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# SCHREUDERHUIS, STELLENBOSCH

AN OVERVIEW OF ITS EVOLUTION,  
HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY  
WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON  
A KITCHEN, ROOM E  
NOVEMBER 2001



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ARCAPE

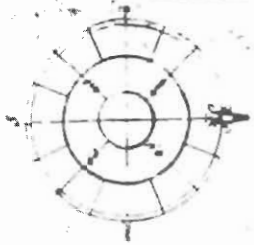
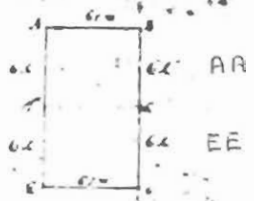
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

PRIVATE BAG X5048, STELLENBOSCH

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In naam van de overheid  
 van de Republiek der Nederlanden  
 in de provincie van Noord-Holland  
 in de stad van Amsterdam  
 den 12den dach van den Maendach  
 1711



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FIG.1 Surveyor K.J. Slotsboo measured the two large plots of "Sebastian Schreuder", viz. AA (west) and EE (east). Note that the façade length of SH is about 66 ft (25.3 m), which is a just about the length of 65 ft mentioned in the grant (see also Hugo & Van der Bijl 1963:5n).

## 8. ADDENDA

- A. Fagan & Fagan 1975
- B. Van der Bÿl 1964
- C. SAHRA Permit for excavation of Room E
- D. Original 1709 grant transcription
- E. Inventory 1712 A. Everts
- F. Inventory of building materials 1923 (SB Mun.)
- G. SAHRA Principles of Conservation

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT:      SH    =    Schreuderhuis  
    V&B   =    Vos & Boshoff

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

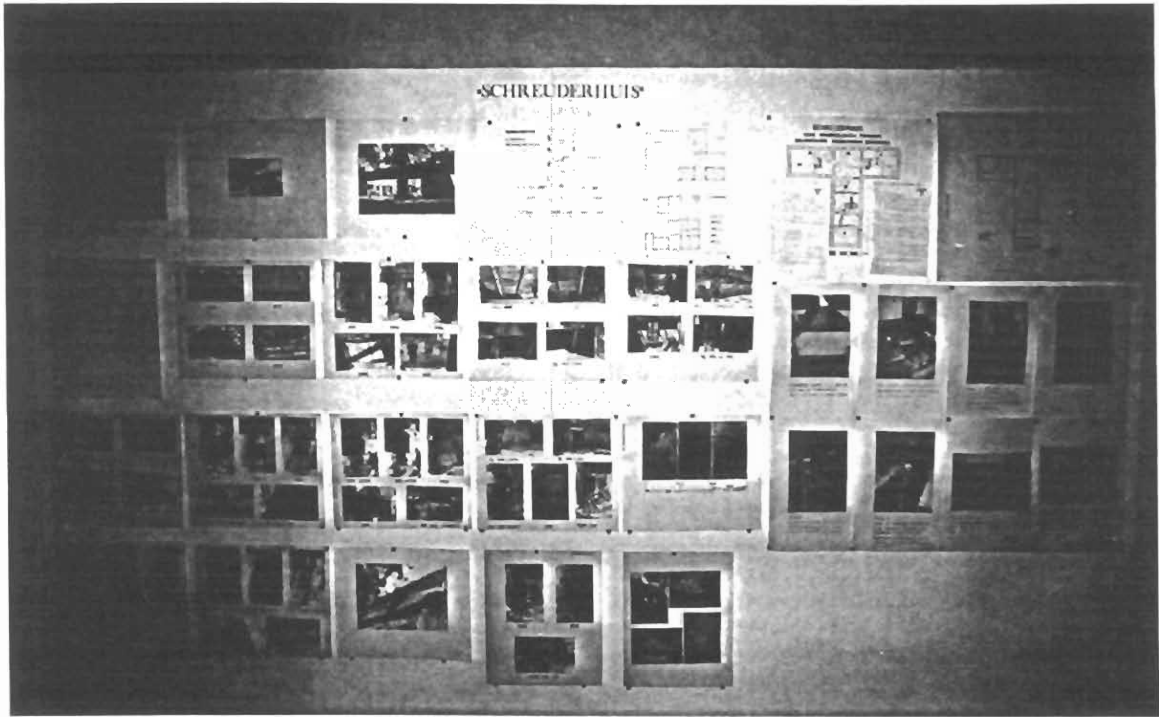
Research in respect of Schreuderhuis has been breaking new ground in early colonial architecture. Numerous people have worked on the building over time and the restoration work of the Fagans and contractor were exemplary. Their summary report (Fagan & Fagan 1975)(**ADD.A**) provides great insight into why the structure was restored as it was, and it is worthy of close attention.

The Board of Trustees of Stellenbosch Museum, and in particular Mr Marius le Roux, is thanked for allowing the research over many years. Long hours and days, often in dim light and adverse conditions, were spent by author and archaeological assistants like Jaco Boshoff and Gawaine Ziman. Without the assistance of labourers the work would have been impossible. A kind word of thanks to Mr Willem Lubbe who granted two interviews on how the dwelling was utilised and looked from about 1950-1970. He also made available a number of original Transfer Deeds, dating from the late 19th to mid 20th century. My appreciation goes to Mr W. Malherbe who greatly improved the text with his editing. Note that all previous reports and thesis (1993a) of Vos are updated by this report.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Within the milieu of the Village Museum, Schreuderhuis takes the first and also the most important place of all the buildings. Why? Firstly, it represents the only authentic structure with elements dating back to the early 18th century, of which no other urban dwelling has survived elsewhere. Secondly, it has been documented fairly well in certain respects. Its first owner, Sebastiaan Schreuder, was well-researched by Dr. Kotze (1979) and there is also a list of its subsequent owners by Van der Bÿl (1964)(**ADD.B**). Surprisingly, the deeds of transfers have not been thoroughly researched (**FIG.1**). On the architectural





1. In August 1988 a public information session was held at the Goldfields Hall, Stellenbosch Museum. Speakers were Gawie and Gwen Fagan, Marius le Roux and Hennie Vos. Photographs of Schreuderhuis during its restoration and archaeological excavations were on display.



2. Room E was only partially excavated on top in 1981 and left as such, being closed to the public since 1988. In 1994 the one excavated test section was reopened by museological students (i.a. Michael Jonas). Fine dust was a constant problem during all excavations. Note the remainder of the 1975 cobbling and the built-up posts for the wooden crib at the back.

side, architect Fagan has documented the building during its restoration process of 1973-75 (Fagan & Fagan 1975). This was independently supplemented by the curator of the Stellenbosch Museum, Marius le Roux (1975), in photographs and plans as part of an Honours project.

In late 1975 the archaeologist Vos became fortuitously involved with the site, when a stone-lined circular pit was discovered in the backyard. Over the next 25 years excavations were undertaken to supplement the existing knowledge and to solve many problems (Vos 1981, 1988, 1989; V&B 1989a; Vos & Ziman 1991)(see also Vos 1988:1-6). During this process new questions arose regarding the development and use of the house. It is within this context that the recent excavations of Room E, for which a permit was obtained from SAHRA, should be viewed (**ADD.C**). It is important to note that everything written up to now about Schreuderhuis, is re-evaluated.

## 2. PROBLEMS, AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

At Schreuderhuis its restoration, excavation and interpretations have been somewhat controversial. By 1988 most of the interior of Schreuderhuis (SH) had been partially excavated (**FIG.2**). The function of Room E was still problematical, having been reconstructed in 1975 as a "stable". It had a cobbled floor and full-length, wooden crib against the eastern end wall, with air vents and a slatted door completing the room. Nonetheless, a few key issues were still unresolved. It was therefore the aim of the archaeological excavation in Room E to address them, viz.:

1. To clarify the meaning and age of the two extant hearths (positions I & II), both known since 1973.
2. A small test section (1m depth), done in 1981, proved the existence of older layers below the cobbled paving. What did they mean?
3. During 1988 much of the cobbling was removed (except near the door) and the upper surfaces showed a three-roomed Unit (A, B, C) of the late 19th century. How exactly was this Room E integrated with the rest of the house?
4. During the 1988 excavations, the adjacent Room D (present "kitchen") revealed rubbish within a purposefully dug pit, starting at the eastern end of Room D and continuing below wall D2. How far did it extend and why was it there? This deposit contained the earliest refuse of the 1709-house, and the artefacts are unique for an urban domestic household of this period. A larger sample of material would be very valuable to clarify the actual items in use during the colonial period.
5. Any new results would prove the "stable" theory either correct incorrect. In case of the latter, new recommendations were needed to utilise this room more effectively.
6. The tail of the house was problematical, in that it made the house far too large for a c.1700 century pioneer dwelling. Though the 1988 archaeological excavations (V&B 1989a) proved that the tail was added by 1730, conclusive proof was needed.

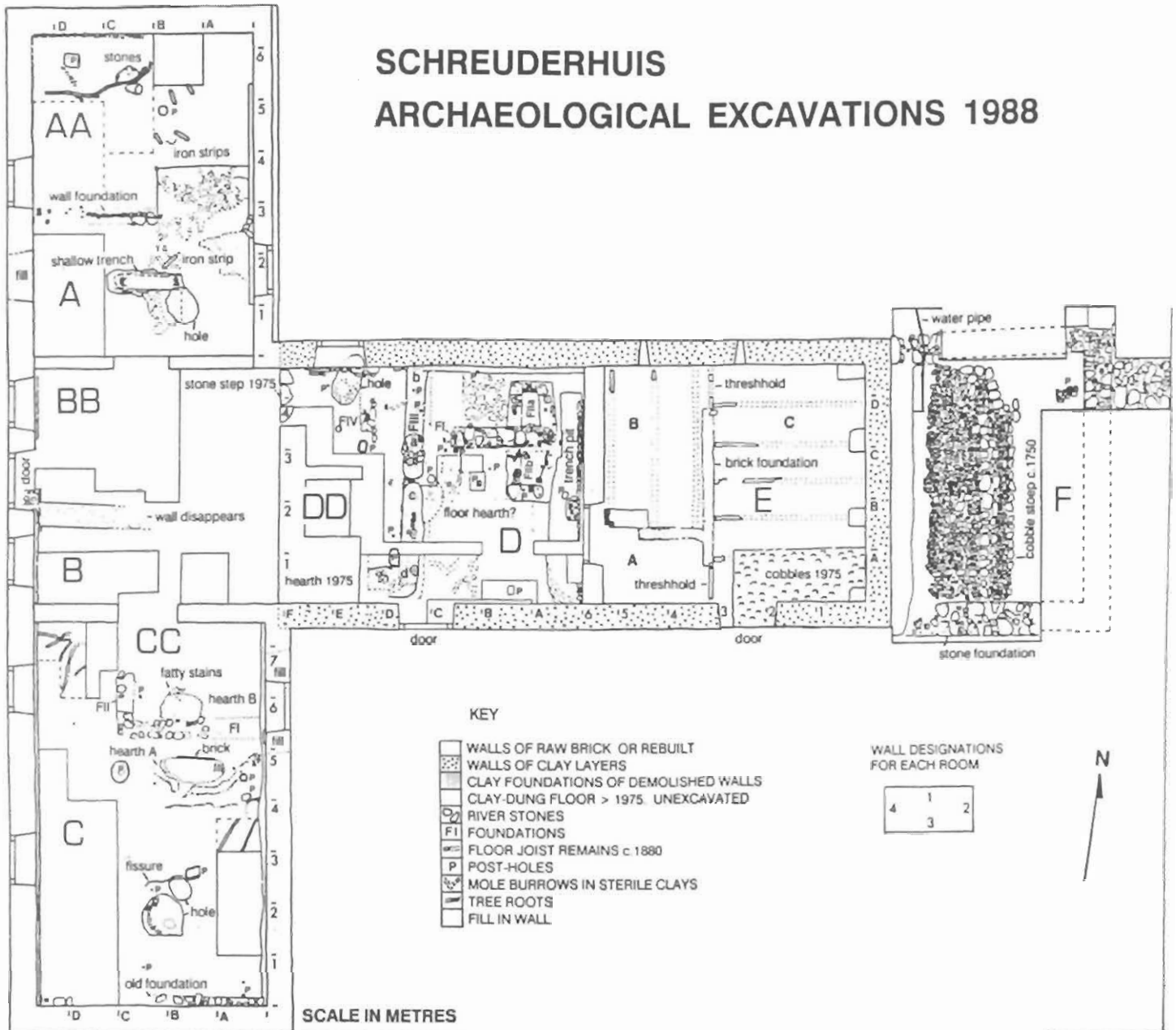


FIG.2 During 1988 portions of the floors of Schreuderhuis were excavated, revealing the floor hearths in divisions C/CC, the remnant clay wall B1, the lean-to foundations DD and the sunken cellar (D). In Room E only the upper surfaces of units A, B & C were partially exposed. The crib and some cobbling of the 1975 reconstruction remained (V&B 1989a:5).

To this end the archaeological technique of excavation was the main method of investigation. Area excavations were deemed best for the upper surfaces, in order to obtain a general picture. Once this was achieved, selected sections were dug and the soil screened to either clarify specific problems or to gain a larger sample of artefacts, e.g. the deep sections in units A, B and C.

Even though well-controlled and documented, excavation is destructive and therefore relatively large sections were superficially dug and left intact as a control measure and also to preserve as much as possible in a meaningful context. Afterwards all the exposed sections are to be filled in upto the present floor level with pure white builders' sand. Archaeologists or researchers in future will thus be able to verify the existing excavations or dig into the *in situ* deposits.

Although the excavations are specific to Schreuderhuis, their implications are of provincial and even national importance. At the moment Schreuderhuis is the only urban dwelling in South Africa of the pioneer colonial period of c.1700-1750, which represents the origins of our later standardised Cape architecture (>1750). Please read Chapter 5 (*Significant Results*) as regards the importance of these findings.

### 3. CHRONOLOGICAL EVOLUTION: FRONTIER MODEL & LATER PERIODS

It is also important to note that many of the specific elements and features of SH over time can be viewed in a broader context of what has been termed the *FRONTIER MODEL* of colonisation. Note the emphasis is on the *vernacular* and not on the elitist or public buildings in the European tradition. The latter have been defined by Dr Hans Fransen in his thesis (1987:337-344) as Dutch Classicism (1652-1720), Classical Baroque (1680-1775), Rococo (1760-1790) and Neo-classicism (>1780-1810).

The *Frontier model* has been fully discussed in author's thesis (Vos 1993:11-14). The overall summary for this period (1680-1860) should also be reviewed (Ibid.:242-254). In respect of colonial dwellings and Schreuderhuis, the model's particular details are outlined under the heading of the *Cape-Dutch Period*:

a) Early pioneer period	(>1680-1710)	(Ibid.:185, 189-193)
b) Period of experimentation/variation	(1710-1750)	(Ibid.:197-198)
c) Period of standardisation	(>1750)	(Ibid.:199-200)
d) Innovation	(>1780)	(Ibid.:201-202)

The Frontier model is succeeded after 1800 by the *Cape-Anglo Period* of the Neo-classic, Georgian (1810-1840) and Victorian styles, which influenced the later SH. One could add Georgian (1810-1840), Victorian (early, middle and late)(1840-1901) and Edwardian (>1900).

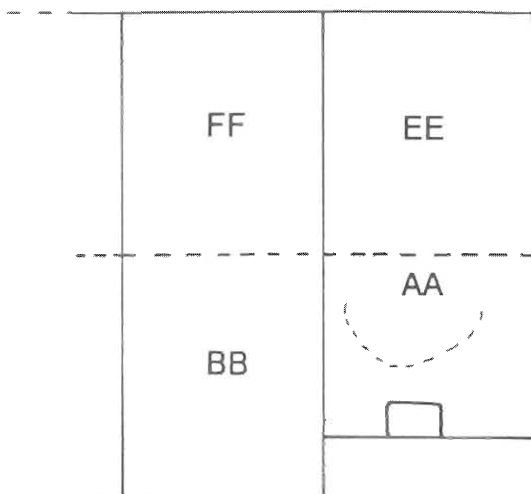


FIG.3 By early January 1710 the house and plots were for sale. Apparently the backyard (or more) was a local quarry for clays (Vos 2001).

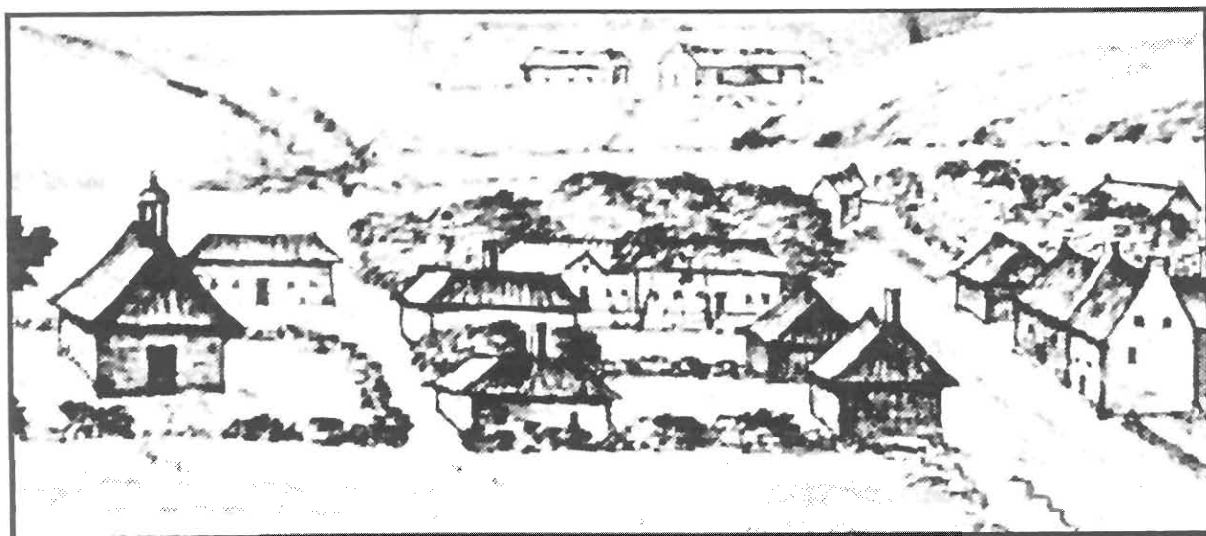


FIG.4 In mid-February 1710 Schreuderhuis is depicted with a "symmetrical" fenestration, low eaves and hipped ends. Note the absence of a chimney (Van Stade, CA).

### 3.1 SCHREUDERHUIS AND ITS OWNERS

A mere description of the features and findings in Room E would be interesting, but not all that meaningful. Therefore alterations and artefacts over time will be ordered broadly and in greater detail, within the *Frontier* approach, referring to new owners from the earliest times (>1700) to the present. My experience over the past two decades indicates a correspondence between *alterations* and the occupancy by *new owners*.

### 3.2 PIONEER PERIOD (1680-1710): SCHREUDER & EVERTSZ' HOUSE (1709-1712)

#### 3.2.1 Schreuder at Stellenbosch

Strictly speaking, Schreuderhuis appeared only towards the end of the *Pioneer period* when the *Experimentation period* had already taken form. Some personal details about Schreuder clarify his stay at Stellenbosch.

Schreuder was granted this plot on 10 December 1709 (Van der Bÿl 1963:13; 1964:1)(ADD.D). According to the practice of the day, he may have "acquired" the property a year earlier, after resigning from his post as Messenger of the Court on 31.12.1708 (Kotze 1979:411). During the remaining summer months (1708/9) he could have built a house and was granted the plot officially late in 1709. By 13 January 1710 he desired to sell the house and its two house plots for f1100, a large sum, indicating a rather substantial house (Ibid.:412)(FIG.3).

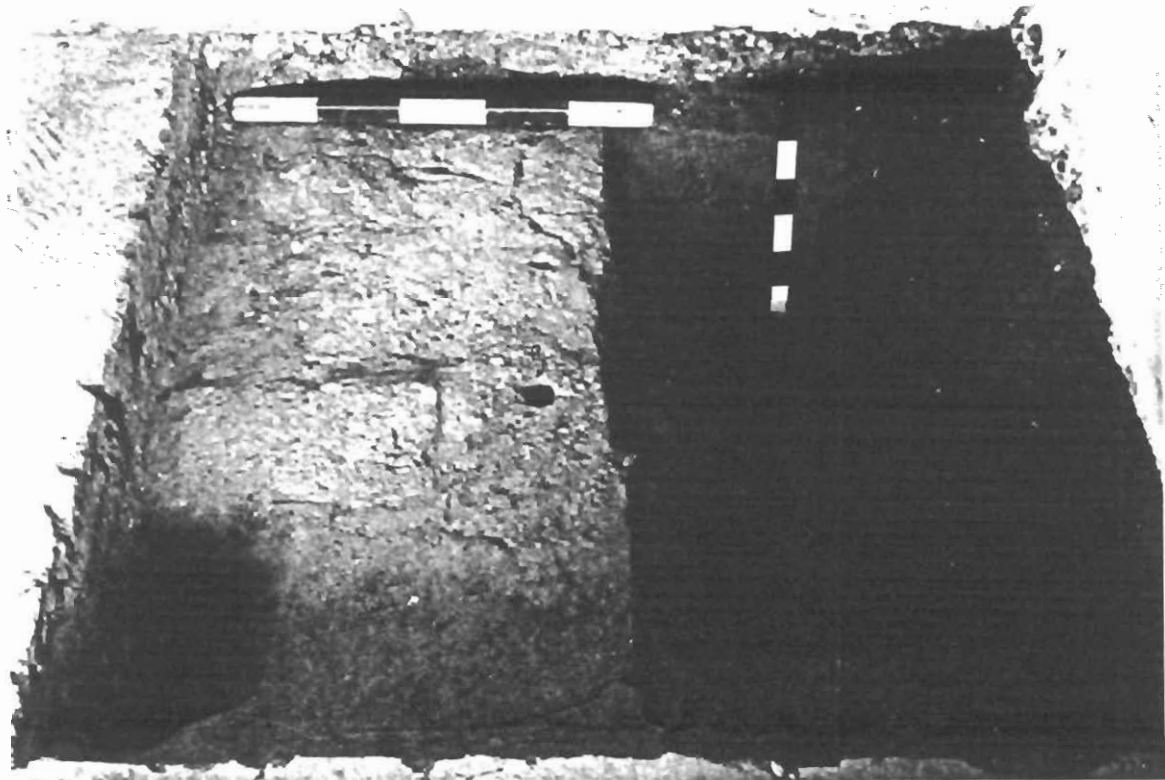
On 4<sup>th</sup> January 1710 he was reappointed as *Geregsbode* and he received permission to stay in a *Colonieshuis* (Ryneveld Street), on condition not to start a "tappery" or "drinkgelagplek" (Ibid.:412). He was still a bachelor, but engaged to the widow Sara Wijnsandt, whom he married on 9 March 1710 (Ibid.:412). Did they live in the *Colonieshuis* or in Schreuderhuis (which he may have let)? One of the most important documents of the early house is its depiction on the Van Stade drawing (FIG.4) of 15<sup>th</sup> February 1710.

In about November 1711, when Schreuder again resigned, he and his wife left for Cape Town. He probably had sold the house a few months earlier, for by January 26, 1712 Abraham Evertsz was already living there, having stored much ironwork of the destroyed church and Drostdy (fire of December 1710)(Vos 1981). Evertsz was a free cooper since 1700 at Stellenbosch (De Wet 1981:73; Biewenga 1999:94). He received the official transfer on 9 February 1712, having paid 700 gulden for the property (Kotzé 1979:412).

#### 3.2.2 Interpretation of earliest structures

Do any traces remain of 1710 house, after 290 years of alterations, and the subsequent





2.1 In Room B the original clay floor was excavated with a small posthole visible. Below the floor the clay was sterile, with roots from a tree visible (1981).

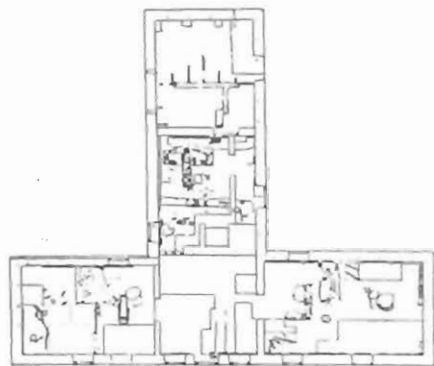


FIG.5 In relation to the existing structure, only a few original features could be ascertained. It is of the same size and position as the next two figures (Vos 2001).

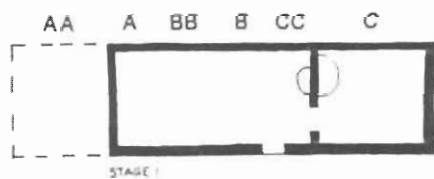


FIG.6a A speculative reconstruction of how Schreuderhuis was interpreted by an architect. For clarity, I have inserted the alphabetical room divisions (Fitchett 1996:514).

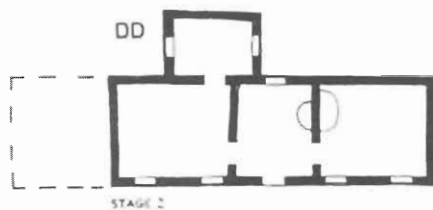


FIG.6b A speculative reconstruction of the lean-to, which was already added by 1712 (Fitchett 1996:514).



1975 restoration and reconstructions? Thorough architectural and archaeological investigations have led to the conclusion that only five features can be established with a degree of certainty to be original (**FIG.5**):

1. The clay footing of the dividing wall in Room B.
2. The semi-circular floor-hearth in Room C.
3. The low clay wall footing of the lean-to in Room DD.
4. The grey clay floors in Rooms AA/A, BB/B, CC/C and DD.
5. Remains of the foundations of walls A4 and B4, and possibly others.

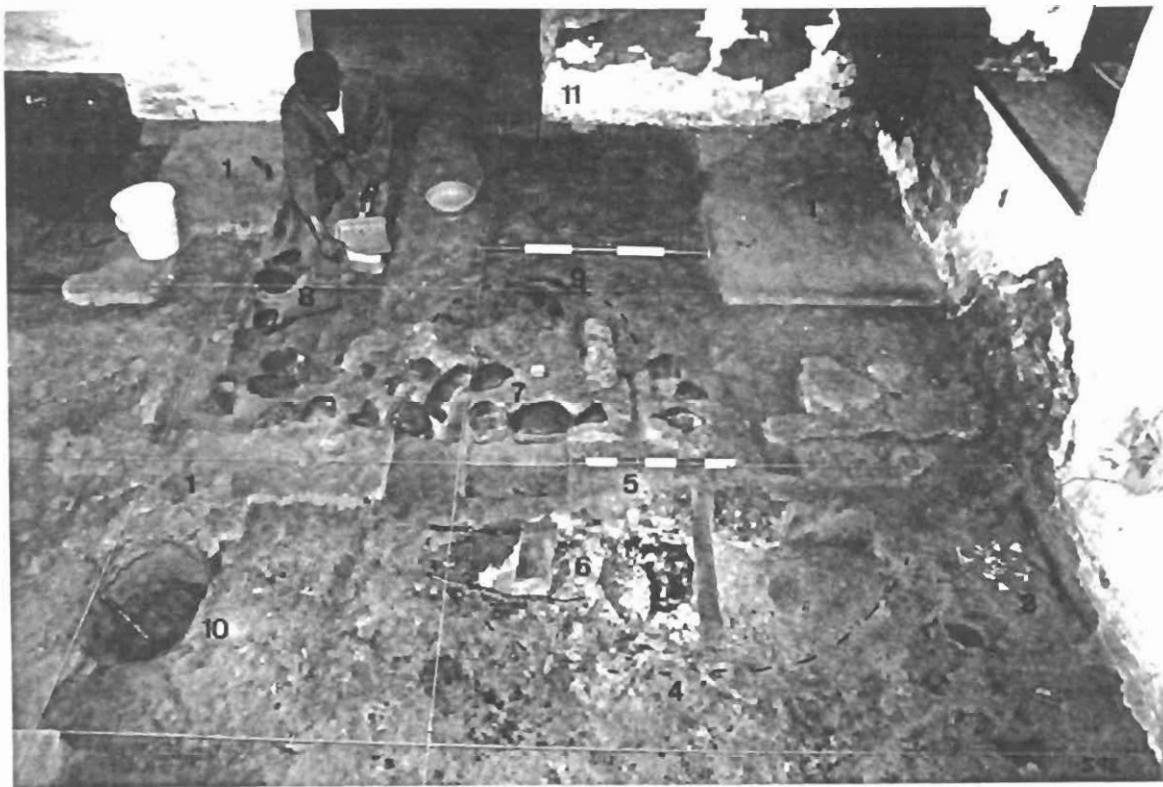
All the other walls in the three front rooms were later rebuilt, probably closely adhering to the old perimeter foundations. The tail was built as a unit by 1730 at the latest. One of the "problems" of SH is its apparent large right front room, which also puzzled the architect (Fagan & Fagan 1975:37). In spite of extensive (but not exhaustive) excavations in both side rooms (A and C), no early foundations could be located (V&B 1989a), with the exception of some cobbling against wall C3. Room C may thus always have had its present dimensions.

For the earliest period one would have expected smaller rooms, particularly as Schreuder was a bachelor. One could thus surmise that Schreuder built the house for speculative purposes and did not intend to live there at all. Consequently, he built a much larger house, which could also double as a workshop for the intended buyer. Note that Tas mentioned how Jan Mahieu constructed in 1706 a particularly "long" house (Fouché & Böeseken 1970:136, 138).

Fitchett too, questions the layout of the house and reinterprets the archaeological excavations to ingeniously arrive at a 2-roomed 1709 dwelling, and a 4-roomed 1712 dwelling (Fitchett 1996:514, Figures 217 & 218 on p.994)(**FIG.6a**, **FIG.6b**). Although this is the type of house one would expect to find, it is unfortunately based on imaginative speculation, not considering the facts.

In our extensive report (V&B 1989a, 96 pages), the pertinent facts are discussed as follows:

1. One could conjecture that Schreuder erected a simple rectangular dwelling and that by 1712 Evertsz added the lean-to. In my 1981 report I also introduced this as an option, though to differentiate between these two constructions, based on 2-3 years difference, is very difficult. The fact that the lean-to was constructed rather crudely and at an oblique angle to the "well-aligned house", perhaps indicated that it was added afterwards. Otherwise, the earliest house was built also at an oblique angle to the street, which may explain why most of SH was rebuilt afterwards.



3. Some startling finds were made in Rooms CC/C in 1988. The yellowish clays (1) date to 1975, while the darker brown ones (2) date to early 1700. All the upper layers and floors (>1750-1972) were destroyed. Chinese porcelain of the 18<sup>th</sup> century lay against the wall (3), and the large semi-circular hearth A (4) abut some powdery brickwork (5). Ash and artefacts fill the centre (6). About 35 cm north of it are river stone foundations (7), which continue to about the centre of the room and appear to turn 90° (8). Hearth B (9) is much smaller and about directly against the foundation. Post-holes and scattered refuse were also encountered (10). Wall CC1 (at the back)(11) has no foundations and is built on top of a few floor layers.

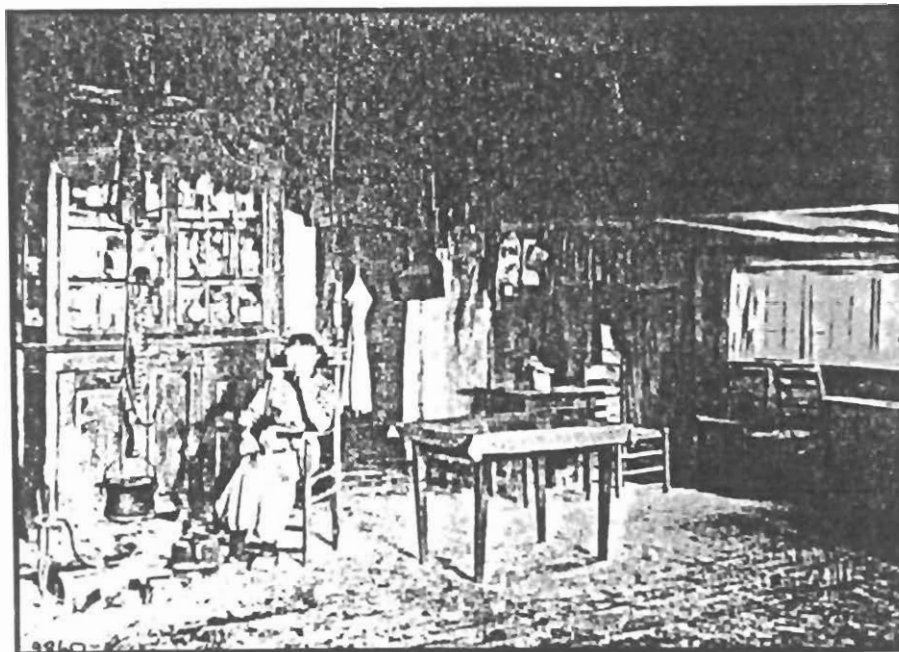


FIG.7 This open-plan kitchen and dining room has beams without a ceiling. The bricklined floor has an open floor hearth with kettle suspended from an adjustable hearth chain. This example is from Cloppenburg, Germany, dated 1930 (Bijdragen & Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkskunde 1983 vol.46:15).

2. Whether the dwelling originally had one or two dividing inner walls is also debatable. The oblique clay foundation wall BB3, outlined by fine cracks, was found with difficulty. There may have been something similar where wall B1 now stands, but nothing was visible in the sections that were excavated on the wall side of Room A3.

3. Note that 2-roomed Stellenbosch dwellings for the Pioneer period (1680-1710) were replaced by 3-roomed and even 4-roomed dwellings (Vos 1993:175-181; Woodward 1982:12-26 [1670-1714 period]). Consequently, it would be less contentious to stay with the "4-roomed" Schreuderhuis of 1712, a house already falling into the category of multiple rooms during the *Experimentation* phase (>1710).

4. In both of Fitchett's examples (see FIG.6), he ignores Room AA, postulating that the remains of an interior dividing wall AA/A, represented an exterior foundation. This "wall" was actually built on top of a thin grey clay floor, but without any foundations, except for two large, centrally positioned, river stones and a narrow line of broken orange brickwork of the late 18th century (V&B 1989a:7-8). The two large and two small river stones in the middle of this wall (>1770) supported a thresh-hold of a centrally positioned door. It is out of the question that this narrow wall (25 cm wide) represented an exterior wall. This wall may be correlated to the one demolished in 1974, which was built on top of an existing floor around 1800 (Le Roux 1975:9, plan A).

5. Fitchett (1996:515) makes the common mistake of viewing everything on a ground plan as contemporaneous: *"what Vos [1993a] does not explain, however, is why two hearths in close proximity should have been required in one room. Moreover, he gives no explanation for their location in the middle of the room instead of against one of the walls, an illogicality"*.

Though there was no explanation in the thesis (Vos 1993a), there was a full description, plans and photographs in the earlier report (V&B 1989a:15-26). The large hearth A showed no signs of being against any foundation and was not positioned in the middle, but towards the side of the room. Floor-hearths were common in NW Europe for the last two millennia, and were still extant even up to the 20th century in Germanic houses (FIG.7).

The second, smaller floor-hearth B is of a later date (>1720) and is directly linked to a hearth wall of some length, which was not a dividing wall. Signs of a chimney stack on the outside of wall CC2 was probably associated with this hearth. Note that hearth A was no longer in use and that another hearth in Room E against wall E2, was possibly simultaneously in use (see later).

NOTE THAT WALLS ARE REFERRED TO IN A CLOCKWISE ROTATION FROM NORTH, E.G. AA4 REFERS TO ROOM AA, WALL 4.



3.1 View of Room BB, looking westwards towards the front. Freddie Groenewald assisted with the excavations in 1988. The two windows (conjectural, Fagan & Fagan 1975:38), were afterwards blocked up. Note the remnant clay wall (1709) in the centre (50 cm scale), but disappears after some distance.

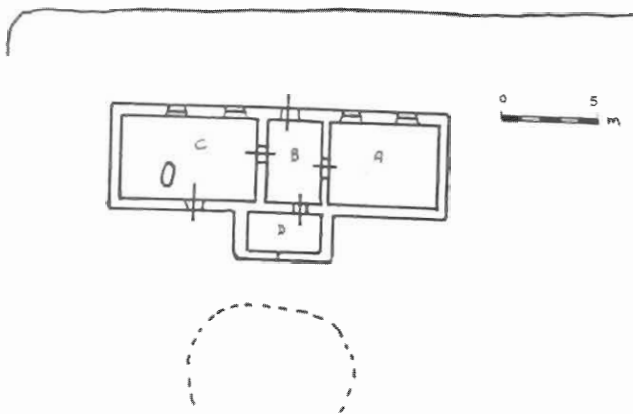


FIG.8 Possible reconstruction of the c.1710 dwelling, though sufficient evidence lacks. It could have represented a 3-roomed house, with a lean-to as an integral part. The "symmetrical" fenestration was probably irregularly spaced. It is possible that the entire dwelling was set obliquely to the *Groote Kerkstraat* (now Ryneveld St). The whole house could have been built in clayed up courses, with clay flooring and low indigenous beams but without a ceiling, thatched in rye-straw. Notice the southern Room C is depicted shorter than at present (Vos 2001).



FIG.9 An interpretation of c.1720 according to the archaeological (>1988), architectural (1975), pictorial (1710) and inventorial (1712) documentation (Vos 2001).

### 3.2.3 Summary

Details concerning the pioneer house can be summarised as follows:

With little evidence to the contrary, it is assumed that the structural footprint of the front was somewhat similar to the present foundations. The house could have been erected during the summer months (January-March 1709), when the clays dug in the backyard were stacked in layers and dried in the sun (FIG.8, FIG.9).

The western perimeter foundations (Rooms AA/A4, BB/B4) appeared to be shallow and built primarily of river stones to a height that varies between 20 and 40 cm (if all are of the early period). Judging by the fact that the lean-to and a dividing wall (in the *voorthuis*) possibly consisted primarily of solid clayed-up layers, it is possible that the 3-roomed house was originally built in a similar fashion. Practically all the walls have been rebuilt to some degree at different stages. Within the tail (Rooms D/E) a portion of a large pit had been located, dug into the *in situ* clays. The clays for raw brick and mortar were thus excavated from the site, and in close proximity to the house itself. The floors were of compacted grey-brown clay and the floor-hearth A in Room C showed many years of use. The accuracy of the Van Stade drawing, which shows no chimneystack, was thus confirmed. A house with an open fire on the floor, would have lacked a ceiling, with only indigenous beams to support a rather low thatched roof. Ceilings only became more common after about 1740.

The rooms were of different dimensions. Post-holes in the clay floors indicate the transient nature of the architectural elements and furnishings. The floor-hearth gradually burned deeper into the clay, creating a depression, surrounded by a platform. The amount of refuse (ceramics and faunal remains) discarded into the hearth and on the clay floors, indicated that consumption of food and daily activities occurred in Room CC/C.

According to two identical 1712 inventories (ADD.E), the house was subdivided into four rooms, by means of three dividing walls. In 1988, after 276 years, no trace of these dividing walls could be found except a remnant in one instance.

## 3.3 EXPERIMENTATION PERIOD (c.1710-c.1750)

### 3.3.1 Ownership of Roos and Frits c.1712 - c.1725: Rubbish deposits

Jan Roos, who owned Elsenburg, bought the house from widow Evertsz between 1712 and 1718. This transfer was not recorded. Though Roos died in 1718, his possessions were not inventoried till January 1722 (MOOC 8/4 7/13 8/13 1721-27 80). It then transpired that Roos had sold the two plots and Schreuderhuis for a mere f450 around 1715 to Frits. So Sarah received her transport in September 1722 and Frits his three months later. Frits was thus the owner from c.1715-1749.



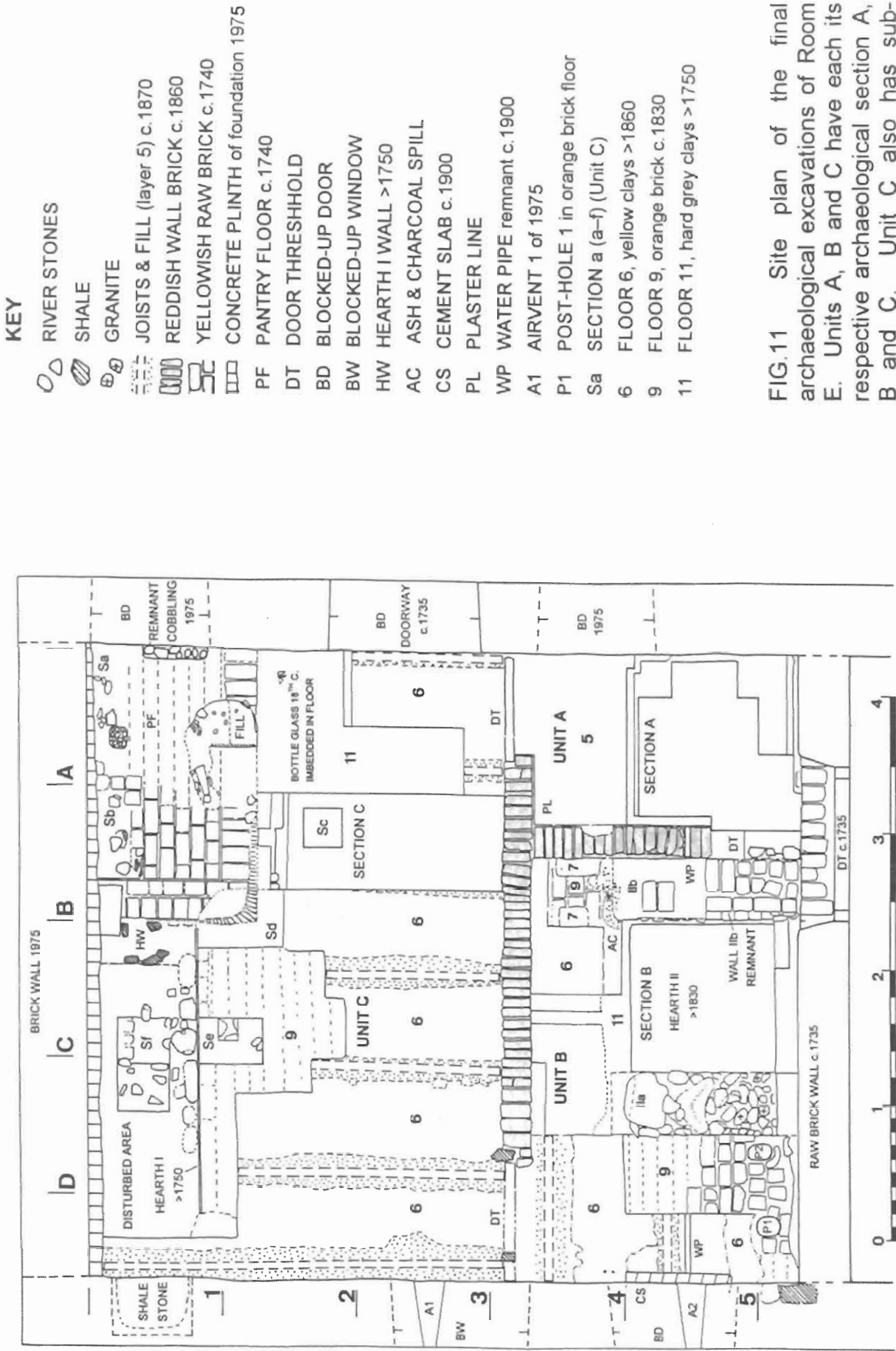


4. View of the façade, prior to most of the 1975 alterations. Note how little is even left of the >1730 raw brick walls. Much patching in 19<sup>th</sup> century brick is obvious (Le Roux 1974).



5. Close-up of the right portion of the façade wall between window 1 and window 2 (Rooms CC/C). Note the old foundation of river stones (c.1800?)(1), granite (c.1740)(2), brickwork (19<sup>th</sup> century)(3), the c.1740 raw brick (4) and 1975 fill-in brickwork and windows (5) (Le Roux 1974)

**SCHREUDERHUIS ROOME  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS 2001**



**KEY**

- RIVER STONES
- SHALE
- GRANITE
- JOISTS & FILL (layer 5) c.1870
- REDDISH WALL BRICK c.1860
- YELLOWISH RAW BRICK c.1740
- CONCRETE PLINTH of foundation 1975
- PF PANTRY FLOOR c.1740
- DT DOOR THRESHOLD
- BD BLOCKED-UP DOOR
- BW BLOCKED-UP WINDOW
- HW HEARTH I WALL >1750
- AC ASH & CHARCOAL SPILL
- CS CEMENT SLAB c.1900
- PL PLASTER LINE
- WP WATER PIPE remnant c.1900
- A1 AIRVENT 1 of 1975
- P1 POST-HOLE 1 in orange brick floor
- Sa SECTION a (a-f) (Unit C)
- 6 FLOOR 6, yellow clays >1860
- 9 FLOOR 9, orange brick c.1830
- 11 FLOOR 11, hard grey clays >1750

**FIG.11** Site plan of the final archaeological excavations of Room E. Units A, B and C have each its respective archaeological section A, B and C. Unit C also has sub-sections a to f (Vos 2001).



As has been mentioned, SH dates from the end of the *Pioneer* period and is actually more representative of the *Experimentation* period. The lean-to can thus be viewed as part of new variations of rectangular dwellings.

The floor-hearth A was "built-up" in layers over a number of years, as indicated by the evidence from the archaeological excavations. In addition, a surface hearth against the outside of the back wall of the lean-to D2, was also in use. Much ash, debris and peach pits were trampled into the surfaces. Was this an area used by labourers or slaves? The refuse from the hearth in Room C continued to be dumped at the back into the clay pit, slowly filling it up (FIG.10a, FIG.10b).



FIG.10a Conjectural interpretation of the clay pit and the initial (>1710) rubbish fill.

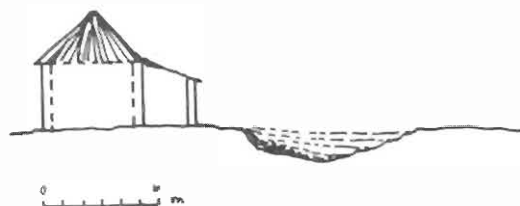
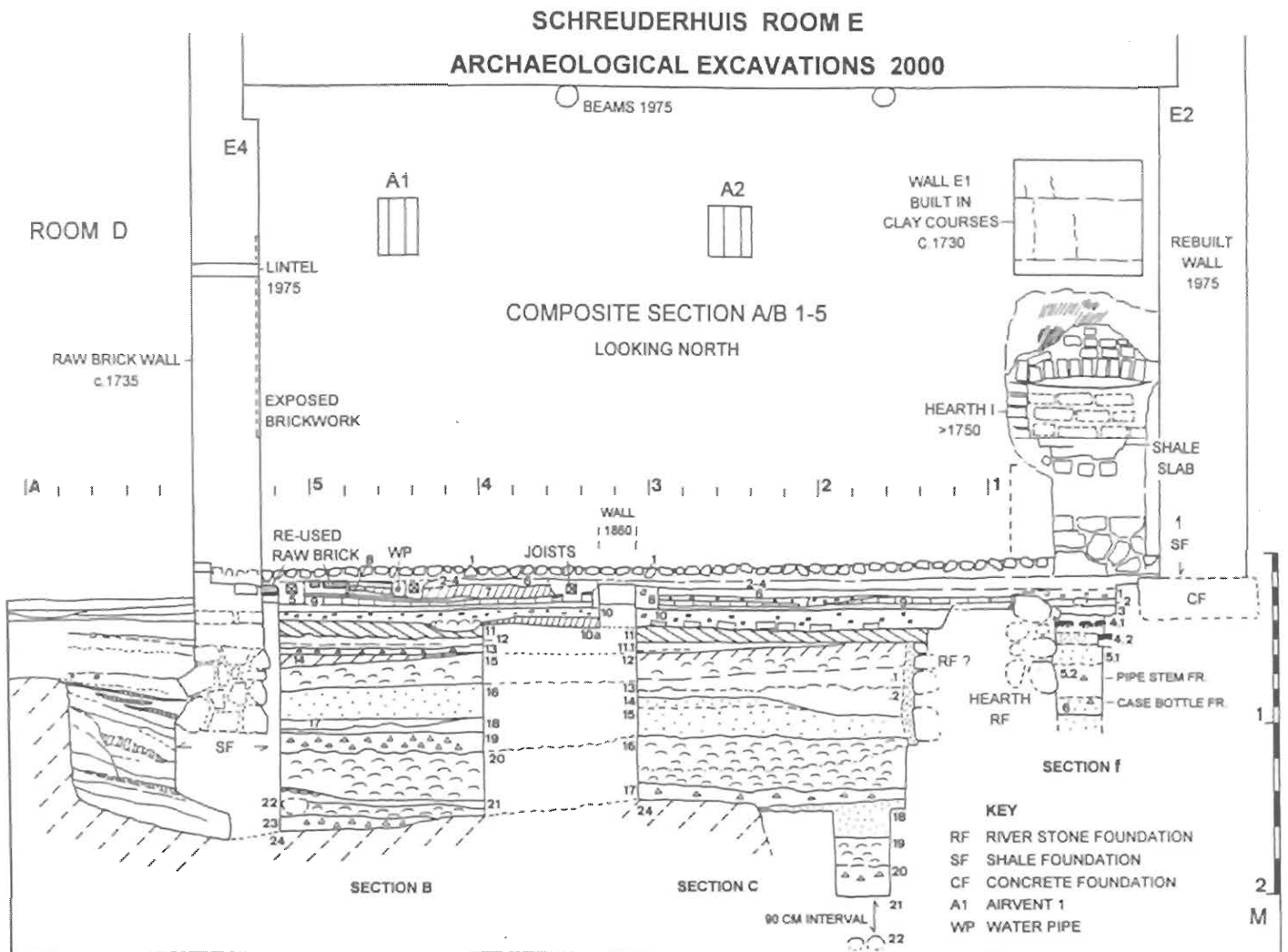


FIG.10b By 1730 the pit was nearly levelled with building rubble (raw brick/clay) and artefacts.

## .1 First Phase: Building rubble, refuse and artefacts

### A. Building activities

This period of rubbish deposition produced a variety of domestic articles, reflecting in particular the refuse from a kitchen, and was found stratified in 140-190 cm deep soils. Note that Room E was divided into three **units**, A, B and C, representing three smaller rooms of circa 1870 (FIG.11). In each of these units corresponding archaeological **sections** A, B and C were excavated down to a yellowish "base" clay layer. Surprisingly, in section C a test hole into the "last" layer (18), revealed at least three more layers, with layer 20 yielding Chinese porcelain of the early 18th century! A description, dating and interpretation of the layers is presented in the composite section FIG.12.

**SECTION B: LAYERS**

- 1 COBBLING in clays 1975
- 2-4 BROWN SOIL & FILL 20<sup>th</sup> c.
- 5 JOISTS FOR BOARDED FLOOR, with fill around c.1870
- 6 CLAY LAYER (FLOOR?) >1860
- 7 CRUSHED BRICK FLOOR, as fill in front of Hearth IIB c.1850
- 8 VARIOUS THIN CLAY LAYERS c.1845
- 9 ORANGE BRICK FLOOR, once lime-washed, lain in ochre clay mortars c.1830
- 10 BEDDING LAYER OF BRICK FR. in brown soil
- 11 HARD, DARK GREY CLAY FLOOR c.1760
- 12 BEDDING LAYER OF RUBBLE & SOIL, with 18<sup>th</sup> c. artefacts
- 13 DARK GREY SOILS contain charcoal, fine shell & ecofacts
- 14 SIMILAR, with more charcoal & ecofacts
- 15 THICK CLAY LAYER (raw brick rubble?)
- 16 FINE LOOSE SANDY SOIL, few artefacts
- 17 SIMILAR GREY SANDY SOILS
- 18 SIMILAR WATERLAIN SANDY SOILS
- 19 DARK SOILS with many early 18<sup>th</sup> c. artefacts
- 20 YELLOWISH CLAYS (RAW BRICK?) with artefacts
- 21 CONCENTRATIONS of charcoal, orange brickwork, pipe stems, Chinese porcelain, etc.
- 22 HARD CLAY LAYER, waterlain
- 23 MUCH CHARCOAL & LARGE ARTEFACTS
- 24 IN SITU YELLOW CLAYS, extremely hard

**SECTION C: LAYERS**

- 1 COBBLING in clays 1975
- 2-4 DARK BROWN SOILS-fill of early 20<sup>th</sup> c.
- 5 JOISTS FOR BOARDED FLOORS with fill >1870
- 6 A number of thin YELLOW CLAY LAYERS 19<sup>th</sup> c.
- 7 SOILS & FILL
- 8 FILL against unit wall C4 >1870
- 9 ORANGE BRICK FLOOR in ochre-coloured clays
- 10 RUBBLE & CLAYEY SOILS, base layer for 9
- 11 VERY HARD, DARK GREY CLAY FLOOR c.1760
- 11.1 EARLIER FLOOR?, with artefacts
- 12 UPPER PORTION HARD, RESEMBLING A FLOOR, consists lower down of fine grey clayey sand
- 13.1 FINE GREY SANDY SOILS
- 13.2 SIMILAR with 18<sup>th</sup> c. artefacts
- 13 HARD YELLOWISH CLAY LAYER, nearly sterile
- 14 SANDY SOILS mixed with yellow clay lumps
- 15 LUMPY CLAY SOILS with thin lenses of artefacts; lower down nearly sterile
- 16 DARK GREY ASH & CHARCOAL LAYERS, with few artefacts
- 17 GREY SANDY SOIL, sterile
- 18 LUMPY CLAYS, with some charcoal specs
- 19 YELLOWISH SANDY CLAY SOILS with some artefacts >1700
- 20 SIMILAR SANDY SOILS, sterile
- 21 IN SITU GRAVELS OF TERRACE
- 22 EXTREMELY HARD CLAY LAYER, yellowish with white specs; indications of being burnt by fire

**SECTION f: LAYERS**

- 1 COBBLING & LAYERS OF FILL
- 2 YELLOW CLAYS & PLASTER 19<sup>th</sup> c.
- 3 GREY SOILS, FILL & RUBBLE
- 4.1 COBBLES BURNT BLACK ON TOP c.1740, IN FINE ASH-SAND
- 4.2 ORANGE COLOURED ASH LAYER c.1735
- 5.1 FINE GREY ASH LAYER
- 5.2 FINE BROWN SAND
- 6 BROWN SANDY SOILS CONTINUE

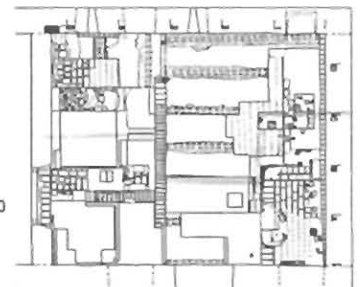


FIG.12 Composite drawing of archaeological sections B, C and f. The layering for each section differs as they were dug separately and individually (Vos 2001).

Presumably much of Room E was formerly part of a large clay pit, excavated for building purposes, such as clayed-up walls, raw bricks, mortar and even plaster. The western side of the pit was discovered already in 1988, just west of the dividing wall D2. This pit had an E-W diameter of at least 5-6 metres, if not more, and an N-S diameter of perhaps similar size. Layer 18 (section C) was extremely hard and gave the impression that a fire could have been made on its surface, possibly for firing soft-burnt bricks.

An initial scattering of refuse (layer 20, section C) may represent rubbish predating any building on the site. It is not impossible that clays from the SH plots could also have been used for building the earlier *Kolonieshuise* or other private dwellings. These "localized" clay quarries were probably later (early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century) closed down in favour of designated places just outside the town limits (e.g. *Papegaaisberg* near the *steenenbrug*).

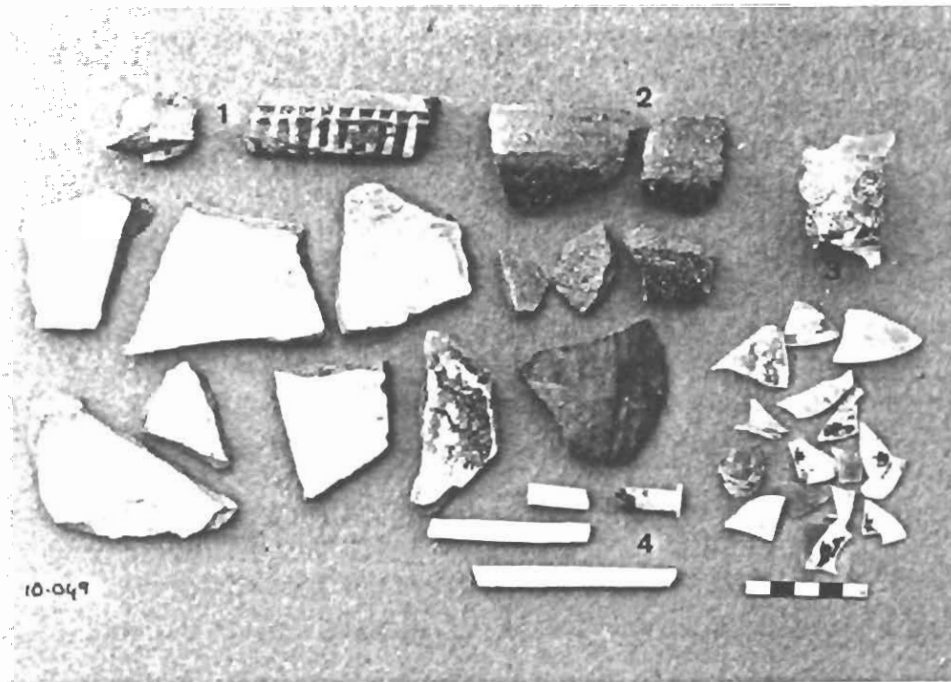
The earliest (c.1710) proper refuse ash layer with bone and artefacts is represented by layers 15-16 (Room D), layer 23 (Room E, section B) and layer 17 (Room E, section C). Above this ash level lies a thick yellowish clay layer composed or eroded raw bricks with the odd artefact. It probably represents a building phase of short duration (one year) and indicates reconstructions and alterations. This was followed by waterlaid sediments, containing some artefacts, which reflected a period of heavy rains or flooding. At approximately this depth, the rubbish fill stops and is capped by a 12 cm layer of yellowish clays (layer 15).

## **B. Kitchen refuse and artefacts**

The best way of dating the layers are by means of the artefacts. The material has been washed at the time of writing this report and a generalised idea is obtained of the range of artefacts. A major part of the refuse consists of animal bones, primarily sheep and oxen, but it will need a specialist to identify all the fauna. Just about all the layers (section B:12-23) contained small samples of fish scales and the odd fishbone. Shell included mussels, oysters and a variety of conical shaped samples. Most of them are broken into small pieces. Ostrich eggshell was also encountered regularly.

Food preparation utensils are represented by "Cape" earthenware cooking pots and at least one of Dutch origin, viz. redware with yellow slip decoration (a number of pieces). Fragments of case or wine bottles were also found. Chinese porcelain fragments included plates, shallow bowls, cups and saucers, some with *café-au-lait* decoration. One or two water glasses and *roemers* were also found.

Soft-burnt brick rubble was rare, in contrast to the great profusion of small lumps of raw brick and clays. Rusted iron nails, pegs, remains of a spade and other small and large iron pieces were encountered nearest to wall E3/4 (section A)(see chapter 5.2 *Artefactual*)



7. Artefacts from the deepest level (layer 23) in section B (unit B)(c.1710-1720)(scale 5cm).

- .1 Imported Dutch basin with yellow slipware (red earthenware).
- .2 Coarse earthenware, glazed on interior.
- .3 Roemer drinking glass with prunts and fragments.
- .4 Decorated pipe stems.

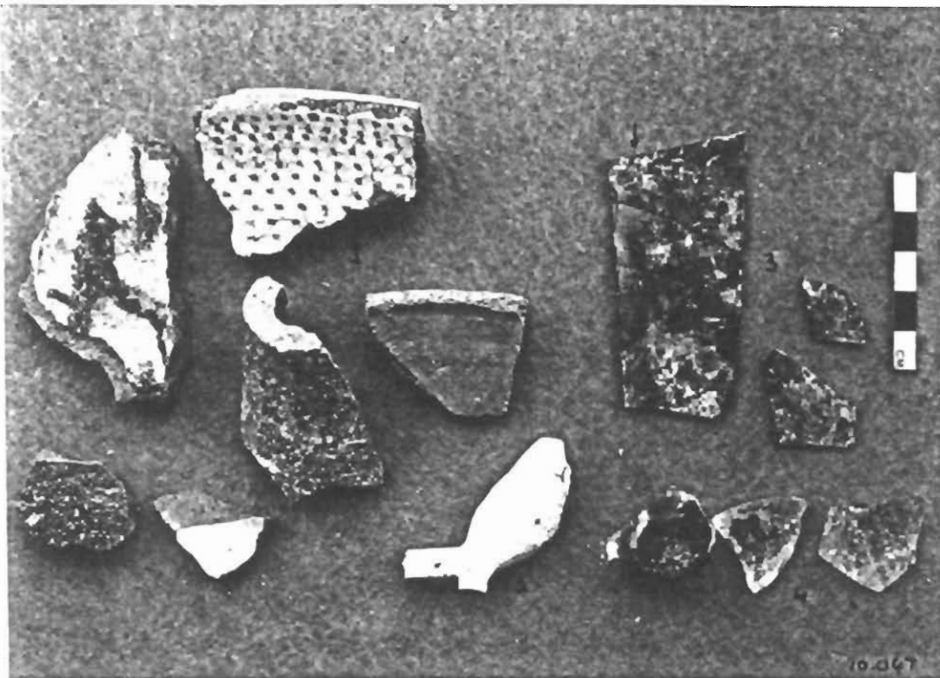


8. Artefacts from layer 23, section B (scale 10cm)..

- .1 Chinese porcelain, Kangxi.
- .2 Chinese porcelain piece with finely chipped edges ('reused').
- .3 Brass buckle.
- .4 Roemer glass fragments.
- .5 Earthenware basin.
- .6 Largest shard in excavation of an earthen cooking pot.
- .7 Pipe stems, many decorated.
- .8 Various pipe bowls.



9. Artefacts from section A (deepest layer 23)(c. 1710-1720).
- .1 Chinese porcelain.
  - .2 Earthenware.
  - .3 Smoking pipes.
  - .4 Roemer glass.
  - .5 Bone.
  - .6 Brick rubble.



- 10.1 Earthenware (Dutch).
- .2 Smoking pipe (mark SVS, >1720)
  - .3 Window glass (came mark on left)
  - .4 Roemer fragments.



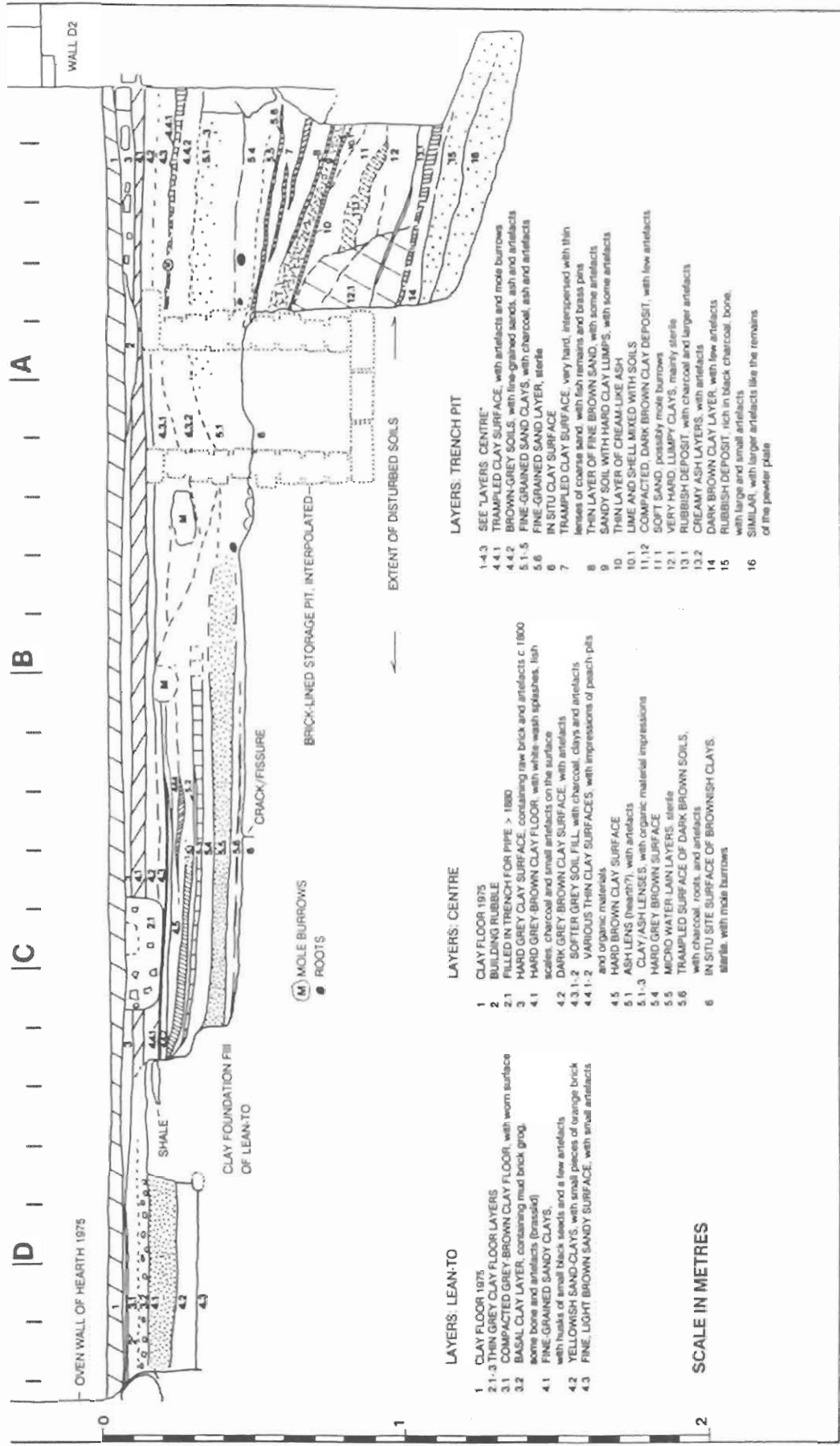
- 11.1 Chinese porcelain plates, bowl.
- .2 Unusual Asian incised plate.
  - .3 Bottle top.
  - .4 Roemer glass fragments.
  - .5 Earthenware fragments.
  - .6 Teapot handle (Yixing).
  - .7 Case bottle fragments.
  - .8 Smoking pipes.



CROSS-SECTION A-E 1/2

SCHREUDERHUIS ROOM D

LOOKING NORTH



- LAYERS: LEAN-TO**
- 1 CLAY FLOOR 1975
  - 2.1-3 THIN GREY CLAY FLOOR LAYERS
  - 3.1 COMPACTED GREY-BROWN CLAY FLOOR, with worn surface
  - 3.2 BASAL CLAY LAYER, containing mud brick frag.
  - 4.1 FINE-GRAINED SANDY CLAYS, with husks of small black seeds and a few artefacts
  - 4.2 YELLOWISH SAND-CLAYS, with small pieces of orange brick
  - 4.3 FINE, LIGHT BROWN SANDY SURFACE, with small artefacts
- LAYERS: CENTRE**
- 1 CLAY FLOOR 1975
  - 2 BUILDING RUBBLE
  - 2.1 FILLED IN TRENCH FOR PIPE > 1800
  - 3 HARD GREY CLAY SURFACE, containing raw brick and artefacts c 1800
  - 4.1 HARD GREY BROWN CLAY FLOOR, with white-wash splashes, fish scales, charcoal and small artefacts on the surface
  - 4.2 DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SURFACE, with artefacts
  - 4.3.1-2 SOFTER GREY SOIL FILL, with charcoal, clays and artefacts
  - 4.4.1-2 VARIOUS THIN CLAY SURFACES, with impressions of peach pits and organic materials
  - 4.5 HARD BROWN CLAY SURFACE
  - 5.1 ASH LENS (hearth?) with artefacts
  - 5.1-3 CLAY/ASH LENSES, with organic material impressions
  - 5.4 HARD GREY BROWN SURFACE
  - 5.5 MICRO WATER LAIN LAYERS, sterile
  - 5.6 TRAMPLED SURFACE OF DARK BROWN SOILS, with charcoal, roots, and artefacts
  - 6 IN SITU SITE SURFACE OF BROWNISH CLAYS, sterile, with mole burrows
- LAYERS: TRENCH PIT**
- 1-4.3 SEE 'LAYERS CENTRE'
  - 4.4.1 TRAMPLED CLAY SURFACE, with artefacts and mole burrows
  - 4.4.2 BROWN-GREY SOILS, with fine-grained sands, ash and artefacts
  - 5.1-5 FINE-GRAINED SAND CLAYS, with charcoal, ash and artefacts
  - 5.6 FINE-GRAINED SAND LAYER, sterile
  - 6 IN SITU CLAY SURFACE
  - 7 TRAMPLED CLAY SURFACE, very hard, interspersed with thin lenses of coarse sand, with fish remains and brass pins
  - 8 THEN LAYER OF FINE BROWN SAND, with some artefacts
  - 9 SANDY SOIL WITH HARD CLAY LUMPS, with some artefacts
  - 10 THIN LAYER OF CREAM-LIKE ASH
  - 10.1 LIME AND SHELL MIXED WITH SOILS
  - 11.12 COMPACTED, DARK BROWN CLAY DEPOSIT, with few artefacts
  - 11.1 SOFT SAND, possibly mole burrows
  - 12.1 VERY HARD LUMPY CLAYS, mainly sterile
  - 12.2 RUBBISH DEPOSIT, with charcoal and larger artefacts
  - 13.1 CREAMY ASH LAYERS, with artefacts
  - 13.2 DARK BROWN CLAY LAYER, with few artefacts
  - 14 RUBBISH DEPOSIT, rich in black charcoal, bone, with large and small artefacts
  - 15 SIMILAR, with larger artefacts like the remains of the pewter plate
  - 16

FIG.13 Composite section of the layers in Room D, as excavated in 1988 (V&B 1989a:28) (see also FIG.12).

### 3.3.2 Ownership of Frits (c.1725-1749)

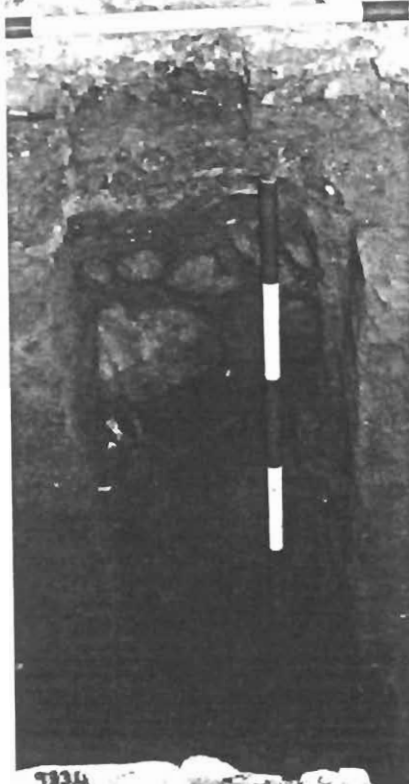
#### .1 Second phase 1725-1735

At Schreuderhuis, we have the earliest dateable tail of a T-plan in South Africa. Firstly, in the small lean-to (c.1710-1730), and then a long, pitched-roof tail with layered clay walls (>1730)(see also V&B 1989b).

This tail was built with a foundation of river stones in mud mortar, and above the earliest floor levels (see photos 29, 30), it was built in shale for about 55 cm. By this time the colonists realised that a built-up stone foundation was the best method of waterproofing any wall. Above the shale the wall was drawn up in layers of 40 cm of solid clay with a width of 50 cm, up to the eaves. A roof without a ceiling plan would still be the norm, particularly if the following were taken into account.

In Room E, in unit B, a clay layer (no 15) of about 12-22 cm thickness, probably represents the trampled surface when the tail was erected. It corresponds roughly to layers 5.6/6 in Room D (area BC)(FIG.13). At this stage there was no dividing wall E4 and the tail functioned as one long room, possibly as some kind of workshop/dwelling.

12. Room E, unit A, section A, shows river stones as foundation of wall E3 (looking S)(scale 1m).



13. Tail end, exterior (E1) with clayed-up walls on left (looking S) (Le Roux 1975).



In Room D the layers (4.3 - 5.6) against the lean-to wall, may be indicative of a period after the tail was erected. In Room E, unit B, the rough layers 12a-14 may correspond to these layers. If this was the case, then the back wall of the lean-to was only partially demolished and some kind of hearth (layer 5.1) may have existed here for a few years. A few thin layers directly above contained fish scales, charcoal and artefacts, and may represent uneven, trampled floors (FIG.14).

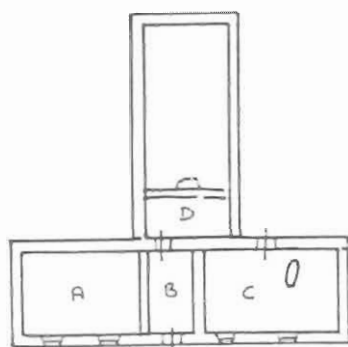


FIG.14 A possible layout of the footprint of Schreuderhuis in c.1730. It still follows the c.1710-30 layout with the diminished Room C. Its façade still has panes set in leaded cames.



14. View of Room D, looking NE, during excavations in 1988. Note:

- .1 Lean-to with opening in between (1710).
- .2 Ash-hearth against lean-to (>1710-1715).
- .3 Yellow clay layer (dung smeared)(1975).
- .4 Shallow stone foundation (>1770).
- .5 Clay floor over filled-in cellaret (>1770).
- .6 Beginning of pit continuing into Room E (>1700).

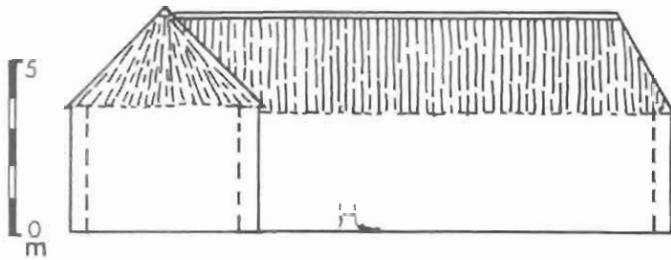


FIG.15a Cross section of Schreuderhuis with its pitched roof and newly erected tail in c.1730. A floor hearth may initially have been in use against the back of the clay wall of the lean-to.

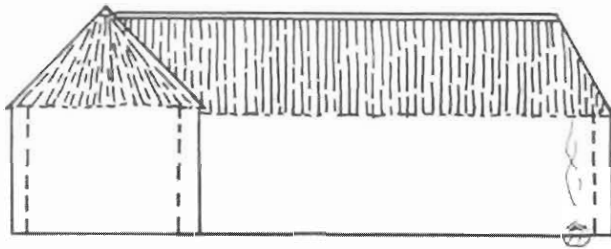


FIG.15b A new floor hearth was installed against the end wall E2 (>1730).

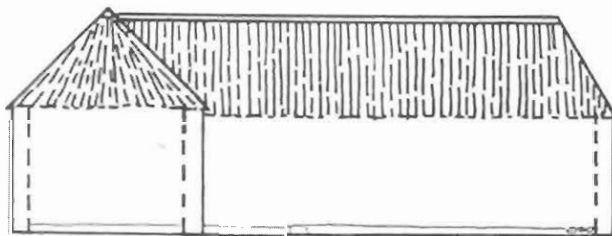


FIG.15c A layer of stones were afterwards added on top of the old floor hearth (c.1735).

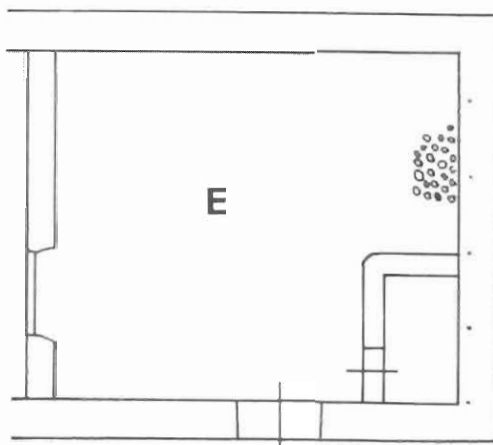


FIG.15d View of the c.1735 floor hearth with its surface of stones.

In summary, by about 1730, the lean-to must have become either too dilapidated and/or inadequate and was demolished to make way for a larger, sturdier pitched-roof construction (FIG.15a).

Indications are that after some time a rough floor-hearth was made against the end-wall E2 (unit C2), still contemporary with the clay floor (layer 15). What is surprising about this hearth, is the depth of its fine ash fill (layers 5.1-5.2). The brown sands below this contained a large case bottle fragment, indicating fill brought from outside. The hearth was at one time surfaced with brick (rubble), which turned completely into fine ash-dust, bordered by blackened stones on the same level towards the foundations at the back (FIG.15b).

Afterwards, slightly above this early hearth was laid a second surface, in this instance of cobbled stones on a level horizon. These medium-sized river stones were also all blackened on top (FIG.15c, FIG.15d). It appears to be contemporaneous with the hard, greyish clay floor 11, which was well worn in many places and must have lasted for a number of years. Rooms DE (of the tail) may have served as working quarters (for slaves), as so much refuse overlay the area.



15. Room E, unit C, sections b1, e & f (looking E)(scales 50cm & 1m).

Note the following:

- .1 Section b1: demolished raw brick wall of pantry (c.1740).
- .2 Demolished wall of raised hearth.
- .3 Front stones of raised hearth wall
- .4 Section e with stones (unidentified purpose)(18<sup>th</sup> century).
- .5 Section f with lower levels of brick dust (early floor hearth) and later blackened stones on top (c.1735).
- .6 Rebuilt wall of 1975.
- .7 Brick floor of c.1830.

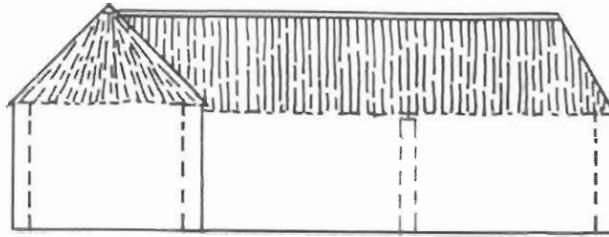


FIG.16 An interior wall was built on shale foundations, followed by some hardfired bricks and drawn up to ceiling height in raw bricks by about 1735.



16. View of Room E, unit A, section A, looking W (scales 1m, 2m).  
Note the following:
- .1 Sterile base (layer 24) on which dump rests.
  - .2 Layers of rubbish fill (>1710).
  - .3 Shale foundations (in loose soils) of wall E4 (>1735)
  - .4 Hard-fired bricks (2 courses) on top of shale.
  - .5 Soft-fired brickwork (19<sup>th</sup> century) below door to Room D.

## .2 Third phase 1735 – 1749

During this period (if not earlier) some alterations were made. The interior dividing wall D2/E4 was constructed some time later and possibly only up to ceiling height (FIG.16). There were clear signs that it was dug neatly through layer 11 (section B) and therefore post-dates it. Its foundation consisted of roughly packed shale blocks, to a depth of 40 cm below floor 11. From floor level 11 upwards it consisted of about four courses of soft-fired, orange brick as water-proofing, the remainder being drawn up in raw brick with a height of 4-5 cm each, pointing to a period of c.1735 (FIG.16.1).

In Room D a very interesting and unique feature was constructed in the floor, consisting of neatly built orange brick (as waterproofing) to a depth of 66 cm and shaped in a peculiar way, somewhat like a bow-tie. It may have been lined with wood. Why it was built in this odd shape is not known, but it probably served as a cellaret, for keeping things cold. Dairy products like milk, butter and foods that can easily spoil, as well as the odd bottle of wine, may have been stored here.



17. Birds-eye view of Room D, showing the brick-lined cellaret and the extent of the pit all along wall D2 (1988)(looking E).

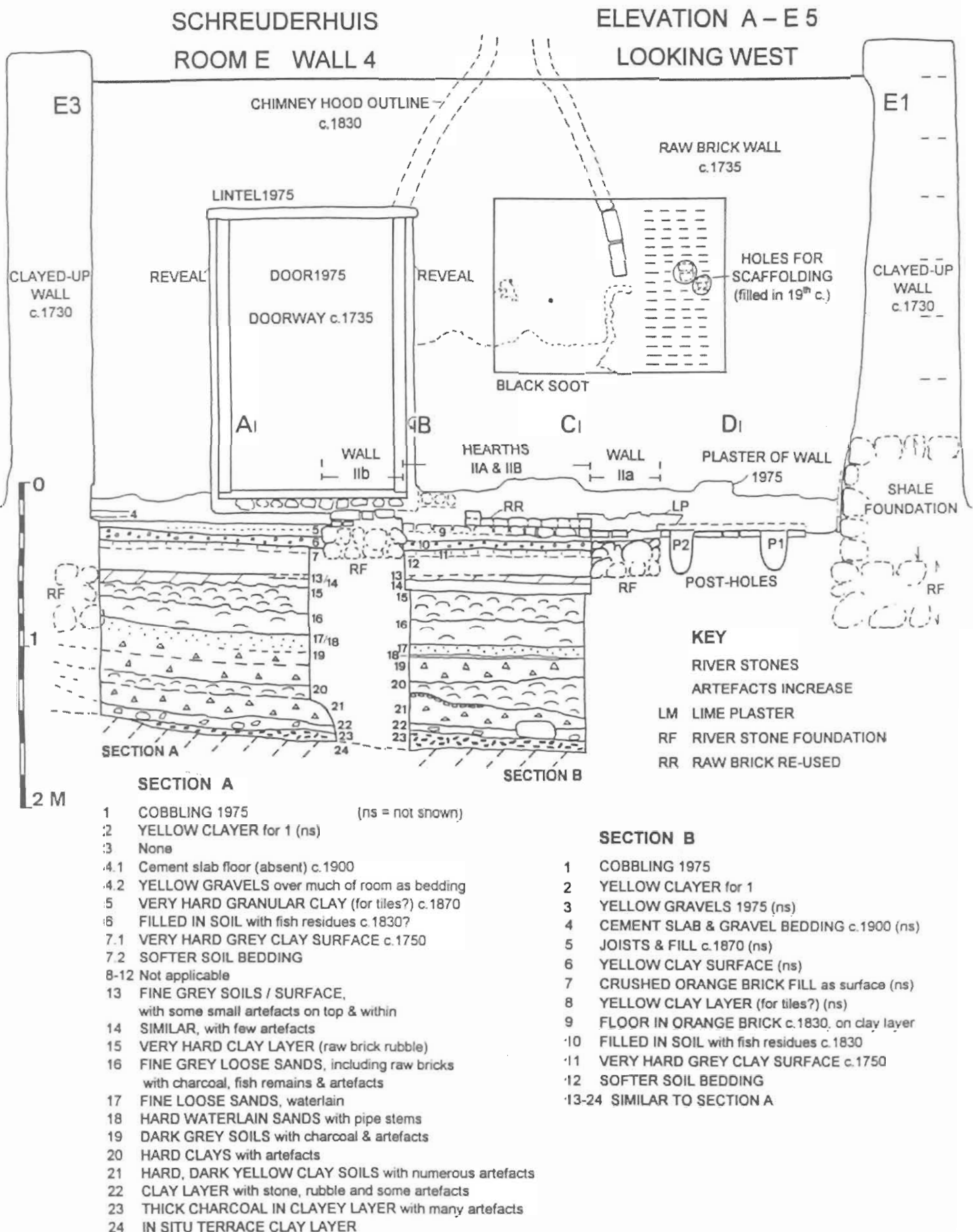


FIG.16.1 Elevation drawing of Room E, wall E4, with the old hearth II and excavations in sections A & B till *in situ* clay layers (Vos 2001).





18. A small cupboard was cut into wall D2 and the filled-in brick was carefully removed to reveal its construction (>1740).

#### SHREUDERHUIS ROOM D

##### ELEVATIONS OF CUPBOARD IN WALL D2

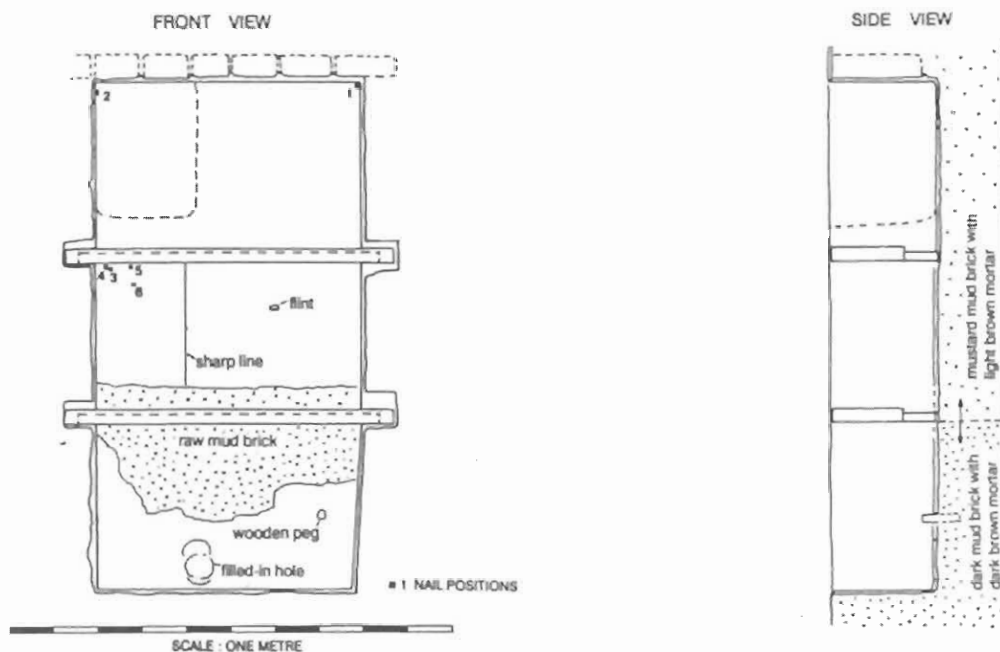


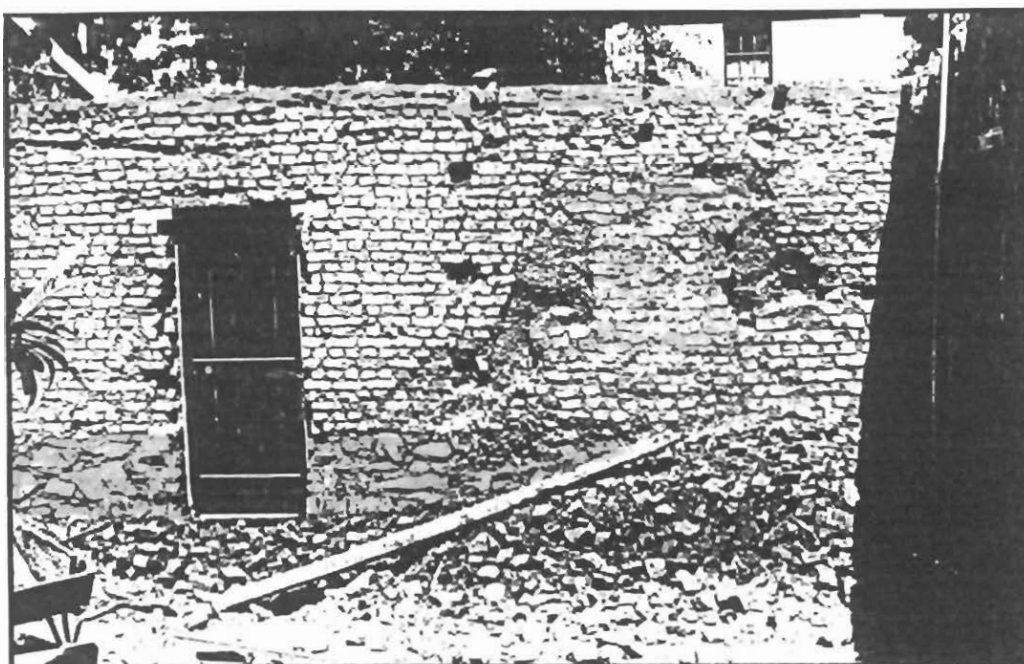
FIG.17 Front and side elevations of the wall cupboard in wall D2 (V&B 1989a:70).



A small rectangular recess, acting as a wall-cupboard, was later created in wall D2, during the period when such furniture became more fashionable (FIG.17).

In Room CC the floor hearth A was replaced by another floor-level hearth with a hood and chimney. Evidence of a chimney was visible on the exterior of wall C2 during the 1975 restoration (FIG.18).

The two present walls (BB1 and B3) of the *voorhuis* may date either before or after these alterations when the clay wall BB3 was demolished. The dimensions of the *voorhuis* was thus increased.



19. View of the exterior wall CC/C, looking W. By means of colour the following is identified (Le Roux 1975).

- Red: granite foundation (>1740).
- White: raw brick (c.1740).
- Orange: added brickwork (19<sup>th</sup> century).
- Yellow: fill with outline of earlier chimney.
- Pink: blocked-up window.
- Blue: brickwork (19<sup>th</sup> century).

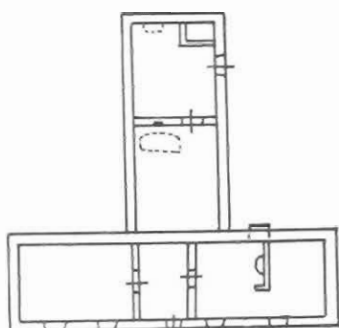
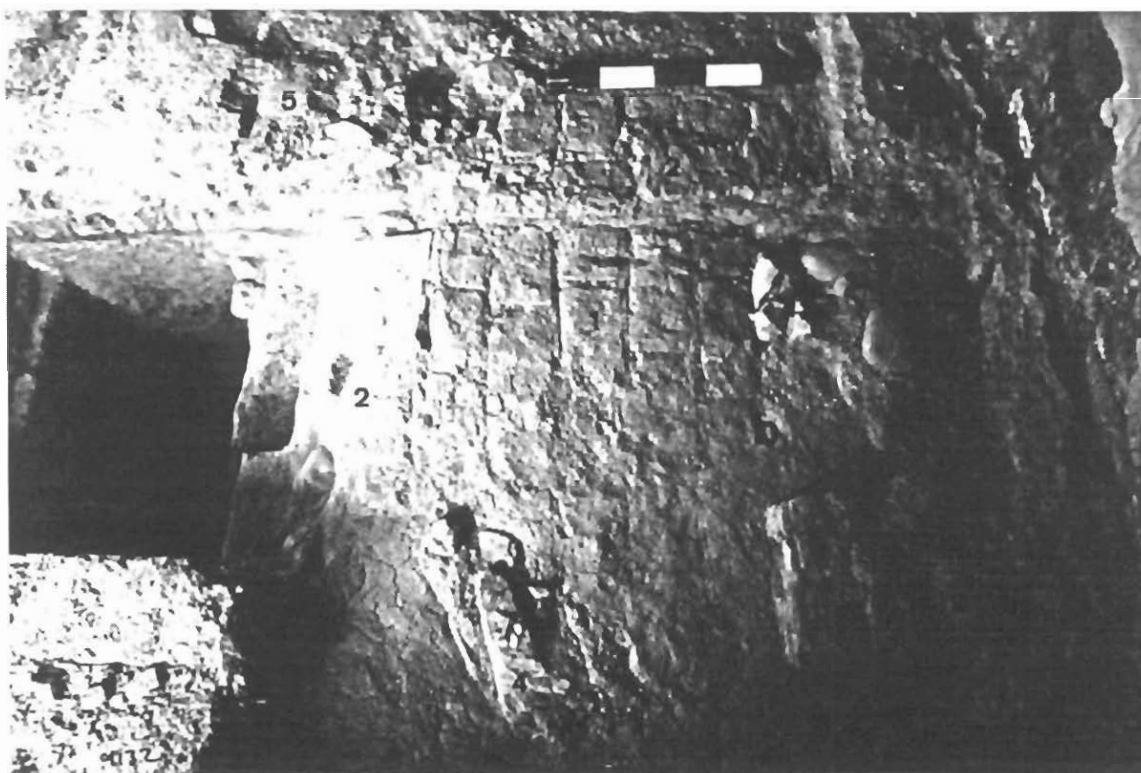


FIG.18 Possible alterations to Schreuderhuis from c.1735.



20. The corner pantry in Room D, unit C, sections a & b, is best visible in natural light (looking N). Note the raw brick floor (1), the raw brick walls (demolished)(2), stone foundation (3), fill (4) and a remnant (rest was removed) of c.1830 brickfloor (5).

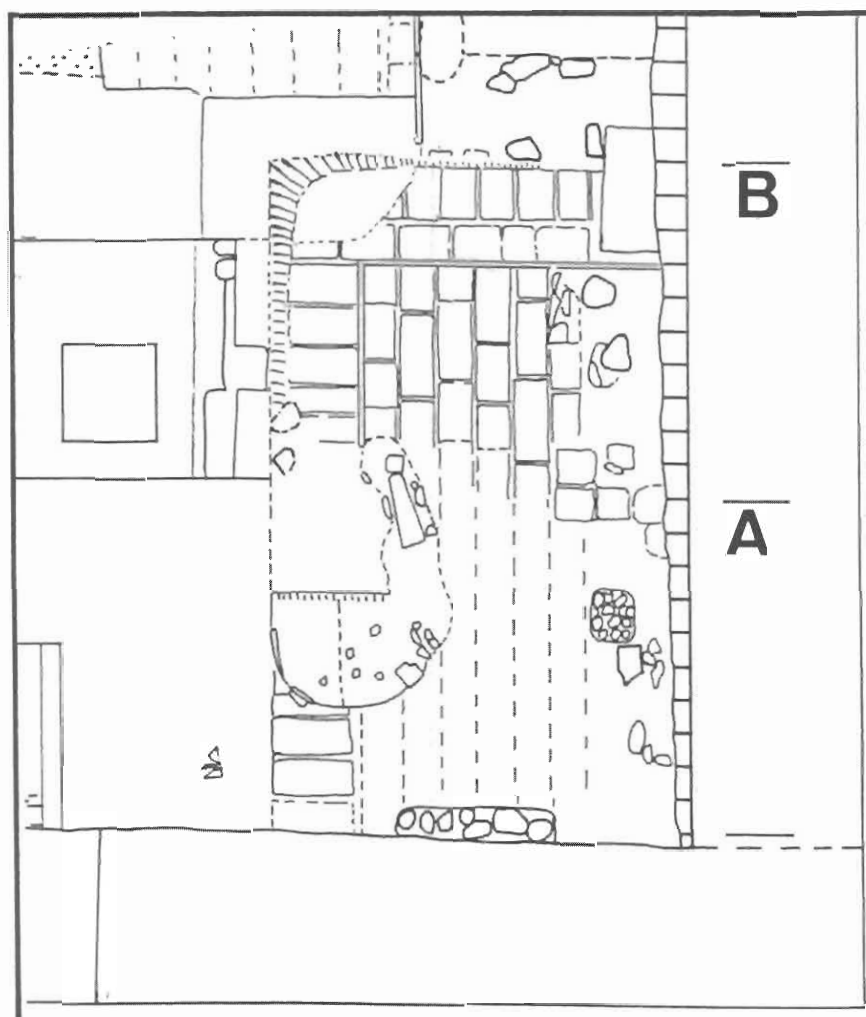
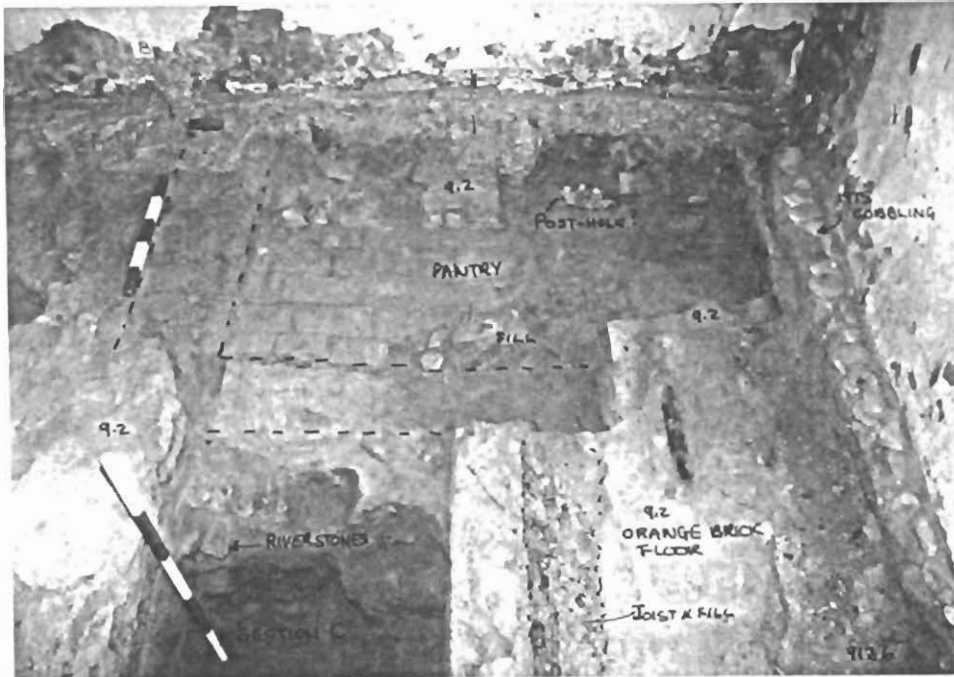


FIG.18.1 The pantry of c.1740 was built with raw brick walls and floor

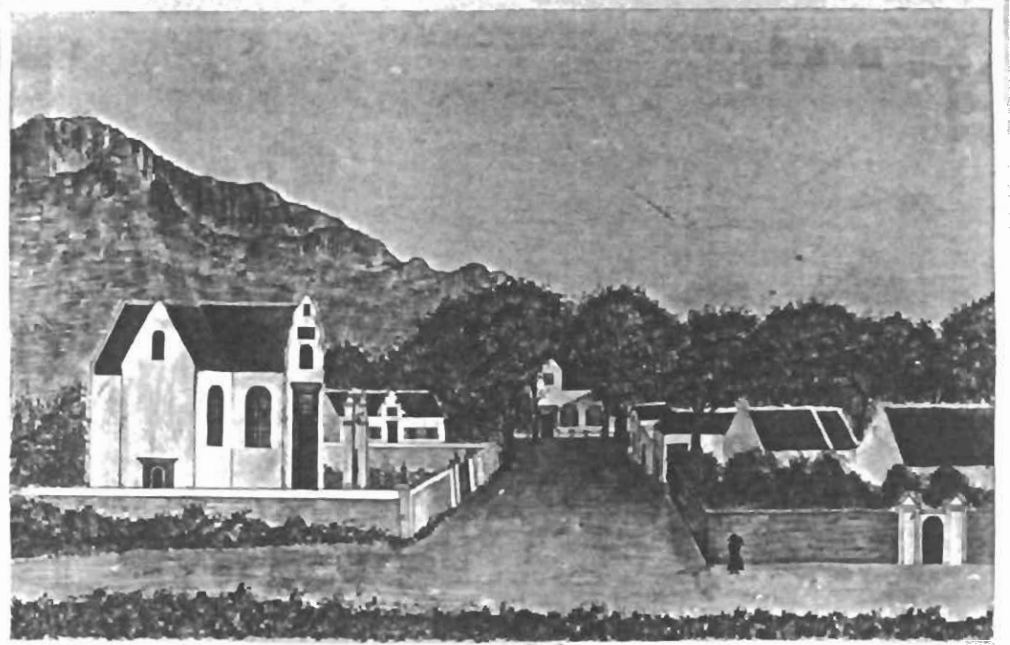
In Room E the floor-level hearth against the end-wall E2 continued to be used. A small room in the SE corner, which dates from this time or earlier (c.1740), had a foundation in stone, and walls and a floor of raw brick (FIG18.1). It probably served as a pantry. From 1720s onwards numerous post-holes of various sizes were sunk into the clay floors, particularly in Room DD/D. They don't appear to be scaffolding posts, for they are spaced randomly and are with various dimensions (see V&B 1989a). This is one of those puzzling aspects of the *Experimentation period* left unexplained by the historical record.



21. View of the corner pantry in Room D, with explanatory text (looking E).



22. Same view, but the 18<sup>th</sup> century clay floor on the right has been more fully exposed. The raw brick were used as fill for the orange brick floor (scales 50cm, 1m, 2m).



3034

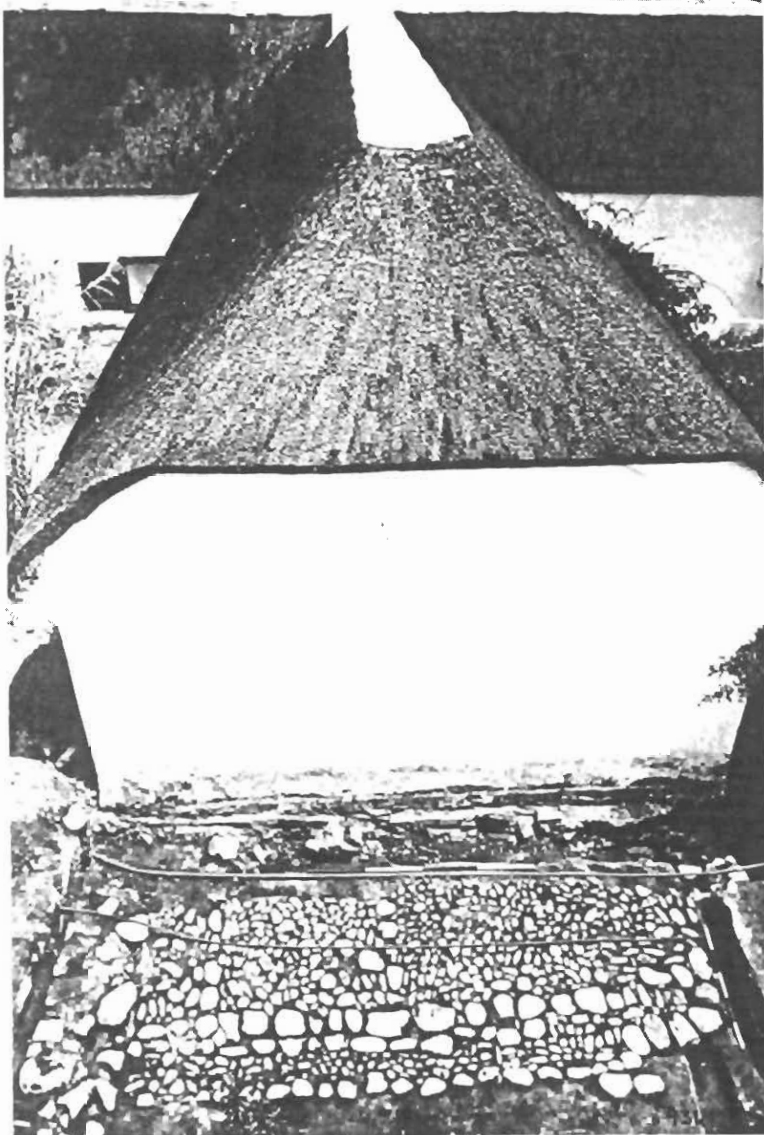
STELLENBOSCH



IN 1757

Engraved by W. J. de ...  
The ...  
1757

FIG.19 On the left of the enclosed block stands a building where Berghuis later took shape. The pitched roof with endgable on the right can't represent Schreuderhuis, but the dwelling is typical of the period (Mader copy of 1757 original, SB Museum).



23. View of the tail of Schreuderhuis with the exposed cobbled stoeep and furrow (larger stones), dated to at least to 1750-1760. Room F was later (>1800) constructed over it and on the left a part of the foundation is visible (looking W)(scale 2m)(1988).

### 3.4 STANDARDISATION PERIOD 1750-1780

#### 3.4.1 Ownership of Kemp & Fick (1749 - 1776)

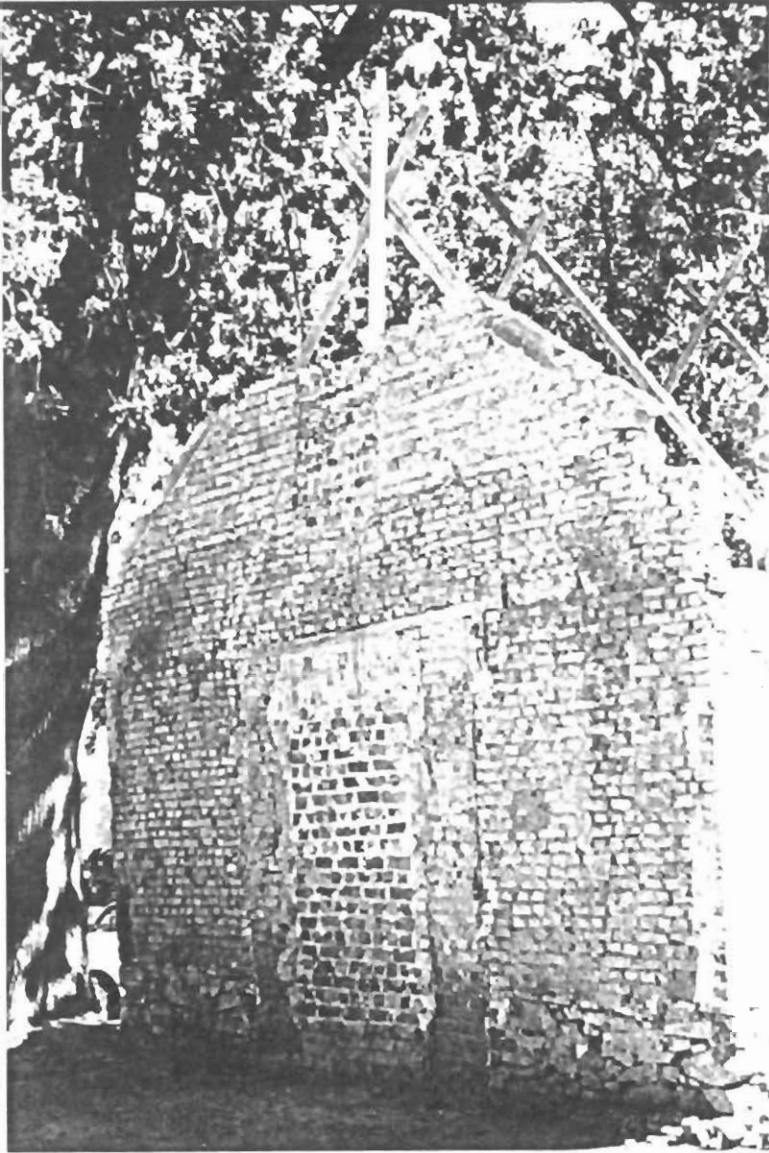
Many of the principles of late 18th century Cape architecture are rooted in the period during which Kemp and Fick owned SH. Slowly but surely a grammar of building techniques emerged which was incorporated into many urban and rural structures. Older building styles and techniques nevertheless persisted where finances were lacking, or where there was no desire or need to adapt or build anew in the latest fashionable styles (Vos 1993a).

When Gerrit Kemp (1749-1756) acquired plots AA and EE, there was mention of only one house (AA) (Van der Bÿl 1963:13). The humble beginnings of Berghhuis (Plot EE) as depicted in the Mader drawing of 1757, thus took shape during Kemp's ownership (Vos 1999). Generally the building to the right of "Berghhuis" is equated with that of Schreuderhuis (FIG.19). This structure is however situated too much to the north of it, more in the middle of plot BB. Nonetheless, it could represent a structure of the period 1740-50, when endgables of the simple "chimney" pattern became fashionable. Schreuderhuis may have acquired such endgables before 1750, and still had them in the 1890s (see FIG.27).

Judging from the building methods employed in the foundations and the type of raw brick used, Room CC/C was virtually rebuilt (Similar bricks were also used in the upper portion above the ceiling height of wall D2/E4). The lower part of the walls was then (or earlier) constructed of about 80% dressed granite, involving much labour. The quarries were situated near the present Stellenbosch golf course (Hugo & Van der Bÿl 1963:65). Interestingly enough, there is no sign of this granite below the extended area of hearth B. It may indicate that this hearth continued to be used, or that the wall was retained and that only the exterior chimney was demolished. This could have been the time when Room C was possibly enlarged southwards and aligned with Church Street. Sun-dried bricks were still in use at that time and may indicate that this alteration took place in the early 1740s. This might explain the retention in Room C of hearth B, which was only later demolished.

Coenraad Fick owned the property for 20 years (1756-1776) and could have been responsible for a number of changes. Door and window openings may have been altered. The only kitchen was now in Room E. The cellaret in Room D became obsolete and was filled in. Later a wall was erected above it, possibly part of a kitchen feature. A well-laid cobble stoep was discovered at the back, to the east of Room E during the 1981 excavations (Vos 1981a; 1982a). The artefacts scattered on its surface date from the mid 18th century. Traces of post-holes point to a roof-covering with open sides. This structure may have functioned as a stable, a shed or a working area.





24. The endwall C3 (c.1740) in raw brick, later received a coach-door, then a smaller door and lastly the Edwardian sash-window, bricked-up in 1975. The upper portion of the end gable was drawn-up in 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and the loft door bricked-up in 1975. Note the neat granite wall built-up for about 60cm above ground level (see photo 25)(Le Roux 1975).





By this time (mid-late 18th century), wall AA/A 2 had been rebuilt for water-proofing reasons. During excavations of the full width of the front sidewalk in 1991, four large post-holes, lined with stones for strength, were found (Vos & Ziman 1991). They were all in line, similarly built and were all directly in front of the *voorhuis*. There can be little doubt that they supported a sturdy scaffolding structure, which was required for erecting a front gable! (FIG.20).

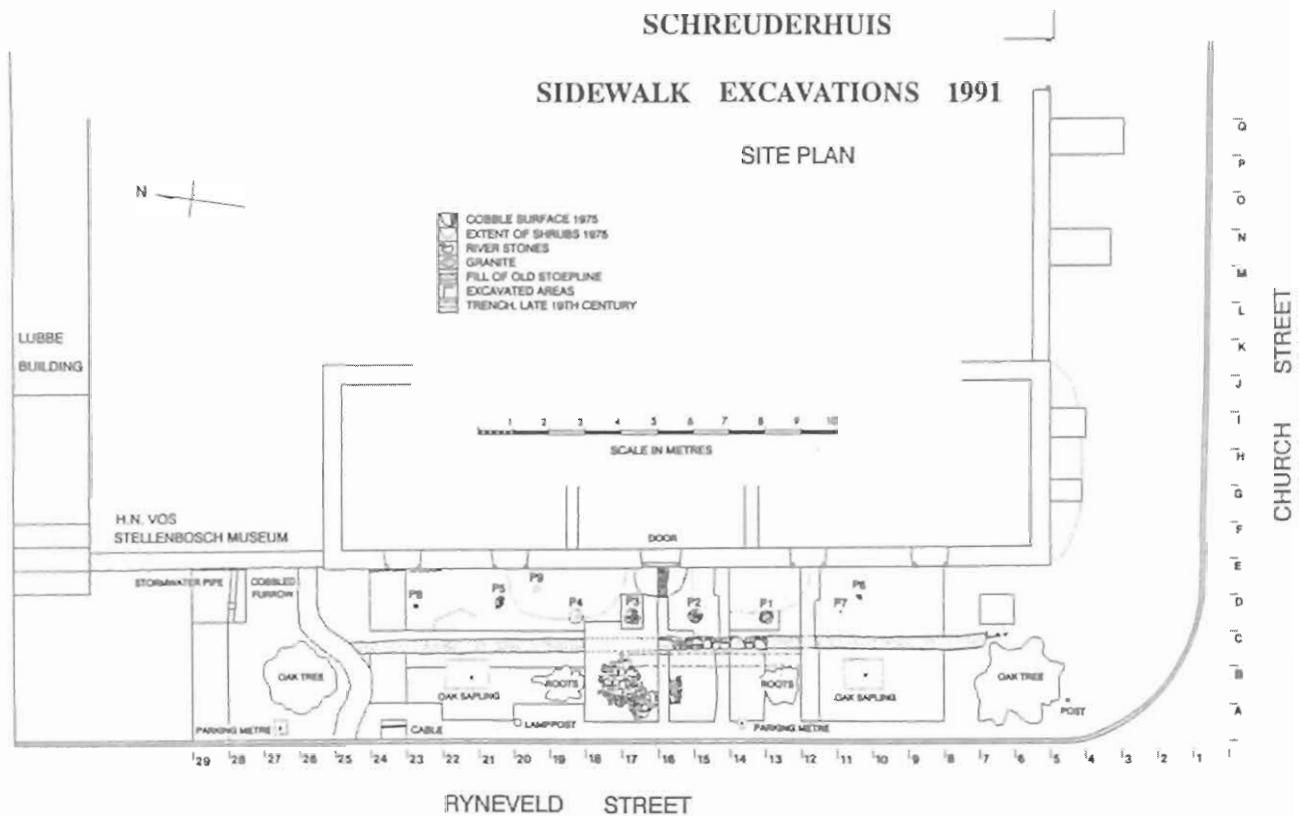


FIG.20 Excavations in 1991 revealed four large post-holes directly in front of the centre of Schreuderhuis. From them are inferred that Schreuderhuis gained a central gable by c.1770 (Vos & Ziman 1991:10).

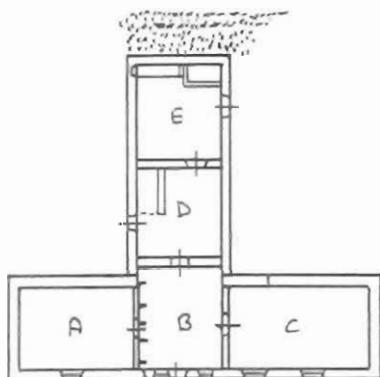
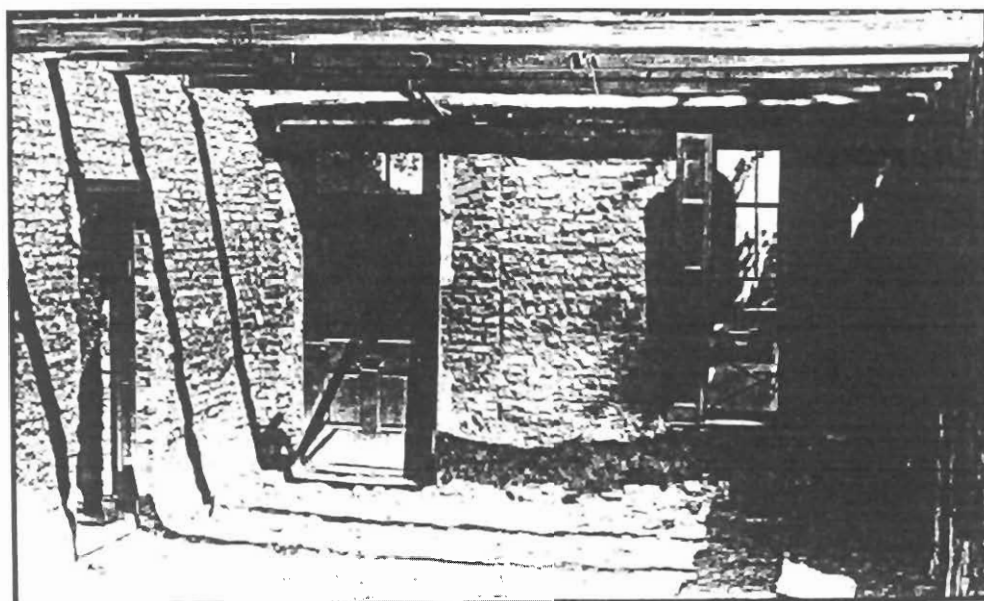


FIG.21 Towards the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (c.1770), there was a large hearth, oven and chimney extant in Room E2, while the hearth in Room CC was replaced by one in Room D2. The cobbled surface behind Room E was also in use. Room CC/C has been rebuilt and lengthened after 1740. The gabled *voorhuis* was supplied with yellowwood beams.



FIG.21.1 The dwelling may have acquired a simple central gable (a) (Fagan & Fagan 1974), or a more elaborate one (b) (Vos).



26. View towards the interior of the *voorhuis* BB/B4, looking W (1). Note the blocked-up front door (2) and the yellowwood beams (3) (Le Roux 1975).

This would have been the time when the facade of the *voorhuis* was completely rebuilt. Single-casements were fitted and remains of their brick relieving arches were still visible during the 1974 restoration (These arches may have persuaded the architect at that time to add windows to the early 18th century *voorhuis*).

Thus, by the late 18th century (>1770), the *voorhuis* had become a prominent reception room with much furnishings. From here guests were taken to the *pronkkamers* (either left or right). As was the custom of the period, half casements were added, with the central gable as the most prominent status symbol. These alterations may be contemporaneous with the rebuilding of the far wall (BB/B2) slightly further back, to create a more spacious reception room (FIG.21, FIG.21.1).

Beams (aligned N-S) and a ceiling of yellowwood were installed in the *voorhuis*, further emphasizing its status. A loft (without a clay *brandsolder*) would thus have been created for storage purposes with access presumably via a door in the northern end gable (Room AA1), using a ladder. Note that this end gable wall was also rebuilt late 1700 (FIG.22).



27. View towards the corner AA4/2, to show the contrast.  
Left (AA4): flat raw brick above a low (20-30cm) stone foundation.  
Right (AA1): A 50cm undressed stone foundation with hard-fired orange brickwork of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Le Roux 1974).



FIG.22 Access was gained to the loft via the end gable AA1 by means of a ladder.

28. In the loft the end gable AA1 shows a door opening, presumably old, which could have been reached by a ladder (FIG.22). Beyond it is the end gable of Room H1, of early 1900 (Le Roux 1975).





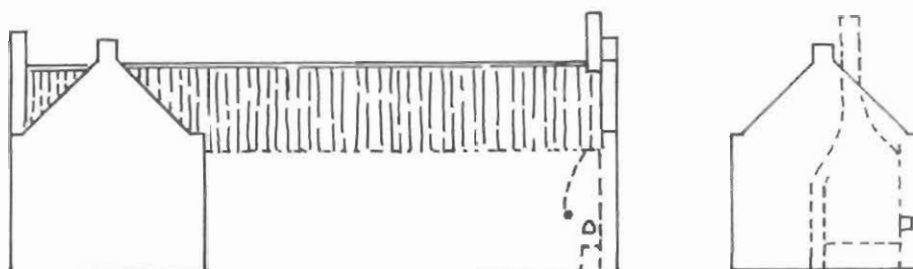
29. A fine photograph of E1 (Le Roux 1975) detailing:

- 1 The foundation slate stones (40cm above the 18<sup>th</sup> century floor).
- 2 Stacked clay layers.
- 3 Large slate stone to oven entrance.
- 4 Filled-in clay when the oven became redundant.
- 5 Iron band to support upper fill of brick (6) (19<sup>th</sup> c.).
- 6 Filled-in brick (19<sup>th</sup> century) of hearth beam.
- 7 Chimney hood contact line (filled-in with 19<sup>th</sup> c. brick).



30. In 2000 the old oven opening was partially exposed to determine its exact position in relation to the raised hearth.

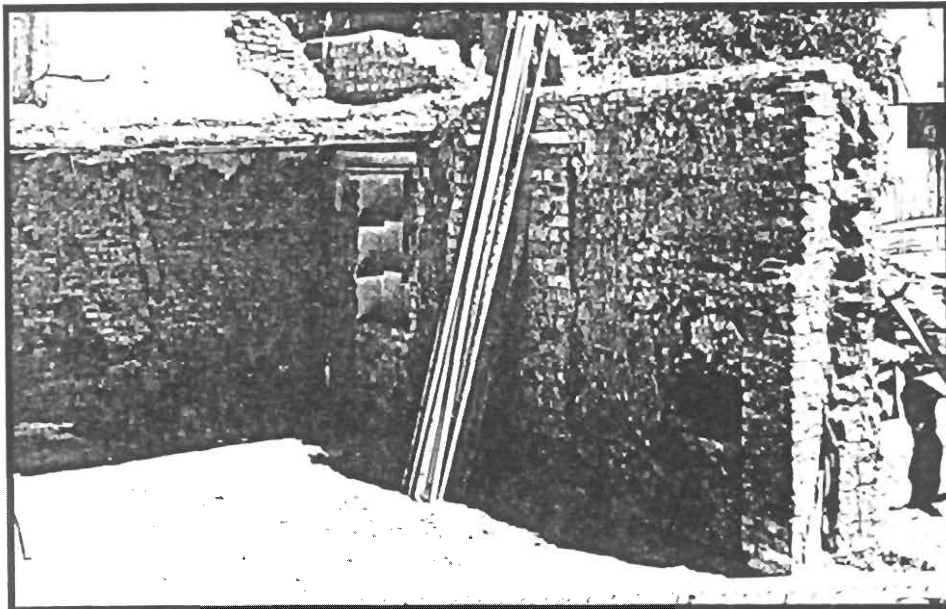
FIG.23 Elevation of SH indicates the installation of the newly raised hearth >1770, either against a hipped end gable or a built end gable.



By the middle to late 18th century the grey clay floor in kitchen E was well-worn and uneven. It was therefore filled-in with clays and finely crushed brick (Room E, unit B, layer 11a), and covered by another clay floor (Room E, unit C, section e: layer 9.4). This latter clay floor was laid over loosely laid river stones, a feature not fully excavated. Its function is not clear and the stones may have been placed to stabilise the front of the hearth, but this is uncertain.

The old floor-hearth of stones was now replaced with a proper built-up hearth (Phase IB), which is a familiar site in most old Cape houses. A new foundation in river stones were laid 44 cm below the clay floor and built up (in brick) to about 50 cm high (inferred). The front of it was plastered in lime (remnants against the stone) and the hearth may have been surfaced with brick or tiles.

In the corner of Room E1/2, just above the hearth, traces of an old oven opening cut into the stacked clays, were discovered in 1974 (FIG.23). This old *bakoond* is lined with orange brickwork set in grey mortars (1750s), with an iron band strengthening the supporting arch. It has all the trappings of a *bakoond*, but with an interior hearth about 2.6 m wide. Here we have for the first time evidence of the transition of a floor-hearth to the well-known raised hearth with a small oven, which only continued about 40 c within the old 50 cm clayed up wall. There are no signs that the oven penetrated the exterior wall to form a *buitebakoond* (see photo 13 and FIG.12).



30.1 After much of the additions were demolished, the position of the old hearth relative to the rest of the northern clayed-up wall was clearly determined (Le Roux 1974).



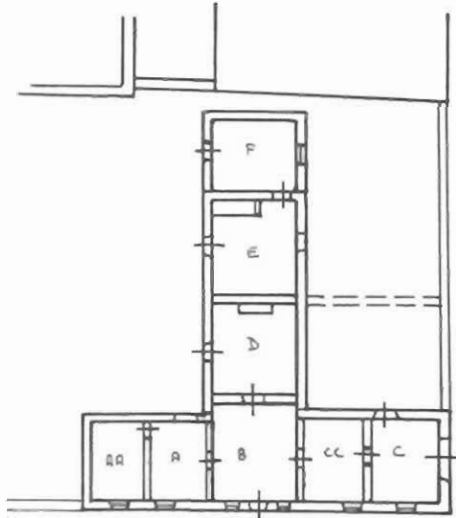
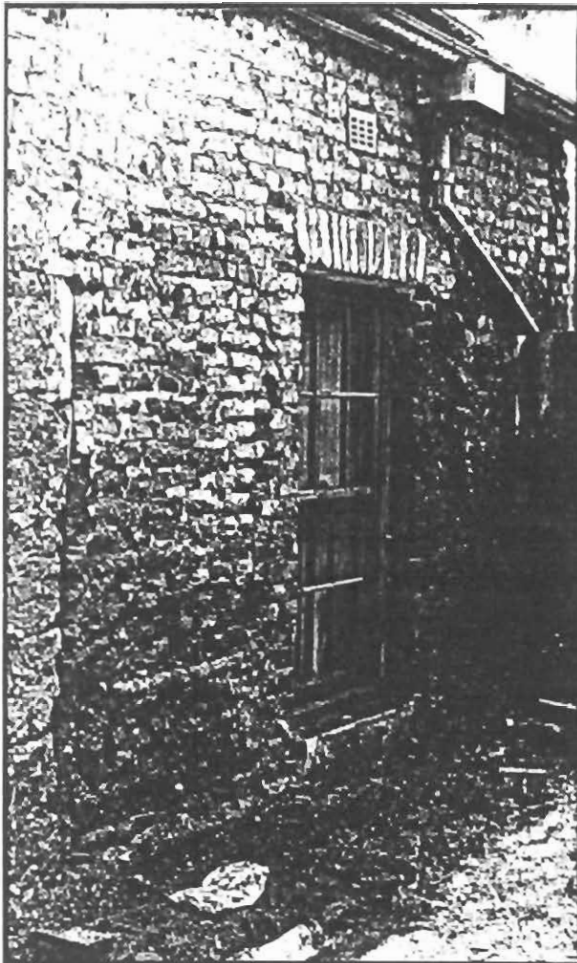
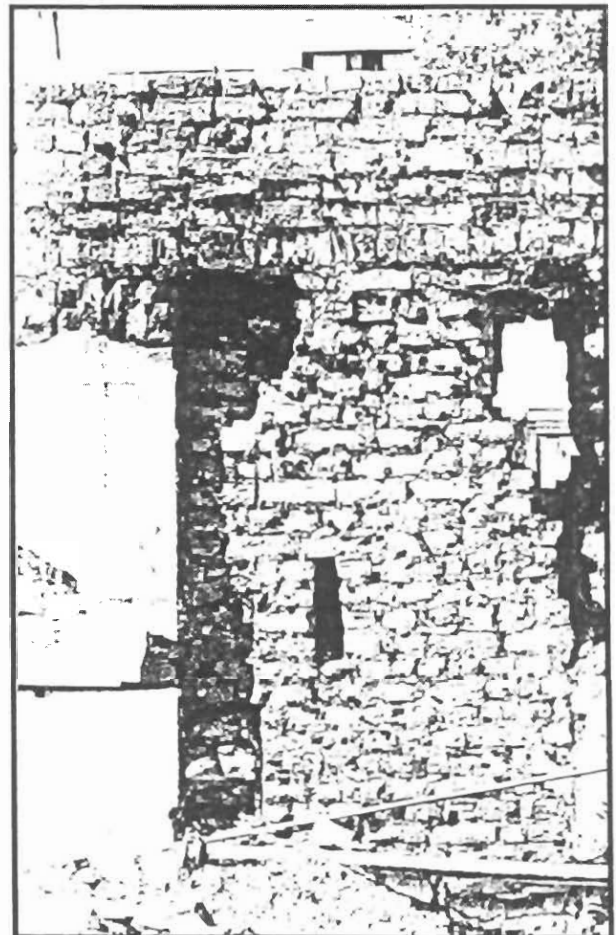


FIG.24 Site plan of Schreuderhuis as it probably appeared in about 1800.



31. Exterior of Wall F3, looking NE. The sash-window apparently dates to the RCC period when they installed it in 1910 (see FIG.36)(Le Roux 1975).



32. Interior of Wall F3 with the old door bricked-up during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but built with a low air-vent or niche (Le Roux 1975).



### 3.5 INNOVATION PERIOD (>1780-1820)

New ideas from Europe and America influenced the Cape profoundly. Foreign ships calling and troops stationed at Cape Town led to another wave of prosperity. With economic means more alterations and adaptations became possible (Vos 1993a:13).

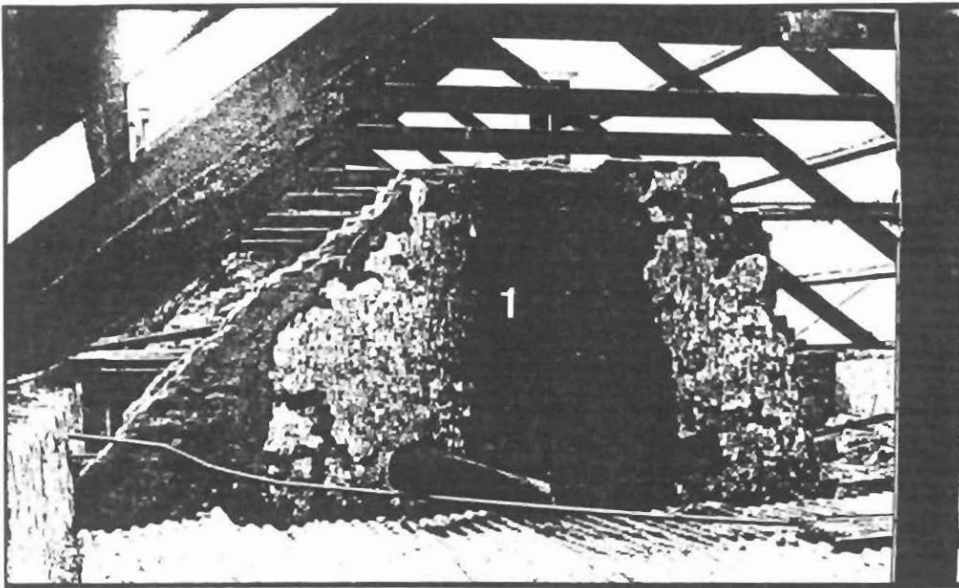
#### 3.5.1 Ownership of Krynauw and Groenewald (1776-1818)

Because the later upper surfaces (19th-20th century) in the three front rooms of Schreuderhuis were destroyed. Little can be said with certainty. It can be inferred that some of these rooms were tiled (31 cm<sup>2</sup>) according to the prevailing fashion, or were even provided with lime-plastered clay floors (In August 2000, such a floor was discovered under the 1969 yellowwood floorboards of the music room of Grosvenor House >1787).

Around 1800 **Room F** was added at the end of the tail. It had foundations of river stones and walls of the same for waterproofing, topped by bricks laid in clay mortar. Note that about 40 cm of above-ground walling was still underground in 1974. There was possibly an opening (door/window), which was blocked up, with a low, slit "airvent" of unknown purpose, possibly associated with a pantry inside Room F3/4. The built-up hearth (phase I) against wall E2 was still in position, but the old "pantry cupboard" (E2/3) was demolished to make way for a new door between the two rooms. The two Rooms E and F possibly formed a unit by themselves from this time onward. Outside, a dividing yard wall was possibly built. These rooms were probably let as a "*huurhuis*", a practice that continued till early in the 20th century (FIG.24).

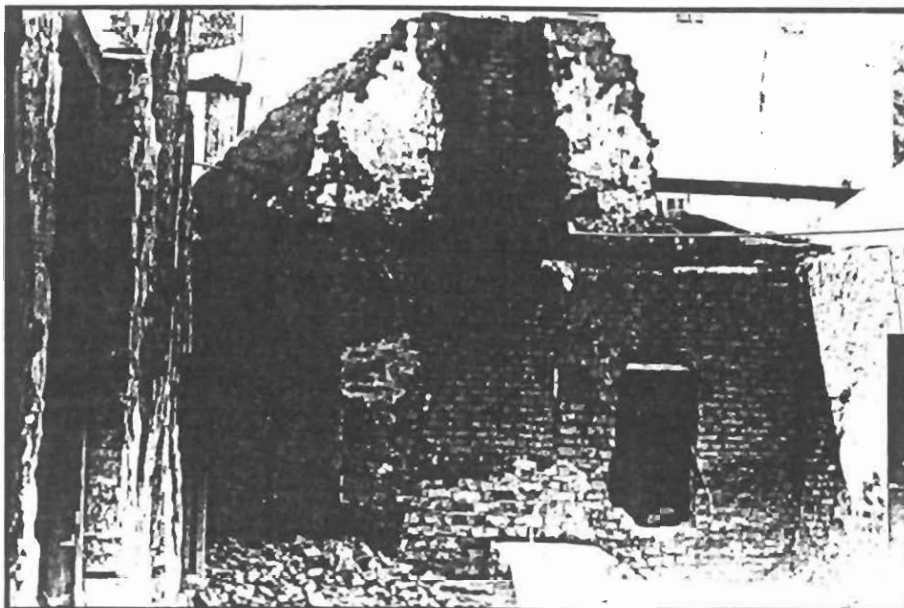


33. Interior of Room F3 (looking S), and its demolition in 1975, next to the c.1735 clayed-up walls (Le Roux 1975).

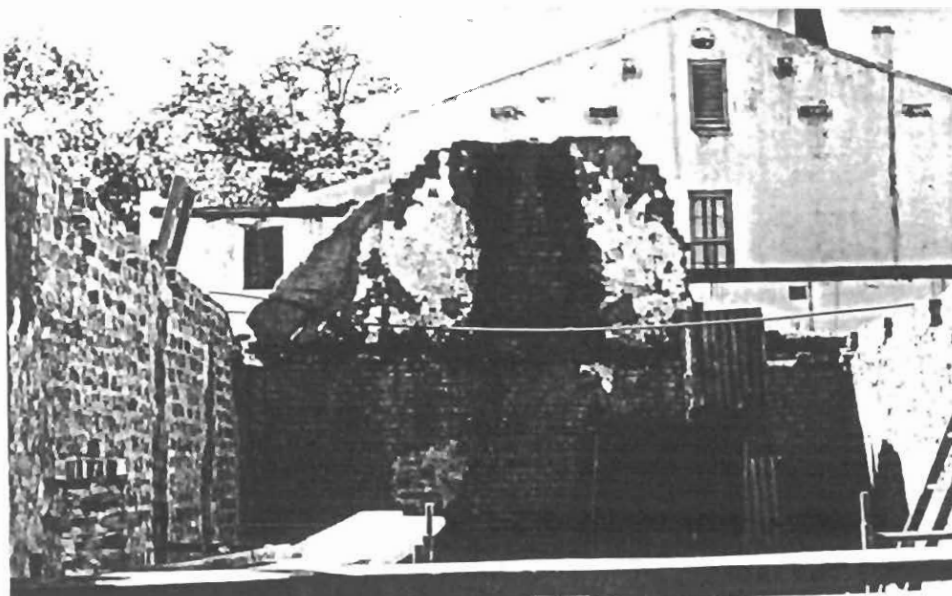


34. Views of the interior wall D2 (Le Roux 1975):

.1 The black soot indicating the old chimneystack on the upper gable.



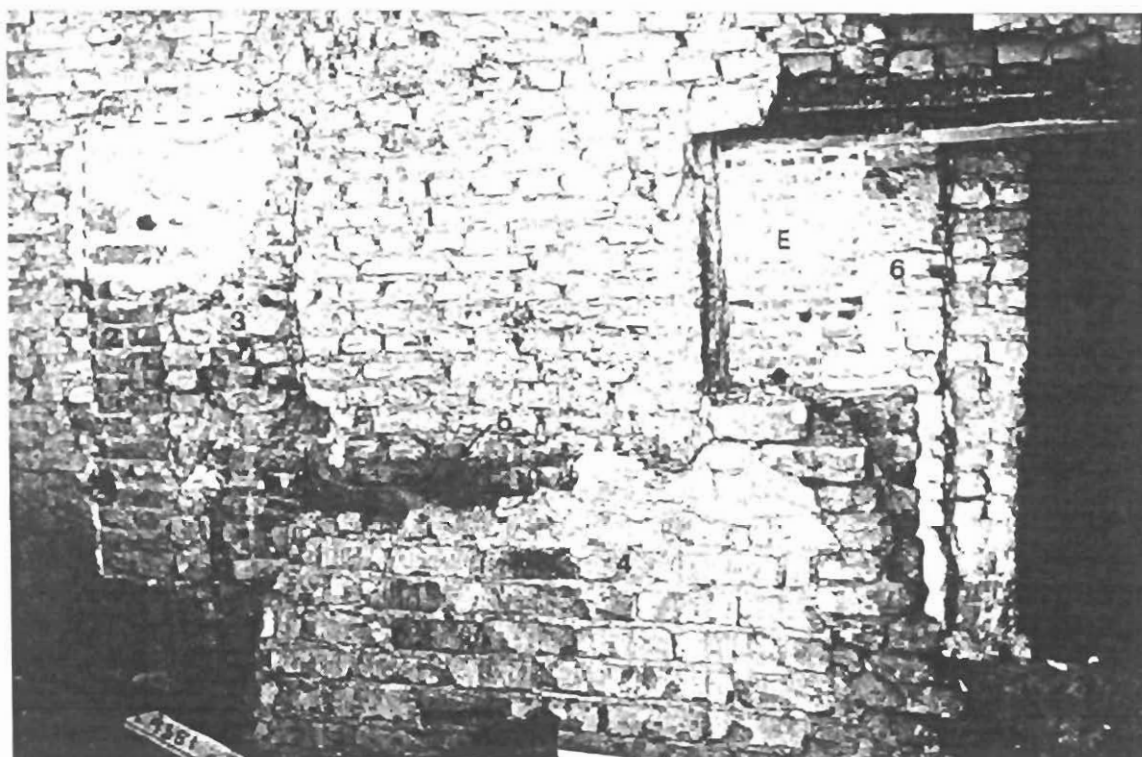
.2 The context of the old gable, with the wall cupboard left, and door on right partially unblocked.



.3 The context of the wall and gable to Berghuis in the background.



35. Wall D2 showing the difference in clays and raw brick colour of the lower and upper portions, indicating different periods of construction. The old lintels are still in position (Le Roux 1975).



36. The lower portion of D2 shows the yellow, flat raw bricks and mortar of c.1735 (1). Note the cupboard with two periods old brick: raw bricks on the left (2), and later brickwork (3), where the old chimney wall was bonded in (in line with the old stone foundations). The c.1890-1900 brickwork in front (4) represents an attempt to strengthen the old wall where it burnt away (see black soot-5). Beyond the door, we glimpse Room E, the two walls, unit B3 (6) and pantry A1 (7)(see also photo 36.1 and FIG.51).

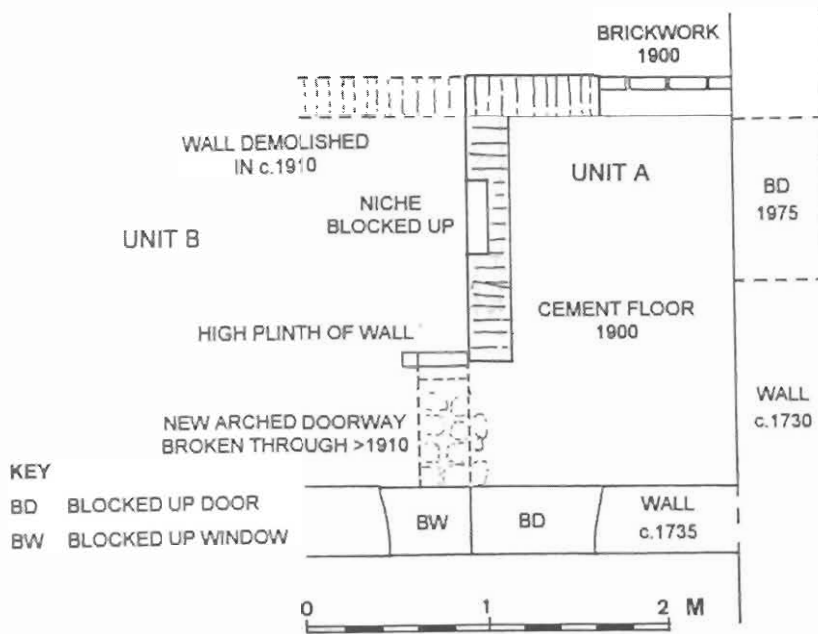


FIG.24.1 Diagram of units A & B in Room E, clarifying the remnant walls of the old pantry, as viewed in photos 36 & 36.1 of 1974.

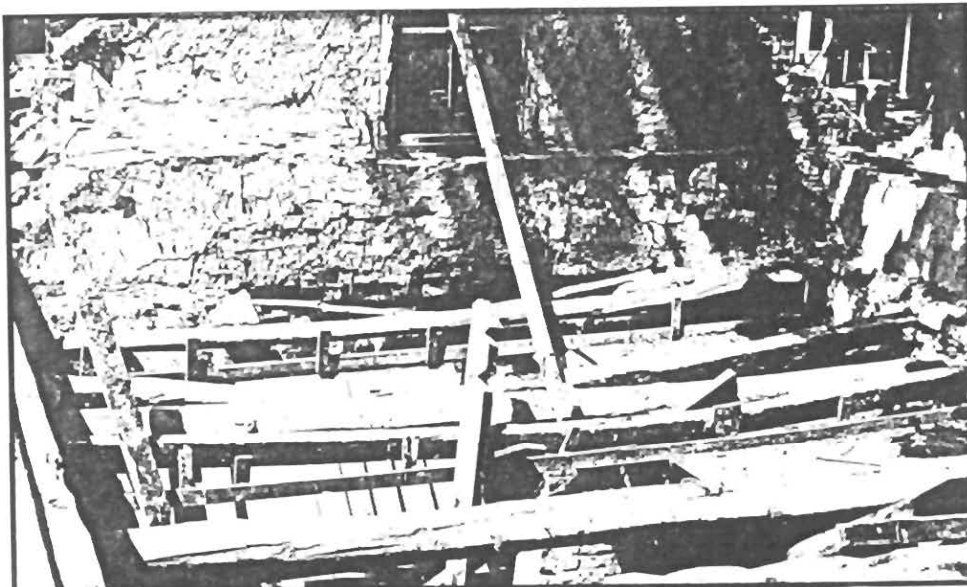


36.1 A similar view of Room D2 as photo 36. Note that the raw brick on either side (1 & 2), line perfectly up at the reveals (c.1735). There are two lintels (3 & 4). The door was diminished (lintel painted white)(5), with a window (6) adjacent to it during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were both blocked-up by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Room E, a remnant of the old hearth base in brick and wall above (8), later received an arched doorway (>1900). Wall A1 represents the pantry wall of c.1860 (9). (looking E)(Le Roux 1974).

Note that for a period of 31 years the house was run by two widows, viz. Krynauw's wife (1787-1795) and Catharina Groenewald (1795-1818). During their tenure, a new hearth was built against wall D2, which resulted in completely blocking up the right doorway (D2) and the left wall-cupboard (D2) (V&B 1989a:29). The east-west stone foundation excavated in Room D was possibly part of the hearth wall, which may have included a small room like a pantry. The upper part of the chimney was still in position during the 1974 restoration.

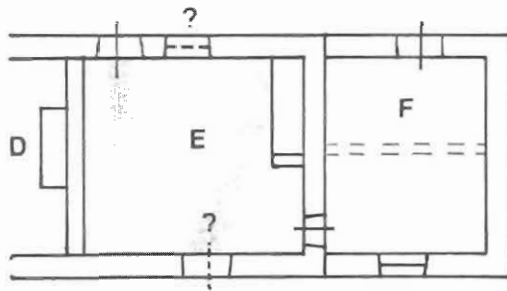
Towards the late 18th/early 19th century a dividing wall in Room A and Room C was respectively built. These subdivisions indicate greater privacy and more specialized room functions. A large coach-door opening was broken through the end wall C3. The smaller Room C may have served as a coach-house or even as a workshop, with rough, 19<sup>th</sup> century poplar beams as a ceiling (see later).

During the 1981 excavations, a rubbish pit was located with a variety of very interesting articles, just north of the exterior of Room F (Vos 1981b, 1983). The artefacts date from the late 18th to early 19th century and include a wide range of objects, indicating that the widows were engaged in tailoring activities at Schreuderhuis from 1780-1820 (Vos 1982a).



37. A view of the upper loft of Room C, showing the two sets of beams (round poplar & square ones). Both sagged significantly.





AREAS WORN THINLY

FIG.25 Site plan of Room E, showing the extent of the orange brick floor of about 1830.



38. View of Room E, unit B, looking N (scales 50cm & 1m). Note how the orange brick floor (c.1830) stretches against wall B4. The 1m scale lies in a shallow furrow dug for the joist of c.1870. See also the worn depression immediately in front of the hearth.



### 3.6 INTENSIFICATION IN THE USE OF SPACE (1820-1850)

During the following decades, the owners (or those renting) continued to intensify the use of space within the house and on the plot. Stellenbosch was going through difficult economic times and for the most, structures were merely altered and not demolished.

#### 3.6.1 Ownership of Morel, De Wet and Faure (1818-1848)

It is difficult to link particular building changes to periods, merely on the strength of photographs of 1974. A few alterations can nevertheless be established.

Room E and F continued as a unit, but the floor had to be renewed. The old 18th century clay floor was uneven, much worn and patched. To remedy this, a layer of brown soil and brick rubble was applied to produce a level base layer. Some areas near door E3 were so worn that 5 cm raw brick halves were specifically laid to fill in the depression. In this fill artefacts of the early 19th century occurred, in particular English Staffordshire fine earthenwares, which dated this floor. Over the fill a thin layer of yellowish clays was smeared upon which a layer of soft-fired brick was laid. Originally these bricks may have been thinly lime-washed (FIG.25).

The orange bricks were aligned in a N-S direction and surrounded the old hearth in its position E1/2. On top of the brick, against the raised hearth, distinct signs of fine ash and charcoal were imbedded over the years. Doorway E3 continued as an entrance, for these same bricks showed much wear over the years in this direction. Some bricks were worn down to a thickness of 2-3 cm! Another entrance was earlier (or later) cut through the northern wall E1, towards the west, because the clay floor layers again betrayed heavy traffic. As Room E served as kitchen and dining area, Room F would have been used as a bedroom/living room.



39. In Room E, against wall B4 (unit B), underneath the yellow clay, remnants of limewash may indicate that the orange brick floor was once limewashed. The one post-hole is partially visible on the left.

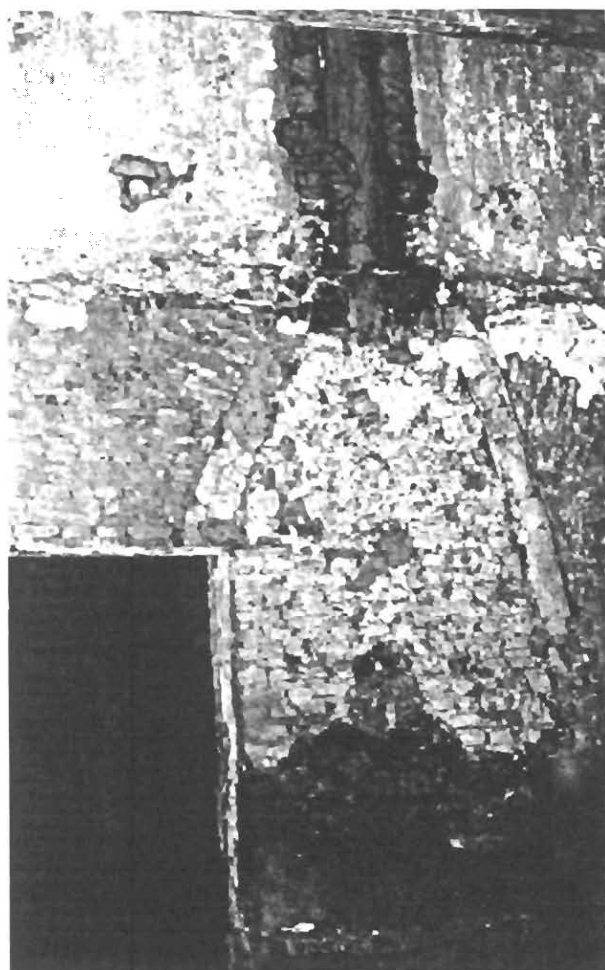


40. View of the hearth IIA period, detailing later alterations (Le Roux 1975).
- .1 Wall B4 of flat raw bricks c.1740.
  - .2 Hood lines a and b of the hearth IIA (c.1835), blocked-up with rawbricks when the hearth was demolished.
  - .3 Black soot indicating the height of the raised hearth, with late 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork (4) below it.
  - .5 Blocked-up doorway (c.1735) partially reopened in 1975.
  - .6 Old hearth sidewall b (c.1835)(altered?), with a doorway cut into it (>1900?) to access the c.1870 pantry, unit A.
  - .7 Wall B3 was part of the c.1870 walls and had a niche (8) built (or cut) into it, blocked-up with 19<sup>th</sup> century reused brick.
  - .9 The old ceiling is partially visible (see later).

By this time a ceiling would have been fitted in Rooms AA and A, if this was not already done in the late 18th century. In 1974 only two pine beams (late 19th century) were visible in Room A. In both Rooms CC and C three poplar beams were in position, probably by the early 1800s. In Room C there were in addition three squarish beams, which were positioned slightly above the poplars. Their date and function remain uncertain, though we could speculate that the older beams were sagging. All beams were much infested with woodborer. These beams and their rough construction confirm the low social status of Room C as a workshop.

Documentation of 1841 (Camijn rhymes) indicates that by 1841 Schreuderhuis was rented by Johannes Scholtz, clerk and "voorleser" of the DR Church, while Abdol Latief, a Moslem Imam, rented the back portion. He was known for his long fasts (during Ramadan?)(Fensham (ed.) 1978:15, 26, 27).

In the early 1830s kitchen E was altered. For some reason the old hearth I (E2) was moved to the position of **hearth II** against the opposite wall E4 (FIG.26). Was the old hearth too dilapidated or impractical?



41. This view of E4 is after the removal of the 19<sup>th</sup> century walls, added brickwork and chimney (1835)(Le Roux 1975). The brickwork around the doorway (c.1735) appears to be original.



42. View of the excavations (scales 50cm, 1m, 2m), reconstructing the c.1835 hearth wall B3 with its plinth platform, and the 1870 pantry walls (A1, A2) as found in 1975.

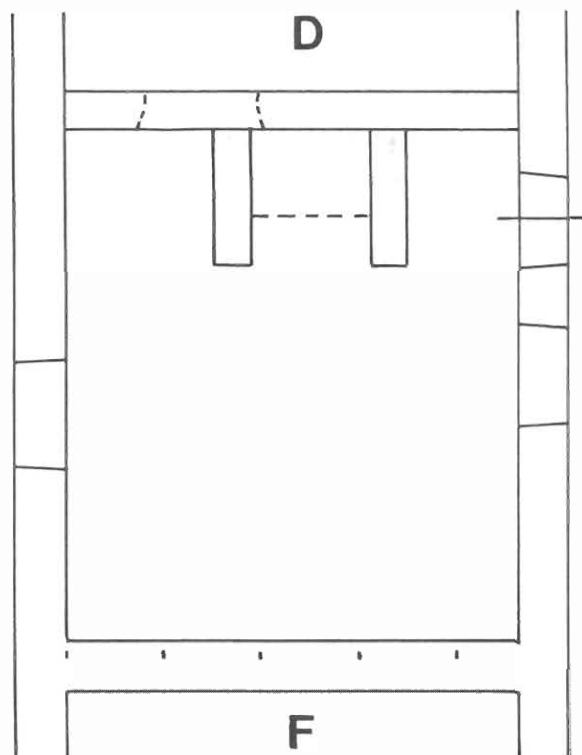
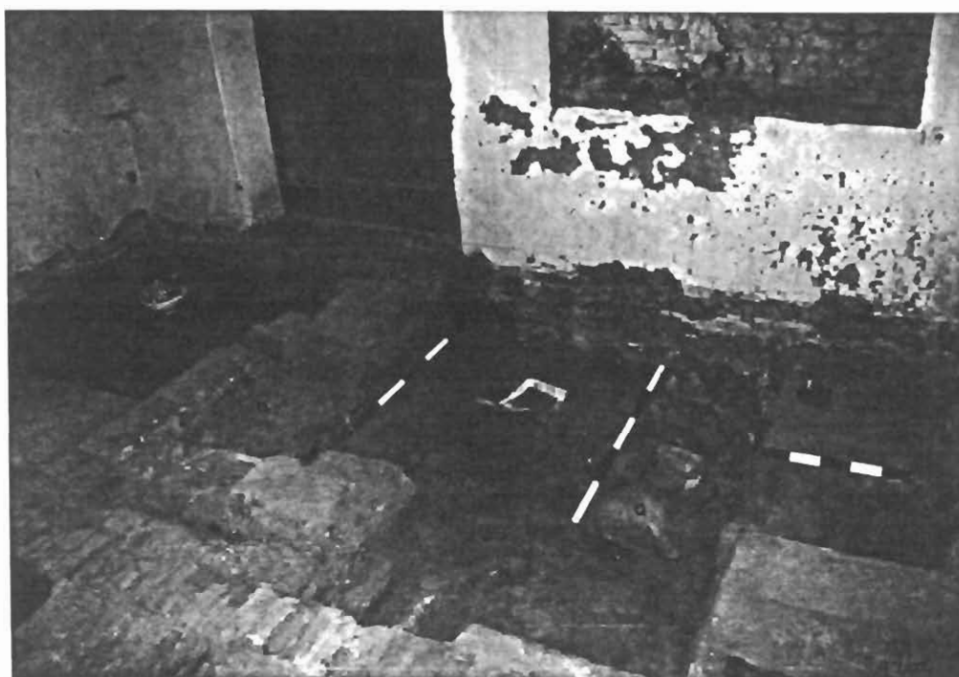


FIG.26 Site plan of Room E, with the newly installed hearth IIA, after about 1830.



43. Lower layers in units A & B and exposing the twin stone foundations of hearth IIA. The grey clay floor in-between dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century (>1735) (scales 1m, 50 cm) (looking E).

The new kitchen hearth underwent a few transformations (IIA, IIB with two phases). Initially **hearth IIA** was of substantial proportions (**FIG.26**). In the middle of wall E4 two parallel foundations of river stone were constructed at a depth of respectively 20 and 30 cm below the earlier brick floor. The sidewalls (a & b) ended in a chimney stack that was still present in 1974. The hearth surface may have been low, for ash and charcoal were concentrated against the footing of the hearth wall b.



44. This view is of B3, unit B (looking S)(scales 50cm, 1m). It shows the hearth IIAb foundation stones (loosely packed) with some original brick still intact up for its original length (1). In 1975 the brick wall (of 1975) only continued to 2.



45. Still in unit B, section B, looking N. The riverstones and some odd granite was rather loosely dug into the old 18<sup>th</sup> century layers as a foundation for hearth IIAa wall.



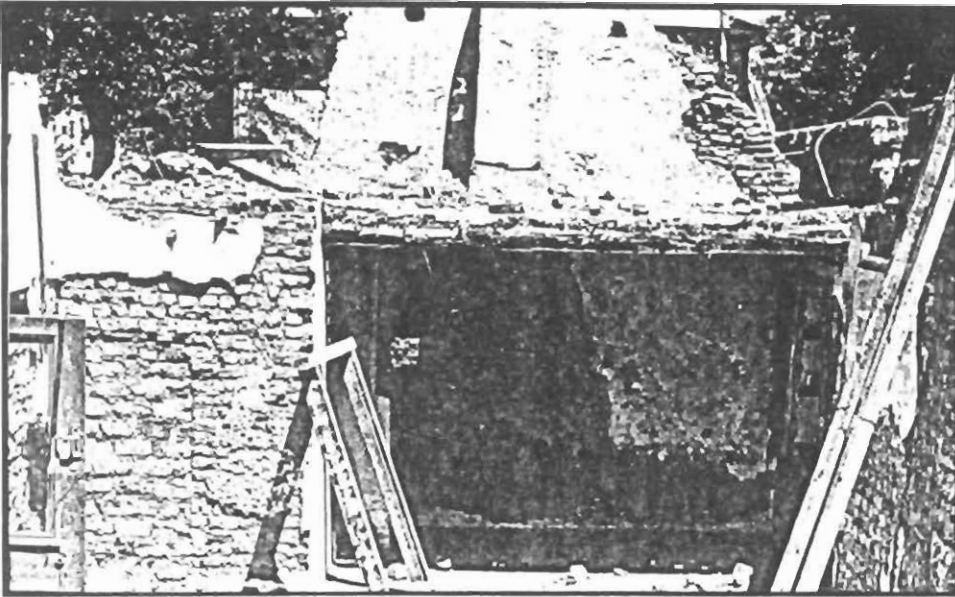


46. A close-up of the hearth IIAa stone foundation (scale 1m).

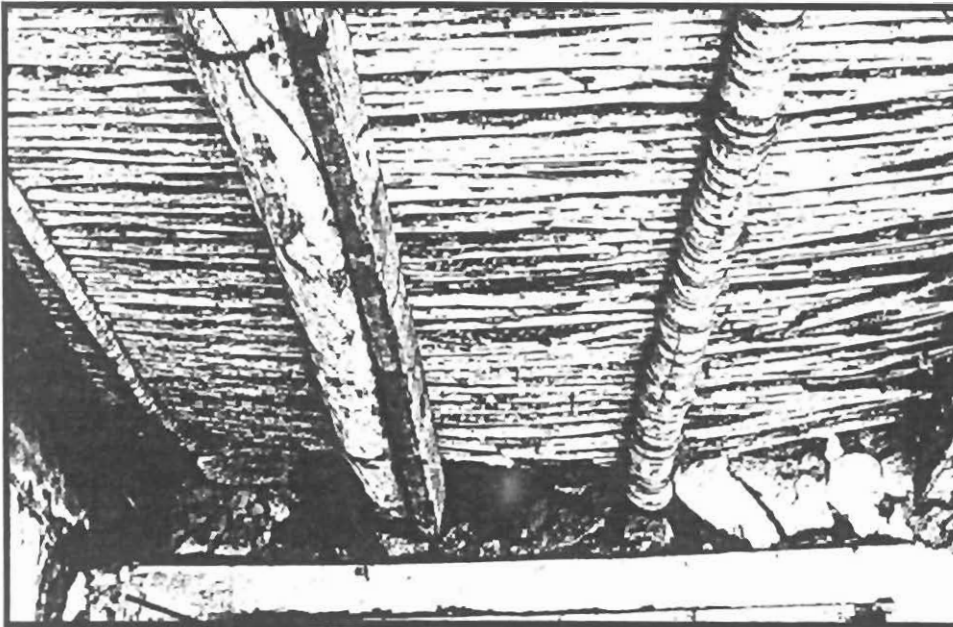


47. Note how the hearth IIAa foundation is situated directly in line below the chimney hood line (scales 50cm, 1m, 2m).

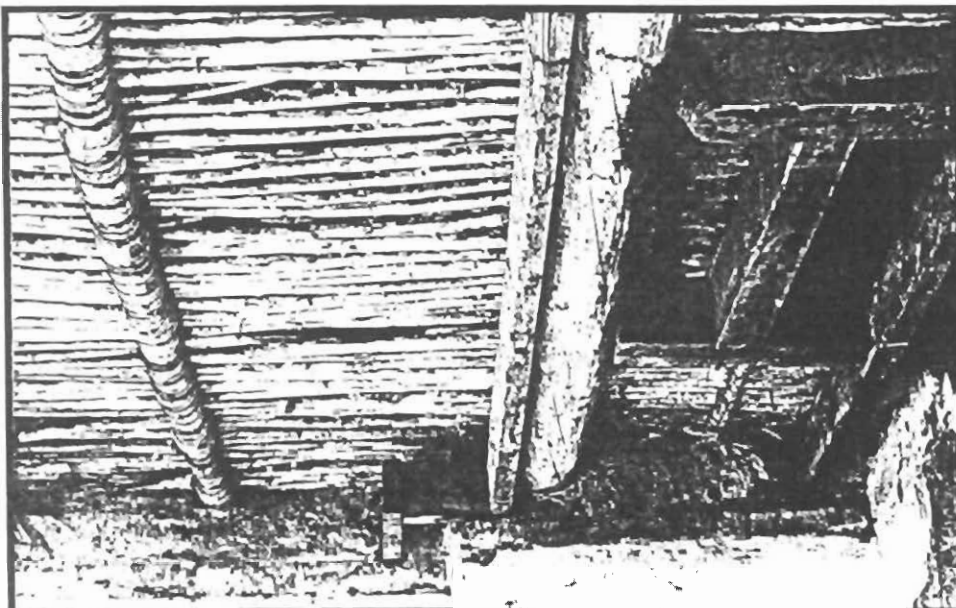




48. View in Room E, units A and B, looking west (Le Roux 1975). In unit A, the old 1870 door has been blocked-up (c.1910)(1), the ceiling beams are partially intact (2), including the upper chimney in the loft (3)(Le Roux 1975).



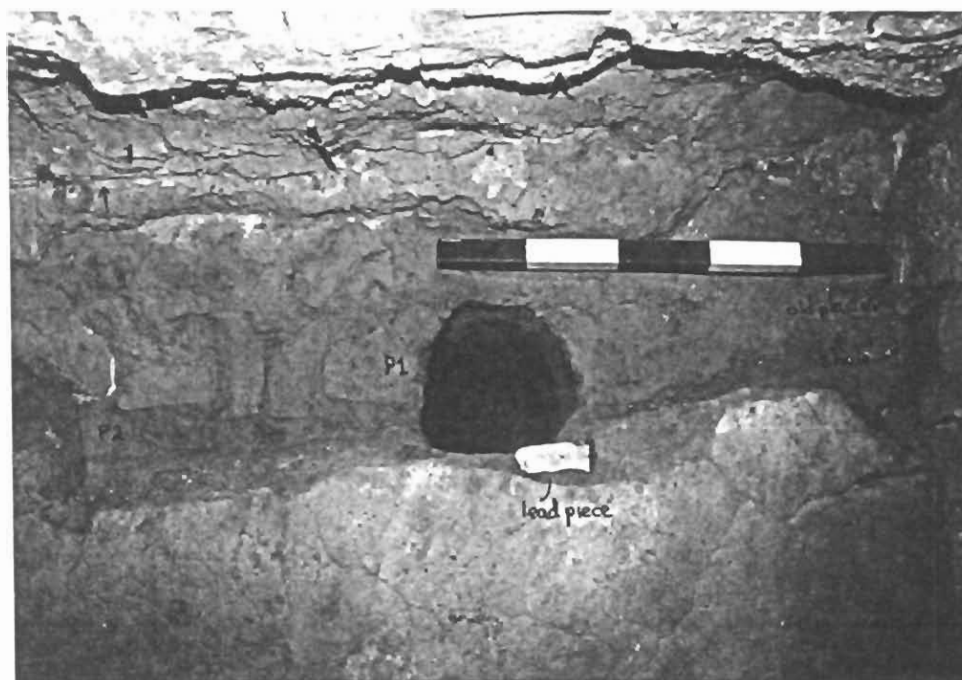
49. Close-up of the ceiling with its reed loft, bamboo and poplar beams. Rectangular beams (20<sup>th</sup> century) were inserted to support the sagging ceiling (looking N, to wall B1)(Le Roux 1975).



50. Same ceiling, looking S, to wall B3. The wooden section on the right was where the old chimney (c.1835) would have been (Le Roux 1975).

Just north of hearth IIA were two similar oval holes (section B4, corner), dating to sometime after the brick floor. The two holes are possibly post-holes for scaffolding, and both may have been dug at the same time. They were filled with grey brown soil, bits and pieces of orange brick and plaster, but no artefacts were present.

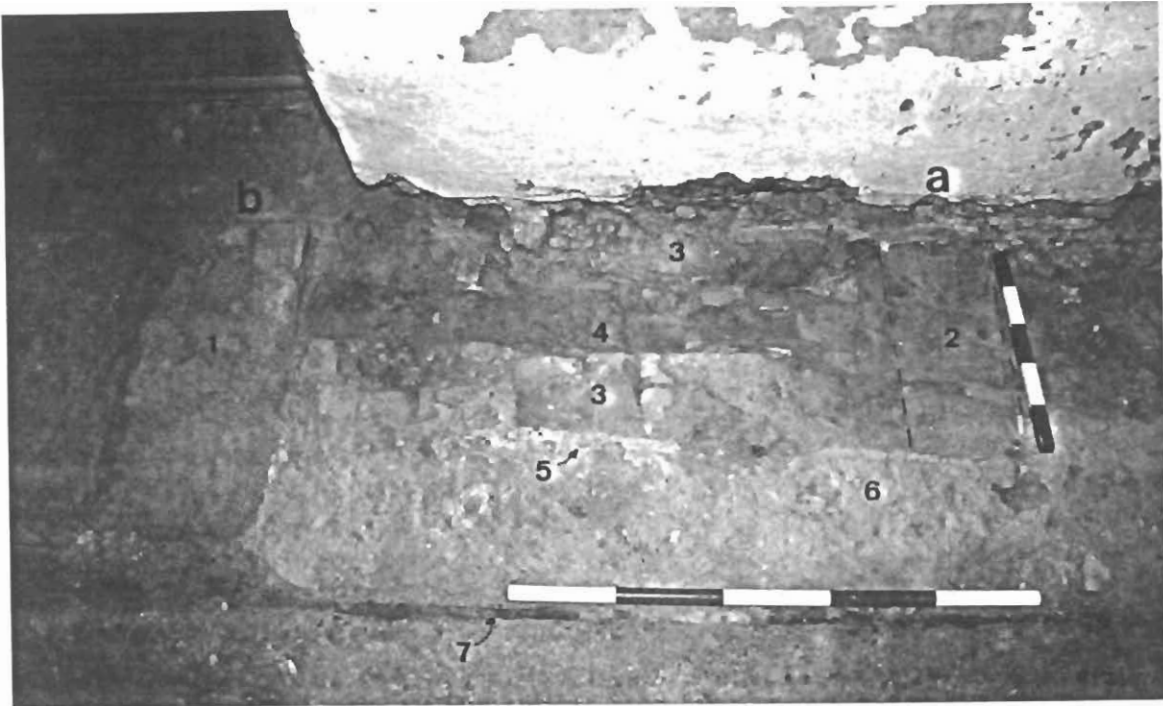
An old, quite low ceiling was possibly fitted then (if not earlier). It consisted of a variety of crude beams (poplar and a square beam), with thin poplar or thick bamboo in between, and other *loopriete*. A ceiling of reeds (white-washed) was lashed on top, with a layer of clay as a *brandsolder*, which probably covered the whole ceiling of the kitchen E at a certain stage.



51. View from above of section B4/1, where the postholes (P1 & P2, unexcavated) were discovered within the orange brickwork (layer 9.2) of c.1830. The posthole P2 is still unexcavated. Note the flat, sharp lines in the plaster (1), above the yellow clays, which could indicate the side impressions of a tiled floor.



52. Same view of the post-holes (probably dug for scaffolding posts), both post-dating 1840. A piece lead lie above P1 in an upper layer. Hearth IIB is visible on the left.



53. View towards unit B4 (looking E), where the later hearth IIB (>1845) was installed on a slightly higher level. It reused the sidewall IIAb (left)(1) and apparently rebuilt sidewall IIAa (right)(2) in yellow brick (samples still *in situ*). The space between these two sidewalls was resurfaced in raw brick halves (c.1740)(3). The lower orange brickfloor (4) is exposed because of the joist furrow (1870), which cut through the raw brick. On the front of the raw brick two old plaster lines are visible (5), with signs of a low incline, once provided with tiles (6). The iron (water?) pipe (7) ran the length of the room and dates to about 1900.

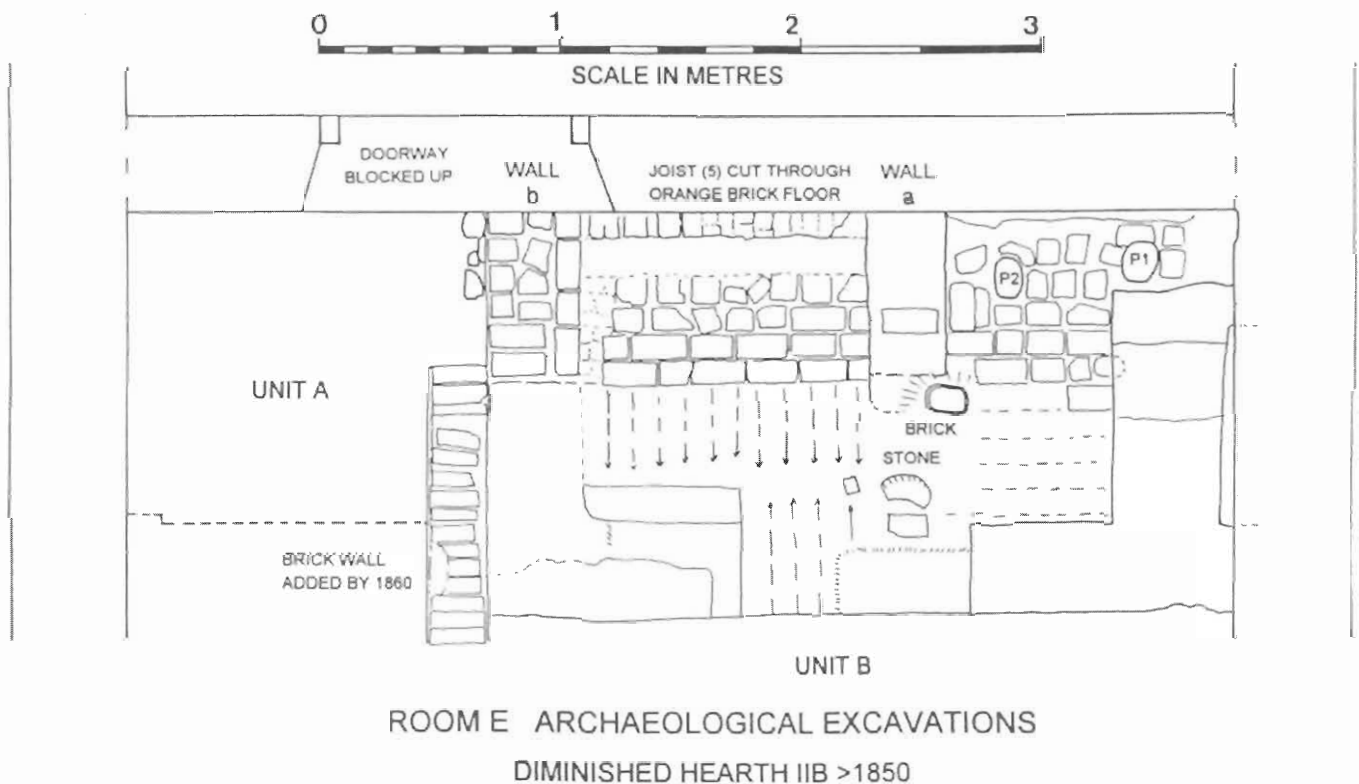


FIG.27.1 Partial plan of Room E, detailing the excavation of the diminished hearth IIB phase 1. Note how the floor in front of it was worn concave. The hearth was finally demolished in about 1870 when the floorboards were installed.

The low hearth IIA was reduced in size by the early 1840s. The floor of raw brick and fired orange brick immediately in front of hearth IIB **phase 1**, was well-worn to a concavity. The latter was filled in with layers of clay and fill (mixed with charcoal)(FIG.27.1).

This hearth IIB was later further reduced, viz. to **phase 2**, which had a depth of mere 50 cm, with a lime-plaster line defining its front and side dimensions. It was built on top of the orange brick floor, but with a layer of reused raw brick as a base (FIG.27.2).

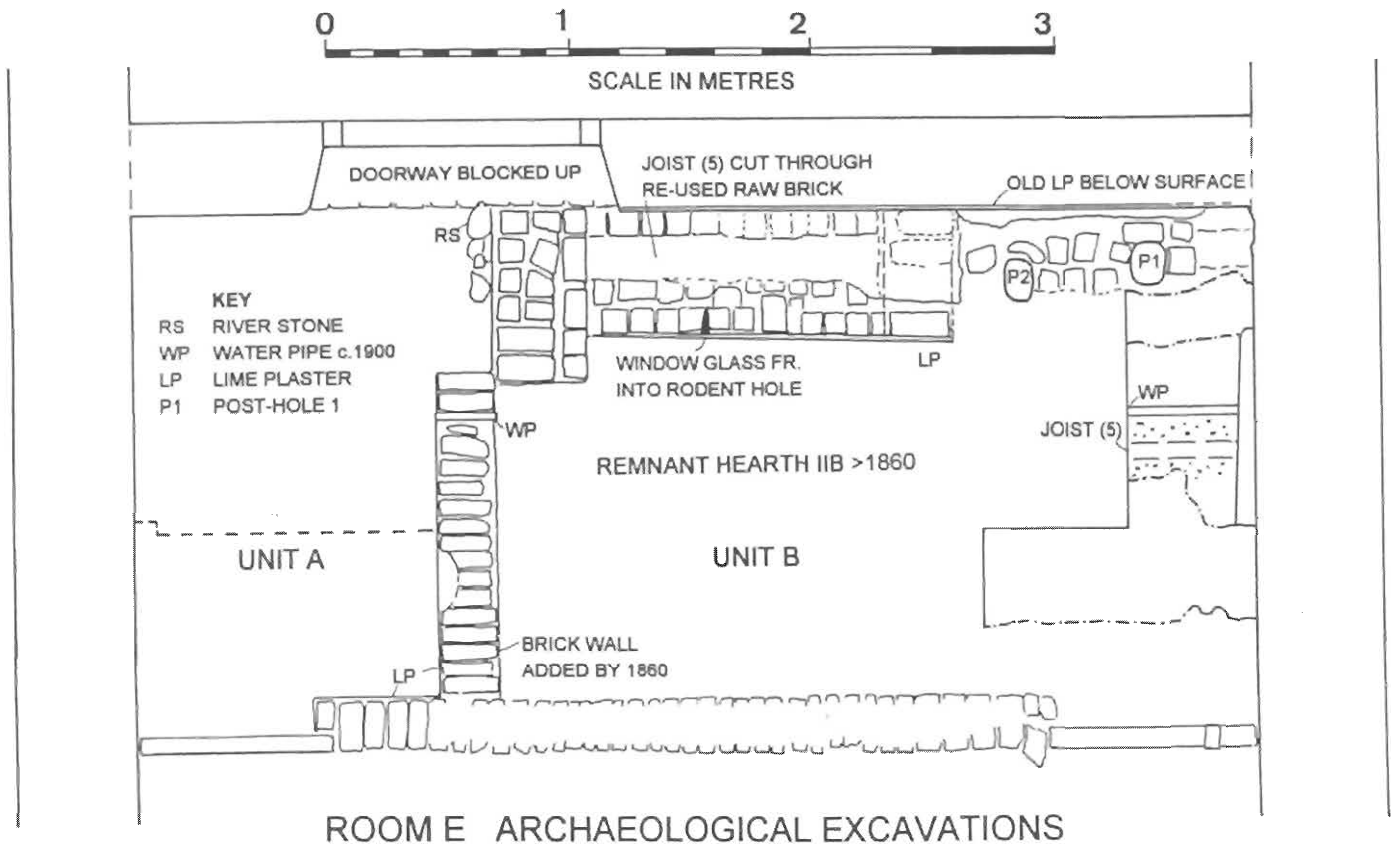


FIG.27.2 Partial plan of Room E, detailing the excavation of the diminished hearth IIB phase 2. It was demolished in about 1870 when the floor boards were installed.

There are definite signs that tiles were laid at an oblique angle in front of the hearth IIB phase 2 (FIG.27.3). A few of these broken tile pieces were still present. As the brickwork wore away, floor depressions were filled in with fine orange brickwork and clays. The interior of the hearths was apparently rather low, if not close to floor level. Rodent activity was still a scourge, for in the raised section towards the front of the hearth, a small rathole was filled with long slivers of window glass to discourage their burrowing.

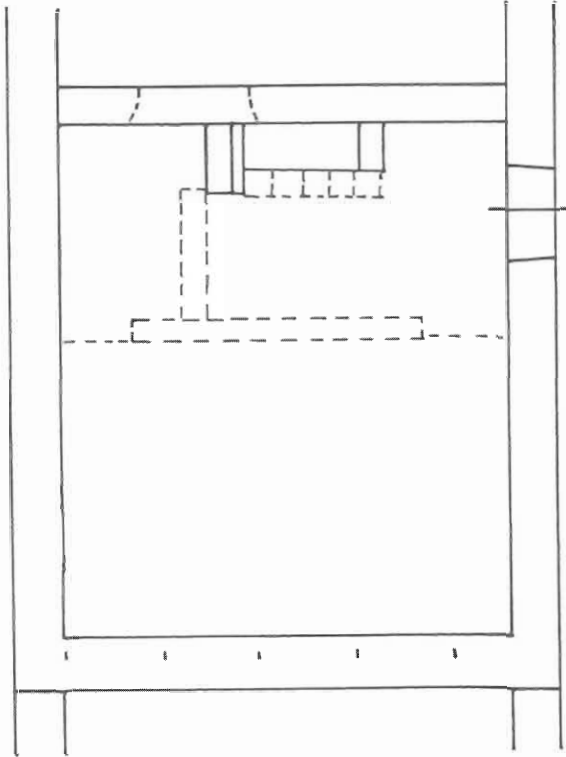
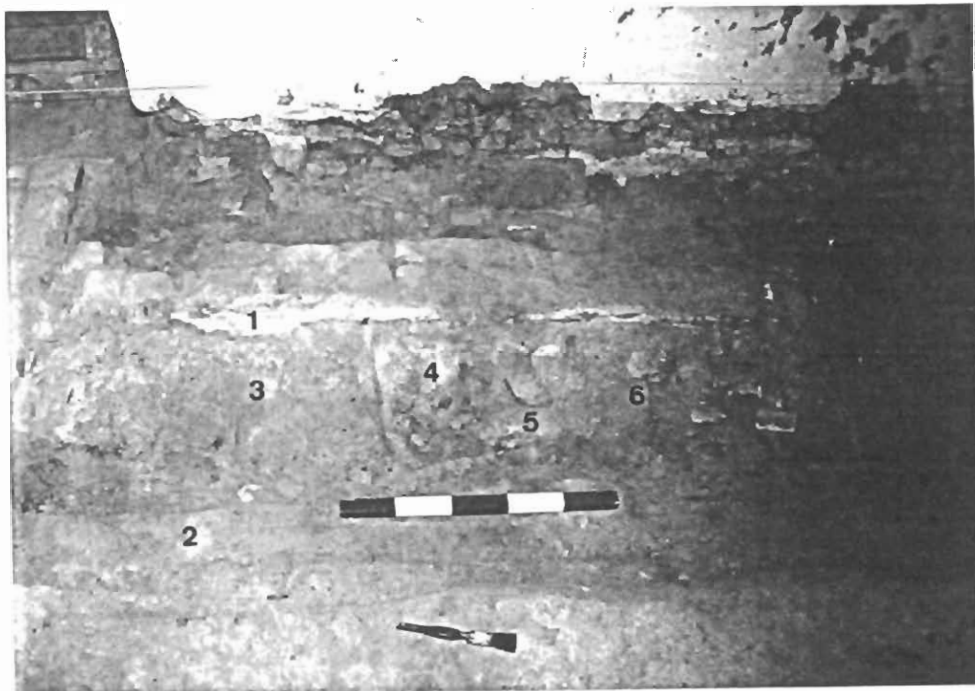


FIG.27.3 A reconstruction of what hearth IIB phase 2 could have looked like >1860.



54. Exposure of hearth IIB (>1845) on a more detailed scale. The old plaster lines (1) adhere directly to the raw brick. The floor (orange brickwork and higher)(2) slopes up (3) towards the plaster and the fill (4), which contained samples of broken tiles (5)(some pieces *in situ*?), plaster (6) and yellow clay and rubble (looking W)(scale 50cm).





55. Excavations conducted in 1983, in front of Enrico's Restaurant, revealed the foundations of an old boundary wall (1), another perpendicular wall (2), fill and dumps. In the foreground the c.1820-1830 rubbish pit (3) is partially dug, with its remainder still below the mound of soil! (looking S).



56. Another view of the excavation, showing its location to the proximity of the street. The rubbish pit was about 1.3m deep (looking W).

During the first half of the 19th century, greater cleanliness and hygiene was practised in the home. Rubbish was no longer simply scattered around the garden, but intentionally buried some distance from the house. Whilst Room E and Room D functioned as kitchens, discarded crockery, glass, metal and bones were thrown into a large oval pit, to the north of Room A and close to the street (FIG.28). This deep pit (dug for its clays as well?), lay below the steps to the present entrance building (Lubbe Entrance Hall). In 1980 the fill was excavated prior to the alterations to the former Enrico's restaurant, after which it became the entrance building of the Village Museum. The vast number of artefacts unearthed during this process, still need to be analysed and written up.

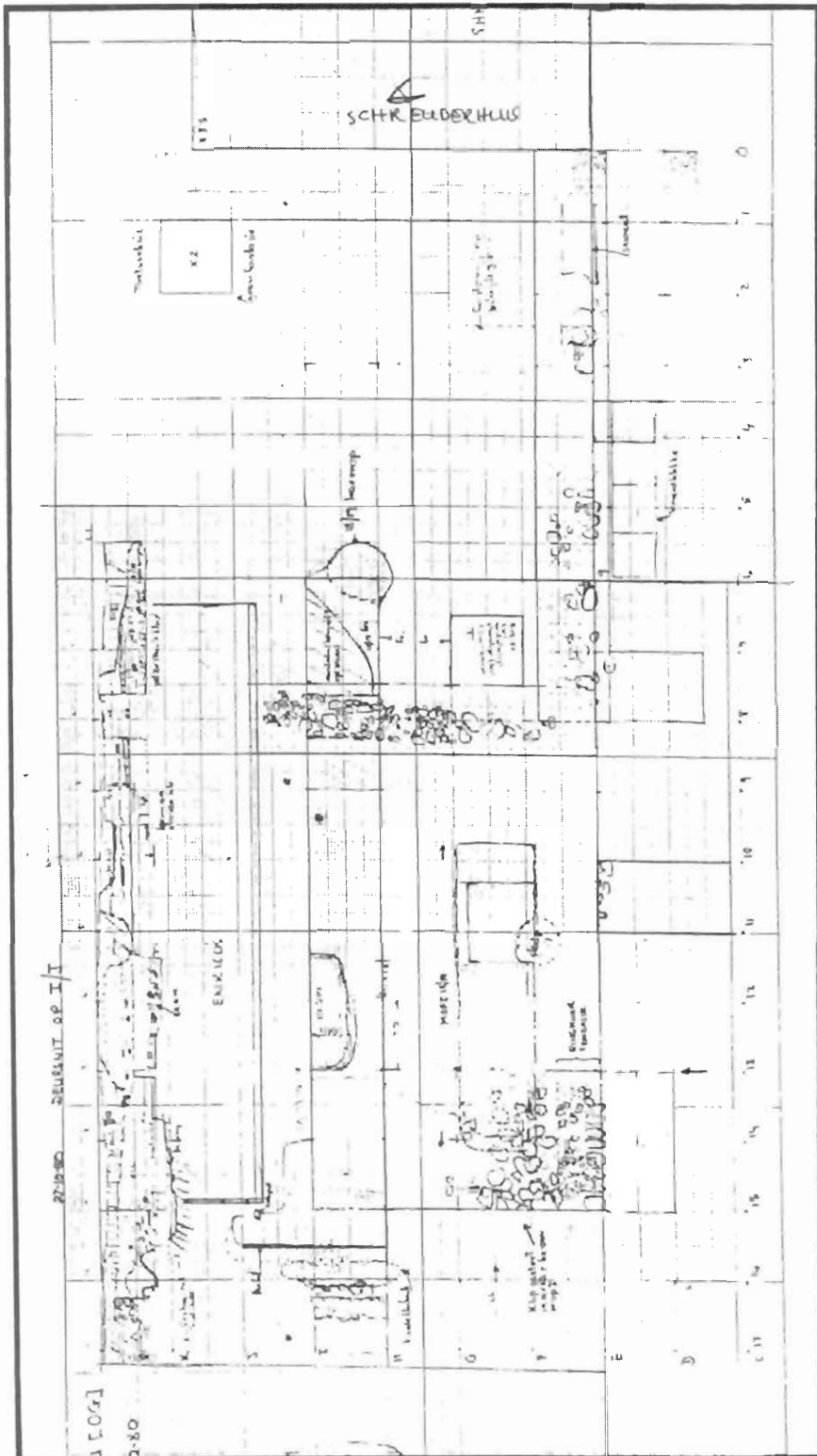


FIG.28 Copy of field drawing of excavations (1980) in front of Enrico's Restaurant, the later Lubbe entrance building. Note the rubbish pits (in orange) and in particular the rectangular one dating to 1820-40.

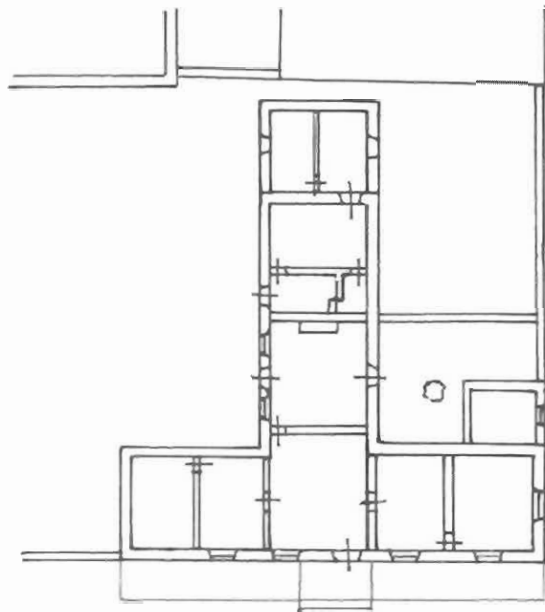


FIG.29 Plan of the tail, showing the extent of the yellow clay floors in Room E (possibly with tiles), Room F (divided in two) and the stone-lined privy in the courtyard. The façade fenestration is based on the SH photographs of the 1890s.

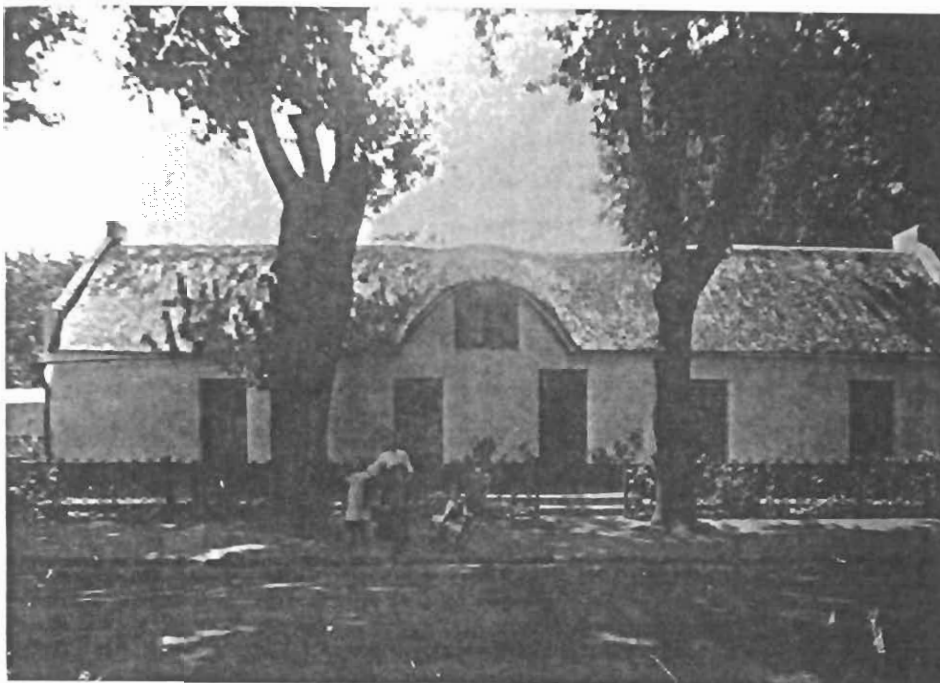


FIG.30.1 Schreuderhuis at Ryneveld St 9 in 1896. The Murray family inhabited the dwelling while it still exhibited much of its post-1860 fenestration of double sashes. Note within the loft gable the old double casement, probably a remnant from the c.1770 façade and later reused. The high stoep indicates the use of boarded floors. Simple chimney type end gables were still extant. The figures were "Bessie, Minnie, Murray and Maggie" (the latter in a wheelchair)(SB Museum).



FIG.30.2 Similar view with figures "Annie, I" and Maggie and Murray sitting on the stoep, with "faithful Lenie" on the sidewalk (SB Museum).

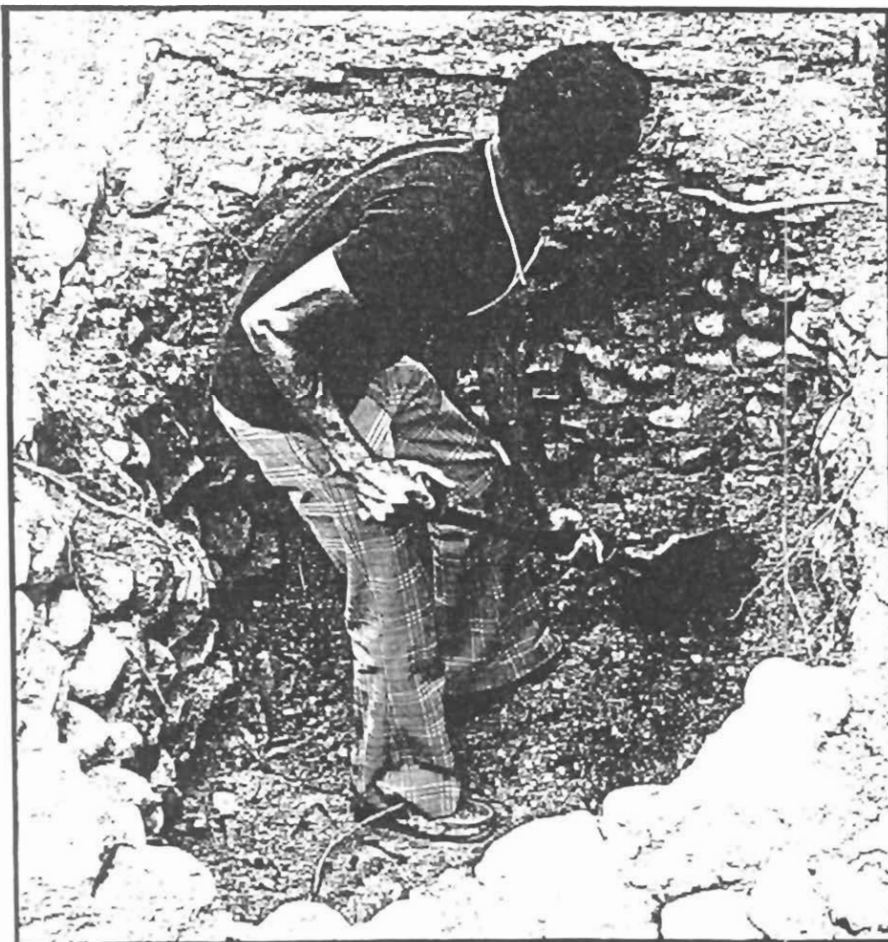
### 3.7 ADAPTATION FROM MID TO LATE VICTORIAN PERIOD (c.1850 - 1900)

#### 3.7.1 Ownership of Bergh and Murray (1848 - 1901)

The influence of Victorian building styles on Stellenbosch was strongest during this period. Bergh owned both Berghhuis (1836-1877) and Schreuderhuis (1848-1877). His widow later sold Berghhuis and went to live in Schreuderhuis from 1877-1888. It was probably she who was responsible for Victorianising the fenestration of Schreuderhuis.

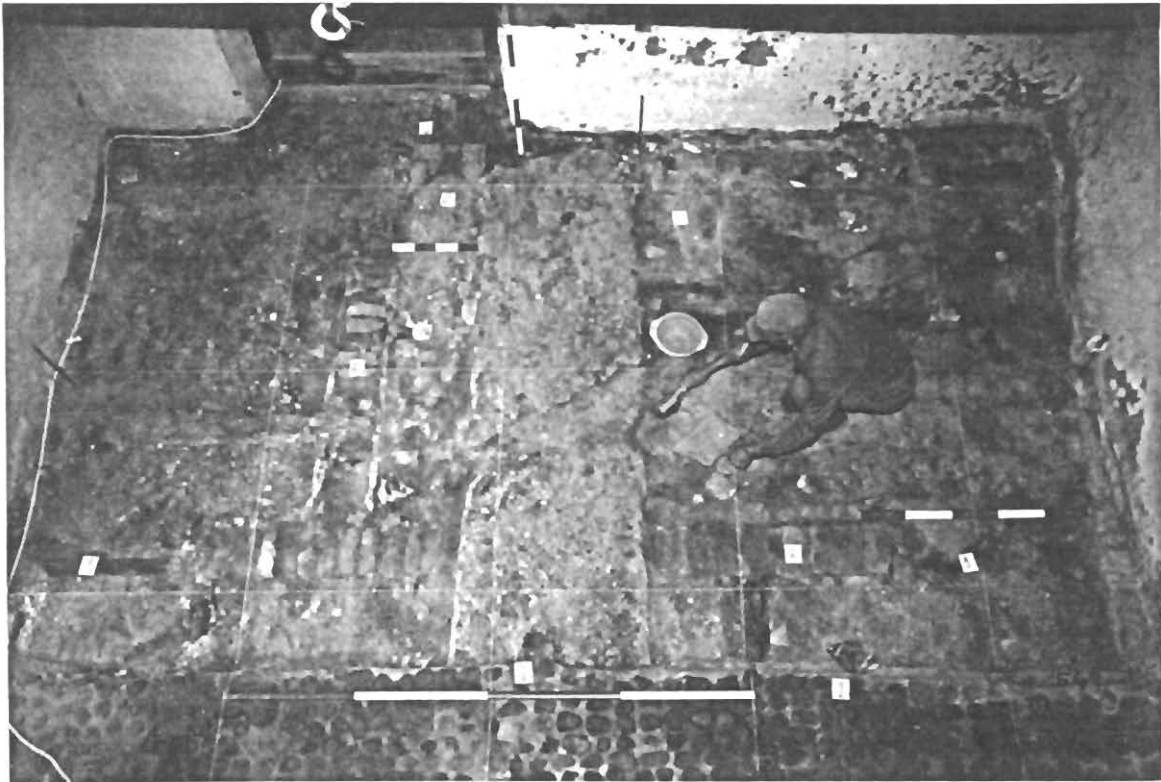
Between about 1860 and 1870, Room E was again altered, this time more drastically. The room was subdivided by means of two walls, incorporating a portion of the wall of the old hearth IIB. All of the units, viz. A, B and C, were then provided with hard yellowish clay floors (FIG.29). There does not appear to be any signs of tiling, although fragments of tiles were found in the filled-in gullies dug for the later joists. A portion of the low ceiling of rough beams (poplar, reused yellowwood and bamboo) and reed, with its clay fireproof ceiling, was incorporated within unit B and possibly in unit A (uncertain). Was a hearth still in operation? In the backyard a cesspit/privy was built in a circular fashion with river stones. Rubbish was later deposited in it, including iron, brass and glass (discovered 1975/6). It still awaits a full excavation.

In 1882 Prof. John Murray of Berghhuis died but his widow Anna stayed on with her daughters and presumably took in boarders. In 1887 she bought Schreuderhuis from widow Bergh and Anna may then have let it to the latter. In 1892 the Murray family moved into SH and presumably sublet Berghhuis (Van der Bÿl 1964; Vos 1999:16-29)(FIG.30).



57. During April 1975 a rescue excavation was undertaken (with no equipment), of a stone-lined privy of the late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with Freddie Groenewald excavating the fill. The cesspit was accidentally discovered in 1975, when a water tap was re-located and a rescue excavation of the upper portion followed. It was refilled with clean sand and awaits a proper excavation (photo by Studio 7).





58.1 During August 1988, the upper surfaces of Room E were partially excavated. The central vertical clay layer once covered all of the room. The cobbles (1) were laid in 1975, the brick walls (2) and thresholds (3) date from about 1860. Some of the joists (1870)(4) are also visible (looking W; scales 2m, 50cm).



58.2 Same view but more exposed in 2000. The rusty iron water pipe was probably connected to the southern toilet (>1923) (looking W).



Unit A continued to have a gritty clay floor (grano) showing little wear, an indication that it was seldom in use (was it tiled?). There were no windows and the only entrance was through a door via unit C4.

Around 1870 the gravel floors (or tiles) were replaced by floorboards on joists in unit B (3 joists) and unit C (7 joists), which cut widely and deeply into the clay surface. The wooden floor would have come to rest only about a centimetre or two above the yellow clays (FIG.31). All these smaller units indicate greater specialization and probably a larger family. Presumably unit B functioned as a kitchen, probably with a stove. Room F was likely then also divided into two rooms, as the base of a dividing wall was found in 1981.



58.3 View of unit C with its joists. Note the extra joist behind the excavator, parallel to the 1m scale. It serves as proof that there was once a doorway here. The 2m scale is in line with the old >1760 hearth wall. The test pit (section C) was dug in 1981 (looking E).

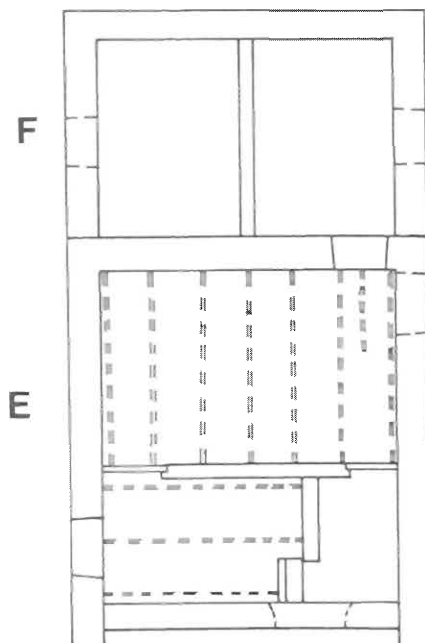


FIG.31 Plan of Room E, detailing the floorboard joists of Room E, for the period after 1870. Room F was already divided by a brick wall, built above the 18<sup>th</sup> century cobbling on a clay floor.

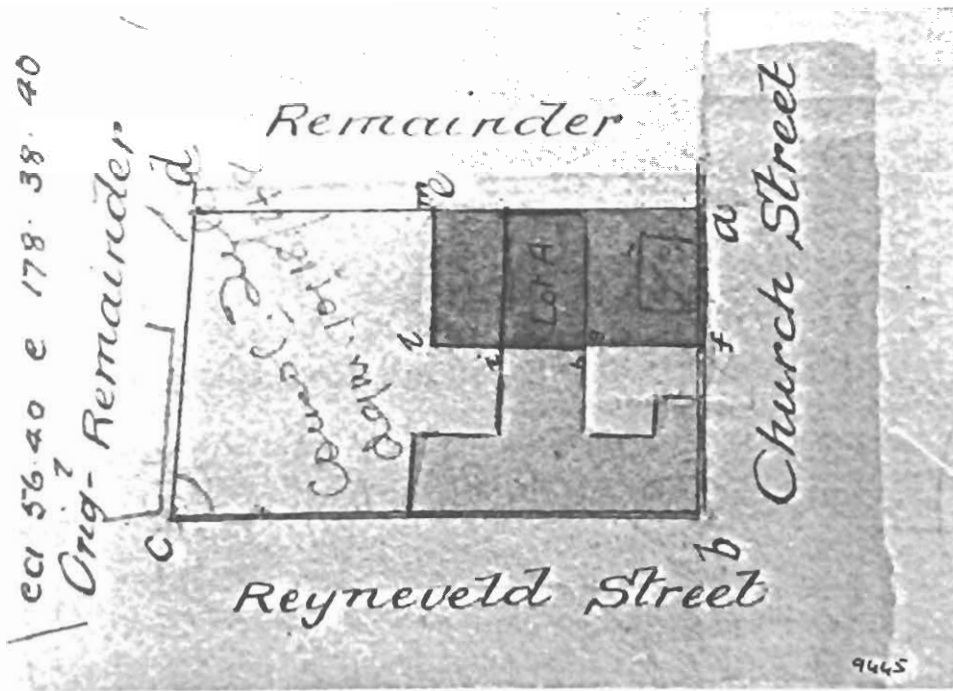


FIG.32 When De Waal acquired the property in 1901, this diagram was drawn up (Transfer Deed). Lot A (purple and green) was later (1940) acquired by the Municipality.



FIG.33 Schreuderhuis in 1971, probably very similar as it appeared in c.1905 (SB Museum; Studio 7).

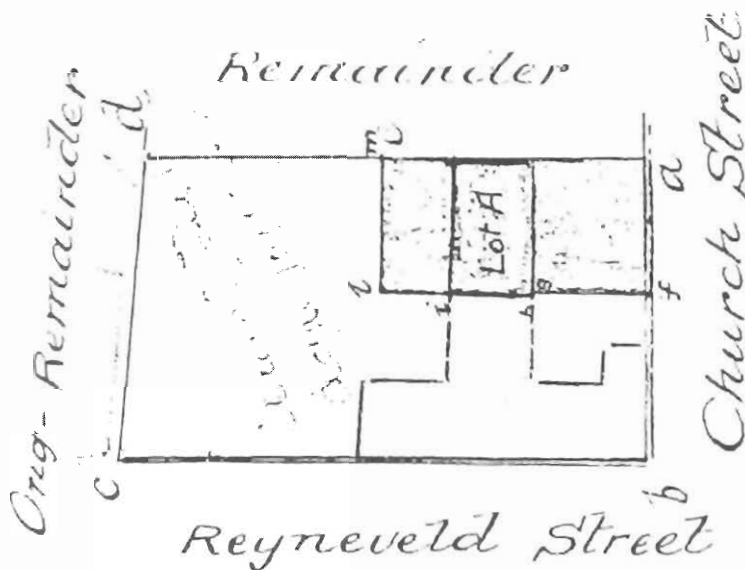


FIG.34 An interpretation of the 1901 diagram in reference to the back portion bought in 1910 by the RCC.

### 3.8 ADAPTATION, ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION (>1900 - 1972)

#### 3.8.1 Ownership of De Waal, Viljoen and RCC (1901 - 1919)

The first decades of the twentieth century introduced the most significant changes to Schreuderhuis. Tielman de Waal bought the property for £500 in 1901 and the flat-roofed extension against Church St was already extant (FIG.32).

In 1904, Willem Jacobus Viljoen, in his capacity as Honorary President of the *Stellenbosch Literary Society*, "*Ons Spreekuur*" bought the house and plot for £1000 in June 1904. Presumably he lived in the front part of the house and meetings were held in the back portion.

It was probably during the ownership of the Society that Schreuderhuis gained its final Edwardian look of early 1900 (FIG.33). The gables were shorn off and the thatch was replaced by a corrugated iron, saddleback roof, ending in simple wooden bargeboards. The presence of gable windows indicates that the loft was used at least for storage. Note that the eaves were raised about 50 cm all around for the lower pitch of the new iron roof, which now incorporated the oblong structure at its northern end (Ryneveld Street). The function of the latter shop was differentiated from that of the rest of the dwelling, in that the new veranda on iron posts only spanned the stoep of the old building. The back portion of SH, which continued to function separately from the main dwelling, was sold to the Roman Catholic Church for £300 in 1910 (Transfer Deed).

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cape Town, the *Most Reverend* John Rooney, acted on behalf of the Roman Catholics in Stellenbosch, and bought a rectangular piece of property in its entirety, stretching from Church Street to about the centre of the Schreuderhuis plot (FIG.34, FIG.35). It measured 12r<sup>2</sup> 66ft<sup>2</sup>. The boundary lines were placed within the middle of the walls.

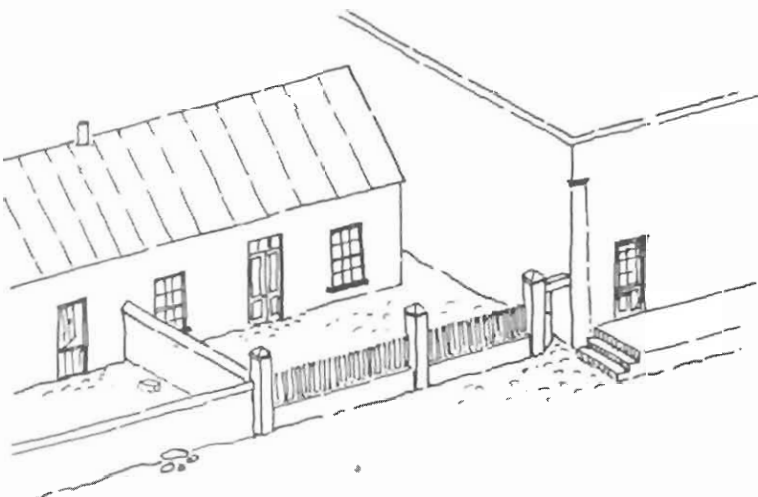


FIG.35 Alterations were made to the tail to transform it into a church hall for the Catholics. It probably looked like this from Church Street. The left window fell into the "vestry" (Vos 2001).

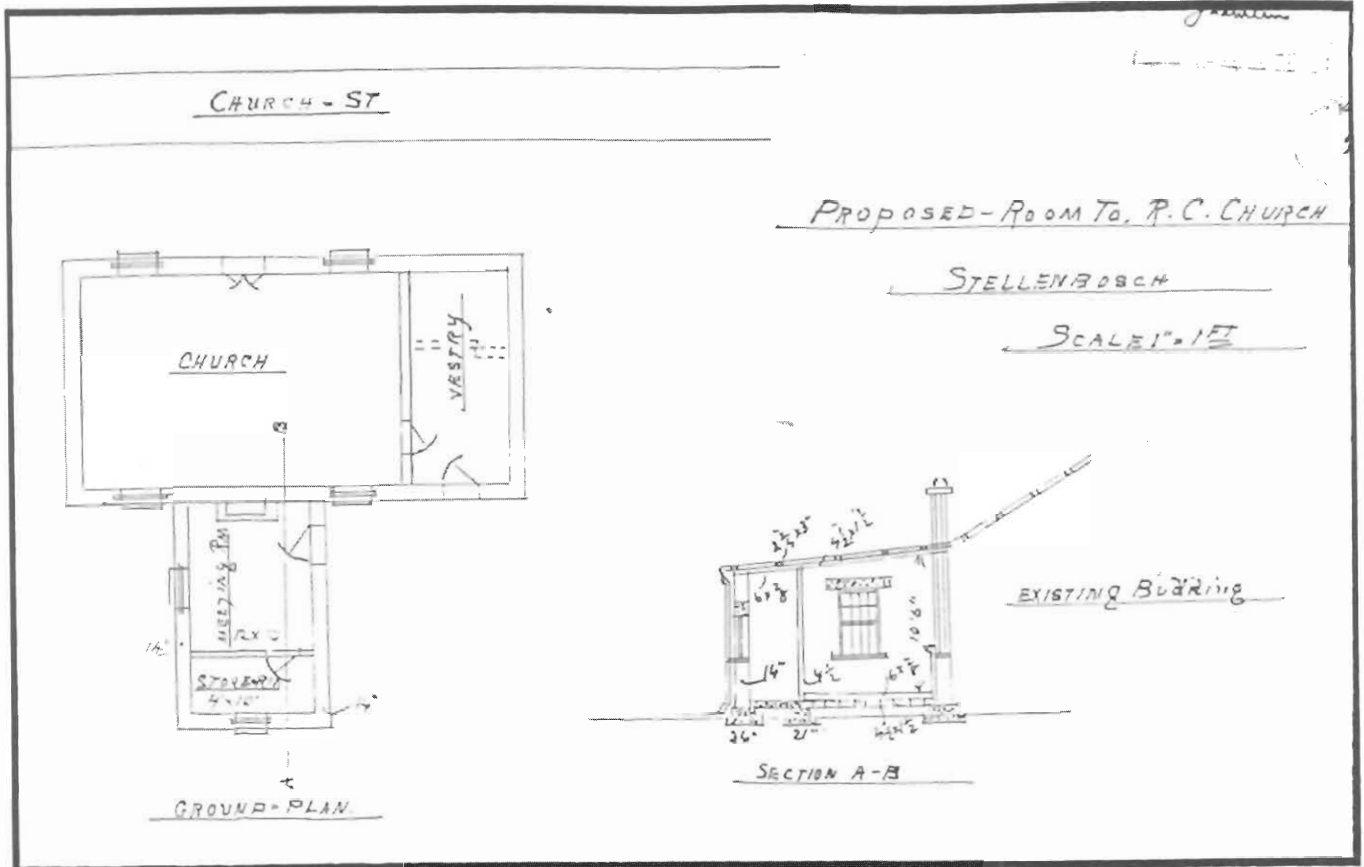


FIG.36 In 1923 a *meeting room* and *store room* as added towards the north. The layout of the church is given, though another 19<sup>th</sup> century wall (my addition), certainly existed in the vestry (SB Municipality). Note the grate and chimney in the meeting room (SB Municipality, plot 1275, no 308, 25.11.1923).



FIG.37 View of Church Street towards Berghhuis in about 1920-30. Note the entrance door to the churchyard wall and railing (SB Museum).



FIG.38 View of Schreuderhuis with the boundary walls along Church Street (c.1930)(SB Museum).

Judging by a rough plan of 1923 (**FIG.36**), major changes had occurred in 1910, including the demolition of the main dividing wall E2/F4, and the blocking up of the door in unit A2 (early 1900 machine-made bricks). In wall A1 (the old hearth IIA wall), an arched doorway was cut through. There may have been a door once (absent in 1972). The priest entered through unit B1 (from outside) into the vestry and the "pulpit" must have been at the western end. The church extended the full length of unit C (Room E) and Room F, and contained four large sash-windows for extra light. A double door served as entrance from Church Street. Further, a *meeting room* with a grate and a small store on the northern side were added (Room H)(**ADD.F**). On the boundary line of an old wall along Church Street, a new entrance was built flush with Berghhuis, together with a low wall topped by a cast-iron railing (**FIG.37, FIG.38**).

In c.1927 the small flat-roofed, northern structure H was incorporated into the enlarged lean-to G H (**FIG.39**). The toilet (I) may then have been erected, as this was the time when a new drainage system was installed in Stellenbosch. Note that on a plan of 1927, the church was called St Josephs (**FIG.40**). The congregation must have outgrown the premises and in 1932 the RCC acquired the Kromme Rivier farm complex, where a church was established in the building dated 1771 (Smuts 1979:271; Vos & Boshoff 1989c).

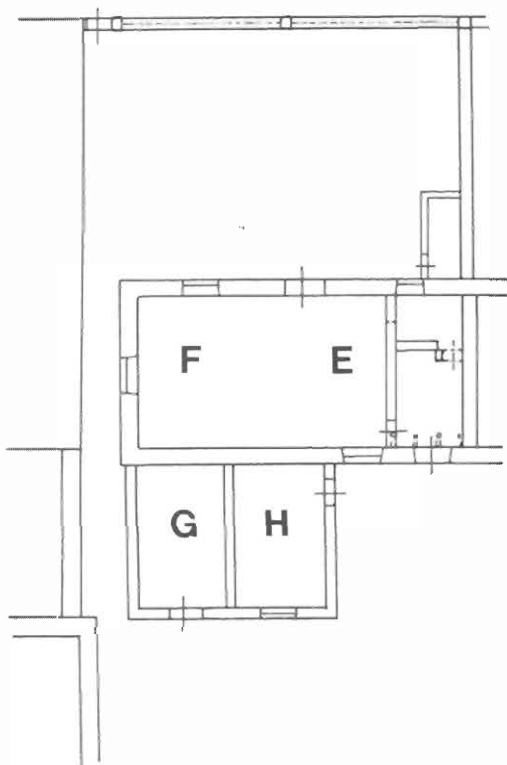


FIG.39 An interpretation of the Schreuderhuis tail and church of about 1925-30, with the addition of Room G; the latter and Room H now turned into living quarters.

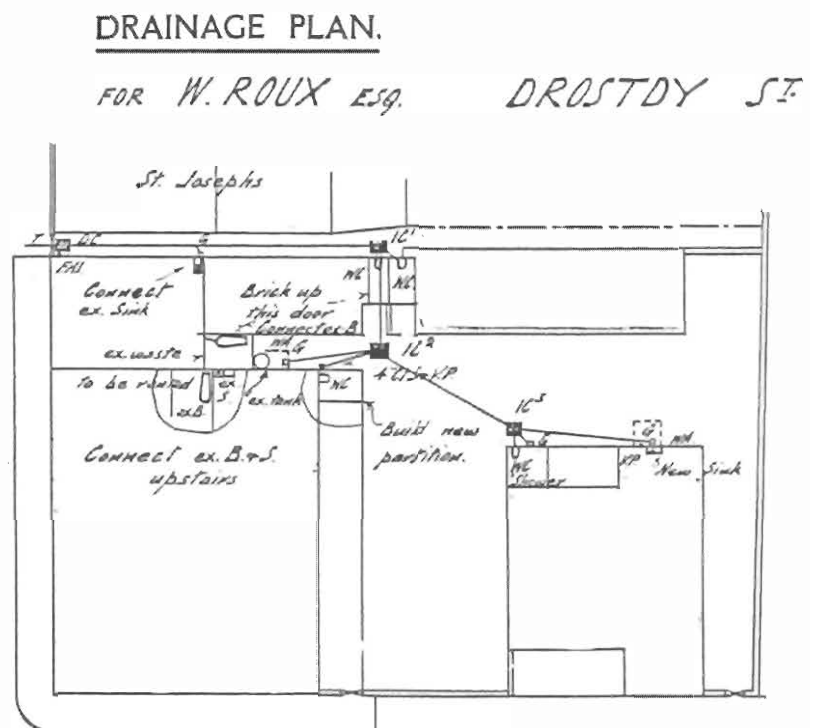


FIG.40 A plan of January 1927 of Berghhuis, indicating that the backyard of Schreuderhuis was identified as St. Josephs, where the RCC met (SB Municipality, Drainage Plan, vol.3, no.528).



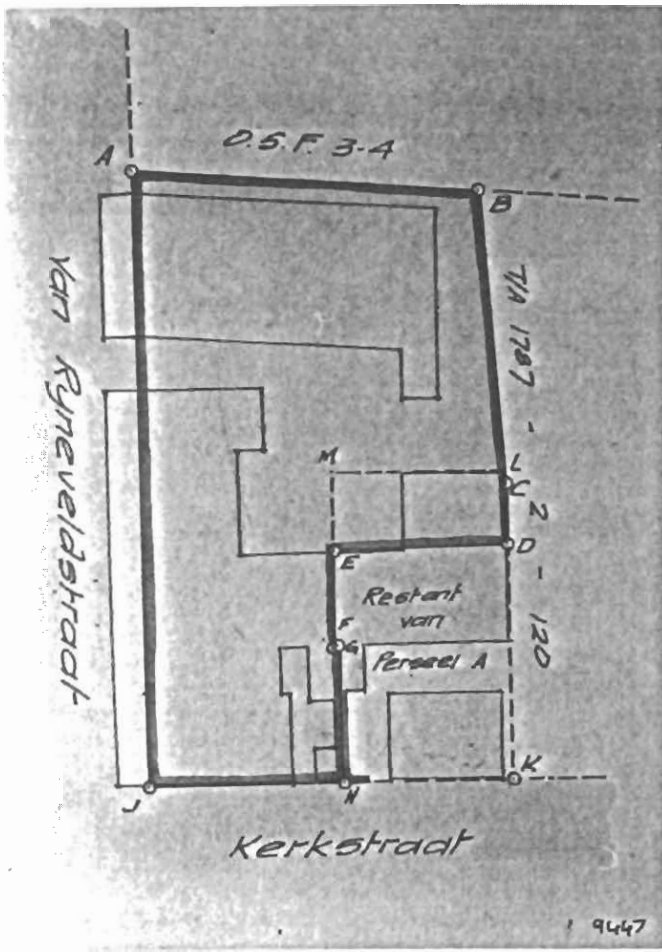


FIG.41 Diagram of 1948 detailing the portion of the Municipality (KDCLMEFGH), but portion DCLME already "apportioned" to Lubbe as part of his whole plot ABLCDEFGHJ (Transfer Deed).

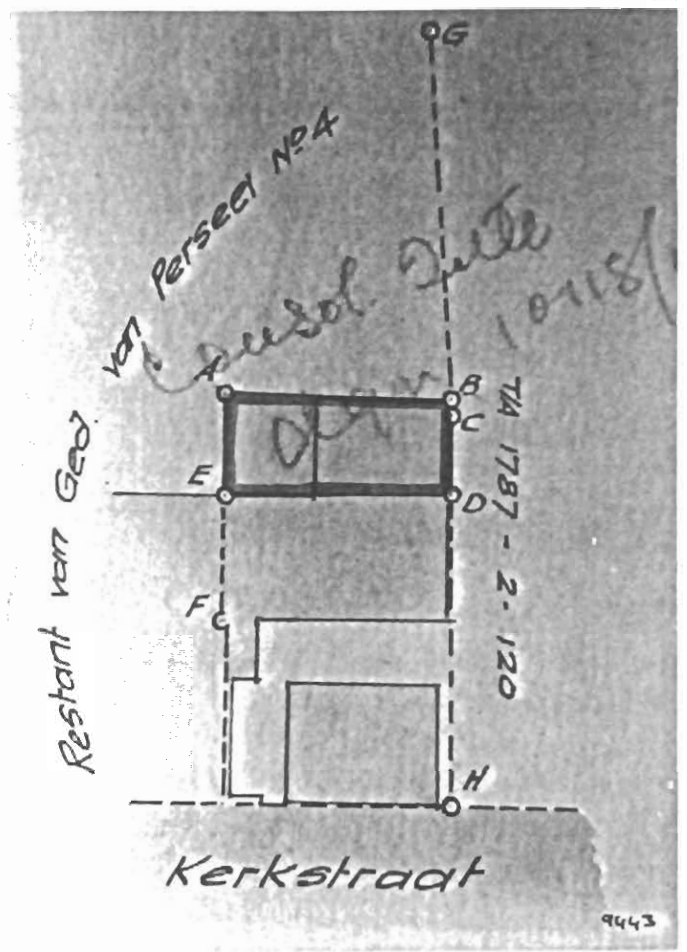


FIG.42 In 1950 Lubbe officially acquired portion ABCDE, the northern part adjacent the tail of Schreuderhuis (Transfer Deed).

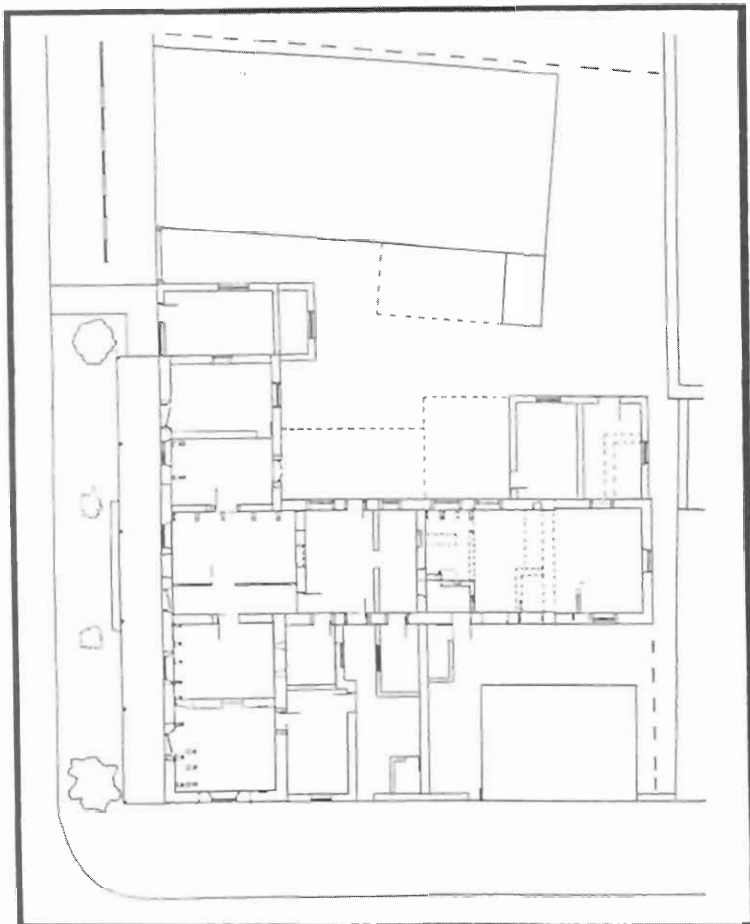


FIG.43 This plan shows the portion the Lubbes owned from 1950-1972 (in orange). The Municipality owns the power station and yard, as well as the end portion of Schreuderhuis (in yellow).

### 3.8.2 Murray, Lubbes and Municipality (1919-1972)

Miss Charlotte Murray, who may always have been part of *Ons Spreekuur*, now reappeared. On 30 August 1919, she bought for £600 the remainder of Schreuderhuis (440r<sup>2</sup> 82ft<sup>2</sup>) from the *Stellenbosch Literary Society*, whose Honorary President was Willem Adolph Joubert (Transfer Deed). For the next 21 years the ageing spinster inhabited the building and then sold it in her 75th year (1940) to Andries P. Lubbe on 25 January 1940 (Transfer Deed). Schreuderhuis then performed two functions for the Lubbes: the main part was a substantial dwelling, while the northern flat-roofed structure (Room O) served as a shop, *Die Geskenkhuis* of Mrs Lubbe.

Between 1924 and 1940 Andries Lubbe had his cobblershop in the eastern annexe of the Uitspan building in Plein Street. Next to this shop was the only public toilet in all of Stellenbosch. By means of a wooden gate the public gained access from the street to a passage that led to the toilet. It could be utilised by dropping a penny into a slot, which opened the door! (Mr Willem Lubbe, pers. com.). In 1940 Andries moved his shop and factory to an existing building immediately north of Schreuderhuis, later known as Enrico's restaurant. Mr Lubbe died on 17.12.1970 and his son Willem then took over the business.

On 25 April 1940, a few months after Andries had bought SH, the Municipality of Stellenbosch purchased the eastern tail of SH, viz. the RCC portion (see again FIG.32). In 1948 they erected an electrical power station on its southern portion. In July of that year a new diagram was drawn up, detailing the extent of the Municipal property (KDCLMEFGH)(FIG.41). In March 1949 this diagram was approved, after which Andries Lubbe bought the portion C (DCLME) (3r<sup>2</sup> 55ft<sup>2</sup>), containing the flat-roofed building and plot adjacent to the tail of SH, for £50 in 1950 (ABCDE)(FIG.42)(Transfer Deed).

Note that the yard of the Power Station, as well as the tail of SH (Room E and demolished Room F), still belong to the Municipality. Apparently Andries Lubbe rented these "two" rooms (E & F) from the Municipality and sublet it to students (FIG.43).

Mr Willem Lubbe still vividly remembers much of how SH was structured and furnished. According to him Rooms E/F contained a cement floor [with a base of course granular clay], which may have been installed >1940. After two interviews with him (16.3.1988 and 31.10.2000) a more detailed plan was drawn up, representing the years of about 1950 to 1970 (FIG.44). After the death (1970) of his father, Mr Willem Lubbe wanted to demolish the buildings to erect new premises for his shoe-business (FIG.45.1). Voices were raised in favour of retaining the buildings and much correspondence followed in the newspapers. In 1972 the Provincial Administration bought the property and ceded it to the Board of Trustees (M. le Roux as signee) of Stellenbosch Museum. Restoration started soon afterwards (FIG.45.2).



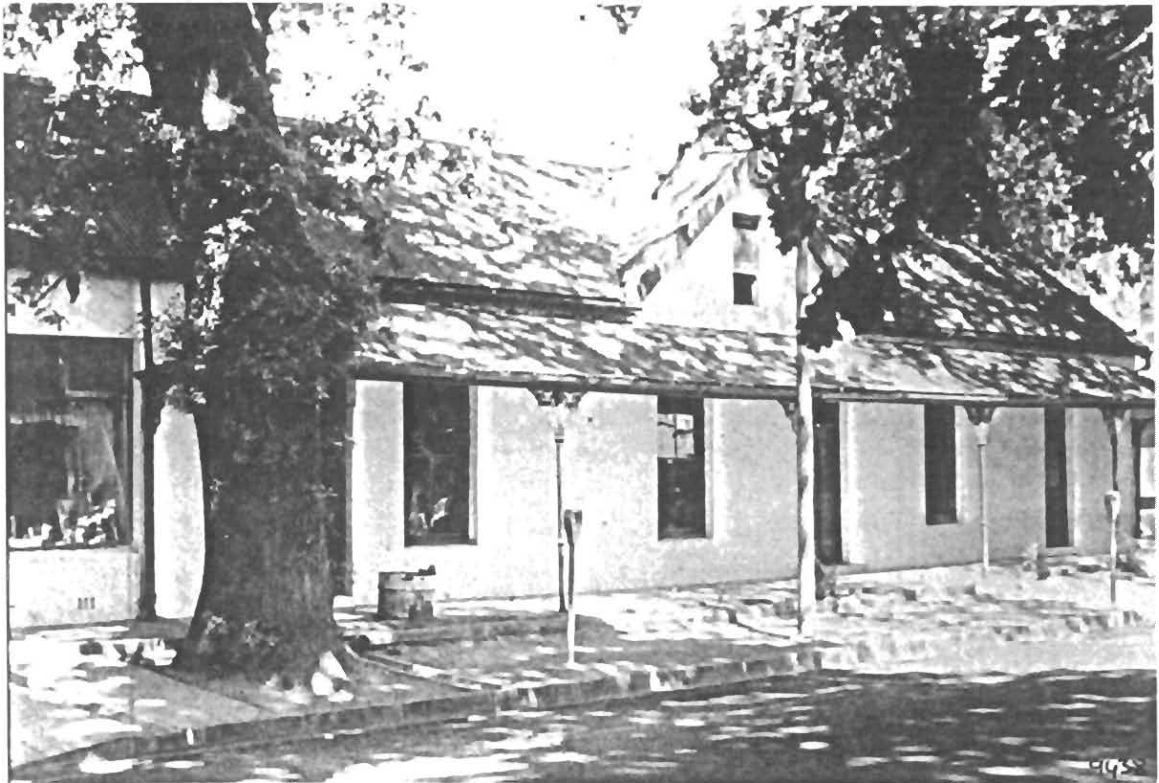
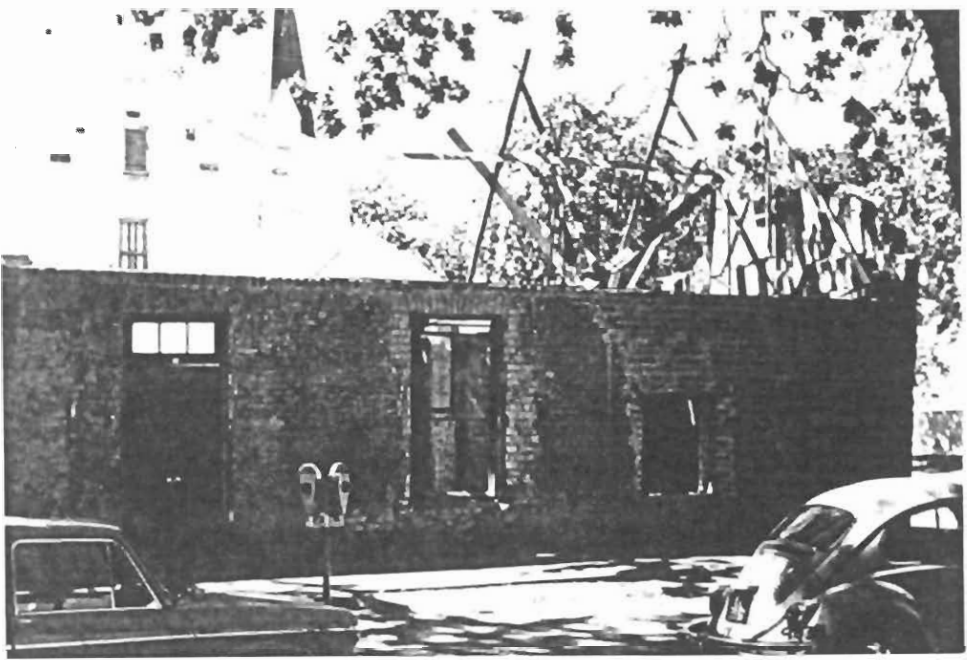


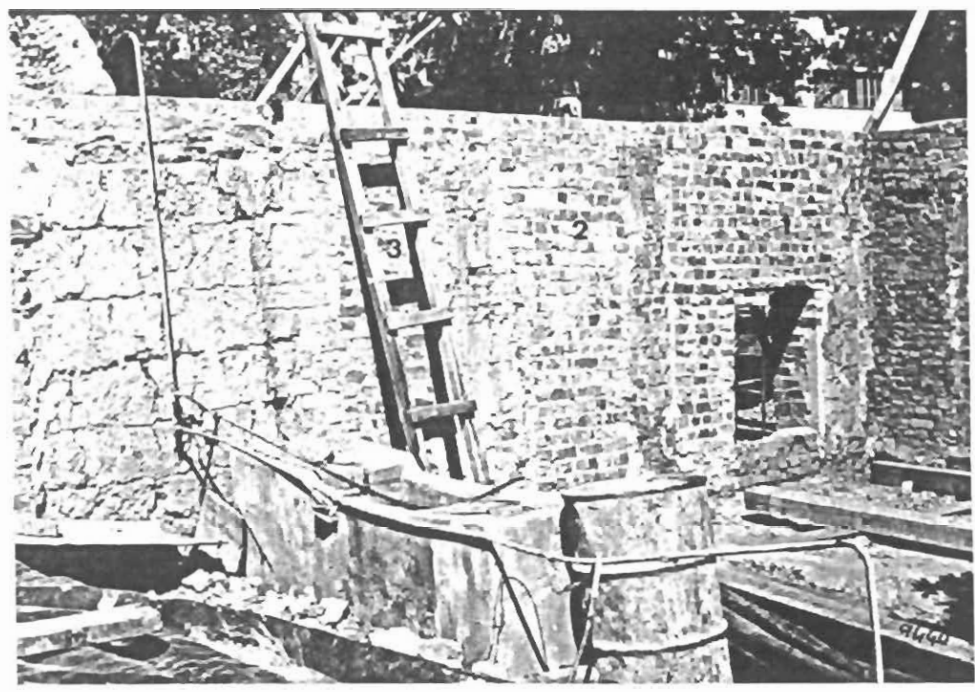
FIG.45.1 View of Schreuderhuis in about 1970, when still inhabited by the Lubbes (SBM).



FIG.45.2 View of Schreuderhuis after the plaster was stripped in 1973 (Studio 7, Johan Stander; SB Museum).



59. The restoration of Schreuderhuis lasted from about 1972-1975. Here the Victorianised façade is reconstructed (looking E)(Le Roux 1975).



- reused brick 1975
- reddish low-fired brick
- yellowish raw brick
- reddish low-fired brick

60. The tail contained old openings that were blocked-up in 1975. Room D opening 1 contained a sash-window (now a c.1700 casement); opening 2 a door, which was reopened after 1988, and it proved to be an 18<sup>th</sup> century doorway; opening 3 a previous window; Room E opening 4, which was a door by at least 1830, and still used as such during the RCC period 1910-1932. It was then closed-up and used as a cupboard with shelves.



## 4. RESTORATION

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The principles and goals of restoration have always been debated. Restoration involves the holistic idea of conservation, but also such aspects as preservation, restoration, adaptation, rehabilitation and conjectural reconstruction. A pamphlet by the old NMC (since 1999 SA Heritage Resources Agency) defines major technical terms (*Principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance*) (ADD.G). Some of these definitions are repeated:

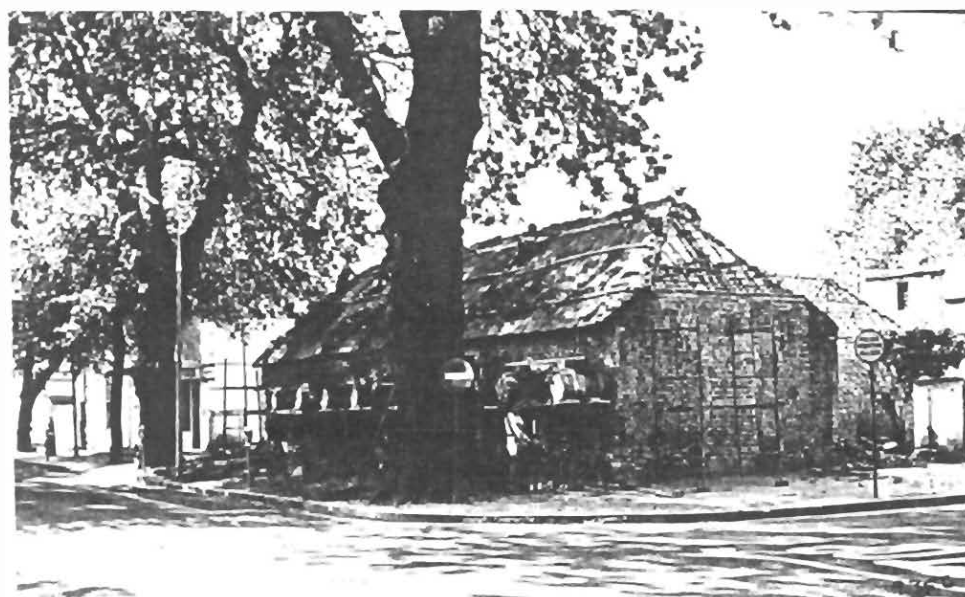
**" 6. RESTORATION** means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins. Restoration is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the major part of the fabric.

*RESTORATION is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and if returning the fabric to that state recovers the cultural significance of the place.*

*RESTORATION is appropriate where a place is incomplete as a result of damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or if it recovers the cultural significance of the place.*

**13. REHABILITATION** means returning a place to a state of utility through repair or alteration while preserving those features of the place which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values.

**18. CONJECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION** means returning a place as nearly as possible to some conjectured (and thus unproven) traditional state."



61. In early 1975 the beams and timbers finally arrived and the roof could be thatched.

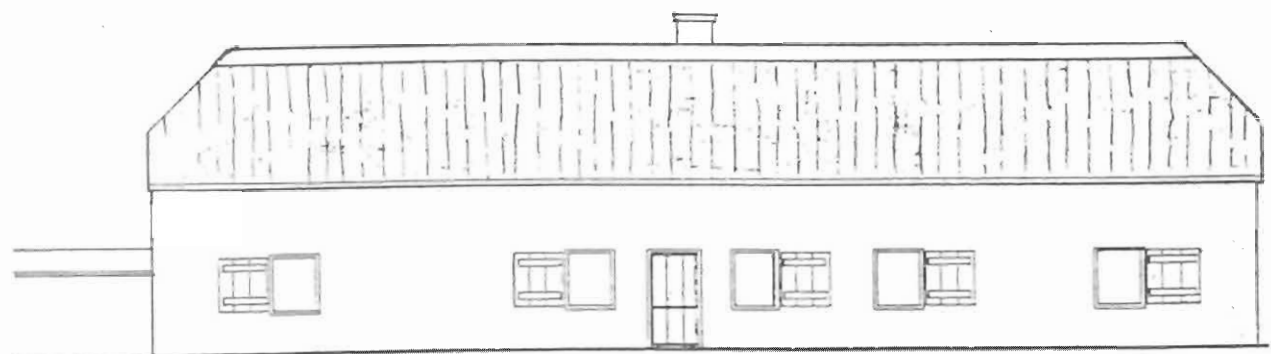


FIG.45.4 View of the façade of SH as it was restored to in 1975. The windows represented wax-immersed linen cloth (historically with whale oil), as gleaned from early 1800 sources (Based on a plan by Fagan 1975).



FIG.45.5 View of the façade of SH as it was altered to in 1990. This decision was only taken after thorough historical, structural and archaeological research. The existing window casements were then supplied with glazed panes in leaded comes, a common practice from 1670-1740 (see Vos 1989).

A fine summary of the methodology involved in restoration, in the South African context, has been given by Eaton (1966), as well as by Fagan (1982). A few of Fagan's tenets are :

1. *The purpose of the research must be clear.* He continues ... "*whereas restoration for educational or museum purposes is necessarily extremely restricted ... but will be tailored to a clearly defined purpose such as an historically accurate restoration, using an archaeological approach*" (Ibid.:1).
2. *Historical research largely precedes on-site work.*
3. *Start with a general assessment* (comparison with other structures and the buildings in their context).
4. *Measured drawings*, including a ground plan, elevations and details of the floor, ceiling joists, beams, and roof trusses.
5. *A photographic record of the existing structure.*
6. *Colour investigation* of walls, old wallpapers and woodwork.
7. *A first interpretation* of the history of changes, with the minimum of conjecturing.
8. *Identification of areas requiring further investigation*, including roof structure, walls floors.

It should be borne in mind that Schreuderhuis was restored about eight years before the above was written, at a time when the points mentioned above were perhaps not all taken into account sufficiently (FIG.45.4). Numerous other papers on restoration or conservation were delivered at the same Symposium, i.a. one on *The role of archaeology in historic site restoration* (Vos 1982b), an aspect not initially addressed at Schreuderhuis (FIG.45.5).



62. Men trampling the clay before it was cast as the clay floor for Schreuderhuis in 1975. Site was just behind SH with Berghhuis at the back (Vos 1975).

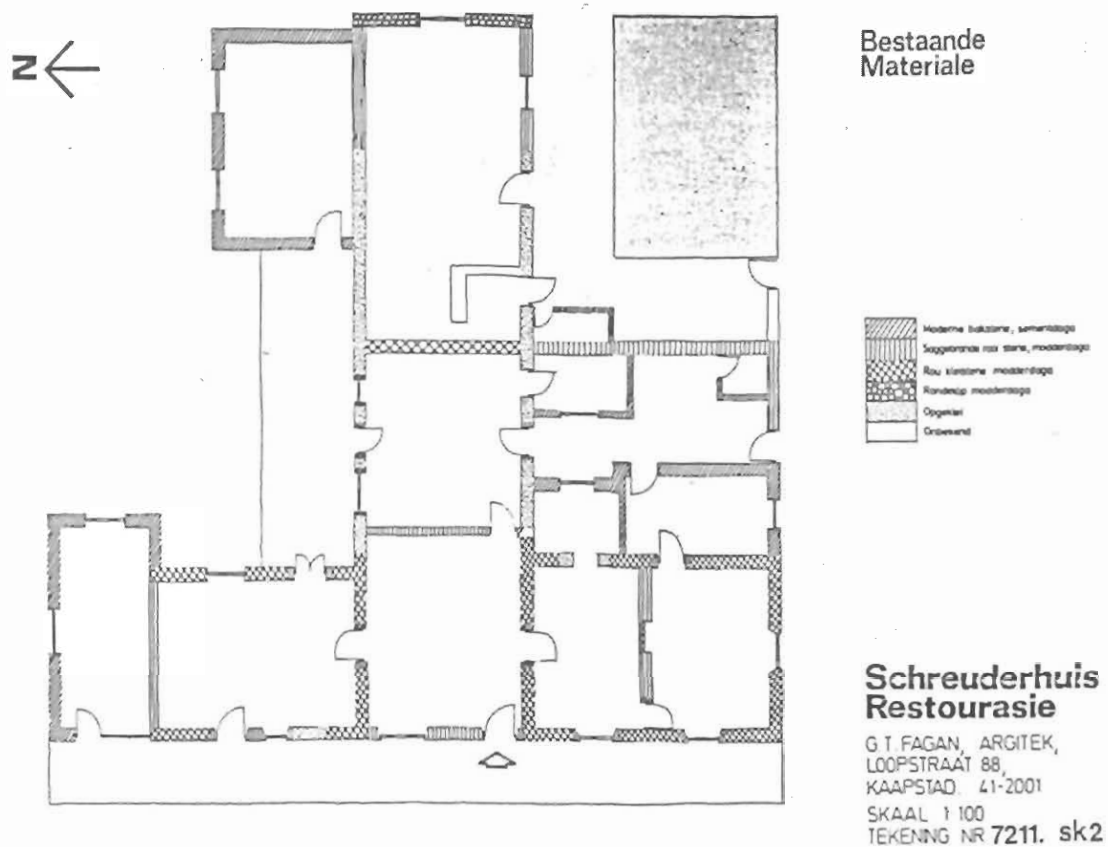


FIG.46 Site plan of Schreuderhuis after all plaster was stripped (similar to Fagan & Fagan 1975; SB Museum).

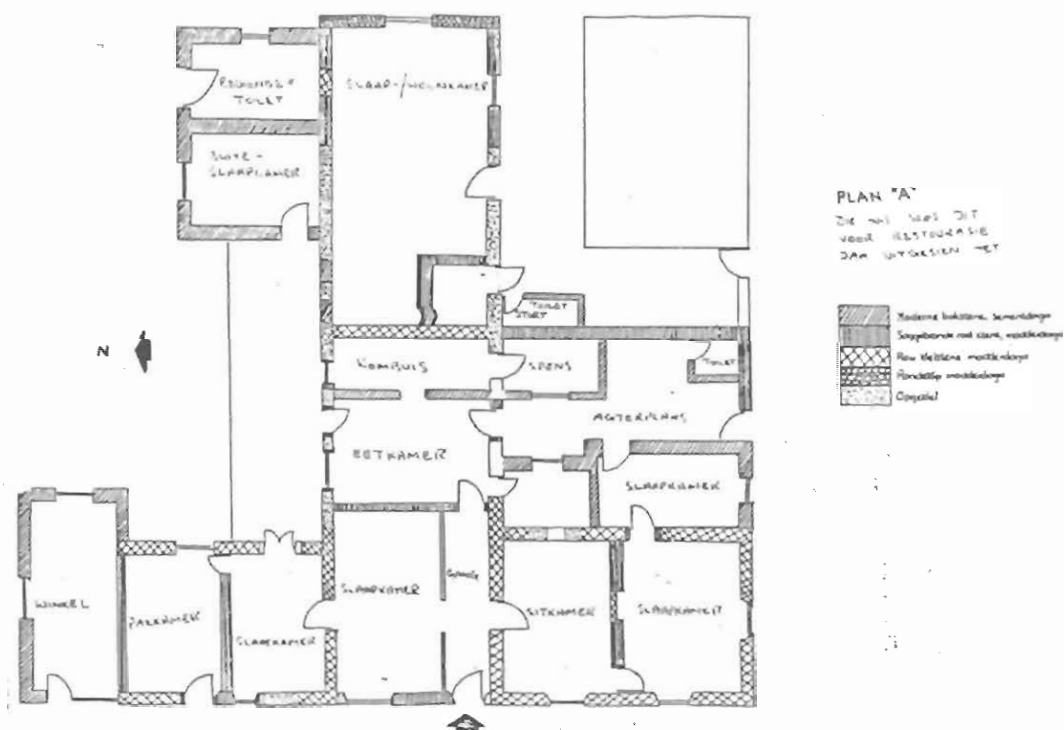


FIG.47 Site plan of Schreuderhuis during the restoration period (Le Roux 1975).

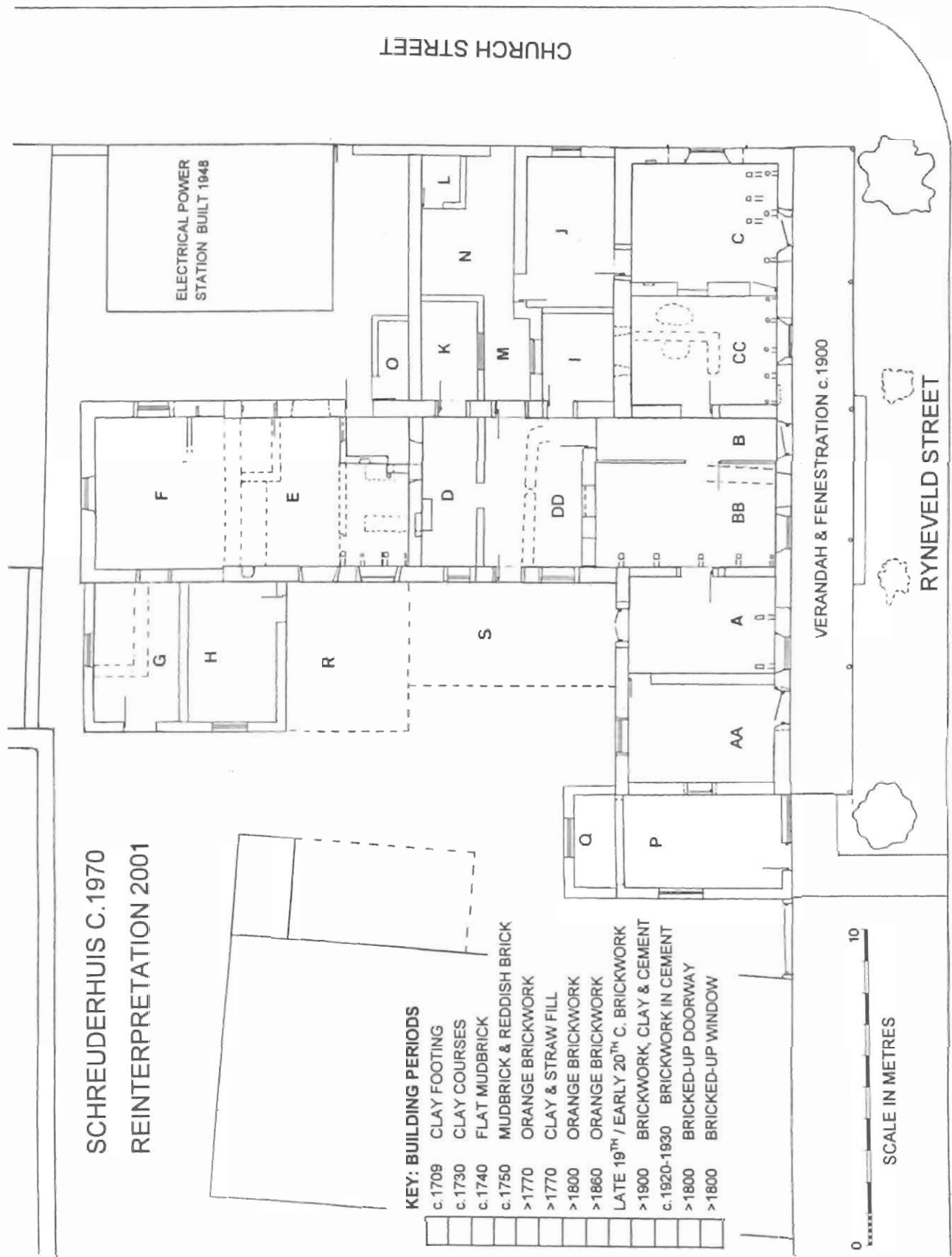


FIG.49 Site plan of Schreuderhuis (c.1970) where the building materials are approximately dated. A new interpretation compiled from information supplied by the Fagans, Le Roux, Lubbe, photographs and own investigations (Vos 2001).



## 4.2 PHASE 1 1973-1975: STRUCTURAL RESEARCH AND RESTORATION

Apparently no photographic record of the pre-restoration phase was made of the interior or back portions, nor elevations drawn. In 1974 major emphasis was placed on architectural documentation by means of a ground plan prepared by Mr Gawie Fagan after all plaster had been removed from the whole building (FIG.46). Slides were taken afterwards by the Fagans. Details recorded on these rough ground plans were not always complete or correct.

Based on the Fagan plan, another site plan was drawn up by Mr Marius le Roux, Director of Stellenbosch Museum (FIG.47). His plan contains details not present on that of Mr Fagan. Le Roux also took several slides and a number of black and white photographs during the restoration process (Stellenbosch Museum).

Deciphering the layering of and alterations to Schreuderhuis was (and still is) complex (Fagan & Fagan 1975:36). The latter concluded, *"We have reason to think that at that time [1709] Sebastian Schröder had already built a very small dwelling, probably with only one room, parallel to Church Street and it is our surmise that he extended his humble dwelling by adding three rooms at right angles to the west wall to form a T-shaped house"* (Ibid.). This is reiterated: *"It was now clear to us that the first house on Schröder's property had been a single-roomed cottage, and that three rooms had been added later at right angles, to form a T-shaped house"* (Ibid.:37).

They speculated that the front was destroyed by the December 1710 fire and that Schreuder rebuilt this part. *"It seemed likely that the front part of Schröder's house had burnt down and that he rebuilt these three rooms"*, (Ibid.:36), and *"one must assume that some disaster befell these earlier clay walls [front portion] and that they were rebuilt with mud bricks on the old foundations"* (Ibid.:37). Consequently, they reasoned, the present kitchen hearth was installed in the "older" tail (Ibid.:37)(FIG.48). In response to these interpretations of the 1972 plan, another plan by author was compiled, which represents the house more accurately (FIG.49).



FIG.48 Schreuderhuis as it was approximately restored to in 1975 (Fagan & Fagan 1975).

SCHREUDERHUIS C.1970  
REINTERPRETATION 2001

CHURCH STREET

ELECTRICAL POWER  
STATION BUILT 1948

KEY: BUILDING PERIODS

c.1709	CLAY FOOTING
c.1730	CLAY COURSES
c.1740	FLAT MUDBRICK
c.1750	MUDBRICK & REDDISH BRICK
>1770	ORANGE BRICKWORK
>1770	CLAY & STRAW FILL
>1800	ORANGE BRICKWORK
>1880	ORANGE BRICKWORK
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> / EARLY 20 <sup>TH</sup> C.	BRICKWORK
>1900	BRICKWORK, CLAY & CEMENT
c.1920-1930	BRICKWORK IN CEMENT
>1800	BRICKED-UP DOORWAY

VERANDAH & FENESTRATION c.1900

RYNEVELD STREET

SCALE IN METRES



FIG.49 Site plan of Schreuderhuis (c.1970) where the building materials are approximately dated. A new interpretation compiled from information supplied by the Fagans, Le Roux, Lubbe, photographs and own investigations (Vos 2001).

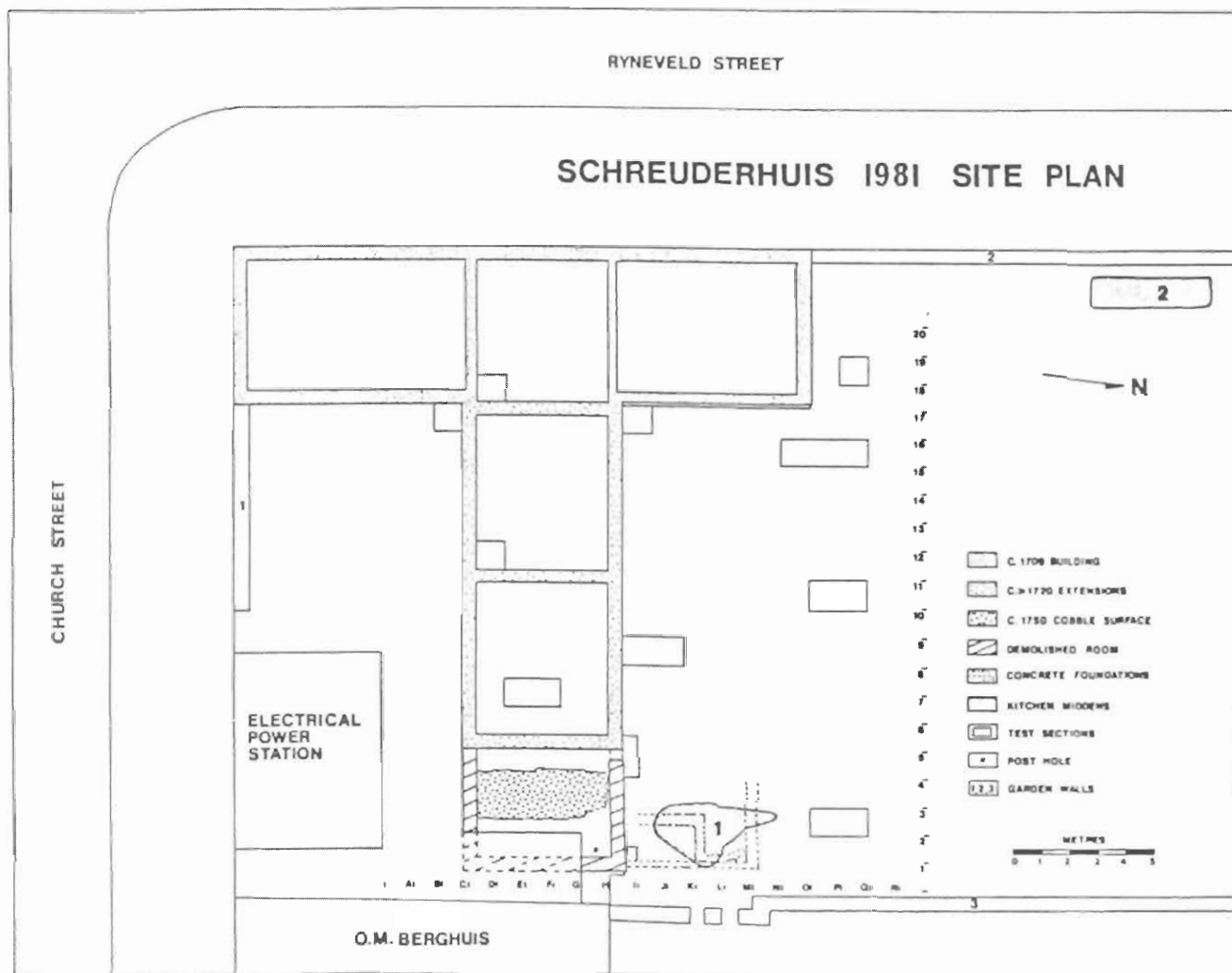


FIG. 1

FIG.50 Plan of Schreuderhuis and the position of test sections dug on both the interior and exterior in 1981 (Vos 1983:2).

### 4.3 PHASE 2 1981-1991: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS

In 1981 the Director of Stellenbosch Museum requested the archaeologist to investigate SH and make recommendations regarding dung layer on top of the clay floor. Much dust was produced, which settled on furniture and was inhaled by visitors and custodians. A preliminary compilation of information based on historical records, drawings, photographs and plans were made (Vos 1981a). Afterwards a number of test sections were dug on the interior and exterior of the house and a full report was later written (Vos 1983)(FIG.50).

Additional historical research brought to light two inventories (1712), describing the house as consisting of a room on the left, an entrance hall (*voorhuis*), a kitchen (*kombuis*) and a lean-to (*afdak*)(see ADD.E).

Recommendations were made for rehabilitation of the building so as to extend its history up to c.1730. In April 1988 the restoration process (1974) was re-evaluated in a paper read at the *Conference of the SA Association of Archaeologists*, Johannesburg (Vos 1988). Some errors were made in that paper, in particular with regard to the presumed position of the lean-to (Vos 1988: FIG.9).

After due consideration, the Board of Trustees decided that for practical and health reasons, the dung floor had to be replaced with a simulated but more durable, dust-free type of floor. This meant that the floors would be taken up and provided a golden opportunity for excavations. Consequently, archaeological excavations were undertaken during the off-tourist season of June and July 1988. Many new discoveries were made, the most important being the floor-hearths in Room C, a lean-to within Room D and a rubbish deposit below the clay-walled tail of Rooms D/E. A separate report was filed on these excavations (V&B 1989a). All the relevant documentation was again consulted and a new plan was recorded of how the house looked in 1972 (see FIG.49). These investigations made it clear that very little was left of the original 1709 dwelling. It was impossible to restore it to that "year" without major demolition and alterations. A further complication was the difference between the symmetrical façade depicted in the Van Stade drawing of 1710 and the asymmetrical fenestration since the restoration of 1975.

When the Municipality planned to lay cables in front of Schreuderhuis, it was seen as an opportunity to clarify a number of questions. A major portion of the sidewalk in front and south of SH was excavated during April-May 1991 (Vos & Ziman 1991).

Up to this time the emphasis at the Village Museum was placed on individual houses, erected by a *particular owner* in a specific year, to be viewed by visitors in chronological order. From now on, attention was to be given more to particular *stylistic periods* as represented by the houses and gardens. Owners or specific details were thus not to be

# SCHREUDERHUIS: INTERIOR

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS 1981 -2001

H. N. VOS RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

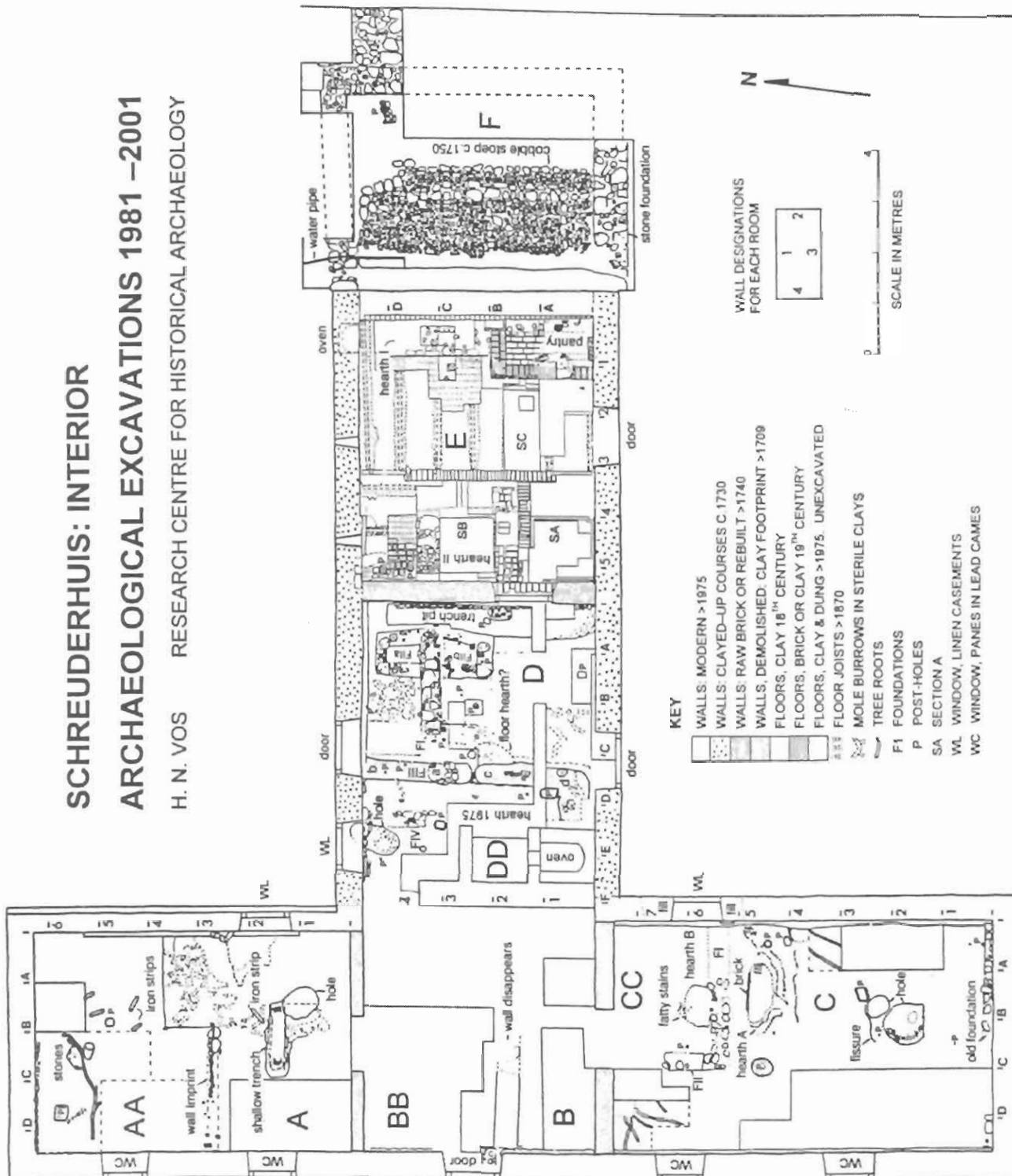


FIG.51 In this site plan the archaeological excavations for the interior of Schreuderhuis are summarised, as well as post-1988 door and window alterations (Vos 2001).



emphasised. As a result, the *idea of restoration to a representative period*, provided more leeway in adapting SH, especially when particular elements were unrecorded or absent. In this context much of the restoration work of 1974/5 could therefore be retained, but where it conflicted with new historical documentation and research, minor alterations were sympathetically introduced since 1988.

These alterations included the substitution of dung floors by surfaces resembling clay (Vos 1993b:1-3), and returning the asymmetrical fenestration of the façade to the regular arrangement depicted by Van Stade in 1710. While the loose sashes with their oil-immersed linen coverings were retained at the back, those in front were replaced by side-hung sashes with leaded panes (Vos 1989:1-3). A new door was installed in an old 18th century opening in the northern wall of the kitchen (Room D), to obtain easier access for visitors. The so-called stable (Room E) was closed to the public, as a large 5-roomed dwelling was incongruous with smaller dwellings of c.1700. Note that in the Village Museum context, Schreuderhuis represents the *Pioneer period* of c.1690 - 1720.

#### 4.4 PHASE 3 >2000: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL RE-EVALUATION

After completion of the latest (2000) excavations of Room E (old "stable"), the evolution of the house as a whole was re-examined and previous errors and suppositions corrected. The archaeological excavations of the interior of Schreuderhuis are now as complete as time and money allow.

A groundplan of SH showing wall positions, wall thicknesses, age and some older openings more accurately, can be seen in **FIG.51**.

### 5. SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

A summary of the major findings are presented below. They include a number of firsts for an early 18th century town building at Stellenbosch and the Cape.

#### 5.1 ARCHITECTURAL

.1 The approximate **shape** of an original early 18th century (c.1710) colonial building was determined. This consisted of three aligned rooms along the street front with a centrally positioned lean-to at the back. Except for one interior wall, the two other dividing walls (1712) could not be traced as they were probably later destroyed.

.2 Documentary sources mention **lean-to's**, and now for the first time one has been positively identified, as regards its position, size and construction.

.3 The extended **tail** of SH represents the earliest such surviving structure identified in vernacular architecture in the country. It dates from about 1730 and represents the period when proper letter-of-the-alphabet extensions came in vogue.

.4 The **relative ages** of the two main construction phases (front versus tail), based on architectural, photographic, archaeological and documentary sources, have been conclusively established. The front rooms and lean-to date from 1709-1712 and the tail post-dates 1730.

.5 The **foundations** of the earliest **dwelling** (c.1709)(Rooms A & B) are of **river stones**, which could easily be fetched from the surface or the river. They were laid relatively shallow in extremely hard yellowish clays. The medium-sized quartzite stones were built up only about 20-40 cm above the floor levels. The interior dividing clay wall (BB3) appeared to have little foundation, which also applied to that of the lean-to (1712).

.6 In the **tail** (Rooms D-E), the **foundations** are roughly built in **shale**, which must have been transported by ox-waggon. The closest source is the foothills of Papegaaiberg, just above the Plankenbrug River. The shale was laid 40 cm below the present floor and built-up about 60 cm above the floor as a measure against rising damp. And quite effective still after 275 years!

.7 By the 1730-40s another building material, viz. dressed **granite**, became common. Most of **Room C** was rebuilt in this material (below ground was generally river stones) up to a height of 50 cm. Quarrying granite was far more labour intensive and difficult. In Stellenbosch the closest source was the area of the old Stellenbosch Golf course.

The inescapable conclusion is that as the colonists became more knowledgeable and economically viable, they employed the best materials and techniques possible to construct their houses.

.8 **Walls in courses of clay** was apparently the earliest (1709) building material and method, and was used in pioneer dwellings all over the world and in SA, well into the 20th century. Impermanent architectural construction materials such as clay were more common than have been previously suspected.

.9 **Raw bricks** and their re-use occurred frequently from about 1730 till well into the 18th and even the following century. Raw bricks had slender dimensions (4-5 cm), in order that they that they could be dried easily during the summer months.

.10 **Soft-burnt bricks** (generally orange, reddish or even pinkish in colour) were not unknown. The transportation of much wood and the building of a kiln, or stacking of bricks to form a kiln, required increased expenditure. The lower courses of brickwork in the dividing wall D/E (1730-35), consisted of low-fired orange bricks, with raw or green bricks higher up.

.11 For the construction of **floors**, greyish-brown or yellowish clays were obtained on site or from nearby. The earliest floors consisted of either thin greyish or yellowish clays, or raw brick surfaces. Though these layers are extremely hard, they gradually wore out and then had to be patched with clays. During the 19th century yellow, gritty clay floors were popular, as were tiles of various kinds. A floor of fired bricks, possibly once whitewashed, was laid by c.1820 in all of Room E, the kitchen. Something very similar was found in the back kitchen of Berghhuis (Archaeological Exhibit), though here the brick was thinly plastered with lime.

.12 Constructional details that are represented by **post-holes** in the early clay floors (or brick floors) defy reasonable explanations at present (Rooms A, B, C & D). Their frequency indicate that they formed an integral part of houses, and were not incidental after-thoughts. They may have formed part of trade activities plied from homes, and a few may represent scaffolding holes (Room E).

.13 The discovery of the **floor-hearths** (in Room C) was unique for an urban dwelling. Other interior and exterior floor-hearths of the early 18th century were discovered at the *Posthuys*, Muizenberg (excavations 1980). At *Vergelegen*, Somerset West, within the slave quarters lodge, two large floor-hearths in stone (c.1700) were discovered (Markell 1993:77).

The chronology and significance of the SH hearths are closely related to the development of Cape houses and the role of the kitchen, women and slaves. This is a broad subject, but some general remarks will suffice:

- \* The single large hearth in Room C was placed off-centre with no supporting wall or chimney behind it.
- \* A small but rough ash hearth was discovered directly behind the lean-to and may be of similar age or part of the earliest hearth in the tail (c.1730).
- \* At some point around 1730 the floor-hearth in C was replaced, or initially complemented with another floor-hearth adjacent to it, but with a back wall and probably an exterior chimney (Note something similar at Oude Molen 1690 drawing)(**FIG.52**).

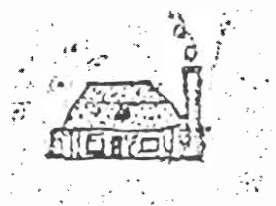


FIG.52 In this c.1700 drawing of Oude Molen, an exterior chimney is depicted (Vos 1993:100).

\* Another interesting aspect is that the c.1735 kitchen hearth against the back of the tail (Room E2) was also of the floor type, but with small to medium river stones on top.

\* Only towards the middle of the 18th century was the hearth raised appreciably above floor level, and extended to a width generally associated with Cape-Dutch houses. By the late 18th century the raised, full width hearth was common in well-to-do houses.

.14 Early **walls** were generally plastered with clay, which was then generally **white-washed**, even within the kitchen. It must have been the most common and cheapest method and reflected light effectively in dimly lit interiors. It may have also had a social significance, being associated with cleanliness and purity. Some plasters consisting of sandy lime were recovered, but lime-plaster when affordable became the ultimate preserver of clay and brick walls.

.15 One of the earliest documented *muurkassies* in a Stellenbosch dwelling was also found at SH. The opening of this small **wall-cupboard** is not as old as wall D2, but was cut into the raw brick. Nonetheless, the evidence (Vos & Boshoff 1989a:66-71) indicates that the cupboard dates to the period 1750-70. It consisted merely of shelves without a door, on which plates were displayed at the back in an upright position.

.16 The **sunken cellar** in Room D functioned as a storage area, presumably for keeping dairy products cool. While unique in an urban setting, two comparative examples were located in the c.1700 mill at Vergelegen (Markell 1993:76-77).

.17 The Cape stoep has also its counter part at SH. Adjacent to the tail (eastern side), a **cobbled stoep** with a shallow run-off furrow was exposed about 40 cm below the present yard. Artefacts on top of it date to >1750. This cobbled stoep was thus flush with the surface. Signs of post-holes indicate that the stoep may have been covered by an open timber frame. A similar cobbled stoep of the same age was found along Church Street, on the site of the Stellenbosch Hotel project (Vos & Schoeman 1990).

.18 By the early 1800s SH incorporated a **coach-house**, which was not contained in a separate building. A comparable example was also found at the Stellenbosch Hotel project.

From the above, it is apparent that early buildings were drastically altered over the centuries, which resulted in a complex conglomeration of structures. These should be carefully investigated and meticulously recorded to determine the various alterations and phases of construction, to unravel the evolution of Cape vernacular architecture.



63. View of some of the excavated artefacts from Room E (units A and B). They are dried on mesh racks, and afterwards sorted and bagged.



64. Most of the artefacts are laid out in trays to facilitate analysis, sorting and for photographing.



## 5.2 ARTEFACTUAL

The archaeological material from Room E is significant because it originates from a sealed context dating from between 1710-1730, with no signs of contamination. Moreover, it derives from a specific household and ownership (primarily Frits). Consequently the material provides us with valuable information:

- .1 The material represents a contextual sample of early 18th century artefacts.
- .2 It indicates when particular types of ceramics were already in use.
- .3 It dates for example some of the "undateable" earthenwares.
- .4 It provides a ratio of imported goods from East and West vis-a-vis local productions.
- .5 It enables specific artefacts to be compared with contemporary probate inventories at Stellenbosch.
- .6 Another untapped source of information for this period is the consumption of meat in an urban freeburgher home. The animal bones recovered tell us about the ratios of buck, sheep, cattle and fowl (and ostrich eggshell), as well as about butchering techniques (numerous bones have cut marks), preferential meat cuts, ages and sex of the animals. An analysis of mid 18th century foodways have been completed for Cape Town (Abrahams 1996:213-251), but not yet for this early period. Fish, as well as shell foods, also played an important part in the foodways of the household.

Both artefacts and ecofacts from a rural village household have great potential for comparison with samples from greater Cape Town. As a full analysis of the artefacts would take a number of weeks, only a general overview is given. All the artefacts were washed, sorted and then displayed in trays per layer. No cross-mending has been undertaken. The photographs record primarily the 1700-1730 samples from layers 12/13 to 23, in sections A, B and C.

Above the orange brick floor (layer 9.2) of c.1830 relatively few artefacts were found. Most belonged to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and can be linked to the period of the units A, B and C.

The hard grey clay floor of the 18<sup>th</sup> century appears to be about the second floor of the tail, and below it are the earlier filled-in layers of raw-brick rubble, sand and soil, with artefacts interspersed or in concentrated lenses. The best way to date the layers is by means of 18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch smoking pipes, which occurred in large quantities. Smoking was a popular past-time and about 60 pipes were found, many of the stems with decoration. There are at least four techniques of dating such material, viz. by pipe stem bore diameters, stylistic changes in pipe form, makers' marks stamped on the heels of pipes, and a statistical method of measuring the pipe bowl volume. I used the latter three methods. Most of the marks on the smoking pipes are summarised in **Table 1**. Variations in Chinese porcelain styles were also used, but is more generalised, while only about 2-3 bottle tops were found.

SCREUDERHUIS: ROOM E										
SMOKING PIPES EXCAVATED										
UNIT A			UNIT B			UNIT C				
LAYER	FIG	LETTER	VARIOUS	FIG.	LETTER	VARIOUS	FIG	LETTER	VARIOUS	
12b				97*						
13	9*			39*						
16	3*	G*							LK*,HP*,GDD tree, rose	
17		?, IP*, IE*	rose							
19.1						shoe*, 3 towers				
19.2						3 panes Delft heraldic*				
19-21		HID	?, ?							
20						rose				
20-21		HMD, PT*	shoe*, bell							
21	4*(2)	HP*(?), IK*	rose, ?		TP*,WSV SVS (2) HMD					
22						snake (2)				
22-23		SVS (3)	lion							
23		SVS, AR*	traveller saucer/cup pelican		WT*	snake, shoe* Hope (woman)				
23					SM#,VB FH*	rose				
Sub-total A	4	14	11	2	10	11		3	2	
B	2	10	11							
C		3	2							
Total	6	27	24							
TOTAL PIPES			57							
KEY										
? Unidentified										
# Side mark										
* Crowned										
TSHPIPES1										

TABLE 1 A summary of the major finds of the Dutch Gouda smoking pipes from Room E. The list includes the layers and the three types of heel marks, viz. numeral figures, alphabetical letters and a variety of objects depicted.