ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ELSENBURG *HEREHUIS*

Prepared for
Dept of Local Government, Housing and Works
Administration: House of Assembly

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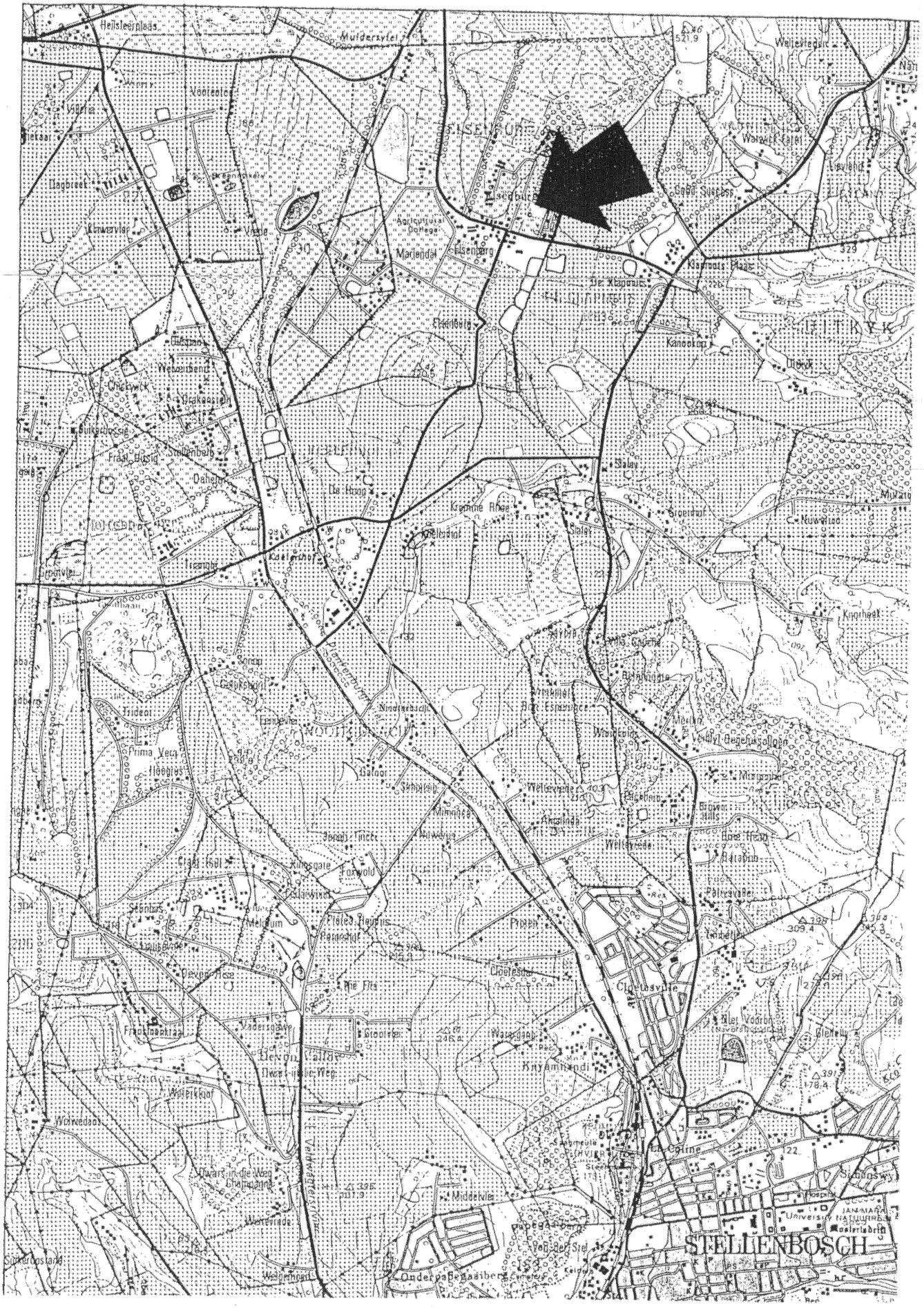

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From 1:50 000 sheet 3318 DD Stellenbosch

outbuildings and new additions during the 1960's saw to it that the integrity of the original *werf* which had so impressed Stavorinus in 1774[3], was destroyed.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The investigation can be broken down into two parts. Firstly the test holes conducted inside the *Herehuis*, and secondly description of the test holes outside adjacent to the house.

3.1 Test holes - Herehuis interior.

The location of test holes is shown in Figure 3.1. The plan of the house as it appears here is based on the layout after the latest renovations. In addition, the plan shows walls which were removed during renovations. The absence of test holes in the north-west part of the house is as a result of the area having been disturbed prior to the commencement of the investigation. This was potentially an interesting area as during a site inspection, foundations and plastered walls were noted towards the front of the building. These were subsequently covered with rubble and compacted in preparation for building. As far as the remainder of the building was concerned, we tested all areas containing deposit and worked in such a way that little delay was caused to the contractors.

The objective of the test programme was twofold, namely to examine the stratigraphic sequence of the deposits and also to look for any structural remains that suggested that an earlier building may have existed on the site. (The possibility existed that the form of the present house may have arisen as a result of modification of an existing building. If this were the case then traces of the earlier form may have survived.)

3.1.1 Area A

By the time excavations began the contractor had excavated a shallow trench across the room in order to remove an older beam rest. Testing was done by extending the existing trench laterally. This exposed a layer of red brick rubble some 600 mm below the surface separating softer upper fill from a gritty yellow clay.

3.1.2 Area B (galdery)

Three test holes B1, B2 and B3 were excavated. No structural remains were located although traces of shallow pits which accommodated the beam rests of the present house were noticed in the sections of all holes. A common feature in all the holes is a layer of broken brick some 200mm below the surface. (This is also found in other parts of the house.) The upper parts of the sections of all three holes are virtually identical except for small local variations. The lower part of B3 differs in that the sequence is deeper. The increase in depth before intersecting the natural substrate is the result of a depression running at right angles to the room at this point. Test hole B3 located one edge of this feature. We believe that this may be the same feature which we have in the kitchen. (This will be discussed in a later section.) The section drawing for B3 is reproduced in Figure 3.2. The deposit which filled the depression in this area contained large amounts of charcoal and numerous artefacts such as porcelain, glass, bone and smoking pipe fragments. Both this deposit and the layer immediately above, which consists of a yellow clay, were noticed in both the kitchen and the *voorkamer*.

3.1.3 Area C (voorhuis)

Two test holes C1 and C2 were excavated here. Hole C1 produced similar deposits to B3 with the brick rubble layer clearly visible. Whereas deposits above the brick layer are sterile, those below, excluding the yellow clay and soil and rubble layers contain quantities of artefactual material including glass, porcelain, pipe stems and bone. The section drawing for C1 is reproduced in Figure 3.3. An increase in the amount of

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3. Elsenburg Development Project: 1698-1998. Booklet compiled by the Elsenburg Agricultural Development Institute 1993.

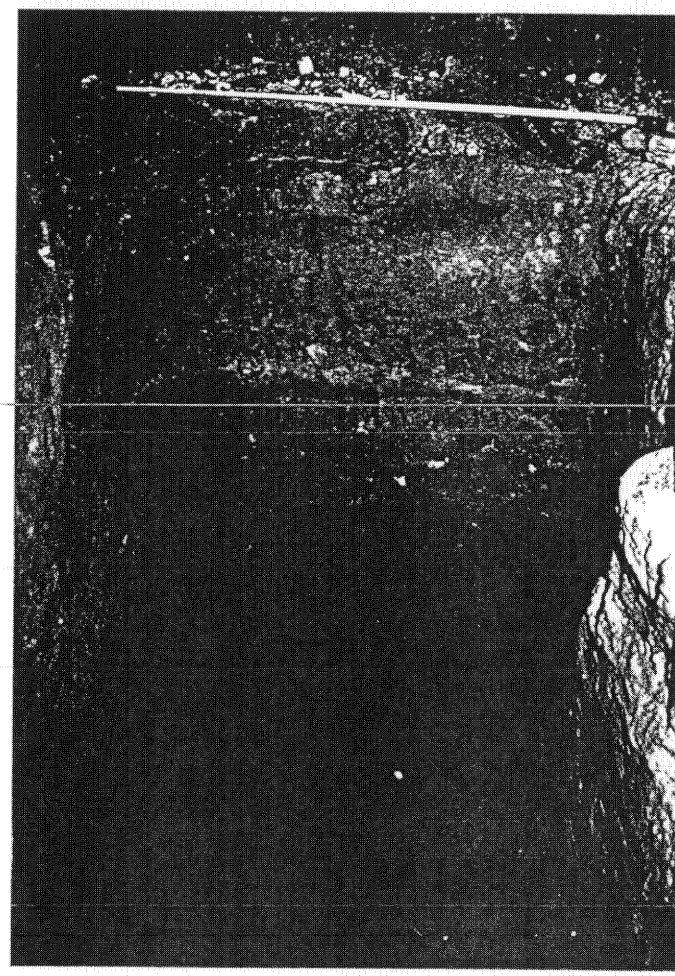
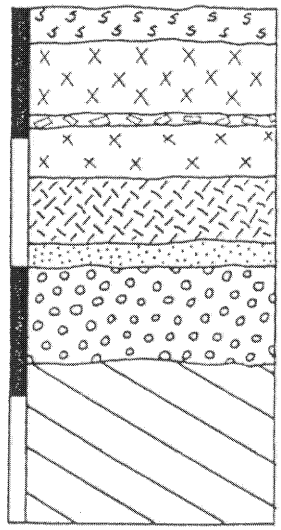


Plate 1



loose brown soil

hard brown soil

brick rubble layer

brown soil

charcoal fleck soil

yellow clayey

heavy charcoal fleck

gritty clay

B3 (A3)

3.2

0 150 cm

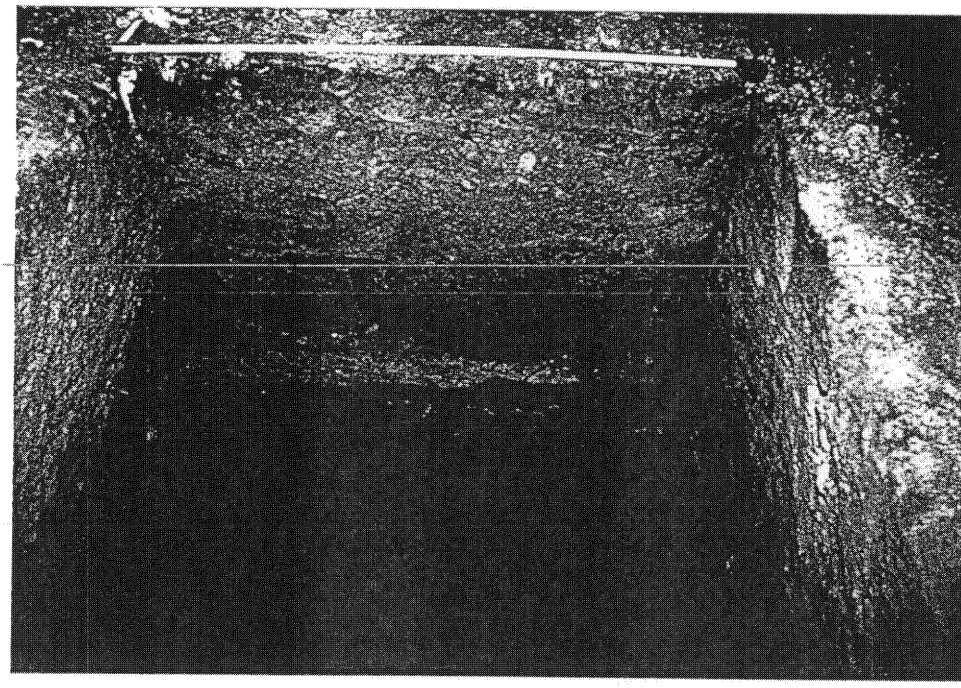
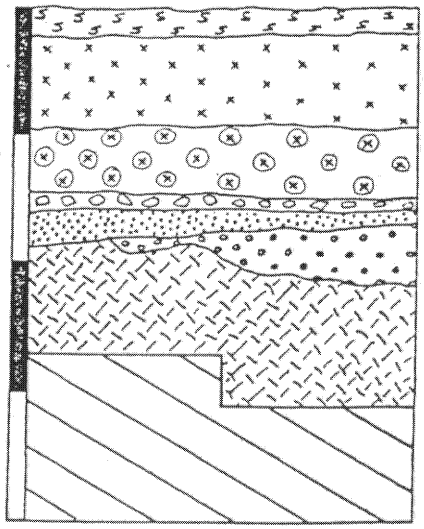


Plate 2



compact brown

loose brown gritty

compact brown gritty

brick rubble layer

yellow clayey soil and plaster

charcoal fleck

dark brown soil

C1

3.3

0 150cm

charcoal was noticed towards the base of the hole and again suggests similarity with B3 and the stratigraphic sequence in the kitchen. A sub-test at the base of the hole revealed a dark brown sterile soil which we have identified as part of the substrate. Hole C2 was excavated in the NW corner of the *voorhuis*. The section, Figure 3.4, clearly revealed the brick rubble layer which separated the upper sterile sandy grey deposits from a darker brown charcoal flecked soil and underlying gritty yellow clay. The charcoal flecked soil was also encountered in C1 and contains artefactual material. The gritty yellow clay is more pronounced and the wall footings of the *voorhuis* are cut into it. The material removed during preparation of foundations was dumped on top of the charcoal flecked soil in C1. It should be noted that the brick rubble layer is not cut by the wall trench. This indicates that it was deposited after the lower stone wall footings were in place.

The reason that no gritty yellow clay is visible in C1 is that the edge of a natural depression lies between the two holes. Evidence for a depression has been noticed in excavation B3 in the *galdery*, and in the kitchen excavations.

3.1.4 Area D (kitchen)

The location of all the excavated squares in the kitchen is shown in Figure 3.1. The initial test hole was excavated at D1 which lay between the foundations of the *bakoond* and the brick beam rest which ran through the center of the room. It was immediately clear that the deposits which were present at this point contained much more artefactual material. In some ways the deposits seemed to duplicate the stratigraphic sequence that we had observed in other test holes particularly at B3 and C2. The major difference was that the brick rubble layer was found virtually at the surface in this locale and suggested that the sterile gritty brown soils which overlay the brick layer in other parts of the house had been introduced as a fill probably to level the surface. It was also clear from sections adjacent to the foundations of both the rear wall of the east wing and the *bakoond* that these structural features post-dated the deposition of the artefact bearing deposits.

The nature and content of the deposits suggested the presence of a domestic dump and resembled the deposits observed previously in both the moat of the Castle[4] and in the pond adjacent to the kitchen at Steenberg.[5] The presence of these deposits required us to extend excavations to other parts of the kitchen resulting in the eventual excavation of some 15 square meters of surface area to an average depth of approximately 1.2 meters.

Traces of the dump were found in all the excavated squares although thickness of the layer varied. The thickest part of the dump lay in the squares D1, D2, D5 and D6 and thinned out toward the front of the house. Excavations outside adjacent to the east wall of the kitchen showed that the dump layer continued in this area and further confirmed the assertion that the walls of the house post-date the deposition of the dump.

A number of the points which have been mentioned so far have been deduced from the stratigraphy visible in various sections. The west section of D5/D6, Figure 3.5, shows a number of these features. The charcoal speckled dump layers are clearly visible lying below the brick rubble layer and the foundation trench of the north wall cutting into the darker dump layers can be seen. A detail of the trench feature is presented in Plate 5. Another very significant detail of this section is the brick rubble layer which "caps" the dump and runs up at an angle over a wedge of yellowish grey soil. It can clearly be seen from some other sections in both the kitchen and other rooms that the red brick layer always separates artefact bearing deposits from sterile

4. Excavations conducted by the Archaeology Contracts Office. Report in preparation.
5. Archaeological Investigation of the Historic Werf, Steenberg Farm. Report prepared for JCI Co Ltd, July 1992. UCT: Archaeology Contracts Office.

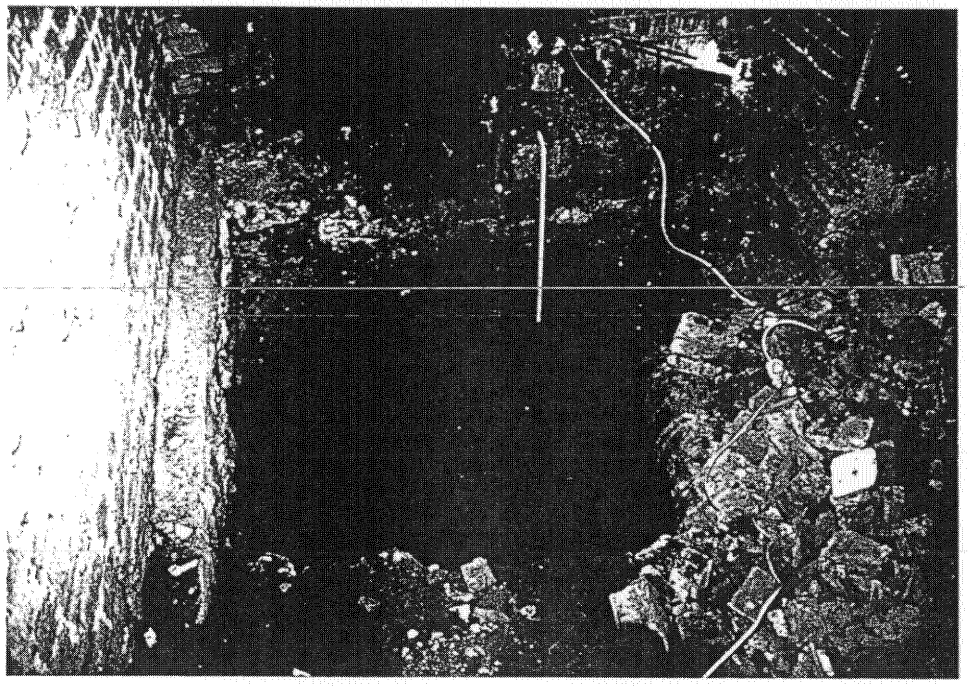
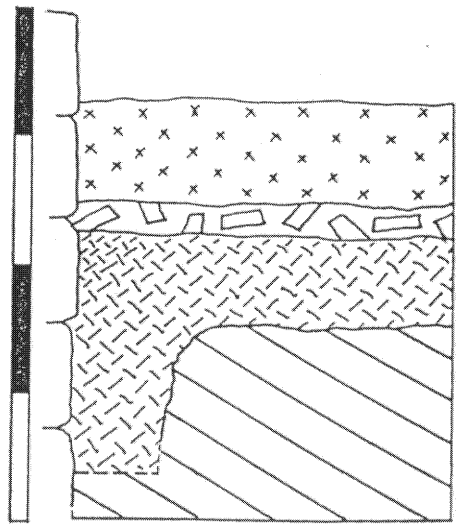


Plate 3



loose brown gritty

brick rubble layer

charcoal fleck

gritty yellow clay

C2

3.4

0 150cm

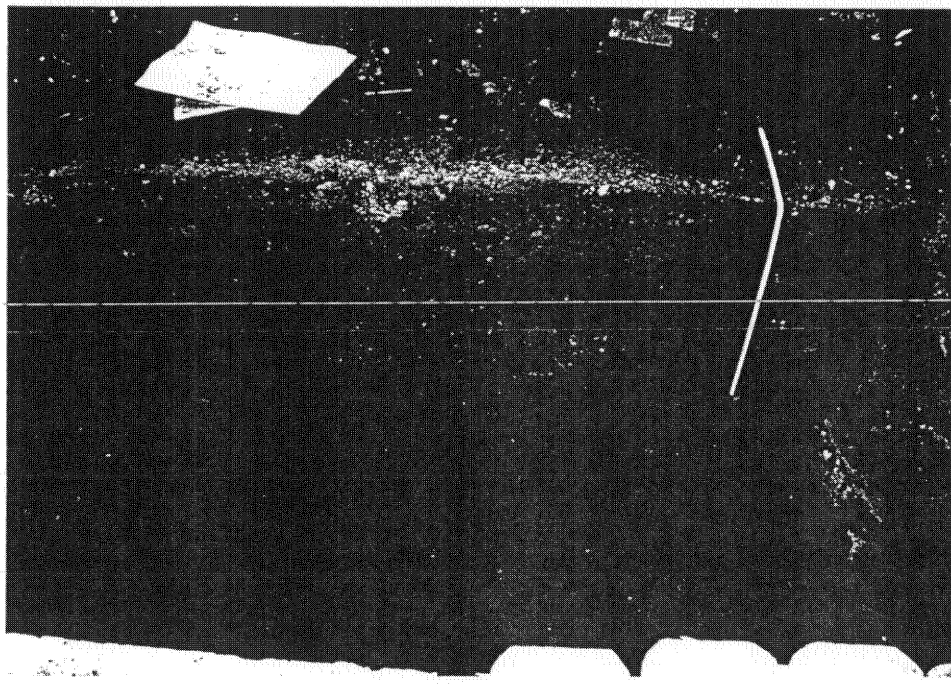
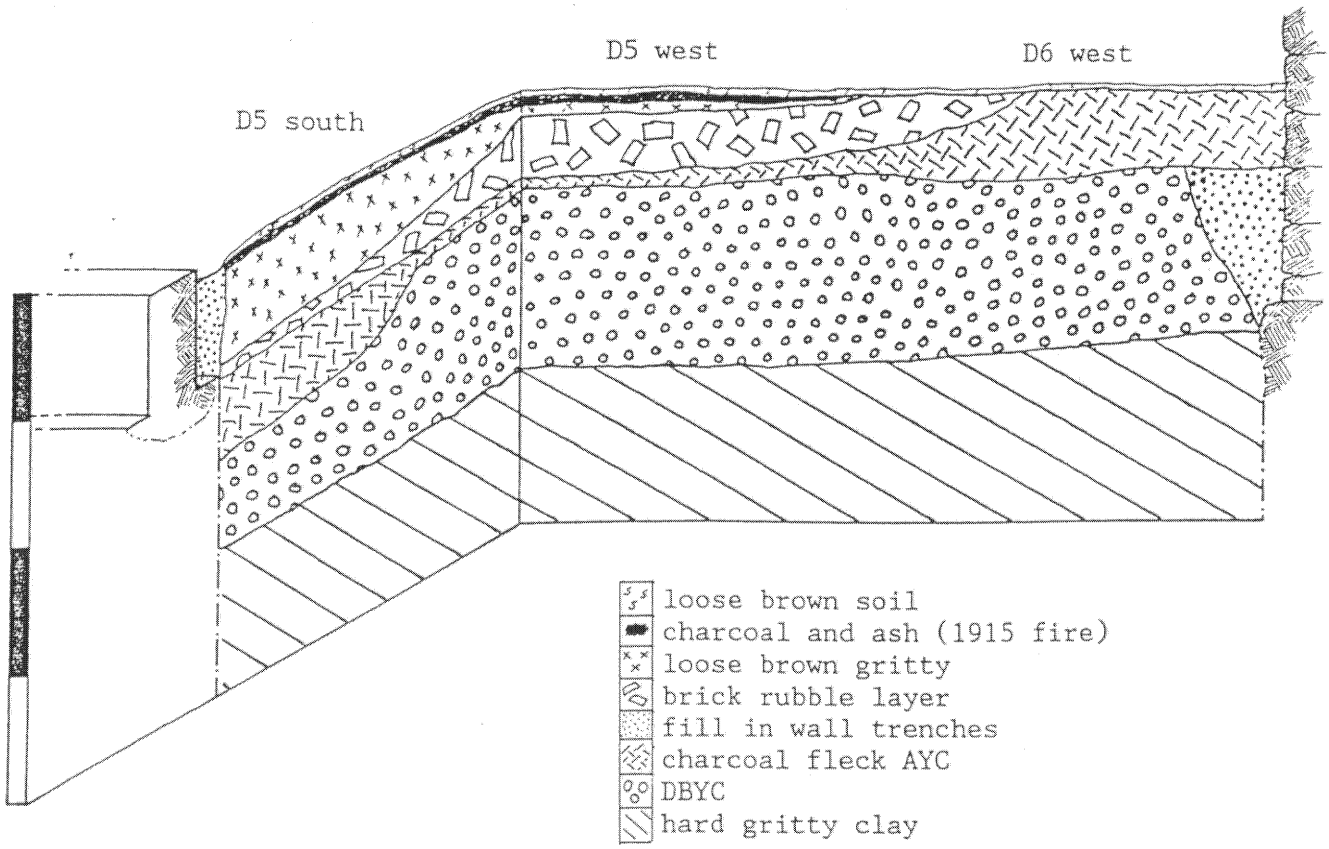


Plate 4



3.5

0 150cm

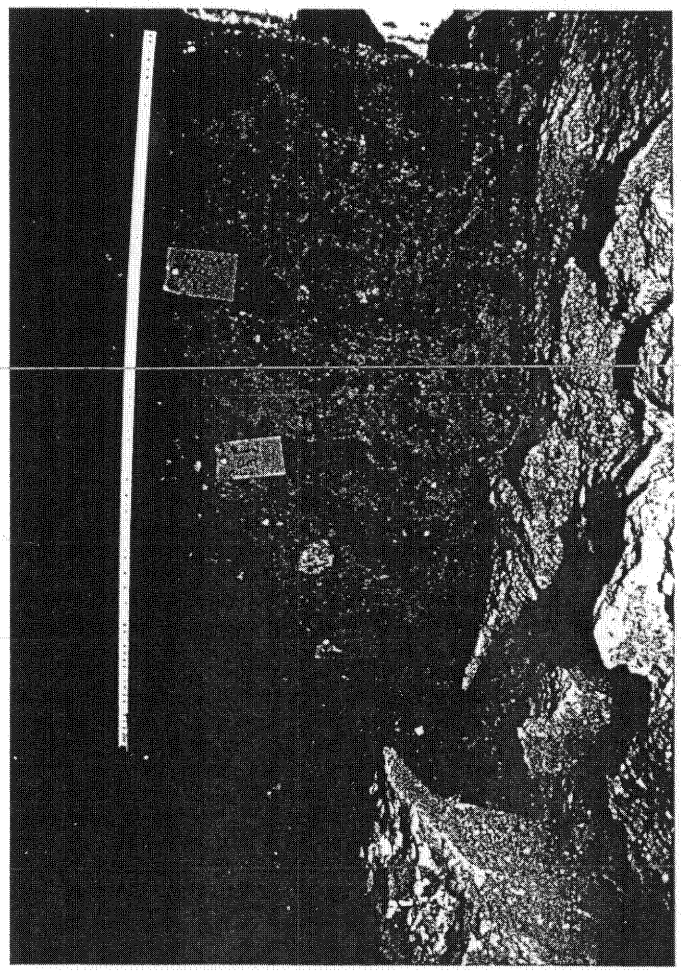


Plate 5

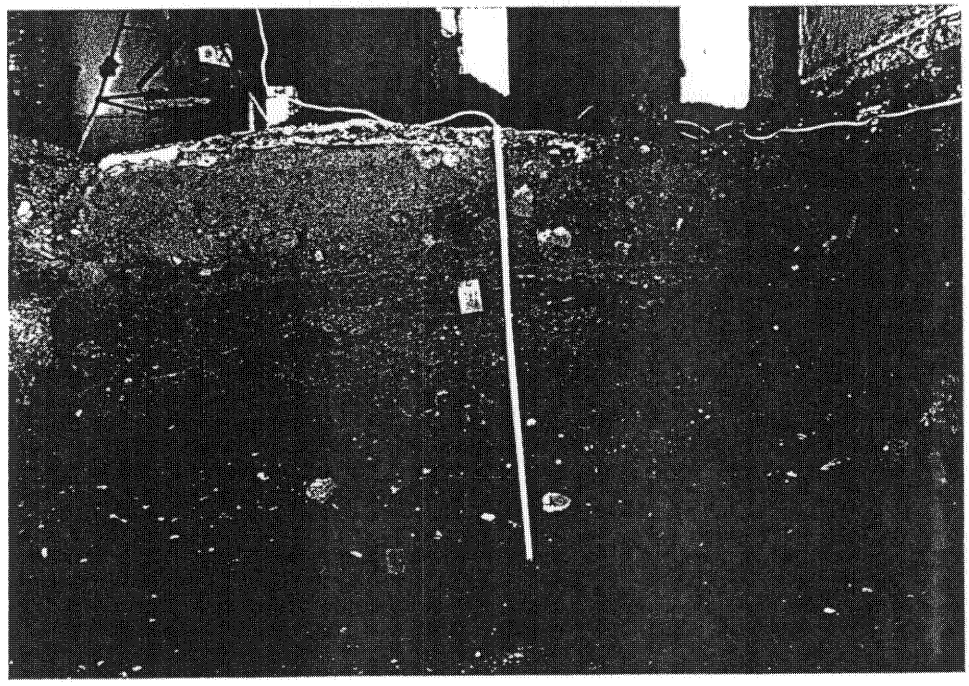


Plate 6

soils above. Wherever the brick layer abuts one of the walls of the house it does not appear to be cut by foundation trenches. We deduce from this that the brick rubble represents the building of the house *circa* 1761. The varying depths of the layer in the interior indicates that the house was built on sloping terrain, part of which had been used for dumping. After walls had been constructed, sterile soil was introduced to raise the levels, particularly at the front of the house, prior to adding flooring. The addition of fill covered and preserved the rubble layer.

In the kitchen dump section illustrated in Figure 3.5, the brick rubble layer can be seen ascending a wedge of lighter soil close to the north wall. During construction, the lighter material was removed from the wall trench and piled alongside. Not all of this soil could be returned to the trench after the foundation was built and resulted in the brick accumulating over it. During the floor levelling process both the pile of soil and the brick layer were truncated leaving the section as it now stands.

Also indicated on the D5/D6 section is a layer of charcoal and ash lying at the surface above the sterile soil and brick layers. The artefact content of this layer although sparse, confirms that this resulted from the 1915/16 fire. We conclude that the beam rest in the center of the kitchen was built after this event, as the shallow trench dug for this feature cuts the layer of fire derived material. This can be seen in Plate 6. The slope of the dump deposits can also clearly be seen.

The dump accumulated on a surface of gritty clay which was obviously exposed at the time of accumulation. This clay was observed to rise up steeply along the west wall of the kitchen, (Plate 16) although most of the bank had been disturbed when foundations were dug. The same clay was found close to the surface in excavation H1 in the small courtyard and confirms the presence of the depression on the eastern side of the site.

An additional hole was excavated towards the front of the kitchen adjacent to the *galdery*. The section at this point resembles others from the front of the house with sterile fills at the top underlain by the red brick layer.

3.1.5 Area E (adjacent to voorhuis)

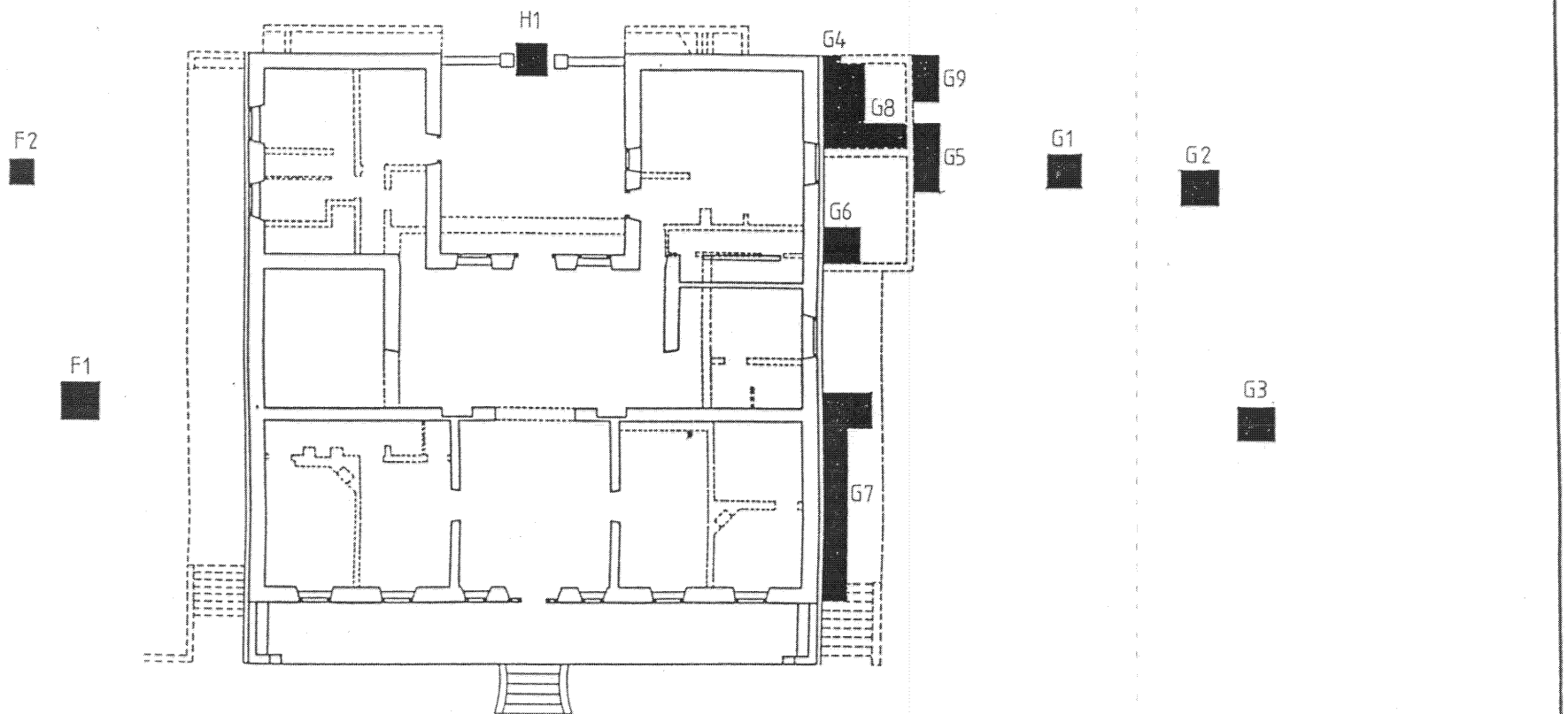
One hole, E1, was excavated here. The section differed little from other excavations at the front of the house.

3.2 Test Holes - Herehuis exterior

The excavations outside the house were restricted to the immediate surrounds as laid out in the brief. Originally these test holes were only intended to identify older levels which existed on the *werf* in historic times. However, since we had observed that the kitchen dump pre-dated the house, it became equally important to determine if the dump material was more widespread. Test holes were dug on the west side of the house (area F), on the east side (area G), and in the small courtyard at the rear of the house (area H) and are shown in Figure 3.6. Very different types of deposits were discovered in the three areas and these are discussed below.

3.2.1 Area F

Two holes, F1 and F2 were excavated. A photograph and section of F1 are presented in Figure 3.7. The most striking difference between the stratigraphic sequence here and in other excavated areas is the absence of the brick rubble layer. (Traces of brick material are noticed at the base of the layer GBWBF but it is difficult to conclude if this has any connection to the brick rubble layer.) The uppermost layers consist of greyish/black soil and are sterile, probably introduced relatively recently as topsoil. Traces of a brick wall footing were found at the base of F1. There is no evidence of a trench in the section and suggests that if this was a garden wall that it must have been demolished before the introduction of the topsoil. The construction is "modern" with portland cement having been used..



3.6

0 5 15m

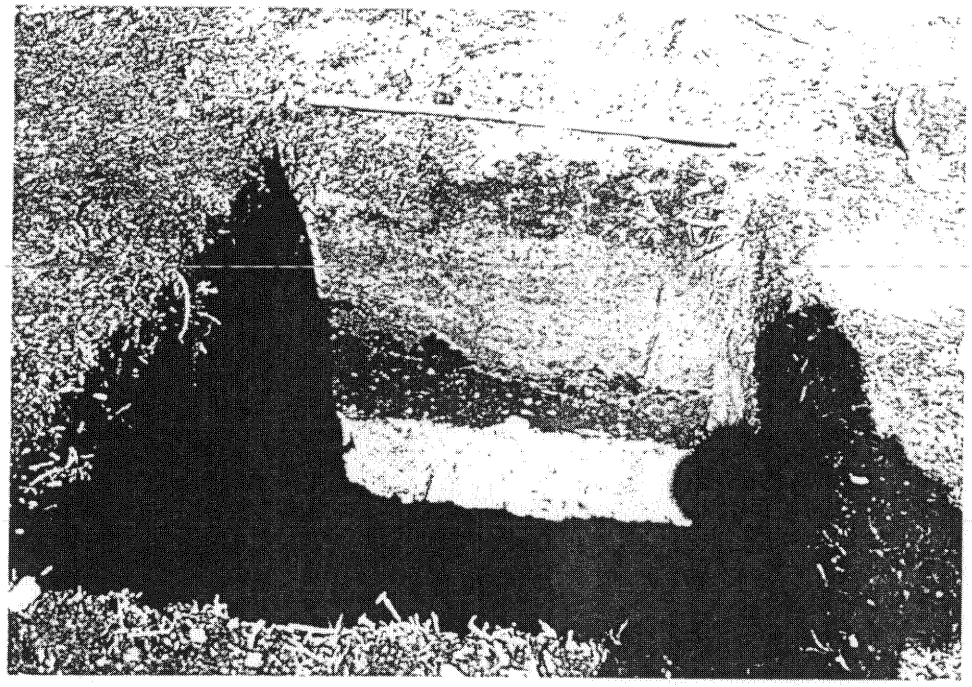
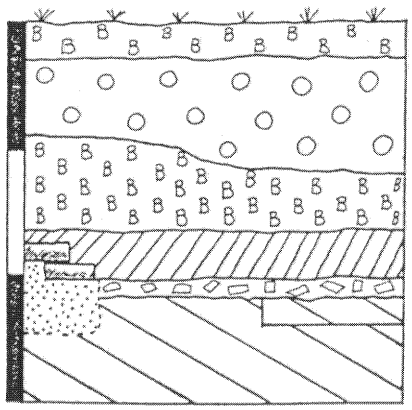


Plate 7



black loam

compacted light grey

black loamy soil

granular brown with brick fleck
brick chunks and soil

hard brown mottled soil

F1

0 150cm

Excavation F2 showed no major deviations from the stratigraphic sequence in F1.

3.2.2 Area G
Excavations G1, G2 and G3 were located away from the house. Sections and photographs of these holes are presented in Figures 3.8 - 3.10.

The brick rubble layer is prominent in the sections of G1 and G2 while it is mostly absent from G3. This does not contradict our observation that the brick rubble accumulated inside the house during the construction. The presence of brick rubble outside the house does not imply that it was an extensive deposit which had accumulated before the building was erected as we have already demonstrated that foundation trenches do not cut the layer. One explanation for the presence of the brick layer outside is that it has resulted from construction materials being stored next to the house during construction (in much the same way as they were stored during the current restoration). This would perhaps explain why the material is absent from the lower, as well as the western part of the site.

Generally speaking these sections show that the lower deposits are variable and contain small amounts of artefactual material. The deposits above the rubble are more uniform suggesting introduction to the site in one event (probably during landscaping and preparation of gardens).

Holes G4, G5, G6 and G7 were dug close to the house, in some cases immediately adjacent to the east wall. G4 covered a much larger area than other test holes since the discovery of structural remains as well as more dump material required the expansion of the original test hole. Similarly the hole at G7 was expanded to look at the footing of the house wall.

The area around G4, G5 and G6 had been subjected to disturbance by services trenches and the construction of a later addition (demolished during the current restoration). The addition was sited partially over foundations of an older building and was clearly a much larger structure than what had originally stood here. The position of the older walls and the demolished addition is shown in Figure 3.11. Plates 12 and 13 show views of the old wall footings below the demolished addition.

3.2.3 Area H
One hole was excavated in the small courtyard situated to the west of the kitchen. The hole was sited to examine the possibility that structural remains may have existed here in the past, and secondly to check whether any additional kitchen dump deposits could be found.

Excavation showed no evidence to suggest that any walls had ever existed at this point. Instead traces of a round "post-hole", which had later been modified to be square, was found. Deposits inside this feature included fragments of plaster and brick. The shape of the hole as well as the content suggests that it may earlier have contained a wooden post and later, the base of a brick pillar, possibly to support an *afdak* or similar feature.

An ashy surface layer containing artefactual material resembling that in the kitchen dump was probably deposited during preparation of foundations of the NW wall of the kitchen. A section drawing, Figure 3.12, shows the proximity of yellow/brown soily clay to the surface. This supports our observation that at the time of building the 1760 house, a natural depression existed to the east below the kitchen and southern part of the house. The same basal deposit in the kitchen is approximately one meter deeper.

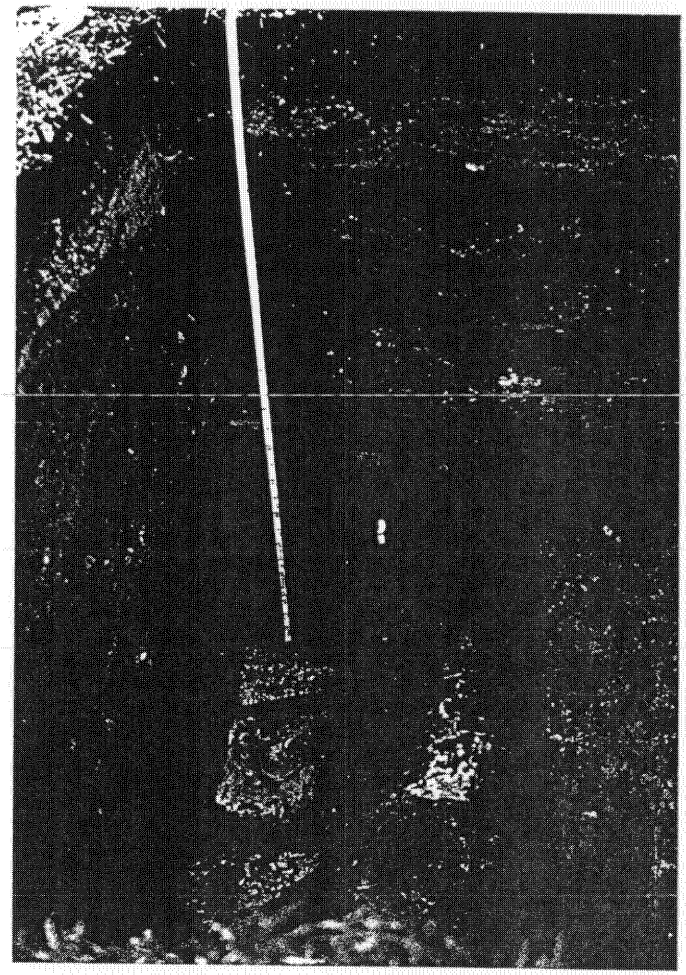
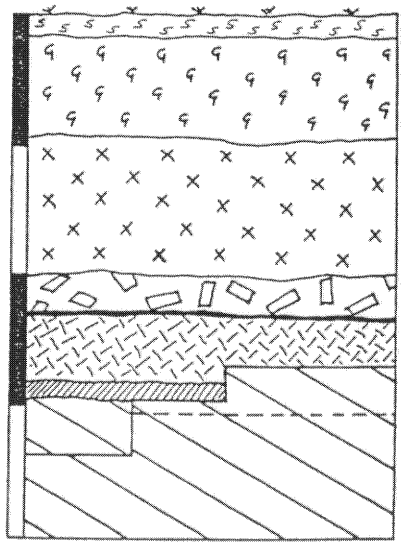


Plate 9



dark loam

light sandy

grey charcoal speckle

brick rubble layer
hard surface 1
charcoal fleck
black soil with brick

yellowish silty clay

G1 (OU1)

0 150cm

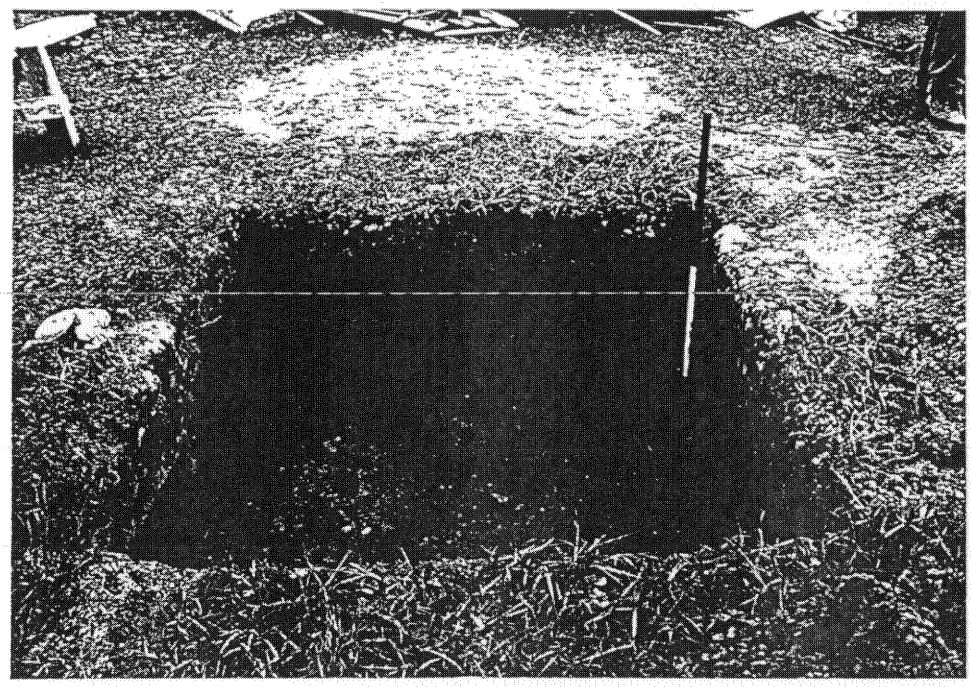
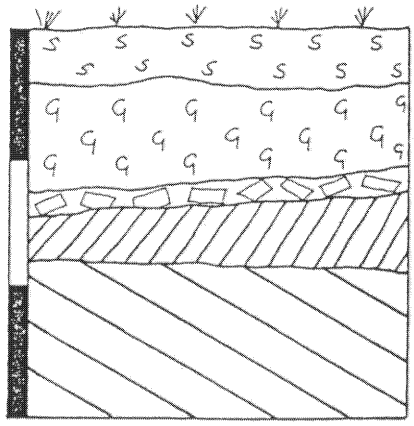


Plate 10



dark loam

light sandy fill

brick rubble layer

charcoal flecked soil

grey clay

G2 (E6)

0 150 cm

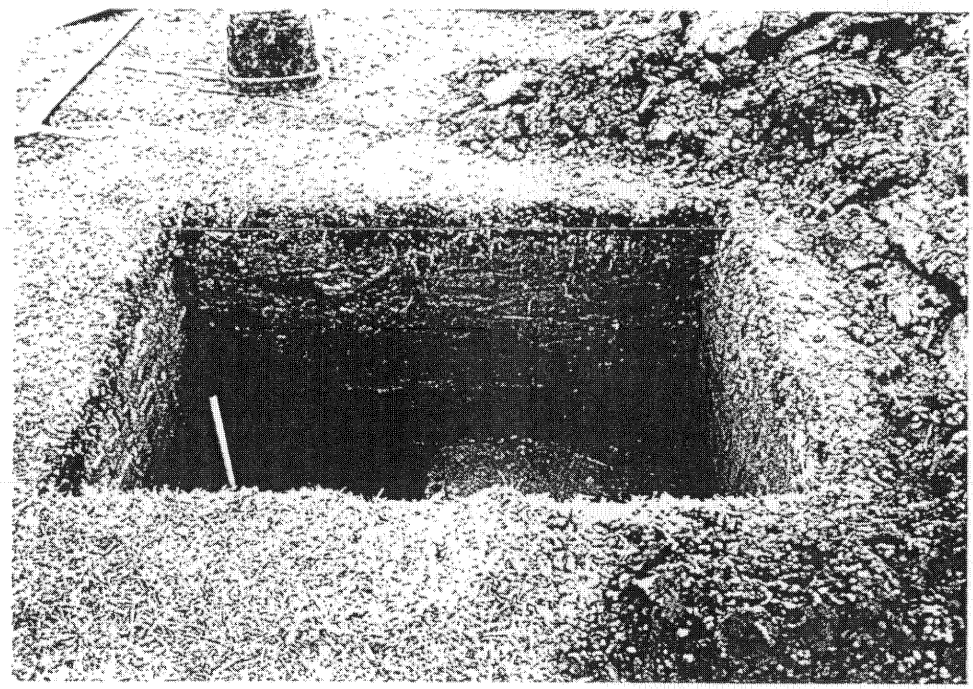
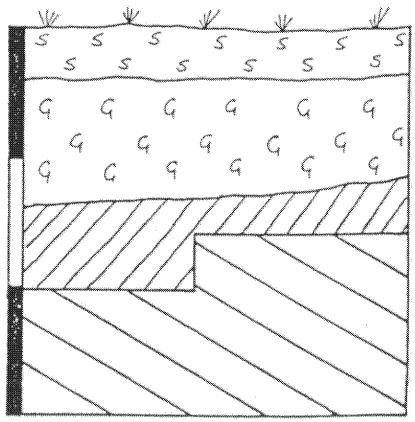


Plate 11



dark loam

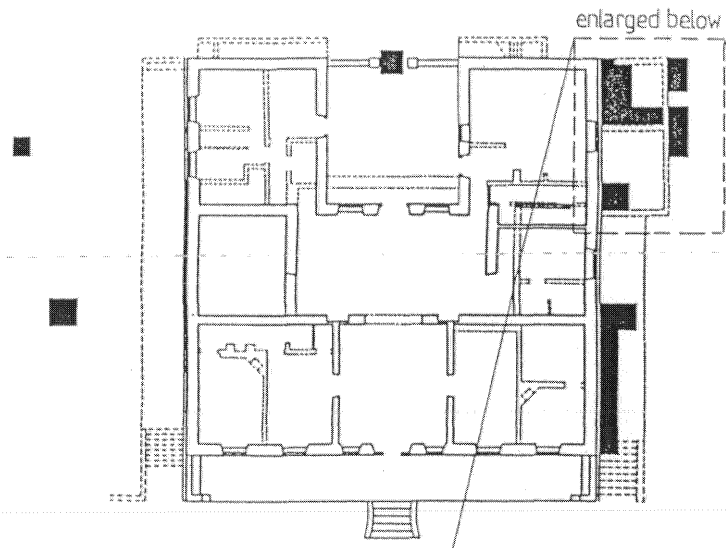
light sandy fill

brick and ferruginous gravel

black organic clay

G3 (E7)

0 150 cm



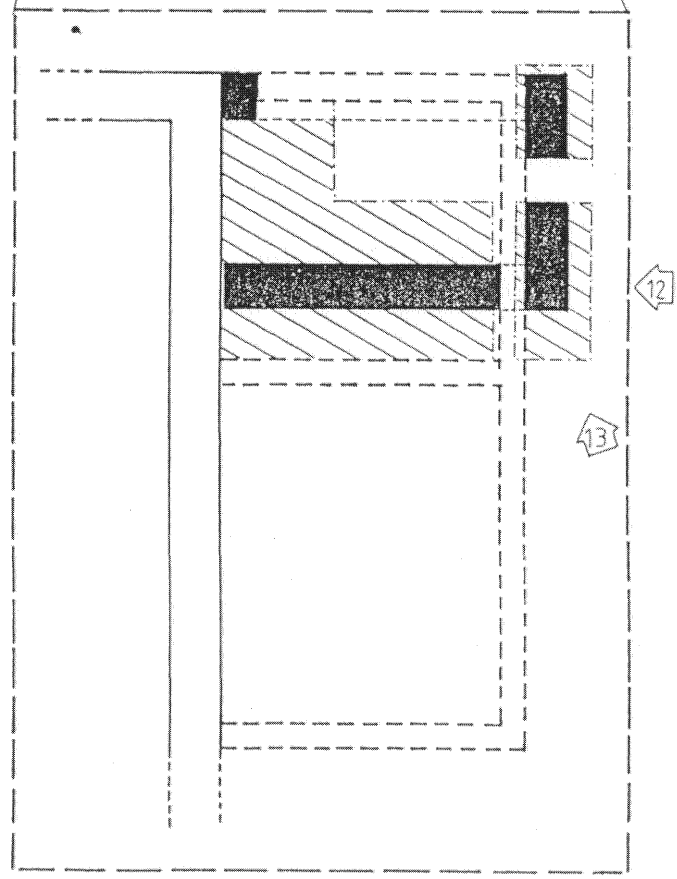
test excavations

recent addition (now demolished)

old walling

excavations

photographs



3.11

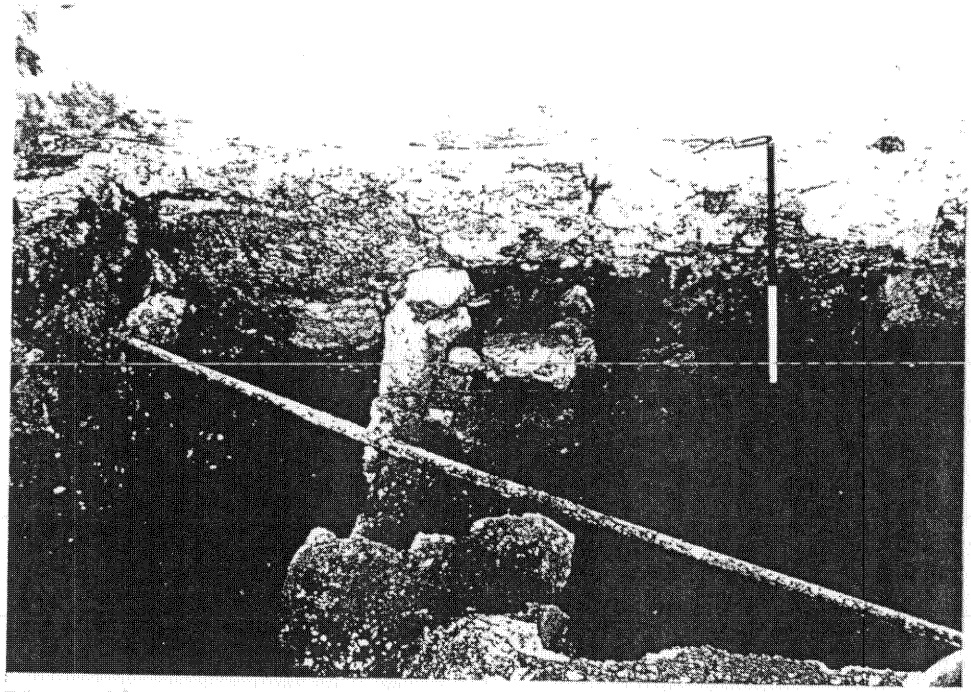


Plate 12

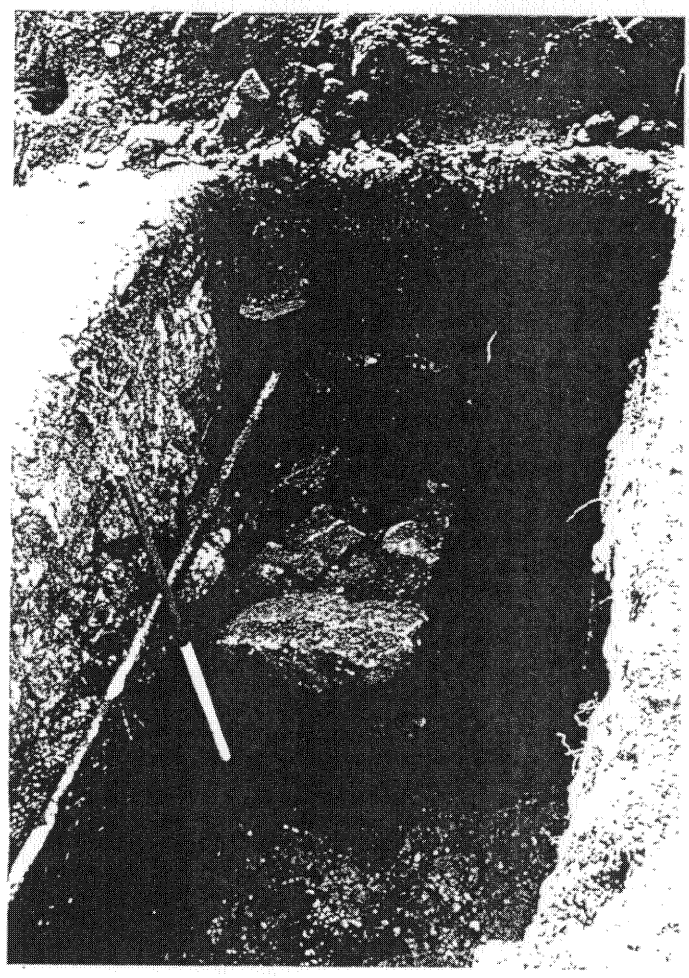


Plate 13

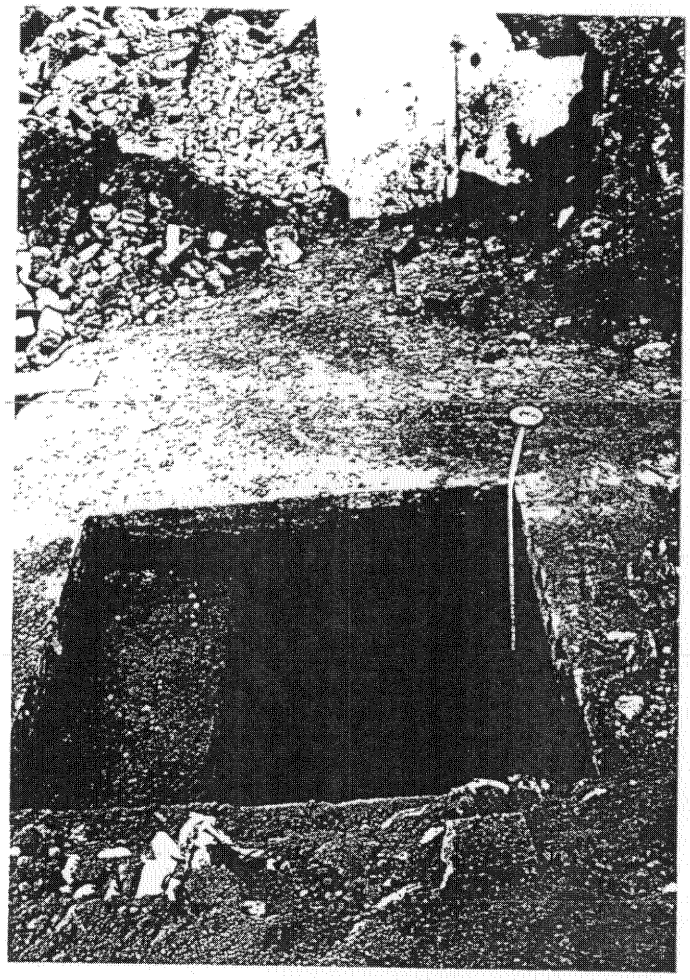
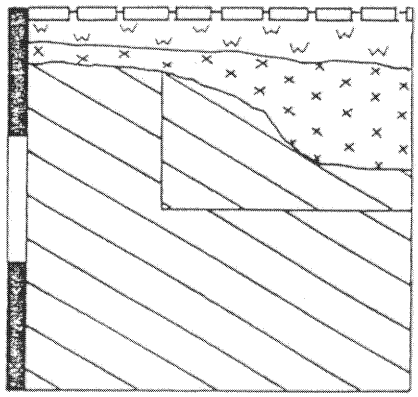


Plate 14



white sand base for brick paving

brick speckled soil

yellowish gritty clay

H1 (OU2)

0 150cm

3.4 Previous land surfaces
Various surfaces and levels have been surveyed with a dumpy level and staff, with all levels related to a common datum point on the site. Levels have not been corrected to reflect height above sea level and we have not used the same datum point as the contractor.

We have identified two distinct land surfaces. The earlier surface would have been closest to the natural landscape while the second, which relates to the period after the construction of the Melck House is one where modification by humans is recognised. Modification seems to have taken place in two phases, the first during and shortly after the construction of the Melck-house, while the second seems to have occurred much later, possibly during the early part of this century. Modification has resulted in levels being raised as a result of fills being introduced to the interior, as well as to areas surrounding the house.

In some instances we have recognised deposit that clearly represents sterile substrate. Although we have no way of knowing if the substrate remained unaltered by human activity, it has indicated a N-S gradient consistent with local topography. Level changes are particularly noticeable on the sides of the house, and in the interior, while levels at the front, and immediately behind the house do not appear to have changed substantially. As we were unable to dig test holes beyond the rear of the house we cannot comment on the levels there although we do believe that slope would have increased as one moved further away from the house.[6]

After the steps on the south side of the house were removed, a test trench (G7) was excavated along the house wall exposing some of the original whitewashed plaster. Traces of plaster were also found at (G6) and can be seen in Plate 15. The extent of plaster suggests lower exterior levels in the past.

Observations show that levels around the house were lower than at present. Height change has not been consistent over the whole site and indications are that variation in the order of 0.5 to 0.75 meters has occurred.

4. ARTEFACTUAL MATERIAL

The analysis of the artefactual material constitutes a major part of this report. The details of individual artefact categories are presented in Appendices 1-7.

5. DISCUSSION

The archaeological remains in and around the *Herehuis* have enabled us to piece together some aspects of the history of the site which may otherwise have been lost. The most important find of this whole investigation was the dump lying below the kitchen of the Melck house. This house as we know was constructed in *circa* 1761 and while the archival work must still confirm this date, it can probably be used with a degree of confidence. Much speculation has taken place regarding the layout of the Elsenberg *werf* with regard to the ages of various buildings and which of the farms owners were responsible for the various modifications.[7] Although the events that occurred before the mid 18th Century are of considerable interest to us (the dump accumulated during this period) it has not been our task to examine other parts of the werf nor to probe too deeply into historical records.

The analyses of the artefactual material from the various excavations show that the greatest amounts of material were preserved in the deeply buried dump below the

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6. The retaining wall behind the house is a fairly recent addition.
7. See Gwen Fagan. Die Werf by Elsenburg. *Restorica* No 16 Oct 1984

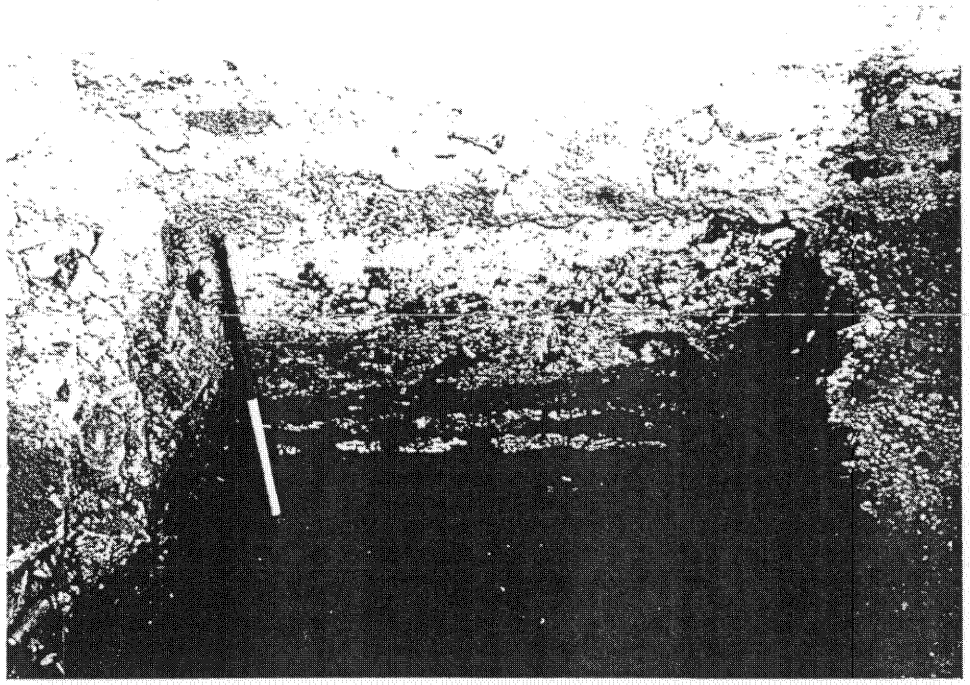

Plate 15

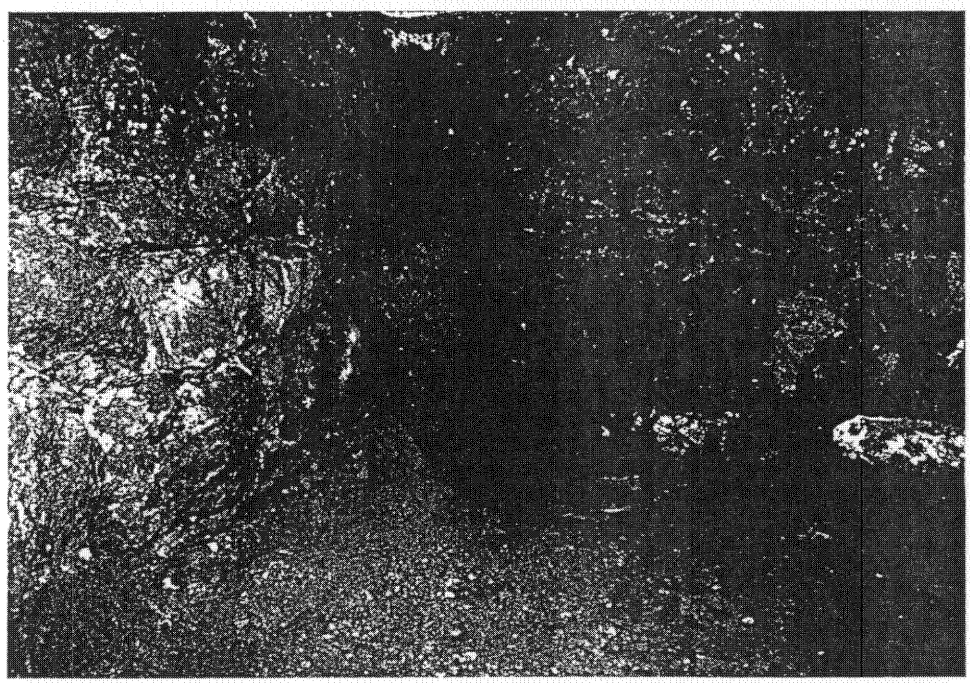

Plate 16

kitchen. Traces of this dump could also be found in other locations both inside and outside the house. Later artefactual material was found outside the house as expected.

The dump was deposited into some form of gully or depression (which lies at present below the southern part of the house) before the construction of at least the southern wing of the Melck house. Evidence for the depression is found both below the kitchen and in Room C (*galdery*) where basal deposits could be identified dipping away to the east. A detail of the steeply rising clay bank on the west side of the kitchen is shown in Plate 16 (this had been sectioned during the excavation to show the foundation trench cutting through the embankment). Levels on the same basal deposits in the courtyard confirm the difference in height between the western and eastern parts of the site.

There is no doubt about this sequence of events and as we have shown above, the wall trenches of the Melck house are easily identified cutting into the dump deposits. Similarly, the *bakoond* cut into the lower deposits and indicates that the two structures are contemporary. These observations could not have been made if dump deposits had later been used as fill to raise levels of the interior of the house. The dump deposits were thickest in the NW corner of the kitchen and thinned out towards the front of the house.

Observations have shown that the dump accumulated in a time predating the Melck house. Our experience with dumps in similar circumstances has shown that these are often not located far from the kitchen.[8] It has been suggested that the house which existed at the time of Jan Jurgen Roos (1719-1722) was T-shaped, deduced from the description of the rooms in the inventory of household contents made after his death.[9] This is not however confirmed and we await the results of the archival search with interest especially in the light of recent work on early Cape architecture and house layout.[10,11] We nevertheless explored the possibility that a T-shaped house could have existed on the site and looked for evidence that the present structure might have been a modified version thereof. We could however not find any traces of either structural remains or old surfaces or foundation trenches to confirm this. It seems inconceivable that all trace of a previous house would be invisible to archaeological investigation unless it was at a different location or not T-shaped. While the house described in the inventory of Jan Roos[12] could conceivably be a T-shaped house (though not necessarily the case), the house described in the inventory after Giebelaar's death[13] has a more complex layout.

Our observation that the dump would be close to the kitchen suggests to us that the earlier house was perhaps in the immediate vicinity, but not in the areas tested by us for this investigation. The thickness of the dump towards the NW part of the kitchen suggests that discard took place from the direction of upper (N) or (NW), or the same level to the west rather than from the lower (S) part of the site. Because the possibility exists that the original house may have existed to the west makes the loss of the deposits in the western wing of the house due to building operations regrettable.

In the same way as the older dump accumulated close to the original house, so there are indications that material was dumped outside the kitchen of the Melck house. The exact position of this dump is not as clear as there has been disturbance of the deposits

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8. See footnote 4
9. see footnote 5
10. Brink, Y. 1992. Places of Discourse and Dialogue: a study in the material culture of the Cape during the rule of the Dutch east India Company 1652-1795. Unpublished PhD dissertation, UCT.
11. Malan, A. 1993. Households of the Cape, 1750 to 1850: Inventories and the Archaeological Record. Unpublished PhD dissertation, UCT.
12. CA. MOOC8/4.80 3.06.1722
13. CA. MOOC8/6.115 23-24.02.1747

by services, and by the addition of a structure adjacent to the kitchen. While this addition was added fairly recently we have found structural remains below part of it suggesting that a smaller building existed here in the past. The nature of the walling and its relationship to the Melck house suggests some contemporaneity. Since it lies adjacent to the *bakoond* it seems unlikely that there was access to this structure directly from inside. During investigation of the walling we noticed that it too had been cut into older dump material which is a continuation of the kitchen dump from inside. This is further confirmation that the dump was quite extensive.

Indications are that the Melck house was constructed to stand quite high above the prevailing local landscape. As a result of building the house at right angles to a N-S slope, the rear portion of the house approximated ground level whereas the front rooms required amounts of earth fill to adjust the levels.
Changes between the upper and lower deposits generally occurs at the "brick rubble layer". We have concluded that this layer represents the rubble that was generated during the construction of the upper walls of the Melck house. Whereas the lower footings are constructed with stone, the upper walls are built with brick. Brick trimming and breakage during construction resulted in a layer of this material building up as a capping over what used to be the original surface. It should be noted that in places the previous surface was made up of reworked deposits. Some of these deposits contain artefactual material some of which may have originated in the dump, or that vicinity, to be moved by slopewash, animals and humans alike over the lower part of the site.

We can then assume that the red brick layer is synonymous with the construction of Melcks' house in *circa* 1761, a fact further strengthened by the type of brick that is found in the walls and in the rubble. Melck built with particularly large bricks unlike those normally found.[14] (One of these bricks that was measured has dimensions of 305x155x70mm.)

The brick rubble layer lying over most of the site is an integral part in establishing the chronological sequence. A layer or event of known age is important when looking at the range of dates on the artefactual material. Since information on artefacts is often limited to date of manufacture, if we find objects in deposits below, or in a layer of known date, then we can bracket the time during which it must have been used. Similarly, if we can establish layers of known age above and below an assemblage independently of it, then we are not only dating the site but establishing more precise dating of the artefacts themselves.

Both the clay pipe, and ceramic analyses seem to concur that deposition of the dump took place during the second quarter of the 18th century. This fits in well with the historically dated brick rubble layer which seals the dump deposits.

Although the historical background of Elsenburg is not yet completed, the paper by Gwen Fagan provides some information on the occupants.[15] She supplies no information on the occupants between the time of Jan Jurgen Roos (1719-1722) and Phillip Giebelaar (1742-1747).[16] After the death of Giebelaar the farm was run by his widow Anna Hop. She married Martin Melck in 1752. From this brief synopsis of the occupants, it seems possible that the dump was begun after the tenure of Jan Roos.

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14. Bricks of this type (slightly smaller) have been observed in the walls of the main house at Morgenhof. Assessment of the Main House at Morgenhof. Report prepared for Wessels Albertyn Du Toit Architects, August 1993 by the Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.
15. see footnote 5
16. Kathy Rubin is at present investigating the archival material and has provided us with some information in this regard. A certain Van Der Berg had the farm for two years after 1722. In 1724 Valck took over the farm until he died in 1740. It would seem that his widow, Van Brakel, was still on the farm in 1741.

Bearing in mind the interval between manufacture and deposition of artefactual material, the dump may contain items used and discarded by the Giebelaar, Hop and Melck households. We presume that they all stayed in the same house over the years until the Melck's moved into their new house sometime after 1761.

It should not be forgotten that apart from the higher profile residents of the farm there were a complement of slaves and other workers who remain nameless in the historical record. It is well known that slaves spent a great deal of time in and around the kitchen making it a strong likelihood that items used and discarded by them would end up alongside items discarded by the rest of the household. While the artefactual assemblage from the dump contains artefacts which clearly have their origins in a well to do household, some objects give the impression that they have been used by people of lower standing. For example, some of the pipe bowls and stems show evidence of reworking i.e. they have been re-used after initial discard. It is unlikely that the owner of the farm would have resorted to these measures to procure a smoke.

A major part of the assemblage is composed of food remains. These remains indicate not only local farming practises at the time, but also show which wild species were being collected to supplement the diet. It is likely that two diets are represented in the assemblage, namely that of the owners and that of the servants. A lot more work is needed before we are able to discriminate sufficiently between these assemblages. It is possible for example that different cuts of meat were being consumed according to status.

Cow and sheep provided much of the meat consumed at Elsenburg with some pig also represented. Both wild and domesticated fowl, and a surprisingly large number of fresh water turtle were also eaten. Marine and freshwater fish, and shellfish such as black and white mussels which were collected along the False Bay coast, are also present. Ostrich eggs were collected as were probably the eggs of other birds. Ostrich eggshell has preserved well while the same can not be said for other types.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological test excavations exposed a substantial dump deposit below the kitchen of the main house. The dump accumulated before Martin Melck erected the present house in *circa* 1761 and the foundations are cut into it. The presence of this dump is therefore a clue to the location of an earlier dwelling, suspected to be in close proximity to the dump. We have however not been able to locate or recognise traces of an earlier building during this investigation.

Artefactual material recovered from the dump layers in particular have been instrumental in dating part of the sequence as well as providing some insight into diet and economy at the time. The chronology correlates well with independent evidence gleaned from the historical documents and particularly with a brick rubble layer which relates to the building of Melcks' house. The assemblage is the only example we have of a rural household dating to this period and allows comment to be made on the status of the occupants, as well as economy and diet.

Although artefactual material has been recovered in other holes, this is in much lower quantities. Some of the material recovered from test excavations outside comes from the same dump which was divided during building of the house. Other material is of more recent date and indicates a pattern of disposal similar to that which gave rise to the early dump. Excavations around the exterior of the house indicate that the levels were lower during the past.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

i) any landscaping of the area around the main house should be monitored by an archaeologist. Some provision should be made to allow rescue work in the event of more rich deposits being identified. This pertains particularly to the eastern part of the site where material and structural remains are known to exist.

ii) no earthmoving should take place behind the house prior to a comprehensive archaeological investigation. the possibility exists that the original homestead was built in this area.

iii) the main house forms a small part of the whole estate. Every effort should be made during the renovations of the historic werf to conduct archaeological investigation. If such investigations are done timely then they can assist with the planning in a more meaningful manner.

8. INVESTIGATION TEAM

Consultant	Martin Hall
Principal investigators	Dave Halkett Tim Hart
Report preparation	Dave Halkett
Analysis:	
Ceramics	Jane Klose
Fauna	Sharon Amman
Dutch smoking pipes	Otto Graff
Shellfish	Dave Halkett
Special finds	Dave Halkett
Iron	Dave Halkett
Glass	Dave Halkett
Excavation	Dave Halkett Tim Hart Envor Jephta Mzumzima Mjikelezi Mzwondile Sasa

Dave Halkett

Tim Hart

APPENDIX 1
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN MIDDEN CERAMIC ANALYSIS

This report is based on a brief preliminary analysis of the approximately 3,000 sherds excavated from the kitchen middens/dumps. The sherd counts and percentages have been roughly estimated in order to indicate the overall content and patterning of this ceramic assemblage.

All the ceramics, with the possible exception of some of the coarse earthenware cooking pots and bowls, were imported. No indigenous pottery has been identified. The deeper, older layers, mostly represented by the dump deposits (DBYC), are dominated by 18th century Chinese and Japanese export porcelain (approx 80-90%) while the upper and the disturbed layers, most of which occur outside, contain high percentages of 19th century European ceramics.

This collection of ceramics contains categories of porcelain which have not previously been found on Cape sites. Area D/layer DBYC yielded *famille rose* cups and saucers, exquisitely painted with cockerels, insects and flowers, manufactured c.1730-1740. Howard & Ayers (1978: figs 137,144 & 153) show similar painting of cockerels and insects). This type of Chinese porcelain teaware would have been expensive at the time. The same layer also contained polychrome Japanese porcelain chrysanthemum-shaped bowls. Although these bowls are considered only average quality export ware, they would probably have been unusual and special in the Cape (Ohashi, pers.com.). Other interesting finds are fragments of two blue-and-white Chinese porcelain knife handles. The three categories above were high quality items and unlikely to have been part of the official Dutch East India Company's porcelain consignments to the Cape, but would most likely have been privately imported from the East.

Fragments of large and small vases and jars from China have been identified. This decorative form of porcelain is not commonly found on Cape archaeological sites.

Blue and white Delft fragments of cups, saucers and bowls occur throughout the site. Its low incidence on other Cape sites has led us to believe that this fragile type of European ceramic, popular in Europe in the 17th and the first half of the 18th century as a cheaper substitute for oriental porcelain, had been displaced in the Cape by Chinese porcelain during the early 18th century. Its appearance in association with high quality Chinese and Japanese teawares at Elsenberg will mean re-assessing this theory.

The dates of manufacture for the porcelain in the lower layers range from the early 18th century (Japanese) to c.1740 - 1750 (Chinese & Japanese). Many of the porcelains are identical to pieces found on the wreck of the Swedish East Indiaman *Goteborg* which sank in 1745. The material includes plates with bamboo and grape borders, and plates, dishes and bowls with incised decoration and diaper borders (Wastfelt *et al.* 1991:p.252 & 256).

A special feature of this collection is the low fragmentation of the ceramics. When the analysis is completed it will be possible to reconstruct whole plates, dishes and teaware and other vessels including an almost complete Japanese stoneware bowl known as a *donabe* (porridge bowl/papkom) from the sherds in layer DBYC. At present only a few fragments of these 18th century bowls have been found on excavated sites in the Cape.

The reconstructed and restored items could form part of an impressive display of provenienced 18th century Chinese and Japanese export porcelain. This would be of interest to both the general public and to ceramic experts and art historians worldwide. In October of this year, the ceramic assemblage was studied and

photographed by a team from the Kyushu Ceramic Museum, Japan, lead by the Head Curator Mr Koji Ohashi. The information gained from examining the Elsenberg collection will be used in their research programme investigating the export of Japanese porcelains and stonewares during the 18th century and also for the International Ceramic Exhibition due to take place in Japan in 1996.

Locally, this collection is of enormous value to historians and archaeologists. Completion of the analysis will yield valuable information about the acquisition and use of ceramics in an elite 18th century Cape household. It will possibly give some indication as to how long pieces were used before being broken and discarded; an area of ceramic analysis which is difficult to research. Specific vessels could be linked to individual owners by comparing the finds with the descriptions of the ceramics in the inventories of the various owners of Elsenberg.

This is an invaluable and exciting collection of 18th century ceramics which should be analyzed, reconstructed and catalogued.

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Howard,D.& Ayers,J. 1978. China for the West, Vol 1. Sotheby Parke Bernet: London.

Wastfelt *et al.* 1991. Porcelain from the Swedish East Indiaman *Goteborg*. Sweden: Forlags AB Wiken.

APPENDIX 2
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN DUMP
SMOKING PIPES

The analysis of the clay pipe assemblage from Elsenburg has attempted to look at various aspects of the pipes, including bore diameters, to find the most likely date for the period of deposition. It should be stressed that all pipes were imported from Holland and therefore we must assume a time lag from date of manufacture to time of deposition. We tend to assume that turnover of pipes would have been fairly high as they are fragile articles and that the time between manufacture and use would have been relatively short.

Six hundred clay pipe fragments were analysed. Two hundred of these were identifiable clay pipe bowls or heel marks, with the balance consisting of decorated stem fragments. No measurements of undecorated stems have been made during this investigation. Decorated stems contain either the name of the manufacturer or buyer, or some form of design/decoration and/or are made in various shapes. Most of the pipe fragments were recovered from Dump Below Yellow Clay (DBYC) in room D (kitchen) of the *Herehuis* and because of the large sample size the analysis has largely concentrated on this material.

Stem bore diameter:
The mean measurement from the minimum bore stem diameter was 1.965mm (n=501) for the Dutch material at the site (measurement has been made using calipers). Using Friedrich's (1975; *cf.* McCashion *et al.* 1977) method to place the sample chronologically, we find that a mean date of *c.*1740 is returned for the sample. A standard deviation of 0.178mm (n=501) adds some 15 years to either side of this mean date, giving a range of AD1725-1755 for manufacture.

Makers names:
Three makers have been identified, namely Barend van Berkel (a `Gouwenaar'), Jac de Vos and V. Houte from Gouda. The use of band marks (i.e. decoration on the stem or maker's names) during manufacture, were most common during the second quarter of the 18th century (1725-1750) (Duco 1987:83).

Bowl shape:
A number of pipe bowls of type F or G were identified. No Duco type E or earlier pipes were found (1982:111). According to Duco, type F pipes date to between 1730 and 1740, while type G dates to between 1750 and 1775 (1982:111). By measuring the volume of the bowls a suggested date range of between AD1740 and 1770 is returned.

Bowl decoration:
Two decorative pipe bowls were recovered. One bowl is decorated with depictions of the Prince and Princess of Orange (Duco 1987:110, fig. 558) and was in vogue between 1740 and 1755. The other, a variant of the highly decorative design on the base of the bowl (Duco 1987:105, fig. 554 variant), was popular around c.1750.

Heel marks: Heel marks include both the mark on the flat underside as well as other marks which ocurr on the round side of the heel. The Gouda shield (*post* November 1739) or the letter `S' (*post* March 1740) or variations of these two with other marks, were found on 50.25% (n=207) of the sample; 11.6% had dots on the side which are as yet undatable. The balance of the sample (38.15%) must pre-date 1739.

While heelmarks can be used for dating, a problem which should be recognised is that certain marks were purchased and continued in use for long periods of time. Some however were only in use for relaively short periods and it is these that are of most use for these analyses. For example, the "82 gekroond", which is the most frequent heelmark found at the site (28 out of 207, 13.5%) can be dated to between 1734 and 1739. Another heelmark, "SVS", also found at Vergelegen, can be dated to between 1739 and 1743. There are a number of other heelmarks which similarly can be tightly dated to *c.*1740

Conclusions:
From the evidence presented above, it would appear that the clay pipe material at Elsenburg has a range of likely manufacture dates falling into the second quarter of the 18th century, in other words between 1730 and 1755. It must be remembered that deposition occurs sometime after manufacture. The independantly dated bick rubble layer provides a means of further defining the time span between manufacture and discard.

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Duco, D.H. 1982. Merken van Goudse pijpenmakers 1660-1960. Poperinge: Uitgeversmaatschappij De Tijdstroom B.V. Lochem.

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APPENDIX 3
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN MIDDEN
SPECIAL FINDS

This category of artefacts includes items made in a range of materials. While preservation may not always be good, items can be identified in most cases. These items often provide glimpses of activities that were being conducted in the house and along with other artefact sets can provide some measure of status of the occupants. Illustrations of selected artefacts are presented at the end of the listings where description in words would be too difficult or where identification is not possible. These are not to scale.

D (WHOLE ROOM) BELOW LOOSE BUILDERS RUBBLE

Knife handle	1 wood
Lead drippings	(from roof c1915)

D1 CHARCOAL FLECK AYC

Button fragment	1 Brass

D1 DBYC

Beads - Glass round	1(vsm), 1(sm) 1(l)
Buttons	3 Bone, 3 Brass
Clasp knife*	1 Bone handle steel blade
Glass disc	1 intended for button?
Gun flint	1
Gun flint flakes	6
Ivory worked	2 frags game counters?
Latch fragment	1 Brass flint holder?
Pins	15 Au/brass
Quartz crystal	4
Scraper	1 Qtz
Tacks	Brass
offcuts	8 Cu/brass
slag chunks	6 Chunks

D1 SURFACE DUMP

Pin	1 Au/Brass
offcut	1 Cu/brass

D2 CHARCOAL FLECK AYC

cladding offcuts	3 Pb

D2 DBYC

Ball - ceramic unglazed	1
Beads - Glass round	3(sm), 1(l)
lozenge	1(l)
tube	1(sm)
Bone worked	1
Buttons	4 Brass
Button face	1 Brass
Clothes hooks	2 Cu/Brass
Gunflint	2 (1 silcrete)
Gunflint flakes	2
Handle?	1 Cu and Fe
Harness decoration?*	1 Brass
Ivory fragment worked	1 games counter?
Ivory/bone fragment worked	4 fan blades

Lice comb fragment	3 bone
Pins	4 Au/Brass
Quartz flake	1
Ring	1 Brass
Silcrete flake	1 Util G/flint?
Tack	1 Brass
offcut	5 Cu/brass, 1 Pb
scrap	3 Pb chunks

D2 SURFACE DUMP

Bead - Glass faceted	1(l)
Pin	1 Au/brass
Tack	1 Brass

D3 DBYC

Beads - Glass round	1(med)
tube	1(med)
Birdshot	2 Pb
Key	1 Cu/brass (br)
Silcrete endscraper	1
Silcrete core	1

D3 SURFACE DUMP

Ballshot	1Pb
Birdshot	1Pb
Hooks wire	2 Cu/Brass
Nail	1 Brass (sm)
Ochre pencil	1 (faceted)
Pin	1 Au/Brass
Tack	1 Brass
Washer	1 Pb

D4 SURFACE DUMP

scrap	1 Cu

D5 DBYC

Ball - ceramic unglazed	1
Beads - Glass round	4(sm) bl blu wh, 1(med) lblu, 1(l) transl
tube	1(sm)?, 2(med) red w wh stripes
Belt buckle	1 Brass (br)
Birdshot	2 Pb
Bone - worked	1 bird limb bone
Buttons	
Button face?	2 Polished Moss agate
Cuff links	1 pair Brass w green inset faceted stone/glass
Escutcheon plate - keyhole	1 Brass
Fan cover engraved	1 Bone/ivory
Fan blade fragment	1 Bone/ivory
Fork*	1 Cu/brass (br)
Gun flint	5
Gun flint flake	1
Handle - drawer	1 Brass
Pins	56 Au/brass
Quartz crystal	2
Tacks	2 Brass
Thimble	1 Brass

Weight*	1 Pb
Wire	Cu
offcuts	2 Cu/brass
slag chunks	6 Pb

D5 WALL TRENCH FILL

Weight	1 Pb

D5/D6 CHARCOAL FLECK

Bone worked	1 Bird limb bone
Button face	1 Cu/Brass
Weight	1 Pb

D6 CHARCOAL FLECK AYC

Slate pencil	1 Shale
Wire fragment	1 Cu

D6 DBYC

Beads - Glass round	20 (sm) bl wh bro blu
Beads - Brass round	1 (sm)
Belt buckle	1 Brass (br)
Birdshot	3 Pb
Buttons	2 Alloy/pewter, 2 Cu/brass, 1 bone
Button face	1
Clothes hooks	3 Cu/brass
Container with screw on lid*	1 bone
Fan blade fragments	3 bone/ivory
Gun flint	3
Gun flint flakes	4
Ivory fragment	1
Lead dripping	3
Lice comb fragment	1 (w perforations)
Nail	1 Brass
Pins	67 Au/brass
Ring - hanging	1 Brass
Rod fragment	1 Brass
Spout	1 Cu
Tacks	3 Brass
Thimble	1 Brass
Slate pencil	1 stone (shale)
offcuts	4 Cu/brass
perforated fragments	2 Cu/brass
scrap fragments	pewter, lead

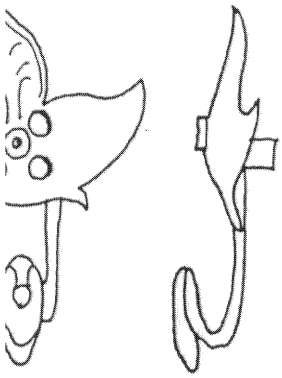
D7 CHARCOAL FLECK AYC

Pin	1 Au/brass
offcut	1 Cu/brass

D7 DBYC

Beads - Glass	round	6(sm), 1(vsm)
	ovoid	1(l)
	rectangular	5(m)
Birdshot		4 Pb
Button		1 Brass
Disc button?		1 Au/Cu
Gunflint flake		2
Pins		1

	2
	1 used as whetstone
	1 patinated
	1 Cu, 1 alloy
ENCH (W)	
	1 Cu
ound	1(sm), 1(med)
ube	1(med)
	2 Brass, 1 alloy
	1 Brass
	1 Cu
ess decoration*	1 Brass
	2
gments worked	4
	20 Au/brass
	1
	1 shale
	2 (1 shows util)
	1 Brass
l	2 Cu/brass
	3 Cu/brass
	5 Pb
	2 Cu
ling	1 Cu
ELLOW CLAY (E3)	
	1 Brass
H DUMP (E3)	
	33 Pb
AL FLECK (E6)	
	8 Pb
	11 Au/brass
apered	1 Cu/brass
	1 Pb
ARD SURFACE #1 (OU1)	
	1 Brass
K LAYER (OU1)	
le lamp	1 Brass
FILLS (OU4)	
	1 Au/brass
	1 steel (modern)



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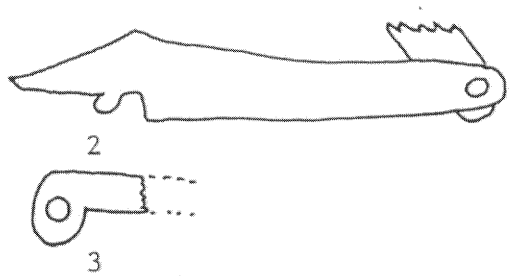

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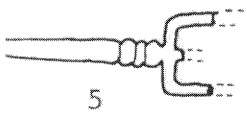

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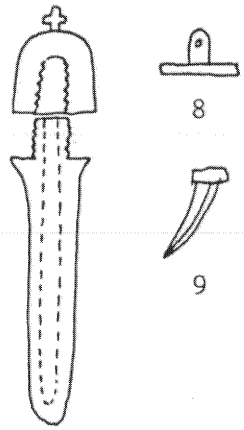

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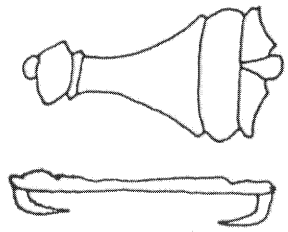


11

BYC 2-3 D1 DBYC 4-6 D5 DBYC 7-9 D6 DBYC 10 G1 BRICK RUBBLE BYC

APPENDIX 4
SENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN DUMP GLASS

ad on the site coming from most of the test excavations. It is
alent in the deposits of the kitchen dump. Although it may not be
ious from this preliminary analysis, the bottles from the kitchen
ly from the layer DBYC, are for the most part older than those from
bottle shapes differ as well with many more onion/mallet and case
nd in the dump. Cylindrical bottles appear in deposits from most of
ne other types such as ointment bottles, cods bottles and oil bottles
he remains of drinking glasses have also been found in the dump
onsist of heavy based tumblers and wine glasses. Numerous fragments
e tumblers show traces of engraved decoration. Many flat glass
sent and probably represent the remains of window panes.
rtain pieces are presented at the end of the appendix lists. These are
re intended to visually enhance description in the listings. Small
been weighed.

L FLECK (A3 charcoal lens)
ight green, dark green
: bottle

L FLECK (charcoal fleck below brick)
ight green, dark green
: bottle

L FLECK (below bricks)
lear
: window

OM) BELOW LOOSE BRICK RUBBLE
ted from the surface which must have lain below floor boards. Many
age due to exposure to intense heat presumably during the 1915 fire.
a mixture of light coloured as well as some darker green and
ial. One boss with mmakers name recovered.

l charcoal flecks close to surface)
lark green
: bottle

d:
allet
glass, tumbler

	1 onion/mallet	12.1g
	1 onion/mallet	251.3g
	2	
	1	31.0g
ients		706.0g
ents		190.9g
ents		0.4g

ny of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some
s present.

dark green, clear
d: bottle, wine glass stem

dark green
d: bottle

:d:
nallet, case
: glass, tumbler

	6 onion/mallet	
	1 case	205.5g
	4 onion/mallet	
	1 case, 1 sm cylindr?	1010.6g
	3	
	5	141.7g
nents		2457.1g
ents		273.9g
ents		3.9g

ıny of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some
ıss present.

DUMP
:d:
nallet, case
bler

	1 onion/mallet	46.3g
	1 case	52.9g
	1	48.0g
nents		207.2g
ents		71.1g

any of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration.
ıne glass present.

dark green
d: bottle

:d:
nallet
: glass, tumbler

	6 onion/mallet	
	1 case	205.5g
	4 onion/mallet	
	1 case, 1 sm cylindr?	1010.6g
	3	
	5	141.7g
nents		2457.1g
ents		273.9g

ents 3.9g

ny of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some
ss present.

)UMP
d:
ıallet?

ıents 267.5g
ents 45.6g

ny of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some
ss present.

RUBBLE LAYER (brick layer)
d:
cal

ıt green 1
ıents
ents

)UMP
lark green, clear
: bottle, wine glass
ngraved

ight green, dark green
: bottle

l:
ıallet, case
ler

ark green
: bottle

l:
ıallet, case
glass, tumbler

3 onion/mallet 85.1g
2 onion/mallet 334.7g
2
1 204.8g
ents 594.5g
nts 116.0g

ıy of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some
s present.

D5 WALL TRENCH FILL
Colour present: dark green
Type represented: bottle

D5/6 CFAYC
Colour present: dark green, clear, light green
Type represented: bottle?, case bottle, window pane

D6 ASHEY DEPOSIT AT SURFACE
Types represented:
Bottles - cylindrical, case

Observations: These fragments are fairly modern and some have melted probably during the fire of 1915. Colour is light green. The case bottle fragment is probably earlier.

D6 CFAYC
Colour present: clear, dark green, light green
Type represented: bottle base (sm), tumbler base

D6 DBYC
Types represented:
Bottles - onion/mallet, case
Tableware - tumbler

Bottle necks	2 onion/mallet	
	2 case	265.5g
Bottle bases	4 onion/mallet	
	1 case	257.2g
Tumbler base	1	12.9g
Green glass fragments		973.6g
Clear glass fragments		118.3g
Aqua glass fragments		1.3g

Observations:Many of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some window pane glass present.

D7 DBYC
Types represented:
Bottles - onion/mallet, case?
Tableware - wine glass, tumbler

Wine glass stem	1	
Tumbler base	1	13.5g
Green glass fragments		220.9g
Clear glass fragments		19.1g

Observations:Many of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some window pane glass present.

D7 WALL TRENCH (NE)
Colour present: dark green, clear
Type represented: bottle

D8 CFAYC
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle, window

D8 DBYC
Types represented:
Bottles - onion/mallet, case
Tableware - wine glass, tumbler

Wine glass stem	1	
Tumbler base	1	49.5g
Green glass fragments		214.7g
Clear glass fragments		73.0g

Observations:Many of the tumbler fragments show traces of ground decoration. Some window pane glass present.

G2 CHARCOAL FLECKED SOIL (E2 brown fill above yellow clay)
Colour present: light green, dark green, clear
Type represented: onion/mallet, cylindrical, window

G5 PIPE TRENCH (E2)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle, tumbler

G4 ABOVE YELLOW CLAY (E3)
Types represented:
Bottles - case, cylindrical
Taleware - wine glass

Bottle necks	2 cylindrical
Bottle bases	1 case, 1 cylindrical, 1?
Green glass fragments	
Clear glass fragments	

G4 DISTURBED DEPOSIT NEXT TO PIPE (E3)
Colour present: light green, dark green, clear
Type represented: bottle, tumbler

G4 DISTURBED DUMP (E3)
Colour present: light green, dark green
Type represented: onion/mallet, case bottle

G4 FILL NEXT TO WALL (E3)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle

G4 FILL NEXT TO WALL JOIN (Area E)
Colour present: light green
Type represented: bottle

G4 GREY ASH DUMP (E3)
Types represented:
Bottles - cylindrical
Tableware - wine glass, tumbler

Bottle necks	6 cylindrical
Bottle bases	4 cylindrical
Green glass fragments	
Clear glass fragments	

G6 ABOVE BRICKS (E4)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle, tumbler, wine glass, window

One faceted decanter stopper recovered.

G6 RUBBLE (E4)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle, tumbler

G7 CHARCOAL LENS BELOW CRUSHED BRICK LAYER (E5)
Colour present: clear, light green
Type represented: bottle

Some glass has melted - 1915 fire.

G2 CHARCOAL FLECK (E6)
Colour present: clear, dark green, light green
Type represented: bottle, tumbler

some clear glass is engraved - tumbler frags.

G2 COMPACT GRAVEL (E6)
Colour present: clear, dark green, light green
Type represented: bottle

G2 TOPSOIL (E6)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle

F1 GBWF
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle

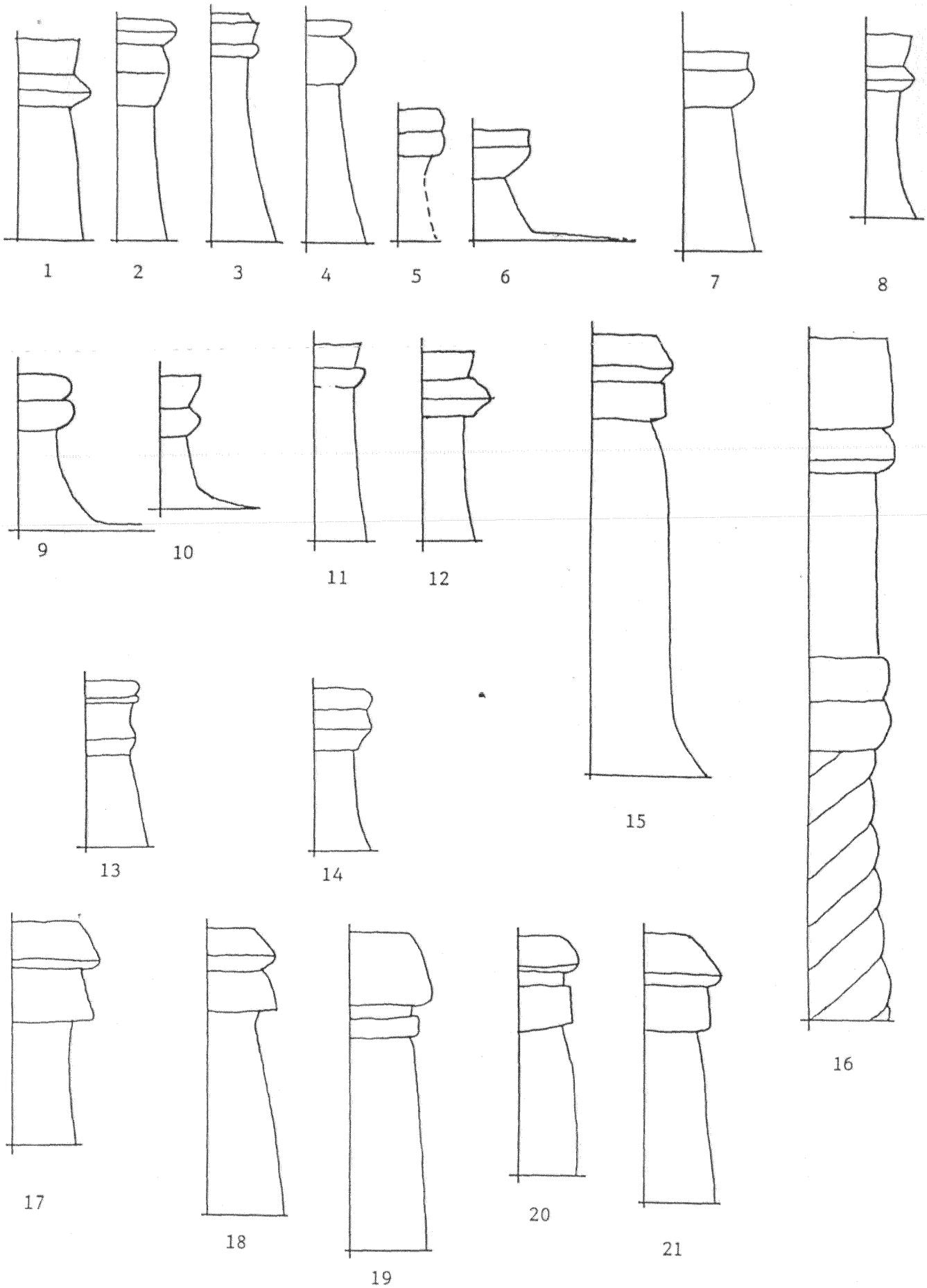
F2 GBWF
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle

G1 ABOVE HARD SURFACE 1 (OU1)
Colour present: clear, dark green
Type represented: bottle, window

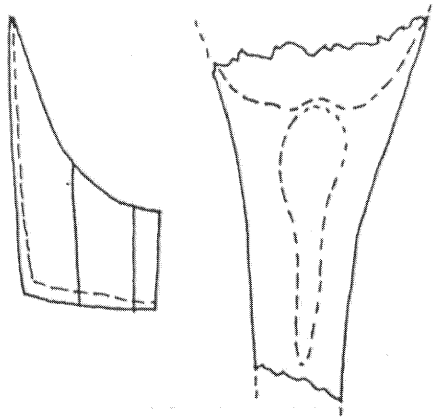
G1 RED BRICK LAYER (OU1)
Colour present: dark green, clear, blue
Type represented: bottle, tumbler

G8 SURFACE FILLS (OU3)
Types represented:
Bottles - cods, oil, cylindical

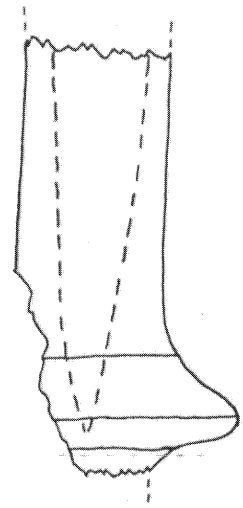
G9 SURFACE FILLS (OU4)
Colour present: dark green, clear
Type represented: onion bottle, window



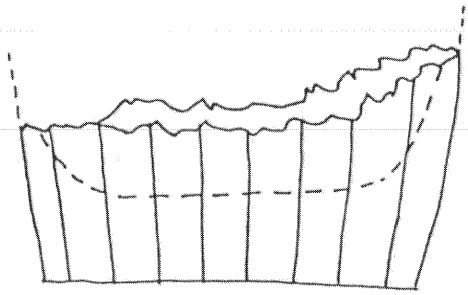
1-6 D2 DBYC 7-8 D5 DBYC 9-12 D6 DBYC 13 D4 9 DBYC 14 D2 SDUMP
15 G4 AYC 16 G5 SURF 17-21 G8 GREY ASH



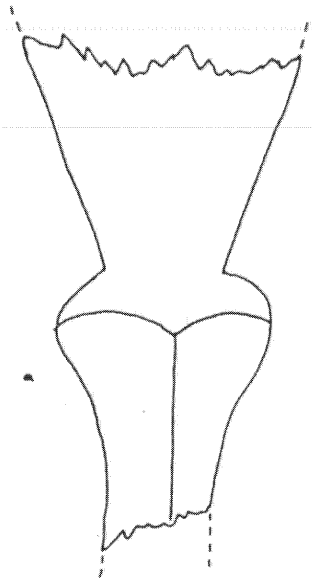
1 2



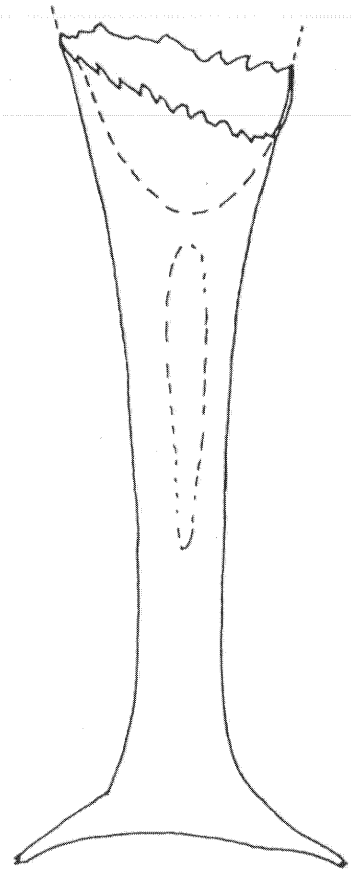
3



4



5



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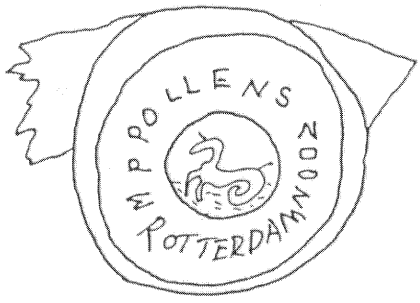

8

1-2 D2 DBYC 3 D3 DBYC 4-6 D5 DBYC 7 G8 ABOVE BRICKS 8 RMD RUBBLE

APPENDIX 5
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN MIDDEN
OSTRICH EGGSHELL

While the contents of ostrich eggs were used as food, the shell is known to have been used as a medium for engraving as well as for the production of beads and pendants. No secondary working was however observed on any of the pieces recovered from the excavations at Elsenburg.

D1 DBYC	37.5g
D1 SURFACE	5.1
D1 SURFACE DUMP	10.7
D2 CFAYC	4.7
D2 CHARCOAL FLECKED CLAY	6.5
D2 DBYC	39.9
D2 SURFACE DUMP	11.8
D3 CFAYC	3.5
D3 DBYC	11.7
D3 SURFACE DUMP	6.9
D4 SURFACE DUMP	3.9
D4/9 CFAYC	1.1
D5 CFAYC	7.0
D5 DBYC	54.4
D5 WALL TRENCH FILL	1.0
D5/6 CFAYC	9.5
D6 CFAYC	5.2
D6 DBYC	95.9
D7 CFAYC	1.1
D7 DBYC	11.6
D8 DBYC	35.5

APPENDIX 6
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN MIDDEN
MARINE SHELL

Distribution of marine shell is limited primarily to the kitchen dump. Negligable amounts are found in other test holes as can be seen from the listings below. These remains suggest that shellfish was being used to supplement the diet. Species such as *Choromitilis* (black mussel), *Donax* (white mussel) and *Turbo* ("alikreukel" types) appear to have been favoured and more of these are present than other types. While some of the other species have probably also been eaten, particularly *Patella* (limpets) and whelks, quantities are lower. The species represented suggest exploitation of both sandy beaches (white mussel) as well as rocky points where *Turbo* and black mussel are found. It is likely that False Bay is the source of the shellfish.

D1 CFAYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Fragments		2.0g
T sidaris		
Whole shells	2	27.3g
D1 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinges	2l 2r	4.4g
Fragments		10.7g
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		17.9g
Patella species		
Fragments		1.1g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Fragments		3.0g
V verrucosa		
Fragments		0.4g
A argus (whelk)		
Whole shell		16.0g
D1 SURFACE DUMP		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Fragments		6.6g
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinges	1	1.2g
Fragments		5.4g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Fragments		1.1g
Whelk species		
Fragments		0.3g
Crepidula sp		
Whole shell		0.4g

D2 CFAYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Fragments		2.2g
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		4.5g
Patella species		
Fragments		1.6g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculi	1	11.8g
Fragments		15.9g
Whelk species		
Fragments		0.5g
D2 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinges	1r	0.8g
Fragments		28.7g
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinges	1	1.9g
Fragments		18.0g
Patella species		
Fragments		0.6g
P argenvillei (limpet)		
Apex	1	11.5g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculi	2	37.5g
Fragments		5.1g
Whelk species		
Whole shells	3	1.4g
Fragments		0.9g
V verrucosa		
Fragments		2.2g
D2 SURFACE DUMP		
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		5.8g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Fragments		3.3g
Whelk species		
Fragments		6.1g
D3 CFAYC		
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinge	1	8.2g
Fragments		6.1g

C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Fragments		0.8g
D3 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Fragments		3.2g
D4/D9 CFAYC		
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculum	1	5.6g
D5 CFAYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinge	3r	3.6g
Fragments		3.5g
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		1.7g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculi	1	8.9g
Fragments		15.9g
Whelk species		
Fragments		0.8g
D5 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinges	3l 5r	17.5g
Fragments		43.5g
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinges	9	14.0g
Fragments		62.0g
water worn	1	0.7g
L lutreria (bi-valve)		
Hinge	1	9.7g
Patella species		
Fragments		1.4g
P argenvillei (limpet)		
Apex	1	6.1g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculi	4	39.4
Fragments		42.4g
Whelk species		
Whole shells	2	
Fragments		6.4g
V verrucosa		
Fragments		6.2g
Balanus sp (barnacle)		
Fragment		0.7g

D serra (white mussel)		
Hinge	1	1.3g
Fragments		5.2g
D8 CFAYC		
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		1.6g
D8 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinges	2l 4r	5.0g
Fragments		21.9g
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinges	5	5.9g
Fragments		42.7g
P granatina (limpet)		
Apices	2	8.4g
Fragments		7.8g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculum	1(br)	
Fragment		2.5g
Whelk species	2	2.8g
V verrucosa	1	1.5g
G5 PIPE TRENCH (E2)		
Bullia sp		
whorl	1	1.1g
G4 GREY ASH DUMP (E3)		
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinge	1	1.5g
T sarmaticus		
Fragments		0.7g
G6 ABOVE BRICKS (E4)		
Burnupena sp		
whorl	1	1.0g
P barbara		
apex	1	1.8g

APPENDIX 7
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN DUMP
IRON

Iron fragments are well represented in the assemblage particularly the kitchen dump. Preservation of this material in deposits is always a problem and this assemblage is no exception. Poor preservation leads to fragmentation of pieces making it impossible to provide minimum counts of particular artefacts. Similarly, concretions adhering to the iron make weighing an inaccurate form of quantifying amounts from different layers. In the listings below we have indicated the locations where iron is found as well as the types of artefacts that have been recognised.

B1 HARD BROWN (A1)
Scrap

B2 DARK BROWN (A2)
Scrap

B3 CHARCOAL LENS (A3)
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)

B3 (EXT) CHARCOAL FLECK (A3)
Nails (sm)
Scrap

C1 BELOW BRICKS
Nails (mixed)

C1 CHARCOAL FLECK (charcoal fleck below bricks)
Scrap - one piece with dense iron core

D (WHOLE ROOM) BELOW LOOSE SURFACE RUBBLE
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other: enamelled tea pot lid

D1 CFAYC (incl charcoal fleck close to surface)
Nails (sm)
Scrap - One piece with dense iron core is heavy.

D1 CHARCOAL FLECK AT SURFACE
Scrap

D1 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other

D1 SURFACE
Nails

D1 SURFACE DUMP
Nails (sm)
Other: link

D2 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (floor)
Scrap

D2 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other

D2 SURFACE DUMP
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: Clasp knife blade

D3 CFAYC
Nails (mixed)

D3 SURFACE DUMP
Scrap
Nails (sm)

D3/D4 BRICK RUBBLE LAYER (brick layer)
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: Knife blade frag, rope eye

D4 SURFACE DUMP
Nails (sm)

D4/9 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other:

D5 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Scrap - one piece with dense iron core

D5 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other:

D5 WALL TRENCH FILL
Nails (sm)
Other: link

D5/D6 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other:

D6 ASHEY DEPOSIT ON SURFACE (1915 FIRE)
Nails (sm)

D6 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)

D7 CFAYC
Nails (sm)

D7 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: link, barrel hoop

D7 WALL TRENCH (W)
Nails (sm)

D8 CFAYC
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)

D8 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other

G2 PIPE TRENCH (E2)
Nails (sm)
Nails (floor)
Scrap

G4 GREY ASH DUMP (E3)
Scrap
Other: belt buckle (br)

G6 ABOVE BRICKS (E4)
Nails (sm)
Scrap

G6 SURFACE RUBBLE (E4)
Other: spade blade

E6 CHARCOAL FLECK
Scrap

G2 TOPSOIL (E6)
Nails (l)

G1 ABOVE HARD SURFACE #1 (OU1)
Nails (sm)

G1 RED BRICK LAYER (OU1)
Nails (round flat heads)

H1 SURFACE DUMP (OU2)
Scrap

G9 SURFACE FILLS (OU4)
Nails (mixed)

APPENDIX 8
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN MIDDEN
FAUNAL ANALYSIS

Presented below is a list of species which have been identified in excavations at Elsenburg. Numbers are minimum numbers. It is very apparent from the table that the bulk of the sample is located in Area D (kitchen) particularly in the dump layers. While most of these remains represent food remains, some of the species represented may not have been used for human consumption. Rodents, dogs and cats for example may indicate that dead animals were disposed of by simply throwing them out along with other rubbish. Rodents are usually found living close to where food is being disposed of.

While the results presented below include the bulk of the excavated material from the site, a small amount still needs to be analysed. For example the fish remains, both freshwater and marine have yet to be analysed. Fish remains are abundant in the dump layers and analysis of these remains has the potential to more closely identify the area where they were being caught. For example estuarine species only come from very specific habitats. A cursory look suggests that in addition to marine species, freshwater species are also present.

Amongst the bird remains are wild species which were hunted for the pot. These may have been caught in traps or with nets but most commonly were probably shot. A large number of small lead pellets were recovered from the dump and are probably removed from the meat during cooking or eating. Those who eat wild fowl brought down with a shotgun even today will be familiar with having to remove the odd pellet from the mouth during the meal.

The number of tortoise and terrapin bones suggest that these were part of the diet rather than chance additions to the dump. For the most though meat from cows and sheep formed the bulk of the meat diet. A small number of pigs are also represented.

	AREA D (KITCHEN)				AREA A (GALDERY)	AREA C (VOORHUIS)		G1 (OUTSIDE)			G5 (OUTSIDE)
	DBYC	CFAY	SDUM	WT	CF	BB	BBL	RBL	AHS1	YCLA	SF
Ovis aries (sheep)	64	10	5	1	1	1		1	2	1	1
Bos taurus (cow)	28	6	4	2			1	1	1		1
Sus scrofa (pig)	7	1	3	1					1		
Raphicerus campestris(steenbok)	2	1	1	1							
Sylvicapra grimmia (duiker)	1	2									
small bovid indeterminate	1	1									
medium bovid indeterminate	1										
Equus caballus (horse)	1										
Orycteropus afer (aardvark)	1										
Hystrix africaeustralis (porcupine)	2										
Procavia capensis (dassie)	1										
Leporidae (rabbit)	3	2	1								
Felis domesticus (cat)	1										
Canis familiaris (dog)	1		1								
small carnivore indeterminate	1										
microfauna indeterminate	2										
Chersina angulata (tortoise)	6	6	4	1							
Pelomedusa subrufa (cape terrapin)	23	2	1								
Gallus gallus (chicken)	28	7	2	1							
Anatidae (duck)	12	2	2								
Anatidae (large goose)	4	1	1	1							
Colombidae (dove)	13		2								
small bird indeterminate	6	2	1								
very small bird indeterminate	12										

D serra (white mussel)		
Hinge	1	1.3g
Fragments		5.2g
D8 CFAYC		
D serra (white mussel)		
Fragments		1.6g
D8 DBYC		
C meridionalis (black mussel)		
Hinges	2l 4r	5.0g
Fragments		21.9g
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinges	5	5.9g
Fragments		42.7g
P granatina (limpet)		
Apices	2	8.4g
Fragments		7.8g
T sarmaticus (alikreukel)		
Operculum	1(br)	
Fragment		2.5g
Whelk species	2	2.8g
V verrucosa	1	1.5g
G5 PIPE TRENCH (E2)		
Bullia sp		
whorl	1	1.1g
G4 GREY ASH DUMP (E3)		
D serra (white mussel)		
Hinge	1	1.5g
T sarmaticus		
Fragments		0.7g
G6 ABOVE BRICKS (E4)		
Burnupena sp		
whorl	1	1.0g
P barbara		
apex	1	1.8g

APPENDIX 7
ELSENBURG - TEST HOLES AND KITCHEN DUMP
IRON

Iron fragments are well represented in the assemblage particularly the kitchen dump. Preservation of this material in deposits is always a problem and this assemblage is no exception. Poor preservation leads to fragmentation of pieces making it impossible to provide minimum counts of particular artefacts. Similarly, concretions adhering to the iron make weighing an inaccurate form of quantifying amounts from different layers. In the listings below we have indicated the locations where iron is found as well as the types of artefacts that have been recognised.

B1 HARD BROWN (A1)
Scrap

B2 DARK BROWN (A2)
Scrap

B3 CHARCOAL LENS (A3)
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)

B3 (EXT) CHARCOAL FLECK (A3)
Nails (sm)
Scrap

C1 BELOW BRICKS
Nails (mixed)

C1 CHARCOAL FLECK (charcoal fleck below bricks)
Scrap - one piece with dense iron core

D (WHOLE ROOM) BELOW LOOSE SURFACE RUBBLE
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other: enamelled tea pot lid

D1 CFAYC (incl charcoal fleck close to surface)
Nails (sm)
Scrap - One piece with dense iron core is heavy.

D1 CHARCOAL FLECK AT SURFACE
Scrap

D1 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other

D1 SURFACE
Nails

D1 SURFACE DUMP
Nails (sm)
Other: link

D2 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (floor)
Scrap

D2 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other

D2 SURFACE DUMP
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: Clasp knife blade

D3 CFAYC
Nails (mixed)

D3 SURFACE DUMP
Scrap
Nails (sm)

D3/D4 BRICK RUBBLE LAYER (brick layer)
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: Knife blade frag, rope eye

D4 SURFACE DUMP
Nails (sm)

D4/9 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other:

D5 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Scrap - one piece with dense iron core

D5 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other:

D5 WALL TRENCH FILL
Nails (sm)
Other: link

D5/D6 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other:

D6 ASHEY DEPOSIT ON SURFACE (1915 FIRE)
Nails (sm)

D6 CFAYC
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)

D7 CFAYC
Nails (sm)

D7 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)
Other: link, barrel hoop

D7 WALL TRENCH (W)
Nails (sm)

D8 CFAYC
Nails (l)
Nails (floor)

D8 DBYC
Scrap
Nails (sm)
Nails (l)
Other

G2 PIPE TRENCH (E2)
Nails (sm)
Nails (floor)
Scrap

G4 GREY ASH DUMP (E3)
Scrap
Other: belt buckle (br)

G6 ABOVE BRICKS (E4)
Nails (sm)
Scrap

G6 SURFACE RUBBLE (E4)
Other: spade blade

E6 CHARCOAL FLECK
Scrap