

A FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF NO 4 BEXHILL RD, WYNBERG

Prepared for

**Prepared for the City Planner,
Cape Town City Council**

June 1992



Report by:

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1. INTRODUCTION:

The Archaeology Contracts Office was approached by the City Planner's Office of the Cape Town City Council to conduct a phase 1 archaeological investigation of Number 4 Bexhill Road, Wynberg - erf 68366/7. Figure 1.1 shows the location of the site in Wynberg while a plan of the site is included in Figure 1.2. The erven which include a cottage of potential historic interest are located on a strip of land between Bexhill and Mosque roads immediately to the east of Wynberg railway station. This report attempts to document the historic background and thus provide information that would illustrate the potential of the property as a cultural resource. The requirements of the brief were as follows:

- (i) undertake and document archival research
- (ii) prepare a measured drawing (plan only) at a scale of 1:50
- (iii) take a sufficient number of photographs to record the structure adequately
- (IV) excavate test trenches in the front and rear yards and backfill on completion

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The following pages contain a review of information found in the Deeds Office, Cape Town and the Cape Archives. No house plans have been lodged with the Cape Town City Council which means that possible dates of construction of the actual homestead have to be extrapolated from deeds, archival and archaeological sources. A concise summary of relevant property transactions is presented in Appendix 1.

2.1 Erf 38366:

The first transaction relating to the history of this property reads as follows:

Memorial to His Excellency the Governor

"May it please Your Excellency to grant a piece of waste land situate within the fieldcornetey of Mr I Munnick of Rondebosch Cape District on Perpetual Quit Rent or any other form which Your Excellency may deem proper to prescribe to Carolina Fraser a Bastard Hottentot who as in duty bound will pray"

X

*The mark of Her Mother
by the name of Sophia Willemse*

*N.B. The nearest neighbors to the land
are Messrs Tompson & Dundar Formerly
Mr Van Schoon.*

Cape Town 1st Dec 1831 " ¹

¹ Cape Archives: CO Vol 3951 Ref 27

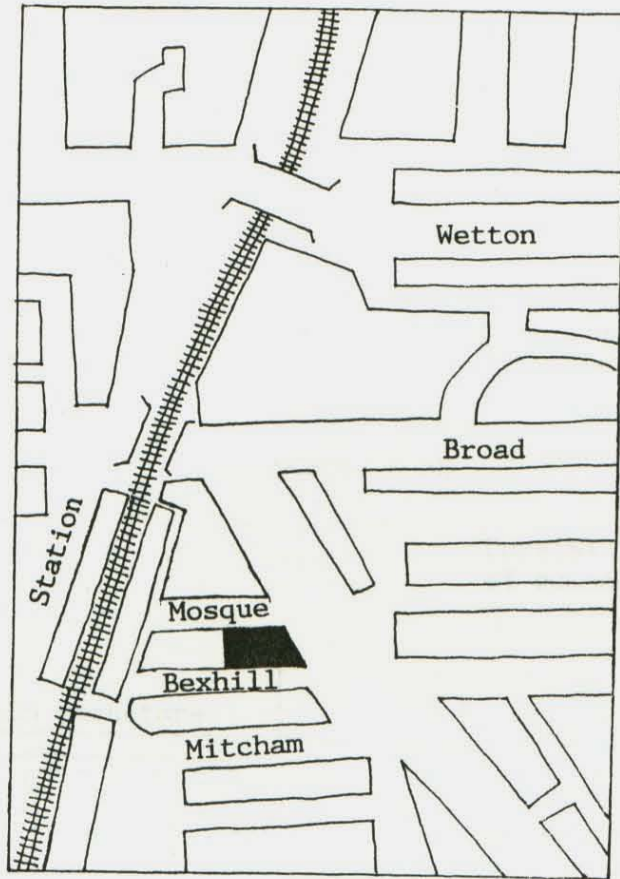


Figure 1.1: Location of the site in Wynberg

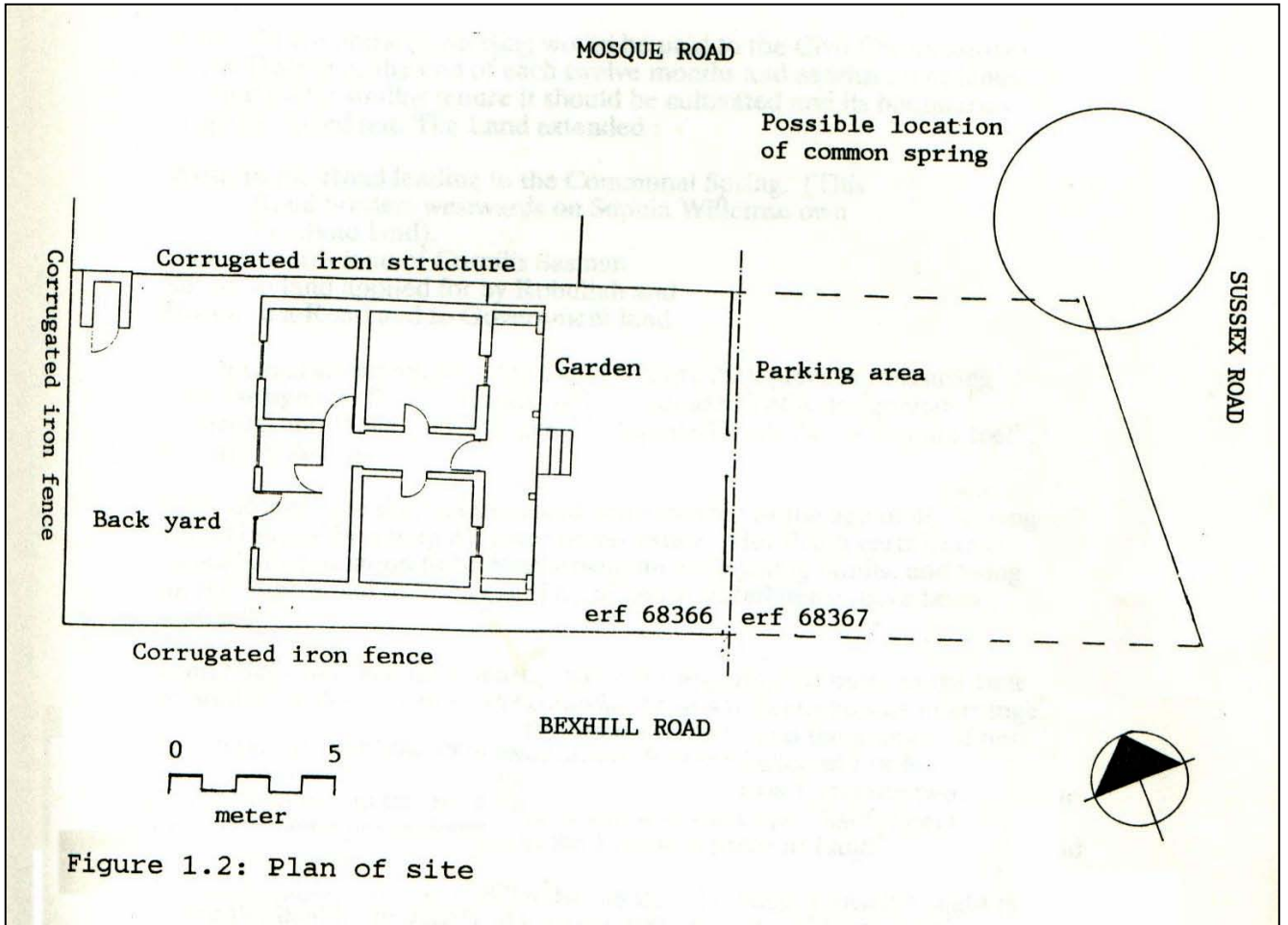


Figure 1.2: Plan of site

On the **20th of February 1832** Sophia Willemse, alias Fytje of the Cape, Washerwoman, was granted by His Excellency the Honorable Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole, G.C.B. Two pieces of land marked A and B (see Figure 2.1), situated in the Cape District near Wynberg, and containing together Three Morgen Four Hundred and Ninety Five Square Roods and Twenty Six and One Quarter feet, was granted on Perpetual Quitrent to Sophia Willemse on condition that:

" the Road leading to a common Spring marked on the Diagram, or any other which may be made thereto by the persons who are to be supplied therefrom - as well as all the other Roads and thoroughfares shall remain free and uninterrupted."

A fee of Five Shillings Sterling would be paid to the Civil Commissioner of the District at the end of each twelve months and as with other lands granted under similar tenure it should be cultivated and its boundaries properly traced out. The Land extended :

West: to the Road leading to the Communal Spring. (This Road borders westwards on Sophia Willemse own Freehold land).

East: towards land of Cornelis Sasman

South: to land applied for by Robullah and

North: to a Road and to Government land.

In the Diagram attached to the Deed (Figure 2.2), piece A measuring `One Morgen 96 Square Roods, 103 1/2 square Feet is designated `Grazing' and Piece B, `2 Morgen 299 Square Roods 22 3/4 Square feet' , `Common Arable'².

Fytje of the Cape died on the 1st of January 1835 at the age of 46, leaving John Higgs of Wynberg executor of her estate. Her death certificate³ states her occupation to be Washerwoman, with young family, and living on the High Road in Wynberg. The Muezzin stated her to have been married.

John Higgs who had land nearby, had been applying for more at the time of Sophia Willemse's request for land. After her death he was to arrange for the removal of her things, the settling of debts and the auction of her possessions as well as her landed property which included Lot 5 (freehold) on the East side of the Simon's Town Road, and the two adjoining pieces of Land marked A and B in the Cape District near Wynberg, the buildings being on the Freehold piece of Land⁴.

At the Auction, on the **1st December 1835**, John Higgs himself bought the Land belonging to the deceased estate, paying a sum of 40 pounds⁵. Three days later, on the **4th of December 1835**, John Higgs resold the land to W.E.Corbitt who payed 43 pounds⁶.

William Eggar Corbitt bought the land on Mortgage. He was however to lease the land immediately to a Mr Eggar. This lease was to last for the whole of Mr Eggar's life, and to revert back to Corbitt on death, together with any buildings Mr Eggar might have put up on the Land. (Mr Eggar was free to change, remove or add buildings as he pleased). Although a contract was drawn up, the lease was never registered.

² Deeds Office CP QTS 6/4-2/837

³ Cape Archives: MOOC Vol 6/9/3 Ref 566

⁴ Cape Archives: MOOC Vol 13/1/69 Ref 1

⁵ Deeds Office 1.12.1835 (T550)

⁶ Deeds Office 4.12.1835 (T556)

Cape District vol 142.

4

By His Excellency General the Honorable Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE, G. C. B. Colonel of H. M. 27th Regiment of Foot, Governor and Commander in Chief of H. M. Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

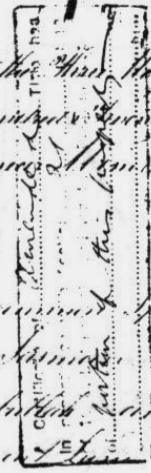
I do hereby Grant, on Perpetual Quitrent, unto

Uphra Williams

Two pieces (marked A & B) containing together *Half Morgen* of Land, situated in the Cape District near *St. George's*

extending

*W. to the Road leading to the common Spring
E. towards Land of Cornelis Anthonisz
S. to Land applied for by *Wolter de Vries*
N. to a Road and to Government*



as will further appear by the Diagram, framed by the Surveyor,—on condition,

*That the Road leading to a common Spring
marked on the Diagram, or any other which may be
made here by the persons who are to be supplied
therefrom—as well as all other Roads and thorough
ways shall remain for ever uninterrupted, and*

of his punctually paying, or causing to be paid, at the expiration of every twelfth month, from the date of these presents, unto the Civil Commissioner of the District, the Sum of

Two Shillings Sterling

and be bound (according to the existing Laws of this Settlement) to have the Boundaries properly traced out, and the Land brought into such a state of cultivation as it is capable of; the Land thus granted being further subject to all such Duties and Regulations, as either are already, or shall in future be, established respecting Lands granted under similar Tenure.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 29th Day of February 1832.

By His Excellency's Command,

[Signature]

Surveyor General.



[Signature]

X Writing opposite

Amended title dated 1st February 1838 issued under the provisions of Ord N^o 9 of 1819 in favour of Anders Christen, concerning with other properties the remaining extent of two sub-divisions (Nos 1 & 2) of the land conveyed by this original title.

Chief Clerk

*one
copy
to be
sent
to
the
Civil
Commissioner
of the
District
for
recording
and
to
be
returned
to
the
Surveyor
General
for
the
files*

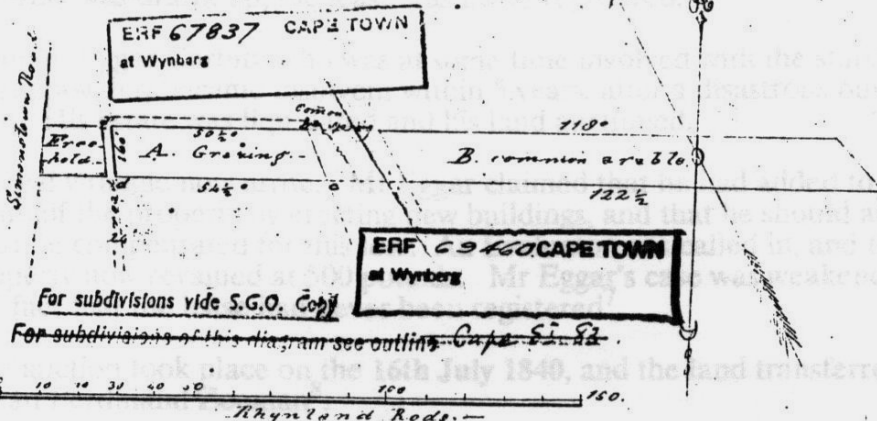
3106

10-3-59

Figure 2.1

Copy

S.G. Dgm. No. 171/1831



For subdivisions vide S.G.O. Copy

For subdivisions of this diagram see outline Cape 5282

The above Diagrams A and B, represent, A one Morgen 96 Square Rods, 108 1/2 d° Feet, and B 2 Morgen 399 Square Rods 22 1/2 d° Feet; together 3 Morgen 495 Square Rods 126 1/2 d° Feet of Land, situate in the (eye District) near Wynberg; Extending A; W. to the road to the common Spring etc. between this Land and the Trakald of Sophia Willemse, do. to a like road, E. to the public road and Thoroughfare, S. to land applied for by John Stahelke, and B. W. to the said road and Thoroughfare, do. to Gammersmont, Gammersmont, E. towards Land of Comr Sassonars S. to land applied for by Stahelke.

Surveyed by Order of the Civil Commission by me
July 1831.

J. Stahelke
Surveyor

Cape Town Sheet M 18
Cape Town Sheet M 19

A.4 183
1/51

J. Stahelke

Figure 2.2

Amended Title dated 17 February 1898 issued...

William Eggar Corbitt, who was at some time involved with the shipment of gunpowder, became insolvent within 5 years, after a disastrous business deal. His estate was liquidated and his land auctioned.

A legal wrangle now arose. Mr Eggar claimed that he had added to the value of the property by erecting new buildings, and that he should at least be compensated for this loss. An Evaluator was called in, and the property now revalued at 500 pounds. Mr Eggar's case was weakened by the fact that the lease had never been registered⁷.

The auction took place on the **16th July 1840**, and the land transferred to Johan Ferdinand Zeeman⁸.

Zeeman was not to fare well either, and on the **1st May 1847** we see his estate liquidated. The land passed into the hands of James Mortimer Maynard⁹, the wealthy Wynberg landowner, whose property included assets as far away as Port Nolloth. The two pieces of quitrent land that had originally belonged to Sophia Willemse had, by this time been subdivided into Lots. Maynard was to buy Lots 7,9,10 and 13, as well as the freehold on the Simonstown Road that had belonged to her.

Maynard died in 1875. In his will he left substantial estates to various kinsmen. Leah Anderson, his sister, was bequeathed the 'remainder of his immovable property', which included Lot 9. This is the site on which 4 Bexhill is now situated.

Lot 9 was, somehow, overlooked in the execution of Maynard's will, and for over twelve years was "lost". The error was eventually corrected and the land transferred to Leah Anderson from the deceased's estate on **23rd December 1887**¹⁰ (Figure 2.3). Leah Anderson kept the land for just one week before she sold it to Joseph Ryklief on the **30th December 1887** for the sum of 15 pounds Stirling. Lot 9 (erf 68366) is described in the transaction as 52 square roods situated near the Wynberg Railway Station, bounded: NE, by Private Property; W, by Public Thoroughfare; SW by Road; NW, by Lot 8¹¹.

Seven years later, on the **19th February 1894** Joseph Ryklief passed the land onto his son, Joseph Ryklief Jnr for the same amount of money. The Deed of transfer refers to the land as 'Perpetual Quit Rent, now Freehold'¹². Lot 9 remained in possession of Joseph Ryklief for the next 36 years, until his death in 1930. Jacobus Albertus Petrus Bruyns was to pay 602 pounds on the **12th September 1930** for the land¹³.

2.2 Erf 68637:

Bruyns also bought Lot D (erf 68367), the small piece of land measuring 16 Square Roods, and bordering on the East side of Lot 9, from the Wynberg Municipality on **26th February 1932**¹⁴. (This land had been granted to the Municipality in 1926¹⁵).

⁷ Cape Archives: MOIB Vol 2/535 Ref 57

⁸ Deeds Office 16.6.1840 (T550)

⁹ Deeds Office 1.4.1847 (T457)

¹⁰ Deeds Office 23.12.1887 (T279)

¹¹ Deeds Office 30.12.1887 (T348)

¹² Deeds Office 19.2.1894 (T762)

¹³ Deeds Office 12.9.1930 (T7714)

¹⁴ Deeds Office 26.2.1932 (T1080) (Cape Freeholds 33 No 12)

¹⁵ Deeds Office 17.12.1926 (13/12)

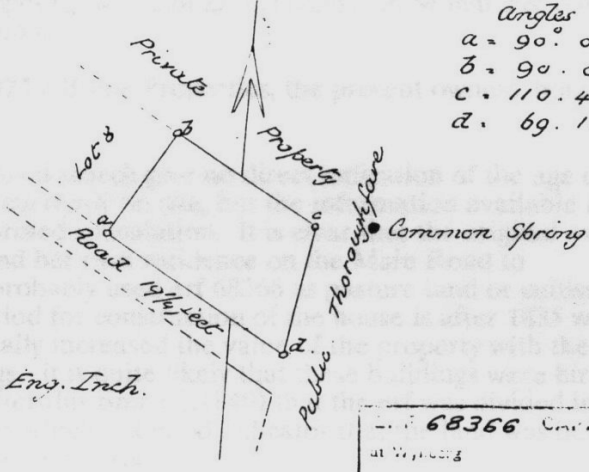
The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.
 No. 652, 1887

No. 796. Deducted
 7.12.07
 Crisler
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Maximilian
 Examiner

Sides
 ab = 70.00
 bc = 93.72
 cd = 74.85
 da = 120.21

Angles
 a = 90° 0' 0"
 b = 90° 0' 0"
 c = 110° 44' 0"
 d = 69° 16' 0"



68366 CAPE TOWN
 at Wynberg

Scales 80 Cape Feet = 1 Eng. Inch.

Cape Division

The above figure abcd represents 52 Square Rods of ground situate near the Wynberg Railway Station, being Lot 9 of the ground granted on perpetual quitrent to S. Willemse on 20 February 1832, and now held by Leah Anderson by Deed of Transfer dated 28th December 1857

- Bounded NE by Private Property.
- W . Public Thoroughfare
- SW . Road
- NW . Lot 8

November 1887.

Surveyed by me
Maximilian
 S.G.S.

Cape Town Sheet N 18

Figure 2.3

His wife, Doris Sophie Bruyns, took possession of his property on the **25th January 1933** after his death¹⁶. On **29th December 1936**, Doris Sophie Bryns, sold Lot 9 together with Lot D (erf 68367) to Monatic & Alba for the price of 650 pounds¹⁷.

On the **1st April 1972** Alfrene Properties, the present owners, bought the site¹⁸.

The deeds and archival search give no direct indication of the age of the building currently on site, but the information available does allow for some informed speculation. It is clear that the original owner, Sophia Willemse had her own residence on the Main Road to Simonstown. She probably used erf 68366 as pasture land or cultivation. The most likely period for construction of the house is after 1835 when Mr Eggar substantially increased the value of the property with the addition of buildings - it is quite likely that these buildings were hire houses. It is also after this time (C.1840) that the erf was divided into a series of smaller lots which is a good indicator that the land was being developed for residential purposes.

3. ERF 68366 AND 68367 - CURRENT STATUS:

3.1. Erf 68367

This piece of land is used as a parking area for the clientele of 'Dudley's Pool Services'. No buildings are in existence.

3.2. Erf 68366

This property is partially occupied by a single storied thatched homestead (currently named The Old Thatched Cottage) on no 4, Bexhill Road, Wynberg. At present the building is used as business premises for 'Dudley's Pool Services'. The sides and rear of the vicinity of the house has been roughly fenced with corrugated iron. This also partially encloses a small walled garden in front of the house. A low cement plastered brick wall with ornamental pillars, wooden garden and vehicle gate separates the garden from the parking area (erf 68367). The house and fenced yard currently exist as an island in the mid-portion of erf 68366. The periphery of the erf is used as a turning and loading area for a multitude of minibus taxis as well as a market area for vegetable hawkers.

Figure 3.1, a measured drawing shows that the dwelling is virtually square. A stoep has been built along the entire front of the house. The interior consists of 4 rooms (3 offices and a kitchen), a passage and a board partitioned bathroom. There is an outside lavatory in the backyard. A photographic record has been made of the internal and external structure. These photographs are presented with location details in Figures 3.2 - 3.17 at the back of the report.

3.2.1 Stoep:

Access to the stoep and entrance to the house is via 3 steps. Bench seats have been built into low walls on either end of the stoep. The floor is paved with modern red ceramic paving stones. The stoep walls and entire facade of the house has been roughly plastered with a

¹⁶ Deeds Office 25.1.1933 (T13196)

¹⁷ Deeds Office 29.12.1936 (T9546)

¹⁸ Deeds Office 1.5.1972 (T9546)

modern cement mortar. The portion of corrugated iron roof which extends over the front of the house is supported by four heavily plastered brick pillars and squared beams.

The front aspect of the house has been heavily renovated with modern materials. Cement plaster has been roughly applied so as to create an illusion of age. As far as can be established the walls and adjoining pillars at the end of the stoep have been constructed using contemporary bricks and plaster. Stoep seats, besides being a feature of dutch period dwellings at the Cape, exist among the 19th century dwellings of the Bokaap in Cape Town. Although it is possible that bench seats could have been an original feature of no 4 Bexhill, the existing benches appear to be modern replicas. Extensive plaster removal and controlled disassembly would be needed to confirm this.

3.2.2 House - front portion:

This consists of two rooms (used as office space) with doors leading onto a central passage. The front door itself is modern but the square fanlight window and lintel could be part of the original structure. The ceiling of the passage may be of some antiquity as it consists of flush fitting timber boards (not tongue and groove) aligned laterally across the width.

Doorways to the two front rooms are positioned almost opposite each other. Both front rooms which are of similar (not identical) dimensions have single sash windows overlooking the stoep. The ceiling of the north front room is relatively modern while that of the south front room has been removed. Here the thatch roof and timbers (un-shaped eucalyptus poles) are visible. Neither of the front rooms showed any evidence of fireplaces - all the walls in the house have been re-plastered. Patches of original brown mortar can be seen at the ceiling level of the south east front room.

Both sash windows of the front rooms have sills front and back. While the window frames are of British proportion, the windows themselves are typical of those seen in Victorian houses of South Africa. It is possible that both frames and windows may have been replaced at some stage but this can only be verified by plaster removal.

The passage and front rooms are covered by a thatch roof which is supported by unsquared pole trusses. The owners inform us that they have never replaced the roof in its entirety but have had it re-thatched. There is no evidence that any gables existed on either side of the house which could mean that the original roof may have been flat or similar in form to that which exists today.

3.2.3 House: rear portion:

This consists of a south rear room (office), a small board partitioned bathroom, and kitchen which doubles as an office. Access to the rear of the house is via the central passage or kitchen door. Unlike the front portion of the house the rear is roofed with sloping corrugated iron.

At the rear end of the passage is a doorway. Both door and frame have been removed during modern renovation but the plastering has been accomplished in such a way here as to leave a wooden lintel exposed - no doubt the intention here was to create an atmosphere of 'rustic charm'. Beyond this point is the bathroom, the walls of which are board. This is a new addition as the original lavatory is in the backyard.

The doorway to the rear north room (office) has an artificial lintel that has been plastered into a position on the outside of the door frame. As far as can be ascertained, the lintel (a section of eucalyptus pole) is of no structural value. We consider it to be a modern decorative feature.

The kitchen was larger in the past as a good deal of the floor space has been devoted to accommodating the board walled bathroom. At present the kitchen is equipped with modern cupboards, sink and surfaces. If a coal/wood stove or fireplace existed here, modern renovations have obscured any evidence. Both the kitchen door and window are modern.

The rear portion of the property has undergone renovation on a number of occasions in the past. The back wall, door and windows are all modern. The ceiling in the rear kitchen and office slopes from south east to north west in accord with that of the corrugated iron roof. Unlike that of the passage, the ceiling consists of tongue and groove imported pine boards and mouldings. This may indicate that the rear rooms of the house may have added or modified after the turn of the century.

3.2.4 Other structures:

These include an outside lavatory in the backyard and a corrugated iron building abutting the north east fence of 4 Bexhill (off Mosque road).

The outside lavatory is a simple flat roofed brick structure. The door is sealed at present which prohibited us from investigating the facility in detail. An inspection cover nearby shows that the lavatory is connected to a sewerage system. In the past it is likely that a simple pit drop would have sufficed here.

The neighboring corrugated iron building that presently serves as a Tailor's workshop is mentioned here as it could be quite old. The building although narrow, extends the entire length of the house and backyard of no 4 Bexhill.

3.2.5 Summary:

The ground plan of 4 Bexhill is consistent with a style of housing built in both the 18th and 19th centuries that is associated with the Bokaap area of Cape Town¹⁹. This is characterised by the presence of a central passage leading towards the rear of the house which housed the kitchen, family activity area and rear courtyard. Two front rooms are positioned on either side of the passage. The long stoep taking the form of a platform along the front facade of the house is also a well documented feature of Bokaap houses.

Unfortunately modern renovations (which have clearly been aimed at enhancing the old world charm of the house) may have included attaching replicas of some Bokaap features such as seats to the front facade of the house. Further examination of the home will require a programme of plaster removal both inside and outside to establish a precise building sequence. The fact that the house is occupied at the moment rather inhibits the scope of immediate investigation.

¹⁹ Fransen, H. & Cook, M.A. 1980. *The Old Buildings of the Cape*. Cape Town: AA Balkema.

4. ARCHAEOLOGY:

Test excavations were conducted in both the rear and front yards. The yards are rather small and offer little space in which to conduct archaeological investigation. Provision of services at the rear of the house has further limited the investigation by disturbing some of the underlying deposit. Similar problems exist in the front yard as well but in this case deposit has been removed to provide a parking space. The presence of two oak trees here meant that we had to consider root interference.

Four locations were eventually selected and these are shown on Figure 4.1. While all the test excavations were intended to measure 1m², the two in the front yard were reduced soon after commencement as it was clear that the deposit was sterile. Schematic sections of the deposits in the four locations are presented in Figures 4.2 - 4.5 and are accompanied by colour photographs at the back of the report.

4.1 Area #1:

This is the only excavation which provided us with some *in situ* artefactual material from a stratified context. Although some disturbance had occurred in the form of two pits, these occurred at the edge of the square and thus had little influence on our findings. Two layers of the intact deposits are of interest, namely the "compact yellow" and the "grey charcoal fleck". We interpret the "compact yellow" to represent the level of an original prepared surface which had been laid on previously leveled ground. The ground which had been leveled in this area, "grey charcoal fleck", contained elements of the underlying sterile soil but also contained artefactual material and charcoal which can be interpreted as refuse which was spread around as surfaces were leveled. This part of the site would have needed more fill to bring it more or less level with other parts and probably explains why this deposit is localised.

Amongst the artefactual material from the "grey charcoal fleck" layer are a number of fragments of refined earthenware of English manufacture which were common in households during the latter half of the 19th century. A list of the artefacts, excluding ceramics, is presented in Table 4.1. A short report and listing of the ceramics is presented in Appendix 2.

4.2 Area #2:

Although only 2,5 meters away from area #1, the deposits in this excavation were not a duplication of those in area #1. Both excavations however contain layers with a red soil matrix. It is our opinion that these have a common origin and that variations in the inclusions are the result of later disturbance. Similarly the "compact yellow" and "compact gravel" probably represent one unit. Variations in the depths of these units in the two excavations can be ascribed to the slope of the ground (north - south). The sections represented in the photographs are those at the southern side and thus do not show this slope.

Only one fragment of refined earthenware was recovered from this location. It should be noted that the bulk of the artefactual material in Area #1 came from one layer, namely "grey charcoal fleck" which does not extend through to area #2. This has probably occurred as a result of the artefact bearing deposit being used to level off the dip in the ground prior to surfacing.

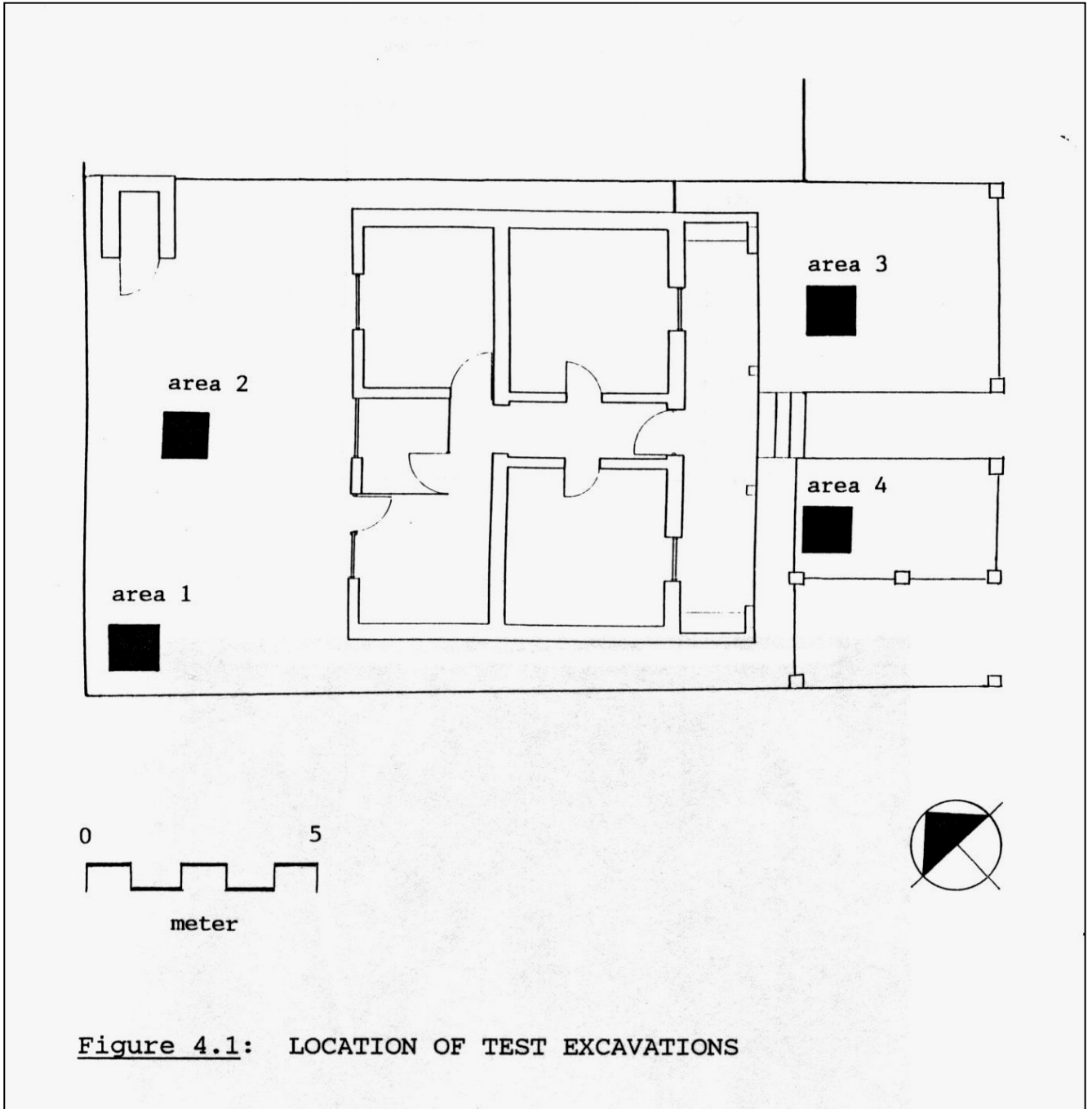


Figure 4.1: LOCATION OF TEST EXCAVATIONS

4.3 Area #3:

There is little variation in the deposits in this excavation. There is transition directly from a sandy grey soil to a light brown granular basal deposit. Some artefactual material is present in the grey soil but the context is doubtful. A great number of roots are present and are probably responsible for the uniformity of soil colour in the upper deposits.

4.4 Area #4:

The deposits are similar to area #3. Here however the grey soil grades into white sand. Few roots are present and the deposits are sterile.

5. CONCLUSION

The deeds and archive search has provided an unbroken record of property ownership of erven 68366/7 but has failed to provide us with a direct date for the construction of the house that stands today. It is clear that the erf was divided into lots C.1840 which could indicate an intention to develop the property for residential purposes. In the early 19th century there was an acute shortage of housing in the Cape Town area which motivated both property development and leasing. It is quite possible that portions of No 4 Bexhill were built at this time.

The plan layout of the house is of a similar style to houses of the Bokaap. This form of building is known to have existed in the 18th century and persisted through the 19th century. This means that it is difficult to accurately date the house on its building form alone. It is clear that certain aspects of the building (windows and rear portion ceilings) date to the late 19th/early 20th century while features of the passage could be older. Other confounding factors are that the interior of the house has been extensively replastered which means that it is difficult to assess the age of the walls. It is possible that the front stoep benches have been added in recent times.

Of the 4 archaeological test pits placed around the exterior of the house, only one has produced archaeological evidence in that it has penetrated a minor dumping area. The material excavated here is characteristic of the late 19th century or early 20th century. Although this does not necessarily date the first occupation of the house, it does not exclude this possibility.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. We do not consider the archaeological finds around the house to be of particular importance, especially since density of finds appears to be quite low. Further excavation is not necessary.

2. The deeds search has revealed that a communal spring existed close to the eastern boundary of erf 68366. At present there are no visible indications of the existence of this feature although we estimate that its location could be on the north east boundary of erf 68367 or under Sussex Road (Figure 1.2). Erf 68367 was first granted to Wynberg Municipality in 1926. It is possible that the spring may have become redundant which freed

this communal area for alternative usage. It is conceivable that the spring may have been converted to well or hand pump borehole during its existence. Consequently we consider the area to be of potential archaeological interest. If any earthmoving is planned for this area, we would recommend that an archaeologist be present in the event that some trace of this feature is exposed.

3. If any alteration/demolition of the house is to take place, we suggest that an opportunity be made available to document building materials beneath the plaster. This should enable us to compile a more concise building sequence.

7. PROFESSIONAL TEAM

Consultant:	Martin Hall
Report preparation:	David Halkett and Tim Hart
Fieldwork:	David Halkett Tim Hart Enver Jephta Mzumzema Mjikaliso Mzwondile Sasa
Archival research:	David Hart
Ceramics analysis:	Jane Klose

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

Erf 68366

Deeds Office CP QTS 6/4-2/837 (20. 2.1832)
Quit Rent Grant to Sophia Willemse

Deeds Office 1. 12. 1835 (T550)
Sophia Willemse to John Higgs

Deeds Office 4. 12. 1835 (T556)
John Higgs to William Eggar Corbitt

Deeds Office 16. 6. 1840 (T550)
William Eggar Corbitt to Johan Ferdinand Zeeman

Deeds Office 1. 4. 1847 (T457)
Johan Ferdinand Zeeman to James Mortimer Maynard

Deeds Office 23. 12. 1887 (T279)
James Mortimer Maynard to Leah Anderson

Deeds Office 30. 12. 1887 (T348)
Leah Anderson to Joseph Ryklief Snr

Deeds Office 19. 2. 1894 (T762)
Joseph Ryklief Snr to Joseph Ryklief Jnr

Deeds Office 12. 9. 1930 (T7714)
Joseph Ryklief to Jacobus Albertus Petrus Bruyns

Deeds Office 25. 1. 1933 (T13196)
J.A.P.Bruyns to Doris Sophia Bruyns

Deeds Office 29. 12. 1936 (T9546)
D.S.Bruyns to Monatic and Alba

Deeds Office 1. 5. 1972 (T9546)
Monatic and Alba to Alfrene Properties

Erf 68367

Deeds Office 17. 12. 1926 (13/12)
Grant to Wynberg Municipality

Deeds Office 26. 2. 1932 (T1080) Cape Freeholds Vol 33 No 12
Council to Jacobus Albertus Petrus Bruyns

Deeds Office 25. 1. 1933 (T13196)
J.A.P.Bruyns to Doris Sophia Bruyns

Deeds Office 29. 12. 1936 (T9546)
D.S.Bruyns to Monatic and Alba

Deeds Office 1. 5. 1972 (T9546)
Monatic and Alba to Alfrene Properties

APPENDIX 2

CERAMICS

This assemblage consists mainly of the cheap refined wares which were mass produced in the British Isles and exported world wide during the 19th and early 20th century.

The types excavated at Bexhill Road were made over a long time period and are difficult to date with any accuracy. Fragments are all whitewares, which in the absence of creamware (one possible fragment in area 3) and pearlware suggests a post-1860 date for the assemblage. The Silber and Fleming Catalogue dating to the 1890's shows pieces with similar decoration. Chinese 'ginger jars' have a long history and are still made today. The fragments in the assemblage are thus unable to be precisely dated. Two sherds of English bone china are similar to teaware excavated at Sea Street¹ and probably dates to the 19th century.

LIST OF CERAMICS

Area #1 - Grey charcoal fleck

English refined earthenware

plates x7, bowl. Transfer printed whiteware. 4 blue and 3 green including Willow Pattern.

plates x3. Whiteware with lined edges.

bowl/plate 2-3. Whiteware with sponge and stamp decoration. (Miller 1990, pp 107-109)

European porcelain

small plate/saucer. Footring, undecorated.

English bone china

saucer. Gilded edge. Glaze crazed.

Chinese provincial ware

Ginger jar. Decorated with underglaze blue. Poor quality.

Area #1 - pit, SW corner

Chinese provincial ware

fragments from same jar in grey charcoal fleck.

English refined earthenware

plates x2, cup/bowl. Transfer printed whiteware.

bowl. Sponge decorated whiteware with bright green stamped pattern

handles, jug/cup. undecorated whiteware.

¹ This major archaeological site excavated at Sea Street, Cape Town, contained a substantial collection of ceramics dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Area #1 - grey soil

European porcelain

undecorated fragment.

English refined earthenware

Fragments undecorated and fragments Whiteware with blue transfer print decoration.

plates x2. Stone china. Moulded rims with - one with gilded pattern.

Area #1 - pit, NE corner

English refined earthenware

Fragments. Blue transfer print Whiteware

Area #2 - Ash and coal

English refined earthenware

plate x1. Sponge decorated Whiteware with stamped flower pattern in green and red.

Area #3 - Grey soil

English refined earthenware

plate x1, bowl x1. Blue transfer printed ware. Plate - willow pattern.

plate x1. Creamware?

References

Archaeological work at Sea Street, Cape Town. Unpublished report prepared for Old Mutual Properties by Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town. January 1991.

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Townsend, L. & Townsend, S. 1977. *Bokaap Faces and Facades.* Cape Town: Howard Timmins.

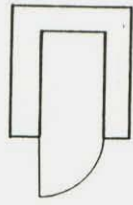
Miller, J. & M. 1989. *Miller's Collectables, 1989-1990.* London: Miller's Publications.

Woodward, C. S. 1974. *Oriental Ceramics at the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1795.* Cape Town: A. A. Balkema
handle x1. Overglaze decoration.

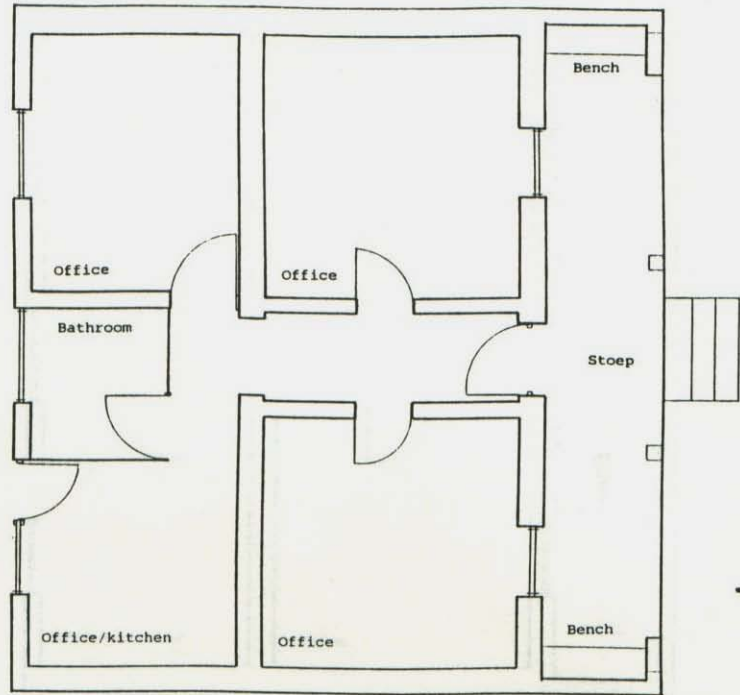
TABLE 4.1: List of artefacts excluding ceramics.

LAYER	GLASS	BONE**	METAL	OTHER	SHELL
<u>Area 1</u>					
Grey Char. Fleck:	aqua 1 green 2 clear 2 white 1	sheep 70 cow 2 fish 1	nails(Fe) 12 buckle?(Fe) 1 band?(Cu) 1	slate pencil 1	<i>Burnepena</i> sp.
Grey Soil:			phone jacks 3		
Pit - SW corner:		sheep 17	nail(Fe) 1		
Pit - NE corner:	brown 1	sheep 4 horse 1	fragment(Fe) 1 screw cap(Al) 1 wire(Cu)	slate pencil 1	<i>P. granatina</i> 1
<u>Area 3</u>					
Grey Soil:	green 2 clear 1		.22 cartridge 1		

** actual fragment counts (not MNI)



Outside toilet



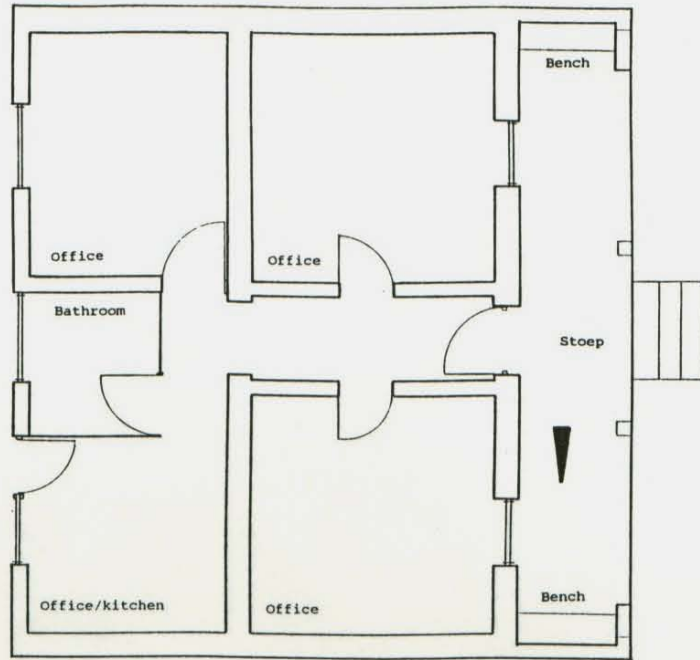
4 Bexhill Rd
Wynberg



Figure 3.2: Front facade and garden.



Outside toilet



4 Bexhill Rd
Wynberg



Figure 3.3: Stoep and bench.

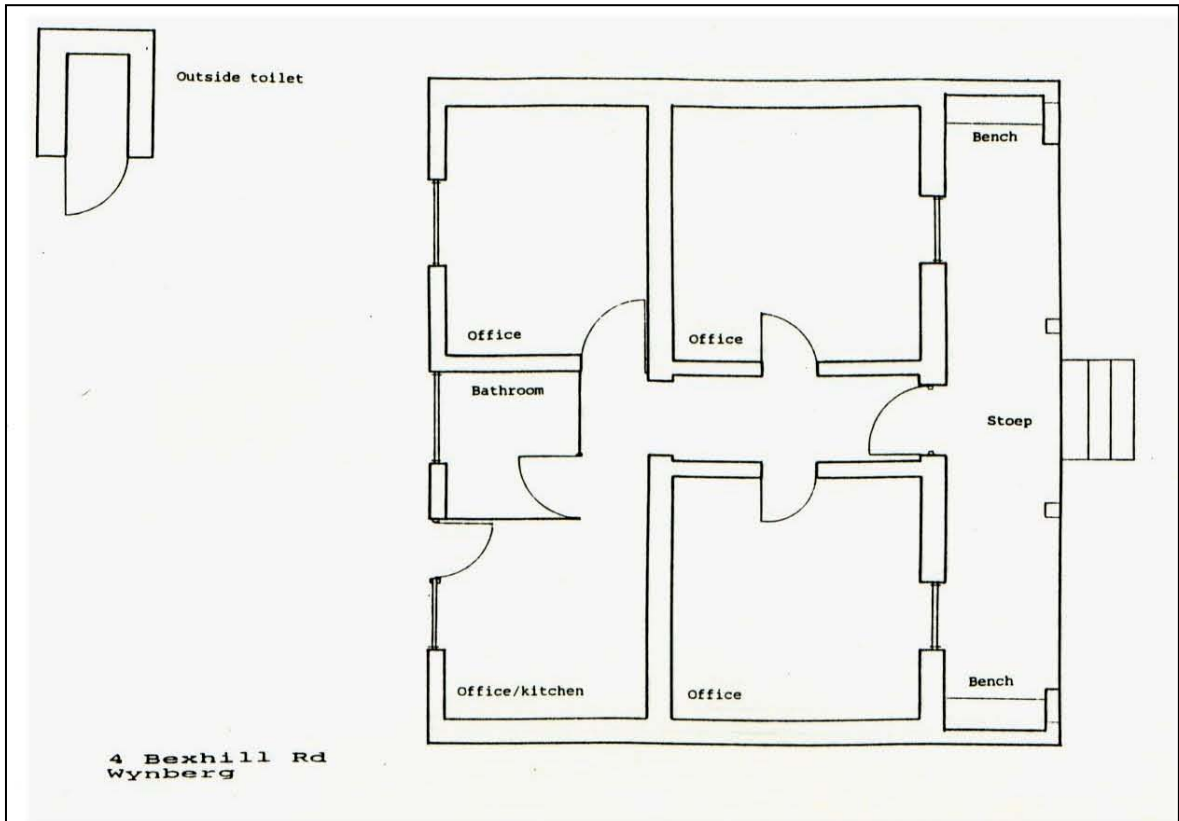
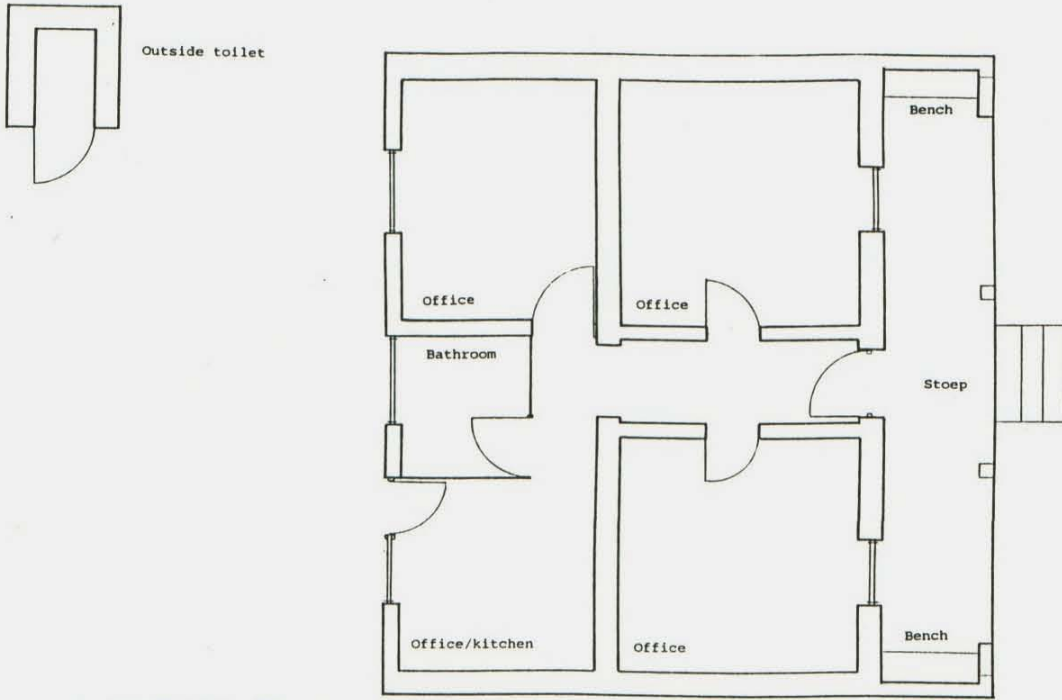


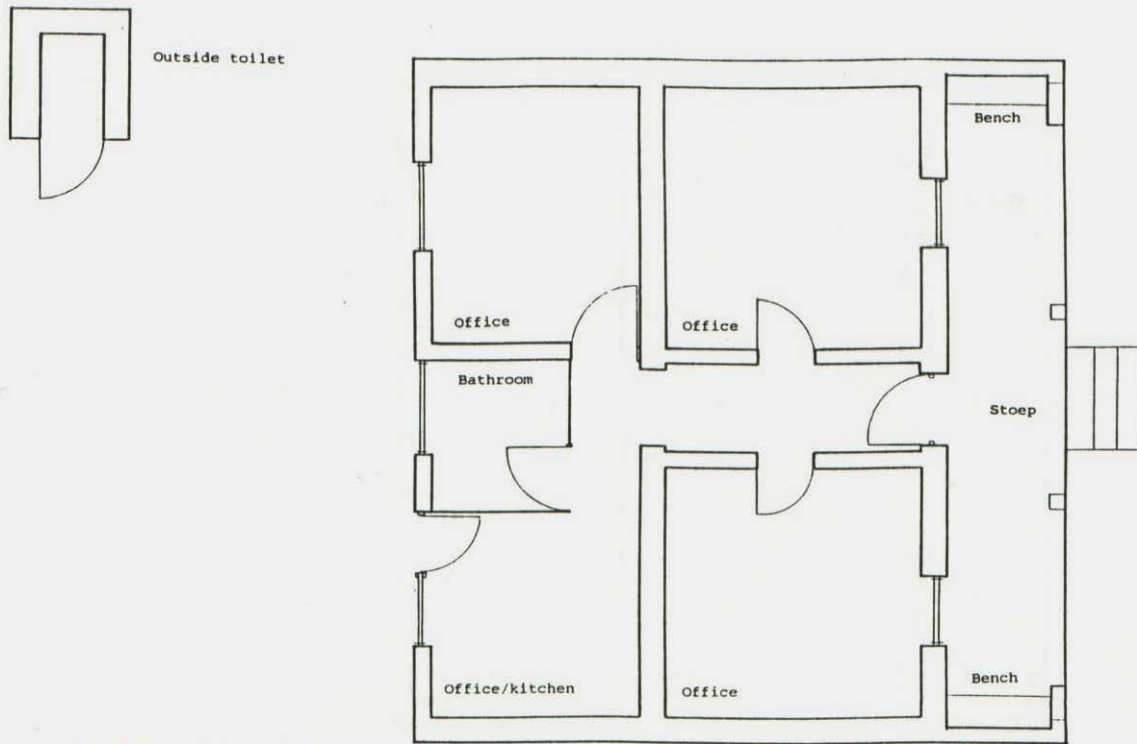
Figure 3.4: Front facade - detail.



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Figure 3.5: Front facade - detail.



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Figure 3.7: Side profile of house.

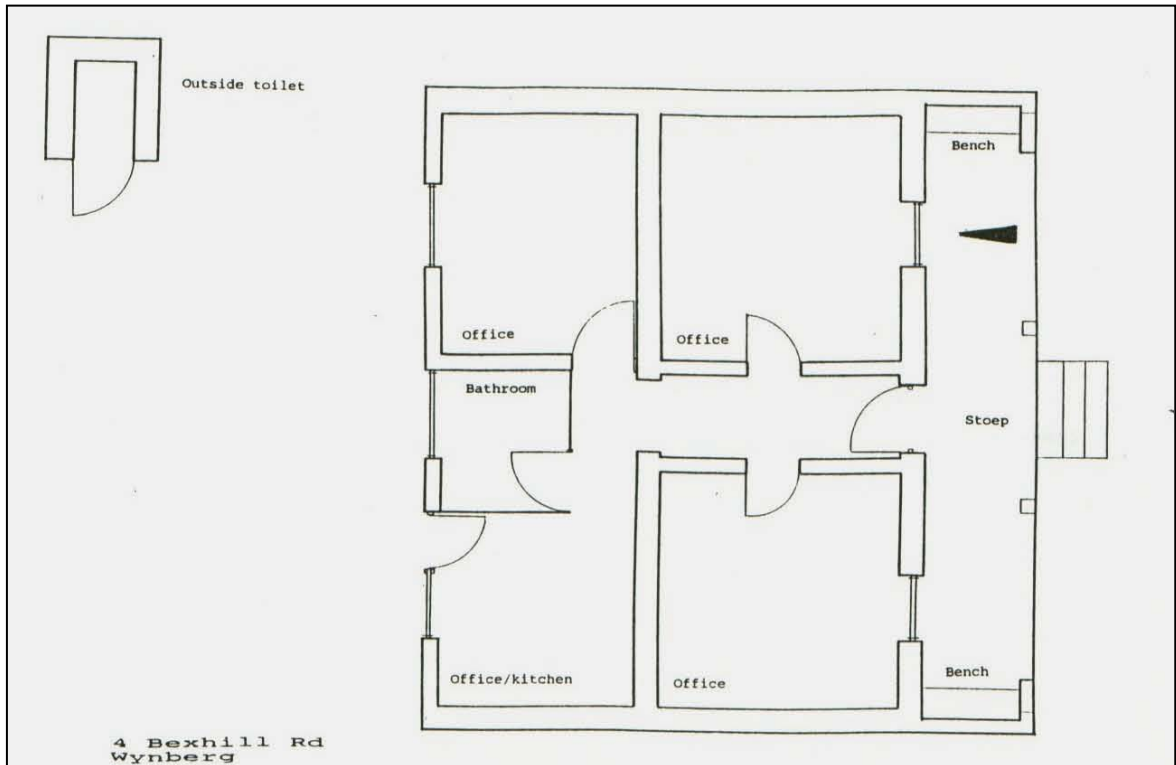
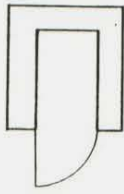
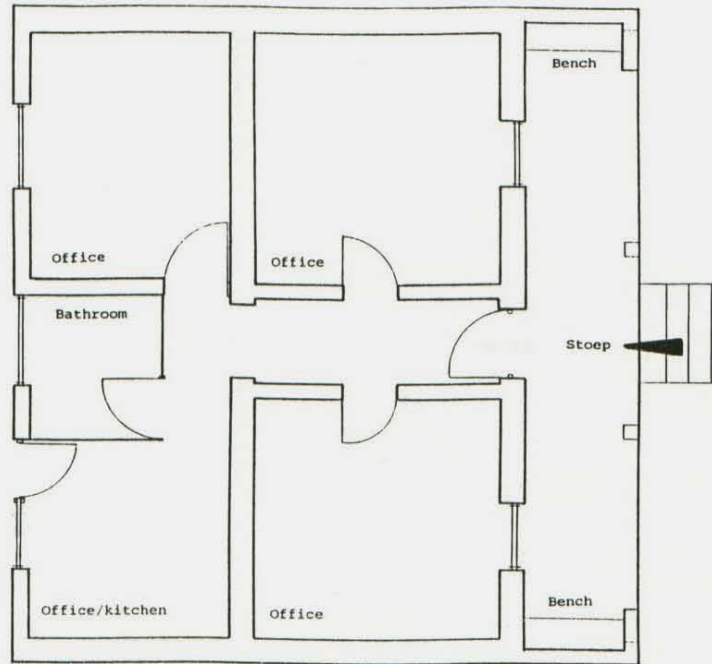


Figure 3.8: Sash window - detail.



Outside toilet



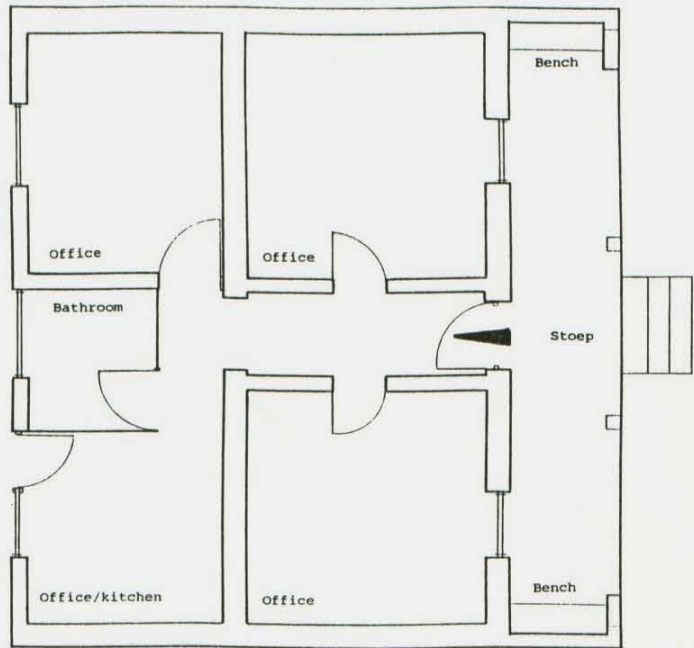
4 Bexhill Rd
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Figure 3.9: Front door



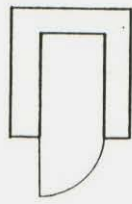
Outside toilet



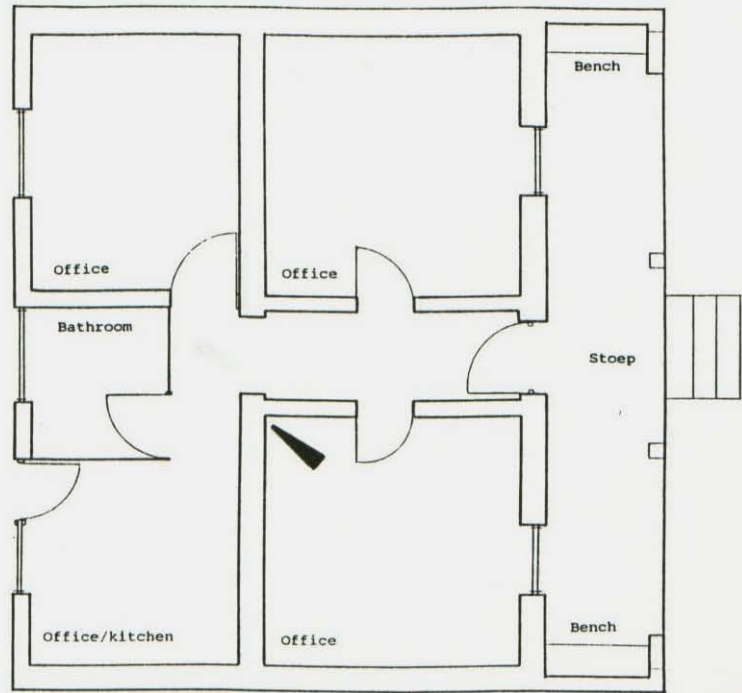
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Figure 3.10: Hall passage



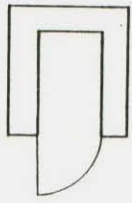
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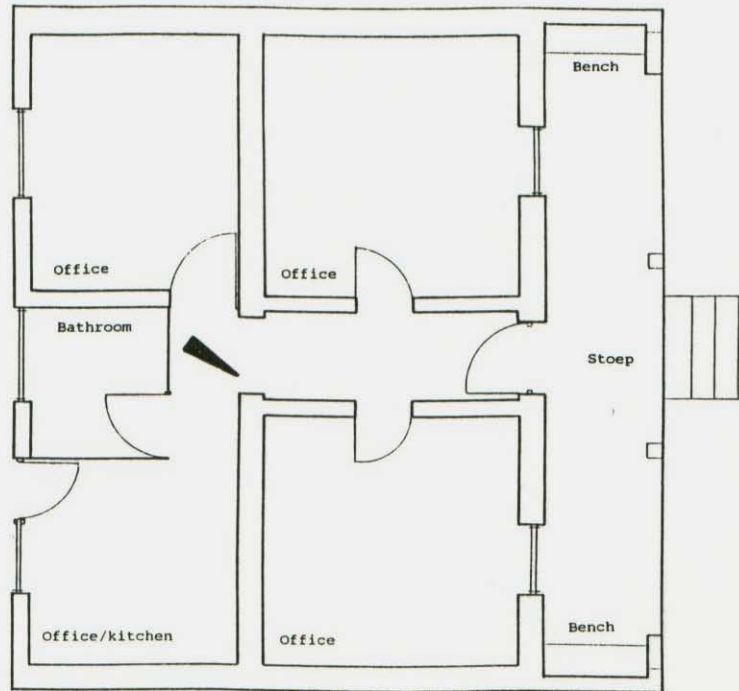
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Figure 3.11: Beam and older plaster.



Outside toilet



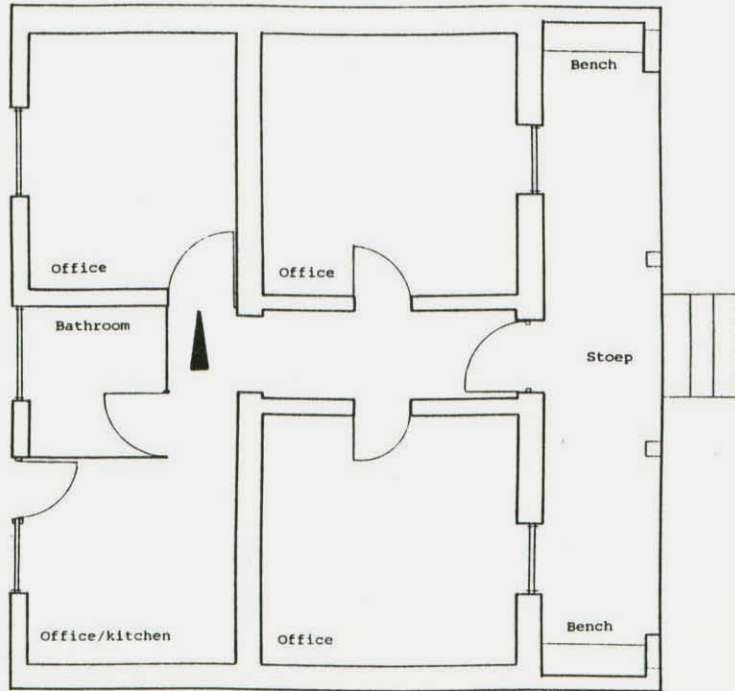
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Figure 3.12: Lintel



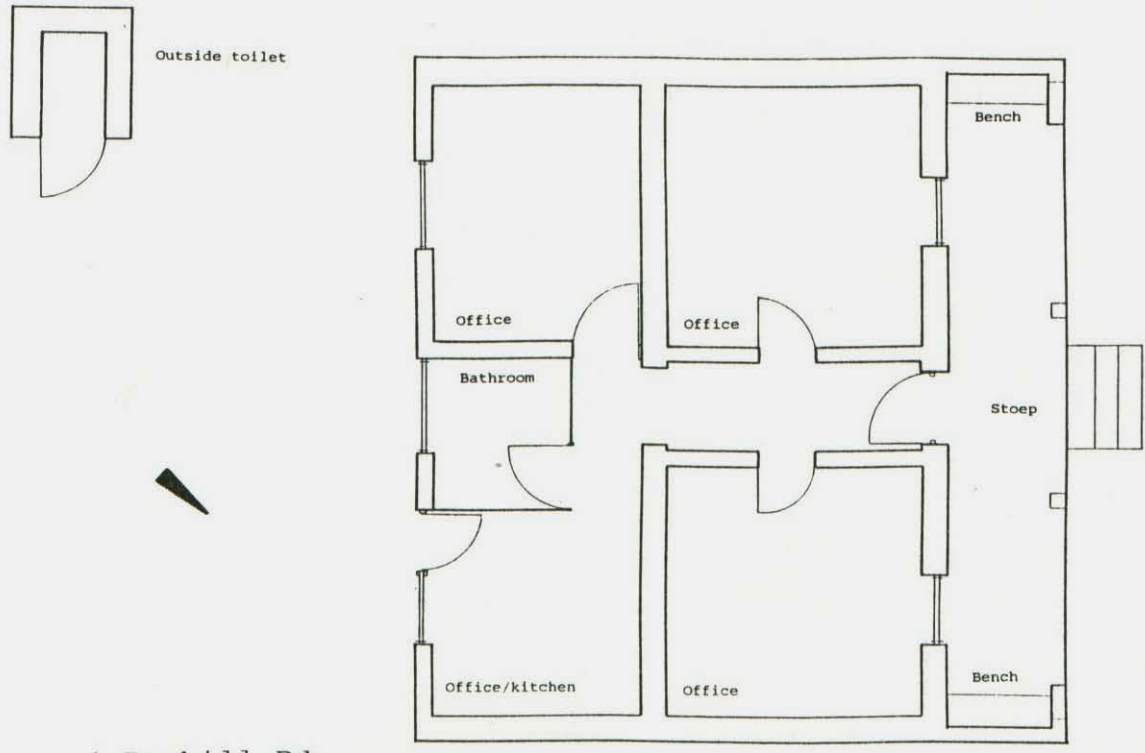
Outside toilet



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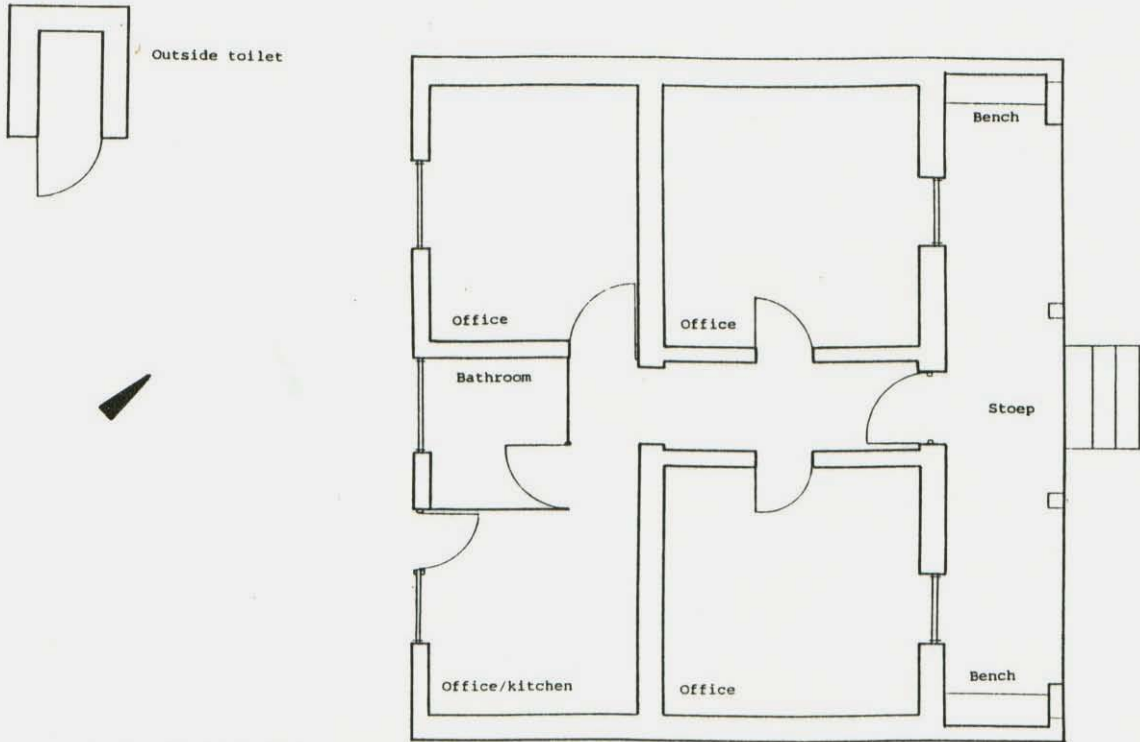
Figure 3.13: False lintel.



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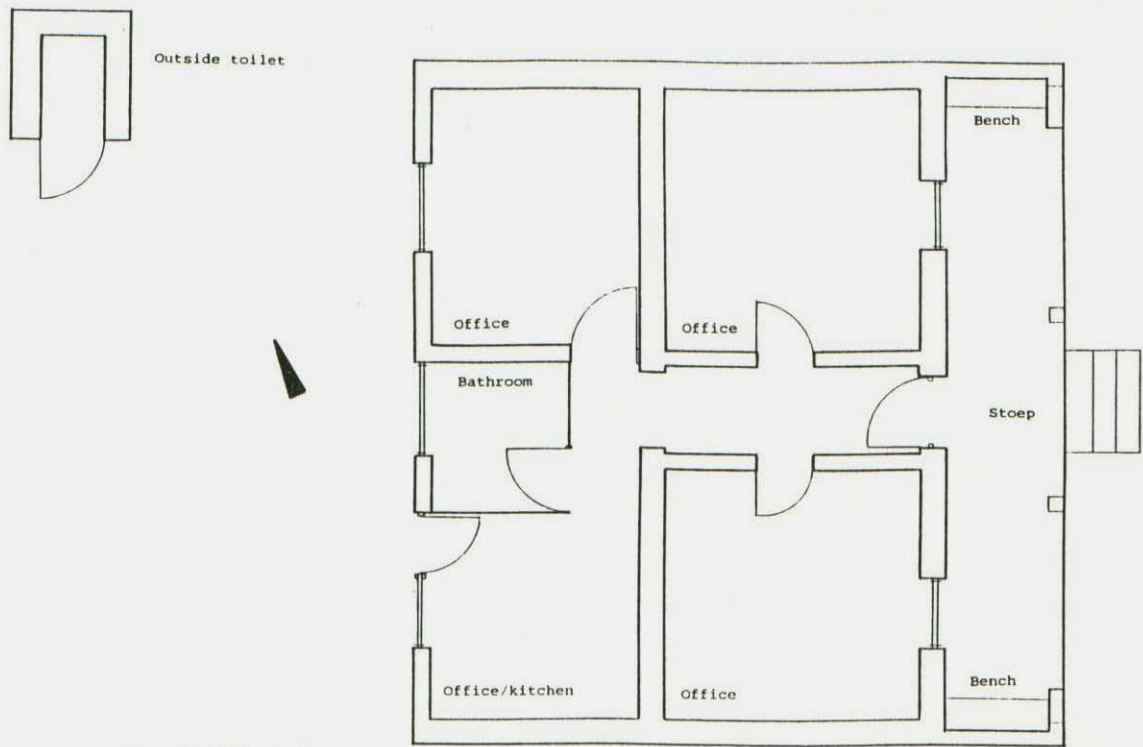
Figure 3.14: Rear facade - detail.



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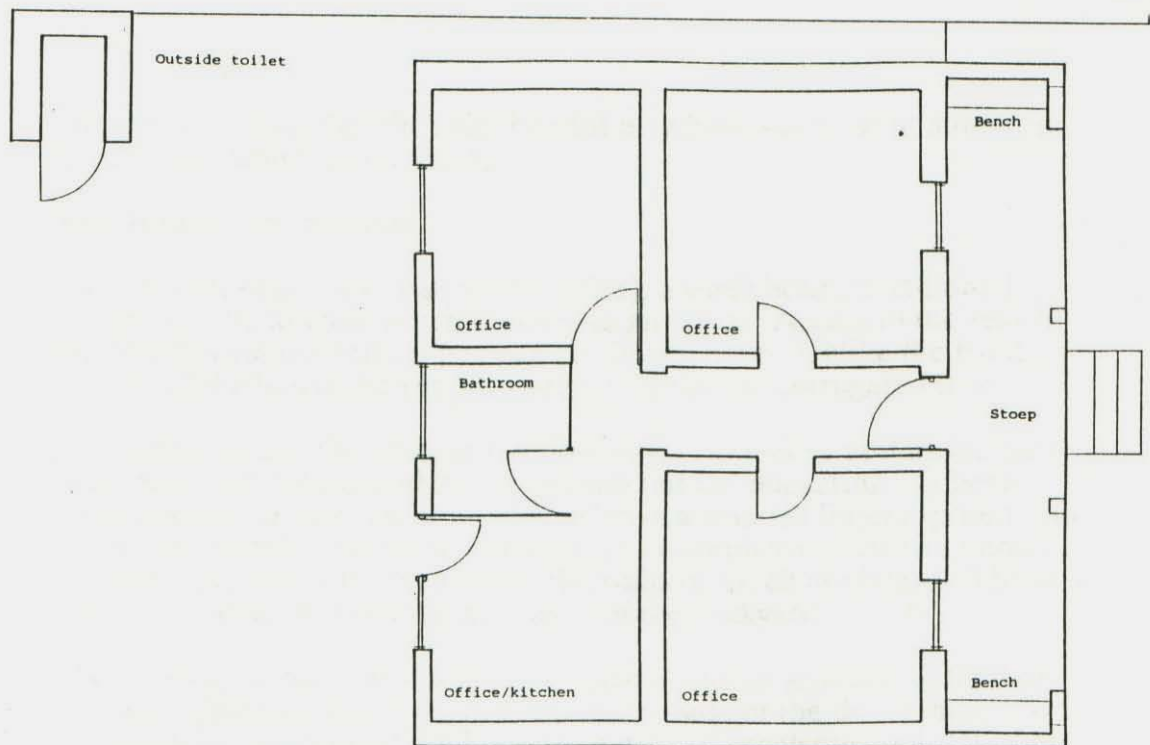
Figure 3.15: Rear facade - detail.



4 Bexhill Rd
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Figure 3.16: Rear yard with outhouse.



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Figure 3.17: Corrugated iron structure.

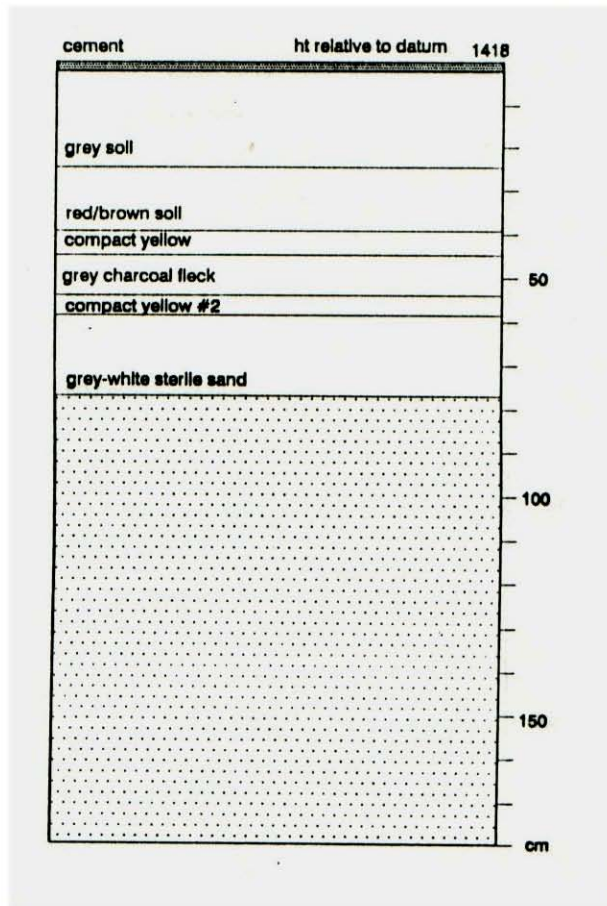


Figure 4.2: Section - excavation area 1.

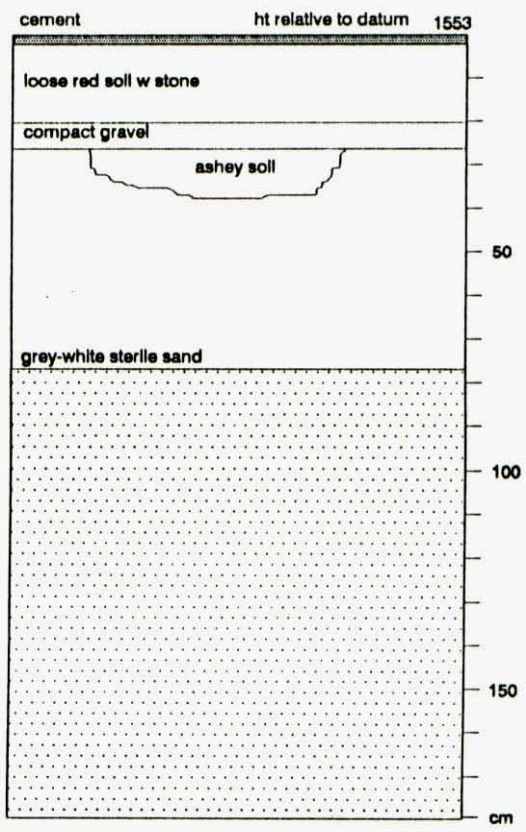


Figure 4.3: Section - excavation area 2.

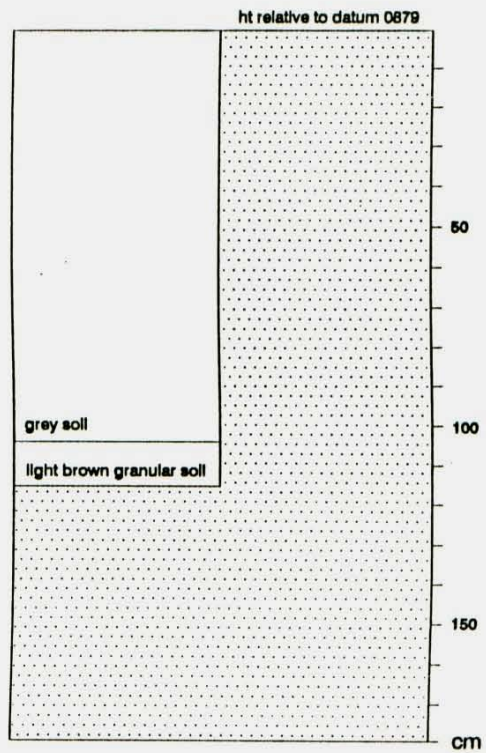


Figure 4.4: Section - excavation area 3.

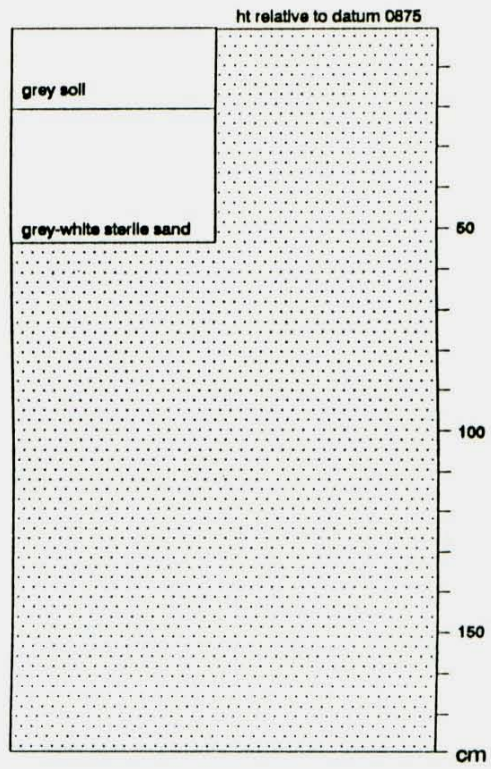


Figure 4.5: Section - excavation area 4.