

INTERIM REPORT NO 2
PHASE TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ERF 110460, CAPE TOWN -
PREVIOUSLY THE GARDEN WELGELEGEN

(HWC Ref No C13/3/6/2/1/1/1/A1 Permit No 2006-10-002)

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Executive Summary

This report is the preliminary report of the second field season of Phase 2 excavations on the site of the old farmstead of Welgelegen. In October 2006 the northern portion of the house was uncovered, appearing to date predominantly to the late 19th century, with some evidence of an older core. The second field season was undertaken September –October 2007 to expose the earlier phases of the dwelling more clearly and to expose the full extent of the dwelling. The development, previously owned by Metier/Kuvula Trade 13 (Pty) Ltd was sold in September 2007 to Udonga Property Investments¹.

The original three roomed structure dating to the 18th century was exposed. Foundations of nearly 1metre are only to be found in the original core, supporting the 18th century date of construction. Very few artefacts were uncovered and it is difficult to infer the use of the structure during this phase of its evolution.

The cobbled area to the east of the original core, probably a stable or cow shed, was exposed during the first field season. It is now clear that it was a later addition to the original structure, creating a longhouse-style building.

Presumably, when the property was acquired by Wernich in the early 1800s, a stoep was added and the structure was used as a dwelling. This is supported by the finding of a rubbish pit a few paces away from what would have been a backdoor onto the yard (to the south of the structure). Although few ceramics were found in the rubbish pit, creamware and pearlware, exclusively, represent the British refined earthenwares as well as a few sherds of Asian porcelain. The rubbish pit contained predominantly bone, some burnt with some bottle glass and ceramics and ceramic pipe stems.

Evidence suggests that a series of irregularly shaped rooms were added on at the rear of the building, but by 1860 (Snow's Survey) these had been neatened and a more linear back courtyard was created which was cobbled. A slate walkway extended along the southern exterior wall, but is only preserved along the western half of the building. The building had also been anglicised after 1841.

Test trenches were dug on either side of the substation to try and locate the stream or furrow shown on Snow c1860. Evidence of a natural stream (about 2 metres below the current ground surface) was found on the southeastern side of the substation, but it had been badly impacted when sewerage and waste water pipes were laid in the 1920s/ 1930s. It is also possible that the boulders and cobbles in this stream were used to build the 18th century core of Welgelegen. Some artefacts were found in and around the remaining cobbles and stones, dating to the first half of the 19th century, suggesting that the stream was no longer being used as a rubbish dump after this period (when the first subdivisions of the erf began). On the northwestern side of the substation only the sewerage and waste water pipes were evident. The *in situ* yellow clay of this area is to be found relatively close to the surface, and it is possible that the natural ground levels had been changed during the construction of Vernon Terrace. Certainly the original ground surface to the north of the dwelling house was much higher during the 18th and early 19th century than in the 20th century.

The final report will be submitted once the artefact analysis has been completed and the monitoring of the mechanical excavations has taken place: Archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavations must be undertaken to record and sample any household middens which may be uncovered, which were not located during the Phase 2 archaeological investigation. Should more of the stream be uncovered, this needs to be recorded and a larger sample or artefacts be collected.

It must be stressed once again that a quality interpretative display providing a narrative of the history of the site is to be included in the new development. This recommendation was endorsed by Heritage Western Cape's ROD dated 11 December 2006.

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1. Introduction

The site, bounded by Constitution, Mount, Caledon and van der Leur Street (Figure 1) was already identified as an area with high archaeological potential in 1996 (ACO 1996). The site exceeds 5000m² and in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, a heritage impact assessment is required. This archaeological investigation forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by Ms Kathy Dumbrell.

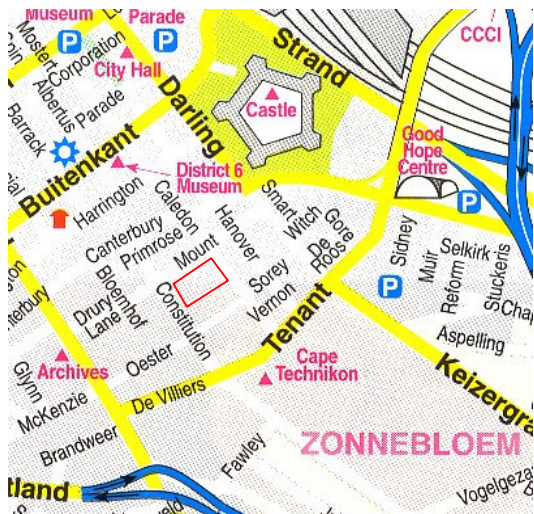


Figure 1: Detail of street map of Cape Town showing the boundaries of Erf 110460, Cape Town in red. (Not to scale).

The initial Phase 2 archaeological excavations on Erf 110460 were commissioned by Kuvula Trade 13 (Pty) Ltd and took place in October 2006 in order to investigate whether any archaeological features were preserved and to ascertain the significance of the remains. The findings of the first field season were that, while the site was well preserved and of great local significance, the orientation of the site was such that only with great difficulty would it be possible to preserve the site *in situ*. It was therefore proposed that a second field season be undertaken to expose more of the site and to better understand the earlier phases of the structure and that the developer commit to reinterpreting the history of the site and its archaeology in the new development.

In September 2007, the development was sold to Udonga Property Investments and the second field season could proceed. The site was very overgrown with weeds and vagrants were living amongst the long grass. Despite some of the stones being stolen out of the foundations, the site was not much vandalised.

2. Historical Background

The Welgelegen dwelling is situated on land granted in 1795 to Johannes Matthias Bletterman (Erf 5824), measuring 1 morgen 200 square roods 126 square feet (OCF 5.24). Bletterman¹.

Bletterman had applied for a piece of land situated behind the Castle in November 1794, and it was granted to him in February 1795. Early maps of the Cape c1690 and c1750 show farm land in the vicinity of the grant and it is possible that Bletterman had the use of the land prior to the grant and that the grant itself was a mere formality consolidating his assets should the Dutch lose control of the Cape. War had broken out in 1792 between England and France and it was clear that the virtually bankrupt Dutch East India Company was not in a position to defend the Cape (Worden et al 1998:83). In June 1795 the British occupied the Cape.

Bletterman died in August 1796 at the age of 54, and his estate inventory lists a house in Berg Street, Block D as well as a piece of land with a building on it, behind the Castle (Erf 5824-Welgelegen) (Mooc 8/22.4). The inventory lists only the contents of the house in Berg Street, suggesting that Bletterman and his family lived in town and not at the Welgelegen garden.

¹ Bletterman was born at the Cape, the eldest son of Hendrick Lodewyk Bletterman. Like his father and his brother, he was in the employ of the Dutch East India Company.

In 1797, Erf 5824 was sold to Pieter Laurens Cloete for the sum of 2200 Gulden Indische Valuatie (TD 7176 1/4/1797). The same day, the property was sold to Johan Tieken for 8000 Gulden Indische valuatie (7175 1/4/1797). The title deed transferring the property to Thomas Pakenham van der Leur in 1800 (TD 203 1/11/1800) has been misfiled and no more is known about this portion of land until 1805.

In 1805, Jan Willem Wernich, the government surveyor, was granted 3 morgen 282 square roods and 30 square feet of land annex the garden Welgelegen for the price of 200 Gulden Indische Valuatie (Erf 5825 – OCF 5.99 (Figure 3). This grant included the landed granted to Bletterman in 1795. It stands to reason that Wernich had acquired this portion of land sometime between 1800 and 1805. The Wernich grant included a fountain from which household water as well as irrigation for the garden would have been obtained. Census records of 1805 and 1807 confirm that Wernich and his wife Adrianna Wilhemiena Munnick lived at Welgelegen together with their slaves and one Kkhoekhoen servant.

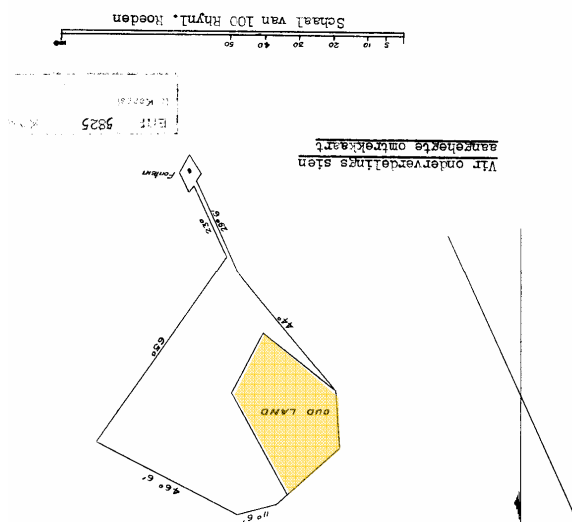


Figure 2: Survey diagram 81/1805 shows the land granted to JW Wernich in 1805. This grant includes the portion of land originally granted to Bletterman in 1795 (shaded yellow).

When Wernich sold the property in 1811 to George Thomas, it is described in the title deed as 'sekere huis en tuin Bentry Hall thans genaamd Welgelegen'. The property in total measured 4 morgen 483 square roods and 18 square feet and sold for 65 000 Gulden² (TD 168 2/07/1811).

The first British Occupation at the Cape lasted from 1795 to 1803, after which date the Cape was returned to Dutch (Batavian Republic). In 1806, the Cape was reoccupied by the British when war broke out again between the English and the French (Worden 1998:87). The change in name from Welgelegen to Bentry Hall, back to Welgelegen, may be a reflection of the aspiration of the owners to find favour with the current authorities.

In 1813 the property was acquired by John Melville (TD 182 17/09/1813), who, in 1811 was appointed Assistant Surveyor at the Cape and in 1812, married Anna Fredricka Stadler (Philips 1981). Melville replaced LM Thibault as the sworn Government Surveyor and Inspector of Buildings in 1815 and that same year was appointed as Town surveyor. Interestingly enough, the family did not live at the Welgelegen farm house (Philip 1981).

Between 1818 and 1830, Melville transfers (in portions) Erf 5824 to Johan George Stadler (Melville's father-in-law). When Johan Stadler died in 1841, his estate inventory listed two properties in his possession: the first being a portion of the garden Welgelegen transferred to him on 1 May 1818 with the buildings on it and the second comprising two portions of land being the remainder of the garden Bentry Hall, known as Welgelegen, transferred to Stadler on 12 March

² Probably Cape Gulden.

1830 (Mooc 7/1/163) (Appendix 1). Johan Stadler and presumably his widowed daughter Anne Jansen de Smit lived at Welgelegen.

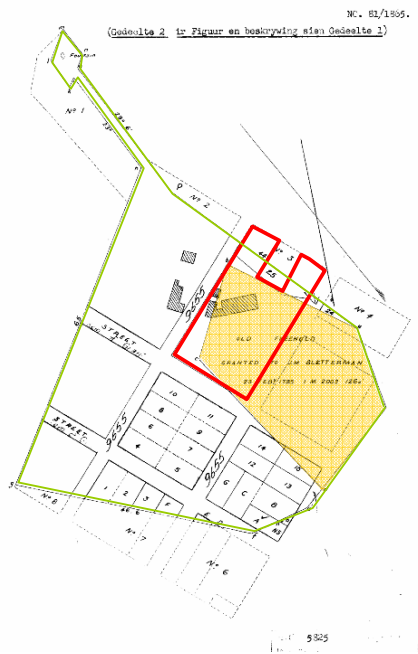


Figure 3: Survey diagram 81/1865 c1865 shows the subsequent subdivisions of Erf 5825. The Welgelegen farmhouse is situated on the original Bletterman grant (shaded yellow), while the extensive outbuildings are situated on the surrounding land granted to Wernich in 1805 (outlined in green). Erf 114060, Cape Town is outlined in red.

The property remained in the Stadler family until 1884, when it was sold to Jacob Levin (Dumbrell 2006). Levin then subdivided the property into numerous erven, starting the process of high density urbanisation which characterised this site in the late 19th and early 20th century. For more information on the transfer history of the property, refer to Dumbrell (2006).

3. Methodology

The grass was mowed using brush cutters and all the litter accumulated by the vagrants was picked up and removed prior to any archaeological work.

A small front-end loader was used to remove the bulk overburden along the front stone wall and the diagonal walling to the east of the dwelling. The area to the south of the exposed foundations was scraped and the spoil heaps of the previous field season removed. The test trenches for the stream were dug partially using the front-end loader and partially by hand.

The wall foundations and all work in the interior of the structure were dug using spades, picks and trowels. 20th century cement floor slabs were removed or partially removed using a 2 lb hammer and chisel.

Test pits were dug in spits, using spades, except in those areas where archaeological material was found (rubbish pit). Test pits in the rubbish pit area were dug in spits, using trowels. The test pit in Area 9A was dug stratigraphically.

It was decided to do away with the 5x5m grid and to locate finds in terms of the rooms or enclosed spaces suggested by the foundations. Rooms were numbered one to 10 and subdivisions or extensions to the rooms were indicated by a letter eg Room 2A .

4. Archaeology

During the second field season, a second row of rooms were uncovered to the south of the structure, as well as the remains of cobbled courtyard. Figure 4 is a floor plan of the site, mapped by Mr Ian Hendry of David Hellig & Abrahams Land Surveyors, showing the extent of the excavation. The location and depth of the test pits have been mapped as well as the elevation of surviving floor/ground surfaces. Section drawings and a detailed site plan as well as the elevations will be included in the final report.

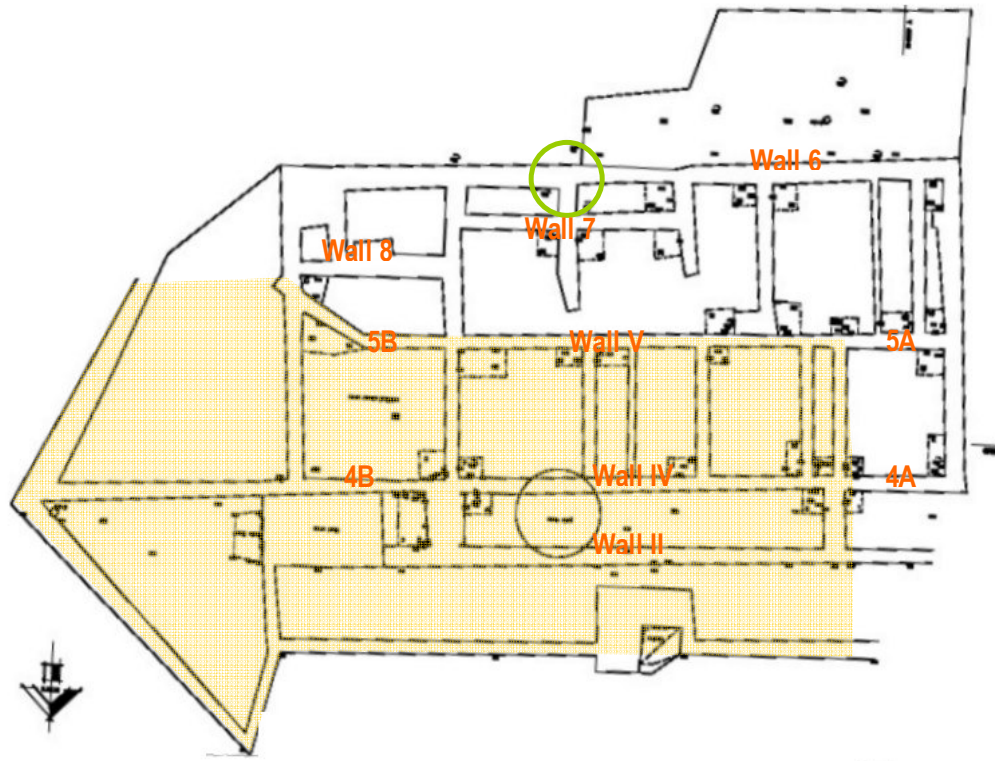


Figure 4: The area shaded yellow represents the extent of the area exposed during October 2006. The green circle shows the extent of the early 19th century midden (No scale).

Although the foundations of the site are well preserved, there is a distinct paucity of artefactual material dating to the first half of the 19th century and earlier. During the first field season, the bulk of the artefactual material was found in a secondary context, having been moved about during the 1970s demolition and consisted of late 19th century material mixed with more recent plastic, glass and toys.

Some Asian porcelain and ceramic pipe stems have been found in the test pits, but very little and possibly not constituting a meaningful sample. A rubbish pit, dating to the early 18th century, and a concentration of artefacts in the vicinity of the stream are of the few areas where *in situ* artefacts were found. This will be discussed later in more detail.

4.1 Excavation

Based on wall thickness, construction method and the presence of lime plaster, it has been possible to recreate a more detailed building sequence than that proposed after the first field season, October 2006.

Phase 1: Early 19th century (Figure 5)

Although the historical maps suggested that this structure predated the 1795 grant and size of the foundations seem to support this, but little artefactual material has been found dating to the 18th century.

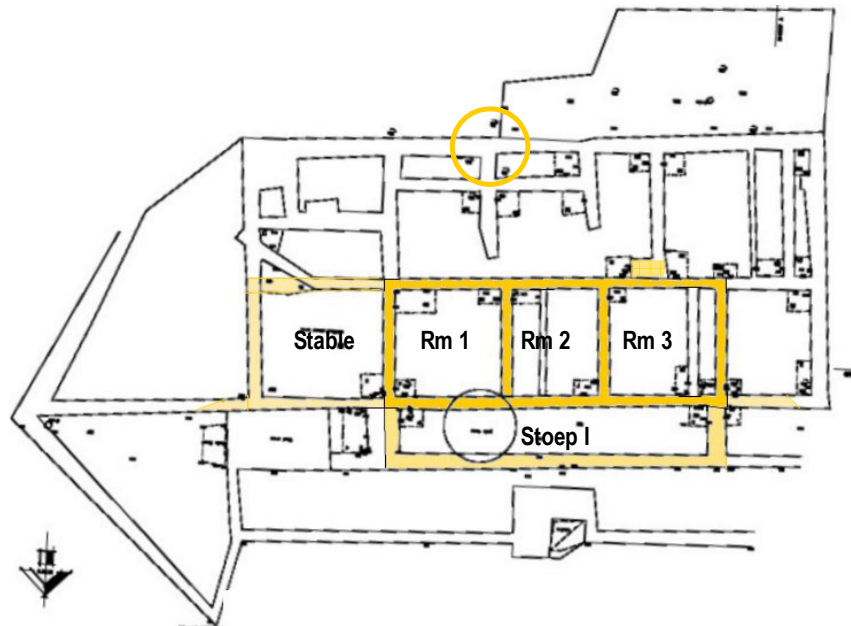


Figure 5: The shaded area represents the earlier phase of the structure. The circles indicate the location of the midden, which dates to the early 19th century and probably coincides with the first occupation of the structure as a dwelling (No scale).

The three-roomed structure (Rooms 1 to 3) is characterised by walls varying in thickness between 460 -520 mm (average 490mm) with foundation between 850 and 1030mm thick. Furthermore, these walls are constructed using a combination of large boulders with smaller cobbles set in a yellow clay mortar (Plate 1, and 2).



Plate 1: NW corner of Room 3 Wall IV.



Plate 2: Wall V, 'exterior' Room 3

The walls of Stoep I vary between 680 and 750mm thick, with a foundation of 840 – 900mm. The wall is constructed of a combination of large cobbles and some slate set in a brown clay mortar (Plate 3 and 4). This wall is only plastered on the 'exterior'.



Plate 3: The construction method used in the stoep is similar to that used in the original core, but with a brown clay mortar. NW corner.



Plate 4: The plaster line showing the exterior corner of the original core.

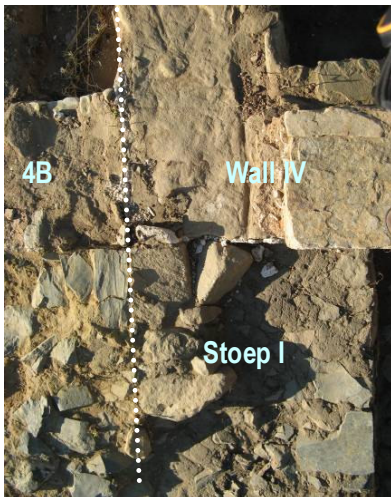


Plate 5: The NE corner of the original core, showing the junction of Wall IV, 4B (the retaining wall), the stoep wall (brown mortar) and second support wall to the stoep wall (yellow mortar)

The stable area has been much altered and only the cobble flooring remains of its eastern and southern edges (Plates 6 and 7).



Plate 6: Test pit NW corner of stable, taken facing north. The plaster on the retaining wall (facing) underneath the cobbled surface show and earlier ground surface predating the floor.



Plate 7: Test pit NW corner of stable, taken facing west showing plaster line indicating ground surface predating cobbled surface.

Room three may have been used as a kitchen, as it is the room in this earlier structure which was a double end wall, suggesting a hearth area as well as a step out to what may have been the backyard. The rubbish pit was located a few metres to the SE of the 'backdoor' (Figure 7). It seems as if a hole was dug in order to dispose of the kitchen refuse. The dump was deepest at the east-northeastern part of Room 9A. In this test pit, the first ashy layers started about 660mm below the ground surface and continued to a depth of 830mm. At the top of the ashy layers a nearly complete pearlware saucer was found with willow pattern decoration, dating the rubbish pit to the end of the 18th start of the 19th century.

A red brick rubble layer, becoming increasingly less fragmented as the depth increased was situated between the ashy layers and the dark brown sandy layer at 1220mm below the surface. The volume of artefacts dropped off dramatically once the dark brown soil was reached, which only became sterile at 1350mm. The hole was dug another 100mm deeper.



Plate 8 and 9: Northern and southern sections of the test pit respectively. The dump continues to the east, the south and the west, but was not found in any of the test pits to the north of Wall 7.



Plate 10: Eastern section of the test trench to locate the western most extent of the dump. In the section it is clear that a pit was dug into which the refuse was dumped.

Phase 2: (Figure 6)

This phase is more difficult to decipher. The variation of wall thicknesses suggests that a number of somewhat ad hoc additions had been made at the back of the house. The 1841 probate inventory of Johan George Stadler (Appendix 1) lists 11 rooms in addition to the stable and wagon house. At least three of these rooms are little more than closets eg the ironing room, which contained 2 empty chests, 2 small tables and a globe. From the description of the contents of the rooms, it is clear that the English-style hall was not yet in place.

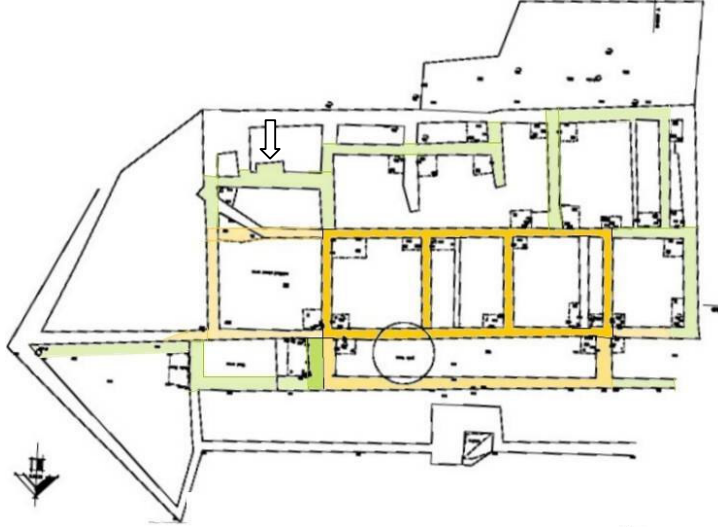


Figure 6: The walls shaded green are a possible next phase in the evolution of the house. The entrance shown by the arrow predates the 1860 footprint (No scale).



Plate 11: The step indicated by the arrow in Figure 8
Photograph taken facing north.
The 500mm measuring stick is lying on top of a later
19th century crosswall which aligns with the crosswall
bisecting the Stable (Plate 12)



Plate 12: Crosswall bisecting
Stable area. October 2006.

The dividing wall shown in Plates 12 and 13 is visible on Figure 10 and dates to the end of the 19th century.

There is much evidence of reuse of building materials, particularly floor tiles. While the smaller Dutch floor tiles have been found in the overburden, none have been found *in situ*. Large British period tiles have been found, clearly in a reuse context. While these materials would date to the earlier phases of the building's evolution none were found in this context.

Phase 3: c1860s (Figure 7)

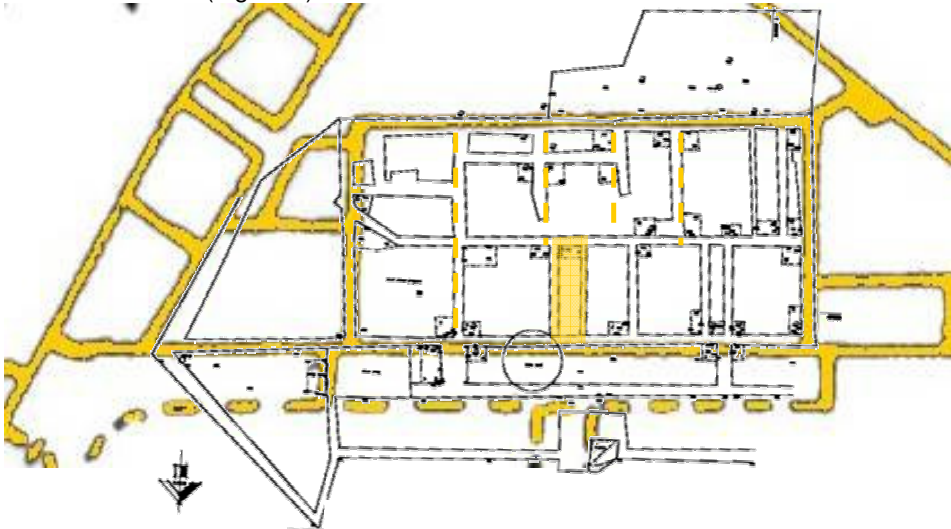


Figure 7 An overlay of Snow c1860 with the surveyed drawing of the site. The Hall has been shaded to emphasis its alignment with stairway (No scale).

By 1860 it would appear as if the house had been neatened and made symmetrical at the back. Although Snow shows only the footprint of the buildings, it is possible from the position of the entrance onto the stoep to infer that the house had been anglicised: the voorhuis having been replaced by a hall. Evidence for an earlier stairway was found under 21st century cement slabs, corresponding to the entrance shown on Snow (Figure 7). Narrow 19th century floor tiles, typically used on stairs for edging were found in the rubble.



Plate 13: The cement stairway. Wall II of Stoep I visible in background.



Plate 14: Edgar Adams and John Samuels clearing the rubble to expose the tiles.



Plate 15: Plaster mark in the fill showing the position of the stair



Plate 16: Detail of the edge tile.

The cobbled back courtyard also dates to this period. Lead water piping was found just beneath the cobbled surface suggesting that the water supply pipes were laid at the same time as the cobbling. (This cobbled yard had been covered by at least three cement layers during the 20th century).

A slate walkway separates the house from the courtyard (Plate 17). A packed cobble drain is visible in a portion of the cobbled courtyard (Plate 18).



Plate 17: View of cobbled walkway between courtyard and house. Note the drain feature. Photo taken facing east.



Plate 18: View over the courtyard. Remains of a cobble packed drain visible in foreground. Photo taken facing west.

The cobbled courtyard was damaged during the early 20th century when modern drainage and plumbing was put in.

Phase 4: Late 19th – 20th century (Figure 8)

This phase of the dwelling is not well preserved, except the older walls or where newer walls were reconstructed on older foundations. Thom c1989 already shows the dwelling subdivided into three units. Numbers 17 and 18 had their entrances just to the south of the stairwell, while number 15's entrance was to the east of the house to the east of the old stable.

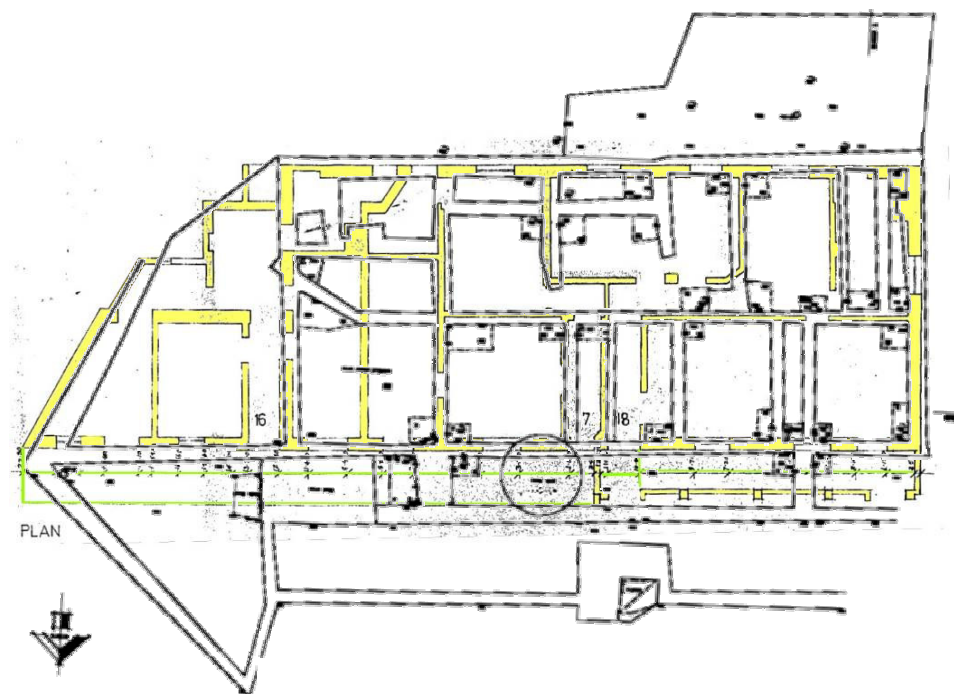


Figure 8: An overlay of the floor plan of the dwelling c1970 and the surveyed drawing of the site.

Wooden floor boards ('oregan' pine) covered with linoleum were found in Rooms 1 and 2. As well as corrugated iron roof sheeting in the area across Wall 7.

The ceramic drains and iron water pipes date to this period. The cobble courtyard would have been cemented over already in the later 19th century when the dwelling was subdivided.

4.2. The Stream/Furrow

Survey diagram 81/1805 (Figure 2) shows the location of a fountain and the stream of water which flowed from the fountain past the Welgelegen farmhouse. The stream echoes the alignment of the property boundary. Snow c1860 (Figure 9) shows a line, which would indicate either a furrow or a service pipe to the southwest of the house.

Test trenches were dug on either side of the substation to try and determine whether there was a stream or furrow.

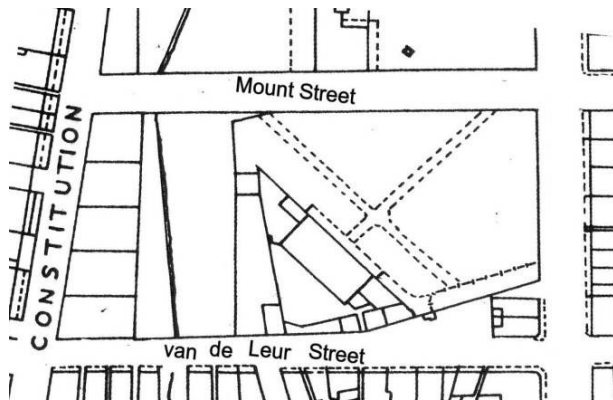


Figure 9: Snow's survey of Cape Town c1860.

Test Trench B (SW of substation)

Sewerage and drainage pipes were found in this test trench, The soil was very disturbed and demolition period building rubble lay directly above a compact sterile yellow clay.

Test trench A (SE of substation)

In this test trench, underneath the service pipes and about 2m below the present surface of the ground, evidence of a stream was found and it would appear as if this stream was used to dispose of household rubbish. Ceramics, bone, charcoal were found amongst the cobbles. It would also seem as if the raw material for building the original core, was taken from the stream.



Plate 19: Test Trench A: the arrow shows the position of the streambed.

4.3 Artefacts

As mentioned earlier relatively few *in situ* artefacts were recovered, suggesting that some refuse disposal system was in place: the stream and rubbish pits. The stream which ran alongside the western edge of the Erf (underneath the substation) was certainly used until the early half of the 19th century.

The artefact analysis has not yet been done, and will be dealt with in the final report.

4.3.1 Ceramics

Asian porcelain - both domestic and export market ware, coarse earthenware and refined earthenware (mostly British) are represented, although in fairly low volumes.

4.3.2 Glass

Early 19th and possibly late 18th century bottle glass was found in the rubbish pit, alongside the both eastern and western edge of Stoep I (Figure 5). Window glass, remains of wine glasses and mid to late 19th century glass bottles are present.

4.3.3 Other

Clay pipe stems and a few bowls, a gun flint

4.3.4 Metal

4.3.5 Bone

Of interest is a partial whale vertebra with cutmarks found in the rubbish dump.

4.3.6 Shell

Some shell was found, but again in very low volumes.

4.3.7 Building material

The foundations of the building and possible parts of the wall are of stone. The earlier core of the dwelling is built with large cobbles infilled with small cobbles set in a yellow clay mortar. The later foundations are predominantly of two types: 1) large cobbles or roughly dressed sandstone and 2) a mix of slate 'blue stone' and large cobbles or roughly dressed sandstone. Walls added in the late 19th century and early 20th century have very shallow foundations, consisting of no more than one layer of stone.

At least three types of lime plaster is evident on the site: a fine grained yellow plaster, a coarser grained yellow plaster and a coarse grain greyish/white plaster. The yellow plasters appear to be older than the greyish/white and are visible only on the older core.

A number of hard baked yellow *klinker* or *klompje* are present. *Klinkers* were imported as ballast from the Netherlands, and were used for hard wearing parts of the building, such as the edges of stairs, but also in support arches for windows and doors (Hartdegen 1988). A hard fired 'flattish' brick (*moppe*) is also present. Although none were recovered in tact or *in situ*, it would seem as if unfired clay bricks were also used.

Hard fired red brick, with frogs (late 19th century), as well as hard fired purplish bricks were recovered *in situ*. Their association with a grey cement plaster, as well as date these walls to the late 19th, early 20th century.

5. Conclusion

The findings of the second field season will be fully reported in the final report.

The Welgelegen farmhouse was constructed before the end of the 18th century, but would appear to have been occupied as a dwelling from the start of the 19th century. The original three roomed structure dating to the 18th century was exposed. Foundations of nearly 1 metre are only to be found in the original core, supporting the 18th century date of construction. It was later extended to create a longhouse-style building.

The house was expanded in a fairly ad hoc manner, but neatened and given a symmetrical back façade in the mid 19th century with a cobbled back courtyard. It is possible that at this time too, the house was anglicised: the voorkamer being replaced by an entrance hall.

The house was subdivided into three units which were sublet in the late 19th century.

6. Recommendations

Any mechanical excavation on the site needs to be monitored by an archaeologist so that should any additional rubbish pits or middens be uncovered that they can be recorded and sampled.

The developer should commit to a quality interpretative display presenting the history of the site and in such a way preserve the history of the site, if not the actual fabric.

7. Sources/References

Cape Archives:

AG17606 View of lane leading to Mount Street, Vernon Terrace

Mooc 7/1/163 No 55 Estate inventory of Johan George Stadler. Filed 1841

Mooc 8/22 No 4 Estate inventory of Johannes Matthias Bletterman and Gertruida Catharina Schoot. Filed 1 August 1796. (Sourced www.tanap.net)

Deeds Office

OCF 5.24 Title deed to Erf 5824 in favour of JM Bletterman, 1795

OCF 5.99 Title deed to Erf 5825 in favour of JW Wernich, 1805

TD 7176 Title deed in favour of PL Cloete, 797

TD7175 Title deed in favour of Johan Tieken, 1797

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**Appendix 1: Mooc 7/1/163 No 55
Filed 1841**

Estate inventory of Johan George Stadler.

Inventaris van all zoodaanige goederen en Effecten, als besonder zyn te behouden tot den Boedel can wylen de Heer Johannes George Stadler voor als deselwe door de overledene op den Maand Juny, een duisend acht hondert een en veertig met en dood ontuimd en nagelated zyn; - zynde dese investaris gefromeerf enin – gesehuiste gebracht door Hermanus Redelinghuys geadmittered enbeedigd notaris publiek, buinen de volkplanting de Kaap de Goede Hoop, resideerende in de Kaapstad in presentie der hiernatevolmene getuigen, en zulks ter requisitie van de Mev Willem Anne Jansens de Smidt, in qualiteit als curator bonis des beodels van de voornoemde Heer – wylen Johannes George Stadler, blykens hieren van administratie van den meester van het hooge gerechts hof, gedateerd den teiden dag der maand Juny een duisend acht honderd een en veertig, bestaande voom: goederen end effected in de volgende, te weten: -

Vaste goederen:

No 1: Seker stuck land met de daarop staande gebouwen, - gelegen in dese Tafelvallei tegen over het Kasteel, zynder een gedeelte van den Tuin Welgelegen, groot in deselfs grond 371 Quadraadt Roeden en 100 do voeten blykens het daarvan aan de overledene gedaan transfort van den Eersten Mei 1818 –

No 2: - Zekere twee stukken lands gelegen in dese Tafelvallei, - achter het Kasteel, zynder het resteerende gedeelte can den tuin "Bentry Hall", no genaamd Welgelegen, groot per rest 2 morgen 100 quadraat roeden 80 do voeten end 115 do duimen, alsmede vier stukken gronds gelegen als boven, tegen over het Kasteel, annex de Tuin Welgelegen – geserckt Nos 3.4.6 en 7 groot per rest 396 quadraat Roeden 121 do Voeten en 77 do duimen blykens het daarvan aan de overlevende gedaan transport van den 12 maart 1820 waarvan zedert door de overlevende is verkogt engetransporteerd het stuk gemerkt No 6 groot 101 quadraat roeden 40 do voeten eno do duimen.

Losse goederen

In de voorkamer ter regterhand

Een sofa met roode damast overtrokken
12 mahony houten stoelen meet paarde hare zittingen
1 mahony houten thee tafel
1 ceylonsche geelhouten blad tafel
1 tafel met een marmere blad
1 kleine tafel
1 speigel met vergulde lusten
2 klein tafels met ornamenten (behoorende aan Mejuffrouw de Wed Adam G de Smit)

In een doorloop Kamer

1 stinkhouten ledikant met gordyn
1 katel
1 kleedtafel met deszelfde kleed
4 vderen bedden met kussens complete
1 kleine ronde tafel
Dertien schilderyen can different soorten
1 spegel met note houten bysten

In de voorkamer ter linkerhand

2 ouderwetsche hoek kabinetten
1 mahony houten klederkast (behoorende aan Mej de Wed AG de Smidt)
1 aanset tafel
12 stinkhouten stoelen
1 speigel met vergulde listen
1 mahony houten ronde thee tafel

In de eetkamer

1 stinkhouten blad tafel
1 stinkhouten blad tafel
1 aanset tafel
1 sofa met rood damsk overstrokken
12 stinkhouten stoelen
1 speigel met vergulde listen

In de provisie Kamer

Een party ledige bottles, vlesschen en kannen
4 kisten
1 zout kist
1 party chinasche confyt potten
1 boter vat
2 botter bakken
2 blikke trechters

In het Voorhuis

1 staande klok
1 aanset tafel
2 kleine tafels
12 steolen met chitze kleden oovertrokken
1 chitze venster gordyn
1 klein secretaire
1 kisje

In de Slaapkamer

1 stinkhouten ledikant met behangsels
1 ouderwetsche cabinet met gulde ornamenten in housende diverse Tafel en Bedden linen
1 aanset tafel
1 kast met laden (behorende aan de Heer Jan Duminy)
1 katel
2 leunins stoelen
1 speigel met note houten listen
7 boeken
1 schildery
1 kleine kistje

In een doorloop Kamer

Bewoonde wordende door de Mejuffrouw de Wed AG de Smidt, - inhoudende diverse goederen, allen het eigendom can voorw Weduwee

2 chitze ? gordyne
 1 Schildery met vergulde lust (behorende aan de Mev John Melville)
 Zilvenwerk
 1 zilvere thee machine
 1 zilvere coffee machine
 Een zilvere tabakodds
 1 do vuurtest
 5 do kandellars
 1 do Oly en asyn stander
 1 do koelbakje
 1 do melkkan
 1 do trekpot met schotelkje
 1 do zuikerpot
 1 do schenkblad
 1 do broodbak
 1 kleine do schenkblaadtje
 1 dozyn do theelepels
 7 zilvere theelepels vandiferente soorten
 4 do confyt fortjies
 2 do thee zijfes
 1 do note rasper
 1 do zuiker lepel
 1 do koelbadje
 1 do trekpot
 1 do zuikerpot
 1 thee kisje zilver gemonteerd met drie zilvere busen
 1 zilvere visch schop
 1 zilvere zoepelpep
 30 zilvere eetlepels
 3 zilvere zoutvatjes
 2 do botermessen
 24 forken
 2 zilvere snuitbakjes met do snuiters
 12 messen met ivoreheten
 10 do met zwarte heften
 2 ivore kandelaars

In het Dispens

1 blaauwe tafel servies
 12 wyn karaffen
 4 dozyn glasen
 4 kleine liquer kraffen
 4 dozyn kleken
 1 geslepen glase boterpot
 6 confyt ptojes waarvan een zonder deksel
 1 party kleine vlesjes
 1 party groote vlessen
 2 blaauwe waterbekers
 1 kisje met eengie liquer vlessen
 3 kelders met ledige vlessen
 1 lange ledige kist
 2 ledige kelders
 4 lampetten en kommen in soorten
 4 waterpotten
 7 ledige blikke trammels
 4 verlakte schenkbladen
 3 dozyn blaauwe en witte kopjes end schoteljtjes
 1 kleine tafel

Op de Achterplaats

5 groote emmers

In de Strykkamer

2 ledige kisten
 2 kleine tafels
 1 mage bol

In de Keuken

2 Keuken tafels
 1 bakkist
 1 groote meelkist
 2 kaarse banken (incomplete)
 2 steoelen
 1 Kopere confyt ketel
 1 do taarte pan
 14 Isere potten in soorten
 2 do waterketels
 1 kopere kastrol
 1 Isere vysel en stamper
 2 vische pannen
 2 roosters
 1 drie voet
 2 aarde bakken
 1 kopere schaal en balans met zeven ps kopere gewigten
 2 ps loode gewigten
 1 brood plaat
 1 kopere hand lantaam (defect)
 2 Isere lepels
 2 do forken
 1 do schiumspaan
 1 potte rak
 1 brood schop (hout)
 1 isere haak
 2 koffy molen
 2 Kopere comforen met 2 do ketels
 1 kleine ketel
 2 groote ziften
 1 kleine do
 2 blikke koffy kannen
 1 kopere do
 1 roodkopere comfoor
 2 kopere kandelaars
 3 do blackens
 3 kopere strykiseres
 1 Rolstok
 1 worstspuit
 1 zaag
 1 byl
 1 hakmes
 1 houte vleesch blok
 6 schoorsteen kettings
 1 kapstok
 2 zadels waarvan een in besit van Jan Duminy

In de Stal

1 Rypaard

2 kleine do
1 vleesch vat
1 water balie
2 graven
2 ladders
1 hustrap
1 meelkist
1 schepel
1 vat
2 baalies
1 party Rommerlary

1 jonge paard

In het Wagenhuis

1 kapwagen
1 party oude tuigen
1 kist met wat kalk

Diverse Kleinodien

3 goude ringen met diamante steenen
2 do kleine gespen
1 do vingerhoud
1 glase hangertje in goud geeset
2 paar goude oorringen
1 zilvere kokertje inhoudende 1 goude tandestoken
1 paar goude hempsknopen
1 goude halsknoope
2 echte tjaals

etc