PGS
HERITAGE & GRAVE
RELOCATION CONSULTANTS

DRAFT REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS UNDERTAKEN AT THE RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, EASTWOOD STREET, PRETORIA

Version **2.0**

28 May 2012

Professional Grave Solutions (Pty) Ltd T/A PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants PO Box 32542 Totiusdal 0134, T +27 12 332 5305 F: +27 86 675 8077
Reg No 2003/008940/07

DETAILS OF REPORT

CLIENT: South African Reserve Bank

CONTACT PERSON: Ms Sylvia Heyn

PROJECT CONSULTANT: PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants

CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Polke Birkholtz
Tel: +27 (0) 12 332 5305
Email: polke@gravesolutions.co.za

SIGNATURE: _____

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Ms. Joanna Behrens, UNISA

PERMIT DETAILS: The excavations were undertaken in terms of a permit (Permit No. 80/11/12/001/51) issued by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) on 6 February 2012.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by the South African Reserve Bank and Louis Cloete Incorporated to undertake archaeological excavations on a historic rubbish dump that was uncovered during the installation of a short services pipeline at the residence of the South African Reserve Bank Governor's Residence in Pretoria, Gauteng Province.

The archaeological excavations were undertaken between 12 and 14 December 2011. Glass artefacts, imported ceramics and a variety of metal artefacts were recovered during the research. An analysis of the glass artefacts and imported ceramics were undertaken and the results are included in this report. The full analysis of the metal artefacts will be undertaken for the final report.

An archival and historical investigation was also undertaken as part of this study to provide supportive historical information as a way of interpreting the site. As a result of this historical study, three possible interpretations for the site were identified. These comprise the following:

- The first possibility was for the site to be associated with the residence and property of Andrew Johnston (1856 – 1919), on whose land the site was historically located. Johnston was a well known merchant of Pretoria and during the early 1900s was elected mayor of Pretoria on two separate occasions. His property was known as Lisdogan and existed since the early 1890s.
- The second possibility was for the site to be associated with the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital that was established on the neighbouring estate named Eastwood that was owned by T.W. Beckett. The hospital was established in 1900 and was maintained until 1901.
- The third possibility was for the site to be associated with the nearby blockhouse that was erected on top of Meintjeskop and still within the Lisdogan property. Coupled with this interpretation, the archival study has also shown that a number of military camps existed in close proximity to the Lisdogan property during the South African War (1899-1902).

The analysis undertaken in terms of the archaeological collection was compared with the historical information to see whether one of the three possible interpretations for the site would be best supported by the evidence. The result of this comparison was that the strictly military interpretation associated with the blockhouse and/or camps cannot be supported by the evidence and should be excluded. Although the analysis of the imported ceramics has shown a strong domestic character to the collection which would be best suited to an association with the Johnston residence, the analysis of the glass bottles indicated that 35.29% of the identifiable glass bottles from the collection were medicine bottles. As a result it would appear that the site was multi-component, with mostly domestic association but without the exclusion of the hospital hypothesis.

CONTENTS

ANNEXURES

1. INTRODUCTION

PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by the South African Reserve Bank and Louis Cloete Incorporated to undertake archaeological mitigation on an historic rubbish dump that was uncovered by the construction of a small services pipeline within the property of the South African Reserve Bank Governor's Residence. The residence is located in Eastwood Street, Pretoria, Gauteng Province.

Figure 1 Google map showing the location of the archaeological site within its local context.

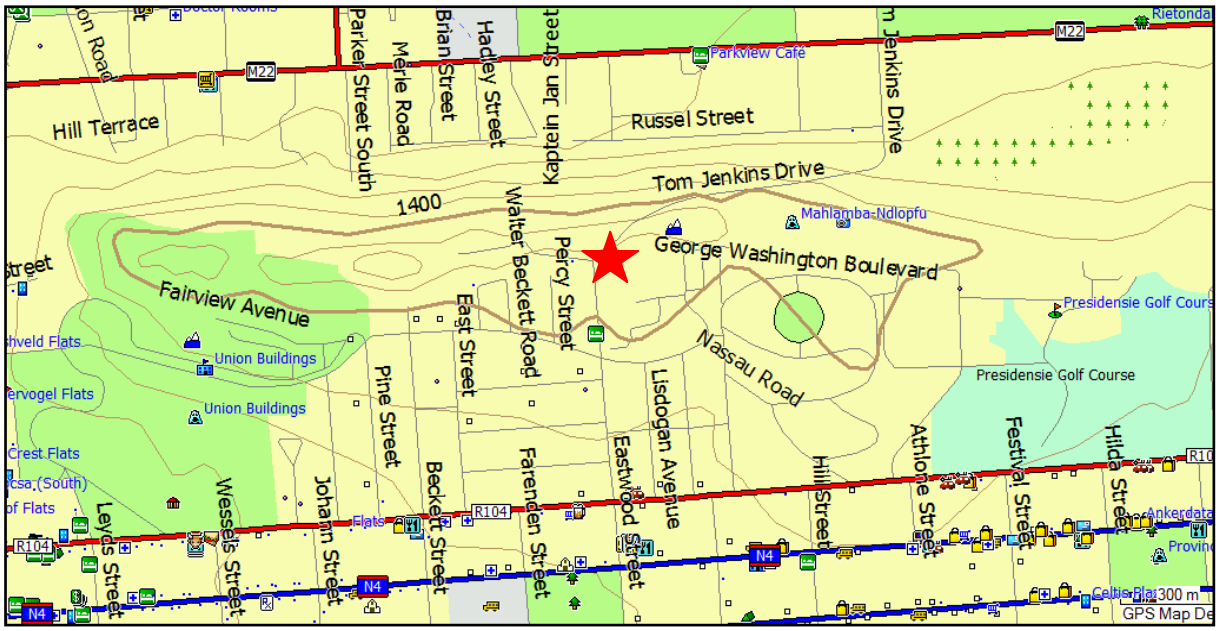

Figure 2 Map Source image depicting the site within its regional context.

2. ARCHIVAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

2.1. Archival Maps of the Study Area and Surrounding Landscape

Six archival and historical maps of different ages were obtained from the National Archives in Pretoria as well as the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping of the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development in Cape Town. The maps discussed here date from 1889 to 1939/1940. As such these images provides one with a good understanding of the changes that have taken place within the study area and surrounding landscape over the last 123 years. This information is not only useful in reconstructing the history of the study area and surrounding landscape, but also the interpretation of the archaeological site under discussion as well.

- The 1889 Map (National Archives, Maps, S1/5)

  Titled "*Kaart van Pretoria, ZAR*", this map was produced in 1889 by J. van Vooren and J.H. Oerder. It depicts four properties along the southern foot of Meintjeskop. Only the two western ones are identified according to their names and owners. As such the westernmost property is indicated as owned by E.P.A. Meintjies, whereas the property adjacent and to the east of it is identified as Eastwood and owned by T.W. Beckett. The rectangular portion of land further east of Eastwood (which we know from later maps as Lisdogan) is not identified, nor is the trapezium-shaped property even further to the east. This suggests that at the time the property that was later to become known as Lisdogan had not yet been acquired by Andrew Johnston and named. This is confirmed by the fact that no buildings are depicted within it.

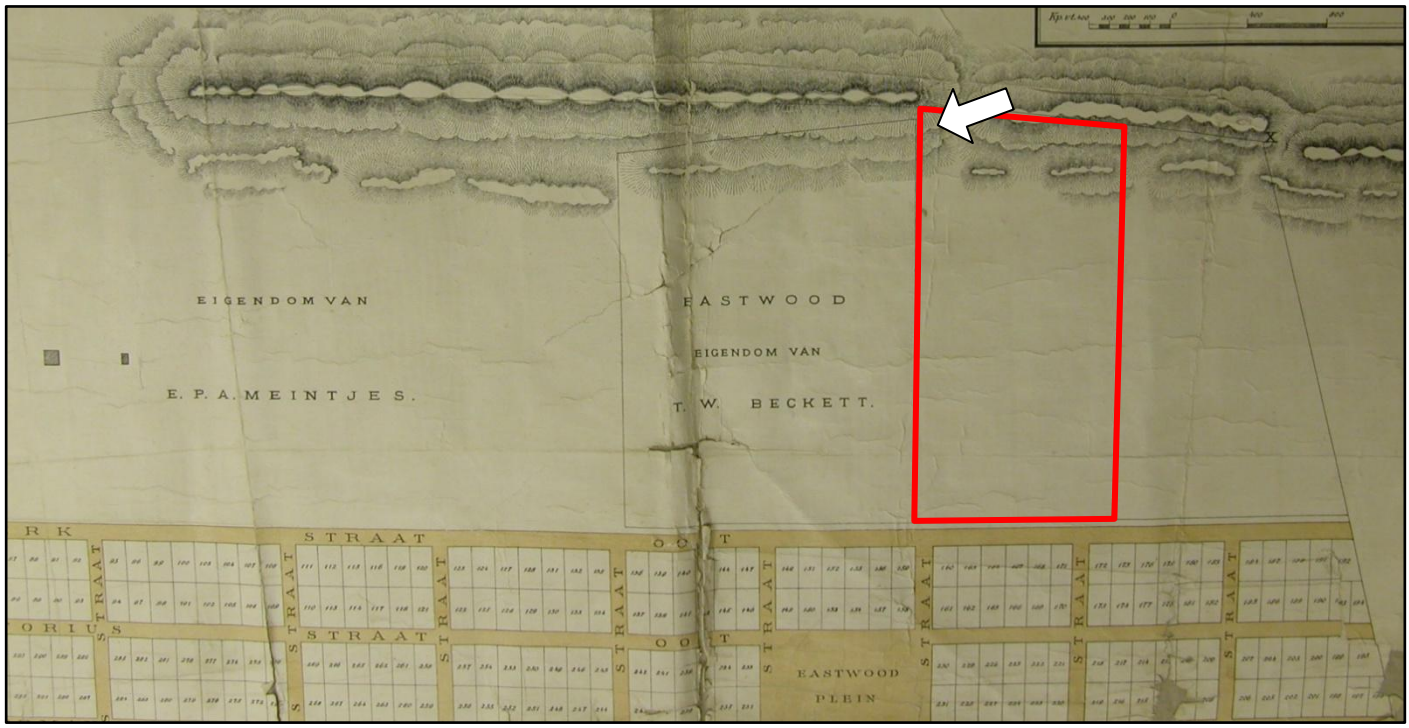

Figure 3 Enlarged section of the 1889 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan and the site's position are depicted.

- The 1892 Map (National Archives, Maps, 3/1754)

This map is titled "*Plan van Pretoria Voorsteden en Omliggende Gronden*" (Plan of Pretoria Suburbs and Surrounding Areas) and likely dates from 1892.

The map clearly shows that the property known as Lisdogan already existed at the time and stretched from the top of Meintjieskop on its northern end to Church Street on its southern end. Its western boundary is defined by the Eastwood property with an untitled property on its eastern end.

No buildings or features are depicted anywhere on the map.

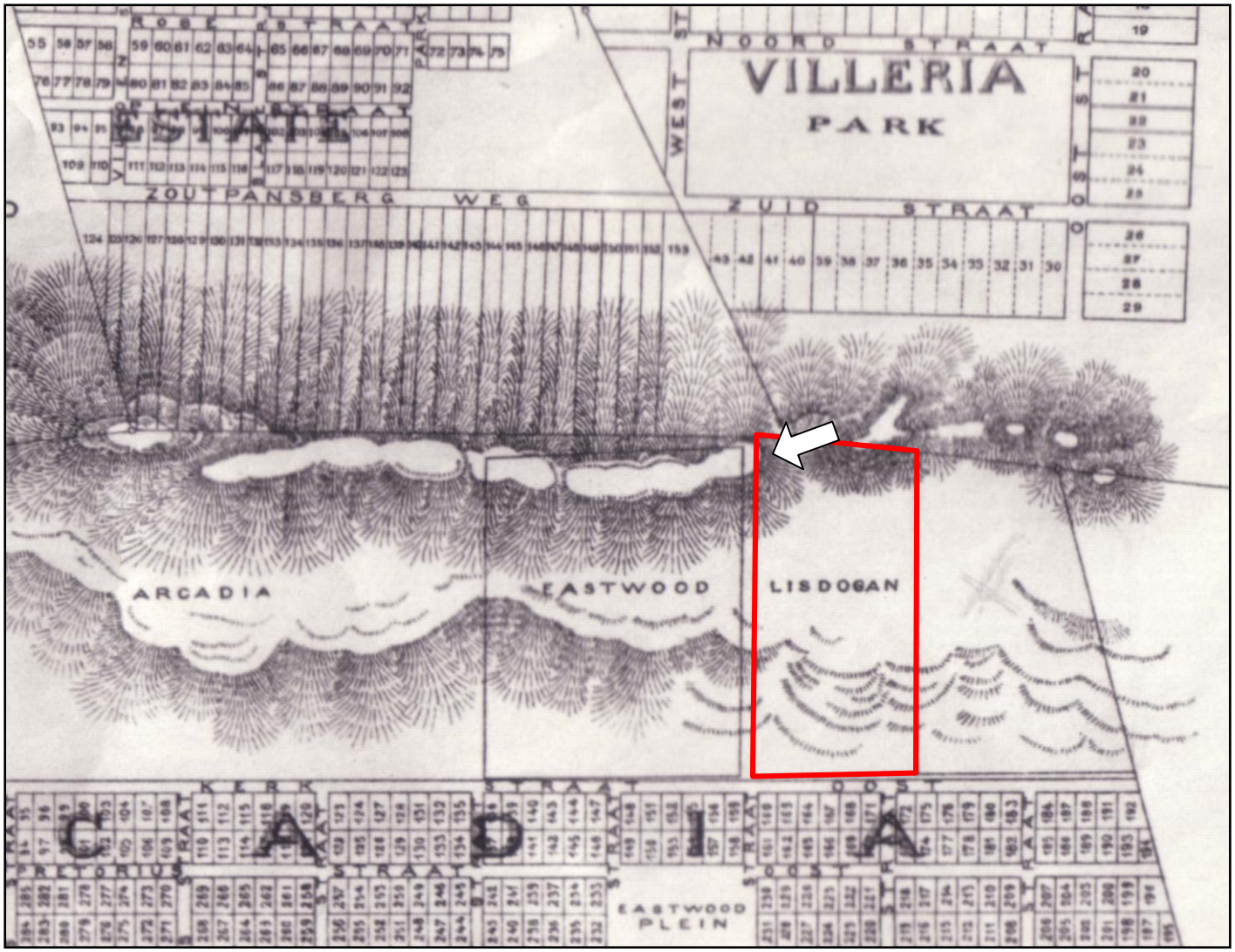

Figure 4 *Enlarged section of the c.1892 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan as well as the position of the site are depicted.*

- The 1900 Map (National Archives, Maps, 3/551)

The map assessed here is the Pretoria sheet of the Major Jackson Series. This series was compiled by the British Army during the last two years of the South African War. The map was first printed in August 1900, whereas the particular sheet depicted here represents the revised edition undertaken in June 1902.

The map shows roughly the same properties as were depicted on the c. 1892 map, with Eastwood to the west, Lisdogan in the centre and an unidentified property on the east. The biggest difference between this and the previous map is likely the shape of this eastern unidentified property. On the c. 1892 map it is depicted as a trapezium-shaped portion of land whereas this 1902 map depicts it as a triangle.

Interestingly, two buildings are depicted within the Lisdogan property, one on its northern end and the second on its southern end. These must have been two residential buildings on the property.

Figure 5 *Enlarged section of the 1902 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan as well as the position of the site are depicted.*

- The 1904/5 Map (National Archives, Maps, 2/88)

This map forms part of the "Mines Department Geological Survey of the Transvaal" that was printed in 1904 and 1905.

Again, the map shows roughly the same properties as were depicted on the c. 1892 and 1902 maps, with Eastwood to the west, Lisdogan in the centre and an unidentified property on the east. Again the property to the east is depicted differently, this time as an upside down triangle.

Interestingly, two buildings are depicted within the Lisdogan property, one on its northern end and the second on its southern end. These must have been two residential buildings on the property.

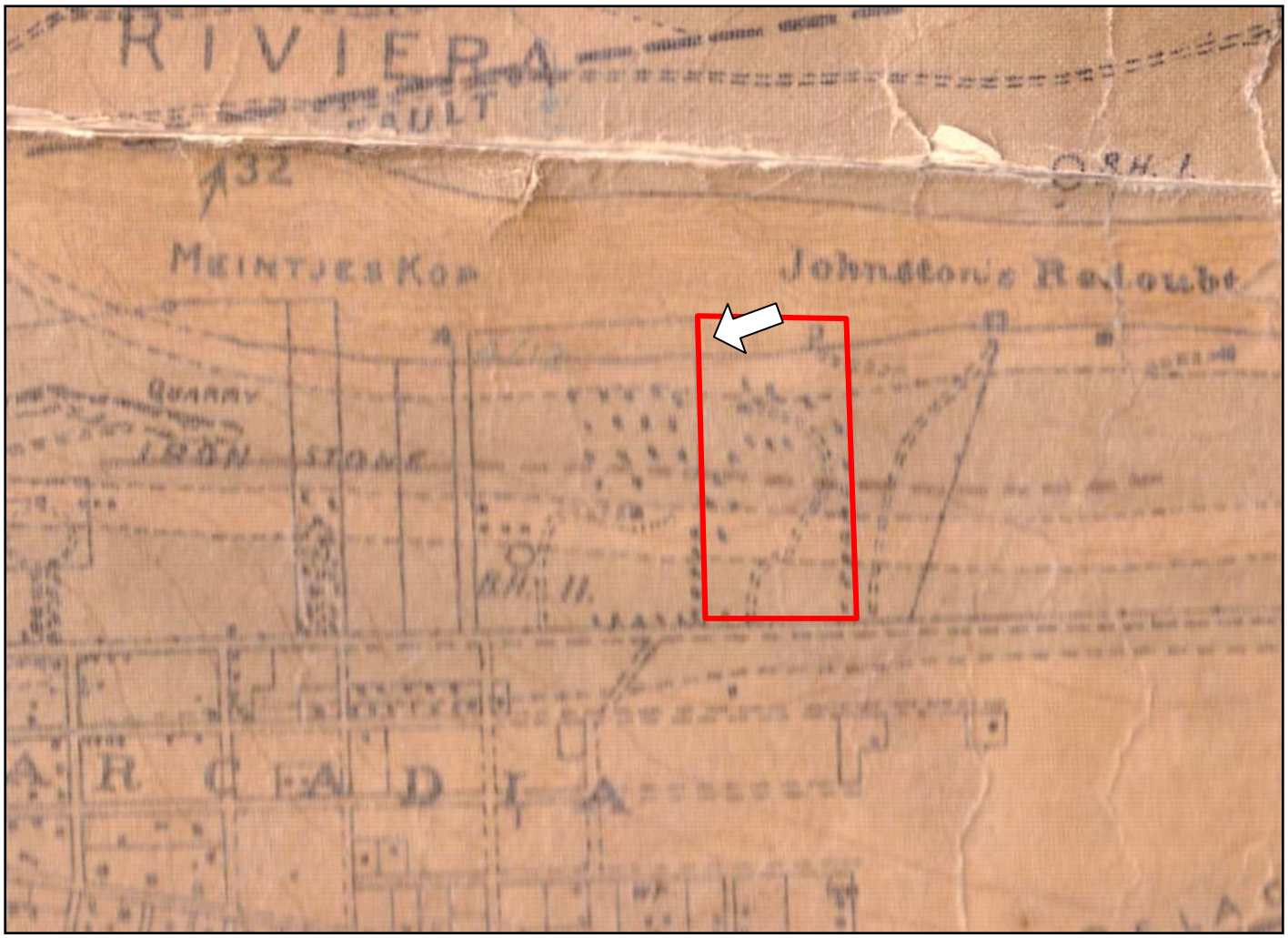

Figure 6 *Enlarged section of the 1904-1905 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan as well as the position of the site are depicted.*

- The 1929 Map (Author's Collection)

This map is titled "*Paff's Map of Pretoria: the Administrative Capital of the Union of South Africa*" and was compiled by the Pretoria Drawing and Map Office during 1929.

It is evident from the map that the property once known as Lisdogan had been divided into two distinct sections, separated by Government Avenue which runs east by west across it. The section of the former property located south of the road is now depicted as a residential township known as Lisdogan, whereas the section of the property north of the road is depicted as undeveloped land and may still have been used as a smallholding at the time.

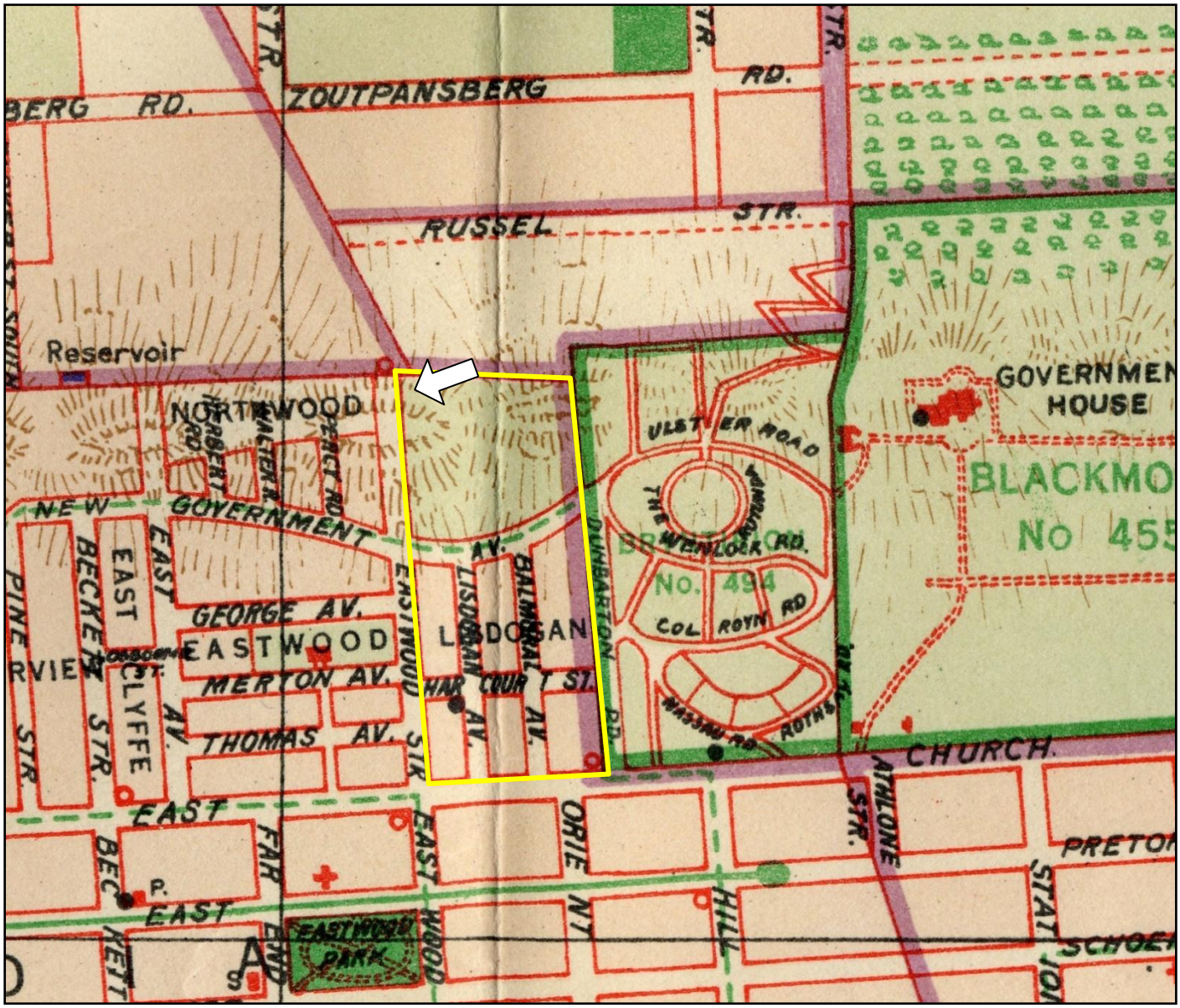

Figure 7 *Enlarged section of the 1929 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan as well as the position of the site are depicted.*

- The 1939-1940 Map

This map is the First Edition of the 2528CA Topographical Sheet and was surveyed during 1939 and 1940.

The map depicts roughly the same layout as shown on the 1929 map, in that Government Avenue divides the former Lisdogan property into a southern residential township bearing the same name and a northern undeveloped portion of land. Four buildings are depicted in this northern half of the property. From the aerial photographs (see below) these buildings were identified as residential buildings with a number of secondary buildings which may have included staff quarters. One of these buildings has been interpreted as the former residence of Andrew Johnston.

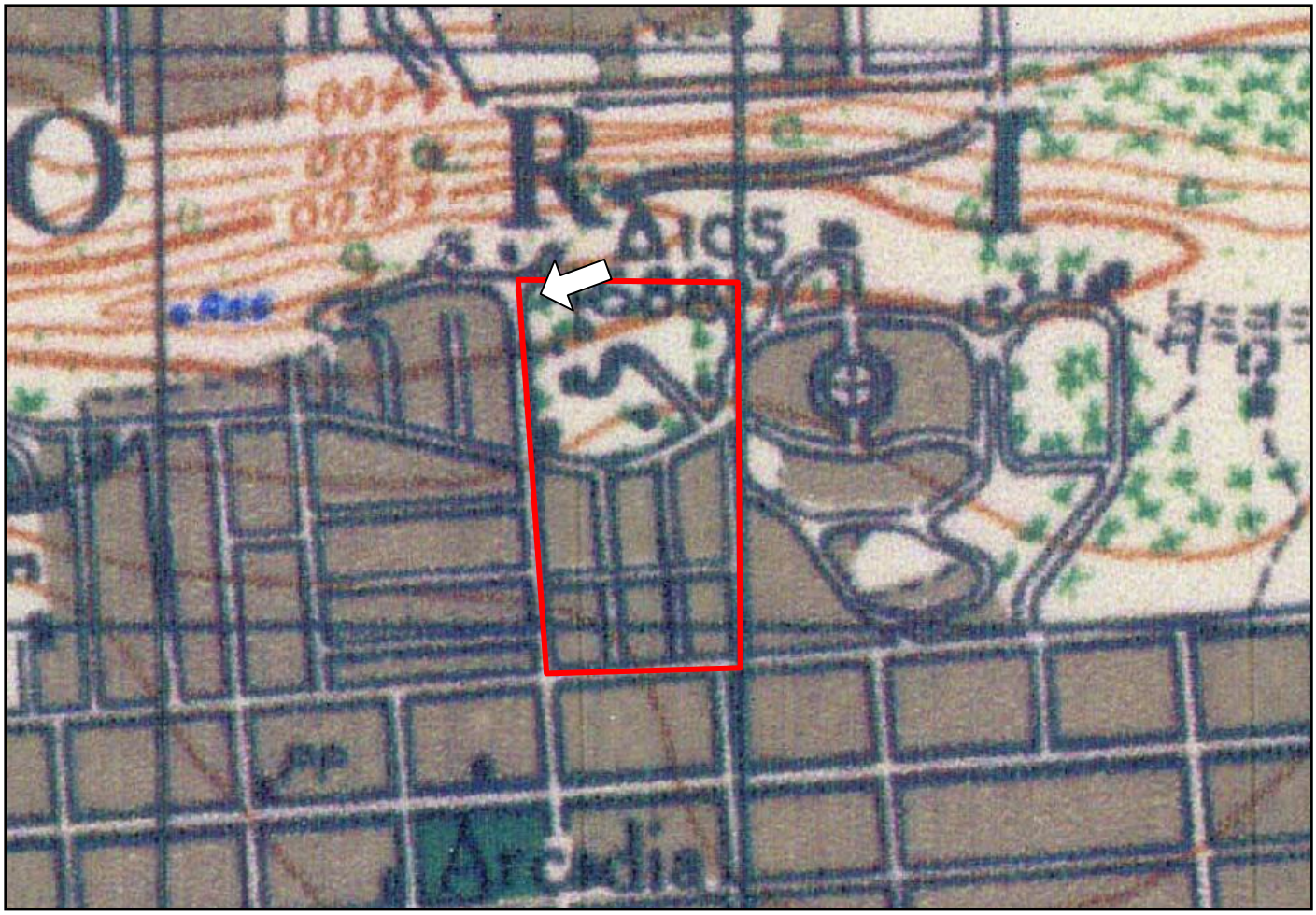

Figure 8 *Enlarged section of the 1939-1940 map. The boundaries of Lisdogan as well as the position of the site are depicted.*

2.2. Historic Aerial Photographs of the Study Area and Surrounding Landscape

Five aerial photographs of different ages were obtained from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping of the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development in Cape Town. These aerial photographs date from 1939, 1958, 1968, 1976 and finally 1991. The study of these images provides one with a good understanding of the changes that have taken place within the study area and surrounding landscape over the last 73 years. This information is not only useful in reconstructing the history of the study area and surrounding landscape, but also the interpretation of the archaeological site under discussion as well.

- The 1939 Aerial Photograph (147_1939_12_26552)

  As can be seen in Figure 9 below the 1939 photograph depicts no features or structures directly associated with the site. However, in the wider landscape a number of buildings and features are depicted. Most prominent of these must be the former residence (known as Lisdogan) of Andrew Johnston, a Pretoria merchant who also was mayor of the city on two occasions. At least four unidentified though secondary buildings are depicted between Johnston's residence and the site. Located at the back of the main residence, It is believed that these buildings would have been staff quarters or structures associated with the running of the property such as sheds and nurseries. Another building worth mentioning is the blockhouse on top of the mountain and north-east of the site. This blockhouse was known as Johnston's Redoubt and dates to the Boer War. The road presently still known as Tom Jenkins Drive is shown as under construction at the time, whereas both Eastwood and Government Streets are shown functioning.

- The 1958 Aerial Photograph (411_1958_06_1692)

  Features and buildings that were depicted on the 1939 image and are shown again, include Andrew Johnston's residence, the old blockhouse, Eastwood and Government streets. Top Jenkins Drive is depicted as a gravel road. A large number of new buildings are depicted on this image. These include a dwelling located on top of the position of the site under discussion, a dwelling to the south-east of the site which is currently used as a residence, three secondary buildings to this residence including a garage and staff quarters and finally a swimming pool and associated structures (also associated with the residence) are also depicted for the first time. The building that is depicted on the position of the site appears to be a normal dwelling, and may have formed part of a subdivision of the stand.

- The 1968 Aerial Photograph (603_1968_08_6963)

  Features and buildings that were depicted on the previous two images and are shown again, include Andrew Johnston's residence, the old blockhouse as well as Eastwood and Government streets. Top Jenkins Drive appears to be depicted as a cement road. The dwelling located on top of the position of the site under discussion, the current residence, three secondary buildings as well as the swimming pool are still depicted. A long rectangular shed-like structure to the west of the old blockhouse is shown for the first time. This building still exists today.

- The 1976 Aerial Photograph (769_1976_15_9565)

  The resolution on this image is very poor. As a result it will only be used here to assess obvious differences with the previous image. The two most obvious differences between this image and the previous 1968 one, is the fact that neither the dwelling that was located on the site nor the old residence of Andrew Johnston are still depicted. This means that these two buildings were demolished in the eight years since the 1968 photograph was taken. One obvious addition is the tennis court to the west of the site.

- The 1991 Aerial Photograph (951_1991_11_7013)

  This image confirms the observation made in terms of the previous 1976 photograph, in that both the dwelling that was located on top of the site as well as Andrew Johnston's old residence are not depicted. One addition in the form of a secondary building associated with the current residence can be identified. The remainder of the buildings and features depicted on the 1968 image can still be seen on this photograph. These include the current residence, its associated secondary buildings, swimming pool, old blockhouse, shed, Tom Jenkins Drive, Eastwood Drive and Government Avenue.

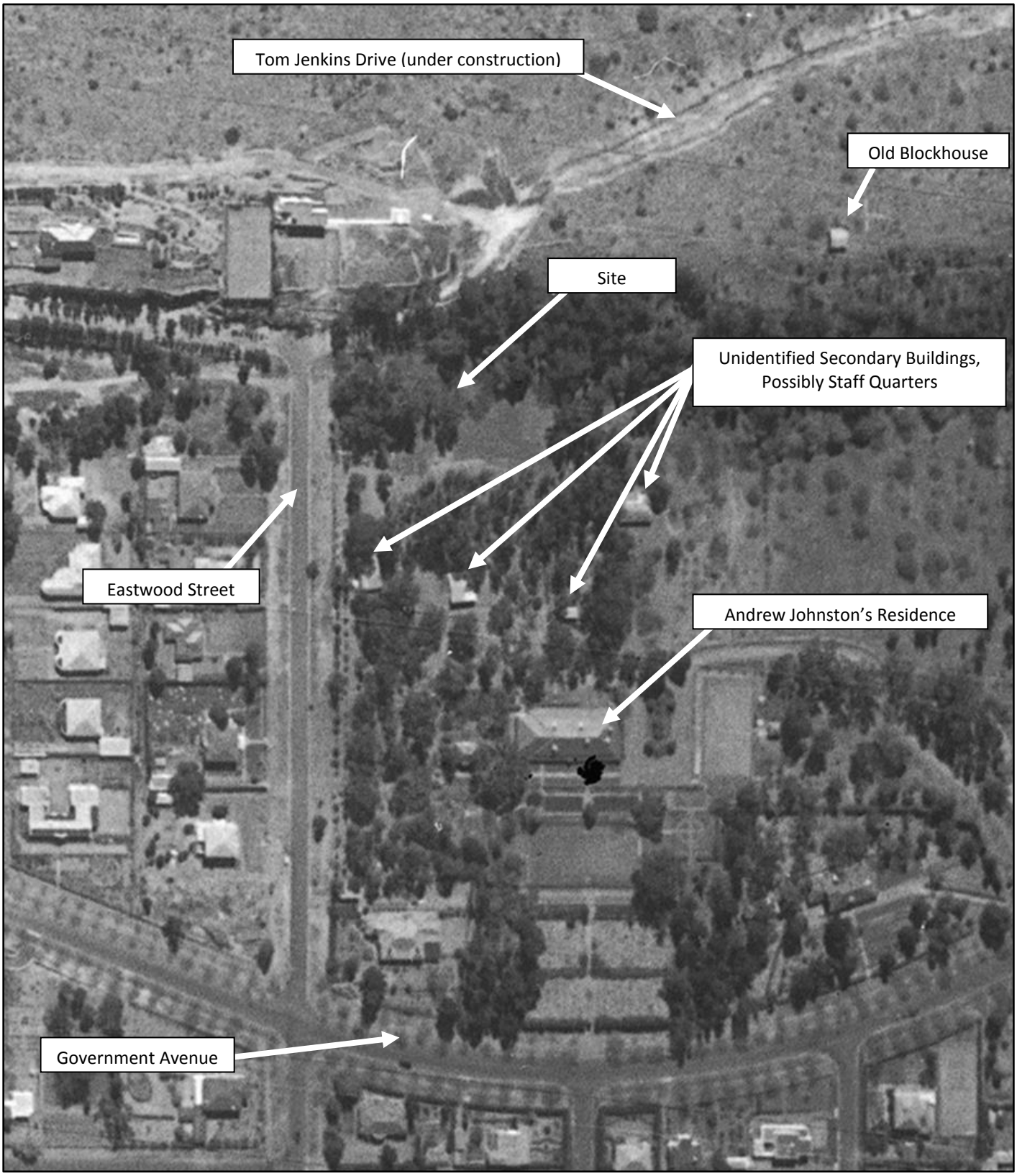

Figure 9 Enlarged section of the 1939 aerial photograph (147_1939_12_26552).

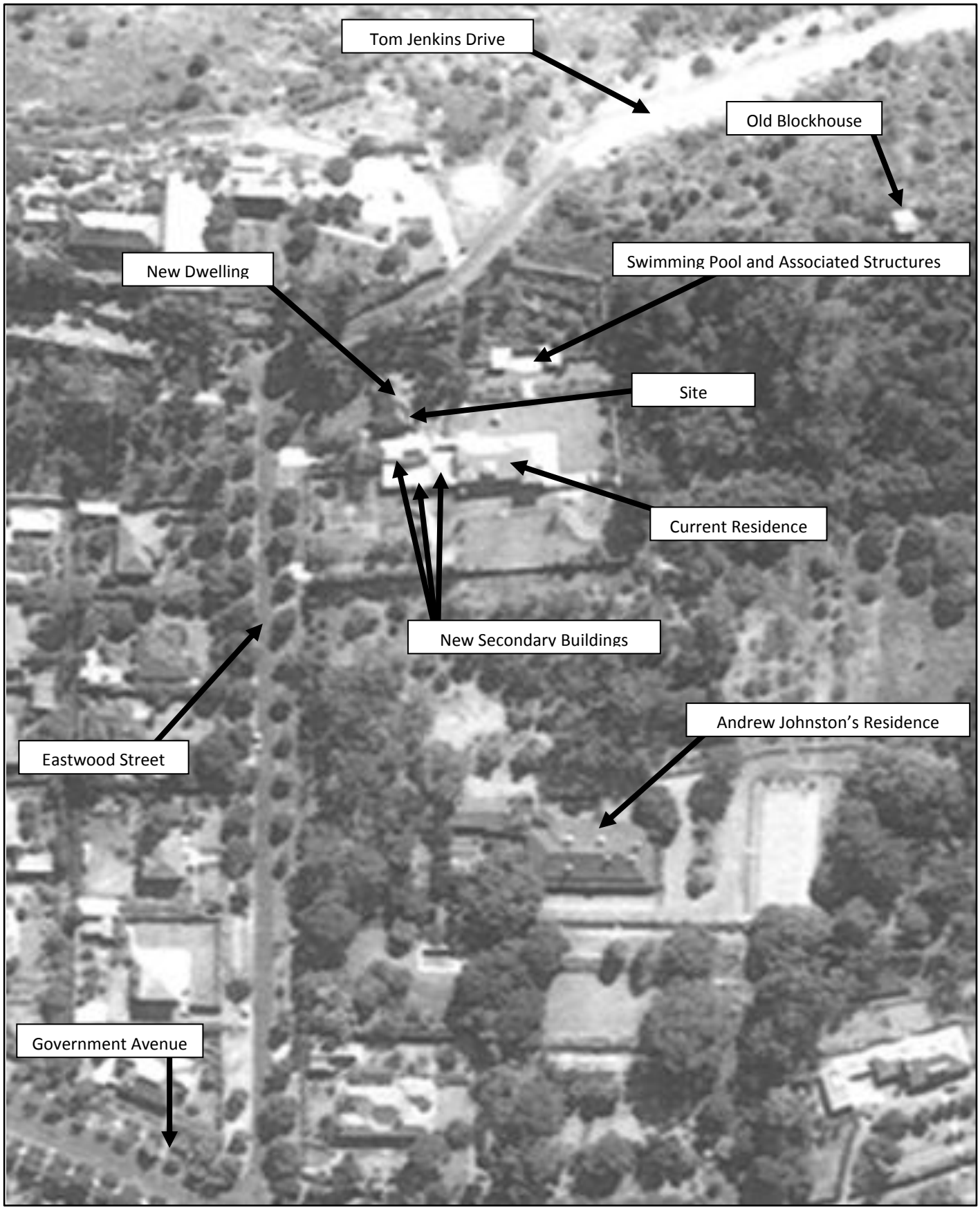

Figure 10 Enlarged section of the 1958 aerial photograph (411_1958_06_1692)

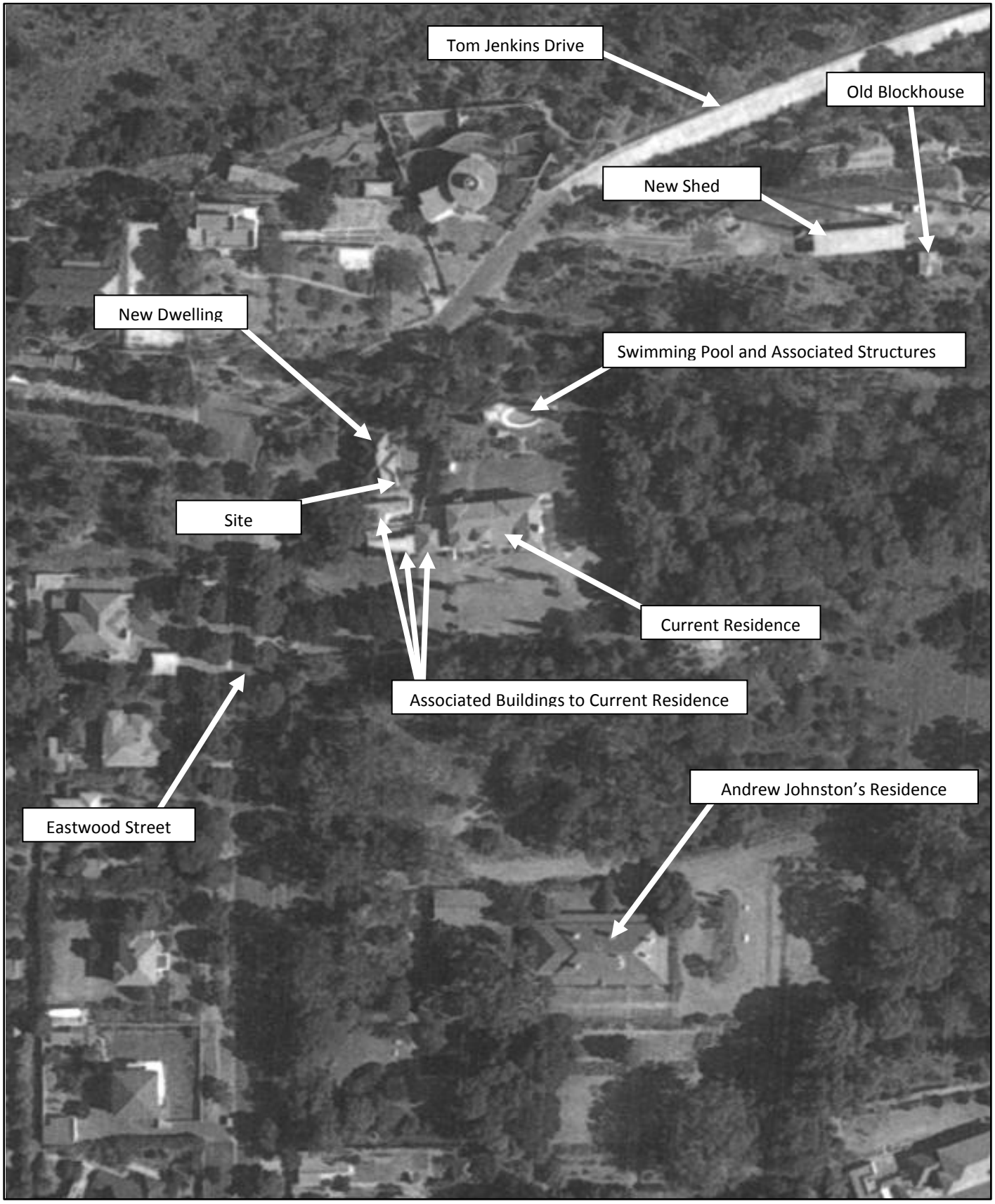

Figure 11 Enlarged section of the 1968 aerial photograph (603_1968_08_6963)

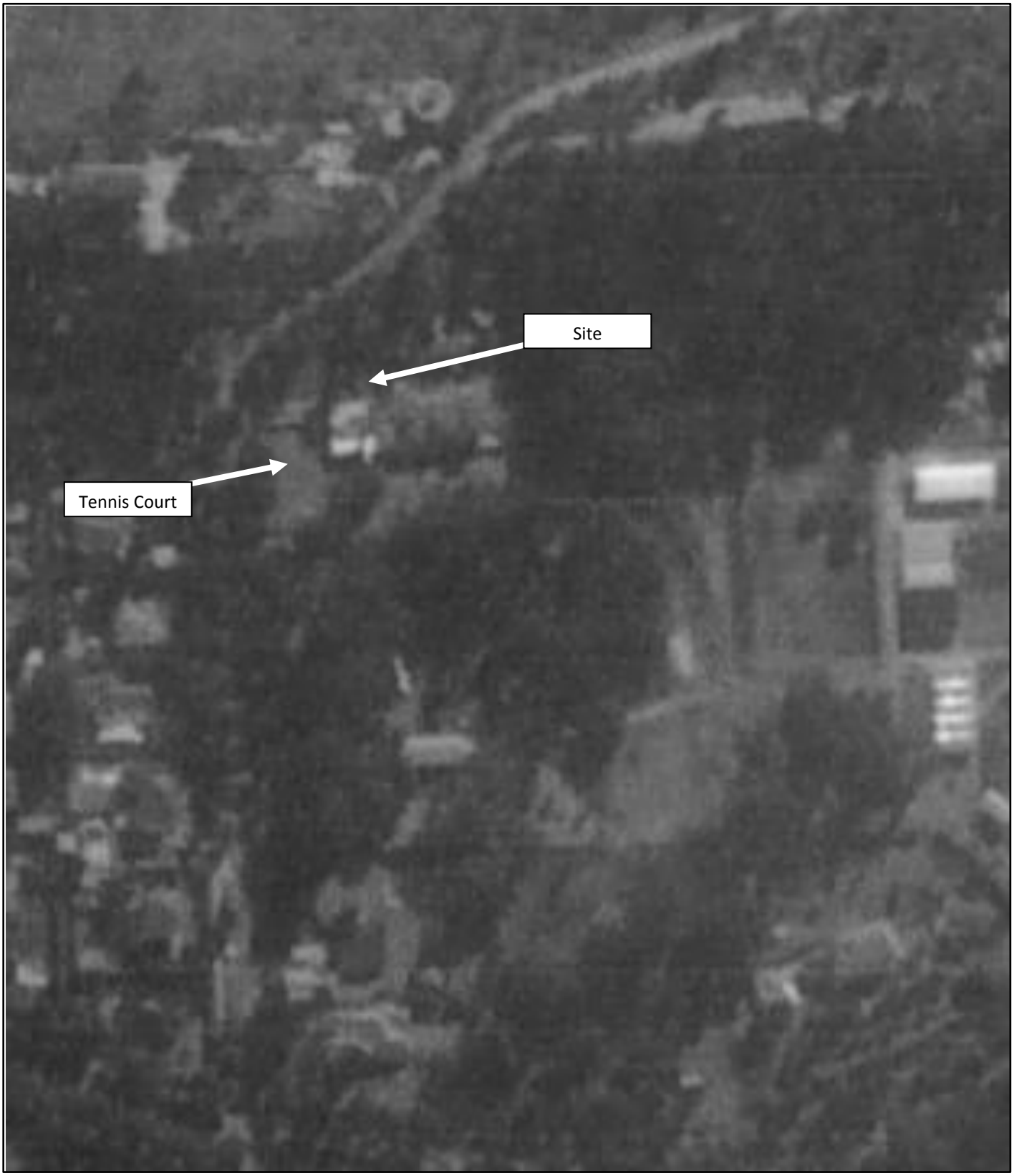

Figure 12 Enlarged section of the 1976 aerial photograph (769_1976_15_9565)

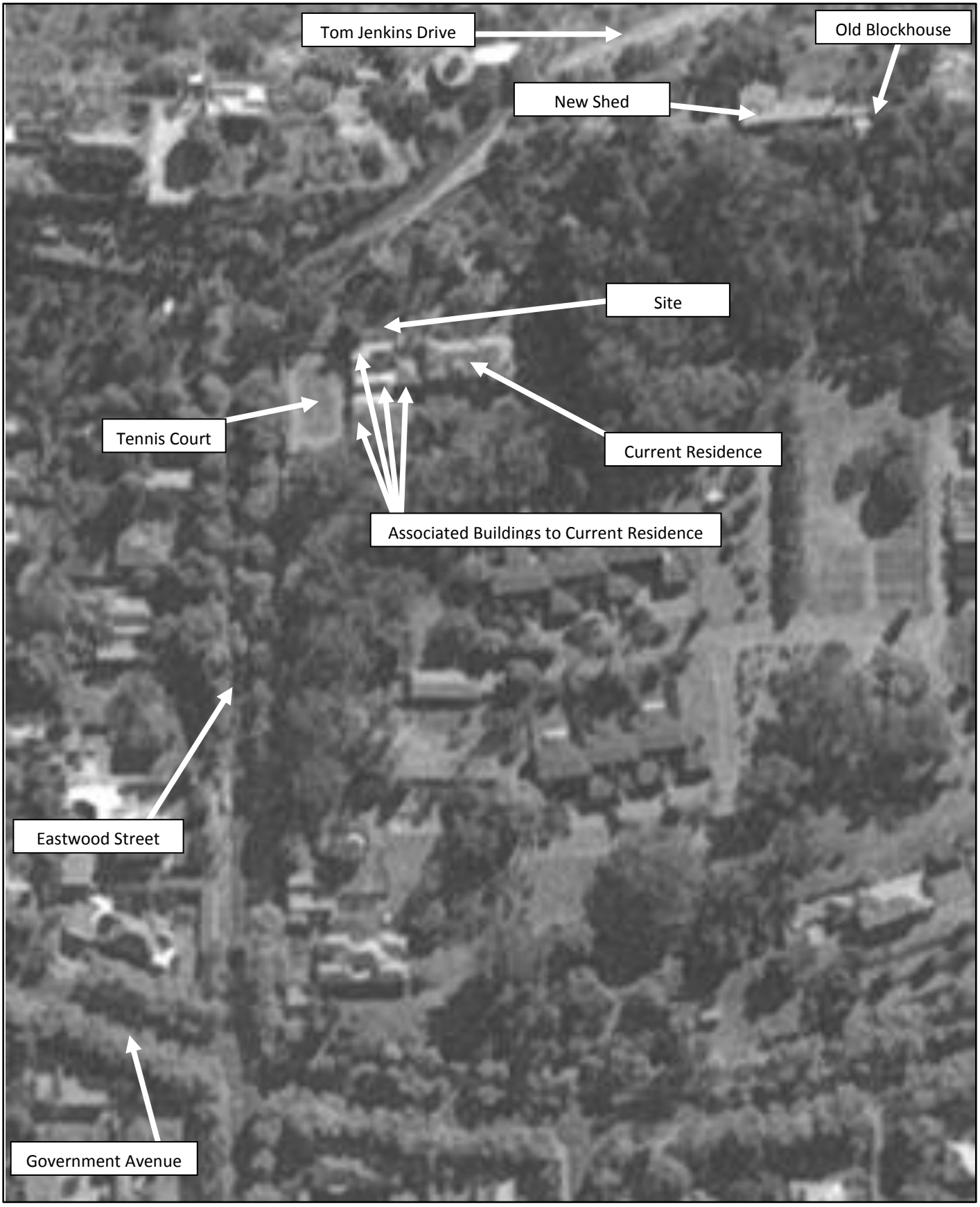

Figure 13 Enlarged section of the 1991 aerial photograph (951_1991_11_7013)

2.3. Possible Interpretations for the Archaeological Site as revealed through the Archival and Historical Study

The archival and historical research undertaken as part of this study has identified three possible associations with the archaeological site. These three will be discussed below.

2.3.1 Andrew Johnston's Residence and Estate

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the archaeological site would have been located on a property known as Lisdogan. This property stretched over an area roughly 18 hectares in extent and can best be described as an estate. By 1892 there were three such estates along the southern slopes of Meintjeskop, with the properties of E.P.A. Meintjes and T.W. Beckett located to the west. Lisodogan itself was owned and occupied by Irish-born merchant and (twice) mayor of Pretoria, Andrew Johnston. As indicated in the discussion on the aerial photographs, Johnston's residence was located roughly 150m south of the archaeological site. It was one of the earliest houses to be built along the southern slopes of Meintjeskop and was demolished in 1970 (Allen, 2007).

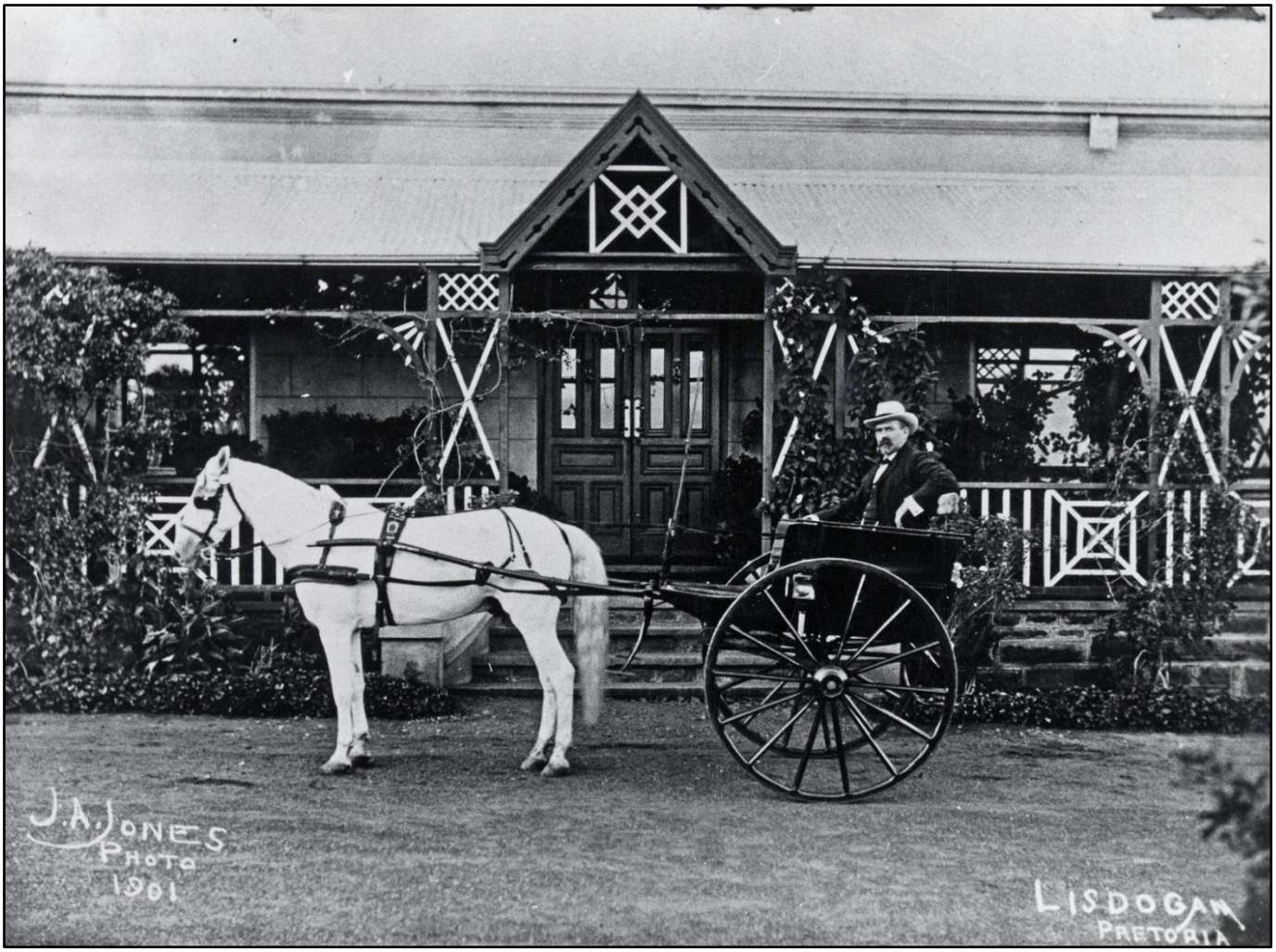

Figure 14 Historic image taken in 1901 which depicts Andrew Johnston in front of his house at Lisdogan. (National Archives, TAB, 4410).

In the table below an overview of Andrew Johnston is provided.

DATE	DESCRIPTION
c. 1855	Andrew Johnston was born in Lisdogan, Ballymote, Ireland. He was the son of Andrew and Mary Johnston, the former a well known Irish farmer, builder and contractor (Hall & Paver, 1910).
1870s – 1880s	Johnston came out to South Africa as a young man, arriving in East London during this time. He subsequently established himself at Queenstown and became a businessman. Johnston stayed in Queenstown for the next seven years (Hall & Paver, 1910).
Early 1880s	Andrew Johnston married Harriet Stinton Mason in Queenstown.
22 July 1885	The Johnston couple's first child John Samuel Cox was born on this day. He was baptised in Queenstown on 30 August 1885 (www.genealogyworld.net).
17 June 1887	Andrew and Harriet Johnston's second son, Edward Andrew Johnston, was born on this day. He was also baptised in Queenstown and the baptism took place on 3 August 1887 (www.archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com). This was their last child to be born in Queenstown, as the family moved to Pretoria during the same year.
1887	The company Johnston's Limited was established by Andrew Johnston in this year (Stark, 1955). Nothing is known about the reasons why Andrew Johnston moved with his family to Pretoria during 1887. The discovery of significant gold bearing reefs along the Witwatersrand the previous year and the resulting economic stimulation it would have brought to the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Z.A.R.) and its capital Pretoria, may have played a significant role in his decision to move there.
1887 - 1899	Johnston's Limited flourished during the next decade and a half and became one of the foremost providers of goods to the Pretoria public as well as the government of the Z.A.R.
1889 - 1892	Andrew Johnston acquired the property that he was to name Lisdogan. These dates are derived from the available archival maps, with the 1889 map showing no evidence of this property and the 1892 one depicting both its boundaries as well as the name Lisdogan. As this name is directly associated with Andrew Johnston himself, the appearance of this name on the map would have signified the ownership of the property by Johnston.
10 April 1891	The Johnston couple's fourth child was born on this day in Pretoria (www.geni.com).
1894	Andrew Johnston became a citizen of the Z.A.R. during this year (CJC, 453, CJC478).
1904 - 1905	Johnston served his first term as mayor of Pretoria (Andrews & Ploeger, 1989).
1911 - 1915	He served his second term as mayor of Pretoria during this time (Andrews & Ploeger, 1989).
14 November 1919	Andrew Johnston passed away at his house on his property Lisdogan in Pretoria. He was 64 years old (MHG, 42402). His estate stipulated that his wife was to have free occupation of Lisdogan for the remainder of her life. As a result it can be assumed that she and possibly some of their children would have remained in the house for some time after his death.

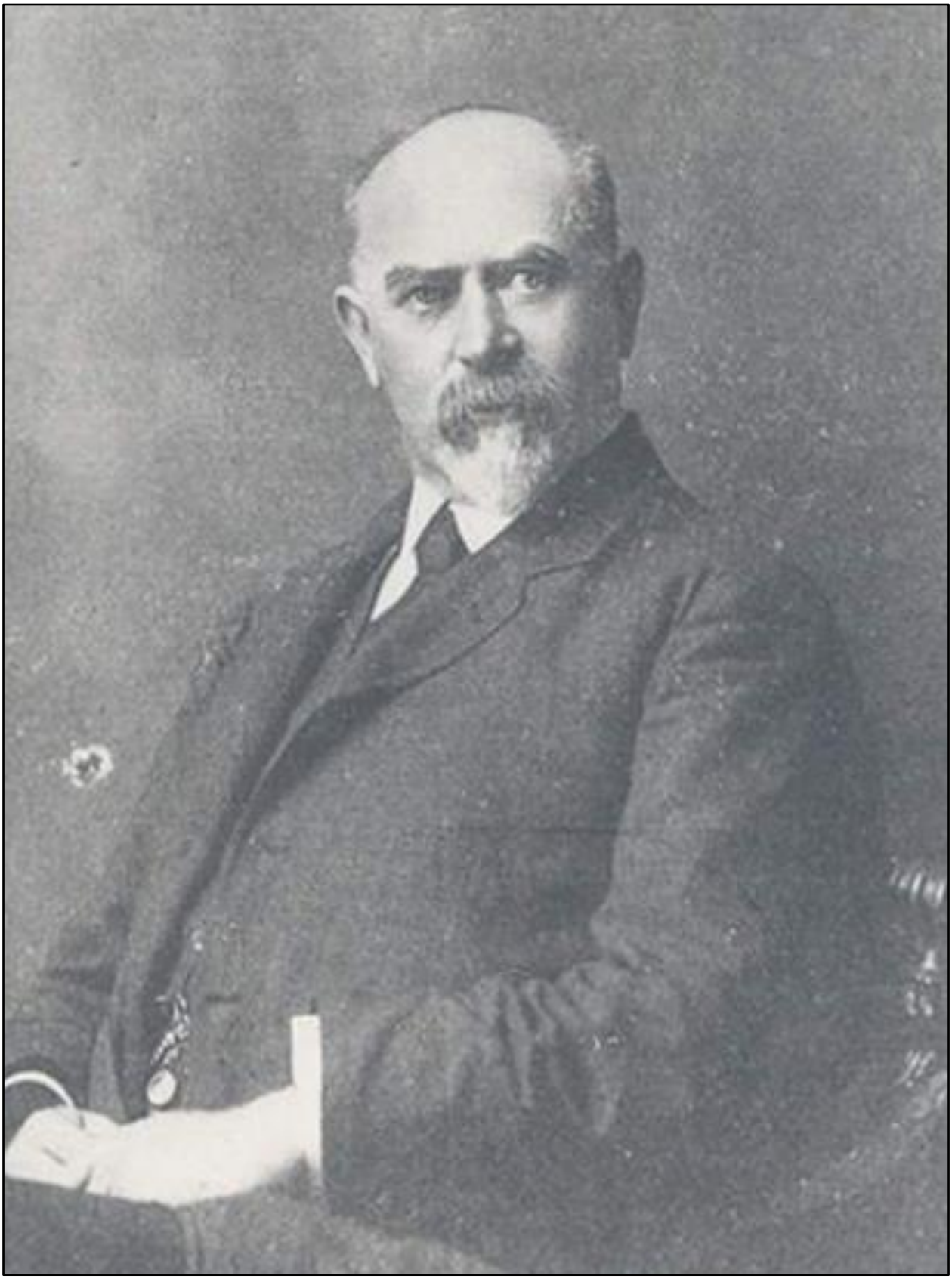

Figure 15 Andrew Johnston (1855-1919) (Museum Africa, Photographic Collection).

2.3.2 The Imperial Yeomanry Hospital

In August 1900 a 400 bed hospital was established at the country residence Merton Keep. This residence was the home of Pretoria merchant T.W. Beckett, and was located on his estate known as Eastwood. As mentioned elsewhere, Eastwood was located directly west of Lisdogan, with Merton Keep located 400m south west of the archaeological site.

The hospital was the third Imperial Yeomanry Hospital to be established in South Africa during the war. Surgeon Major Kilkelly was in charge and Dr. Washbourn was the senior physician. The staff comprised 10 medical officers, 40 nursing sisters, eight ward maids and 81 orderlies. Subsequently, the hospital was expanded to 530 beds, whereas the staff increased with five medical officers, eight nursing sisters and 55 subordinate ranks. The hospital was maintained until September 1901 (De Villiers, 2008). The hospital became infamous as the place where the favourite grandson of Queen Victoria, Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein died of enteric fever (www.wikipedia.org).

The photograph of the hospital that is depicted below shows Merton Keep surrounded by a number of tents. This suggests that the hospital not only comprised the residence, but also the surrounding landscape as well.

Figure 16 General view of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital which included T.W. Beckett's residence known as Merton Keep visible in the back (Museum Africa, Photographic Collection, PH2006_7752).

2.3.3 Johnston's Redoubt and British Troop Encampments

Johnston's Redoubt is a blockhouse that was built by the British Army during the South African War on the summit of Meintjeskop. It derived its name from Andrew Johnston, who owned the land on which the blockhouse was erected. The blockhouse was erected in 1900 on the highest point of Johnston's property Lisdogan to protect the natural pass crossing over Meintjeskop at this point (Andrews & Ploeger, 1989).

A document was found in the National Archives which comprised the claim for compensation instituted by Andrew Johnston and his wife Harriet Stinton Johnston against the British Military Compensation Board for losses suffered during the war. In sworn statements of Andrew Johnston and his brother Edward Henry Johnston mention is made that shortly after the occupation of Pretoria by the British Army on 5 June 1900 military camps were established by troops belonging to Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Transport units of the occupying force. These camps were established on an eastern portion of the farm Lisdogan (as well as in the general neighbourhood) and were still in existence in 1901.

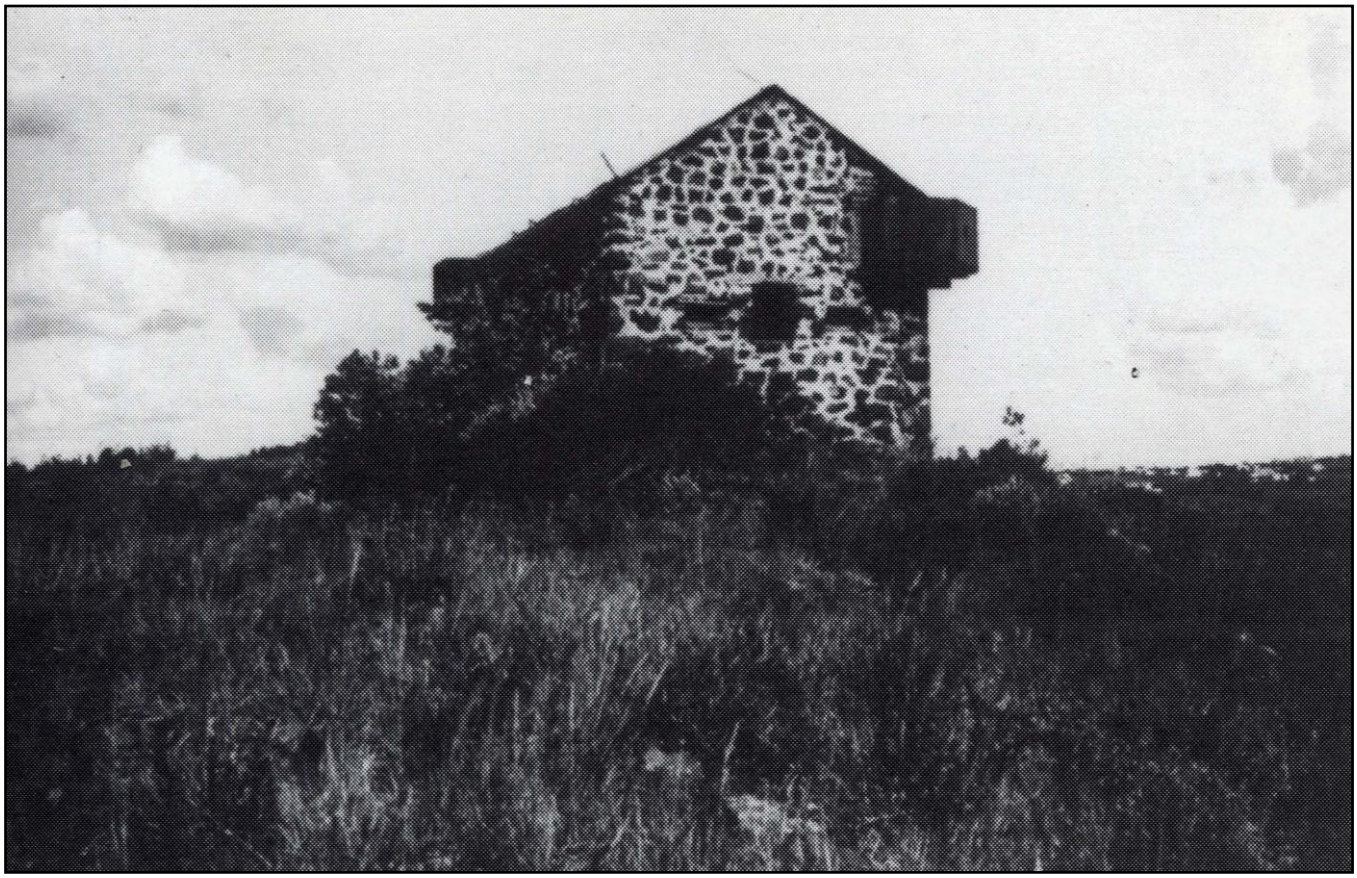

Figure 17 Historic photograph of Johnston's Redoubt on top of Meintjeskop (Van Vollenhoven, 1998).

3. THE IDENTIFICATION AND EXCAVATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

During construction of a small services pipeline at the Reserve Bank Governor's Residence in Pretoria, archaeological materials were uncovered. Excavation activities were halted and PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants were approached to tender for the mitigation excavations. The company was subsequently appointed.

3.1 Discussion on Excavation

3.1.1 The excavation of Block 1

The excavations commenced with the placing of a 1m x 1m block east of the trench which had been mechanically excavated for the services pipe. The reason for placing the block a little away from the mechanical trench was to ensure that the primary context of the excavation would not be affected by any disturbance from the trench. This block was named Block 1. At first the decision was made for the block to be excavated using the arbitrary spit technique, with each spit defined at a depth of 15cm. However, when excavations commenced it soon became apparent that the top section of the block was highly disturbed. For example, the layer comprised loose soil containing a number of concrete fragments. Furthermore, the artefacts from this layer include a 100 year old codd bottle fragment as well as a Lensey Matchbox Berkeley Cavalier Caravan toy made in 1956. The cause of the disturbance to this layer was potentially identified at the time as the deposit of material excavated from the area directly south of the site during the construction of a building there. Only later was it discovered that a building was constructed between 1939 and 1958 directly north and northwest of Block 1 and the excavation of this building's foundations may have been at the root of the disturbance to the top section of the site's stratigraphy. At a depth of 22cm a red sandy soil was revealed over large sections of the block's surface, with only the southern end still remaining the same. Everything above this depth was now considered Layer 1, and the excavations continued in two components with the section comprising red sandy soil excavated as Layer 2B and the section which had the same characteristics as Layer 1 excavated as Layer 2A. Layer 2B was excavated to a depth of 55cm when gray material was found which was identified as the bottom of Layer 2B. Layer 2B proved to be more intact and appears to have been in situ. Layer 2A was excavated to the same depth, and this component was a continuation of the same loose soil and disturbed nature as was observed throughout Layer 1. Layer 3 was a thin unit comprising the grey material that was observed on the bottom of Layer 2B. It stopped at the point where uniform red sand was observed. Layer 4 was excavated from the point where the red sand was observed to a depth of roughly 10cm. As estimated at the start of the layer, Layer 4 was characterised by uniform red sand. Only two artefacts were identified in the entire layer revealing it as mostly sterile. However, at its southern end some change in the colouration of the sand was observed. The decision was therefore made to excavate another 10cm to ensure that sterile soil had been reached. The bottom of this Layer 5 comprised sterile soil interposed by large natural boulders. The excavation of Block 1 was halted here.

Figure 18 The bottom of Layer 1 can be seen. Note the red soil covering most of the unit surface (Layer 2B) and the more disturbed section that was excavated as Layer 2A visible on the right.

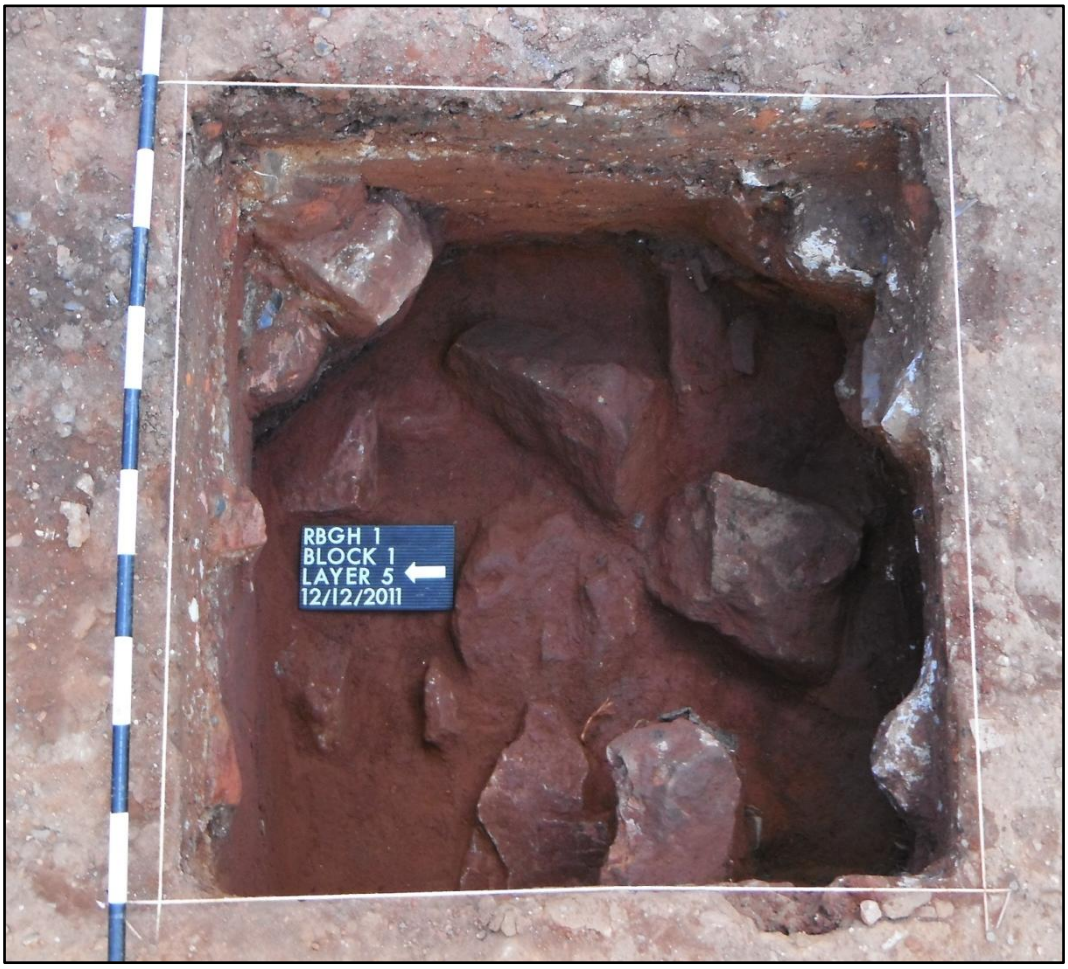

Figure 19 The bottom of Layer 5 can be seen. Note the natural boulders.

3.1.2 The excavation of Block 2

A second 1m x 1m block was placed directly north of Block 1. The excavation continued until a brick and cement wall was exposed at a depth of roughly 40cm. It filled more than half of the northern end of the block's surface. In the southern section of the block, the loose and disturbed soil from the top section of the stratigraphy gave way to red soil. The section above both the brick structure and the red soil was identified as Layer 1. This layer corresponds with the first layer from the first block.

Figure 20 On the left Block 2 Layer 2 can be seen, with the brick and mortar structure clearly visible. On the right the bottom of Block 1 Layer 5 with sterile soil and natural boulders can be seen.

The excavation now continued to a depth of roughly 45cm, at which point charcoal was starting to appear. It was decided to use this point as the bottom end of Layer 2. Subsequently, the last layer was excavated to a depth of 15cm when sterile soil and natural boulders were uncovered. Roughly two thirds of the volume of this unit was made up from the charcoal lens, whereas the remainder comprised red soil. The excavation of Block 2 ended here.

Figure 21 Block 2 Layer 2, with the surface of the wall representing the bottom of Layer 1 visible on the left.

3.1.3 The excavation of Block 3

After the completion of Block 2, the decision was made to extend Block 1 towards the east. The reason for extending the excavation this side and not the western end of Block 1 was that a comparison of the eastern and western profiles of the block indicated a higher density of archaeological material on its eastern end than what was the case on its western end. This said, one big concern with the excavation of this component would have been the influence of the nearby mechanically-excavated trench on the primary context of the deposit. As such the block was limited to a width (along the east-west axis) of 50cm, whereas its length (along the north-south axis) was comprised of the entire length of Block 1 and the section of Block 2 up to the point where the brick wall starts. As such the length of Block 3 was 1.4 meter.

The excavation continued until red sand was exposed at a depth of roughly 25cm. As was the case with the other blocks, this depth was used to separate Layer 1 from Layer 2. The soil excavated to this depth was again loose and disturbed which conform to the typical characteristics of the first layer from the other two blocks. The surface of Layer 2 showed a clear difference in soil characteristics and content between the eastern and central sections of the block surface compared to a thin section on its western end. The former was dark in colour, almost black, and comprised charcoal and clearly visible artefacts. The western section comprised uniform red sand. The dark charcoal-rich section was excavated as Layer 2B, whereas the red sandy component was excavated as Layer 2A. Both excavations were undertaken to a depth from the surface of roughly 56cm on the southern end and 90cm on northern end. At this depth the surface of the block comprised roughly equal sections of red soil, black charcoal and red soil. This was identified as the surface of Layer 3, and the three sections were excavated separately as Layer 3A (central charcoal section), Layer 3B (southern red soil section) and Layer 3C (northern red soil section). Of the three, Layer 3A that was excavated into the charcoal segment revealed the most artefacts, with the other two sections less. The excavation now continued until corrugated iron sheets were exposed at a depth of 103cm on the block's northern end and 71cm on its southern end. Layer 4 was excavated from the point where these corrugated iron sheets were exposed until sterile soil and natural boulders signifying the bottom of the deposit were uncovered. The excavation of Block 3 stopped here.

3.1.4 The excavation of Block 4

After the completion of Block 4, a 1m x 1m block was demarcated to the east of the pipeline trench. The block was named Block 4. The reason for placing a block on this side of the trench was to assess the content and characteristics of the archaeological deposit here.

At the time of the excavation the eastern end of the trench was used as a vegetable garden, and no archaeological artefacts were visible on the surface. The excavation of the block commenced and at first only dark uniform soil was observed. However, at a depth of 27cm (depths ranging from 22cm to 32cm were recorded at this point) below the surface, a stone and cement pavement was exposed. The excavation to this depth was defined as Layer 1. Eight glass fragments, nine metal fragments and one rubber fragment were recovered from the excavation.

Due to the obstruction caused by the pavement, it was impossible to continue with the excavation. It was also felt that it would be futile to excavate any further block on this end of the trench due to the likely presence of the pavement across a wide area.

Figure 22 The paving that was exposed at the bottom of Block 4 Layer 1 can be seen.

3.1.5 Shovel Test Pits

As a way of assessing the extent of the rubbish dump at the archaeological site, three shovel test pits (STP's) were excavated along the rectangular portion of land located directly south of the site. This portion of land used to contain a building, which had since been demolished revealing the original soil surface underneath. While the surface of this portion of land was much lower than the surface of the land where the rubbish dump was exposed, this was attributed to activities associated with the levelling of its surface and the terracing of the slope above it before the construction of the building here commenced.

The three STP's were placed diagonally across the rectangular portion of land where the building had been demolished, with STP1 placed in the area's south-western end, STP2 in the centre and STP3 in its north-eastern end. STP1 measured 47cm by 50cm and the excavation here continued to a depth of 30cm at which point a concrete layer was exposed. In the excavation above this point loose stones as well as one brick were removed. When the excavation continued through the concrete layer sterile red sand containing pebbles were exposed. The excavation continued to a depth of 55cm, and no artefacts were recovered below the concrete layer. STP2 measured 60cm by

60cm and the excavation here exposed a concrete layer at a depth of roughly 34cm. An opening was made in the south-eastern corner of the concrete layer and the excavation here continued to a depth of 70cm from the surface. Three metal artefacts were recovered from the STP comprising two nuts and one badly eroded button. While the two nuts were recovered from above the concrete layer, the button was recovered from below it at a depth of roughly 65cm. STP3 measured 70cm by 65cm and the excavation here continued to a depth of 50cm when half the excavation surface was stepped. The remaining half was excavated to a depth of 110cm. The entire excavation was undertaken through uniform red sandy soil with no evidence of archaeological deposits or any artefact concentrations. In the first 20cm two white ceramic fragments were exposed, whereas the entire STP also revealed five nails and two fragments of corrugated iron sheeting. The deepest artefact from this STP was one of these corrugated iron sheet fragments that were recovered at a depth of 60cm.

Figure 23 The excavation of STP1 and STP2. The lower end of the pipeline trench is visible bottom right.

3.1.6 Surface Collection 1

This collection comprises the material that was collected from the exposed sections of the site before the appointment of PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants. While this collection must therefore be considered out of context, all the material from it was recovered from the surroundings of the mechanical trench.

3.1.7 Surface Collection 2

After the completion of the archaeological excavations, a small trench was made by the development team between the existing tennis courts and some of the remaining outbuildings on the property. A number of artefacts were uncovered and PGS were contacted to assess the area. When the site was accessed it was found that the archaeological material had been collected. As no archaeological deposits could be observed in the remaining and uncovered sections of the trench it was recommended at the time that no additional archaeological excavations were required. The collected material was included in the overall site collection as Surface Collection 2.

Figure 24 The material from Surface Collection 2 was recovered from the trench visible in the front. The core of the archaeological site that was excavated is indicated in the back.

3.1.8 Block 3 / Surface Collection

This collection comprises the archaeological material recovered from small section of soil between the eastern profile of Block 3 and the mechanically excavated services pipe trench. All the material recovered from this small section was grouped together as one unit and named Block 3 / Surface Collection.

3.1.9 Blocks 1 and 2 / Surface Collection

This collection comprises the material recovered from below a group of stones located on the boundary between Blocks 1 and 2. These stones were kept in situ using the platform method of excavation. Once the excavations were completed, the soil beneath the stones was screened as one unit and named Blocks 1 and 2 / Surface Collection.

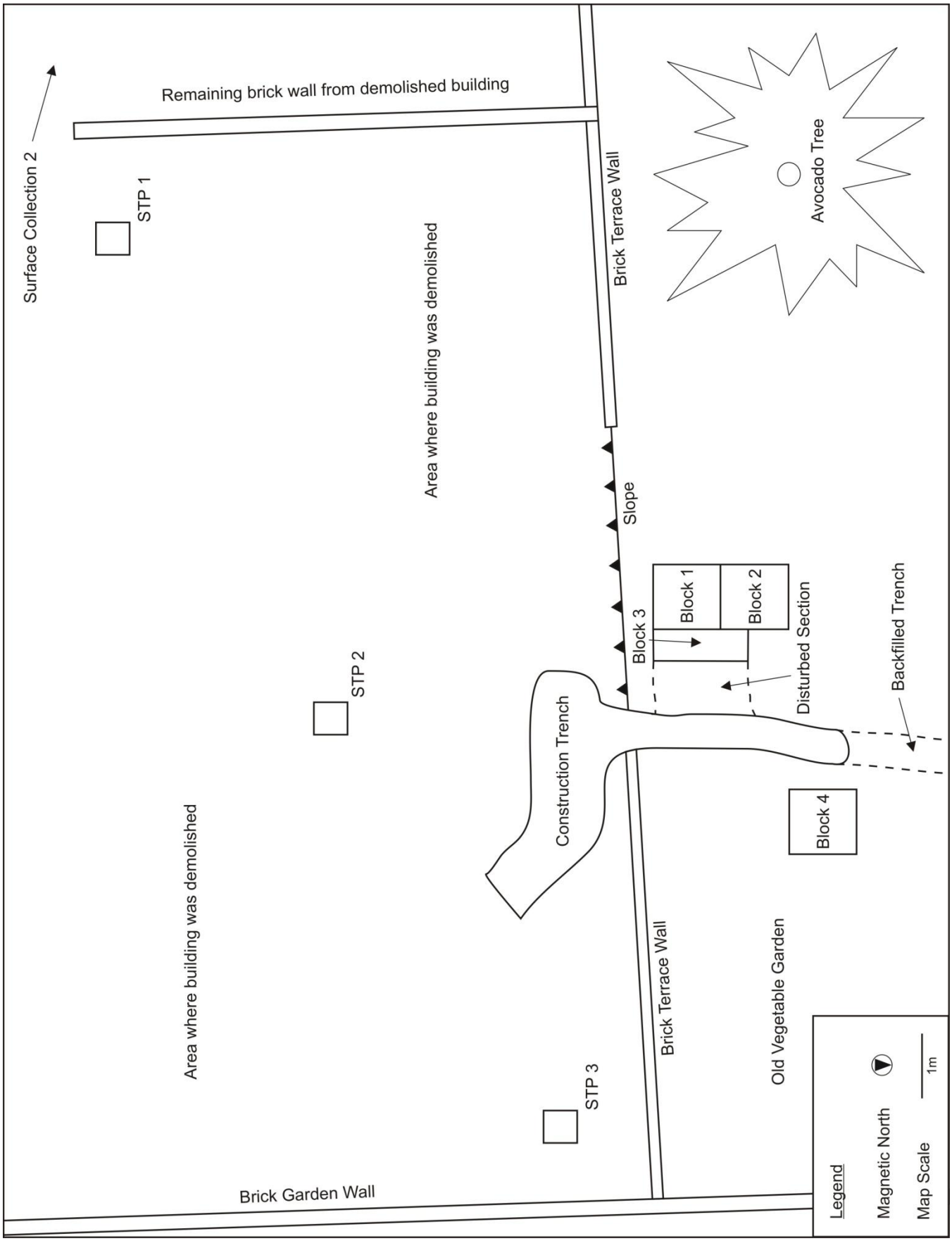

Figure 25 Layout plan of the archaeological site.

3.2 Discussion on Stratigraphy

The eastern profile of Blocks 1 and 2 was measured and drawn. This will be used as the basis for the interpretation of the stratigraphy of the site. Four clear stratigraphic layers can be discerned.

3.2.1 Stratigraphic Layer 1

The first stratigraphic layer to be identified within the site's stratigraphy consists of loose soil with some concrete fragments evident. The loose soil containing concrete fragments point to a disturbed layer. This is confirmed by the artefacts recovered from the layer, which includes 100 year old codd bottle fragments as well as a Lensey Matchbox Berkeley Cavalier toy caravan made in 1956.

Two possible causes for this disturbed layer can be identified. This said it is presently impossible to accurately state which of the two options resulted in the creation of the disturbed nature of Stratigraphic Layer 1. The first of these options comprises the levelling and terracing activities that were undertaken between 1939 and 1958 during the construction of a new building on a piece of land directly south of the site. As this land would have been situated on a slope leading down from the top of Meintjieskop, the first step in the construction of the building would have been to dig horizontally into the slope to create level ground. To protect the building site from washed down mud and sand, it seems likely that a brick wall was built on the slope side of the stand and the area above it filled with the soil excavated from the slope, thereby creating a terraced effect. The excavation of soil from the slope on the building site would have disturbed any archaeological deposit located there, while the backfilling and terracing activities would have further disturbed the deposit and transferred it to the top of the archaeological deposit that was excavated for this study. The second option comprises the activities associated with the construction of a building directly north of and adjacent to the site during the period between 1939 and 1958, and especially the excavation of the building's foundations. The excavation would have disturbed sections of the original site, whereas the excavated soil may have been dumped on top of the remainder of the archaeological deposit thereby creating a very disturbed layer containing mixed elements from the original stratigraphy.

Stratigraphic Layer 1 is represented in the excavation by Block 1 Layer 1, Block 1 Layer 2A, Block 2 Layer 1 and Block 3 Layer 1. The bottom depth of this Layer 1 ranged between 22cm and 40cm below the surface.

Three lenses were identified within Stratigraphic Layer 1. None of these lenses were isolated in the excavation and the material recovered from them were screened as part of Stratigraphic Layer 1.The first of these (named Stratigraphic Layer 1A) comprises a mixture of ash and charcoal and was diagonally positioned within Stratigraphic Layer 1. The lens was 30cm in length and at its thickest point measures 4cm. At the bottom of Stratigraphic Layer 1 another lens comprising a mixture of ash and charcoal was observed. This lens was 27cm in length and at its thickest

point measured 4cm. It followed the bottom contour of the layer and may have been located on top of the original surface before the addition of Stratigraphic Layer 1 took place. This lens is named Stratigraphic Layer B. Another lens was identified at the bottom of the layer and named Stratigraphic Layer 1C. This lens comprised a thin (8cm at its widest point with an average width of 4cm) section of white-grey material. The texture of the material from this layer was similar to unmixed cement.

3.2.2 Stratigraphic Layer 2

At depths ranging between 22cm and 40cm below the surface a layer of red sandy soil was exposed. This stratigraphic layer would likely have represented the top layer before the human-induced addition of Stratigraphic Layer 1. It is impossible to provide any accurate dates for this layer at present.

Stratigraphic Layer 2 is represented in the excavation by Block 1 Layer 2B, Block 2 Layer 2, Block 3 Layer 2A, Block 3 Layer 3B and Block 3 Layer 3C.

3.2.3 Stratigraphic Layer 3

The third layer comprises for the most part a column-like unit surrounded on the left, right and top by Stratigraphic Layer 2. It has a high charcoal content giving the layer a very black appearance. The layer starts at a depth of roughly 35cm and continues down to just above sterile layer at a depth of roughly 100cm. The vertical orientation of the layer needs explanation. One possibility is for a hole to have been excavated into the red sandy soil of Stratigraphic Layer 2 and then subsequently filled with the charcoal thereby creating Stratigraphic Layer 3. The second option may have been deposition on top of the sterile layer and continuous deposition on the same area eventually creating a mound or heap of charcoal which was eventually covered by the deposition of Stratigraphic Layer 2. It is at presently impossible to state which of the two methods would have caused the creation of Stratigraphic Layer 3.

Stratigraphic Layer 3 is represented in the excavation by Block 3 Layer 3A as well as the soil that was excavated under a number of stones and bricks that is referred to as Block 1& 2 Layer 3.

3.2.4 Stratigraphic Layer 4

The fourth and final stratigraphic layer comprises sterile soil and natural boulders. It is represented in the excavation by the lower ends of Block 1 Layer 5, Block 2 Layer 3 and Block 3 Layer 4.

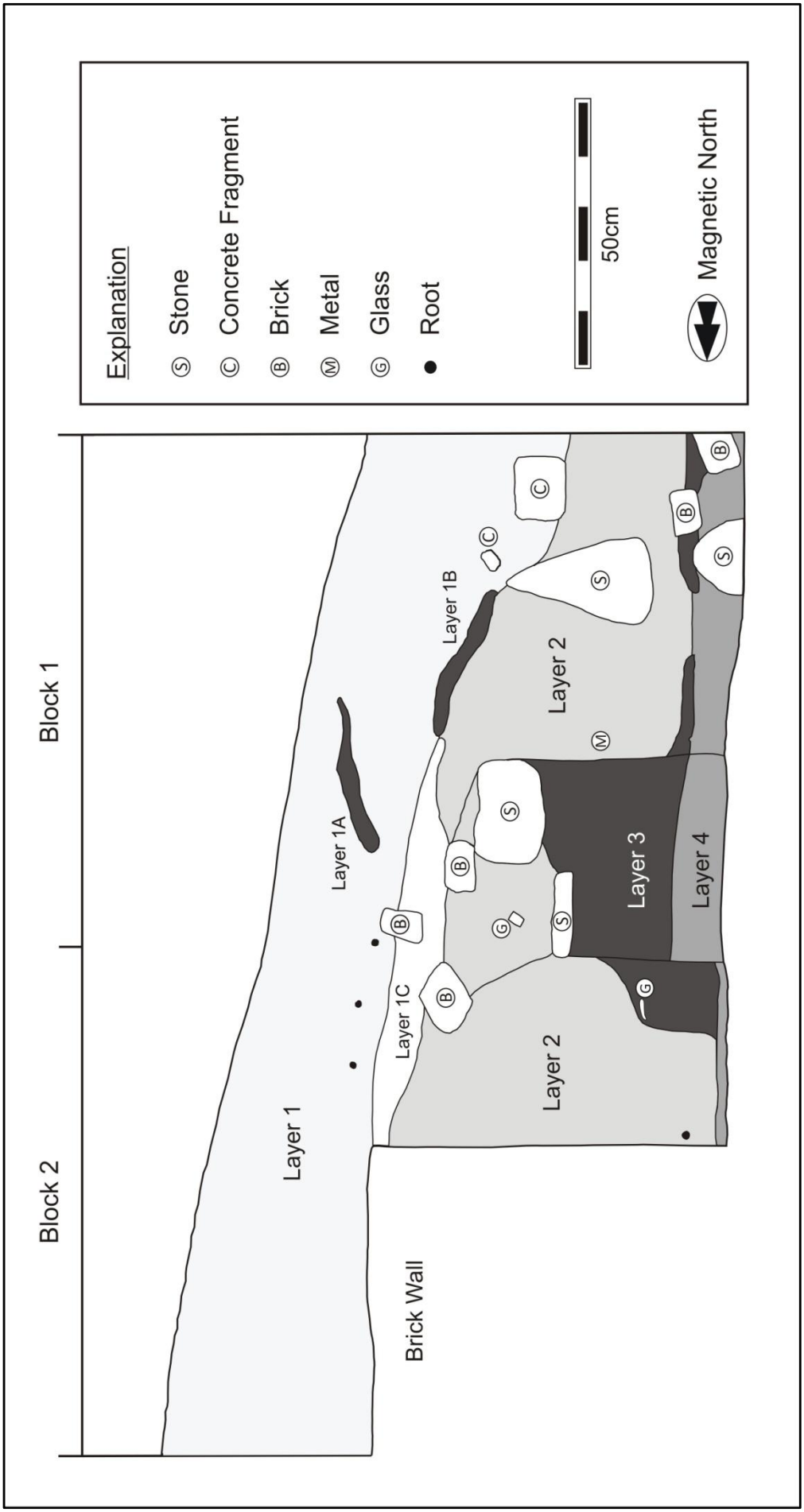

Figure 26 The eastern profile of Block 1 and Block 2. STratigraphic layers are depicted.

4. DISCUSSION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTEFACTS

4.1 Discussion on Glass Artefacts

The collection of glass artefacts from RSGH1 can be classified into a number of broad groups, namely mineral water bottles (codds), liquor bottles (viz. beer, wine & champagne), lime cordial bottles, medicine bottles, food bottles / jars, tableware as well as glass ornaments.

In the table below a summary is provided of all the glass artefacts from the collection which could be classified into a specific type. The table displays the provenience, number of artefacts, MNI as well as the percentage of total in terms of both the number and MNI for each category.

Provenience	**Medicine Bottles**		**Food Bottles**		**Mineral Water Bottles**		**Liquor Bottles**		**Non-Food Household Bottles**		**Tableware**	
	No.	MNI	No.	MNI	No.	MNI	No.	MNI	No.	MNI	No.	MNI
Block 1 Layer 1	1	1	1	1					10	1	3	2
Block 1 Layer 2A									1			
Block 1 Layer 2B	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2			1	1
Block 1 Layer 3	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	1			1	1
Block 2 Layer 3	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1				
Blocks 1 & 2 / SC	2	2			1	1						
Block 3 Layer 1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Block 3 Layer 2A	4	1										
Block 3 Layer 2B					1	1						
Block 3 Layer 3A	12	1					2	1				
Block 3 Layer 3B			5	1							1	1
Block 3 / SC	1	1							2	1		
Surface Coll. 1	8	8	3	3	5	3	1	1	1	1		
Surface Coll. 2	6	6	3	3	1	1						
STP 2			1	1								
Total	**50**	**26**	**21**	**16**	**20**	**12**	**9**	**7**	**15**	**4**	**9**	**6**
Percentage of total	40.32	36.62	16.94	22.54	16.13	16.90	7.26	9.86	12.1	5.63	7.26	8.45

4.1.1 Medicine Bottles

A total of 48 artefacts that can be interpreted as medicine bottles were recovered from the site, whereas 24 individual medicine bottles are represented in the collection. For the purposes of this report the definition of medicine bottles was such that it included coconut oil (*soetolie*) bottles, poison bottles well as tablet bottles, powder bottles, cough syrup bottles and so forth. The provenience of these 48 artefacts and 24 individual bottles are provided in the table below.

Provenience	**No. of Fragments**	**MNI**
Block 1 Layer 1	1	1
Block 1 Layer 2B	1	1
Block 1 Layer 3	11	1
Block 2 Layer 3	1	1
Blocks 1 and 2 / SC	2	2
Block 3 Layer 1	3	3
Block 3 Layer 2A	4	1
Block 3 Layer 3A	12	1
Block 3 / SC	1	1
Surface Collection 1	8	8
Surface Collection 2	6	6
Total	**50**	**26**

A total of 14 complete and nearly complete medicine bottles form part of the two surface collections. The complete bottles from Surface Collection 1 include the following:

- Two colourless circular tablet bottles with “935” embossed on the base.
- A colourless circular tablet bottle with “268” embossed on the base.
- A colourless circular tablet bottle with “1349” embossed on the base.
- A cobalt blue hexagonal bottle with four ribbed panels on the sides and two smooth panels, one of which contains the words “NOT TO BE TAKEN”.

The complete medicine bottles from the Surface Collection 2 comprise the following:

- A colourless straight neck panel bottle with no embossing.
- A colourless circular tablet bottle with no embossing or marks.

- A tall and thin cobalt blue hexagonal bottle with four ribbed panels on the sides and two smooth panels on both sides of the centre. One of these smooth panels contains the embossed words:"NOT TO BE TAKEN".
- A smooth cobalt blue vase-shaped bottle with no embossing or marks.
- A colourless straight neck panel bottle with the words "CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY" embossed on the front panel. The side panels contain the words "CHAMBERLAIN'S LIMITED" and "AFRICA CAPE TOWN".

Figure 27 Three of the circular tablet bottles from the two surface collections. The two bottles on the right are both from Surface Collection1 whereas the one on the left is from Surface Collection2.

Figure 28 Two examples of the cobalt blue bottles recovered from the site. Both are from Surface Collection 2. The bottle on the left is 14.5cm high whereas the one on the right is 16.8cm high.

Furthermore, 12 aquamarine fragments excavated from Block 3 Layer 2A could be fitted together to form a medicine bottle with a single broad arrow embossed on it. The broad arrow is a symbol that had been used for centuries in Great Britain as an ownership mark for both the British Crown and British Government (www.wikipedia.org), and in many cases has a military association. The presence of the broad arrow on the medicine bottle signifies that the bottle was manufactured for the British Crown or Government. With the Lee Enfield (or Lee Metford) rifle discussed before, this artefact provides the only indisputable link between the site and the South African War (1899-1902).

Figure 29 Partially reassembled medicine bottle from Block 3 Layer 3A. Note the broad arrow.

One stopper is also included in the medicine bottle category, and was excavated from Block 1 Layer 2A. It is typical of the ones used on medicine bottles, and bears the following embossed inscription: "R^D No 377126". Since 1884 British bottled goods were registered and the registration numbers indicated on the bottle or lid. These registration numbers correspond to years and as such is a helpful tool in providing a date for an artefact containing such a number. It must be noted that these registration numbers indicate the oldest year in which the bottle could have been manufactured and as such provides a *terminus post quem*. The specific registration number appearing on the stopper corresponds to the year 1901 (Lastovica & Lastovica, 1990), which means that it cannot be older than that.

Figure 30 Side and top view of the glass stopper from Block 1 Layer 2A. Note the registration number.

The following brands of medicine are represented in the collection:

- **Angier's Petroleum Emulsion**

  One individual bottle of this medicine is represented in the collection, and comprises four fragments from one individual bottle that were excavated from Block 3 Layer 2A.

  Little information is presently known about this product. It would appear that the emulsion was popular during the last decade of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century, and medical uses appear to have included the treatment of tuberculosis.

Figure 31 Angier's Petroleum Emulsion bottle base from Block 3 Layer 2A.

- **Chamberlain's Cough Remedy**

One individual bottle of this medicine is represented in the collection. The bottle is a near complete one from the Surface Collection 2.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first sold in 1881 (Lastovica & Lastovica, 1990). Between 1900 and 1920 offices for the Chamberlain Medicine Company were opened in South Africa, Australia and Canada (www.chamberlainlotion.com). The Cape Town offices of the company were certainly established before 1918, and possibly before 1908 as well.

- **Kutnow's Powder**

Two individual bottles associated with this medicine are represented in the collection. One fragment of a bottle was recovered from Block 3 Layer 1, whereas 11 fragments from Block 1 Layer 3 fit together to represent another bottle.

This medicine was produced by the company S. Kutnow & Co. of 41 Farringdon Road, London and was used to treat indigestion and liver disorders.

While the exact period of production and use of this medicine is not presently known, it appears to have been used mainly during the latter part of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century.

Whereas the popularity of the medicine in South African contexts is also not known, various references refer to the distribution and use of Kutnows Powder during the South African War (1899-1902). For example, the International Financial Conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (1920) indicates that the company behind S. Kutnow & Co. distributed large amounts of Kutnows Powder to the sick and wounded British troops during the war. The Strand magazine (1902) also states that Kutnows Powder was used widely across South Africa by the Red Cross during the war. Furthermore, an advertisement for Kutnows Powder which was published in the Sydney Morning Herald of 24 January 1903, states that the powder was used in all the British field hospitals in South Africa during the South African War (www.trove.nla.gov.au).

While there was evidently an abundant use of this medicine in South Africa during the war years, it is highly likely for Kutnows Powder to have been used in South African before and after war in more civilian and domestic contexts as well.

Figure 32 Chamberlain's Cough Remedy bottle from Surface Collection 2.

Figure 33 Section of joined Kutnow's Powder bottle from Block 1 Layer 3.

- **Elliman's Embrocation**

One individual bottle of this medicine is represented in the collection. The single bottle is represented by a fragment containing the medicine name in embossed letters. The fragment forms part of Surface Collection 1.

Elliman's Embrocation was used on horses and dogs, and was first made in 1847 by James Elliman in Slough, England. In 1961 the manufacture of Elliman's Embrocation was taken over by Horlicks (www.gracesguide.co.uk).

The available information suggests that Elliman's Embrocation was for human use whereas Elliman's Royal Embrocation was used for the treatment of horses and dogs.

- **Eno's Fruit Salt**

Two individual bottles of this medicine are represented in the collection. A complete bottle forms part of Surface Collection 2, whereas two fitting fragments represent the second example and is from Surface Collection 1.

Eno's Fruit Salt was invented during the early 1850s by James Crossley Eno of Newcastle, England. It sold very well to sailors as they used it to stay healthy on long ocean journeys (www.thequackdoctor.com).

While its first appearance in South Africa is not known, it appears to have been in South African since at least the early 1890s. During the South African War the medicine would have been brought into South Africa in greater numbers than was the case before the war. Evidence of this can be found in a ship record from 1899. On 16 December 1899 the British freight ship SS Sumatra departed from Royal Albert Dock for South Africa, and included in its cargo of 1,200 men and a large amount of supplies, were 96 bottles of Eno's Fruit Salt (www.angloboerwar.com).

Figure 34 Fragment of an Elliman's Embrocation bottle from Surface Collection 1.

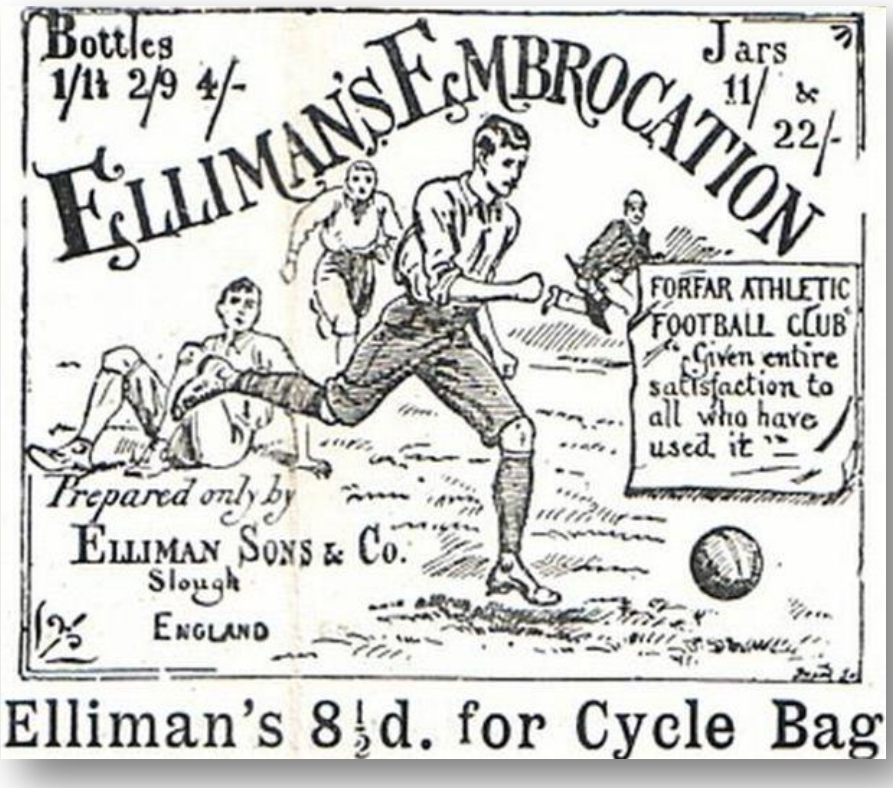

Figure 35 Late 19th century advert for Elliman's Embrocation (The London Pavilion, 1898)

Figure 36 *A complete Eno's Fruit Salt bottle from Surface Collection 2. This is one of two individual bottles of this medicine brand from the entire collection.*

- **Robert Chesebrough's Vaseline**

One individual bottle of this medicine is represented in the collection. This artefact is a base and lower body fragment excavated from Block 1 Layer 2B which has the words 'NEW YORK' embossed along the lower base. It has a valve/ejection mark which suggests that the bottle was manufactured using a so-called press and blow machine. The first ever bottles to have been manufactured by a semi-automated press and blow machine, was Vaseline bottles manufactured in the United States in 1894 (www.sha.org). While this indicates that the bottle fragment post-dates 1894, no further temporal information can be discerned.

The history of Vaseline starts in 1859 when a New York chemist by the name of Robert Chesebrough extracted the key ingredient of petroleum jelly, petrolatum (www.parks.ca.gov). He patented Vaseline Petroleum Jelly in 1872 and its popularity rapidly grew worldwide. Its first appearance in South Africa was in 1885 (www.unilever.co.za). References suggest that Vaseline was used intensively by British troops during the South African War for everyday and medical use. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (1920) quotes a letter written by a veteran from the war who indicates that the use of Vaseline improved the troops' marching powers. Furthermore, the published diary of Private Frederick Tucker (Todd & Fordham, 1980:16) indicates that the kit issued to him included "...*1 tin Vaseline dubbin*...".

Figure 37 Vaseline jar fragment from Block 1 Layer 2B.

4.1.2 Food Bottles

A total of 21 fragments associated with food are included in the collection. The MNI for these 21 fragments is 16. This means that at least 16 individual bottles associated with food were recovered from the site. The definition used for this item is such that it includes a wide array of food-related items including lime cordials, extracts, fish spreads, sauces and so forth. The provenience of the food bottles from the site can be seen in the table below.

Provenience	**No. of Fragments**	**MNI**
Block 1 Layer 1	1	1
Block 1 Layer 2B	3	2
Block 1 Layer 3	2	2
Block 2 Layer 3	1	1
Block 3 Layer 1	2	2
Block 3 Layer 3B	5	1
Shovel Test Pit 2	1	1
Surface Collection 1	3	3
Surface Collection 2	3	3
Total	**21**	**16**

Twelve fragments of lime cordial bottles were recovered. As such, lime cordials represent the largest component of the food bottle collection from the site. They were found in the excavations, in one of the shovel test pits as well as from one of the surface collections. The MNI for these 12 fragments represented in the collection is seven. This means that at least seven lime cordial bottles can be associated with the site.

With the exception of five fragments from Block 3 Layer 3B, all the identified lime cordial fragments are embossed with branches, leaves and fruit of the lime tree and can be associated with the well known company *L. Rose & Co.* The company was established by Lauchlin Rose in Scotland during 1865 (www.rosemixers.com) and by the turn of the century had customers practically across the British Empire. While it would be very difficult to accurately date the seven fragments, the characteristics of the fragments conform to the bottles used by the company during the late 19th century and early 20th century.

The five fragments from Block 3 Layer 3B are from one bottle and can be identified as Jessop's Royal Brand Export Lime Juice of Jessop & Company of London. No further information is known of this brand.

Figure 38 *One of the lime cordial fragments from the site which can be associated with the company L. Rose & Co. This fragment was excavated from Block 1 Layer 2B.*

Figure 39 *One of five fragments from a single bottle of Jessop's Royal Brand Export Lime Juice. The fragments were excavated from Block 3 Layer 3B.*

The second largest subgroup in the food bottle component from the site comprises canning jars. Four individual bottles are represented in the collection. These include two Mason Jars (unknown variety), one Atlas Mason Jar and one Hill's Patent Jar.

The Mason Jar was invented and patented in 1858 by John Landis Mason, and although its exact history in South Africa is not known, it would have been in common use throughout the remainder of the 19th and 20th centuries. In terms of the Atlas Mason Jars specifically, De Conzo (2004) dates this type of jar to between 1900 and 1910.

Figure 40 This Mason Jar fragment (Block 1 Layer 1) is one of four canning jar fragments found at the site.

Only one reference could be found with regard to the Hills Patent jars. In the British Bee Journal and bee-keepers adviser of 1899 (vol. 27) reference is made to the Hill's Patent Jar (referred to in the article as a Jubilee Jar) that was tested for use of storing honey by bee-keepers. No further information is known about this product.

Figure 41 Hill's Patent Jar fragment excavated from Block 1 Layer 3.

One mustard bottle fragment was identified in the entire collection. The bottle is located in Surface Collection 2. It comprises a stout colourless bottle which would have had a cork closure. While the bottle is circular, it tapers down into a more square shape with four sides. Each of the side contains one depressed panel which would have facilitated the holding of the bottle.

Figure 42 Mustard bottle from Surface Collection 2.

One fish spread bottle was identified in the entire collection. The bottle is located in Surface Collection 2. It comprises a circular colourless bottle with vertical ribbing all round. The base of the bottle has the following embossed on it: “RG. NO. 677035”. This number corresponds to the year 1920 (www.great-glass.co.uk). This means that the bottle can certainly not date to before 1920, although it might date to a time after it. As such this artefact is the youngest confirmed bottle from the entire collection.

Figure 43 Fish paste bottle from Surface Collection 2.

A complete bottle from Surface Collection 2 can be interpreted as an extract bottle. This is the only such bottle identified within the entire collection. It can be described as a colourless straight neck panel bottle with the words "MADE IN U.S.A." embossed on one side. No further information is available with regard to this bottle.

Figure 44

Extract bottle from Surface Collection 2. The bottle is 12cm high.

One glass stopper was found which can be associated with the food category. The surface of the stopper's top contains the words "Holbrook & Co.". Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce was first made in 1875 by the Birmingham Vinegar Company (www.soyinfocenter.com). This company had its foundations in the late 18th century, but only in 1879 did it become known as the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company Incorporated. In 1898 it became the Birmingham Vinegar Brewing Company Limited, and used the names W.D. Holbrook & Co as well as Holbrook & Co on products (www.unlocking-stourports-past.co.uk).

Figure 45 Glass stopper from Surface Collection 1.

4.1.3 Mineral Water Bottles

A total of 19 glass artefacts (including one marble) from the collection could be positively identified as part of mineral water bottles. One complete bottle was identified in Surface Collection 2. The MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) for these 19 fragments are 11. This means that at least 11 individual mineral water bottles are represented. The table below provides an outline of the provenience of the 19 fragments in the various components of the excavation.

Provenience	**No. of Fragments**	**MNI**
Block 1 Layer 2B	2	2
Block 1 Layer 3	1	1
Block 2 Layer 3	7	2
Blocks 1 and 2 / SC	1	1
Block 3 Layer 1	2	1
Block 3 Layer 2B	1	1
Surface Collection 1	5	3
Surface Collection 2	1	1
Total	**20**	**12**

An investigation of the embossed lettering and motifs from the collection of mineral water bottle fragments has identified the following companies (both companies are represented by two MNI's each):

- De Hoop Mineral Water Works (1890 – 1910) (Lastovica & Lastovica, 1990) (represented in the collection by four fragments and at least three individual bottles)
- United Mineral Water Factories Limited (c. 1916 – c. 1942) (www.national.archives.gov.za) (represented in the collection by two fragments and at least two individual bottles).

Although only two of the companies associated with the 11 individual mineral water bottles found on site could be identified, it is important to note that both companies are known to have operated from Pretoria. Interestingly, the one fragment from Block 3 Layer 2B identified as a mineral water bottle fragment contains the embossed letters 'PR' whereas a solarised fragment from Block 1 Layer 2B contains the letters 'IA'. While it certainly cannot be seen as undeniable, it would appear that the two letters from these two fragments both formed part of the word Pretoria on two different bottles.

Figure 46 *Glass fragment from Block 2 Layer 3. It can be associated with either the company De Hoop Mineral Water Works.*

Figure 47 United Mineral Water Factories bottle from Surface Collection 2. The bottle is 21cm high.

4.1.4 Liquor Bottles

A total of nine glass fragments from the collection could positively be identified as liquor (viz. beer, wine, champagne and spirits) bottles. The MNI for these nine fragments are seven, which means at least seven liquor bottles are represented. The table below provides the provenience of the nine fragments.

Provenience	No. of Fragments	MNI
Block 1 Layer 2B	3	2
Block 1 Layer 3	1	1
Block 2 Layer 3	1	1
Block 3 Layer 1	1	1
Block 3 Layer 3A	2	1
Surface Collection 1	1	1
Total	**9**	**7**

It must be stated that it would appear that seven individual liquor bottles for the entire collection would appear to be quite low. However, a large number of dark green and brown fragments were recovered from various sections of the excavation, but these are too small to positively identify. Furthermore, a large percentage of these fragments may very well also be from liquor bottles.

Only one complete bottle belonging to this group was identified. The complete bottle (Surface Collection 1) is a green (almost brown) bottle and is 21cm high. It was manufactured with a three-piece mould with dip-mould body (c. 1870 – c. 1910) (Lastovica & Lastovica, 1990) and has a tooled brandy finish (www.sha.org). It was likely a brandy, bourbon or whiskey bottle (www.sha.org) whereas Lastovica & Lastovica, (1990) suggest the use of a similar bottle for beer. Another similar rim neck and shoulder fragment was excavated from Block 1 Layer 2B.

A likely wine bottle is represented in a green rim and neck fragment from Block 1 Layer 3 has a laid-on ring around its opening. Known as a "Bordeaux shape" bottle, it can be described as "…*having a tall body with almost vertically parallel sides, a moderately steep shoulder, moderately short but distinct neck*…" Stretch marks along the neck and shoulder of the bottle as well as the absence of any mould marks or embossing on the outer surface of the container, suggest that it was either a mouth blown bottle or alternatively dip moulded. These bottle shapes are still used today in the wine industry, and as a result is very difficult to date using only the bottle shape (www.sha.org). Another similar rim and neck fragment was excavated from Block 1 Layer 2B.

Figure 48

Liquor bottle from Surface Collection 1. The bottle is 21cm high.

One fragment from the collection can be positively identified as part of a beer bottle. The fragment was excavated from Block 1 Layer 2B and has the following letters embossed on the front "…H AFR…ewerie…". The original bottle would have had the phrase THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES embossed on the front. The South African Breweries was established in 1895. Bottles used by the company during the late 19th and early 20th centuries had this inscription embossed on it and had the patented Riley screw stopper as closure.

4.1.5 Non-Food Related Household Bottles

A total of 15 glass fragments from non-food related household bottles were identified in the collection. The MNI for these 15 fragments is 4. This means that four individual bottles of this type are represented in the collection from the site. These comprise three bottles of Terezol and one perfume container. The provenience of these non-food related household bottles are as follows:

Provenience	**No. of Fragments**	**MNI**
Block 1 Layer 1	10	1
Block 1 Layer 2A	1	0
Block 3 Layer 1	1	1
Block 3 / SC	2	1
Surface Collection 1	1	1
Total	**15**	**4**

The one fragment from Surface Collection 1 is in fact a complete bottle of Terezol Furniture Polish. The words 'Terezol for Polishing Furniture' are embossed on the bottle. No information could be found in terms of the history of Terezol. The base of the bottle has the following embossed: 'R^{D} NO 292278'. Using the registration numbers listed in Lastovica & Lastovica (1990) it is possible to indicate that this registration number dates to 1897/1898. Although this does not date the bottle, it does provide the earliest possible date which can be associated with the bottle. The two fragments from Block 3/SC are body fragments of the same type of bottle which are embossed with the letters "TE" and "POLI" respectively. The fragment from Block 3 Layer 1 comprises the rim (with external screw thread) of a Terezol bottle.

The perfume bottle is represented by 10 glass fragments from Block 1 Layer 1 and one glass fragment from Block 1 Layer 2A. Although the bottle was not refitted, it can be described as a pink pressed glass bottle with a squat shape. No further information could be gleaned from these fragments.

Figure 49 Terezol furniture polish from Surface Collection 1.

Figure 50 Perfume bottle fragments from Block 1 Layer 1.

4.1.6 Tableware

A total of nine glass fragments from tableware items were identified in the collection. The MNI for these nine fragments is 6. This means that six individual items of this type are represented in the collection from the site. The provenience of these tableware items are as follows:

Provenience	No. of Fragments	MNI
Block 1 Layer 1	3	2
Block 1 Layer 2B	1	1
Block 1 Layer 3	1	1
Block 3 Layer 1	3	1
Block 3 Layer 3B	1	1
Total	**9**	**6**

The three fragments from Block 1 Layer 1 comprises two fragments from the same glass with straight sides and a thick rim whereas the other fragment from here contained two finger depressions and one star-like decoration.

The fragment from Block 1 Layer 2B comprises the base of a wine glass. The diameter of the base would have been roughly 5cm.

The fragment from Block 1 Layer 3 comprises a body and base fragment of a plain drinking glass.

The three fragments from Block 3 Layer 1 comprise three ornately decorated fragments from the same glass tumbler. The decoration on the glass includes a geometric pattern consisting of a double row of abstract diamond shapes interposed by designs depicting leaves, flowers, berries and branches.

The artefact from Block 3 Layer 3B is an ornate glass tumbler and is decorated in exactly the same way as the three fragments from Block 3 Layer 1. While the three fragments from the other unit could very well have formed part of this same item, none could be fitted to it. It can therefore be stated that all four these fragments may have comprised a single glass tumbler but could have originated from more than one tumbler. However, they all came from the same set.

Figure 51 Glass tumbler from Block 3 Layer 3B.

In general terms, the following glass manufacturers were identified from markings on artefacts in the collection:

- Two artefacts (one each from Surface Collection 1 and Block 1 Layer 3) contain the maker's mark of the Cannington, Shaw & Co. of St. Helens, Lancashire, England (1875 – 1892). The two maker's marks read "C.S. & Co. Ltd.". As the company became a limited company in 1892, it is evident that the two artefacts can be dated to between 1892 and 1913.
- Two fragments from the same bottle were identified in Surface Collection 1 collection, and has the words "The Niagara Bottle Barnett & Foster Makers London" on the back. The company "Barnett & Foster" were well known earthenware and mineral water bottle manufacturers. The company existed between 1858 and 1997 (www.sodasandbeers.com). They appear to have been behind the Niagara Patent which represented a method of codd bottle manufacture.
- One complete mineral water bottle from Surface Collection 2 contains the maker's details of "E. Breffit & Co. Ld., Makers, Castleford, England". The company Edgar F. Brefitt & Co. were originally beer bottle manufacturers between 1860 and 1913. In the latter year the company was absorbed by United Glass Bottle Manufacturers Limited. As the bottle is a mineral water bottle of the company United Mineral Water Factories Limited, the suggestion is that it dates from the period after 1913.

4.2 Discussion on Imported Ceramics

The imported ceramics (n = 397) from the Reserve Bank Governor's official residence (RBGH) were analysed using the typology developed by the Historical Archaeology Research Group (HARG) at the University of Cape Town (Klose and Malan 2000). The system conforms to international norms and standards (Majewski & O'Brien 1987; Brooks 2005) but is tailored for southern African contexts and aims to provide basic analytical comparability for assemblages from research and archaeological resource management projects.

4.2.1 Protocols Applied during Analysis

The following protocols were applied during analysis:

- The ceramics were cleaned using water and a soft toothbrush. Given the size of the assemblage the sherds were individually labelled. In addition, provenience details are included in each bag. Provenience details were recorded/labelled as follows:

COLLECTION AREA	LABEL/RECORD
Block 1 Layer 1	RB B1/1
Block 1 Layer 2A	RB B1/2A
Block 1 Layer 2B	RB B1/2B
Block 1 Layer 3	RB B1/3
Block 1 Layer 4	RB B1/4
Block 1 Layer 5	RB B1/5
Block 2 Layer 1	RB B2/1
Block 2 Layer 2	RB B2/2
Block 2 Layer 3	RB B2/3
Block 3 Layer 1	RB B3/1
Block 3 Layer 2A	RB B3/2A
Block 3 Layer 2B	RB B3/2B
Block 3 Layer 3A	RB B3/3A
Block 3 Layer 3B	RB B3/3B
Block 3 Layer 3C	RB B3/3C
Block 3 Surface Collection: disturbed profile	RB B3/sc
Block 4	RB B4/1
STP 1	RB STP1

STP 2	RB STP2
STP 3	RB STP3
Surface Collection 1	RB sc1
Surface Collection 2	RB sc2

- The excavated ceramics were classified according to their body (ware) type (noting country of origin where possible), decoration and form or shape (Tables 1-5).
- A broad, tri-partite ware division was used during analysis i.e. Porcelain, Stoneware and Refined Industrial Ware (see photographic appendix).
- The minimum number of vessels (MNVs) was calculated by sorting fragments within each decorative category according to the form or shape of the vessel. Within each group rim or footring sherds and decoration were matched to estimate the number of vessels. The MNVs of each vessel type were then tabulated by ware. Wherever possible sherds were assigned a specific shape or form (e.g. plate, cup); where the exact form could not be confidently and accurately deduced the sherds were classified as 'unidentified' and qualified as either hollow-ware or flatware. A sherd that lacks any identifiable characteristics was classified as 'undiagnostic' (Klose and Malan 2000).
- MNVs for Blocks 1, 2 and 3 were calculated by block and not by layer (Tables 1-3) to avoid artificially inflating the MNV count.
- Modern tile fragments (n = 7) were excluded from the analysis and are not tabulated in the data summaries. The provenience details are noted here:
  RB B2/1 (1 undecorated white fragment)
  RB B4/1 (1 undecorated white fragment)
  RB STP 2 (3 undecorated white fragments)
  RB sc 2 (2 fragments with brown, yellow and green floral design)
- Undecorated fragments were included in sherd counts but were excluded from MNV calculations unless an individual sherd (or cross-mended fragments) was sufficiently complete to indicate an undecorated vessel. Klose and Malan (2000:53) note that in practice this means that undecorated sherds may be under-represented in MNV counts but this is regarded as preferable to an inflated MNV count.
- Ceramics were cross-mended during analysis with small sections of Scotch tape. This does not damage the fragments and is easily removed. Permanent cross-mends are not advocated by HARG as this can significantly increase the archival space required for long-term curation.
- Sherds exhibiting fresh breaks were 're-matched', where possible, and counted as single sherds.

4.2.2 Comments

The RBGH imported ceramic assemblage was recovered from two surface collections, four controlled block excavations and three shovel test pits (STPs).

EXCAVATION/COLLECTION AREA	SHERD COUNT	MNV
Block 1	142	32
Block 2	40	13
Block 3	139	33
Block 4	3	3
STP 1	1	1
STP 2	3	3
STP 3	2	1
Surface Collection 1	30	16
Surface Collection 2	37	23
TOTAL	**397**	**125**

At the time of analysis the context of the imported ceramics was moot with possibilities including a nineteenth/twentieth century farmstead/household and a military (South African War) association (historical research has indicated that both a blockhouse and a hospital were located in the vicinity). Considered in isolation the imported ceramics cannot offer definitive resolution, but the character of the assemblage suggests a context that is primarily domestic.

The assemblage is dominated by tea and table wares with low incidences of commercial and health and hygiene related ceramics (miscellaneous stoneware bottles and jars, one possible chamber pot and one pharmaceutical pot). The ware and decoration distribution within the assemblage is interesting (see table below). Although dominated by Refined Industrial Wares (46.0%) Continental and British porcelains make up 31.5% of the assemblage (see photographic appendix). Given the relative dearth of historical archaeological research in the greater Johannesburg/Pretoria area there is little in the way of comparative assemblages and we can merely note for now that the percentage of porcelain seems high. More sites and assemblages are required in order to determine whether this is a general pattern for the time period or whether the RBGH assemblage can be used to provide insight into the socio-economics of this particular household. It is also worth noting that the RIWs are high-fired with many sherds (particularly the lined (blue) and gilded wares) exhibiting porcelain-like qualities (high vitrification and partial translucency). This is typical for assemblages that date to and after the late nineteeth century. It is also of interest that the number of transfer-printed vessels is low (see Tables 1-4). In general the assemblage is dominated by plain moulded wares (no secondary decoration or minimal gilding) and blue lined and gilded vessels. Utilitarian lined wares, which appear to be common on other late nineteenth century sites, are remarkable for their absence from the RBGH collection.

WARE TYPE: ALL LOCI (see photographic appendix)	SHERDS	MNV	% MNV
Stoneware	36	15	12.1
Porcelain: Continental & British	105	39	31.5
Porcelain: Asian	8	2	1.6
Refined White-bodied: White Ware	235	55	44.4
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware	2	2	1.6
Glass-ceramic	10	10	8.1
Doll	1	1	0.8
TOTAL	**397**	**124**	**100.1**

The high number of cross-mended fragments and the relatively large size of many of the sherds indicate that the material is coincident with a localised dump, rather than a broadcast scatter.

Chronological markers (maker's marks and commercial trader's marks) indicate the assemblage dates to the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

PROVENIENCE	MARK	ASSOCIATION / COMMENT
Block 1 Layer 3 Stoneware container: partial commercial mark	... NA ... AQUILA TRADE MARK ... ETOR & FOSTER, LONDON	mark has not been traced; "...ETOR ..." may be "PRETORIA" suggesting a commercial company that was re-packaging goods for the local market.
Block 3 Layer 1 undecorated porcelain footring and base with etched mark	POINTONS ENGLAND SCOTIA"	Pointon & Co Ltd (Hanley) Staffordshire Pottery date range: 1883-1916 'ENGLAND' added to marks from 1891, providing a *terminus post quem* of 1891 (Godden 1991:501)
Block 3 Layer 1 undecorated RIW footring and base	PETRUS REGOUT & Co MAASTRICHT MADE IN HOLLAND	De Sphnix Pottery, Maastricht, Holland, *terminus post quem* of 1878. In 1899 the company, until then known under the name of Petrus Regout, was renamed 'Sphinx'. This suggests a *terminus ante quem,* for this sherd's manufacture, of 1899, although depositional lag must be considered (Kovel & Kovel 1993).
Surface Collection 2 undecorated porcelain cup base	ATLAS CHINA STOKE ON TRENT ENGLAND COPYRIGHT	Atlas China Co. Limited (Longton) Staffordshire Pottery date range: 1906-1910 (Godden 1991: 40)
Surface Collection 2 undecorated porcelain cup base	GLADSTONE CHINA G.P. & Co	Gladstone China Ltd (Longton) Staffordshire Pottery

	MADE IN ENGLAND	date range:1939-1952 (Godden 1991: 274)

In summary the RBGH imported ceramics can be characterised as a predominantly household assemblage that fits comfortably within a late-19th to mid-20th century timeframe. The paucity of historical archaeological research in Gauteng (and indeed South Africa and southern Africa more generally) makes interpretation difficult at this stage although, in the longer-term, it will be possible to compare the recovered material with assemblages from other domestic sites. As such the RBGH ceramics provide an important baseline and an essential fragment of the larger and longer material culture sequence of historical Pretoria.

Figure 52
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Stoneware bottle height = 118mm

Figure 53
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Stoneware cover

Figure 54
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Stoneware jar

Figure 55
RBGH Block 3 Surface Collection
Porcelain: Continental & British
print (brown) and paint with gilding

Figure 56
RBGH Surface Collection 1
Porcelain: Continental & British
printed (green) and gilded with moulding

Figure 57
RBGH Block 1 Layer 2B
Porcelain: Continental & British
enamelled

Figure 58
RBGH STP3
Porcelain: Continental & British
moulded

Figure 59
RBGH Block 1 Layer 3
Porcelain: Continental & British
moulded

Figure 60
RBGH Block 1 Layer 1
Porcelain: Continental & British
L-R: lined (blue) & gilded and lined (brown) & gilded

Figure 61
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Porcelain: Continental & British
lithographic print

Figure 62
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Porcelain: Asian
printed (blue & white)

Figure 63
RBGH Surface Collection 1
Porcelain: Asian
print & paint

Figure 64
RBGH Block 3 Surface Collection
Refined White-bodied White Ware
moulded

Figure 65
RBGH Block 1 Layer 2B
Refined White-bodied White Ware
L-R: lined (blue), sponged and moulded and colour glazed

Figure 66
RBGH Block 3 Layer 1
Refined White-bodied White Ware
printed (blue)

Figure 67
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Refined White-bodied White Ware
printed (blue)

Figure 68
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Refined White-bodied White Ware
print (pink) with moulding

Figure 69
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Refined White-bodied White Ware
printed (brown)

Figure 70
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Refined White-bodied White Ware
Undecorated pharmaceutical pot height = 68mm

Figure 71
RBGH Surface Collection 1
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware
brown glazed (teapot ware) height = 100mm

Figure 72
RBGH Surface Collection 2
Porcelain: Continental & British
makers' marks
Gladstone China & Atlas China

Figure 73
RBGH Block 3 Layer 1
Refined White-bodied White Ware
maker's mark
Maastricht

4.3 Discussion on Metal Artefacts

Although a number of metal artefacts were recovered from the excavations undertaken at the site, only two of these will be included in this draft report. The reason for the inclusion of one of these two artefacts is that with the medicine bottle bearing the broad arrow symbol, it represents the only artefact from the site which can undoubtedly be interpreted as of military origin and function.

The metal artefact discussed here comprises a highly eroded metal object which has the appearance of a poorly preserved rifle that was unearthed from the side of the trench at the time when the site was discovered, as well as a metal case that was excavated *in situ* from Block 2B. The eroded rifle artefact was taken to Mr. Jan van den Bos, a military historian from the African Window Museum in Pretoria, for possible identification. He identified the calibre of the rifle as a .303 and indicated it to be either a Lee Metford or Lee Enfield. As the differences between these two rifles are very small, and impossible to ascertain from a badly eroded rifle as the one under discussion, it is not possible to say which one of the two rifles it would be. In terms of age, the Lee Metfords were manufactured before the Lee Enfields. The latter were manufactured from c. 1900 until late in the 20th century (Van den Bos, 2012).

Figure 74 *Close-up view of the front barrels of a preserved Lee Enfield (left) and the eroded rifle from the site (right). The bayonet on the Lee Enfield would have been inserted below the barrel using a mechanism visible on the rifle depicted on the left. The same mechanism is found on the eroded rifle, but had moved to a lower position due to the decaying of the wooden stock which would have assisted in holding it in place. Photograph by Jan van den Bos.*

Figure 75 *Close-up view of the back ends of the barrels of a preserved Lee Enfield (bottom) and the eroded rifle from the site (top). The collapsible sights on the Lee Enfield can be clearly seen. Photograph by Jan van den Bos.*

It seems likely for the rifle to have ended up on the rubbish heap during the South African War (1899-1902) when tens of thousands of Lee Metfords and Lee Enfields equipped with bayonets would have been shipped to South Africa (Bester, 2003). Military sites in the form of a blockhouse and encampments are known from the direct vicinity of the site. However, as stated elsewhere, the isolation of this military artefact within the collection suggests an accidental or peripheral association with a military site. The presence of one rifle in the ash heap certainly does not identify the site as a military one and any interpretation in this regard would be purely conjecture. However, scenarios such as the discarding of the rifle at the ash heap by a nearby blockhouse or military camp or some sort of association with a patient or staff member from the neighbouring Imperial Yeomanry Hosptials are possibilities.

The second metal artefact to be included in this report is a Lensey Matchbox Berkeley Cavalier toy caravan that was made in 1956. This artefact can be accurately dated to this year, and as such point to the dating of some of the artefacts to the more recent past. The toy caravan was excavated from Layer 1, and as such is representative of the more recent occupation of the property.

Figure 76 The Lensey Matchbox Berkeley Cavalier toy caravan that was excavated from Block 1 Layer 1. This toy caravan was made in 1956.

5. INTERPRETATION OF SITE

The archival and historical investigation undertaken as part of this study identified three possible historic associations for the site. These three possible interpretations will be discussed here in light of the findings from the archaeological research to see if any one of these possible interpretations holds any more weight than the others. The discussion will be undertaken along certain points believed to be of relevance for the discussion, including the position of the site in relation to the three historic features identified as possible interpretations, the archaeological content of the collection from the site as well as the age of the collection as indicated by the recovered artifacts.

5.1 Position of the site in relation to the three historic features

The first aspect to assess is the position of the site in the historic landscape. The only viable explanation of the archaeological site as directly linked to the residence of Andrew Johnston, would have been if it represented a domestic rubbish heap used by the owners of Lisdogan. As formalized rubbish removal did not yet exist during the

late 19th and early 20th centuries in urban Pretoria, the owners of residences there would have been forced to discard their domestic rubbish somewhere on their properties. The position of the archaeological site in the north-western corner of the original Lisdogan property supports this interpretation. It is located some distance behind the main residence and is furthermore also located behind the secondary buildings (possibly staff quarters) at the back of the residence. This "hidden" position of the site within the historic residential landscape would have been an ideal place to discard domestic waste and rubbish at a time and especially so if the owner of the property was a person of standing within the neighborhood and city.

The Imperial Yeomanry Hospital was located on the estate located directly to the west of Lisdogan, and at its centre was the Merton Keep residence of T.W. Beckett. As this house is located 400m south-west of the site, the position of the archaeological site so far away from the hospital centre does not provide any support for this interpretation at face value. However, the hospital was not only a small concentrated entity but was in fact a sprawling mass of tents and people. As such, peripheral association of the hospital with the archaeological site can be considered possible.

The blockhouse known as Johnston's Redoubt was located on the summit of Meintjeskop and was in fact located on the Lisdogan property and not very far away from the archaeological site. In terms of position alone a solid association between the site and blockhouse would have been possible. If once considers the position of the site in terms of the military camps that were established on the eastern end of Lisdogan, it seems unlikely to draw any direct connections between these historic features and the archaeological site located on the opposite end of the property.

5.2 Content of the archaeological collection from the site

In terms of archaeological content of the site, the findings from the analysis of the glass bottles and imported ceramics will be discussed here. The preliminary observations on the metal artifacts will also be considered.

The analysis of the glass bottles showed that 36.62% of the glass bottle component of the collection can be identified as medicine bottles, followed by 22.54% for food-related bottles and 16.90% for mineral water bottles. The three less common types represented in the glass bottle collection comprise liquor bottles at 9.86%, tableware at 8.45% and non-food related domestic bottles at 5.63%. The high predominance of medicine bottles suggests an association with the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital. The fact that almost all of the medicines represented by the medicine bottles in the collection were known to have been utilized by the British forces during the war further supports this suggestion. The medicine bottle containing the broad arrow symbol strongly supports this assertion as well. However, it seems highly unlikely for mineral water bottles (representing the third biggest section within the glass bottle component) to have had such predominance in an archaeological deposit only associated with a hospital. The mere presence of non-food related domestic bottles (in this collection represented by a number of

furniture polish bottles and one perfume bottle) as well as glass tableware in the form of a beautifully decorated tumbler, a simple drinking glass and a wine glass certainly point to a more civilian interpretation. With the exception of lime cordial bottles and a few other items there are very little in the glass bottle collection that points to an association with the blockhouse. Blockhouses associated with the South African War were simple structures occupied by male troops and commanded by only a small number of officers, usually one. The main aims of these structures were military dominance and defense. As a result it is unlikely for such structures to have been associated with glass tableware and domestic containers such as furniture polish and perfume bottles.

As shown in the section dealing with the analysis of the imported ceramics, should these artifacts be cconsidered in isolation they cannot offer definitive resolution, but the character of the assemblage suggests a context that is primarily domestic. This suggests an affinity to the interpretation that the site was associated with the Lisdogan residence of Andrew Johnston.

Although the analysis of the metal artefacts is not yet completed, two metal artefacts with strong military association are worth including in this discussion. One of these artefacts is a rifle barrel which has been identified as either a Lee Enfield or Lee Metford. Both the Lee Enfield and Lee Metford would have been extensively utilised by British troops during the South African War. As such this artefact viewed in isolation suggests a strong association with the interpretation of the site as part of military features such as the blockhouse and camps. The second military-related artefact is a so-called “kortnek” Mauser case. Although this casing is certainly a military artefact it would not have been used by the British troops alone and would only have been utilised by Boer forces. The fact that only two artefacts from the entire collection can positively be identified as military items, places a big question mark on the association of the site with either the blockhouse or military camps in the surrounding landscape.

5.3 Dating of site as suggested by archaeological artifacts

The blockhouse, military camps and hospital are directly associated with the South African War. The hospital was established in August 1900 and closed down in September 1901. The blockhouse was built during 1900 and would have been used till the end of the war in 1902, with similar dates to be suggested for the military camps. The Andrew Johnston residence, however, would have been built during the early 1890s and occupied until its demolition in 1970. It is therefore evident that only the latter interpretation has an associated timeline ranging from before the South African War to well into the 20th century. If follows therefore that the higher the number of artifacts from the collection that are dated to either before 1900 or after 1902, the stronger the argument becomes for the site to be interpreted as a domestic rubbish heap associated with the Andrew Johnston property and residence.

A large number of artifacts recovered from the site can easily be dated to the late 19th century and early 20th centuries. However, a number of artifacts from the site can only date from periods after the South African War

ended. The registration number depicted on a fish-spread bottle indicates that it cannot have been made before 1920 whereas two United Mineral Water bottles from the site can likely only date to between 1916 and 1944. In terms of the imported ceramics, an Atlas China Company Limited porcelain cup base was dated to between 1906 and 1910 whereas a Gladstone China Limited porcelain cup base was dated to between 1939 and 1952. In terms of the metal artifacts, a Lensey Matchbox Berkeley Cavalier toy caravan could only have been made in 1956. These artefacts point to the discard of material on the site long after the war years and as such would suggest a strong association with the Lisdogan residence. However, it is worth noting that these artefacts are all either associated with the disturbed Layer 1 of the deposit or from one of the surface collections. As a result their presence in the archaeological collection may be due to a much different interpretation as the ones already mentioned, and at least some of them may have been derived from the building and occupation of the two houses constructed in close proximity to the site between 1939 and 1958.

5.4 Conclusions

The archaeological collection can certainly not be described as a typical military deposit associated with a blockhouse or military camp. The almost entire lack of any military items from the collection (only two artifacts from the entire collection can be described as military items while furthermore one of these is also not of British origin or use) excludes this interpretation as a possible explanation for the history of the site. In terms of the remaining two interpretations, the collection possesses a strong domestic association and can most likely be interpreted as a rubbish heap associated with the Lisdogan property and residence of Andrew Johnston. However, this cannot be stated exclusively, as the high precedence of medicine bottles in the glass bottle category as well as the presence of one such medicine bottle containing a broad arrow symbol suggests a multi-component association for the site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

No further archaeological research is required at the site. This can be said as the archaeological excavations that were undertaken encapsulated most of the site that remained preserved after 120 years of urban development. It is also believed that the archaeological collection recovered from the site is more than a representative sample of the site’s archaeological fabric. As such it is recommended that a destruction permit be issued. Should any archaeological material be exposed within the property in the future an archaeologist must be contacted to assess whether any further mitigation work would be required.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Published References

Allen, V. 2007. *Kruger's Pretoria: Buildings and personalities of the city in the nineteenth century*. Protea Book House: Pretoria.

Andrews, T. & Ploeger, J. 1989. *Street and Place Names of Old Pretoria*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.

Bester, R. 2003. *Small Arms of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902*. Kraal Publishers: Brandfort.

Brooks, A. 2005. *An archaeological guide to British ceramics in Australia 1788-1901*. Sydney & Melbourne: The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology and the La Trobe University Archaeology Program.

De Conzo, L.A. 2004. *A Historical Archaeology of Delaware: People, Contexts and the Cultures of Agriculture*. University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville.

De Villiers, J.C. 2008. *Healers, Helpers and Hospitals: A History of Military Medicine in the Anglo-Boer War*. Protea Book House: Pretoria.

Godden, G. 1991. *Encyclopedia of British pottery and porcelain marks*. London: Barrie & Jenkins.

Hall, H.E. & Paver, F.R.. 1910. *Pretoria: The Administrative Capital of South Africa*. Transvaal Leader.

Klose, J. & Malan, A. 2000. The ceramic signature of the Cape in the nineteenth century, with particular reference to the Tennant Street Site, Cape Town. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 55:49-59.

Kovel, R. & Kovel, T. 1993. *Kovel's new dictionary of marks: pottery and porcelain*. New York: Crown Publications.

Lastovica, E. & Lastovica, A. 1990. *Bottles & Bygones*. Don Nelson: Cape Town.

Majewski, T. & O'Brien, M.J. 1987. The use and misuse of nineteenth-century English and American ceramics in archaeological analysis. In: Schiffer, M.B. (ed.) *Advances in archaeological method and theory* II: 98-209. San Diego: Academic Press.

Todd, P. & Fordham, D. 1980. *Private Tucker's Boer War Diary*. Elm Tree Books: London.

Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 1999. *The Military Fortifications of Pretoria: 1880-1902*. Technikon Pretoria: Pretoria.

7.2 Unpublished References

Van den Bos, J. 2012. Unpublished report in terms of an opinion provided on a rusted barrel recovered from the Reserve Bank archaeological site. African Window, Pretoria.

7.3 Archival References

National Archives, Files, CJC, 453, CJC478

National Archives, Maps, s1/5

National Archives, Maps, 2/88

National Archives, Maps, 3/551

National Archives, Maps, 3/1754

7.4 Internet References

http//www.angloboerwar.com

http//www.chamberlainlotion.com

http//www.genealogyworld.net

http//www.geni.com

http//www.gracesguide.co.uk

http//www.national.archives.gov.za

http//www.parks.ca.gov

http//www.rosemixers.com

http//www.sha.org

http//www.sodasandbeers.com

http//www.soyinfocenter.com

http//www.thequackdoctor.com

http//www.trove.nla.gov.au

http//www.unilever.co.za

http//www.unlocking-stourports-past.co.uk

http//www.wikipedia.org

7.5 Museum Africa References

Museum Africa, Photographic Collection, PH2006_7752

7.6 Aerial Photographs

Directorate Surveys and Mapping: 147_1939_12_26552

Directorate Surveys and Mapping: 411_1958_06_1692

Directorate Surveys and Mapping: 603_1968_08_6963

Directorate Surveys and Mapping: 769_1976_15_9565

Directorate Surveys and Mapping: 951_1991_11_7013

Annexure A

Glass Analysis Tables

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 1

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	26		6	3	3	1		13	3	11.54%	3
green	31			5	4			22	2	6.45%	0
colourless	26			2	3	2		19	4	15.38%	2
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1							1	1	100%	0
blue	2			1	1				2	100%	1
light blue											
pink	10		2	7	1				1	10%	8
brown											
other											
FLAT	2										
TABLEWARE	2										
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 2A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	12		2	5	2			3	3	25%	1
green	5		1					4	1	20%	
colourless	5		2					4	2	40%	2
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue	1		1						1	100%	1
light blue											
pink	6			1		3		2	2	33.33%	1
brown	3			3					1	33.33%	
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 2B

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	34		3	14	2	1		12	7	20.59%	6
green	12			5	1			6	1	8.33%	0
colourless	14		2	2	3			7	3	21.43%	3
opaque-white											
`solarised'	10		2	7				1	2	20%	3
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown	8		2	1	1	1		3	2	25%	2
other	1							1	1	100%	
FLAT	5										
TABLEWARE	1										
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 2A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	12		2	5	2			3	3	25%	1
green	5		1					4	1	20%	
colourless	5		2					4	2	40%	2
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue	1		1						1	100%	1
light blue											
pink	6			1		3		2	2	33.33%	1
brown	3			3					1	33.33%	
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 3

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	38		2	17	6	2		11	4	10.53%	3
green	25		1	12	2	1		9	1	4%	1
colourless	20			9	2	1	1	7	4	20%	4
opaque-white	21			8		2		11	2	9.52%	1
`solarised'	14		3	7	1			3	3	21.43%	11
blue	2				1			1	1	50%	
light blue											
pink											
brown	8			3		1		4	2	25%	
other											
FLAT	2										
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS	4										

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 4

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	2		1	1					1	50%	1
green	2							2	1	50%	
colourless	1							1	1	100%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 1
Level	Layer 5

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua											
green											
colourless	3			1				2	2	66.67%	1
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1				1				1	100%	1
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 2
Level	Layer 1

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	3					2		1	2	66.67%	
green	2			1				1	1	50%	
colourless	8				1	2		6	4	50%	
opaque-white	2		2						2	100%	
`solarised'	1			1					1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 2
Level	Layer 3

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	16		4	5	1			6	3	18.75%	4
green	11			2			1	8	1	9.09%	
colourless	4			1	1	1		1	1	25%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1			1					1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown	16		3	3				10	2	12.5%	
other											
FLAT	3	3									
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS	1	1									

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 1

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	25			10	2	3		10	7	28%	6
green	22		1	8				13	3	13.64%	2
colourless	13			1				12	2	15.38%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'	16	1	1	3		1		10	4	25%	4
blue	2		1		1				1	50%	
light blue											
pink	1		1						1	100%	
brown											
other											
FLAT	4										
TABLEWARE	3										
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 2A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua											
green	3							3	1	33.33%	
colourless	5			1		1		3	1	20%	1
opaque-white											
`solarised'	7			2	2			3	3	42.86%	2
blue											
light blue											
pink	1							1	1	100%	
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 2B

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	5		1	1				3	2	40%	2
green	7			2	1			4	4	57.14%	
colourless	6		2	1		1		2	1	16.67%	
opaque-white	4			1				3	2	50%	
`solarised'	1			1					1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 3A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	24		2	16	1			5	2	8.33%	13
green	2			1		1			2	100%	
colourless											
opaque-white											
`solarised'	4			3				1	1	25%	
blue											
light blue											
pink	3			1				2	1	33.33%	
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE	5										
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 3B

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	11			7		3		1	2	18.18%	7
green	1			1					1	100%	
colourless	1				1				1	100%	1
opaque-white											
`solarised'	2							2	1	50%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Layer 3C

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	4		1	2				1	2	50%	
green	2			2					1	50%	
colourless	1			1					1	100%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1			1					1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown	1			1					1	100%	
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 4
Level	Layer 1

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	4			1				3	1	25%	
green											
colourless	2							2	1	50%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1							1	1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown	1			1					1	100%	
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 3
Level	Surface Collection

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	2		1		1				1	50%	2
green	3			1	2				2	66.67%	
colourless	2			2					1	50%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Block 4
Level	Layer 1

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	4			1				3	1	25%	
green											
colourless	2							2	1	50%	
opaque-white											
`solarised'	1							1	1	100%	
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown	1			1					1	100%	
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Surface Collection 1
Level	N/A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua											
green	1	1							1	100%	1
colourless	17	5		7	5				6	35.29%	6
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue	4	1	3	1					4	100%	4
light blue											
pink	2		2						2		2
brown											
other											
FLAT	4										
TABLEWARE	2										
ORNAMENTS											

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	Surface Collection 2
Level	N/A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	5	5							5	100%	5
green											
colourless	6								6	100%	6
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue	2	2							2	100%	2
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS	3										

LOCALE	RBGH 1
Grid No	STP2
Level	N/A

	number	complete	rim & neck	body	body & base	base	tubes	unidentifiable	MNV	% MNV	Diagnostic
CONTAINER											
aqua	1			1					1	100%	1
green											
colourless											
opaque-white											
`solarised'											
blue											
light blue											
pink											
brown											
other											
FLAT											
TABLEWARE											
ORNAMENTS											

Annexure B

Imported Ceramic Analysis Tables

TABLE 1
RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
IMPORTED CERAMICS: WARE TYPE AND DECORATION SUMMARY: BLOCK 1

WARE & DECORATION	BLOCK 1 (n = 142)							
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2A	LEVEL 2B	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 4	LEVEL 5	MNV	% MNV
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
STONEWARE								
commercial: salt & liquid-glaze	5		3	4	1		4	12.9
PORCELAIN: CONTINENTAL & BRITISH								
Moulded			3	3			3	9.7
white & gold	2		3	2			5	16.1
lined (blue) & gilded	8	2	1				1	3.2
lined (brown) & gilded	1						1	3.2
lined (& gilded)			1				1	3.2
underglaze printed (& gilding)								
enamelled (& gilded)								
lithographic print			2				1	3.2
undecorated	3	2	11		3		-	
PORCELAIN: ASIAN								
printed: blue and white								
print & paint								
REFINED INDUSTRIAL WARE								
Refined White-bodied: White Ware (non-semi & vitreous white-bodied wares: clear/coloured glazes)								
moulded (& gilded)	2	19	1	4			4	12.9
moulded & coloured glaze			1				1	3.2
lined (blue) & gilded	6	1	2	1		1	3	9.7
lined (& gilded)								
printed: blue	1						1	3.2
printed: brown								
printed: pink								
white & gold								
enamelled (& gilded)			3				1	3.2
Sponged			1				1	3.2
coloured glaze	1						1	3.2
undecorated	13	4	9	9		1	1	3.2
unidentified				1			1	3.2
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware								
teapot ware								
GLASS-CERAMIC				1			1	3.2
TOTAL	**42**	**28**	**41**	**25**	**4**	**2**	**31**	**99.7**

TABLE 2
RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
IMPORTED CERAMICS: WARE TYPE AND DECORATION SUMMARY: BLOCK 2

WARE & DECORATION	BLOCK 2 (n = 40)				
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	MNV	% MNV
	No.	No.	No.		
STONEWARE					
commercial: salt & liquid-glaze			13	2	15.4
PORCELAIN: CONTINENTAL & BRITISH					
moulded	2			1	7.7
white & gold			1	1	7.7
lined (blue) & gilded			1	1	7.7
lined (brown) & gilded					
lined (& gilded)					
underglaze printed (& gilding)					
enamelled (& gilded)			1	1	7.7
lithographic print					
undecorated	2		1	-	
PORCELAIN: ASIAN					
printed: blue and white					
print & paint					
REFINED INDUSTRIAL WARE					
Refined White-bodied: White Ware (non-semi & vitreous white-bodied wares: clear/coloured glazes)					
moulded (& gilded)	3		2	3	23.1
moulded & coloured glaze					
lined (blue) & gilded	2			2	15.4
lined (& gilded)					
printed: blue					
printed: brown					
printed: pink					
white & gold					
enamelled (& gilded)					
sponged					
coloured glaze					
undecorated	5	2	3	-	
unidentified					
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware					
teapot ware					
GLASS-CERAMIC	1		1	2	15.4
TOTAL	**15**	**2**	**23**	**13**	**100.1**

TABLE 3 RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S HOUSE / IMPORTED CERAMICS: WARE TYPE AND DECORATION SUMMARY: BLOCK 3

WARE & DECORATION	BLOCK 3 (n = 139)								
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2A	LEVEL 2B	LEVEL 3A	LEVEL 3B	LEVEL 3C	SURFACE COLLECTION	MNV	% MNV
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
STONEWARE									
commercial: salt & liquid-glaze	2							1	3.0
PORCELAIN: CONTINENTAL & BRITISH									
moulded	1							1	3.0
white & gold				3	1			2	6.1
lined (blue) & gilded									
lined (brown) & gilded									
lined (& gilded)									
underglaze printed (& gilding)	1			1			3	3	9.1
enamelled (& gilded)			1			1		2	6.1
lithographic print									
undecorated	5	2	4	2		1	3	1	3.0
PORCELAIN: ASIAN									
printed: blue and white									
print & paint									
REFINED INDUSTRIAL WARE									
Refined White-bodied: White Ware (non-semi & vitreous white-bodied wares: clear/coloured glazes)									
moulded (& gilded)	13			10	2		17	8	24.2
moulded & coloured glaze									
lined (blue) & gilded	1	2	4					3	9.1
lined (& gilded)						1		1	3.0
printed: blue	1				1		4 (1)	3	9.1
printed: black	1							1	3.0
printed: pink					2			1	3.0
white & gold						1		1	3.0
enamelled (& gilded)									
sponged									
coloured glaze	1			1				2	6.1
undecorated	16	2	10	6	2	3	6	2	6.1
unidentified									
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware									
teapot ware									
GLASS-CERAMIC	1							1	3.0
TOTAL	**43**	**6**	**19**	**23**	**8**	**7**	**33**	**33**	**99.9**

TABLE 4 RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
IMPORTED CERAMICS: WARE TYPE AND DECORATION SUMMARY: BLOCK 4, STPs AND SURFACE COLLECTIONS

WARE & DECORATION	BLOCK 4		STP 1		STP 2		STP 3		S/C 1		S/C 2	
	LEVEL 1											
	No.	MNV	No.	MNV	No.	MNV	No.	MNV	No.	MNV	No.	MNV
STONEWARE												
commercial: salt & liquid-glaze									1	1	7	7
PORCELAIN: CONTINENTAL & BRITISH												
moulded							2	1				
white & gold	1	1										
lined (blue) & gilded									1	1		
lined (brown) & gilded												
lined (& gilded)					1	1						
underglaze printed (& gilding)			1	1					6	2		
enamelled (& gilded)					1	1			1	1		
lithographic print											2	2
undecorated									3	1	2	2
PORCELAIN: ASIAN												
printed: blue and white											7	1
print & paint									1	1		
REFINED INDUSTRIAL WARE												
Refined White-bodied: White Ware (non-semi & vitreous white-bodied wares: clear/coloured glazes)												
moulded (& gilded)					1	1			6	2		
moulded & coloured glaze												
lined (blue) & gilded									1	1	2	2
lined (& gilded)												
printed: blue									4	1	6	2
printed: brown											1	1
printed: pink											1	1
white & gold											1	1
enamelled (& gilded)												
sponged												
coloured glaze												
undecorated	1	1							1	-	5	1
unidentified												
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware												
teapot ware									1	1		
terracotta ware											1	1
GLASS-CERAMIC	1	1							3	3	2	2
DOLL									1	1		
TOTAL	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**30**	**16**	**37**	**23**

TABLE 5
RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
IMPORTED CERAMICS: FORM & FUNCTION SUMMARY

FORM & POSSIBLE FUNCTION	EXCAVATION/COLLECTION AREA									
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	STP 1	STP 2	STP 3	S/C 1	S/C 2	TOTAL
STONEWARE	**4**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**7**	**15**
bottle	1	1	1						6	9
jar									1	1
cover	1							1		2
unidentified container	2	1								3
PORCELAIN: CONTINENTAL & BRITISH	**12**	**4**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**39**
platter										
plate: table								1		1
plate: deep										
plate: table/deep	1	1	1							3
plate: small	1									1
saucer			1				1		1	3
small plate/saucer				1		1				2
cup	1							2	2	5
bowl										
cup/small bowl	1		1		1					3
shallow dish	1									1
serving dish										
unidentified flat-ware	1		1						1	3
unidentified hollow-ware	2									2
undiagnostic flat-ware	1		3			1				5
undiagnostic hollow-ware	3	2	2					2		9
undiagnostic		1								1
ornamental										
PORCELAIN: ASIAN	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
bowl								1		1
ornamental									1	1
REFINED INDUSTRIAL WARE										
Refined White-bodied: White Ware (non-semi & vitreous white-bodied wares: clear/coloured glazes)	**14**	**5**	**22**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**8**	**55**
platter			1					1	2	
plate: table			9			1		3	1	
plate: deep			2						1	
plate: table/deep	4	4	1							
plate: small										
saucer	1		1							
small plate/saucer										

FORM & POSSIBLE FUNCTION	EXCAVATION/COLLECTION AREA									
	BLOCK 1	BLOCK 2	BLOCK 3	BLOCK 4	STP 1	STP 2	STP 3	S/C 1	S/C 2	TOTAL
cup	1		1						1	
bowl	1								1	
cup/small bowl										
shallow dish			1							
serving dish										
tureen									1	
cover	1	1	1							
unidentified flat-ware										
unidentified hollow-ware	3		1							
undiagnostic flat-ware	1									
undiagnostic hollow-ware	1		2							
undiagnostic			1	1						
chamber pot			1							
pharmaceutical pot									1	
ornamental	1									
other										
Refined Coloured-Bodied Ware	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
teapot								1		
ornamental									1	
GLASS-CERAMIC	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**10**
pot/jar	1	2	1	1				3	2	10
DOLL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL MNV	**31**	**13**	**33**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**16**	**23**	**124**
% TOTAL MNV	**25.0**	**10.5**	**26.7**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**12.9**	**18.5**	**100**