

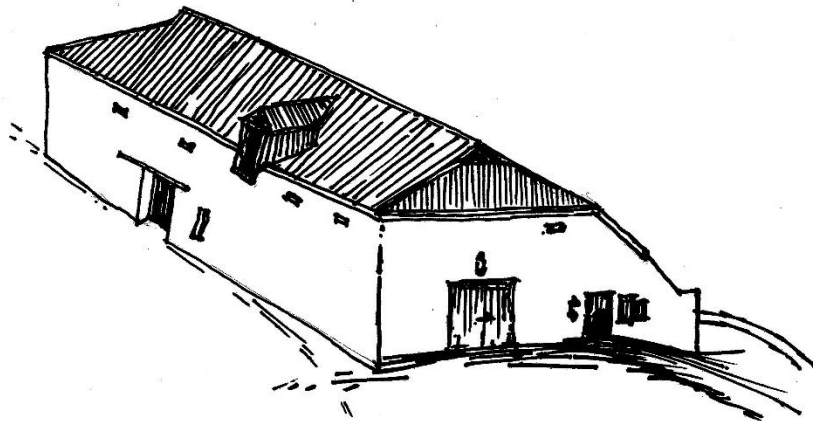
“The Chapel” and “The Barn” - Southern Hay Barn and Kraal c.1780

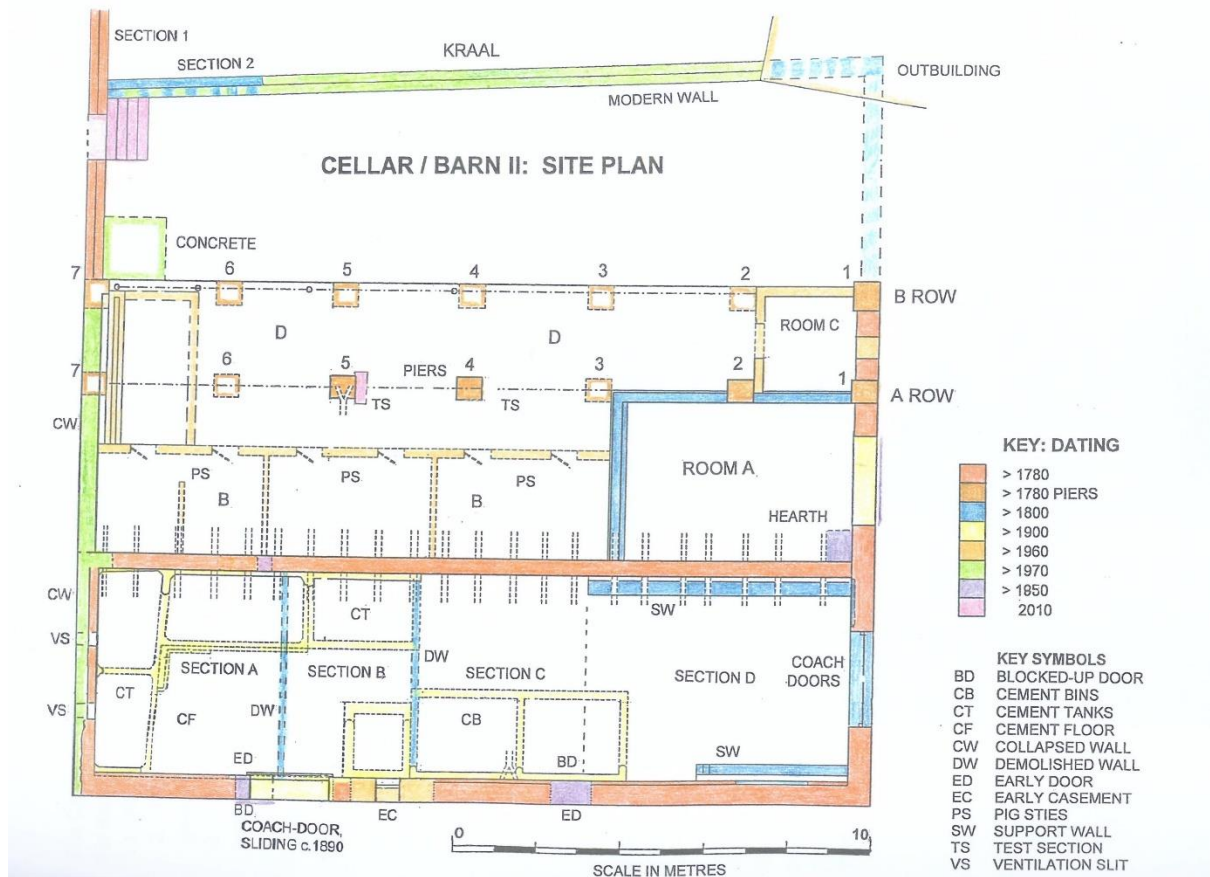
This building has a unique form, and is the only one of its kind in South Africa. It is the oldest remaining barn on the farm, but possibly the second barn, built after the first barn (on the northern end of the werf) had collapsed. (The third barn on the farm is currently “The Venue”.)

Its uses have changed over the years, but it has always been a multifunctional building at any given period in its history. The multi-functionality of its use is expressed in its hybrid architectural form. It was used for wine-making, hay storage, distilling, animal shelter, carpentry (and general) workshop, wagon shed, sheep shearing, cow milking, and perhaps even the housing of slaves.

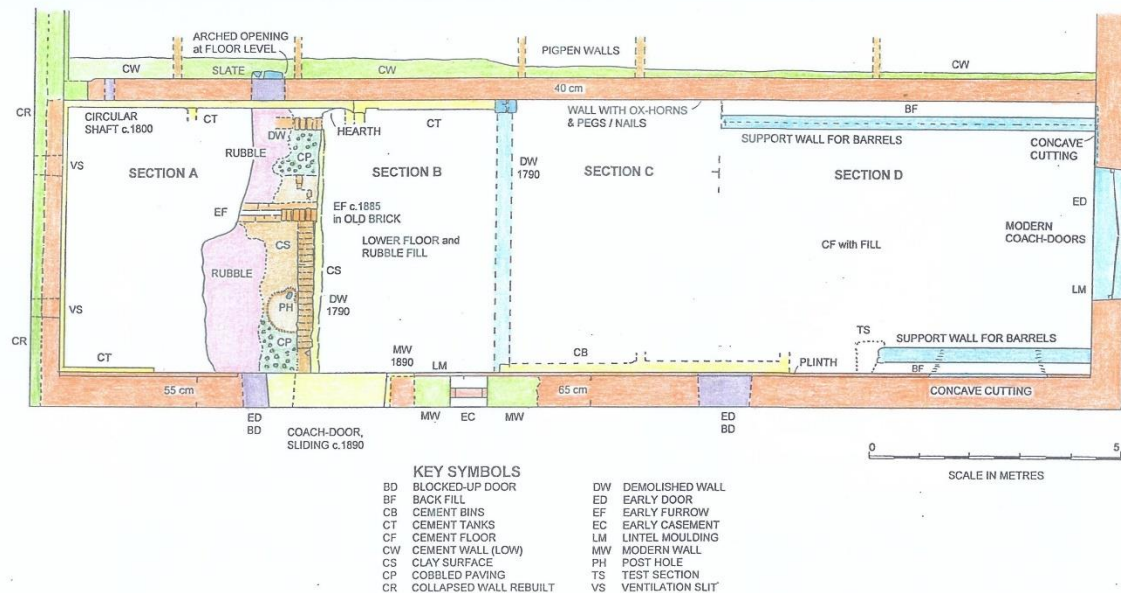
To the south of the building there is a kraal which dates to c.1800. Animals such as sheep, cattle, horses, donkeys and pigs were kept there. The height of the kraal walls is unusual. The walls protected the animals from wild animals such as wild-cats, jackals and leopards.

Today, the space enclosed under the main roof is used as “The Chapel”, while the lean-to roofed area is used as “The Barn” restaurant.

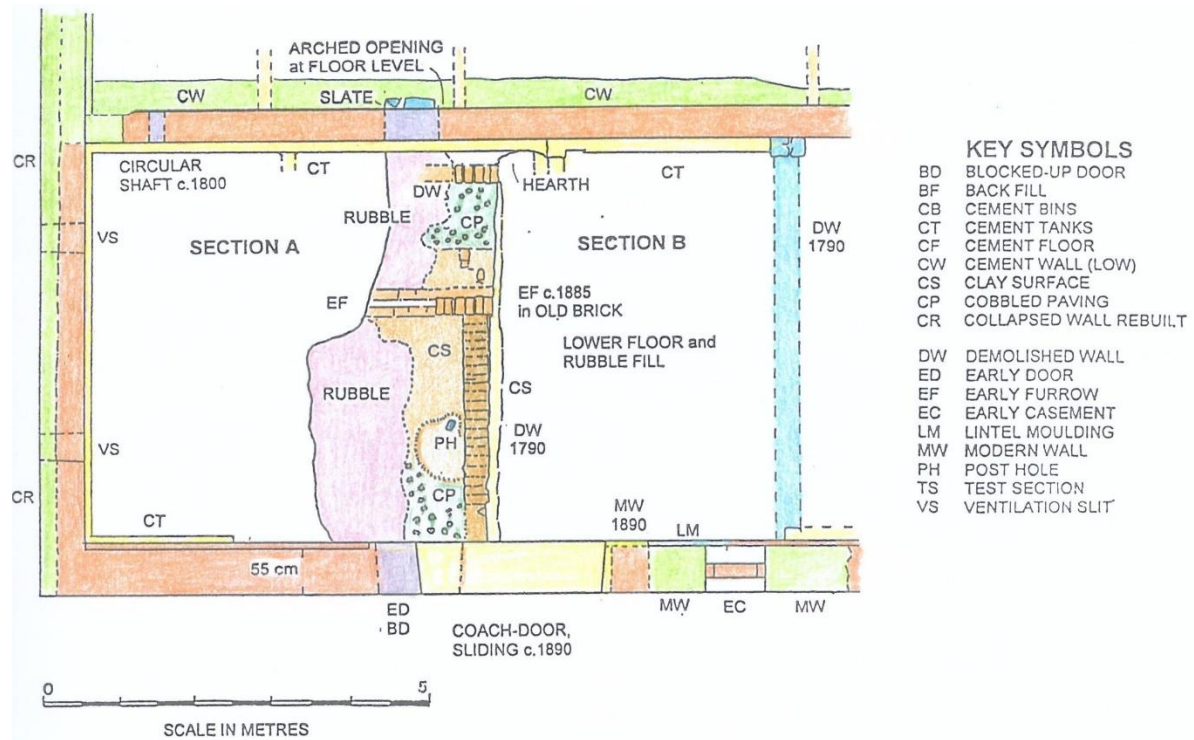




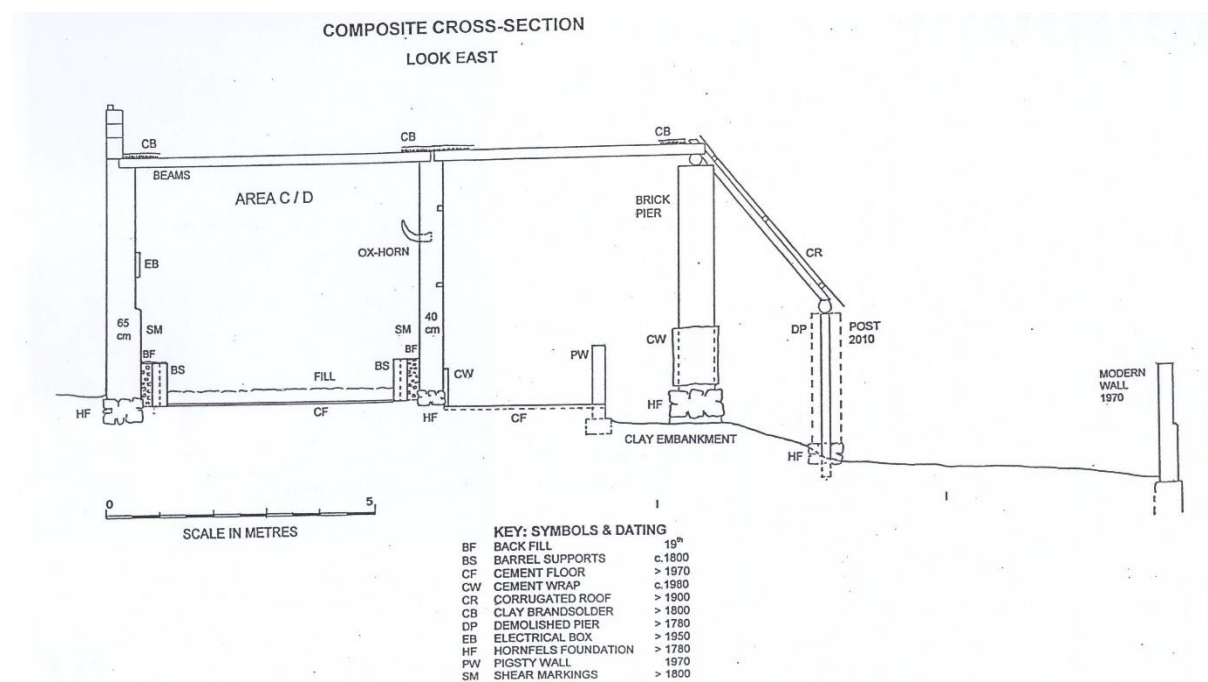
Archaeological Analysis and dating of fabric, by Hennie Vos, 2010. This plan includes the entire structure ("The Barn" and "The Chapel")



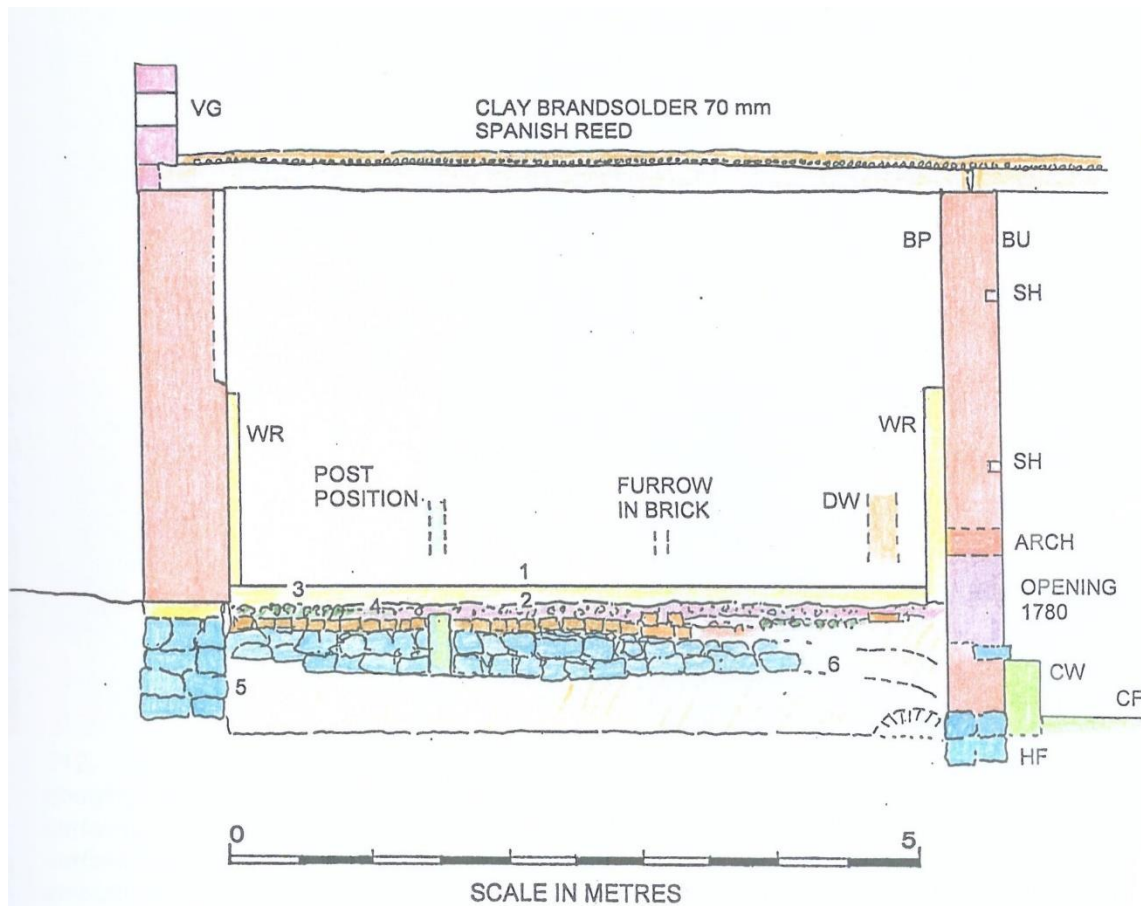
Archaeological Analysis and dating of fabric, by Hennie Vos, 2010. This plan focusses on detail in "The Chapel"



Archaeological Analysis and dating of fabric, by Hennie Vos, 2010. This plan focusses on the detail of the excavations at the podium/ upper level of "The Chapel"



Archaeological Analysis and dating of fabric, by Hennie Vos, 2010.



KEY SYMBOLS	
BU	BRICK UNPLASTERED
BP	BRICK PLASTERED
CF	CEMENT FLOOR
CW	CEMENT WALL 1980
DW	DEMOLISHED WALL
HF	HORNFELS FOUNDATION
LP	LIME PLASTERED
SH	SCAFFOLDING HOLE
VG	VENTILATION GRID
WR	WINE TANK REMNANT

KEY: STRATIGRAPHY	
1. CEMENT FLOOR	20 th
2. FILL / RUBBLE	20 th
3. SMALL COBBLES FLOOR	19 th
4. RAW BRICK WALL	1800
Demolished	1900
5. HORNFELS FOUNDATION	1800
6. CLAY SURFACE	1800

Archaeological Analysis and dating of fabric, by Hennie Vos, 2010.



Foundation walling of Hornfels stone, with soft clay brick walls above



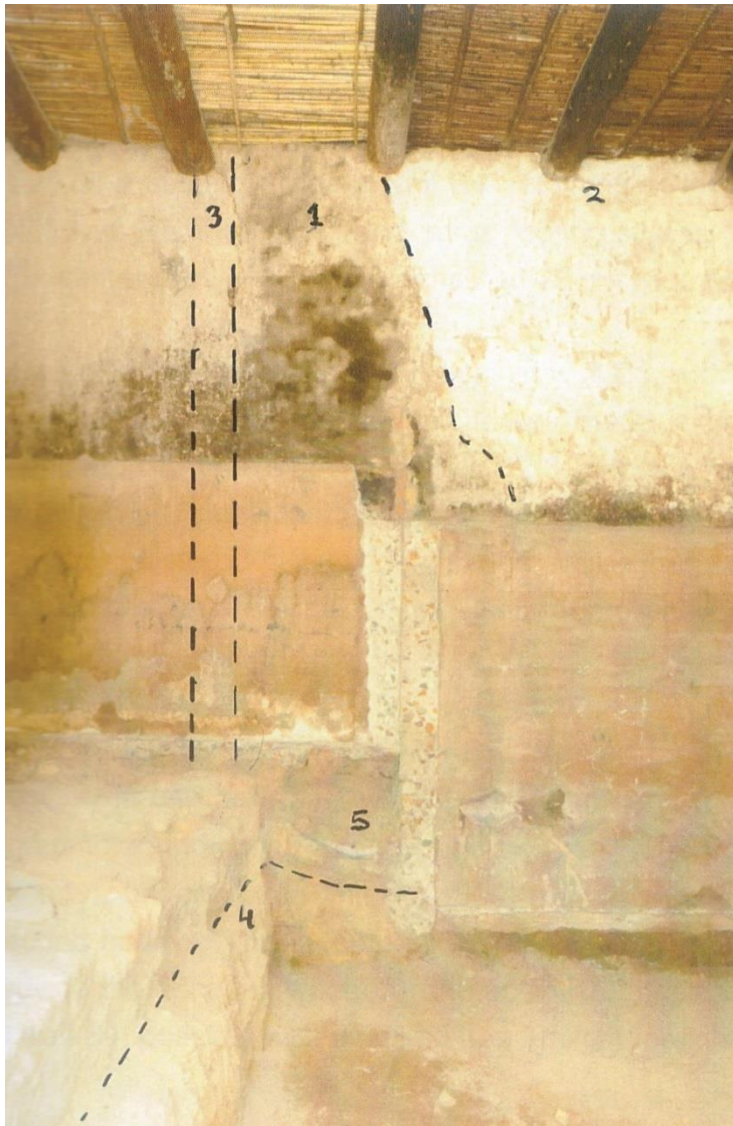
The original ceiling build up was still in place during the restoration. Note the reed ceiling, cross-reed tied with twine, the straw layer, and the clay "brandsolder" layer on top.



A piece of “brandsolder” material found in the ceiling. The wheat oar still in-tact. The construction of this building dates to c1780. The archaeologist found a whole hessian bag (shown behind the material), in the loft. It appeared to have contained a powdery substance.



Clay “brandsolder” (fire-proofing layer) in the loft of “The Chapel”



Evidence of an earlier fireplace found against the wall inside "The Chapel" – perhaps related to brandy stilling.



Archaeological excavation at the podium section inside "The Chapel"



Archaeological excavation, revealing stone cobbled surface at the podium section of "The Chapel"



The podium section of "The Chapel" during archaeological investigation by Hennie Vos.



Inside “The Chapel” there are many interesting features, such as the low wall which supported casks, the darker colouring on the walls revealing the placement of large wine vats, the ox-horn hooks in the walls, the lanolin patina low against the wall, from the sheep that were kept in this area.



Scratched into the soft plaster of the wall, are various sheep shearers markings.



“The Barn” was also used as a milking stable. Farmer, Daniel Hugo, and Mr. Jakob, milking in the shed. (Photograph courtesy of D. & J. Hugo, c.1950s)

Interesting features of the building:

1. c.1900 Coach door opening
2. Early 19th Century window opening with 18th Century timber frame (oldest remaining timber on the farm)
3. Raised eave walls and ventilators c.1885
4. Remnant concrete bin and tank constructions, early 20th Century
5. C.1885 dormer entrance to hay loft
6. Eucalyptus, poplar beams (round, flattened at their bases), original, various thicknesses and odd forked beams, indicate a timber shortage – beam and ceiling construction (with clay ‘brandsolder’) form a continuous unit across the barn and lean-to.
7. Original Spanish reed ceiling
8. Small arched opening (bricked up) at floor level – after the pressing of the grapes the skins may have been shovelled through to the outside.
9. Floor (eastern end, raised area) was originally clay, but changed to compacted clay and pebble surface in the mid-late 19th century – use of the area possibly changed from wine-making to stabling of animals.
10. Early hearth (southern interior wall, at step in level); chimney outline in darker soot
11. Soot and smoke blackened beams – this area was in use for a long period for either distilling or as a smithy

12. Demolished internal wall c.1790
13. Cask support wall (for wooden casks)
14. Fleece patina on walls (sheep)
15. Shadow outline of large storage barrels
16. Ox-horns and spikes/nails in wall– top of horns abraded – for hanging of ox-whips, ropes, and leather harness equipment for ezels (wine was delivered to the Co-Ops in small casks on a cart drawn by four ezels).
17. Sheep shearers' markings: Linear incisions scratched into plaster
18. High lintel of earlier coach door – to accommodate a wagon with hay or a high-covered wagon.
19. Storage room, later used as dwellings space (with hearth) – built with re-used c.1730s bricks (220x110x70mm brick size) This room was later used as a milk shed and store room.
20. Piers built very high (unusual); natural N-S slope of the site used to advantage, to create the height for hay storage under the lean-to.
21. Lean-to hay barn area – later used for animal husbandry, when the loft was enlarged in the late 19th Century and hay could be stored there.
22. Walls – 55-65cm thick, except the dividing southern wall under the lean-to, which is unusually thin for its time (40cm) Re-used raw bricks c.1740 are found in places (possibly from the first barn on Diamant, which may have been at the far northern end of the farmyard, where remnants of an earlier building was found. Re-used bricks with old clay plaster with black soot (from an earlier hearth construction/ building that was fire damaged).
23. Southern wall plastered on interior but not on exterior (hay stacking side) Note yellow raw-brick interspersed with fired orange bricks, and two rows of scaffolding holes.
24. Shallow slate/hornfells foundations
25. Round opening cut in wall in early times.
26. Ox-horn built into wall, backwards – storage place?
27. Entire building follows the slope of the site: makes use of gravity for liquids (wine flow, and clearing water)

(Reference: Archaeologist, Hennie Vos: Historical Survey and Structural & Archaeological Investigations of the Historic Buildings of Diamant, 2010)