besluit dat alle amptenare in die stad na die front gestuur behoort te word en dat die vroue hulle pligte sal waarneem. Vroue met mans wat nog tuis was, moes hulle na die front stuur. Een vrou het ook voorgestel dat as 'n vrouekorps dan nie tot stand kon kom nie, die vroue ten minste bewapen moes word om agter die linies stelling in te neem sodat hulle die mans kon skiet wat sou waag om om te draai om te vlug (Oberholster, J.J. 1973: 20).

Na die inname van die stad deur die Britte, het lord Roberts, ten spyte van protes deur Louis Botha, duisende vroue en kinders van veggende burgers uit die stad na die kommando's gestuur. 'n Groot aantal buitelanders, veral Nederlandse regerings- en spoorwegamptenare is ook gedeporteer (Amery 1906:393). Voeg hierby die feit dat baie van die Engelsgesinde bevolking reeds voor die aanvang van die oorlog die stad verlaat het, en Pretoria moes half verlate gewees het in vergelyking met sy vooroorlogse bedrywighede.

Krygsgevangenes

Aan die begin van die oorlog het die Boere die Britse soldate wat hulle krygsgevangene geneem het na spesiale krygsgevangenekampe gestuur. Een daarvan was by die resiesbaan, wat die bynaam "the birdcage" gekry het, en 'n ander by Waterval, sowat 20 km noord van Pretoria. Britse offisiere is in die Staatsmodelskool gehuisves. Onder hulle het 'n jong Winston Churchill, wat later jare Eerste Minister van Brittanje sou word, getel. Hy het daarin geslaag om te ontsnap. Die aankoms van krygsgevangenes was 'n skouspel en die inwoners van Pretoria het in groot getalle op die stasie saamgedrom om dit te aanskou (Moody 1977:225) (figuur 2).



Figuur 2. Aankoms van Britse krygsgevangenes op Pretoria-stasie (Foto Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum:HKF6404)

Maar die gety het gou teen die Boere gedraai. Die oormag Britse soldate was net te veel en ten spyte van klinkende oorwinnings was hulle verplig om terug te val.

Roberts in aantog

Veldmarskalk lord F. S. Roberts (1832 - 1914), opperbevelhebber van die Britse magte in

Suid-Afrika, het vroeg in 1900 'n verwoede opmars na Pretoria gelei. Hy het in snelle opeenvolging Bloemfontein, Kroonstad en Johannesburg ingeneem en op 4 Junie 1900 was hy buite die ZAR-hoofstad. Die ZAR-regering het reeds op 28 Mei uitgewyk en volgens die *Times History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902*, die burgemeester, Piet Potgieter, opdrag gegee om die oorgawe van die stad te hanteer (Amery 1906:154).

Onder leiding van T. W. Beckett, 'n vooraanstaande sakeman, is 'n soort van veiligheidskomitee, bestaande uit dertig van Pretoria se vernaamste inwoners, gevorm. Dié sou dan vir die stadsbestuur verantwoordelik wees. Op 1 Junie het kmdt.-genl. Louis Botha, wat al vegtende stadig voor Roberts teruggeval het, Pretoria binnegekom. Vir hom was die komitee 'n onding en hy het hulle wantrou. Hy het summier die komitee ontbind en 'n driemanskap as hoofkommissie wat orde en rus in Pretoria moes handhaaf, in die lewe geroep (Sandberg 1942: 384-5) (figuur 3).



Figuur 3. Britse soldate kom met Markstraat (die huidige Paul Krugerstraat) Pretoria binne, 5 Junie 1900 (Foto Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum:HKF181)

Die kommissie sou bestaan uit die landdros van Pretoria, ene Boshoff, kommandant P. F. Zeederberg, vroeër 'n veldkornet van Pretoria, en jonkheer C. G. S. Sandberg, F. W. Reitz se sekretaris asook Louis Botha self. Boshoff het volgens C. Sandberg homself uit die voete gemaak. Die oorblywende twee kommissielede het hulle hande vol gehad (Sandberg 1943:310,311).

Terugtrekkende burgers het in groot getalle deur Pretoria gestroom. Party, soos die Van Warmelo-broers, het gou vriende en familie kom groet en vir oulaas die gerief van 'n opge-
maakte bed en 'n gekookte ete geniet (figuur 4).



Figuur 4. 'n Boerekommando trek deur Johannesburg. Soortgelyke tonele moes aan die begin van Junie 1900 in Pretoria afgespeel het (Foto Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum:HKF 367/4a)

Deneys Reitz en sy broer was minder gelukkig. Hulle het voor dooie mans deur beland en moes van bure verneem dat hulle vader saam met Pres. Kruger die stad verlaat het, terwyl hulle stiefmoeder en haar kinders die land uit is om uiteindelik in Europa te gaan skuil. Hulle moes toe maar die huis oopbreek. Na 'n goeie nagrus het hulle proviand uit die spens en

skoon klere uit die hangkaste gevat en op hulle perde gelaai (Reitz 1950: 109-110).

Voorrade is sommer terselfdertyd aangevul. Een kommando het glad die staatsmagasyn oopgebreek en begin om hulleself te help. Die Engelsgesinde burgerlikes het 'n "houding", half aстранt-uitdagend, ontwikkel (Sandberg 1943:312).

'n Australiese offisier het hom laat die middag van 4 Junie 1900 by Louis Botha se huis aangemeld met 'n boodskap van Roberts wat die onvoorwaardelike oorgawe van Pretoria eis. Tydens 'n krygsraad is besluit om 'n versoek aan Roberts te stuur vir 'n wapenstilstand ten einde die stad te ontruim, terwyl besonderhede en voorwaardes die volgende dag tydens 'n vergadering tussen Botha en Roberts bespreek sou word.

Sandberg en kommandant (later genl.) Sarel Oosthuizen is toe na Roberts wat die versoek aangaande ontruiming van die hand gewys het, maar ingestem het om Botha die volgende oggend te woord te staan. Hy het hulle gewaarsku dat sy kanonne klaar in posisie was en gereed gestaan het om Pretoria by die geringste teken van teenstand te bombardeer (Sandberg 1943:310ev).

Vroeër die dag is 'n paar liddietbomme reeds op die stad afgevuur, oënskynlik op die forte, maar sonder om hulle teiken te tref.¹ Die bombardement het paniek onder die inwoners gesaai. Inwoners van die suide van die stad het in aller yl na die middestad gevlug.

Mrs van Warmelo hastily packed a few valuables into a hand-bag, and fled into town with her daughter, leaving their dinner standing almost untouched on the table. On their way to town, they found many terrified women and children huddled under bridges for safety.

Só het Johanna Brand die gebeure beskryf. Stukke klip en fragmente van die bomme het op huise se dakke geval en oral rondgelê (Brand:13).

Die oorgawe

Botha het besluit dat daar geen sin in 'n vergadering met Roberts sou wees nie en die Boeremag het teruggetrek na Eerste Fabrieken, die nywerheidsaanleg van Sammy Marks op die plaas Hatherley, oos van Pretoria (Sandberg 1943:320).

Die Britse krygsgevangenes wat in 'n kamp naby die stad aangehou is, is weldra deur hulle landsgenote vrygelaat. Die Boere het sowat 900 gevangenes met hulle saamgeneem. Volgens A. Conan Doyle het die Britte 129 offisiere en 39 soldate in die modelskole en sowat 3 000 gevangenes te Waterval ontset. Hy meld dat die gevangenes oor die algemeen baie goed deur die Boere behandel is, maar dat hulle kosvoorsiening skraal was (Doyle 1900:440).

Intussen het 'n klompie hoogwaardigheidsbeksleërs op Pretoria-stasie byeengekom waar die formele oorgawe van die stad plaasgevind het. Uit die geraadpleegde bronne kon nie vasgestel word wie uiteindelik die formaliteite waargeneem het nie. P. A. Nierstrasz beweer die persone daartoe aangewys deur genl. Botha het dit gedoen, maar volgens Sandberg het landdros Boshof verdwyn en hyself het die intog van die soldate gade geslaan, maar meld niks van die formele oorgawe nie - intendeel hy was die hele oggend op soek na 'n ryding en het uiteindelik die stad verlaat voordat Roberts self aangekom het (Sandberg 1943:318-9).

H. J. Batts verwys na 'n groot groep mense op die stasie toe hy vroeg die oggend soontoe is, maar wy nie daaroor uit nie. Oënskynlik het hy nie lank op die stasie gebly nie vanwaar hy na Kerkplein is om daar vir die hysing van die vlag te wag. Al die openbare geboue is een na die ander stilweg deur Britse soldate ingeneem. Hy meld wel skrams dat die "officials of the town" die oorhandiging waargeneem het (Batts nd:172-3).

Volgens familie-oorlewering was dit op die ou einde majoor Pieter Ernst Erasmus (1872-1927), seun van die befaamde Oos-Transvaalse naturellekommissaris, Abel Erasmus, wat die oorgawe behartig het (Brief P. Eramsus - A. Malan, 1999.06.06.). Hy was 'n offisier in die Staatsartillerie van die ZAR. Laat in Mei 1900 was hy op Meyerton waar hy verskansings opgerig het tydens die pogings om Roberts te stuit. Twee maande na die inname van Pretoria, is hy tydens die opspraakwekkende Cordua-verhoor² in Pretoria gearresteer. Dit beteken dat hy waarskynlik na die inname in Pretoria agtergebly het.

Baie burgers was duidelik verward en gedemoraliseerd na die val van hulle hoofstad. Elkeen moes vir homself besluit wat hy gaan doen en baie is eers huis toe. Een so 'n burger was die bekende digter, Jan F. E. Celliers. Sy ervarings het hy in 'n dagboek aangeteken wat waardevolle inligting oor die lewe tydens die oorlog bevat. Sy vrou en kinders het in 'n huis in Kotzestraat in Sunnyside gewoon. Hy het verlof gevra om huis toe te gaan tot nadere "orders" wat hy nooit gekry het nie.

Hy het te lank getalm, onder andere omdat hy nie 'n perd in die hande kon kry nie, en voor hy sy oë kon uitvee, was die Engelse oral en was hy letterlik onder huisarres. Vir bykans drie maande het hy wegkruipertjie gespeel omdat hy geweier het om die eed van neutraliteit te neem. Einde ten laaste, vermom soos 'n vrou, het hy daarin geslaag om te ontsnap (Oberholster, A.G. 1978: 111 ev.).

Die intog

Die intog van die Britse soldate word deur Johanna Brandt beskryf. Al wat 'n inwoner van Pretoria was wat nie saam met die Boeremagte gevlug het nie, het die skouspel gaan gadeslaan. Die swart bevolking het met groot verwagtinge die sypaadjies oorgeneem.

In perfect order, but weary unto death, the British troops marched in. Thousands and thousands of soldiers in khaki, travel-stained, footsore, and famished, sank to the ground, at a given command, in the open square facing Government Buildings. Some of them tried to eat of the rations they had with them, others, too exhausted to eat, fell into a deep sleep almost at once, and one old warrior ... said, in a broken voice, "Thank God, the war is over" (Brand: 33).

Ongeveer halfdrie die middag is lady Roberts se vlag onder luide toejuiging, tydens 'n indrukwekkende parade op Kerkplein, op die Raadsaal gehys. Mnr C. P. Hattingh, hoofop-sigter van die Raadsaal, het vroeg die oggend die Vierkleur van die Raadsaal verwyder en laat versteek. Na die oorlog het dit uiteindelik in besit van die "Pretoria Museum"³ gekom.

Martjie Louw oftewel krygswet

Op 8 Junie 1900 is krygswet afgekondig. Dit het behels dat alle burgerlikes teen 9 nm in hulle huise moes wees. Dit is later vervroeg na 7 nm. Permitte was nodig vir fietse, perde en koetse en om êrens heen te reis. Gevolglik was daar soms lang toue by die kantoor van die militêre goewerneur se kantoor en mense is dikwels van bakboord na stuurboord gestuur. Johanna Brand het bykans vier uur gewag vir 'n permit vir haar fiets en net soveel dae vir een om haar sakpistool te hou.

Permits everywhere and for everything!

Men were stopped in the streets to show their residential passes, private carriages were held up and the occupants requested to produce their permits for vehicle and horses, and cyclists had to dismount a dozen times a day at the sign of some khaki-clothed figure patrolling the streets (Brand:49ev).

Aanvanklik was die keuring vir sulke permitte baie streng, maar later is dit effens verslap.

In Pretoria self was baie besighede toe terwyl die ondernemings wat aangegaan het, maar min voorraad gehad het. Sekere items soos rys en meel het al skaarser geraak en pryse het hemelhoog gestyg. Tuine is verwaarloos en baie huise wat leeg gestaan het, is geplunder (May 1970:85).

Op 1 September gaan lord Roberts oor tot die formele anneksasie van die ZAR waarvan die naam na Transvaal verander word. Dit word per proklamasie aangekondig en 'n militêre parade vind op Kerkplein plaas (Proklamasie, Museum Africa:MA968.0429) (figuur 5).

Aan Britse kant was almal seker dat die val van die Boerehoofstad die einde van die oorlog beteken het en dat dit net 'n kwessie van tyd was voor die Boeremagte die wapen sou neerlê.

The Transvaal was declared British territory on 1 September and it is the general impres-



Figuur 5. Die verbymars van Britse troepe tydens die anneksieparade op 1 September 1900 op Kerkplein, Pretoria (Foto Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum:HKF5626)

sion now that peace cannot be far away. From what I can gather from Boer sources it may happen any day (May 1970:109).

Hierdie opmerking is op 5 September 1900 deur dr. Kay in sy dagboek aangeteken. Groot was die verbasing toe die stryd aanhou en dit vir bykans nog twee jaar.

Vrede

Op 31 Mei 1902 na indringende samesprekings te Vereeniging, het die Boere besluit om die stryd gewonne te gee. Reëlins is dadelik getref vir die vervoer per spoor van die lede van die Boereregerings na Pretoria. By hulle aankoms skuins voor elf daardie aand is hulle onmiddellik na Melrosehuis, die spogwoning van George Heys in Jacob Maréstraat, geneem.

Dit was waar lord Kitchener, wat intussen vir lord Roberts as opperbevelvoerder van die Britse magte in Suid-Afrika opgevolg het, sy intrek geneem het en wat as hoofkwartier van

die Britse leër in Suid-Afrika gedien het. Hulle het in die eetkamer bymekaargekom en saam met lord Kitchener en lord Milner om die tafel gaan sit. Om vyf minute oor elf het genl. Schalk Burger, waarnemende president van die ZAR, die ondertekening van die vier eksemplare begin. 'n Paar minute later was dit verby en na 'n oomblik van doodse stilte het die Boere, waaronder genls. Botha, De Wet, Meyer en Hertzog, opgestaan.

Voor hulle die vertrek verlaat het, het lord Kitchener een na die ander sy hand gebied met die woorde: "We are good friends now!" (Kestell en Van Velden 1982: 173-5).

Notas

1. Reeds in 1896 is besluit om 'n aantal forte rondom Pretoria op te rig wat vir die verdediging van die stad in geval van vyandelikhede gebruik sou kon word. Teen die uitbreek van die oorlog was daar vier operasioneel. Teen die inname van Pretoria was die forte egter skadeloos, omrede hulle kanonne verwyder was vir gebruik elders, maar die Engelse was aanvanklik onbewus hiervan. (Ploeger 1968:11, 21, 67, 83)
2. Lt. Hans Cordua was 'n junior offisier in die ZAR se staatsartillerie. In Augustus 1900 is hy daarvan beskuldig dat hy saamgesweer het om lord Roberts en ander offisiere te ontvoer. Veldkornet Melt Marais, majoor P.E. Erasmus en andere is geïmpliseer en gearresteer en na hulle getuienisaflegging is die meeste as krygsgevangenes weggestuur. Cordua is skuldig bevind, ter dood veroordeel en tereggestel. (Batts nd:203-4.)
3. In 1892 het die ZAR 'n museum in Pretoria begin wat as "Het Staatsmuseum" bekend gestaan het. Met verloop van tyd het dit ontwikkel in die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum en die Transvaal Museum. Onlangs het dié twee inrigtings en die Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Museum vir Krygsgeskiedenis in Johannesburg gemaalgameer om die Noordelike Vlagskip Instelling te vorm.

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STONE AGE ARTIFACTS FOUND IN A SECONDARY CONTEXT AT THE PIONEER MUSEUM, PRETORIA

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Abstract

During 1996, excavations were carried out at the Pioneer Museum in Silverton in order to find remains of an Edwardian house which was built next to the existing Pioneer dwelling. The Edwardian house was demolished in the 1960s. During these excavations, Stone Age artifacts were uncovered in deposits in close proximity to the foundation stones of the house. The artifacts include Middle Stone Age as well as Late Stone Age material. The artifacts and their origin are discussed in this contribution. Although the assemblage is too small for interpretation, it is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Stone Age in this area.

Abstrak

Gedurende 1996 is opgrawings by die Pionier Museum in Silverton gedoen om die oorblyfsels van 'n Eduardiaanse huis, wat vroeër langs die Pionierswoning gestaan het, te vind. Eersgenoemde huis is in die 1960's afgebreek. Tydens die opgrawings is Steentydperkwerktuie naby aan die fondamentklippe van die huis gevind. Dit sluit Middel- sowel as Laat-Steentydperkwerktuie in. Die werktuie en die oorsprong daarvan word in hierdie bydrae bespreek. Hoewel die versameling te klein is vir interpretasie, word dit nietemin as 'n waardevolle bydrae t.o.v. kennis oor die Steentydperk in die gebied beskou.

Introduction, method and approach

The Pioneer Museum is currently one of the satellite museums of the National Cultural History Museum. It is situated on a part of the original farm Hartebeestpoort 328 JR (figure 1). It is situated between 25°45' and 25°46' S and 28°18' and 28°19' E. This area today is known as Silverton.

The museum site consists of the house complex of the original farm Hartebeestpoort. The museum represents the period of 1850-1870. As it was decided to extend the time frame to the 1900s, other features on the site were excavated. It is also planned to incorporate archaeology in the new educational programme for schools, based on Curriculum 2005. For this purpose a suitable excavated feature had to be found.

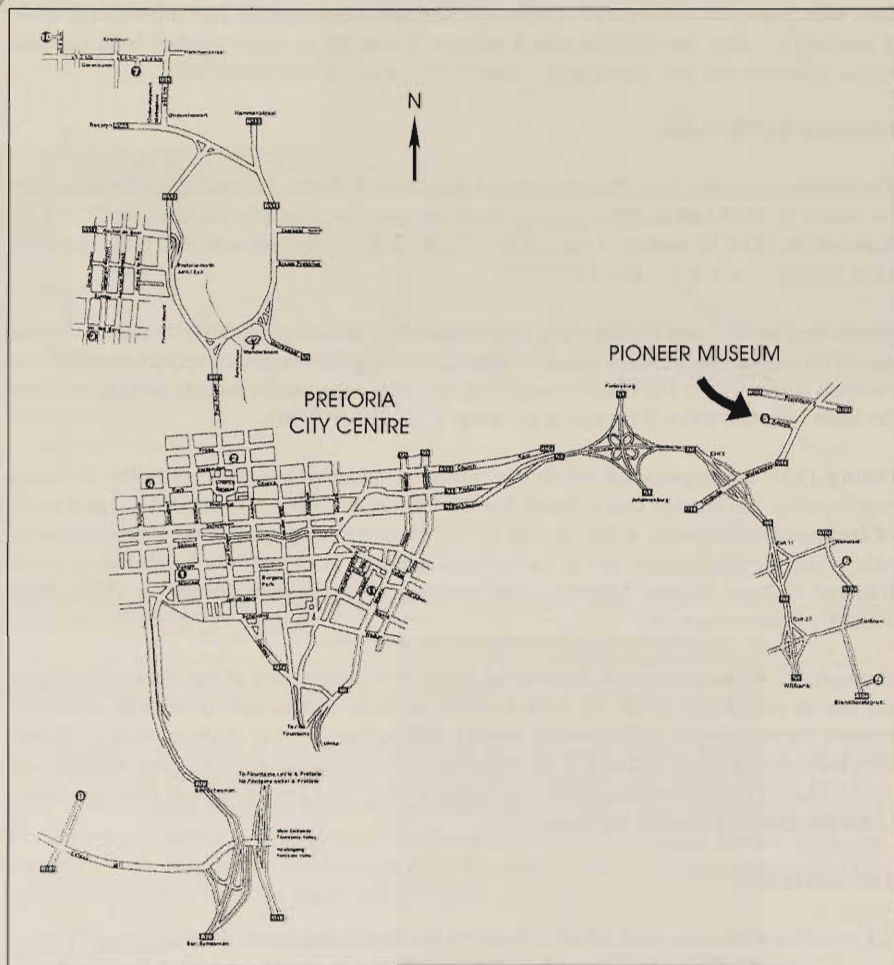


Figure 1. Location of the Pioneer Museum.

The stone tools discovered was an unexpected find. As they were found in the same stratigraphic context it was believed that they have the same origin. It is also believed that the study of these artifacts could shed more light on the Stone Age industries of this geographical area, although the assemblage is too small for definite interpretation. Therefore the arti-

facts were classified into functional types and described accordingly. This information made it possible to place the artifacts into a relative timescale. In order to shed light on their origin, attention was also given to the materials from which they were made.

Historical background

The first owner of the farm Hartebeestpoort was D.A.M. Botha. He settled on the farm with his family in 1848 and built the pioneer dwelling, which is currently the main feature of the museum. In 1853, he sold the farm to G.C. Vermeulen, who in turn sold it to H.H. Mundt in 1874 (Pretorius n.d.:8-10; Reitz 1982:25).

Mundt died in 1922 and the farm was then subdivided. The township Silverton developed on one of these portions. Mundt's son, EW Mundt, inherited the south-eastern part on which the museum is situated. In 1919 he built an Edwardian house next to the pioneer cottage and used the latter as a storeroom (Pretorius n.d.:39-42; Reitz 1982:29-30).

During 1961 the property on which the cottage is situated was donated to the Silverton municipality. The cottage was restored, but the Edwardian house was demolished as a result of the conservation policy at the time. In 1964 Silverton became part of the Pretoria municipality. The pioneer cottage had to be restored again in 1973 and was handed over to the National Cultural History Museum. The museum was officially opened in 1975 (Reitz 1982:33; Pretorius n.d.:39).

During 1987 excavations were done on the site to investigate some of the outbuildings from the Mundt era (Küsel 1988). In 1996 excavations were carried out in order to determine whether the remains of the Edwardian house could be found and to study more of its layout. This information could be used in the museum's educational programme (Van Vollenhoven 1998). During this excavation Stone Age artifacts were found in deposits in close proximity to the foundation stones of the house.

The excavation

Six trenches were excavated where remains of the Edwardian house were expected to be situated (figure 2). Two informants, Mrs J Smith and Miss B. Smith, who knew the house during their childhood, determined the exact location of the house. Some debris, consisting of pieces of brick and ceramics, protruded from the ground, giving an indication of the location of the house.

Stone Age artifacts were found in Excavation 1 in Layer 2, Excavation 3 Layer 2 and 3, Excavation 4 Layer 2 and 3 and Excavation 5 Layer 2 (Table 1-2; Figure 3-5). These layers

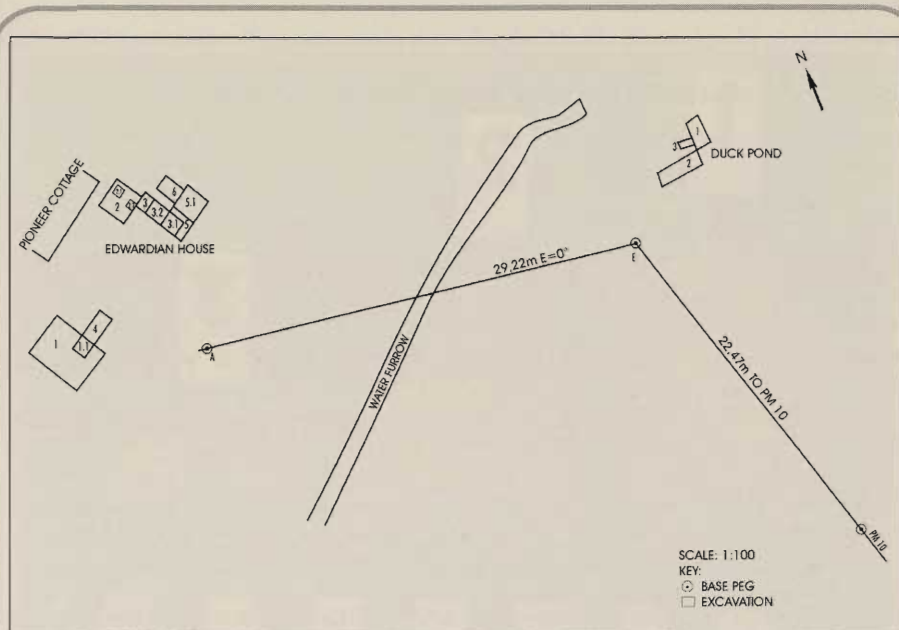


Figure 2. Site plan on which the excavations are shown.

were arbitrary and had no stratigraphic importance.

The artifacts were found in fine grained building or river sand near the bottom of the foundation stones of the house. They were also associated with building debris which was probably used as filling when the house was extended in the 1950s (Van Vollenhoven 1998:2). It is almost impossible to determine the origin of the sand. It is possible that the sand containing the stone impliments was brought from the nearby Moreleta River to be used as filling under the floors when the house was extended.

Stone artifacts

Middle Stone Age

Three artifacts of the Middle Stone Age were uncovered (figure 3). Two of these were made of hardened sandstone and one of chert.

Sandstone is not suitable material for lithic tools. The Pretoria area, however is known for the



Figure 3. Middle Stone Age artifacts from Pioneer Museum: i-ii. Flakes; iii Broken point.

lack of suitable material for the manufacturing of stone tools. Therefore any available material, such as sandstone would have to be used (Personal communication: H.P. Prinsloo). The two roughly shaped sandstone artifacts seem to be unused flakes. The third artifact, made of chert, is the proximal end of a broken point. All these artifacts were found in Layer 2 of Excavation 1.

The artifacts show resemblance to Middle Stone Age artifacts excavated nearby at Krygkor Cave and are similar to other Middle Stone Age material in the area (Personal communication: H.P. Prinsloo). However, it shows little resemblance to Middle Stone Age material collected from the surface on the farm Hartebeestpoort (Van Vollenhoven in preparation).

The Middle Stone Age assemblage is too small to be classified according to Volman's (1984)

classification scheme. The radiocarbon dates for the Middle Stone Age in general ranges between 200 000 B.P. and 20 000 B.P. (Thackeray 1992:426-427). It should be mentioned that Middle Stone Age sites in Southern Africa have not yet been sufficiently dated (Thackeray 1992:413).

Late Stone Age

These artifacts were mostly manufactured from chert and sandstone, although artifacts made of quartz and granite were also found. The artifacts seem to be typologically similar to two assemblages of the Late Stone Age, namely the Terminal Pleistocene (Early Holocene) assemblage which includes the Oakhurst Industrial complex consisting of industries formerly known as the Early or Middle Transvaal Smithfield (Wadley 1993: 284; Mason 1962:301,320; Mason et.al. 1981:310-311; Wadley 1986:55) and the microlithic Wilton assemblage of the mid-Holocene (Deacon 1984:228). Archaeologists cite a wide range of dates for the origin of the Late Stone Age, ranging between 39 000 and 20 000 B.P. (Wadley 1993:244).

Terminal Pleistocene (Early Holocene) assemblage

These artifacts are similar to artifacts excavated in the lower levels of Krygkor Cave. These have a confirmed date of 4 330 + 50 B.P. (Pta-7152) - calibrated to 2 899 B.C. (Personal communication: HP Prinsloo). This is later than the dates proposed by Deacon (1984:228 and 243) being 12 000 - 8 000 B.P. and Mason et.al. (1981:311) being older than 10 000 B.C. According to Wadley (1993:245) these Late Stone Age artifacts can be dated to between 12 000 and 7 000 B.P., as macrolithic flake production became widespread during this period.

A total of thirteen artifacts were excavated (Table 1). Eleven of these were made of chert and two of sandstone. Nine of the artifacts are waste which were struck of uneven cores and were probably not used. The sides of the flakes are very rough and some of them show the uneven scars of flakes struck from them. Two are broken flakes, made of chert, probably also waste material. The artifacts made of chert also show a patina, which may be a result of being exposed to water. One of these shows extensive damage to the bulb of percussion, probably as a result of it being struck hard from the core.

One of the artifacts which were made of chert can be classified as an end-and-side scraper with little secondary retouch (figure 4). The last artifact in the assemblage seems to be a concave scraper which was shaped into an *outil à écaille* (figure 4). This is a typical tool belonging to the Smithfield C industry and is made out of chert (Malan & Van Niekerk 1955:232). Both these tools are larger than 20 mm and, like the others, show traces of exposure to water.

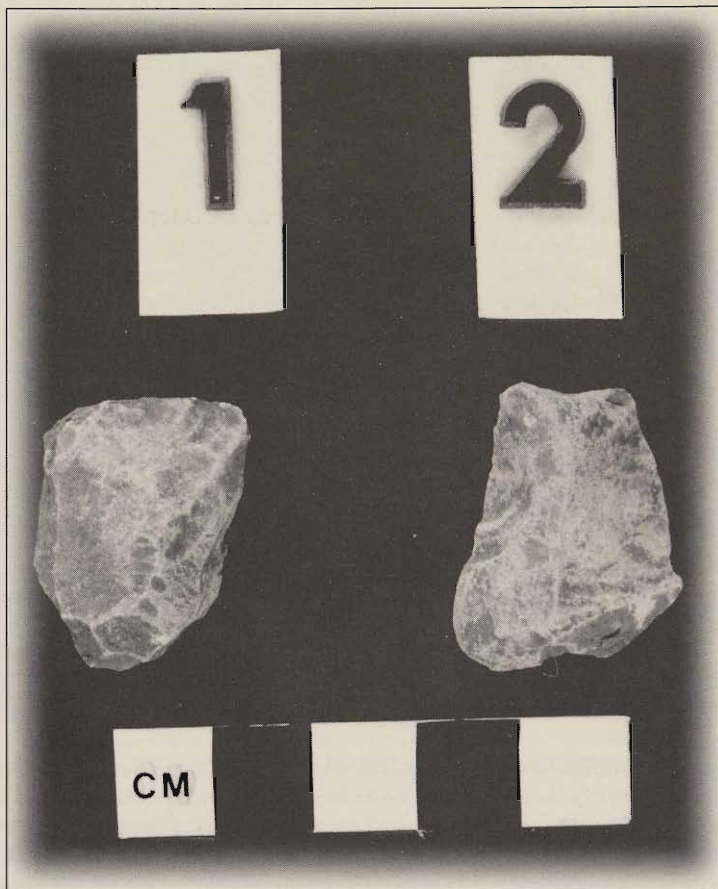


Figure 4. Smithfield artifacts from Pioneer Museum: i Scraper; ii Outille aille.

Sandstone artifacts were previously found on the farm Hartebeestpoort (Van Vollenhoven in preparation). It therefore seem to be characteristic of the Pretoria region.

The lithic assemblage mostly consists of waste flakes, representing 69,2 - 84,6% of the total (Table 1). The rest of the assemblage (15,4%) comprise of medium to large scrapers. Although the assemblage is too small to be used for generalization, the statistical analysis does give a broad idea of the general characteristics of the lithic material in the area.

Holocene assemblage

The microlithic assemblage is dominated by waste flakes, which form 64,6% of the total. Used and unused flakes, as well as complete flake-blades each comprise 3,2% of the total assemblage. Broken flake-blades form 6,5% of the total. Blades comprises 12,9% of the total and are divided into broken blades (6,5%), bladelets (3,2%) and backed blades (3,2%). Cores (3,2%) and scrapers (3,2%) form the rest of the assemblage (Table 2). Again the assemblage is too small to be used for generalizing conclusions, but the statistical analysis helps to form a broad idea of the stone artifact types in the area.

A total of thirty one artifacts were excavated. These are mostly made of chert and a hardened sandstone, although artifacts made of shale, quartz and granite also occur. These materials are usually not suitable for the manufacturing of stone tools, but as they are the only stone materials commonly found in the Pretoria area, they had to be used. The waste flakes were struck from cores, probably to prepare an even surface on the cores.

One of these flakes are made of a black glittery stone which could not be accurately identified. An unused flake, made of sandstone was also uncovered, as well as a used flake made of chert.

Three flake-blades were excavated (figure 5). Two of these were broken and came from Excavation 1, Layer 2. These were made of shale and quartz respectively. The third one was made of chert and came from Excavation 4, Layer 2. It is complete and apparently unused as a result of its curved shape. The negative scars on the top of the artifact shows that similar curved flakes had been struck from it.

Four blades were uncovered. Two of these are broken and had been made of chert and shale respectively. A bladelet from the assemblage was made of shale and a backed blade made of chert. A concave scraper made of quartz and a core made of chert was also found (figure 5).

The assemblage shows resemblances to artifacts excavated at the upper levels of Krygkor Cave nearby. These have a confirmed date of 1950 ± 50 B.P. (Pta-6771) - calibrated to 100 A.D. (Personal communication: HP Prinsloo). These artifacts seem to be similar to Holocene artifacts from sites in the Magaliesberg, west of Pretoria, such as Jubilee Shelter (Wadley 1987: 62-63; Wadley 1996:207-208) and Cave James (Wadley 1987: 62-63; Wadley 1996:207-208). At these sites, chert and quartz were also used, along with other materials, to manufacture stone tools. Wadley (1986:55) has confirmed radiocarbon dates dating these sites to the mid-Holocene. The date for Krygkor Cave corresponds with the latest dates for the above mentioned sites (Wadley 1996:208) as well as within the sequence referred to by Deacon (1984:228), ranging from 8 000 to a few hundred years B.P. The upper levels of

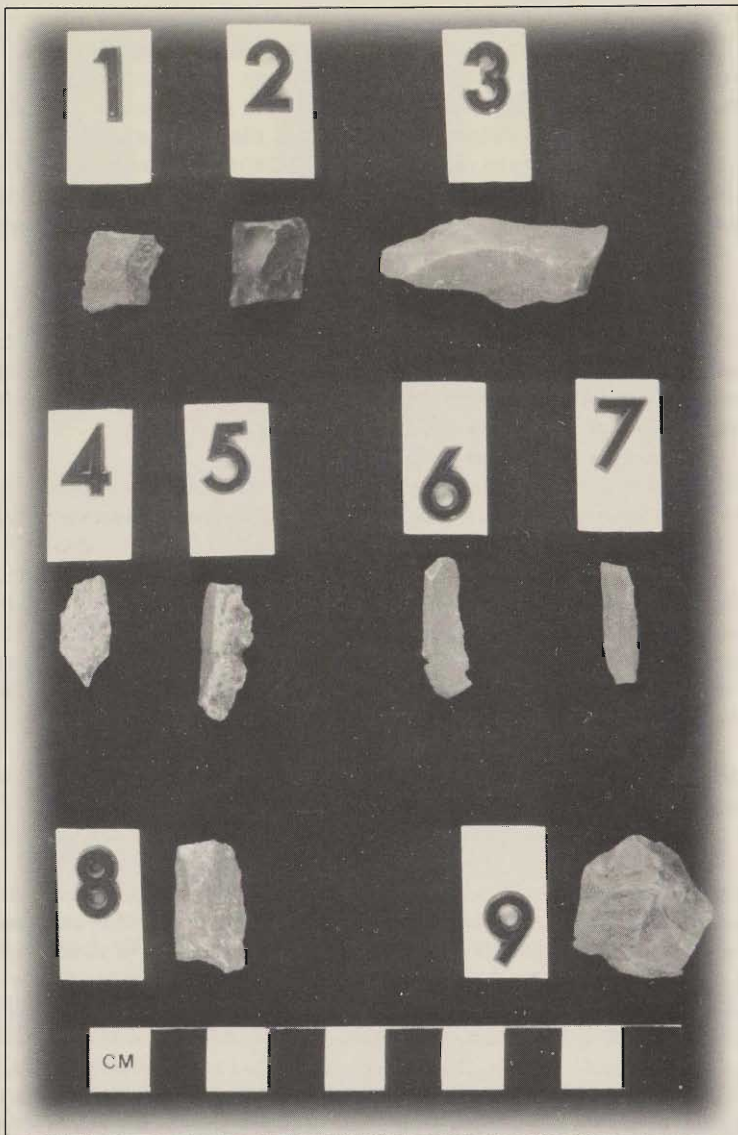


Figure 5. Wilton artefacts from Pioneer Museum: i-ii Broken flake-blades; iii Flake Blade; iv-v Broken blades; vi Bladelet; vii Backed blade; viii Scraper; ix Core.

Jubilee Shelter were dated to 1550 ± 40 B.P. and 1840 ± 50 B.P. Stone Age artifacts are here associated with Bambata pottery and are classified as post-Wilton (Wadley 1986:55).

Discussion

The lithic tools found in association with the foundation of the Edwardian house could only have been transported to the site as part of the building material. The artifacts had probably been brought from the nearby Moreleta River together with river sand, to be used as a filling when the house was extended during the 1950s.

It is presumed that the artifacts were washed down from the hill slopes in the area towards the river, where they eventually were deposited in the river bank. It therefore were already in a secondary disturbed context when it was washed down the river. These ridges forms part of the Bankeveld, an area known for its prehistorical past of Stone Age people (Horn 1996:20-21) and were investigated, but no Stone Age material was found. The banks of the Moreleta River were also investigated without success.

The area is now a residential area, consequently little of the original natural outcrops remain. The natural phenomena still to be found mainly consists of metamorphosed sandstone consisting of a very crystalline quartzite. It seems likely that the artifact material was brought from outside the area, as was the case at Jubilee Shelter (Wadley 1989:43; Wadley 1996:207). It could also have been washed down the river from further upstream.

This could also explain the domination of waste material of the assemblage as waste flakes and broken tools would have been left on industrial sites, especially in the open-air (Wadley 1989:43). Unbroken tools would have been carried away to be utilized. It is not an unknown feature as waste material usually dominates the assemblages of the Holocene (Deacon 1984:248).

Conclusion

The Middle and Late Stone Age assemblages are too small for interpretation. However, its value lies in the broad idea it gives of the general characteristics of lithic material in the area as it corresponds with other Stone Age material found nearby in an undisturbed context. It is especially valuable as the urban environment of Pretoria has not yet been well researched in this regard and as a result of the possible lost of sites due to urbanisation. The stone tools have the same typological features as those from the nearby Krygkor Cave. As a tributary of the Moreleta River, the Waterkloofspruit, runs in close proximity past the cave it is not unreasonable to expect these artifacts to be present at the site of the Pioneer Museum. One would

therefore expect the artifacts to be more or less of the same age and to be typical of this geographical area.

The Late Stone Age assemblage of the Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene fits into the sequence given by Deacon (1984) and Mason (et.al.) (1981). An aspect which requires further research is the radiocarbon date for the Middle Stone Age at Krygkor Cave which is much later than the known dates for these assemblages. This is also the case with the microlithic assemblage of Krygkor Cave which is dated to the same period as the post-Wilton levels at Jubilee Shelter. Although it seems to belong to the Wilton industry, its dates are much later. It is therefore important that more research is carried out in the area in order to obtain more dateable material for comparative purposes.

The lithic assemblages also seem to be typical of what is to be expected in the area as it is not only made of the same materials than that of Krygkor Cave, but also shows the same functional types. It can therefore be concluded that the artifacts under discussion are typical Middle and Late Stone Age tools which can be expected on open sites in this area.

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Table 1. Pioneer Museum Edwardian House: Inventory of LSA Terminal Pleistocene (Early Holocene) artefacts.

Excavation and layer	1(2)	3(2)	4(3)	Total	%
SCRAPERS:					
Small	-	-	-	-	-
Medium to Large > 20 mm	1	-	-	1	7,7
FORMAL TOOLS:					
Outils ecaillé	-	1	-	1	7,7
FLAKES:					
Broken	-	-	2	2	15,4
Waste	9	-	9	9	69,2
TOTAL:	10	1	2	13	100

Table 2. Pioneer Museum Edwardian House: Inventory of LSA Holocene artefacts.

Excavation and layer:	1(2)	3(2)	3(3)	4(2)	4(3)	5(2)	Total	%
SCRAPERS:								
Concave > 20 mm	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3,2
BLADES:								
Bladelet	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,2
Backed blade	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,2
Broken blade	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	6,5
FLAKE-BLADES:								
Unbroken flake-blades	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3,2
Broken flake-blades	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	6,5
FLAKES:								
Used	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,2
Unused	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,2
Waste	13	1	-	-	-	6	20	64,6
CORES:								
	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3,2
TOTAL	20	2	1	1	1	6	31	100

PRETORIANA

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