



Danielskuil

PHASE 1 HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT
OF THE TOWN DANIELSKUIL,
KGATELOPELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
NORTHERN CAPE.



SEPTEMBER 2021

VERSION 1

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF DANIELSKUIL

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This endeavour would not have been possible without the invaluable input from Doreen Atkinson, Bart de Graaff, the support of the Local Municipality as well as the towns' people, in particular: Johan Barkhuysen, Riaan Gronum, Keitumetse Oliphant, Gomolemo Moruti and Katlego Serati, who took the time to share their town with us.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The little town of Danielskuil, situated on the Ghaap Plateau in the Northern Cape, has been the backdrop to a confluence of cultures and historical events. The San, the Khoi (or Korana), Tswana groups such as the BaTlharo and the BaTlhaping, the Griquas, European missionaries and colonial settlers have all played a part in weaving the rich and diverse heritage fabric of the town.

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants has the privilege of being part of the mammoth task to record and assess the heritage resources of Danielskuil as part of the GO GHAAP! Heritage Route initiative. The Heritage Inventory and Assessment aim to document the remnants of the town's history, complement the oral histories and community recollections, and contextualise Danielskuil in the historical landscape of the Ghaap region. Additionally, it can be used to update the Provincial Heritage Register with sites graded as significant and help to implement an Integrated Heritage Management Plan for preservation and tourism.

The Heritage Inventory and Assessment results from brief survey of the town and surrounds and documents and discusses the architectural extant of the townscape, the historical waterworks, the archaeological resources, and the intangible cultural heritage of the town. The significance of the heritage resources is graded in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Significance assessment of the recorded heritage resources is based on their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic, or technological values; their representation of a time or group; their rarity; and sphere of influence. Finally, possible threats to the heritage resources are identified, and recommendations for steps forward are provided.

This report is by no means complete and should be considered as a working document that merely represents the findings of the first phase of our assessment, due to the scale of the endeavour.



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ABBREVIATIONS

AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA:	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM:	Cultural Resource Management
EIA:	Early Iron Age
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
ESA:	Earlier Stone Age
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
HWC:	Heritage Western Cape
IA:	Iron Age
IMP:	Integrated Management Plan
LSA:	Later Stone Age
LMS:	London Missionary Society
MIA:	Middle Iron Age
MSA:	Middle Stone Age
NBKB:	Ngwao-Boswa Jwa Kapa Bokone (Northern Cape PHRA)
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA:	Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System



OUR RICH AND VARIED CULTURAL HERITAGE HAS
A PROFOUND POWER TO HELP BUILD OUR NATION.

Nelson Mandela

GLOSSARY

Archaeological:	Material remains resulting from human activity in a state of disuse, older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures.
Historic building:	Structures 60 years and older.
Heritage:	That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historic places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).
Heritage resources:	Valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable resources that provide evidence of the origins of South African society
Mitigation:	Anticipating and preventing adverse impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.
'Public monuments:	All monuments and memorials, erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local Government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of Government; or – which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation and are on land belonging to any private individual.
'Structures':	Any building, works, device or other facility made by people, and which are fixed to land, and include any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

SUMMARY OF SPECIALISTS' EXPERTISE

JAN ENGELBRECHT CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Jan Engelbrecht established UBIQUE Heritage Consultants in 2012. He has Cultural Resources Management accreditation, issued by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) to undertake Phase 1 AIAs and HIAs in South Africa. Mr Engelbrecht holds an honours degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa (Iron Age and Colonial period) from the University of South Africa. He has 12 years of experience in heritage management and has worked on diverse HIA projects and various archaeological excavations and historical projects. Mr Engelbrecht has worked with several rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks Zulu fluently. He is currently studying for his MA Degree in Archaeology.

HEIDI FIVAZ CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST & OBJECT CONSERVATOR

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Heidi Fivaz has been a part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants since 2016. She is primarily responsible for project management, research and report compilation. She is a professional member of the Association of South African Archaeologists and is accredited as CRM Practitioner. Ms Fivaz holds a B.Tech. Fine Arts degree (2000) from Tshwane University of Technology, a BA Culture and Arts Historical Studies degree (2012) from UNISA and received her BA (Hons) Archaeology in 2015 (UNISA). She has received extensive training in object conservation from the South African Institute of Object Conservation and specialises in glass and ceramics conservation. She is also a skilled artefact and archaeological illustrator. Ms Fivaz was awarded her MA in Archaeology (with distinction) in 2021 by the University of South Africa (UNISA), focusing on historical and industrial archaeology. She has worked on numerous archaeological excavation and surveying projects over the past eleven years.

SKY-LEE FAIRHURST ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Sky-Lee Fairhurst has been informally part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants since 2019. She is responsible for research and desktop studies. Miss Fairhurst obtained her BA in Archaeology and Biblical archaeology in 2016 and her BA Hons in Archaeology (cum laude) at the University of South Africa (UNISA) in 2018, focusing on research themes such as gender, households, and Late Iron Age settlements. She is currently pursuing her interest in southern African agropastoral societies as an MA Archaeology student at the University of South Africa (UNISA). Miss Fairhurst is skilled at artefacts and archaeological illustrations. Over the past nine years, she has obtained considerable excavation experience and has worked on various sites, including Historical, Iron Age sites and Palaeontological.

ANZEL VELDMAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

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Anzel Veldman has recently become informally part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants. She is responsible for research and desktop studies. Mrs Veldman obtained her BA in Archaeology (UNISA 2007), her BA Honours Archaeology (UNISA 2009) and MA degree in Anthropology (University of Johannesburg 2014). The research focus of her MA degree was excavating a Late Stone Age stone circle and rock shelter site in Namibia. As former curator of Owela Display Museum in Namibia (National Museum of Namibia, Ministry of Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture), she conducted archaeological site surveying and excavation. She was also part of the Annual CORUS student training partnership (National Museum of Natural History, France and National Museum of Namibia). Her research focus since 2007 has been on the introduction of livestock into southern Africa during the Later Stone Age. Mrs Veldman has been part of various projects, including ethnographical and archaeological research, including artefact analysis (lithics, ostrich eggshell, copper, and pottery) from Later Stone Age contexts. She has a sound knowledge of the Stone and Iron Ages from southern Africa and has published several journal articles on the topic.

INTRODUCTION

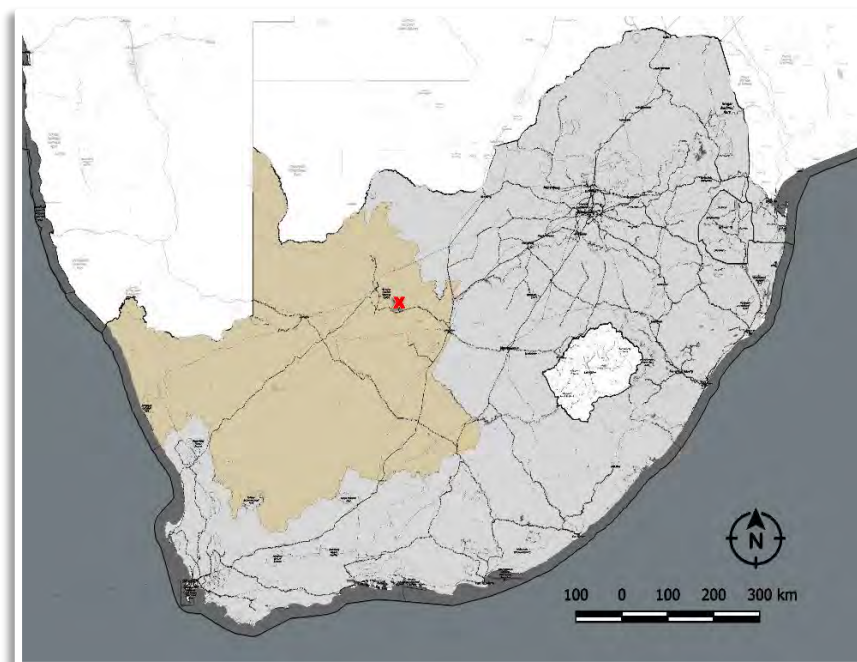


Figure 1 Locality of Danielskuil, Northern Cape Province, South Africa.

The rural town of Danielskuil is situated in the Kgatelopele Local Municipality, in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. The settlement is 142 kilometres northwest of Kimberley and 72 km northeast of Postmasburg, within the Ghaap Plateau region, which includes towns like Kuruman, Mothibstad, Kathu, Deben, Postmasburg, Olifantshoek, Griquatown and Campbell.

The Ghaap Plateau, at an altitude of 1 100–1 500 m, falls within the Savanna Biome and the Kalahari Biome towards the north. The terrain around the town is predominantly typical Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld vegetation type, plus areas of Kuruman Mountain Bushveld and Kuruman Thornveld. The geology comprises of Tertiary to Recent age surface limestone and dolomite, and chert of the Campbell Group¹.

The Ghaap Plateau is an area rich in significant heritage resources. It includes prehistorical stone age archaeological sites such as Wonderwerk Cave, one of fewer than five sites worldwide with evidence of human occupation nearly 2 million years old, and the Kathu site complex with evidence of early human occupation dating to 500 000 years ago.²

Furthermore, the San hunter-gatherer groups utilised the landscape for thousands of years, and Khoi herders moved into the area with their cattle and sheep approximately 2000 years ago. Several Batswana tribes, like the BaTlharo and the BaTlhaping, and other smaller groups, trace their 18th and 19th-century roots back to the area around Groblershoop, Olifantshoek, the Langeberg (Majeng), and Korannaberg ranges in the western part of the region.³

Because of its distance from the Cape Colony, this arid part of South Africa's interior was not colonised until relatively recently. The first Europeans to venture into the Ghaap region were the travellers, missionaries, explorers, hunters, and traders. There were also cattle rushers, gunrunners, river pirates and various manner of outlaws. Distribution of land to colonial farmers only occurred from the 1880s onwards when Government-owned land was surveyed, divided into farms, and transferred to farmers. However, more permanent large-scale settlements only started in the late 1920s, and the first farmsteads were possibly built during this period. As a result, the region remained sparsely populated until the advent of the 20th century.⁴

¹ Mucina & Rutherford 2006; SANBI 2021

² Fourie 2012; Wilkins et al. 2012

³ Birkholtz 2019; Breutz 1953 & 1954; Snyman 1988; Van Warmelo 1935

⁴ De Jong 2010; Penn 2005

The region has been the backdrop to various incidents of conflict. The arrival of large numbers of Great Trek Boers from the Cape Colony to the borders of Bechuanaland and Griqualand West in 1836 caused friction with many Tswana groups and the missionaries of the London Mission Society. The conflict between Boer and Tswana communities escalated in the 1860s and 1870s when the Korana and Griqua communities and the British Government became involved. The Northern Cape was critical in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), as Boer guerrilla forces roamed the entire Northern Cape region and skirmishes between Boer and Brits were regular occurrences. Furthermore, many graves in the region tell the story of battles fought during the 1914 Rebellion.⁵

Project Description and Scope

On the 30th of October 2018, the new Go Ghaap! Tourism Route initiative was launched at the Red Sands Guest Farm, just west of Kuruman.⁶ It was an opportunity for stakeholders, community leaders and Ghaap inhabitants, artists, musicians, authors, and specialists like archaeologists, historians, and social anthropologists to interact and showcase their skills, products, interests and research projects to illustrate the cultural and historical depth of the Ghaap region.

Heritage Inventories and Assessments by heritage practitioners will add valuable information to the historical and cultural significance of the towns. This should be done in collaboration with the local communities, regional historians and researchers, and other interested parties.

To this end, UBIQUE Heritage Consultants have been appointed to record and assess the heritage resources of Danielskuil. The Heritage Inventory and Assessment aim to document the remnants of the town's history, complement the oral histories and community recollections, and contextualise Danielskuil in the historical landscape of the Ghaap region.

Additionally, it can be used to update the Provincial Heritage Register with sites graded as significant and help to implement an Integrated Heritage Management Plan for preservation and tourism.

South Africa's heritage resources are rich and diverse, encompassing sites from all periods of human history. Resources may be tangible, such as buildings and archaeological artefacts, or intangible, such as landscapes and living heritage. Their significance is based upon their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic, or technological values; their representation of a time or group; their rarity; and their sphere of influence.

The Heritage Inventory and Assessment records the architectural extent of the townscape, the historical waterworks, the archaeological resources, and the intangible cultural heritage, such as graves and the landscape, of the town. The significance of the heritage resources is graded in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Finally, possible threats to the heritage resources are identified, and recommendations for steps forward are provided.

The integrity and significance of heritage resources can be jeopardised by natural (such as erosion) and human (development) activities. In the case of human activities, various pieces of legislation exists to ensure the timeous and accurate identification and effective management of heritage resources for present and future generations.

⁵ Hopkins 1978

⁶ www.go-ghaap.com/launch-of-the-route

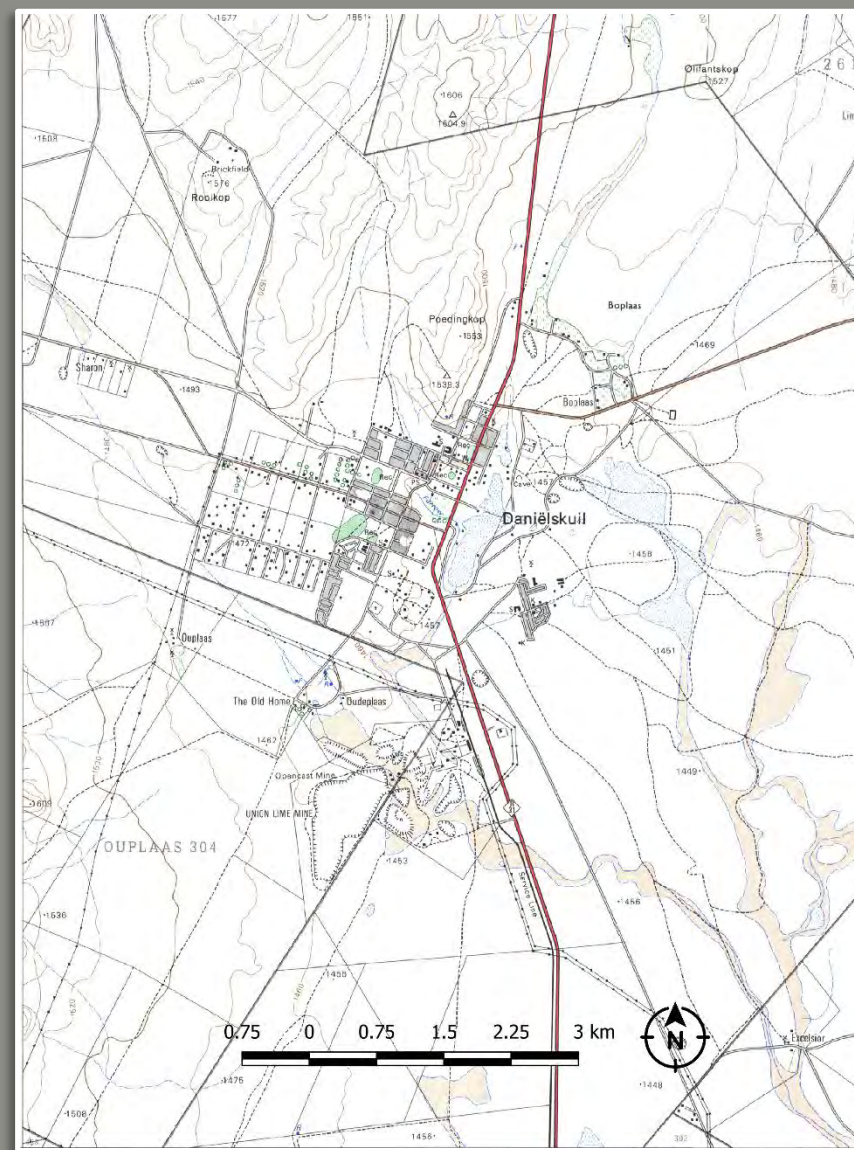


Figure 2 Google Earth Satellite Image and 1:50 000 topographic map 2823BA(1986) of Daniëlskuil.

Assumptions and Limitations

The Heritage Inventory relies heavily on secondary historical sources for context and background. Unfortunately, due to time constraints, UBIQUE Heritage Consultants did not conduct vigorous academic and archival fact-checking on our own and continued with the assumption that consulted published sources are correct. The same applies to the childhood memories, historical recollections, and oral histories shared by the townspeople as we conducted our inventory survey. Although we included these stories in the report, they should be considered anecdotal and not absolute truths.

Further limitations experienced were time, financial constraints, and travel restrictions due to the Covid 19 pandemic. As a result, the project could benefit from more time spent on the ground and archival research, which will hopefully be possible in the near future. This inventory is the result of a six-day survey by a two-person professional team (June 2021).

The descriptions and assessments of the historical buildings, in particular, may be limited by the expertise of the field teams, which did not include architectural specialists. However, the research team did their utmost to verify the field teams' assessments with additional research. Any errors will be rectified in future versions of the inventory.

Methodology

The project methodology consisted of two components, a field survey and desktop research. Firstly, the town and surrounding areas were surveyed to locate, identify, record, photograph, and describe archaeological, historical or cultural interesting and significant sites⁷. The determination of identified sites' significance was first allocated in the field and then checked back in the office.

⁷ Field survey completed by Jan Engelbrecht, Heidi Fivaz, and Theuns Engelbrecht

⁸ Conducted by Sky-Lee Fairhurst and Heidi Fivaz

⁹ Conducted by Anzel Veldman, Heidi Fvaz, and Jan Engelbrecht

Secondly, background research about the town's history⁸ and recorded heritage⁹ was done to verify, support and contextualise the fieldwork.

Determining Significance and Grading

The grading process is an essential step towards the formal protection of a heritage resource, such as declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or, in the case of Grade III heritage resources, placing a heritage resource on the Heritage Register. It is not an end in itself but a means of establishing an appropriate management level to proceed with future formal protection.¹⁰

According to the NHRA, grading may only be carried out by the responsible heritage resources authority, or, in the case of a Grade III heritage resource, by the relevant local authority if it is competent to do so in terms of section 8(6) of the NHRA.¹¹

Any person or party may make recommendations for grading.

Within this Heritage Inventory, we provide field ratings where no official gradings exist. These field ratings are our proposed gradings for the considerations of the relevant heritage authority. The grading process is fluid and interactive, and gradings can be adjusted based on new information. For example, initial gradings are often based on a relatively cursory survey process. Upon a more detailed investigation, it may be determined by the appropriate Heritage Authority that the grading should change in accordance with the grading criteria. The grading of the highest involved heritage authority prevails.

¹⁰ HWC Council 2016

¹¹ HWC Council 2016

Heritage resources may include:

Living heritage such as **cultural tradition**; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

Ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity);

Places, buildings, structures and equipment; places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;

Historical settlements and townscapes; landscapes and natural features;

Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;

Archaeological and palaeontological sites;

Graves and burial grounds;

Public monuments and memorials;

Sites of significance relating to the **history of slavery** in South Africa;

Movable objects, excluding any object made by a living person;

and **Battlefields**.

Heritage resources are considered of value if the following criteria apply:

a.	It is important in the community or pattern of South Africa's history;
b.	It has uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
c.	It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
d.	It is vital in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
e.	It exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
f.	It is essential in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
g.	It has a strong or unique association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
h.	It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
i.	It is of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources observed and recorded are determined by the following criteria:

CULTURAL & HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
LOW	A cultural object found out of context, not part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
MEDIUM	Any site, structure or feature is regarded as less important due to several factors, such as date, frequency and uniqueness. Likewise, any important object found out of context.
HIGH	Any site, structure or feature is regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorised as of a high importance. Likewise, any important object found within a specific context.

Field Ratings or Gradings are assigned to indicate the level of protection required and who is responsible for national, provincial, or local protection.

FIELD RATINGS & GRADINGS	
National Grade I	Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance and should therefore be managed as part of the national estate.
Provincial Grade II	Heritage resources with qualities of provincial or regional importance, although it may form part of the national estate; it should be managed as part of the provincial estate.

FIELD RATINGS & GRADINGS	
Local Grade IIIA	Heritage resources are of local importance and worthy of conservation. Therefore, it should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance).
Local Grade IIIB	Heritage resources are of local importance and worthy of conservation. Therefore, it should be included in the heritage register and mitigated (high/ medium significance). The mitigation process involves mapping and/or rescue archaeological collection or excavation.
General Protection Grade IVA	The site/resource should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance).
General protection Grade IVB	The site/resource should be recorded before destruction (medium significance).
General protection Grade IVC	Phase 1 is considered as sufficient recording, and it may be demolished (low significance).
NCW	After appropriate investigation, a resource has been determined not to have enough heritage significance to be retained as part of the National Estate. It has no research potential or other cultural significance and is thus Not Conservation Worthy.

BRIEF HISTORY OF DANIELSKUIL

The little town of Danielskuil has been at the centre of multi-cultural historical events through time. Various authors like Legassick (2004, 2010), Snyman (1985, 1988), and De Graaff (2019), to name a few, have dealt with regional history and the history of the Griquas and the settlement of Danielskuil. The following is a cursory summary of published material to offer context and background to the Heritage Inventory.

Until the middle of the 19th century, the area between Danielskuil and Kuruman was a sought-after San campsite. Consequently, the San were present when the Tiharo, a branch of the Tswana-speakers (Western Sotho), made their appearance in the southeastern parts of Maropo (Setswana name for Ghaapse Berg) at the beginning of the 18th century. In the early 17th century, Tswana-speaking groups such as the Tlhaping and Tiharo entered the Northern Cape from the north. They reached as far south as Langeberg, Postmasburg and Danielskuil by the beginning of the 18th century. However, the Tswana, Korana and Griqua largely displaced the San after conflicts over water resources and hunting grounds emerged.¹² The appeal of Danielskuil as a settlement area can be attributed to the availability of water - reflected in the first names ascribed to the area. The Tswana-speaking groups called it *Tlhaka-le-tlou*¹³, as the Tiharo had allegedly, under chief Notwabe, killed an elephant in an area full of reeds. Missionary James Read referred to the "fifteen fountains emptying themselves into a lake" as '*Vraay-fontein*'.¹⁴

In 1820 the Griqua Captain Barend Barends relocated to Danielskuil with his followers from Griquatown. Barends' following started with about 200 people, but as was with many Griqua communities along the Orange River at the time, it drastically increased. He had a following of over 2000 individuals by 1813.¹⁵ The Griqua were a Khoekhoen group of migratory pastoralists who intermarried

with European colonists. The Griqua, unable to find a place among either colonial or indigenous communities, gradually moved north into the more arid parts of southern Africa's hinterland.¹⁶ European farmers had referred to the Griqua as "*Basters*" or "*Bastaards*" and "*Oorlamse Hottentotte*."¹⁷ The term "*Bastard/Bastaard*" typically refers to people born out of wedlock. However, in the Cape Colony, this term signified people of mixed parents (European and Khoekhoen or slave and Khoekhoen). Under colonial law, "*Bastaards*" could acquire property, pursuing various kinds of colonial status. The Colony often respected them because they practised Christianity. At the time, church membership was closely related to citizenship.¹⁸ The missionary John Campbell is said to have been the one to advise the 'Bastaards' to rename themselves 'Griqua'.¹⁹ It is also believed that he suggested that *Klaarwater* should be renamed Griquatown.²⁰

Barends was baptised in 1807 by the LMS missionaries William Anderson and Cornelius Kramer in *Klaarwater* (Griquatown). He was a well-educated qualified missionary, resuming his missionary work in Danielskuil, an agricultural outpost at the time. Jan Kars worked with Barend Barends in preaching to the San.²¹ However, in 1820, Barends was relieved of leadership at a meeting held in Griquatown. Andries Waterboer was elected as the "*Kaptyn*" (captain) of the Griqua. Barends was aggrieved about this, and travelled to Graaff-Reinet with *Kaptyn* Adam Kok II to consult Magistrate Andries Stockenström about the disregard of their authority. Stockenström and the Government subsequently recognised Barends' captaincy of Danielskuil in 1821.

As Captain, Barends' responsibilities included keeping peace and security in the area. During Barends' governance, the town grew, and he drew other prominent Griqua chiefs to his town. Many travellers visited/passed through Danielskuil because of its strategic location on the roads to the north (the so-called Missionary Road, which connects Griquatown, Campbell and Kuruman). Traders

¹² Birkholtz 2019; Snyman 1988

¹³ Translated as "reed of the elephant" or "elephant's reed"

¹⁴ Beautiful fountain

¹⁵ Peckmann 2002

¹⁶ SAHO 2019

¹⁷ Camissa Museum 2021

¹⁸ Peckmann 2002

¹⁹ Peckmann 2002; SAHO 2019

²⁰ Peckmann 2002; SAHO 2019; Snyman 1988

²¹ De Graaff (pers comm) 2021; Snyman 1988

visited Danielskuil to trade ivory, skins, and feathers.²² In addition, Barends welcomed missionaries and migrants from Tswana, Nama, and other Griqua communities and indigenous people. Barends would remain here for the next six years, during which time Griquatown, Campbell and Danielskuil [the Griqua centres] increasingly attracted other groups. In 1827, Barends and several followers left Danielskuil for his outpost at Boetsap, near the Harts River.²³

Missionary influence at Danielskuil oscillated between LMS and Wesleyan control. Wesleyan missionaries resumed religious services at Danielskuil between 1829 and 1832. However, by 1835 Danielskuil was again an LMS mission station. By 1838, a new school and church had been built due to improved harvests and sales. Barends' "veldkornet" (field cornet) David Bergover and his wife, Sina Bergover, remained at Danielskuil and worked for the LMS. Businesses began to thrive. David Bergover and other entrepreneurs rented oxen to travellers in the area. The settlement of Danielskuil was an influential Griqua mission outpost from 1845 to 1850.²⁴

Danielskuil's population drastically declined from the 1850s to the early 1870s. The number of inhabitants decreased from 150 in 1845 to only 15 families in 1854. Droughts afflicted the area during 1862 and 1863, causing many inhabitants to move away. In the mid-1800s, Peter Wright, the LMS missionary in charge of Danielskuil, and Sina Bergover, the teacher at Danielskuil, passed away. As a result of their passing, two highly significant social structures were decimated (i.e. formal education and religious ceremonies), and the Griqua started to disperse. Although several Griquas remained in Danielskuil, it did not become an important agricultural outpost again.²⁵

The British Government became interested in the area with the discovery of diamonds in 1867. Subsequently, it acquired the area in 1871. However, disagreements over land ownership emerged between the Government and the Griqua. The British Government divided the land around Danielskuil into

sections: 163 000 ha for European settlers, 122 000 ha for Griqua farms and 32 000 ha was allocated as "lokasies" (locations).²⁶ The Griqua could not afford the legal fees associated with the disputes over their land. In 1878, a brief but large-scale armed rebellion arose, spreading into Bechuanaland.

Danielskuil suffered two significant repercussions as a result of the failed rebellion. All the people of colour in Griqualand West were disarmed, thus ending organised hunting trips inland; and the quelled rebellion had dissolved the Griqua as an organised society. Many were compelled to sell their land to survive, while others moved away from Danielskuil to seek refuge in the Diamond Fields. A significant number of landless Tlhaping were resettled in Danielskuil, increasing the Tswana population. At the same time, the Griqua population at Danielskuil continued to decrease. British colonisation and its aftermath led to Griqua's downfall.²⁷

By the late 19th century, only a few wealthy individuals (predominantly European) had access to land, as most people could not afford the purchase price and had to work as labourers. As a result, Danielskuil's population dropped steadily from about 500 in 1885 to 356 in 1891. In addition, although the number of European cattle farmers around Danielskuil progressively increased, many were eventually forced to relocate due to the impact of livestock diseases and droughts.

In 1890, 24 town residents and surrounding farmers urged the Government to lower the "watererwe" (water-plots) selling price to entice more settlers to justify building a church and school. As a result, Danielskuil had the characteristics of a town by 1891. There was a post office, and a police station and shops for buying goods, and plots for a church were allotted.

The need for a local colonial governing body to establish orderly community management soon became apparent. Edward Pavey, the shopkeeper and hotel

²² Go Ghaap-Danielskuil n.d.

²³ Snyman 1988

²⁴ Snyman 1988

²⁵ Snyman 1988

²⁶ Locations were created where the indigenous groups were either too strong or too numerous, so that the government could readily observe, control and tax the indigenous people.

²⁷ Snyman 1988

owner, asked the authorities for a town council and better court and health facilities. In 1892, Johannes Roux took the initiative along with H. Fraser, RJW. du Plooy, G. and K. Grobbelaar, S. and JF. de Lange, WP. Lubbe and P. Booysen to request that the Government apply the Town Management Act (Act 29 of 1881) to Danielskuil. The Government granted Danielskuil town status in 1892. The first town council was elected in November 1892 and consisted of William Beadle (chairman), Donald John Fraser and Casper Jan Hendrik Grobbelaar. Thus, Danielskuil officially became a "*Blanke dorp*" ('White' town). The town council took it upon themselves to write legislation to govern the indigenous people. Although there were still a handful of Griquas living in Danielskuil, Danielskuil was no longer a Griqua settlement.²⁸

Clashes between trade and agricultural interests, plagues and diseases amongst livestock, another rebellion, and the Second South African War²⁹ (1899-1902) marked the first two decades after Danielskuil's town-status declaration. Despite all these misfortunes and the subsistence crisis, Danielskuil grew. Many of those evicted from their farms purchased agricultural plots in town. For the first time, the town council's regulations stipulated that every residence should have appropriate toilet facilities (which aided in maintaining health conditions). They had also put in the effort to control pollution and impound stray animals to keep the streets clean.³⁰

From 1916 to 1918, the town council petitioned to remove the "native location" from its current position for sanitation reasons. The location was on high ground above the village. They pointed out that all the refuse from these dwellings and huts washed into the water furrows used for domestic purposes and was naturally a health threat. The value of the houses in the location ranged from 20 to 40 pounds. Their owners were not agreeable to the removal because the site was given to them by the government for building on, even though they were not the landowners, they paid a hut tax of 10/- a year.³¹ By 1920 the inhabitants had abandoned the old "native location" and relocated to

Maranteng, Kuilsville. At the same time, the sites of the cemeteries in use were also closed down, and new sites were identified, again for health reasons.

The first half of the 20th century in South Africa was a period of drought and financial depression following the First and Second World Wars. In Danielskuil, job-creation programmes included the collaboration between the Department of Labour and local administration to initiate local building projects. The financial benefits of industrial development meant that Danielskuil went from a quiet agricultural settlement to a bustling industrialised rural town over the years. The agricultural sector economically supported Danielskuil for around 80 years. After that, however, the town became heavily reliant on the mining and industrial sectors for future growth. From 1915 onwards, Danielskuil became a service centre for the mining industry. The rich blue asbestos deposits in the Kuruman Hills expanded its economic foundation.³² However, unfortunately, Danielskuil was also the first town to report asbestos-related illnesses in 1942. Since 1974 Idwala Limes has been mining lime deposits at Danielskuil.

Under Apartheid, people of colour were unable to buy land after 1945. The "*Naturelle (Stadsgebiede)*" (Native [Urban Areas]) Consolidation Act no. 25 of 1945 made any property sale involving people of colour subject to government approval. When the "*Groepsgebiede*" (Group Areas) Act came into effect in 1950, the Griqua community of Danielskuil had already requested a separate residential area. Rev. Forster, considered by some to be the Griqua leader at the time, appealed to the town council in 1957 to acknowledge Griqua as a separate population group, which would hopefully provide them with properties. The Department of Home Affairs disagreed and believed that the Griqua were members of the "Coloured" population category³³ and denied the existence of a separate Griqua identity.³⁴

Asbestos mines in the nearby areas, such as Ouplaas and Klipvlei, shut down after World War II, resulting in a massive influx of unemployed people of colour

²⁸ Snyman 1988

²⁹ Also referred to as The Anglo-Boer War

³⁰ Snyman 1988

³¹ Archive KAB PAS Reference L8B/C/1

³² Snyman 1988

³³ Population Registration Act of 1950

³⁴ Snyman 1988

at Danielskuil. A new Administrative Board was formed "to facilitate the mobility and better utilisation of Bantu labour".³⁵ Restrictive measures were enforced on "*lokasie*" inhabitants in order to force them to work. Only individuals with jobs in town were permitted to live there. In 1950, new restrictions meant that the amount of livestock allowed on the commonage was regulated and was eventually reduced to none. Prohibitions on wood cutting and beer licences were also enforced. In 1974 a new neighbourhood, namely Tlhakalatlou, was developed for people of colour. They moved into the neighbourhood between 1976 and 1985, and it received municipal status around 1986.

In the 2011 Census, Danielskuil recorded a population of 13,597 ((Black African (47%), Coloured (44%), White (6%), Other (1%) and Indian or Asian (0.8%)), in a 174.63 km² area, which included Danielskuil SP, Donkerhoek, Kuilsville, Kuilsville SH Tlhakalatlou, and Union Lime Mine.³⁶

³⁵ Snyman 1988

³⁶ <https://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/382001>

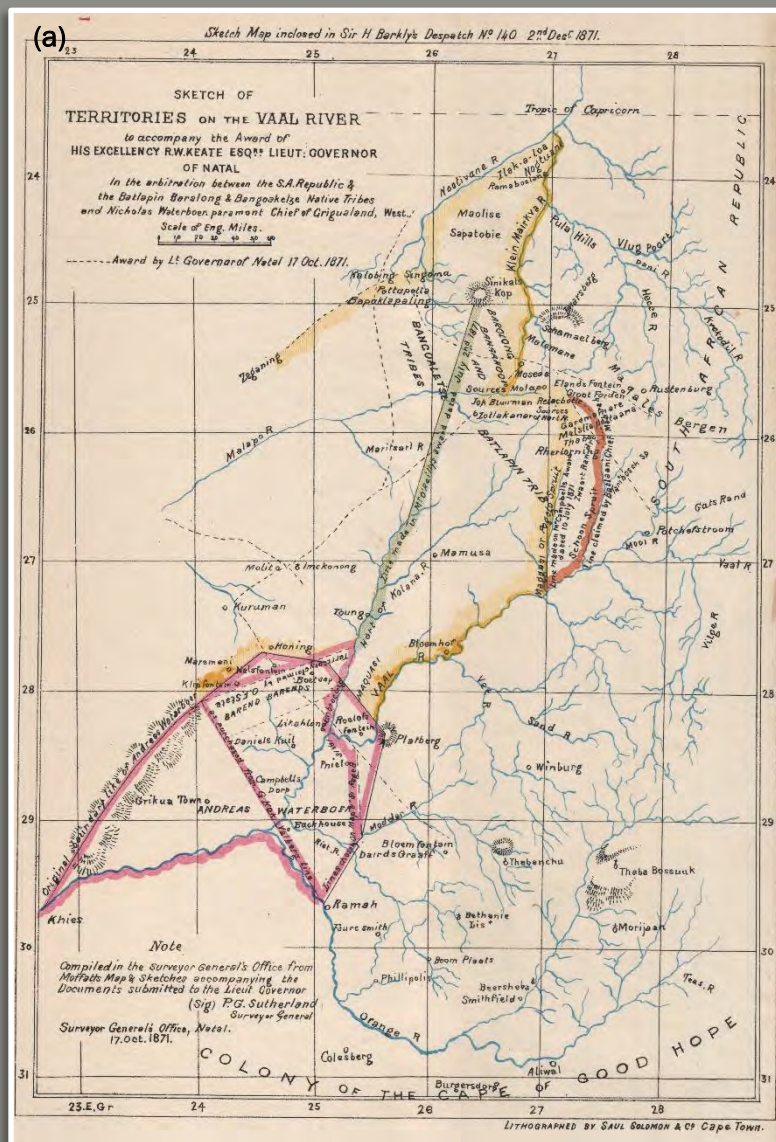
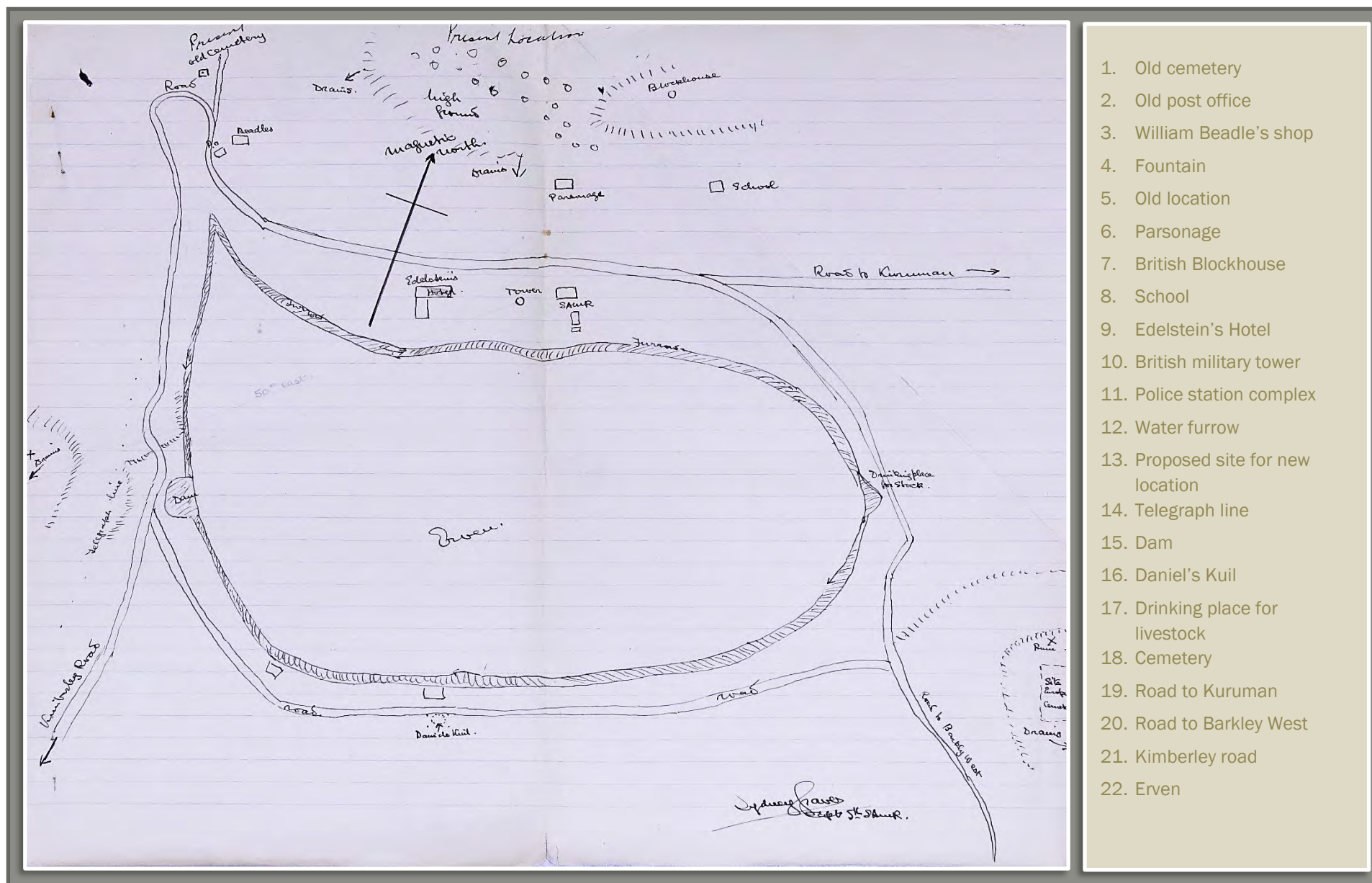


Figure 3 (a) 1871 Map showing boundaries of territories of the Griqua, the Barolong, Bangoaleze and Batlapin tribes. (b) 1882 map demarcating the boundaries of Griqualand West.
Images: <https://digitalcollections.lib.uct.ac.za>



Figure 4 Detail of Imperial map of the Cape Colony, 1901. The map shows grand trunk roads, trunk roads, branch roads, farm roads, rivers, hills, pans, railways, telegraph lines, homesteads, farm names, farm boundaries and divisional boundaries around Danielskuil. Image: <https://digitalcollections.lib.uct.ac.za>



1. Old cemetery
2. Old post office
3. William Beadle's shop
4. Fountain
5. Old location
6. Parsonage
7. British Blockhouse
8. School
9. Edelstein's Hotel
10. British military tower
11. Police station complex
12. Water furrow
13. Proposed site for new location
14. Telegraph line
15. Dam
16. Daniel's Kuil
17. Drinking place for livestock
18. Cemetery
19. Road to Kuruman
20. Road to Barkley West
21. Kimberley road
22. Erven

Figure 5 Sketch of Danielskuil, 1917, by Captain Sydney Graves, a local police officer. Image: Snyman 1988: 88



Danielskuil

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Building styles of Danielskuil

The colonial architectural styles of South Africa show the influences of the colonial settlers. Dutch and British styles dominated.³⁷ The first 150 years of the colonisation of southern Africa were characterised by Dutch influence while the VOC was controlling the Cape. The first British occupation began in September 1795. After 1815 the influence of British tastes on architectural design becomes clearly evident in the domestic architecture of Cape Town and the interior of South Africa.³⁸

The naming of the British architectural styles is based on the reigns of English monarchs, George (Georgian 1806-1837), Queen Victorian (Victorian 1837-1901), and King Edward VII (Edwardian 1901-1910). The Georgian style was introduced to the Cape during the 1800s. From the 1860s, the Victorian style appears, and the Edwardian styles dominate from 1901 till the First and Second World Wars.³⁹ Modern styles were shaped by global events such as World War 1 (1914-1919) and World War 2 (1939-1945).

There are few dominant architectural influences visible in Danielskuil. Architectural features include Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian, Karoo-style, and Dutch Cape Cottage styles. Some of the modern buildings also often have architectural features of various period styles.

It is important to note that the characteristics of these different architectural styles are not definitive indicators of the age of a structure, as period features were often repeated onto newer buildings. Furthermore, a mixture of stylistic features could be included within one structure. However, some specific stylistic characteristics, such as corrugated iron and gutters, are good indicators of dating a building. For example, in Georgian architecture, gutters/rainwater traps will not be present; water tables and the downpipe systems were most prominent. Only from the Victorian era did gutters and rainwater traps alongside downpipe systems become widely used. Therefore, structures with corrugated

iron roofs in Danielskuil post-date 1860 and those with a flat slate roof are probably Edwardian, if not modern.

1. Kapstijl House

The first *Kapstijl* or A-framed houses appeared in the vicinity of Cape Town in c1680, confirming its immigrant and Dutch roots. It was a widespread structure among white farmers in the earlier years, probably serving as a temporary dwelling or produce shed.

These A-framed houses had a paired couple frame which was thatched with reeds and thatching grass. Low sidewalls supported the couples' feet to prevent them from decaying if embedded in the ground. The entrance was situated on one end, and two small windows illuminated it. The roof was characterised by a thick piece of wood along the length of the roof. The wood was tied to the crotch and formed a ridge.⁴⁰



Early Kapstijl house made of thatch, reeds and wooden A-frame. Image: H. Fivaz

³⁷ Spott 2009

³⁸ Joubert 2016; Picton-Seymour 1977; Verschoyle 2000

³⁹ Fransen & Cook 1965; Picton-Seymour 1977

⁴⁰ <https://www.artefacts.co.za>

By the 1840s, this architectural style had spread to the Khoi on Cape mission stations and missionaries, *trekboers* and settlers further north in the OFS and the Northern Cape. The English settlers to the Eastern Cape also employed it as an interim shelter. It was even integrated into Griqua and Koranna architecture styles, well into the 1870s and possibly even later in some isolated instances.⁴¹ Thus, it is possible that this architectural style was part of the early mission settlement of Danielskuil. However, none of the built evidence remains.

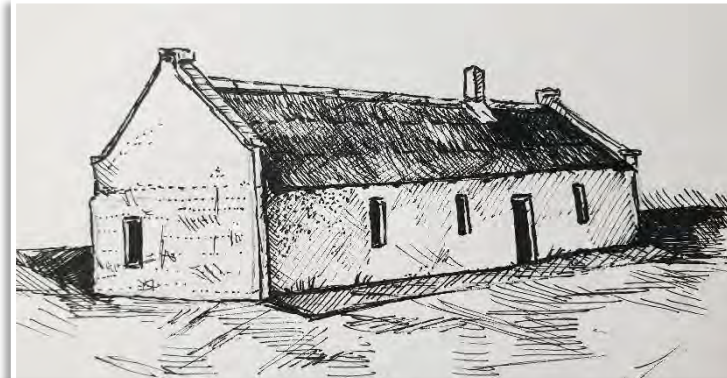


Later Kapstijl house with A-framed stone wall and thatch roof. Image: H. Fivaz

2. The Cape Cottage

The Cape Cottage form and subsequent development of the Cape Dutch tradition were based upon the European medieval "longhouse". The structure consisted of a basic rectangular plan, with extensions added as wings towards the back, in letter-of-the-alphabet shapes (T, H, U).⁴² The basic form consisted of sturdy clay or clay-brick walls, thatch roofs covering one or two rooms, and a

hipped or gable-ended roof. There are several documented cases where the indigenous construction of cottage dwellings took place from as early as 1775. However, the Cape Cottage became predominantly associated with white-farmer and missionary settlements throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.⁴³



Cape Dutch cottage with hipped ended thatched roof. Image: H. Fivaz

Adding a decorative 'layer' of features such as fanlights and particularly centre gables lent the structures more status. However, these never affected the basic, almost democratic, uniformity of scale, construction, and materials that are their chief characteristics more than the gables.⁴⁴

By the middle of the 19th century, builders could more easily obtain beams and planks longer than six metres, which resulted in a shift in the architectural plan. The double-deep plan developed, mainly in the towns, where a rectangle with two rows of rooms replaced the earlier wing-type homesteads. They are distinguished by higher roofs and, if they have them, by their higher gables. Furthermore, Georgian influence can be seen in the windows and doors that became set back in the wall, the sashes with larger panels, often with louvred

⁴¹ Frescura 2008

⁴² Fransen 2006; Frescura 2008

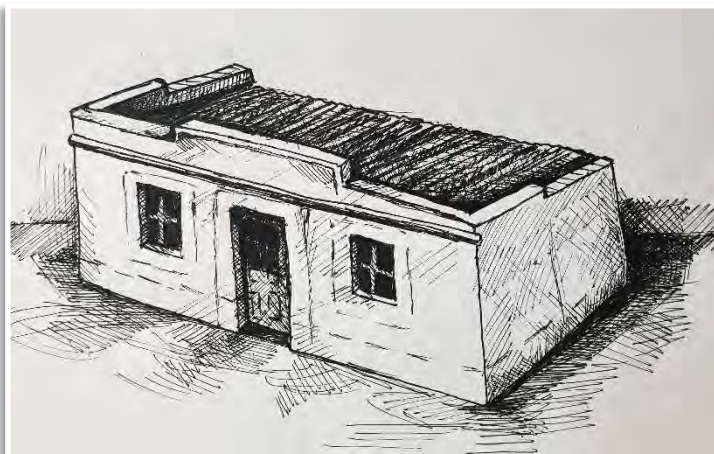
⁴³ Frescura 2008

⁴⁴ Fransen 2006

shutters, and the doors were vertically divided instead of horizontally divided double-doors from earlier years.⁴⁵

3. Karoo-style

In its earliest form, the Karoo-style, *brakdak*, or flat-roofed Cape Cottage was a direct adaptation of the two-roomed Cape cottage. This flat-roofed architectural style's development within the Cape can be attributed to thatch roofs being prone to fire. Furthermore, the shortage of reeds for thatching within the Cape's interior led to the appearance of houses with straight, stepped or pedimented (triangular) parapets and brick plaster flat roofs.⁴⁶ Its origins trace back to Cape Town as early as 1717.



Early Karoo-style or *brakdak* house. Image: H. Fivaz

Originally the building plan consisted of a central doorway giving onto a living/kitchen area with a sleeping room located to one side of it. Roof construction often consisted of 25-35 mm wood or deal boarding placed on heavy beams. Next, a crushed brick aggregate was laid down and finished with three coats of shell-lime and sea-shells. As the northward migration of white farmers and missionaries continued into the interior, this construction method was ideal for the more arid interior conditions and soon began to be identified with the Dutch farmers of the Karoo, becoming part of their architectural literacy.⁴⁷

With the introduction of imported corrugated iron sheeting from Britain in the early 1860s, this material's technical and economic performance soon proved vastly superior roofing material.

Although its availability was initially limited to the larger urban areas, by the 1870s and 1880s, it rapidly spread into the southern African interior following the opening of the Kimberley diamond fields and the Transvaal goldfields. There it found widespread usage in both the domestic and industrial sectors. Inevitably it was only a matter of time before it was to find its way into the hands of rural builders. The basic corrugated-iron lean-to shelter is quick and economical to erect, and its modular nature lends itself to the core-house (Cape Cottage) principle. A one-room structure can grow and extended to consist of more rooms as more space is needed. As a result, the flat-roofed dwelling has become associated with the emergence of squatter settlements around southern Africa's major urban and industrial areas in the 20th century.⁴⁸

4. The Georgian Style

The Georgian represents a return to *classicism*, emphasising careful proportioning, symmetry, quiet rhythms, and balance on a central axis in the

⁴⁵ Fransen 2006

⁴⁶ Joubert 2016

⁴⁷ Frescura 2008

⁴⁸ Frescura 2008

plan and the façade.⁴⁹ Structures of this style have precise proportional relationships between all the architectural elements, mirroring the symmetrical interior plan.

In the Cape, Georgian architecture was never quite as prevalent as in other British colonies. We do find some stylistic features 'grafted' onto the existing Cape Dutch style. It affected the design of windows, which were placed deeper into the walls producing more distinctive 'openings', with taller and narrower proportions, thinner frames and glazing-bars and ever-larger window-panes, very often with louvred shutters. Vertically divided doors replaced Stable-type front doors.⁵⁰

5. Victorian Style

Victorian elements made their appearance very gradually towards the end 19th century. The Victorian house is all about grandeur, a style described as a complex response prompted by the Industrial Revolution with elaborate corrugated-iron roofs, turrets, verandas, cast-iron and stained glass windows, and cast-iron gates.⁵¹ Corrugated iron revolutionised the Victorian outlook and the use of cast-iron as a functional but decorative medium even more so. Even pre-Victorian buildings were updated, or 'modernised' with corrugated-iron roofs replacing thatch and cast-iron porches that cut across gabled facades, providing a cool and shady sitting place where the family can gather.⁵²

Victorian architecture softens its Georgian predecessor's symmetrical facades and promotes interaction between the manufactured building and its organic setting. The garden becomes as important as the building, and your eye is drawn to the sky by architectural features. As a result, gable ends projected pointedly; bargeboards⁵³ were gaily pierced and scalloped; bay windows and porches

break up the one-dimensionality of the outer walls, and ridge decorations and finials soften that of the roof. The veranda, for which corrugated-iron roofing sheets formed an ideal cover, appeared in concave, convex or s-shaped profiles.⁵⁴ Even the most spartan Victorian home often had a straight parapet, (a pointed decoration) and slightly slanted roof, with the flat facade facing the street above a raised porch. The porch may be open and held up by square-section wooden poles with chamfered edges; the railing just simple square-section slats. The only types of ornamentation were the double front door, panelled, with a fanlight above, the cornering of the walls and the heavy parapet mouldings. Victorian homes' curved corrugated-iron veranda roofs were often painted in stripes.⁵⁵

In due course, the parapets eventually became vase-shaped with a central gable. At the same time, the porch roof, still corrugated-iron and striped, was supported on cast-iron poles with lacey brackets of an infinite variety of designs. The window panes were reduced to only four large panes instead of several smaller ones. The window shutters were outside and louvred⁵⁶ instead of the solid, hinged, folding inner shutters. The mouldings on the front door became coarser and curved at the top of the upper panels. The fanlight⁵⁷ evolved into a single pane of glass or three vertical panes in place of the smaller panes divided into diverse patterns.⁵⁸

Sometimes, the houses had an extra half-story above the porch roofline for extra loft space. For air and light, there are openings of either shuttering or lacey ironwork. The gabled ends, and most likely in the centre too, were small sash windows. Apart from giving extra storage space, this well-ventilated area between roof and ceiling gave insulation against heat and cold, to cope with the extreme weather conditions of the Northern Cape.⁵⁹

⁴⁹ Fransen 2006

⁵⁰ Fransen 2006

⁵¹ Fransen 2006; Picton-Seymour 1977

⁵² Picton-Seymour 1977

⁵³ A board fastened to the roof gables for strength, protection, and to conceal the otherwise exposed ends of the horizontal roof timbers.

⁵⁴ Fransen 2006

⁵⁵ Picton-Seymour 1977

⁵⁶ Angled slats fixed at regular intervals in a door or window shutter to allow air or light to pass through.

⁵⁷ A semicircular or semi-elliptical window that looks like an open fan.

⁵⁸ Picton-Seymour 1977

⁵⁹ Picton-Seymour 1977

The Victorian style lingered well after the death of Queen Victoria in 1901. Villas and commercial buildings continued almost unchanged till after 1910. Even in many houses of the 1920's one can still find the asymmetry of a projecting *stoepkamer*⁶⁰ at one end and an open stoep on the other and round the corner, though without the Victorian frills of *broekie* lace and decorative bargeboards.⁶¹



Victorian and Edwardian features. Image: H. Fivaz

6. Edwardian Style

The Edwardian period was very short-lived and renowned for its variety of styles. Buildings became more individualistic, using both elements from Victorian

architecture and a variety of new design features that did not form a coherent style. During this time, architect-designed houses emerged, particularly for well-off individuals; 'standing out' was considered preferable to 'fitting in'.⁶²

The Edwardian variety of styles are particularly evident in the windows which were fitted. There were vertically sliding sash windows, side-hinged casement windows, bay windows in all shapes and sizes and long horizontal mullion windows. In addition, numerous types of small projecting windows were set in the roof slope, and openings filled with colourful leaded lights became evident.

Doors were made from vertical planks with protruding strips covering the joints and small windows on top, with or without glazed glass decorations. Although the windows and doors were the focal points for Edwardian architects, similar to the Victorian era, builders crammed the façade with every conceivable feature. Architectural features included porches, plaques, bands of tiles, bargeboards and decorative rainwater traps/gutters, creating a distinctive and eclectic mix of metalwork. Roofs were steep-pitched and low slung made with clay roof tiles and decorative airbricks and air vents. The roof's ridge where it meets the gable was often finished with decorated tiles and finials.⁶³

7. Modern Era: World War 1 and 2

Industrialisation, shortages of labour, money and material were acute after the First World War. The building styles of this time reflect the war-time notions to consider essentials only and rule out every kind of trimming. Functionalism was vital, expressed in geometric forms and concrete surfaces, glass and steel.

Roofs were flat, and curves were circular or semi-circular. Elements such as copings, cornices, and string mouldings were removed, and ornamentation was

⁶⁰ Enclosed porch room

⁶¹ Fransen 2006

⁶² Fransen 2006

⁶³ Yorke 2013

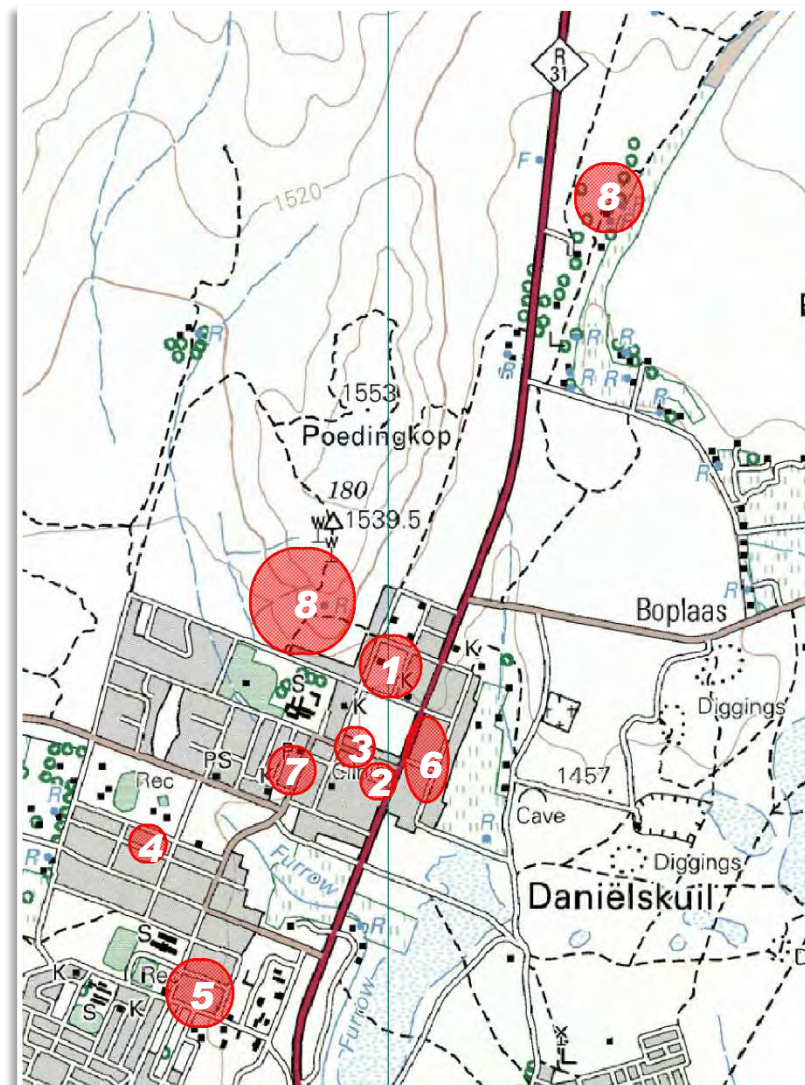
minimal. Occasionally parallel vertical banding features like 'suntrap' windows, balconies, and flat roofs with minimal Art Deco motifs such as chevrons, sunrays and zig-zag shapes were present. Concrete, though fashionable, was not a material that the average builder found easy to use (it cracked and often became streaky). Thus, until the outbreak of the Second World War, many houses continued to be built in brick or brick rendered with white painted cement to give the same effect. In addition, during the 1920s, a garage for the car was added, a previously unknown feature.⁶⁴

Eight precincts in Danielskuil

Danielskuil is a relatively small town, but with a complex history. The cultural and archaeological heritage which still exists dates from roughly the 1880s – therefore about 140 years of built environment elements.

The Heritage Inventory provides an overview of 24 heritage buildings. These valuable buildings illustrate different architectural eras and styles, as outlined earlier. They also cluster into spatial “precincts”. This section describes eight heritage precincts in Danielskuil:

1. The first precinct: Dolomite buildings on the northern side of town;
2. Second precinct: Victorian buildings on Elbow Street;
3. Third precinct: Victorian, Karoo and Art-Deco buildings in Hoof Street;
4. Fourth precinct: Edwardian houses in central Danielskuil;
5. Fifth precinct: Cape Dutch cottages in Maranteng;
6. Sixth precinct: Edwardian and Victorian buildings west of the Danielskuil pan;
7. Seventh precinct: Victorian buildings in the Central Business District;
8. Eighth precinct: The periphery.



The eight heritage precincts of Danielskuil. Indicated on 1: 50 000 topo-cadastral map.

⁶⁴ Fletcher 2021; Guillén 2006; Lewis 2011; Yorke 2011

The First Precinct: Dolomite buildings on the northern side of town



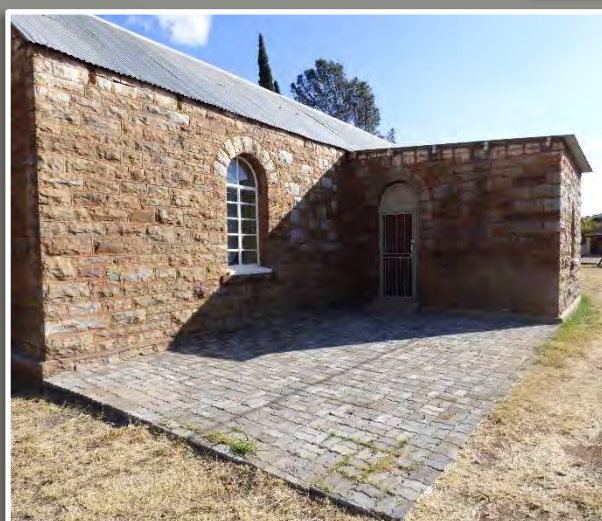
The northern side of Danielskuil hosts three important buildings made of local dolomite stone: the First DRC building, the Second DRC building, and the old school currently known as the Kardoeffie Pre-primary school.

Figure 6 Map of the First Precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

1. CHURCHES: *The First Dutch Reformed Church*



Since 1887, the Dutch Reformed Church minister from Griquatown, Rev. J.W. Meyer, visited Danielskuil about four times a year. In 1891, fifteen members of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) requested two plots of land in Danielskuil to for church buildings. Their application was granted in 1892 and the farmers of Danielskuil could continue with their plan to establish an independent religious, and educational centre. The cornerstone for the first Dutch Reformed Church building was laid in 1894, and the building was completed in 1896.



SITE ID					
Site Name	First Dutch Reformed Church	Erf No.	278	SAHRIS ID	27856
Street Address	Cnr of Hill and Johanna van der Merwe Streets	GPS Location	28° 10' 45.5" S 23° 33' 0.37" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Religious			Current	Community / religious		
Zoning	Church	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	II	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1894-1896	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cape Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The small church is a T-Shaped dolomite stone building with a wooden-beamed A-framed roof and deep-set arched windows. The main door faces northwest; on the south side are three windows; on the east one, on the north: eight.					
Environmental Landscape	The yard space is well-kept and clean, with large trees and short grass.					
Cultural Landscape	Religious history of the townscape.					
Condition	Good condition. National monument plaque next to the front door.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	New corrugated roof. A non-modern looking window was built into the NW wall. Cement steps, new bricks, and a handrail have been added to the eastern entrance. Burglar bars have been added to the inside and outside of windows and new doors installed. Electricity added.		Identified Threats		None.	

2. CHURCHES: *The Second Dutch Reformed Church*



Before the Anglo-Boer War, members of the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) of Danielskuil applied for secession from the congregation in Griquatown. The Second Anglo-Boer War brought the negotiations to a standstill. After the war, the community applied to the Church again for secession. Their application was approved, and in 1913 the DRC Congregation of Danielskuil was established.

The second, larger Dutch Reformed church was erected and completed by 1924.



SITE ID					
Site Name	Second Dutch Reformed Church	Erf No.	278	SAHRIS ID	27856
Street Address	Cnr of Hill and Johanna van der Merwe Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 46.8" S 23° 33' 0.34" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Religious			Current	Community / religious		
Zoning	Church	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	II	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1923-1924	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Late-Victorian Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The church is a T-Shaped dolomite stone building with an A-framed roof, hipped pillars on all structure sides. The windows are shallow lancet arch windows, with a louvred vent at front and back entrances' clear stories—Portruding enclosed portico by the front entrance.					
Environmental Landscape	The yard space is well-kept and clean, with large trees and short grass.					
Cultural Landscape	Religious history of the townscape.					
Condition	Good condition. National monument plaque next to the front door.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	New corrugated iron roof. Recent ash brick utility extension on the northeastern corner of the church, paving and tiles at the western entrance, white burglar bars in front of windows, and new light fixtures.		Identified Threats	None.		

3. SCHOOL: Kardoefie Pre-primary



SITE ID					
Site Name	Kardoeffie Pre-Primary School	Erf No.	276	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Clinic Street	GPS Location	28° 10' 41.9" S 23° 32' 58.6" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE								
Original	School			Current	Pre-primary school			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO	

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1913	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Edwardian
Description of Architectural Features	Rectangular building constructed from dolomite stones in English bonds technique combined with header bonds. Entrances on the west and east. Eight windows on the western wall adjacent to the front entrance. Pitched corrugated roof typical of Victorian/Cape cottage. Small thin vents with wooden louvres beneath the roof apex on the north and south. Nine smaller wood framed windows on the upper side of the eastern wall—two entrances from east ± 2m. Veranda to the east of the building, stretching the entire length of the building.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape					
Cultural Landscape	An essential part of the development of Danielskuil's educational facilities' evolution from the missionary school in the early 19 th century.					
Condition	Good					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Facia boards and ceiling added later—modern walls on the north and south end of the veranda. Outer buildings were added later in the 1980s. Interior altered, painted and electricity.		Identified Threats	Wall cracks and mortar are absent in certain places in the walls.		

The Second Precinct: Victorian buildings on Elbow Street



A cluster of three heritage sites can be found on the eastern end of Elbow Street. Interestingly, the name “Elbow Street” probably derives from the northward curve made by the road at its northern extremity, near the pan.

Figure 7 Map of the Second Precinct indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery.

4. CHURCHES: *The Old Congregational Church*



The London Missionary Society (LMS) and Dr Johannes van der Kemp founded the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa in 1801 at Bethelsdorp (now part of Port Elizabeth or Gqeberha). It was known as the *London kerk* (London church) until the founding of the United Congregation Church (UCC) of Southern Africa in the 1960's. Most people in Danielskuil call it the *Conkerk* up to this day. The local LMS members finished the Danielskuil church building in 1898 with the help of evangelist S.S. Loabile.



SITE ID					
Site Name	Old Congregational Church	Erf No.	223	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Elbow Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 58.1" S 23° 32' 57.8" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

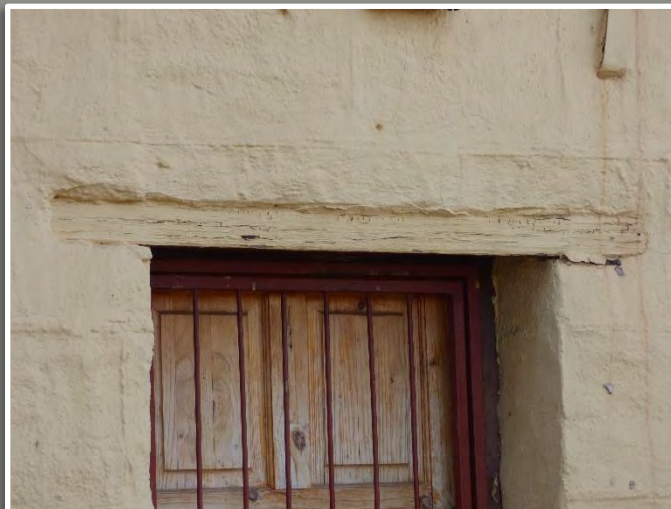
SITE USE							
Original	Religious			Current	Unused		
Zoning	Church	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1898(?)	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The building is L-shaped with an added wing on the south. The structure has a stone foundation with clay bricks plastered with lime. The original wooden roof frame is still in place, with a corrugated-iron roof. The deep-set windows and doors are in their original positions. The main entrance is situated on the East with a shale stoep. Entrance facing east. Stone-built foundations of demolished buildings surround the churchyard.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – Built environment					
Cultural Landscape	Church, built by the local LMS members in 1898.					
Condition	Poor. There are cracks in the walls, and the roof is lifting up from the base walls. Damp patches are visible on some regions of the walls.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Repainting and window-pane alterations or replacements have been done. Modernised steps have been added to the entrance of the southern building. Three windows are covered with expanded metal, and the front door is fitted with burglar bars.	Identified Threats	Neglect. Poor maintenance and degradation. Open field to the west and south with refuse dump that gets burnt regularly.			

5. RESIDENTIAL: *Congregational Church Cottage*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Cottage opposite Congregational Church	Erf No.	271	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Elbow Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 57.5" S 23° 32' 58.2" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

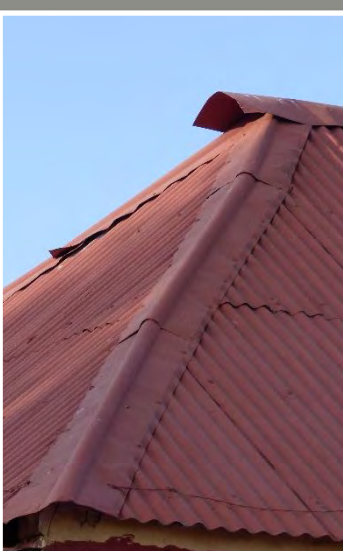
SITE USE							
Original	Possible residence			Current	Unused office space		
Zoning		Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1898(?)	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The entrance of the stone-built structure faces the street towards the south. Windows are deep-set and placed adjacent to the entrance, left and right—large wooden lintels above doors and windows. The pitched roof slopes towards the north. Entrance on the south side, with windows. Various bricks and bonds were used in construction, including large stone and smaller stone bricks. Small wooden parapets on the ends of the nock of the roof.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – Have been used as political party office space. Empty at time of the survey					
Cultural Landscape	With the similarity in building style and closeness to the Congregational Church, it is possible that this structure was associated with the church.					
Condition	Fair, but maintenance is required					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Northern side plastered, doors possibly replaced, painted and partially renovated.		Identified Threats	Empty, lack of maintenance, unsecured		

6. RESIDENTIAL: The “Kliphuis”



SITE ID					
Site Name	"Kliphuis" Jordaan House	Erf No.	272	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Corner of Elbow and Rhodes Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 57.1" S 23° 32' 59.7" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence			Current	Private residence		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1880s-1890s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian double-deep Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	It was originally a rectangular dolomite building with a veranda and front and back entrances on a north-south axis. The roof is constructed of pitched corrugated iron with a slanted veranda roof.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape -					
Cultural Landscape	This is known as one of the oldest houses in Danielskuil.					
Condition	Fair to good. Unfortunately, all the alterations and additions changed the significance level that can be attributed to the building.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Alterations were made to the interior and exterior. The veranda was closed up to add extra rooms. Additional walls, a garage and paving were added outside. The original windmill and reservoir present on the erven were removed—removal of windmill and reservoir initially present on erven.		Identified Threats	None		

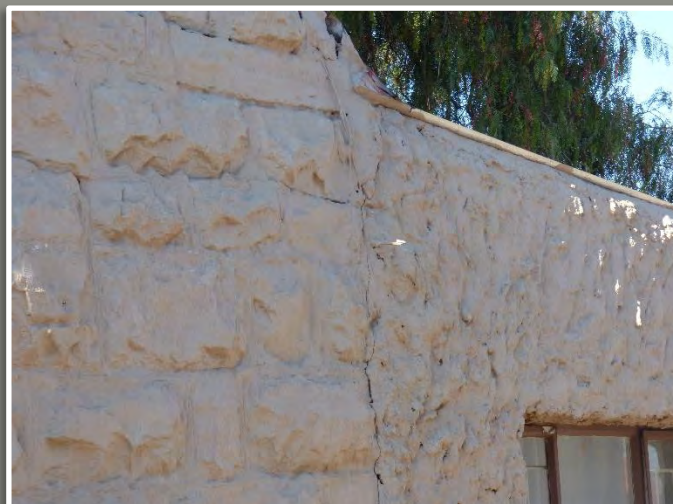
The Third Precinct: Victorian, Karoo and Art-Deco buildings in Hoof Street



A group of interesting and varied old buildings are located on Hoof Street.

Figure 8 Map of the Third Precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

7. RESIDENTIAL: *Hoof Street Cottage*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Hoof Street Cottage	Erf No.	270	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Hoof Street	GPS Location	28° 10' 55.0" S 23° 32' 56.4" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current	Unoccupied			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1890-early 1900s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Rectangular-shaped stone-built cottage with corrugated iron roof and veranda entrance towards the north. The veranda roof is s-shaped. The original windows have been replaced. The short wall enclosing the veranda was constructed later with concrete brick blocks. Flat-roofed Karoo style attachment to core house towards the south, south section rough splatter plastered.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape -					
Cultural Landscape	Early town development.					
Condition	Fair, but some need for maintenance on roof and structure					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	House has been repainted, new modern windows and a new door fitted. The veranda was upgraded. House is fenced off with railings, the driveway was paved, and security doors were added.		Identified Threats		Neglect. Structural damage in certain areas. Plaster coming off at the veranda.	

8. COMMERCIAL: *Hoof Street Internet Cafe*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Hoof Street Internet Cafe	Erf No.	268	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Hoof Street	GPS Location	28° 10' 54.2" S 23° 32' 54.3" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

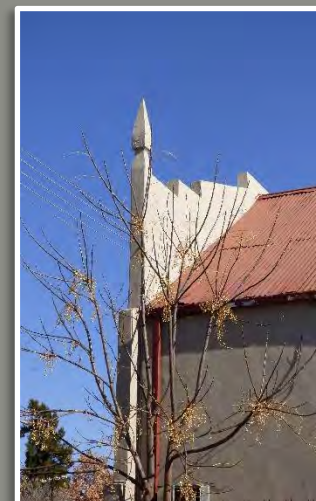
SITE USE							
Original	Unknown		Current	Internet Cafe			
Zoning	Commercial	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built		Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Karoostyle
Description of Architectural Features	A rectangular flat roof structure, with stepped walls on the side. Large Square windows, with an altered doorway. There is a more modern addition to the back of the building, converting it into a T-shape.					
Environmental Landscape	Town, built environment, townscape					
Cultural Landscape	A possible part of the late 19 th century to early 20 th century commercial development of Danielskuil.					
Condition	Structurally fair					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Doors altered—possible addition of structure to the south.	Identified Threats	Maintenance.			

9. COMMUNITY: Town Hall



SITE ID					
Site Name	Town Hall	Erf No.	754	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Main Road	GPS Location	28° 10' 53.6" S 23° 32' 55.6" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE								
Original	Town Hall		Current	Community centre				
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO	

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1933	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Modern Art Deco
Description of Architectural Features	The structure is a brick-build longhouse. The door is situated within a portico with a triangular-shaped archway. The front gables are stepped, with geometric pinnacles on the ends. The roofing is corrugated iron. A modernised veranda has been added to the east, with a brick wall attached to the north and a ± 2m high, braai area.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape					
Cultural Landscape	The depression and drought of the 1930s meant residents of Danielskuil were struggling financially. The local municipality made an agreement with the Department of Labour, whereby the latter contributed financially to establishing a town hall. In 1933, the Town Hall was built as part of a job-creating initiative.					
Condition	Good					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Painted, structural upgrading, palisade fencing and new extension on the eastern side	Identified Threats	Cracks, some loose roof plates			

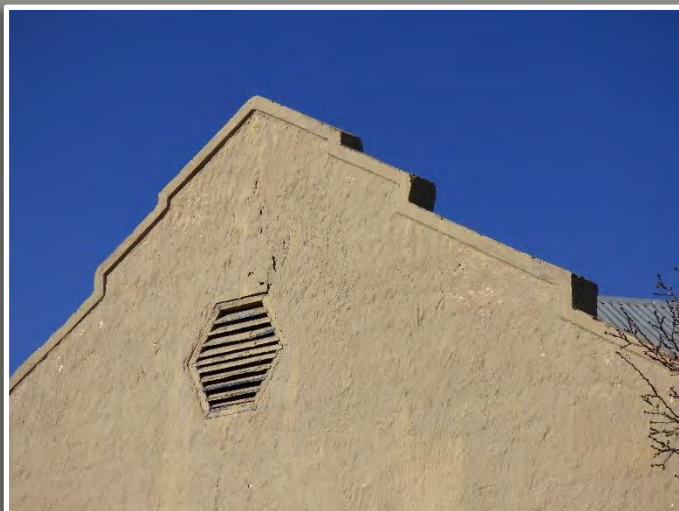
The Fourth Precinct: Edwardian houses in central Daniëlskuil



Modern Era houses with Edwardian and Late-Victorian features.

Figure 9 Map of the Fourth precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

10. RESIDENTIAL: No.14 Skou Street



SITE ID					
Site Name	No.14 Skou Str	Erf No.	46	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Skou Str 14	GPS Location	28° 11' 05.2" S 23° 32' 26.3" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current	Private residence			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1900-1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Edwardian
Description of Architectural Features	The arched and pillared door faces north. There is a stepped gable at the front of the house with a hexagonal wood louvred vent. The house was not built on a rectangular or square plan, but juts out to the side and back. The pitched roof is covered in corrugated -iron, with the original wooden support beams still visible. There is a chimney towards the southeast. There is a variety of window shapes, as well as modern window replacements to the southeast.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development.					
Condition	Fair, but some maintenance required.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	There are modern additions to the back of the house, where a veranda was enclosed.		Identified Threats	None		

11. RESIDENTIAL: No.16 Skou Street



SITE ID					
Site Name	No.16 Skou Str	Erf No.	45	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Skou Str 16	GPS Location	28° 11' 04.8" S 23° 32' 25.2" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current	Private residence			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1900-1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian-Edwardian Villa
Description of Architectural Features	The entrance is north-facing with a closed-off veranda and bay windows to the right. The veranda has been enclosed and turned into a modernised entrance. The corrugated-iron roof is pitched with triangular dormer window-type louvred vents on the pediments. A rectangular wooden louvred window is also situated above the bay windows. A contemporary garage has been added towards the south.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development.					
Condition	Good					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	It has been well renovated, updated and modernised while keeping the unique features of the building. Windows have been fitted with burglar bars. Property surrounded with a palisade fence.		Identified Threats		None	

12. RESIDENTIAL: *The Smook House*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Smook House	Erf No.	33	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Hutton Str 33	GPS Location	28°11' 07.4" S 23°32' 24.1" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcau		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence			Current	Private residence		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1930s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian-Edwardian Villa
Description of Architectural Features	The entrance is north-facing with a closed-off veranda and bay windows to the right. The roofs of the bay windows are constructed with slate tiles. The corrugated-iron roof is pitched with triangular dormer window-type louvred vents on the pediments. The ridge of the roof is decorated with wooden hip-knobs or finials. A rectangular wooden louvred window is also situated above the bay windows. The windows are original, and so is the wooden framework for the roof, with original cast-iron vents above the floor level. The house has a brick chimney situated in the steep-sloped front-facing roof.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development. The same family has occupied the house through the generations since its construction.					
Condition	Not good. In urgent need of restoration and maintenance, but exceptional historical architecture.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	The veranda was closed off sometime in the middle of the 20 th century.		Identified Threats		Neglect, lack of maintenance.	

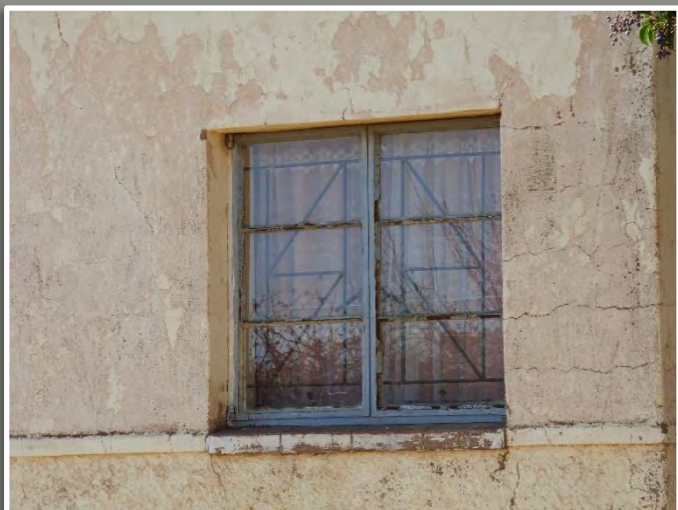
The Fifth Precinct: Cape Dutch cottages in Maranteng



Between 1918 and 1920, the black and coloured residents were moved from their settlement against the southern flank of the hill (near the current Danielskuil High School). They were re-settled at Maranteng (which means a “scrap”). This was the original section of Kuilsville. Several old houses in Maranteng were built in the Cape Cottage style.

Figure 10 Map of Fifth precinct indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

13. RESIDENTIAL: *Ruby Cottage*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Ruby Cottage	Erf No.	90	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Ruby Street	GPS Location	28° 11' 29.9" S 23° 32' 30.4" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence			Current	Unoccupied		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IVA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1930-1950	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Modern Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The structure is a U-shaped cottage with a dolomite stone foundation. The area between the forward-facing wings has been closed off with modern glass doors and windows. The corrugated iron pitched roof has a chimney on the side, which was added later. An addition has been made towards the south of the building, adding a modern touch.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape: Residential, old Maranteng village.					
Cultural Landscape	Early town development.					
Condition	Poor. Urgent need for maintenance and renovations					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	The area between the wings might have been a veranda that had been closed up. Modernised extension towards the back. New chimney.		Identified Threats	Neglect.		

14. RESIDENTIAL: *Ruby Cottage 2*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Ruby Cottage 2	Erf No.	90	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Ruby Street	GPS Location	28° 11' 28.1" S 23° 32' 33.6" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current	Occupied			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IVA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Modern Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Twin pediment-gabled corrugated roof with original fascia boards, altered with a tuckshop to the west. Possibly stone foundation, lime plastered. Original metal window frames. The door is deep-set with a burglar safety gate.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential, old Maranteng township history.					
Cultural Landscape	Early town development.					
Condition	Poor. Urgent need for maintenance and renovations					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Plastering, painting and altered with tuck shop adjacent to the west. Closed up windows to the east.		Identified Threats		Neglect and what appears to be structural instability.	

15. RESIDENTIAL: Scanlen Cottage



SITE ID					
Site Name	Scanlen Cottage	Erf No.	100	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Scanlen Str	GPS Location	28° 11' 24.4" S 23° 32' 36.4" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

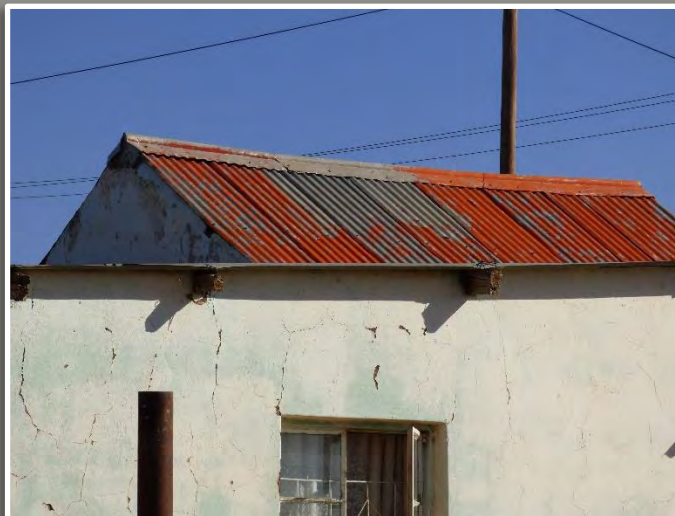
SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current		Occupied		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Small Victorian cottage with veranda and entrance towards the south. Original wooden veranda pillars. Corrugated iron twin-apex steep roof. Entrance at the back, north. Stone foundation.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential, Maranteng township					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development.					
Condition	Poor					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Windows altered, veranda wall modernised towards the East—tiles on the veranda and plastered sections on walls.		Identified Threats	Neglect. Structural damage in certain areas. Plaster coming off at the veranda, and the roof is in poor repair.		

16. RESIDENTIAL: Mackenzie Cottage



SITE ID					
Site Name	Mackenzie Cottage	Erf No.	85	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Mackenzie Str	GPS Location	28° 11' 23.2" S 23° 32' 30.2" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current		Occupied		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IVA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1940-1950s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Modern Karoo-style Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Entrance towards the north. Corrugated single apex roof, small cottage with two added sections west and East of roof apex. Flat roofed rooms. Stone foundation. Windows seem original. New modernised addition to the south of the house. Water furrow that has been lined with old thick tins in the back yard.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential, Maranteng township					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development.					
Condition	Poor					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	The corrugated roof has been replaced in certain areas. Also, plastering has been done on particular walls, secured entrance.		Identified Threats	The roof is collapsing, and there could be a possible structural failure.		

The Sixth Precinct: Edwardian and Victorian buildings west of the Danielskuil pan



This cluster of heritage buildings can be found on the eastern side of the Kuruman highway (Roux Street and Rhodes Street).

Figure 11 Map of the Sixth precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

17. RESIDENTIAL: *Old Hostel Kitchen House*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Old Hostel Kitchen House	Erf No.	611	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Park Rd	GPS Location	28° 10' 51.3" S 23° 33' 06.9" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

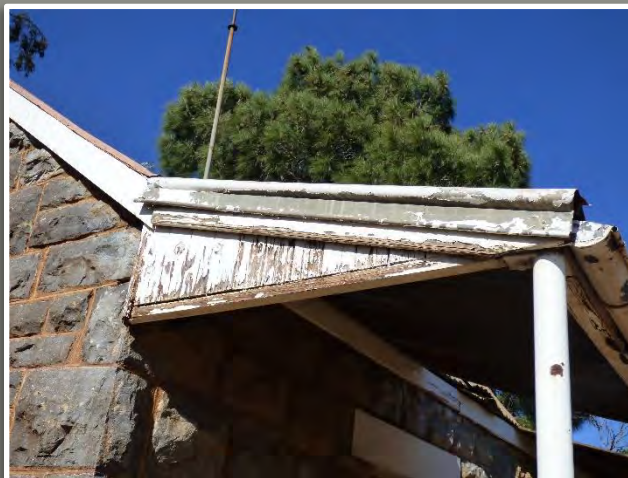
SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current	Occupied			
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Edwardian
Description of Architectural Features	Entrance towards the east. Pitched corrugated iron roof. Two entrances towards the east and windows. Chimney on the south side of the roof. Original wooden sash window frames. Small storeroom addition to southern shed at the back towards the west. Original wooden roof beams, thatched roofing over entrances. Original stone built a reservoir on the property and water furrow in front of the property.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape – residential					
Cultural Landscape	Early 20 th -century town development. First hostel kitchen to local school hostel in Danielskuil					
Condition	Poor					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Burglar bars and security, gates and entrances. Thatch roofing over the eastern doorway.		Identified Threats		Lack of maintenance.	

18. POLICE STATION COMPLEX: *Garrison Office*



18. POLICE STATION COMPLEX: *Jail Cells*



18. POLICE STATION COMPLEX: *Offices and Storage*



18. POLICE STATION COMPLEX: *Commander Residence*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Old Police Station Complex	Erf No.	295	SAHRIS ID	27858 Although listed on SAHRIS, site Not Graded by Heritage Authority.
Street Address	Rhodes Street	GPS Location	28° 10' 51.7" S 23° 33' 04.8" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcau		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

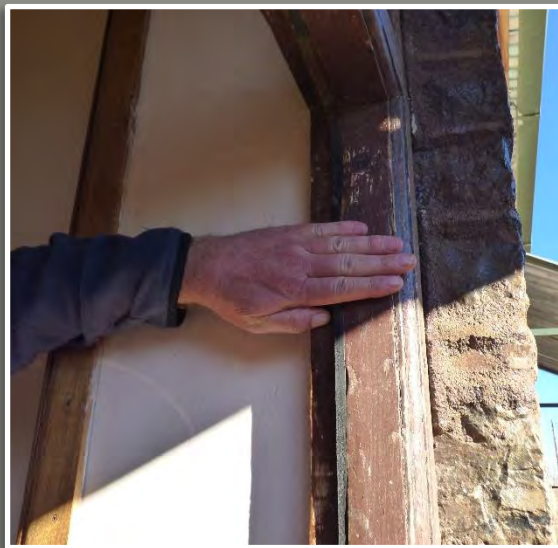
SITE USE							
Original	Police and Magistrate			Current	None		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	II	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1891	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Three dolomite buildings in Victorian cottage/bungalows building style. Pitched and flat corrugated iron roofs. Entrances towards the west. Old corrugated building on-site with holding cells.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape					
Cultural Landscape	The first police station and Magistrate's Court in Danielskuil.					
Condition	Structures are in fair condition, but roofs, paint, interior, doors and windows are primarily in poor repair.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Modernisation and additions inside buildings such as toilets, bath, face brick counter and electricity.	Identified Threats	Currently unused with no maintenance or security. Large trees damaging the roofs; these might break and fall onto buildings. Commander residence is empty. A leaking geyser at the rear of the house is causing a marshy swamp area in the backyard. Thoroughfare via Police premises to adjacent residential houses.			

19. RESIDENTIAL: *Barkhuysen House*



SITE ID					
Site Name	Barkhyusen House	Erf No.	318/319	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Roux Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 59.4" S 23° 33' 05.9" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current		Abandoned		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1920s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Edwardian cottage
Description of Architectural Features	Entrances towards west and east. The corrugated roof is pitched with a shallow slant towards the east. The house was built with dolomite stones and dolomite foundations. Wall thickness is approximately 60 cm. There is red ground mortar between the stones and finished off with cement. Original windows, roof beams, lintels and door frames.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape/Farmscape periphery					
Cultural Landscape	Early agricultural development of Danielskuil, possibly properties belonging to people of colour.					
Condition	Fair					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	The new addition of rooms towards the east, with flat roofing. Original house altered with building on new sections. Doors upgraded. Veranda to the west altered. Original veranda removed from the front of the house.		Identified Threats		Maintenance, alterations and cracks, roof beams starting to rot.	

The Seventh Precinct: Victorian buildings in the Central Business District



The central business area has two important heritage structures, which give character to the centre of town.

Figure 12 Map of the Seventh precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

20. OLD POST OFFICE: Cottage



SITE ID					
Site Name	Old Post Office	Erf No.	219	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Main Road	GPS Location	28° 10' 55.5" S 23° 32' 46.8" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

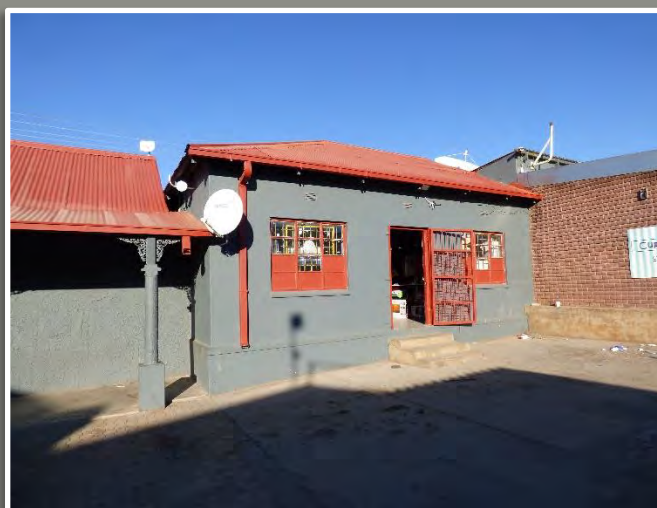
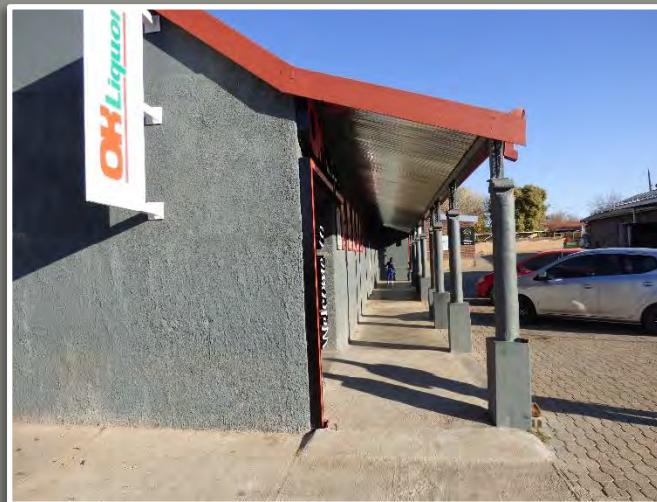
SITE USE							
Original	Post Office		Current	B&B Accommodation			
Zoning	Commercial	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium
									High	

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1891	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The rectangular structure, built in dolomite stones, has an extended exterior and veranda and the southern side of the building. The veranda's corrugated iron roof is concave in shape, and the main roof is pitched. There are two entrances: one on the south and one on the east towards Main Rd.					
Environmental Landscape	Town, built environment, townscape					
Cultural Landscape	A historic building, possibly the first Post office					
Condition	Structurally fair					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	East: alterations made to windows, the smaller entrance was modernised. South: door and veranda appear original. West: windows and frames are modern.		Identified Threats	Empty – unoccupied Dangers of inappropriate maintenance		

21. COMMERCIAL: OK Liquor



SITE ID					
Site Name	OK Liquor	Erf No.	3251	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Main Road	GPS Location	28°10' 58.5" S 23°32' 45.7" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcau		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Shop			Current	Franchised Liquor Store		
Zoning	Commercial	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE										
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL	
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1947?	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Victorian Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	The date of the building could be older than 1947, although this date is indicated on the veranda. The entrance and veranda face the northeast—the corrugated iron roof has a sharp pitch with a gentle slant over the veranda. Nine pillars with capitals and filigree corner attachments support the veranda roof. The original arched entrance was altered and closed by bricks. The thick walls are typical of the Victorian style. The adjacent attached building, also used as a shop, is square, with a pitched roof and original wooden door frames. A more modern face brick addition to the structure has been built to the southwest.					
Environmental Landscape	Townscape					
Cultural Landscape	A possible part of the late 19 th century to early 20 th century commercial development of Danielskuil.					
Condition	Well maintained and restored					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	The whole building has been repainted and branded. The entrances have been altered. They added a garage door to the southern wall	Identified Threats	Maintenance.			

The Eighth Precinct: The periphery



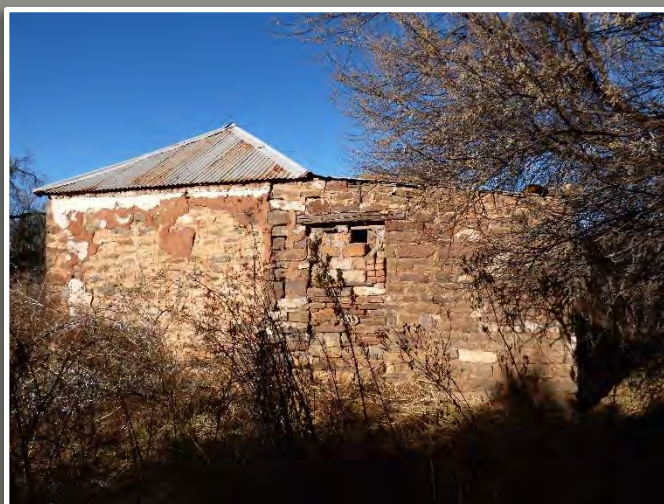
The centre of a town is typically controlled and used by local elites. On the edge of towns, land uses may be unusual or somewhat irregular.

On the northern side of Danielskuil, the Boplaas area was, at one time, inhabited by black and coloured residents, where they could engage in agriculture.

Not far from there are the Anglo-Boer War forts, which entrenched British military power against Boer rebels.

Figure 13 Map of the Eighth precinct, indicated on Google Earth Hybrid satellite imagery. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

22. RESIDENTIAL: *Boplaas Cottage*



Before the Native Urban Areas Consolidation Act no. 25 of 1945 made any property sale involving people of colour subject to government approval, several residents, such as Piet Kgatlane, Piet Joseph, and Aaron Korton, owned plots on Boplaas.



SITE ID					
Site Name	Boplaas Cottage	Erf No.	440	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Boplaas service rd	GPS Location	28°09' 43.6" S 23°32' 32.6" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name			
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Residence		Current		Abandoned		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1880s estimate	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Cape Dutch Cottage
Description of Architectural Features	A little rectangular dolomite stone structure with a north-facing entrance and a pitched corrugated iron roof with flat-roofed addition to the south. Original windows frames have been replaced by iron frames. Original roof beams and lintels. Elevated stoep in front of the entrance. Chimney in the southeast corner of the roof with old geyser ("donkey") attached to house/kitchen.					
Environmental Landscape	Farmscape – near a rich water source, potentially agriculture-based					
Cultural Landscape	Early agricultural development of Danielskuil, potentially properties belonging to people of colour.					
Condition	Poor					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Window replacements, door replaced, veranda altered, minor renovations possible		Identified Threats		Dilapidated roof and structure. Unsafe. Rotten wooden beams, overgrown vegetation, fire risk.	

23. MILITARY: Anglo-Boer War British Fort



During the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), most white farmers in Daniëlskuil and nearby areas rebelled against the British Colonial Government. Sir Charles Warren, who knew the Northern Cape well, marched from Belmont in May 1900 with a task force to purge Griqualand West of rebels. Warren defeated the rebels and continued to occupy all the towns, including Daniëlskuil, on the 8th of June 1900. Warren deployed 300 men in strategic locations such as Daniëlskuil, and another 300 to patrol the districts in July 1900.

The Cape Colonial Regiment, the Cape Police under Sergeant Jennings and the Duke of Edinburgh's Volunteer Rifles (DEOVR) under Captain George Cullum made up most of the garrison at Daniëlskuil.

Another large-scale (second) rebellion took place at the end of 1901. The garrison at Daniëlskuil had to be enlarged to deal with the increase in rebel activity.

In addition to the system of existing trenches, Cullum had five masonry dry stone blockhouses erected.

SITE ID					
Site Name	British Fort	Erf No.	754	SAHRIS ID	27853
Street Address	Johanna van der Merwe Str	GPS Location	28° 10' 37.6" S 23° 32' 51.4" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name	Poedingkop		
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Military blockhouse			Current	Monument		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	II	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Social History	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1900	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Military vernacular
Description of Architectural Features	Circular roundhouse constructed from local shale stones. Platform shoulder surrounds the structure. The entrance faces south; this consists of a small shallow trench and small rectangular entrance into the fort. Inside, there are nine rifle holes; they are tapered and triangular, smaller towards the outside. Three rifle holes have iron lintels on top functioning as construction enforcement; the other six loopholes are flat. The floor is packed with shale, and the walls are stones and mortar (red clay soil, lime).					
Environmental Landscape	On the hill with views of surrounding landscape and Danielskuil to the south, southeast and southwest. Water reservoirs (contemporary) to the northwest of the fort. Cellphone towers.					
Cultural Landscape	A historical landmark, the fort housed British forces during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.					
Condition	Fair. 80% of walling is intact. There is no corrugation iron roofing left. Blue and green spray paint graffiti on inside walls and rubbish and refuse inside.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	None. Fenced-off around fort structure, barbed wire (approx. 20 yards)		Identified Threats		Neglect and natural forces, such as wind erosion and no gate, as well as vandalism.	

24. MILITARY: Anglo-Boer War British Structure



SITE ID					
Site Name	Anglo-Boer War British Structure	Erf No.	754	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address		GPS Location	28° 10' 32.0" S 23° 32' 43.1" E		
Town	Danielskuil	Farm Name	Poedingkop		
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele	District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu		
Province	Northern Cape	Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA		

SITE USE							
Original	Possible Military		Current		None		
Zoning	No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIB	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Technological	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Cultural	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Social History	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1900	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Military vernacular
Description of Architectural Features	The remains of a square structure built of shale stones, (3x3 m ²) found in the proximity of the British fort. It seems like the entrance was towards the southeast—approximately 1.5 m high walls. Unfortunately, the structure is abandoned, and some walls have collapsed. There are traces of red ground mortar between stones, especially to the southern end.					
Environmental Landscape	Possibly part of the Anglo Boer War military landscape; ± 500 m from the existing circular British fortification.					
Cultural Landscape	A historical landmark, the fort housed British forces during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. They were probably linked to British military activity related to the existing fort due to the similar building style and raw material used at both structures. If association to the military landscape can be confidently established, Grading should be revisited to Grade II Provincial.					
Condition	Poor but effectively visible and identifiable.					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	None.		Identified Threats		Neglect and natural and human activities.	



Danielskuil

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
IRRIGATION AND WATERWORKS

“Water is Life”: The Furrows of Danielskuil

“Everything in southern Africa starts with water”.⁶⁵ South Africa is a country defined by water, or rather the lack of an abundant supply of water. European travellers into the interior, almost without exception, have written of the aridity of the country and the lack of pastures and water. The names of countless towns, hamlets and farms end on an Afrikaans suffix indicating “water”, “fountain”, “river”, “well”, “drift”, “creek”, “pool”, “dam”, “pan”, “stream” or “marsh”, such as Klaarwater (Griquatown) and Vraayfontein (Danielskuil).⁶⁶ These geographical names imply an awareness of the preciousness of water resources.⁶⁷

Early travellers, explorers, and missionaries throughout the country emphasised the need for irrigation to ensure crops. They write about irrigation works that existed at Cradock in the Eastern Cape and Griquatown and Kuruman in the Northern Cape by 1823. For several reasons, LMS, Wesleyan, and German missionaries were predisposed to develop irrigation systems. As a Biblical symbolic metaphor, irrigation brings “the Water of Life” to Africa, transforming African culture and society along European lines and serve as an example of ‘civilised’ life.⁶⁸ The successful implementation of irrigation technologies played a significant role in securing permanent and denser rural settlements in the interior of South Africa.⁶⁹

However, local influence and contributions to irrigation schemes should not be disregarded. For example, at Olyvenhouts Drift near Upington in the Northern Cape, a mission station founded in 1871 by German missionaries, Rev Schröder has been credited with building the irrigation canal from 1883 to 1885. However, current views attribute the original idea to a local inhabitant by

the name of Abraham September. By 1884, 77 farms were being irrigated by the canal.⁷⁰

The Cape Colony paved the way for water legislation in South Africa. At first, many civil court cases dealt with water affairs from the 18th century onwards. Secondly, agri-economic factors played a role in developing colonial irrigation legislation as dam construction and irrigation were the means towards sustainability for pastoral and arable farming development. Therefore, since 1875 an active irrigation policy was being pursued. Thus, historians regard 1877 as the beginning of modern irrigation in South Africa.⁷¹

In 1891, eight landowners of Danielskuil asked the Government to build dams and furrows to facilitate irrigation, and the Government eventually approved this.⁷² Irrigation schemes, building dams and furrows, draining marshes, and channel water are labour intensive.⁷³ It is currently unsure how long the building of the irrigation scheme lasted. It is known that the Anglo Boer War intensified poverty and that the financial loans for the irrigation systems worsened the town's financial situation.⁷⁴

The 1917 map of Captain Sydney Graves (Fig. 5) shows the irrigation scheme as a water furrow that runs around town in an elliptical teardrop shape with a dam towards the west. Our town survey made apparent that, where the water furrow could still be accessed, it had been maintained for some time since its construction before it fell into disuse. Fieldstone, slate and cement were used in its construction. The irrigation scheme of Danielskuil included stone-built reservoirs in household yards and around the pan. With the advent of better borehole drilling technology in the 1930s, the water locked underneath the dolomite formation could be accessed and pumped out with windpumps. Therefore, access to water and the development of irrigation schemes are significant heritage resources of Danielskuil’s town development.

⁶⁵ Chenje & Johnson 1996

⁶⁶ Visser 2013

⁶⁷ Visser 2013

⁶⁸ Jacobs 1996; Visser 2013

⁶⁹ Visser 2013

⁷⁰ Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020

⁷¹ Jacobs 1996; Visser 2013

⁷² Snyman 1988

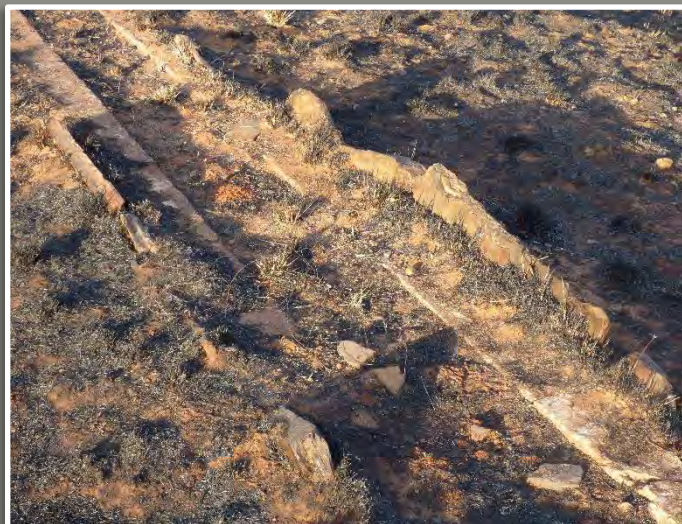
⁷³ Jacobs 1996

⁷⁴ Snyman 1988



Figure 14 The water furrows and water storage, as part of irrigation scheme. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

IRRIGATION: Water Furrows



IRRIGATION: Reservoirs, Dams, and Wells



SITE ID					
Site Name	Irrigation and Waterworks	Erf No.	Various	SAHRIS ID	
Street Address	Various		GPS Location	Various	
Town	Danielskuil		Farm Name		
Local Municipality	Kgatelopele		District Municipality	ZF Mgcawu	
Province	Northern Cape		Topo-cadastral map	1: 50 000 2823BA	

SITE USE							
Original		Irrigation and water storage			Current		
Zoning		No	Rezoned	YES	NO	Sub-Division	
						YES	NO

SITE SIGNIFICANCE											
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	NATIONAL			PROVINCIAL			LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High

SITE SIGNIFICANCE IN TERMS OF THE NHRA					
	Exceptional	Very Significant	Significant	Some Significance	No Significance
Historical	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Rarity	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Architectural Quality	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Technological	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Cultural	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Social History	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Environmental Context	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Slave History	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

SITE DESCRIPTION						
Date Built	1891-1940s	Over 60	YES	NO	Style	Vernacular
Description of Architectural Features	There are long linear furrows around the pan, with extensions towards the pan. Several dams, reservoirs are situated along the furrow. Within the town, various furrows have been recorded in yards and empty plots. The furrows are predominantly cement, but the fieldstone and slate building material is still visible in some areas.					
Environmental Landscape	Manipulation of natural landscape for town settlement and agricultural development.					
Cultural Landscape	Part of South Africa's history of irrigation in rural settlements.					
Condition	Poor to Fair					
Past Renovations, Alterations, Restorations	Upgrades and alterations and past repairs.		Identified Threats		Neglect. All the waterwork and irrigation related heritage resources need to be mapped in their entirety.	



Danielskuil

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

What we value

“What we value” and hold in high regard, whether of monetary value or not, and which we wish to pass on to future generations, underwrites the meaning of what can be considered as heritage resources. Heritage is the sense of continuity that living communities share with past communities and often do not take a tangible form such as a building, place, or object, but can be ephemeral or intangible. Conventionally intangible heritage includes oral traditions, languages, traditional performing arts, knowledge systems, values and know-how.⁷⁵

However, the definition of intangible heritage should become part of a holistic approach to heritage that includes both tangible and intangible forms. Intangibility is something one cannot touch, but all meanings and symbolic associations with objects and places are, by definition, intangible; thus, the tangible can only be interpreted through the intangible.⁷⁶ Based on these explanations of intangible heritage, the following sites in Danielskuil have been preliminarily identified as possibly significant: the Kuil, the dolomite engravings on Adam’s Farm, and the natural landscape.

The Kuil

The Kuil of Danielskuil is central to the intangible history of the town. The Kuil is a natural conical-shaped depression or pit in the limestone caused by water erosion. The opening on the surface is relatively large, with perpendicular sides and an arched roof.⁷⁷ Even though it is a mere natural phenomenon, it has become embroiled in myth and legend, from how the town got its name to its use as a prison.

The name “Daniel’s Den” (i.e. Danielskuil) was first found in a journal written by Campbell in 1820. First of all, according to some historians, the Kuil is a nod to the missionary history of the town, as the name Danielskuil has biblical connotations, referring to the lion’s den/pit where Daniel was held. It is believed that Barends or perhaps even Campbell may have given Danielskuil its name, especially since Campbell is well known for his name-giving in the area.⁷⁸

Although the biblical narrative behind the origins of the town’s name is the most prevalent, oral history offers an alternative. Initially, the name may have been “Daniel Pienaar’s *kuil*”, which was shortened to Danielskuil. Briefly, the Pienaar family shares a long history with the Barendse, and Barends supposedly gave at least three farms to the Pienaars, namely: Witputs, Pienaarsfontein and Danielskuil. Daniel Pienaar was the first Griqua to own the farm on which the pit is located. He was a well-known and essential member of the community and a devoted ally of Barends and was appointed headman of Danielskuil when Barends left for Boetsap.⁷⁹

According to popular history, the Kuil was used by Griqua leaders such as Waterboer (it is unclear whether it was Andries or Niklaas), Barend Barends and Adam Kok I, as a prison, with snakes in it.⁸⁰ There is, however, no mention of the Kuil being used as a prison before 1874.⁸¹ Functioning as a jail cell, the Kuil would have allegedly been quite effective. At a depth of six meters, escape from it without assistance would have been impossible.⁸² Persons imprisoned in this “jail” were lowered into the hole using a rope, and for the duration of their imprisonment, they were given food and drink. In order to protect themselves, the prisoners made a fire and were given a short cane to fend off vermin (and possibly the legendary snakes). According to one legend, no one could get out of the pit alive, while another claims that if a prisoner survived for more than 24 hours, he was freed. Prisoners were also given Bibles; some prisoners are believed to have repented. The length of their confinement ranged from one to six months.⁸³

⁷⁵ Deacon et al 2004

⁷⁶ Deacon et al 2004

⁷⁷ Peckmann 2002

⁷⁸ Snyman 1985; 1988

⁷⁹ De Graaff 2019

⁸⁰ Snyman 1988

⁸¹ De Graaff 2018

⁸² Peckmann 2002

⁸³ Peckmann 2002

Nonetheless, there remains a debate about whether the pit's stint as a jail/prison is a myth or fact. Some people claim that the Griqua leaders, under the influence of the missionaries, would not have permitted such unchristian-like behaviour.⁸⁴ Moreover, more convincingly, none of the early contemporary missionaries and travellers journals mentioned the pit or the jail.⁸⁵

Several community members have memories of themselves or their elders playing in and around the Kuil as children. Although currently fenced-off, overgrown with vegetation, filled with refuse and probably snakes too, the Kuil remains an intrinsic part of the community's intangible heritage. Plans are in the process to clean the Kuil and establish it as a community and tourist attraction.

The Dolomite Engravings on Boplaas and Adam's Farm

Little is currently known about the petroglyphs or engravings situated in the area known as Adam's Farm and Boplaas. Some of the geometric patterns may even have Khoi-San origin, as they resemble images of other open-air sites; however, it seems doubtful. Newer (early 20th century) pecked, incised, and scratched images create a palimpsest of various artists' handiwork from different decades. As such, the sites appear to be Danielskuil's schoolyard sketchbooks, bringing to mind old school writing slates, with the almost childlike animal figure drawings, patterns, and various names that have been carefully and willfully added to the stones in the area.

Images include various birds, wheels, "houses", human figures, "flowers", and various names and initials. Etched names that could be recognised include WJ Booyesen, JB Moses, EP Koen, Muntingh, Barend, JJ Noeth, Maansie Botha, Piet and Manie Viljoen, Martha, M Jew, Hester van Zyl, Willem, Martha, Wilhelmina

and Nellie Ludik, Alice and Henny Grandy, Vera Roux, Ruben, and R Beukes. The scribbled dates range from 1906(?), 1922-23, 1932, 1940, 1952 and 1991.

The Cave and the Natural Landscape

Just outside town, a dolomite cave is situated with a natural spring. Evidence on the inside of the cave points to this place as having particular significance to the community. For example, the space inside the cave is filled with candle wax, and our local tour guides mentioned that they considered the area to be special, almost sacred and potent, as our voices lowered naturally to a whisper as we approached the cave. Furthermore, the surrounding landscape is filled with plants that have a history of being used as traditional remedies, and a few of these were pointed out to us, and their uses explained. Unfortunately, within the short timeframe, these resources and their value to the community could not be adequately recorded and investigated and need to be revisited in the future.

Oral History and Living Heritage

This section can benefit from further research and the inclusion of more aspects of intangible heritage that is of value to the community. For example, Doreen Atkinson and Bart de Graaff are documenting oral histories as part of different research endeavours. The results from their interviews will benefit this and other sections of the Heritage Inventory in a meaningful manner.

Tracing genealogy is essential in establishing links between the past and living communities, and these intangible bonds have a global reach. For instance, the Griqua have heritage ties with the Netherlands. Before the Basters became known as the Griqua, they referred to themselves as "Blas Hollanders" or "Swarthy Dutchmen".⁸⁶ The Cape Dutch cultural influences were an integral

⁸⁴ Snyman 1985; 1988

⁸⁵ Snyman 1985

⁸⁶ De Graaff (pers. comm.) 2021

part of the Basters' social standing, with which they differentiated themselves from the indigenous Khoi-San, Namas, and Korannas.⁸⁷

Furthermore, two Dutch missionaries, Cornelis Kramer and Lambert Jansz played a vital role within the Barends Griqua community between 1801 and 1815. Lambert Jansz married a Griqua woman, and they had a son whom they named after his father. Thus, the Jansens of Danielskuil are direct descendants of Lambert Jansz, the younger.⁸⁸

Not everyone wants to acknowledge their ties to the past, as it is often painful. Nevertheless, as Bart de Graaff (2019) writes, “the good years of the past (for the Griqua) will not return... but it is enough that the Grikwas of today became acquainted with the Grikwas of yesteryear”.⁸⁹

SITES SIGNIFICANCE					
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High

The intangible heritage resources are considered to have High Local Significance.

⁸⁷ De Graaff 2019

⁸⁸ De Graaff (pers. comm.) 2021

⁸⁹ De Graaff 2019, translated and rephrased by H. Fivaz



Figure 15 Intangible Heritage sites Danielskuil. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

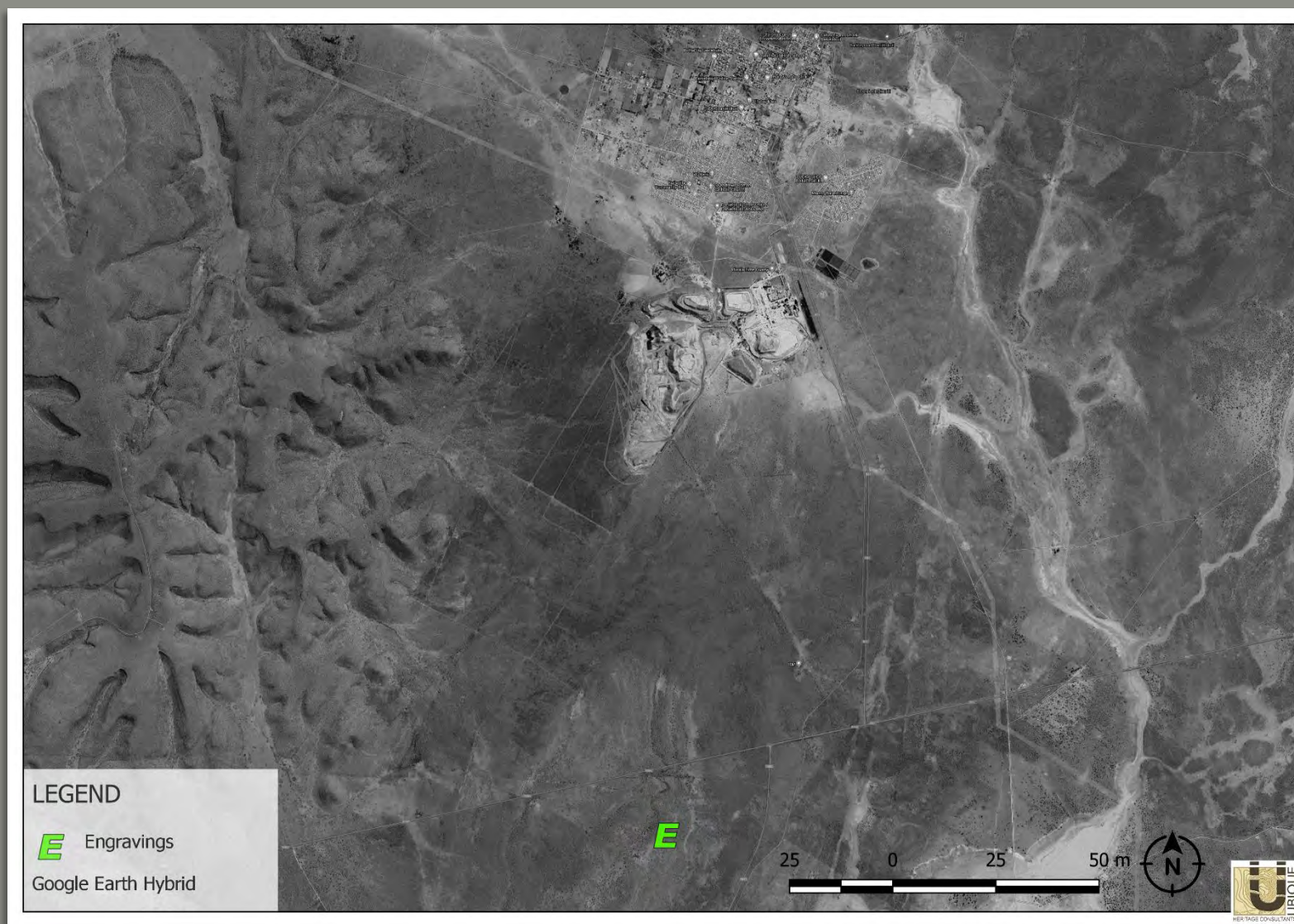


Figure 16 Intangible Heritage sites Danielskuil. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

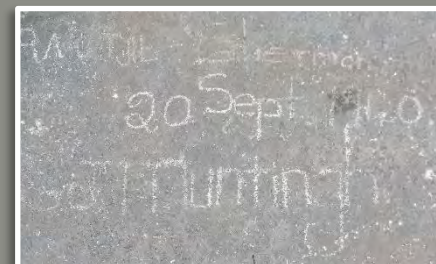
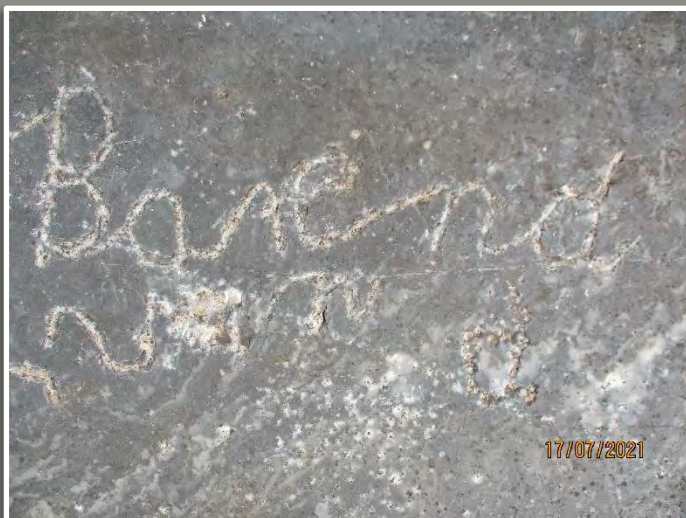
INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: *The Kuil*



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: Engravings Adam's Farm



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: Engravings Adam's Farm



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: *Engravings Boplaas*



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: Engravings Boplaas



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: *The Cave*





Danielskuil

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Digging up the Past

Archaeological research concerns itself with the remains and material culture of human activities. The potential for archaeological research at Danielskuil is extensive. The surroundings offer various opportunities in investigating themes ranging from the Khoi-San utilisation of the landscape to the missionaries and Griquas and eventual town and farm settlements. The following topics are the tip of the proverbial iceberg in discovering the archaeological heritage of Danielskuil.

The Khoi-San

During our brief survey of the area around the British Fort on Poedingkop, we saw a small scattering of stone flakes and a few unfinished formal stone tools, like a backed blade and a scraper. Unfortunately, due to the time constraints of our first survey, and with the concentration predominantly on the built environment, we did not focus on an intensive survey of the koppie. Therefore, it is uncertain how dense the lithic (stone) material may be and whether enough archaeological context exists for the stone tools to be significant. In addition, the broader landscape of Danielskuil should also be explored and surveyed as there may well be campsites in the proximity of the water.

The Old Location

Between 1916-1918, 'native' inhabitants were removed from Poedingkop above the village of Danielskuil to a new location for health reasons. The official memos refer to houses built of stone and "poles". The site from which they were removed lies to the southwest of the British Fort. After a cursory inspection of the area, a large central midden was identified. The large refuse heap and possible traces of houses that may still be present can provide an informative view into the inhabitants' daily lives of this 'lokasie'. It is also possible that the square fieldstone structure that we identified as being associated with the military fortifications of Danielskuil was part of this old settlement. However,

with a lack of artefacts around this structure, it is not easy to be sure. Nevertheless, the central midden is possibly one of the most important archaeological sites of Danielskuil, as the material from the midden would tell us more about a people who have become voiceless through time.

The 'Water Erven'

The series of houses located on the southeastern side of the pan is often flooded in seasons of heavy rainfall. Middens with cultural material have little chance of remaining in-situ (undisturbed) with the repeated flooding, but the structural ruins are still intact enough to explore. Building plans, as well as possible yard layouts, can be determined by an intensive mapping venture. The household maps can be compared to existing yard layouts within the town.

Adam's Farm and Boplaas

The ruins of Adam's Farm and Boplaas offer the same opportunities for research as the water plots, but with the added promise that associated material culture may still be found, in-situ. Household archaeology offers a small-scale view of daily life within the area. For example, material culture can tell us about the socio-economic circumstance of the agricultural-based household and on a larger scale which trade and consumer products might have found their way into the area. Tracing the indigenous ownership of the farms of Boplaas via archaeology would be an exciting endeavour.

Military History

A purposive survey of the larger area of Danielskuil focussed explicitly on tracing the movements of troops and rebels across the landscape might reveal more remnants of the South African/Anglo-Boer War and rebellion. Thus, for example, traces of campsites might be identified, and parts of the system of trenches that Snyman mentions in his book could be found.

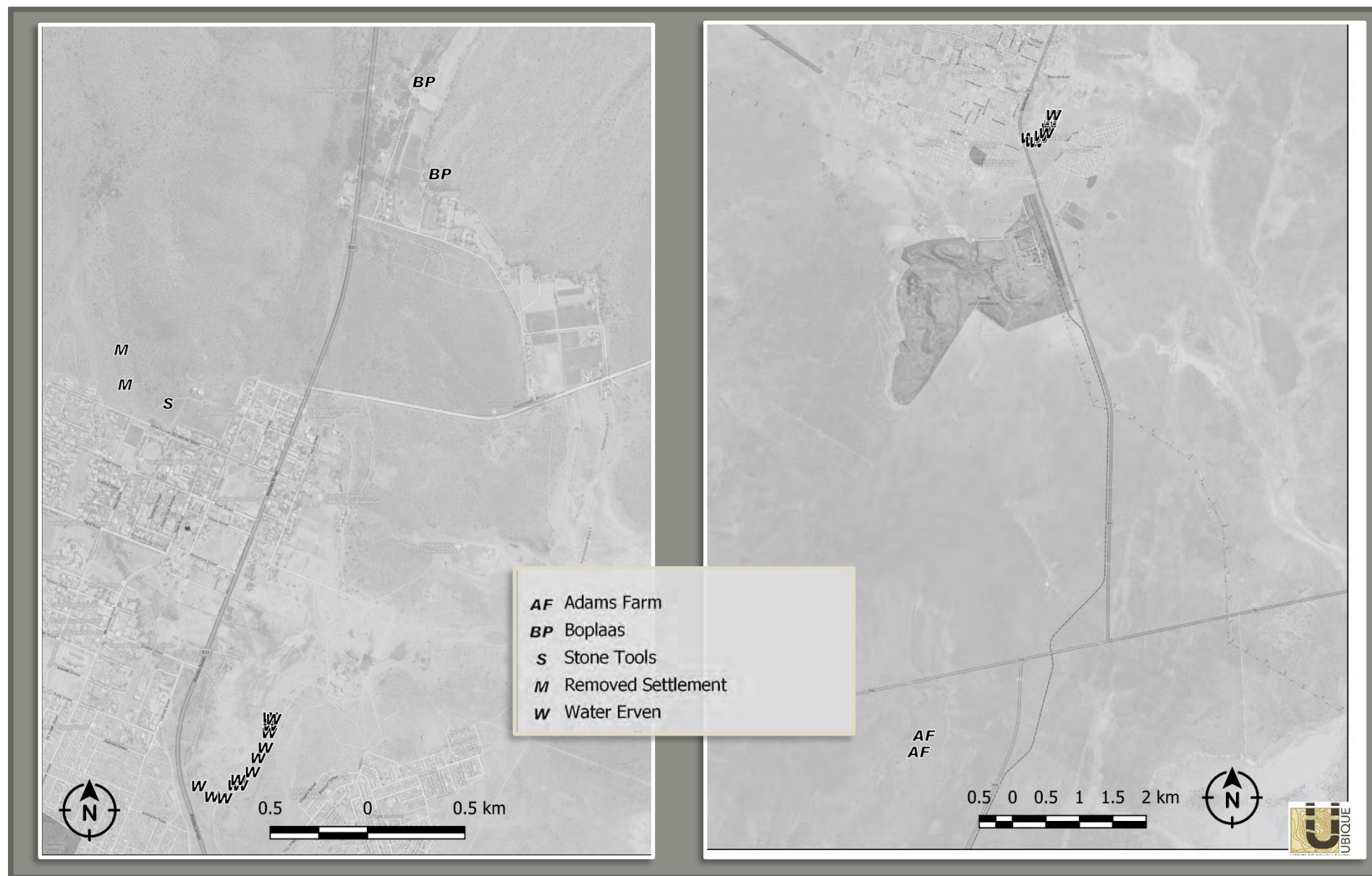


Figure 18 Archaeological sites to the north and south of Danielskuil. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: *The 'water erven'*



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: *The Old 'Iokasie'*



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: Adam's Farm





Danielskuil

HERITAGE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT:
GRAVES, GRAVEYARDS, AND CEMETERIES

To Rest in Peace

Formal and informal graveyards and pre-colonial graves occur widely across southern Africa and can be expected anywhere in the landscape. For example, family cemeteries can be found close to farmsteads, while informal graves with fieldstone cairns or headstones could also be located seemingly randomly in the veldt. Formal graves, whether fenced or unfenced are easier to identify; however, fieldstone graves could become barely recognizable due to numerous reasons through time. In addition, graves can disappear in dense vegetation. Grave treatment range from marble, fieldstone, cement/concrete, and bricks.

A project is underway to clean up and mark and number the graves in the previously “non-white” designated cemeteries of Daniëlskuil. In addition, in an attempt to provide names for unmarked graves, an extensive community and family outreach initiative is ongoing.

The following cemeteries can be found in Daniëlskuil:

Name	Cemetery ID	Site Type	Coordinates	URL Reference link
Northern Cape, DANIËLSKUIL, cemetery	3021	Cemetery	-28 10.801, 23 33.392	https://graves-at-eggssa.org/main.php?g2_itemId=954652
Northern Cape, DANIËLSKUIL, Kuilville, Public cemetery	6611	Cemetery	-28 11.806, 23 32.348	https://graves-at-eggssa.org/main.php?g2_itemId=4280140
Northern Cape, DANIËLSKUIL, Vaalbos Street, cemetery	5166	Cemetery	None provided	https://graves-at-eggssa.org/main.php?g2_itemId=2909213

The graveyard in Vaalbos/Park Street has the oldest known graves. Marked graves date to the mid-1800s. Snyman mentions a P. Booysen in his book, and one of the graves belong to a P. Booysen, although it would appear the gravestone may belong to two (of his?) children (both P. Z. Booysen). One was born in 1896 and passed away that same year, and a little lower on the gravestone, it also says born in 1899 and passed away in 1901. They could perhaps be related to the P. Booysen as he was in the town in the 1890s.

One of the other graves belongs to William Barker (also mention by Snyman). The headstone states that he passed away at 65 years in 1916 – William Barker lived in Daniëlskuil; he was a trader and a council member of the town.

The small graveyard is unkempt. On one visit, tall grass and nettles obscured the graves, and on another, a fire had burned through. The heat of fires can cause the gravestones to crack and break. A management plan for this graveyard needs to be implemented to restore and conserve the gravestones.

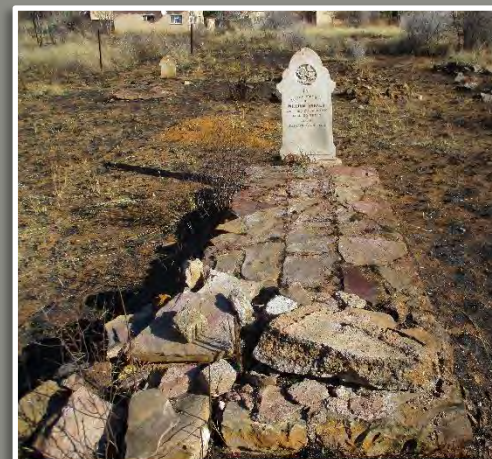
SITES SIGNIFICANCE					
Site Grade	IIIA	Significance Evaluation	LOCAL		
			Low	Medium	High

Any graveyard(s), grave(s) or burial(s) are of High Local Significance.



Figure 19 Locations of cemeteries and graves in Danielskuil. Image: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants.

GRAVEYARD: *Park Street*



GRAVEYARD: Martha Vermeulen's Grave



On 16 June 1900, a Boer girl, Martha Vermeulen, was shot dead by British soldiers, exacerbating the Boers' resentment toward the British. It is said that British soldiers thought armed rebels were hiding in the Vermeulens' home and had opened fire; the mother and son fled unharmed, but the young girl was killed (Snyman 1988).

Another narrative states that the young girl went outside in the dark, after curfew, to use the outhouse, and the movement attracted the attention of the British soldiers and they fired, thinking it might have been rebels (pers comm. Barkhuysen 2021).



The Heritage Inventory and Assessment results from our brief survey of the town and surrounds shows that the little town of Danielskuil might be small in stature but is filled with heritage and plays a vital role in the history of the Ghaap region. We documented and discussed the architectural extant of the townscape, the historical waterworks, the archaeological resources, and the town's intangible cultural heritage as much as time allowed. The proposed significance of the heritage resources and grading was completed in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Significance assessment of the recorded heritage resources is based on their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic, or technological values; their representation of a time or group; their rarity; and sphere of influence.

Future endeavours would be to continue investigating the town and surroundings, in particular with archaeological methodological surveys. In addition, further archival research, especially with regards to the built environment. Finally, the results of the oral interviews should be added to complement this document. The Heritage Inventory and Assessment can be used to update the Provincial Heritage Register with sites graded as significant and help to implement an Integrated Heritage Management Plan for preservation and tourism.

The most pertinent threats to the heritage resources were identified as neglect due to ignorance, financial, logistical or managerial constraints; the effects are visible. Therefore, going forth, an Integrated Heritage Management Plan is needed to help manage these heritage resources for the benefit of the community.

This report is by no means complete and should be considered as a working document that merely represents the findings of the first phase of our assessment, due to the scale of the endeavour.



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All photos were taken by UBIQUE Heritage Consultants unless otherwise stated.

Old maps are referenced with provenance.

New maps were created by UBIQUE Heritage Consultants, utilising QGIS software, overlaying Google OpenStreetMap and Google Earth satellite imagery.