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34 Prestwich Street

Historical Background and Trial Excavations

Erf 760 Cape Town



Prepared for Bestcape Property Developers (Pty) Ltd
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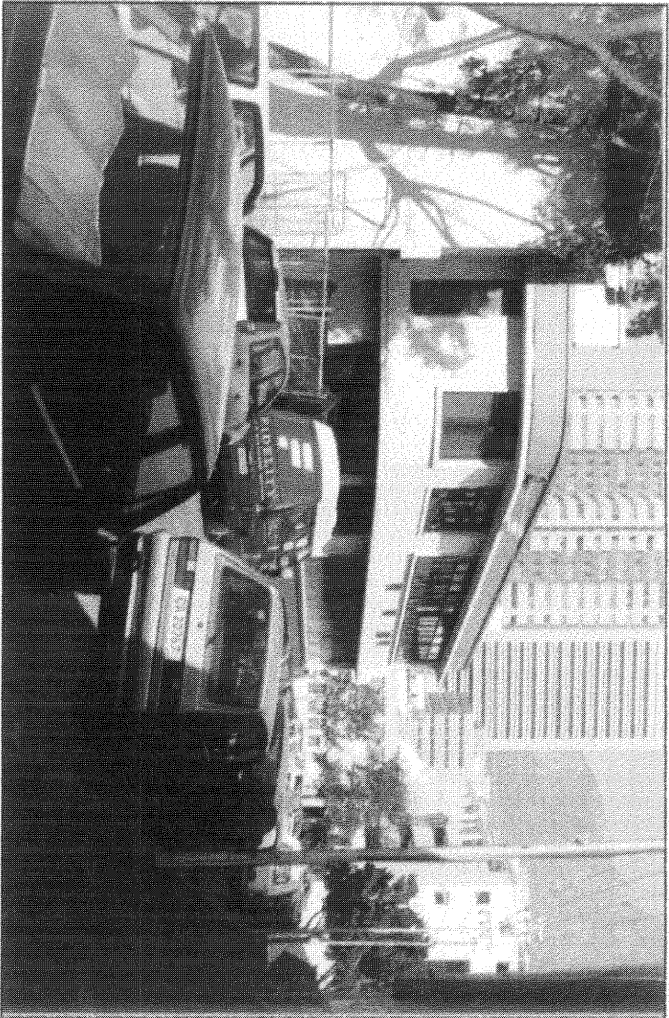
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Cape Archaeological Survey was commissioned by *Bestscape Property Developers (Pty) Ltd*, on behalf of their client to assess the potential of 34 Prestwich Street, Cape Town, in fulfilment of the Interim Green Point Protocol¹ which sets out areas in the Western City from Long Market Street in the Bo-kaap, northeast to the historic coastline of Table Bay, and northwest from Bree Street to Fort Wynyard which contain archaeologically sensitive sites and burial grounds. Demolition, and subsequent construction work in this part of the city over the last few years has alerted the Heritage Authorities to the presence of previously unmarked graves in the vicinity of formal burial grounds which date from the 18th and 19th century. Accordingly developers are obliged to simultaneously apply for a Section 35 (Heritage Western Cape) and Section 36 (South African Heritage Resources Agency) permit to undertake an Archaeological Investigation prior to demolition and development.

Archaeological research undertaken at the above property suggests that the current site has both an early 18th and 19th century component with both a Dutch East India (VOC) period and British occupation similar in context to other finds in the city. The site does not contain in situ burials which could be considered part of the historic burial grounds set out along Somerser Road. Instead, the fragment of one disarticulated human skeleton was found, the result of secondary deposition by a mammal sometime after the original burial.

¹ Bo-Kaap, De Waterkant, Green Point and V&A Waterfront Area in which there is a probability of burials being found. Draft Interim Archaeological Protocol for Developers to follow in the Green Point Area until there is a 'Heritage Area' 27 October 2004. South African Heritage Resources Agency, Heritage Western Cape and Cape Town City Heritage Resources Section.



View along Prestwich Street towards Devil's Peak with Ankerdata building on erf 760



View from Buitengracht Street showing the back of the Ankerdata building on erf 760

34 Prestwich Street – Erf 760 Cape Town
Phase 1- 2 Archaeological Assessment

1. Introduction

This report was commissioned by Bestcape Property Developers on behalf of their client Bellandia (Pty) Ltd who wish to develop Erf 760 on Prestwich Street for commercial and residential use. Cape Archaeological Survey was requested to conduct a desktop study and trial excavations to test whether any spill-over from the known 19th century burial grounds in the immediate vicinity was present, and test the archaeological potential of the site in terms of the 19th century development of the lower Table Valley. The site is located at 33 55' 01. 12205"S, 18 25' 13 43324 'E and falls within the Green Point Conservation Area. Figure 1 shows the location of the site in the city.

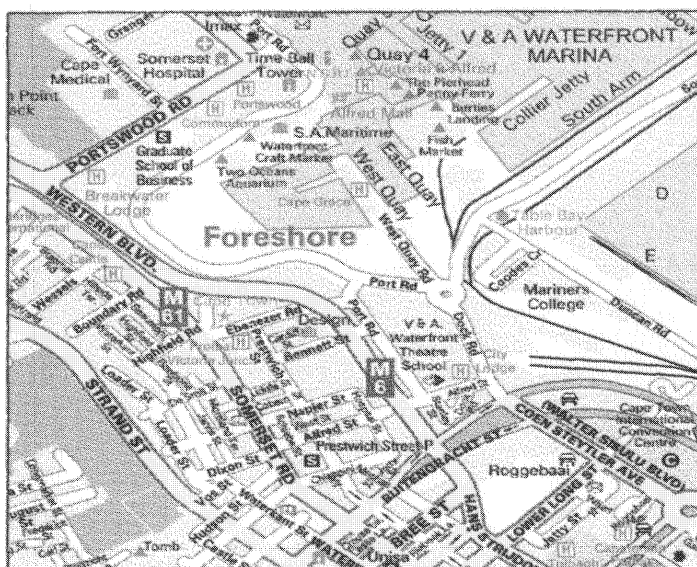


Figure 1. The location of the site in the Western city where accidental discovery of burials have been found in the block bounded by Prestwich, Napier and Alfred Streets (2003 & 2004) as well as in the block bounded by Prestwich, Napier and Coburn Streets, Prestwich and Chiappini Streets (2005).

2. Historical Background – Lower Table Valley

From its earliest days the small settlement at the Cape had remained largely within the confines of the Table Valley, with only the more affluent inhabitants venturing further afield to create their “gardens” on the higher slopes of the valley. There had, however, been some early expansion southwards round the foot of the Devil’s Peak to the Rondebosch and beyond to Constantia and the Hout Bay, but for the duration of the Dutch period these remained predominantly farming areas. The greatest concentration of inhabitants, therefore, lived and worked in the Table Valley, reliant for trade on its proximity to the ships which put in to the Bay in order to replenish their supplies of fresh food and water for their long voyages to and from the East.

Owing to its strategic position halfway between Europe and the East, the Cape experienced a steady growth in commerce during the 18th century and, as a result, in the number of the town’s inhabitants, and by the end of the century the population had grown to about 15 000, half of

which were slaves and about twenty percent free blacks and Khoikhoi¹ It was, however, with the beginning of the Second British Occupation in 1806 that the greatest influx of settlers from Europe began, very largely artisans attracted by the opportunities presented by what had now become an important military and commercial station. In the early years of the nineteenth century, when the need to expand the town beyond its existing boundaries became apparent, a more formal development was initiated by the Burgher Senate with the survey of new roads and building Lots in the area between Strand Street and the sea, and around the foot of Signal Hill along the Somerset Road towards Green Point. By 1818 Prestwich Street, the area of this report, Chiappini Street and several other new streets had been laid out.

As Cape Town's commercial enterprises expanded, so too did the demand for shipping and wharf services. In 1840 the North Wharf at the lower end of Bree Street was opened, followed in 1857 by an act of Parliament authorizing the construction of a breakwater and a new harbour in Table Bay. Rapid residential and commercial development followed between Somerset Road and the dock area as shown in a Surveyor's map of that time.² (Vide Figure 2). In 1867 the area at the bottom of Buitenkant, Bree Street and below Strand Street to the seashore was proclaimed District One. Very soon, however, the area began to fall into decay. It is probable that its proximity to the docks drew a lower standard of tenant, and that neglect by property owners who were often fairly well-to-do citizens who owned numerous other properties throughout Cape Town, contributed to the general degeneration of the area. Poverty and overcrowding were the hallmark of this district, the Queen's Hotel down in Dock Road 'a centre of organized vice, intemperance and disorder.'³ In a recent report by Seemann, she concludes that by the 1880s the city blocks under investigation had become a multi-ethnic and multi-purpose, functional working class neighborhood, and despite its large concentration of Muslim communities it also contained a large concentration of bars, hotels and bottle stores⁴

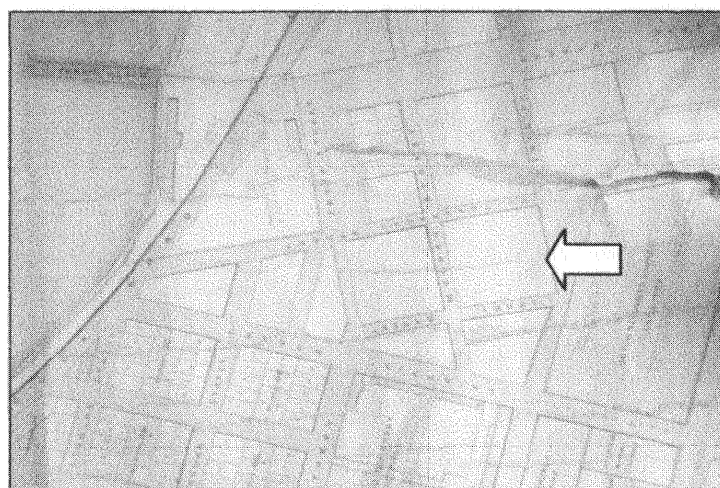


Figure 2. Surveyor's Map (M1/65-1910) which shows the study area and its geographical location to surrounding burial grounds and the new harbour.

¹ Worden, N. Van Heyningen, E. & Bickford-Smith, V. (1998) Cape Town The Making of a City. David Philip. Cape Town

² Seemann, U. (2004) Report on 31 Mechau Street, Erf 742 Cape Town . Unpublished Report submitted to Bestcape Property Developers (Pty) Ltd. Zeeman Heritage Consultancy. Cape Town

³ Worden *et al.*, pages 230-237

⁴ Seemann, Report on 31 Mechau Street, Erf 742 Cape Town (2004)

As the population grew, so also did the need for burial places. The relatively level area at the lower end of the Table Valley was perceived as being the most suitable, and over the years from the mid 18th century several graveyards were established here - eventually stretching around the foot of Signal Hill towards Green Point. In 1755 the Dutch Reformed church established two cemeteries, one specifically for the burghers and one for slaves, expanding these in 1801 and 1802⁵ (Vide Figure 3). In the years that followed several new cemeteries were established along Somerset Road, namely that of the South African Missionary Society (1813), the English Church cemetery (1832), the Scottish and Lutheran cemeteries (1833), and the Roman Catholic and Ebenezer cemeteries in 1840 (Vide Figure 4). Only Christian burials were allowed in these cemeteries and the dead of other denominations were buried elsewhere, the most notable of these being the Tanu Baru on the slopes of Signal Hill where Muslim burials occurred from at least as early as 1795. The majority of non-Europeans were buried in cemeteries lying further away from Table Valley to the North West, near today's Ebenezer Road in Green Point. There was a Mozambique cemetery for slave burials, which was also, used for free persons who were neither Christian nor Muslim, and a cemetery for Coloureds was opened in 1819 on what became Portswood Road, the site of the later Breakwater Prison.⁶ Those who could not afford the burial fee resorted to the indiscriminate practice of burying the dead in informal cemeteries in open land between the cemeteries. In 1858 the cemeteries lying along Somerset Road became the focus of enquiry led by the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board, and an attempt was made to formally close them and have the contents of the graveyards exhumed and removed to Maitland. By 1862 new streets were declared and several of the Somerset graveyards had been closed, with the last official date for legal burials set at 15 January 1886.⁷

The first public cemetery in Maitland opened in 1884. However the disposal of the dead in the greater Cape Town area continued to be a random event occurring at the discretion of the individuals, and lying outside the jurisdiction of any urban local authority. This fact was highlighted by a survey undertaken by Dr John Gregory in 1895 on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, which lists private and public cemeteries in existence in the Cape Peninsula at this time. Gregory was to conclude that most of these cemeteries posed a public health risk by the indiscriminate positioning of cemeteries close to public wells, and recommended that they be closed immediately.⁸

⁵ Cox G. (1999) Coburn Street Burial Ground, Investigating the Identity and Life History of the Underclass of Eighteenth Century Cape Town. Unpublished MA, Department of Archaeology.

⁶ Cox G. (1999) Coburn Street burial Ground: Investigating the Identity and Life History of the Underclass of Eighteenth Century Cape Town. Unpublished MA, Department of Archaeology.

⁷ Malan A. (2003) Green Point: District One. Unpublished Paper: HA.G, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town.

⁸ Gregory, AJ (1895) Report on Suburban Cemeteries. W. A. Richards & Sons, Government Printers, Castle Street, Cape Town

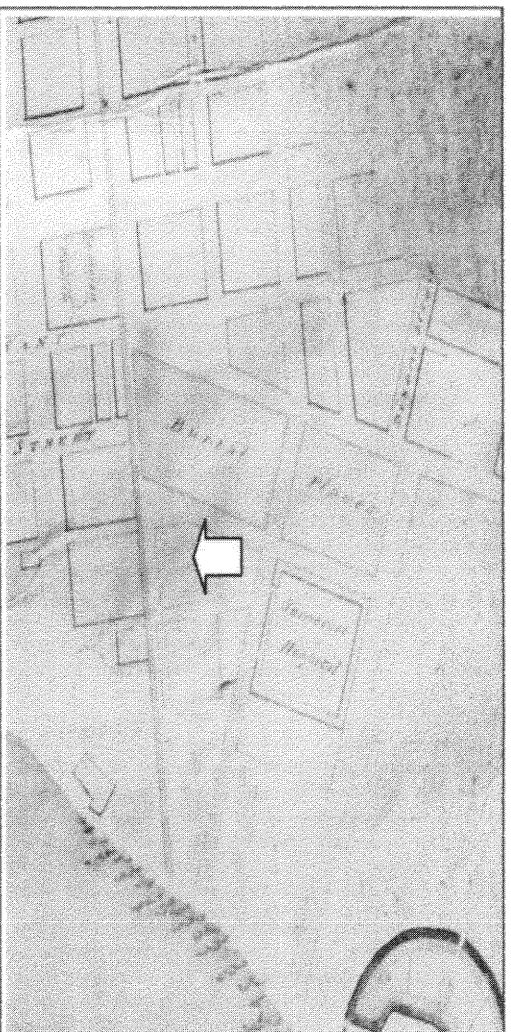


Figure 3. Map (M16/5) 1820 of the study area showing the position of the burial grounds and the old Somerset Hospital

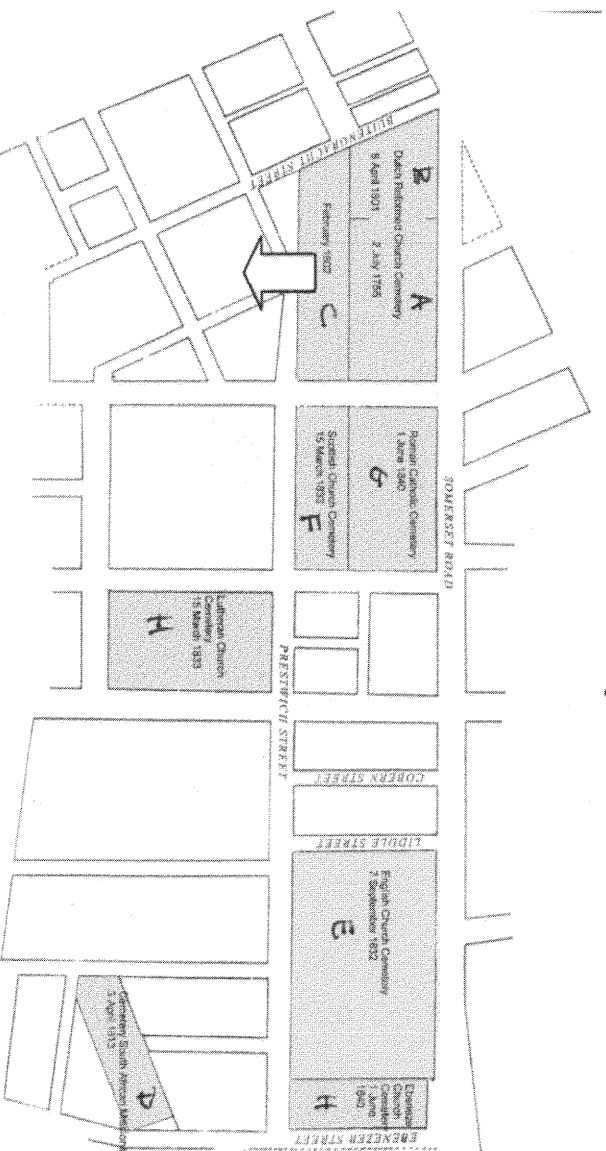


Figure 4. Geographical position of the cemeteries off Somerset Road. Dutch Reformed Church: (A)1755, (B)1801, (C)1802, South African Missionary Society: (D)1813, English Church Cemetery: (E)1832, Scottish Church Cemetery; (F)1833, Roman Catholic Cemetery; (G) 1833 Lutheran; (H) 1840 Ebenenzeer Cemetery; Arrow indicates the position of the study area Erf 760. (Select Committee Report 1904)

3. Description of the Study Area

The Study Area, Erf 760 Cape Town, now known as No.34 Prestwich Street, originally comprised two blocks of building lots cut by a small road named Jeary Street which is no longer extant. As will be seen from Diagram 658 of 1939 (Erf 740 Cape Town) the Study Area covers

Lots 784 – 787 and 794 of Block BB (ie to the SE of the study area) plus a small section of Erf 788 which falls into the Michau Street study area. Across Jeary Street, to the NW of the Study Area there are four Lots, 770 and 777-779 with a small portion of Lot 777 falling into the Michau Street study area. Jeary Street is designated Lot 793. The common passage shown in the diagram to the north of the Study Area was cancelled by a merger (Transfer 11320) in 1938 (Vide Figure 5). An owner can be ascribed to each erven from the title deeds search (Vide Tables 1 -9).

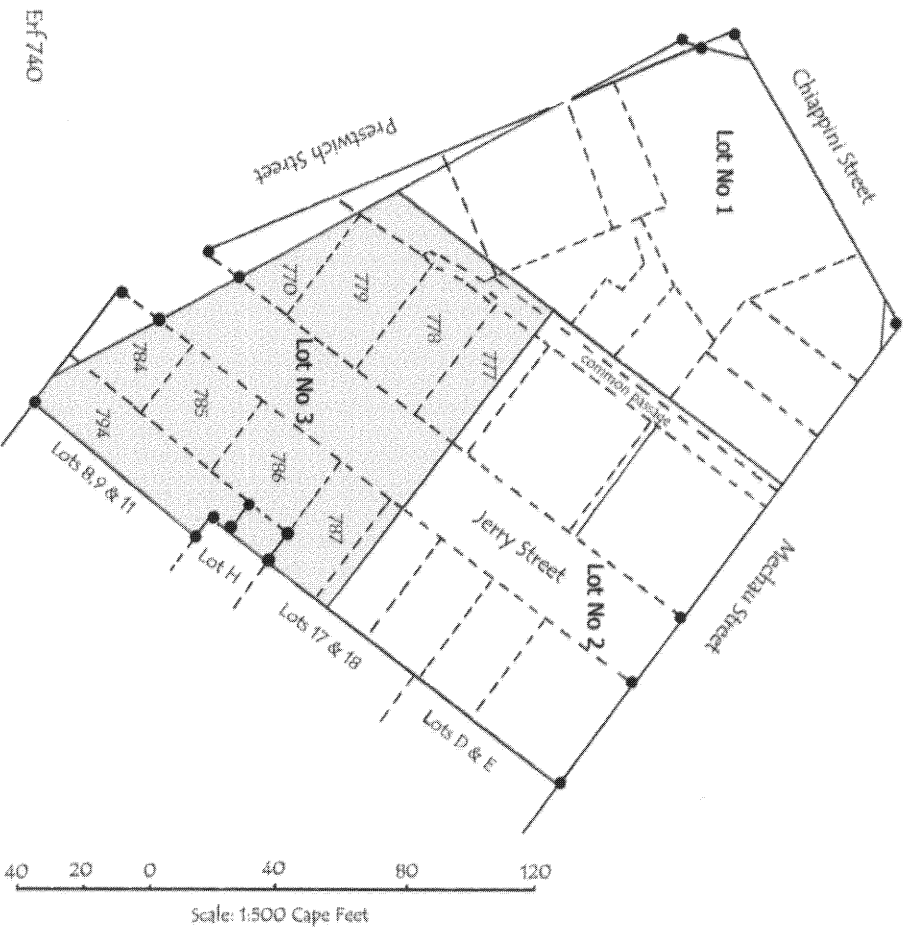


Figure 5. Surveyor's diagram (658) which shows the study area and erven 784-794 granted in 1815, and erven 770-777 granted in 1852.

4. Property Ownership

The property transactions fall into two broad categories, namely, the grant of the first piece of land by the Burger Senate in 1814, followed by the development of Municipal Waste Land sold in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipality in 1852. Both erven were later subdivided into small allotments. Owner's lists and the subdivided allotments are set out in Tables 1-9 and are informative about the cultural background of the owners. Street Directories of the time are set out in table ten and indicating the use to which several properties were put (Vide Table 10).

The study Area was a multi-cultural area with Scots, Irish, Italian, Dutch, German and Islamic people living in close proximity to one another.

TABLE 1. Formerly Erf 777 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town						
ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Lots I and VI-XI (Municipal Waste Land near the Somerset Hospital sold in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipality dated 21 November 1852		T 2136	20.12.1852	94 sq.rds 130 sq.ft 135 sq. ins	Municipality of Cape Town	Johan Andries Heyse Wicht
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon – portion of above		T 95	6.4.1882	62 sq.rds 17sq.ft	Estate Late J.A.H. Wicht	Cornelia Beatrix Catharina Wicht (widow)
Lot No 6 with dwelling house		T 18	2.11.1882	6 sq.rds 2 sq.ft	C.B.C. Wicht (widow)	William Ferdinand Mewes
		T 1391	25.9.1890		Estate Late W.F. Mewes	Christine Louise Mewes (widow)
		T 9464	9.11.1897		C. L. Mewes (widow)	George Reich
		T 4912	22.5.1902		George Reich	Finlay McIntyre
		T 2963	7.3.1903		Finlay McIntyre	Ernest Lucas Cordes
		T 4169	3.7.1909		Insolvent Estate of Ernest Lucas Cordes	The Board of Executors from Insolvent Estate of E.L. Cordes
Lot No 6 with buildings thereon		T6283	10.5.1920	6 sq.rds 2 sq.ft	The Board of Executors	The Italian Warehouse Co. Ltd (later known as Moni Bros Ltd)
		T 1108	24.2.1931		Italian Warehouse Company	D. Schaffer and M Rabinowitz
	658/1939	T 1493 (In terms of Sec17 (1) of the Slums Act (No 53 of 1934) Note: No 6 was not declared a Slum	27.2.1936		D. Schaffer and M. Rabinowitz	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 2. Formerly Erf 778 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Lots I and VI to XI (Municipal Waste land near the Somerset Hospital sold in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipality date 21 November 1852)	465/1852	T 2136	20.12.1852	94 sq.rds 130 sq.ft 135 sq..ins	Municipality of Cape Town	Johan Andries Heyse Wicht
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon – portion of above	1998/1882	T 95	6.4.1882	62 sq.rds 17 sq.ft	Estate late J.A.H. Wicht	Cornelia Beatrix Catharina Wicht (widow)
Lot No 8 with dwelling house		T 510	30.10.1882	6 sq.rds 65 sq.ft	C.B.C. Wicht (widow)	Michael Flanagan
		T 370 (Para I)	22.5.1890		Michael Flanagan	Fisher Tyfield, son of Lazarus Tyfield
		T 5661 (Para I)	11.6.1927		Estate Late Fisher Tyfield	Ismail Sallie
Portion No 8 with dwelling house (No 5 Jeary Street)		T 8124 (In terms of Sec. 17 (1) of the Slums Act, No 53 of 1934)	25.8.1936		Ismail Sallie	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 3. Formerly Erf 779 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Lots I and VI to XI (Municipal Waste Land near the Somerset Hospital sold in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipality dated 21 November 1852)	465 of 1852	T 2136	20.12.1852	94 sq.rds 130 sq.ft 135 sq.ins	The Municipality of Cape Town	Johan Andries Heyse Wicht
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon – portion of above	2000/1882	T 95	6.4.1882	62 sq.rds 17 sq.ft	Estate late J.A.H. Wicht	Cornelia Beatrix Catharina Wicht (widow)
Lot 10 with buildings thereon		T 526	31.10.1882	7 sq.rds 135 sq.ft	C.B.C. Wicht (widow)	Herman Joshua Hasserus
		T 441	28.6.1890		Herman Joshua Hasserus	Jens Paulsen son of Niels Paulsen
		T 3491	28.6.1893		Jens Paulsen	Adam Henry Kansley
Lot 10 with buildings thereon (No 3 Jeary Street)		T 11033	22.12.1897		Adam Henry Kansley	Stephanus Christiaan van Sittert
		T 1717	9.3.1901		Staphanus Christiaan van Sittert	Ishmael Iberaim
		T 3218	6.5.1901		Ishmael Iberaim	Sarah Diedericks (widow)
		T 1341	14.2.1902		Sarah Diedericks	David Gross
		T 8814	25.8.1902		David Gross	John Koppel
Lot 10 with buildings thereon (No 3 Jeary Street)		T 3353	6.5.1912	7 sq.rds 135 sq.ft	Insolvent Estate of the late John Koppel	Arthur Marius Wilson
Lot 10	658/1939	T 3678	28.4.1941		Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 4. Formerly Erf 770 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Lots I and VI to XI (Municipal Waste land near the Somerset Hospital sold in accordance with a Resolution of the Municipality dated 21 November 1852)	46f 1852	T 2136	20.12.1852	94 sq.rds 130 sq.ft 135 sq.ins	The Municipality of Cape Town	Johan Andries Heyse Wicht
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon – portion of above	1136/1881	T 95	6.4.1882	62 sq.rds 17 sq.ft	Estate late Johan Andries Heyse Wicht	Cornelis Beatrix Catharina Wicht (widow)
Lots 12 & 14 with the buildings thereon, (corner of Jeary and Prestwich Sts.)		T 357	21.12.1882	6 sq.rds 7.5 sq.ft	Cornelia Beatrix Catharina Wicht (widow)	Paul Hulbe
		T 1592	23.4.1891		Estate Late Paul Hulbe	Emil Skibbe
		T 5905	14.9.1896		Emil Skibbe	Adam Henry Kensley
		T 8464	7.10.1897		Adam Henry Kensley	Edward Fox Sainsbury
		T 8458	3.12.1900		Edward Fox Sainsbury	Woodhead, Plant & Co.
Lots 12 and 14 . No mention of buildings		T 8814 (Para II)	25.8.1902	6 sq.rds 7.5 sq.ft	David Gross	John Koppe
Lots 12 & 14 with the buildings thereon (cor Jeary and Prestwich Sts.)		T 3122	29.4.1912		Insolvent Estate of the late John Koppel	James Keddie Stephenson
		T 9712	9.10.1925		James Keddie Stephenson	1. Shaik Mohamed Dalwie 2. Adam Abdullah 3. Mohamed Cassim Shaik Ahamed 4. Mohamed Hassan (in equal shares)
		T 1897	8.3.1930	Share	Shaik Mohamed Dalwie	J.S. Ahmed
Lot 12 & 14 (cor Jeary and Prestwich Sts)	658/1939	T 3678	28.4.1941	Whole	Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 5. Formerly Erf 787 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Certain piece of land between the Burial Place & the Whale Fishery, being a new Block marked BB	133/1814	T 43	12.5. 1815	277 sq.rds 112 sq.ft	Die Raad de Gemeente (Burgher Senate)	Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger (Reformed Church)
		T 146	18.9. 1818		Reverend Johan Heinrich Von Manger	Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo
		T 89	14.2. 1823		Sequestered Estate Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo	Johan Hendrik Groenewald
		T 32	14.7. 1837		Johan Hendrik Groenewald	Jan Adriaan van Schoor
		T 46	10.11. 1837		Jan Adriaan van Schoor	George Topping Kemp
		T 890	4.8. 1843		George Topping Kemp	John Jeary
Certain piece of land with buildings & erections thereon situated between the Burial Place & the Whale Fishery, marked Block BB		T 328	27.5. 1858	208 sq.rds 48 sq.ft	John Jeary	Robert Augustus Granger
Certain piece of ground called Lot 19 with buildings thereon between the Burial Ground and the Whale Fishery		T 165	10.11. 1862	5 sq.rds 29.25 sq.ft	Robert Augustus Granger	Louisa D.M. Agron
Lot 19 with buildings thereon		T 78	7.8. 1866		Louisa D.M. Ratcliffe (nee Agron)	Lawrence Byrne
		T 1524 (Para II)	23.3. 1896		Lawrence Byrne	Heldegine Wilhelmina Priessnitz
Lot 19 (No mention of buildings)		T 557 (Para 1)	31.1. 1923		McLeod & McFarlane	Jacobus Christian Faure
		T 1101	16.2. 1924		Jacobus Christian Faure	Harry Jackson and Ernest William Wood
		T 4696 (Para II)	30.5. 1924		Harry Jackson and Ernest William Wood	Mohamed Halim
		T 7581 (Para II)	11.8. 1936		Estate late Mohamed Halim	The Council of the City of Cape Town
Lot 19	658/1939	T 3678	28.4. 1941		Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 6. Formerly Erf 786 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Certain piece of land between the Burial Place & the Whale Fishery, being a new Block marked BB	133/1814	T 43	12.5.1815	277 sq.rds 112 sq.ft	Die Raad de Gemeente (Burgher Senate)	Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger (Reformed Church)
		T 146	18.9.1818		Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger	Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo
		T 89	14.2.1823		Sequestered Estate of Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo	Johan Hendrik Groenewald
		T 32	14.7.1837		Johan Hendrik Groenewald	Jan Adriaan van Schoor
		T 46	10.11.1837		Jan Adriaan van Schoor	George Topping Kemp
		T 890	4.8.1843		George Topping Kemp	John Jeary
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon between the Burial Place & the Whale Fishery in Block BB		T 328	27.5.1858	5 sq.rds 35.25 sq.ft	John Jeary	Robert August Granger
Lot No 15 with buildings thereon	790/1862	T 158	15.10.1862		Robert A. Granger	Marthinus Jacobus Oostendorp
		T 308	15.12.1873		Marthinus Oostendorp	Lawrence Byrne
Lot No 15 with buildings thereon		T 1524 (Para I)	23.3.1896	5 sq.rds 35.25 sq.ft	Lawrence Byrne	Heldegine Wilhelmina Priessnitz
		T 14092	29.12.1902		Hildegine Wilhelmina Priessnitz	McLeod & McFarlane
Lot No 15 (No mention of buildings)		T 557	31.1.1923		McLeod & McFarlane	Jacobus Christian Faure
Lot No 15 (No mention of buildings)		T 1101 (Para I)	16.2.1924		Jacobus Christian Faure	Harry Jackson and Ernest William Wood
Lot No 15 (No mention of buildings)		T 4696	30.5.1924		H. Jackson and E.W. Wood	Estate Late Mohamed Halim
Lot No 15 (No mention of buildings)		T 7581	11.8.1936		Mohamed Halim	The Council of the City of Cape Town
Lot No 15	658/1939	T 3678	28.4.1941		Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 7. Formerly Erf 785 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Certain piece of land between the Burial Place and the Whale Fishery being a new Block marked BB	133/1814	T 43	12.5.1815	277 sq.rds 112 sq.ft	Die Raad de Gemeente (Burgher Senate)	Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger (Reformed Church)
		T 146	18.9.1818		Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger	Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo
		T 89	14.2.1823		Sequestered Eastate of Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo	Johan Hendrik Groenewald
		T 32	14.7.1837		Johan Hendrik Groenewald	Jan Adriaan van Schoor
		T 46	10.11.1837		Jan Adriaan van Schoot	George Topping Kemp
		T 890	4.8.1843		George Topping Kemp	John Jeary
Certain piece of land with buildings and erections thereon between the Burial Place and the Whale Fishery marked Block BB		T 328	27.5.1858	208 sq.rds 48 sq.ft	John Jeary	Robert Augustus Granger
Lot No 14 with buildings thereon	110/1870	T 95	9.8.1870	4 sq.rds 125 sq.ft 36 sq.ins	Robert August Granger	Joaquim Ferreira Leite
Lot No 14 with buildings thereon		T 1	1.10.1874	4 sq.rds 125 sq.ft 36 sq.ins	Joaquim Ferreira Leite	Pieter Ulrich Leibbrandt
		T 819	31.3.1881		Estate Late Pieter Ulrich Leibbrandt	Joseph Gazant
		T 29	5.1.1893		Joseph Gazant	Eracutus Demetrius
		T 4277	1.8.94		Eracutus Demetrius	Jose Antonio Cabrita
		T 5756	12.6.1902		Jose Antonio Cabrita	Robert Montgomerie
		T 5757 (Para II)	12.6.1902		Robert Montgomerie	Moses Melman and Sam Kaplan
		T 6483	9.8.1907		Moses Melman and Sam Kaplan	Louis Kaplan
		T 6483	9.8.1907		Louis Kaplan	John Steytler
		T 1949	8.3.1921		John Steytler	Jamaloodien Shaik Ahmed and Ahmed Rookmoodien

TABLE 7 CONTINUED

share of Jamaloodien Shaik Ahmed		T 6658 (Para II)	23.7.24		Jamaloodien Shaik Ahmed (half share)	S.M. Dalwie
share of S.M. Dalwie		T 1896	8.3.1930		S.M. Dalwie (half share)	Jamaloodien Shaik Ahmed
		T 581 (Para III)	5.2.1932		Jamaloodien Shaik Ahmed (half share)	Mohamed Hassan
		T 5843	26.6.1936		Mohamed Hassan (half share)	The Council of the City of Cape Town
Plot No 14	658/1939	T 3678	28.4.1941		Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

TABLE 8. Formerly Erf 784 now incorporated into Erf 760 Cape Town

ERF NO	DIAGRAM	TITLE DEED	DATE	EXTENT	FROM	TO
Certain piece of land between the Burial Place and the Whale Fishery being a new Block marked BB	133/1814	T 43	12.5.1815	277 sq.rds 112 sq.ft	Die Raad de Gemeente (Burgher Senate)	Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger (Reformed Church)
		T 146	18.9.1818		Reverend Johan Heinrich von Manger	Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo
		T 89	14.2.1823		Sequestered Estate of Gabriel Christiaan Hanslo	Johan Hendrik Groenewald
		T 32	14.7.1837		Johan Hendrik Groenewald	Jan Adriaan van Schoor
		T 46	10.11.1837		Jan Adriaan van Schoor	George Topping Kemp
		T 890	4.8.1843		George Topping Kemp	John Jeary
Certain piece of land with buildings thereon between Burial Place and the Whale Fishery, marked Block BB		T 328	27.5.1858	208 sq.rds 48 sq.ft	John Jeary	Robert Augustus Granger
Lot No 13 with buildings thereon	787/1862	T 22	2.10.1862	5 sq.rds 19.5 sq.ft	Robert Augustus Granger	Arend W. van Sittert
		T 126	14.2.1868	5 sq.rds 19.5 sq.ft	Arend W. van Sittert	H. Clapperton
Lot No 13 with buildings thereon		T 105	6.9.1877	5 sq.rds 19.5 sq.ft	H. Clapperton	Alewyn Zoutendyk
		T 70	4.10.1877		Alewyn Zoutendyk	Julius Paul F. Watson
		T 71	4.10.1877		Julius Paul F Watson	Pieter Ulrich Leibbrandt
		573	24.2.1881		Pieter Ulrich Leibbrandt	John Burnside Robertson and David Robertson
		T 4924	24.10.1891		John Burnside Robertson and David Robertson	F. Karie
		T 6195	26.9.1900		F. Karie	L. Melekov
		T 5755	12.6.1902		L. Melekov	Robert Montgomerie
		T 5757	2.6.1902		Robert Montgomerie	Moses Melman
		T 4524 Para I	3.4.1903		Moses Melman	Louis Kaplan
		T 6483	9.8.1907		Louis Kaplan	John Steytler
		T 1949	8.3.1921		John Steytler	J.S. Ahmed and A. Rookmoodien
Lot 13 with buildings thereon (Half share)		T 1950	8.3.1921		A Rookmoodien (half share)	G. Kamahoodien

TABLE 8 CONTINUED						
Lot 13 (Half share)		T 5848	26.6.1936	5 sq.rds 19.5 sq.ft	Mohamed Hassan (half share)	The Council of the City of Cape Town
		T 6658 Para I	23.7.1924		J.S. Ahmed (half share)	Shaik M. Dalwie
		T 1896 Para I	8.3.1930		Shaik M. Dalwie (half share)	J.S. Ahmed
		T 581 Para II	5.2.1932		J.S. Ahmed (half share)	Mohamed Hassan
		T 5848	26.6.1936		Mohamed Hassan	The Council of the City of Cape Town
Lot No 13	658/1939	T 3678	28.4.1941		Amended Title of Consolidation	The Council of the City of Cape Town

Table 1 Summary of Street Directories 1912- 1940

1912		1921	
Jerry Street: <i>(from Prestwich St.)</i>		Jerry Street: <i>(from Prestwich St.)</i>	
Left Side:	1. Baker, C 3. Martin, Jas. 5. Arnold, E. 7. Stores 9. Thornhill, H 11. Prince, Peter Shakespeare Hotel (side) ... here is Mechau St. ... 13-21. Stores ... here is Chiappini St. ...	Left Side:	1-5 Coloured 5. Stores 9-11 Coloured Shakespeare Hotel (side) ... here is Mechau St. ... 13-21 Stores and Workshops ... here is Chiappini St. ...
Right Side:	2. Fortuin, A. 4. Truby, G. 6-8A Stores 10. Roberts, J. 12. Petersen, Jno. 14. Roodt, A. ... here is Mechau St. ... Timber Stores Clyde Engineering Works (back) ... here is Chiappini St. ...	Right Side:	2-4 Coloured 6-8 Walter Bros., Motor Engineers 10. Prince, M. 12-14 Coloured ... here is Mechau St. ... Yard of South African Iron Works ... here is Chiappini St. ...
1925			1940
Jerry Street: <i>(from Prestwich St.)</i>			Jerry Street:
Left Side:	1 3-5 Coloured 7. Walter Bros., Motor Engineers 9-11 Coloured Shakespeare Hotel (side) ... here is Mechau St. ... 13-21 Stores & Workshops ... here is Chiappini St. ...	Left Side:	... Prestwich St. ... Vacant ground ... Mechau St. ...
Right Side:	2-14 Coloured ... here is Mechau St. ... Yard of South African Iron Works ... here is Chiappini St. ...	Right Side:	... Prestwich St. ... Vacant ground ... Mechau St. ...

The first transaction occurred in June 1814 and the following letter was addressed to His Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Charles Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief, by the Reverend Johan Hendrik von Manger of the Dutch Reformed Church, and referred to the Burgher Senate:

*“The Memorial of Johan Hendrik von Manger
Humbly Sheweth
That there is lying in Cape Town behind the Burying Place a piece of
uncultivating (sic) Ground. Memorialist therefore takes the liberty of
addressing himself to Your Excellency, humbly requesting to grant
him the aforesaid Piece of Ground on such conditions as Your Excellency
shall seem meet. And Your Memorials, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.”⁹*

Described as being “op het Veld”, the land was surveyed, and was sold to the Reverend von Manger on 28 August 1814 for the amount of 1000 Rixdahlers.¹⁰ On 12 May 1815 the transfer was passed, and the land now described as “Between the Burial Ground and the Whale Oil Factory, Block BB” (T43/1815). During the next four decades the property passed to several owners and in 1858 “a certain piece of land with buildings and erections thereon marked Block BB” and measuring 208 sq rds 48 sq. feet passed from the ownership of Mr John Jeary to Robert Augustus Granger (T 328/1858). By 1862 the property had been sub-divided into smaller building Lots, for residential and commercial use (Vide Figure 6).

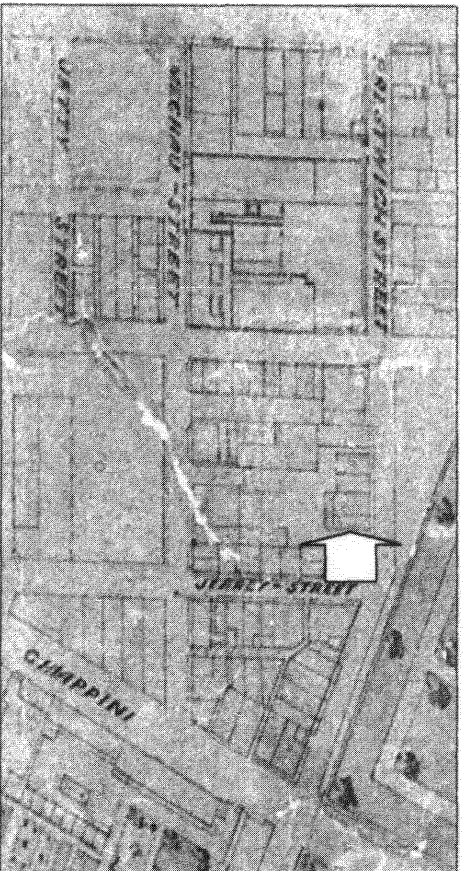


Figure 6. Wilson's Survey Map (1878) showing the commercial and residential units set out in the study area.

Further buildings sites were sold in 1852 following the consent of the Governor to the sale of “pieces of Municipal Waste Lands sub-divided into Building Allotments”. These lots lay just to the north of Block BB, nearer the sea, and to provide access to all the properties a small road designated Jeary Street was created to separate the two blocks. In that same year, 20 December 1852, transfer was passed to Johan Andries Heyse Wicht for “Certain 8 Lots of building ground near the Somerset Hospital, bounded on the NW by Chiappini Street and the property of

⁹ Letters Received – Colonial Office (CO 3897 No 80)

¹⁰ Minutes of the Burgher Senate (Raad de Gemeente) (RDG 8)

A Chiappini, NE by Mechau Steet, SE and SW by new streets"- 94 sq.rds 130 sq.ft in extent (T2136/1852). In the following years properties on both sides of Jeary Street within the Study Area appear to have been let to tenants, as in large number of cases the owners lived elsewhere and, in fact, often owned numerous other properties through Cape Town. Among the tenants who worked there was the Italian Warehouse Company, which later became known as Moni Brothers Limited (Vide Table 1). As shown in the Background History, however, the area rapidly fell into a decline owing to extreme poverty and over-crowding, and this, together with its proximity to the docks, created a setting for vice and general disorder. As a result, the Slums Act of 1934 (Act 53, Section 17(1)) was called into force, and although certain properties were excluded from being declared a slum, all properties concerned with in this report were transferred to the Council of the City of Cape Town during 1936 and an amended Title of Consolidation passed on 28 April 1941. At street level, an early 20th century floor plan exists which depicts the layout of dwelling number 4 Jerry Street (Vide Appendix 1).

5. Trial Excavations

As specified in the permits issued under Sections 35 & 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act, six test pits were dug as part of a trial excavation. The two storey building standing on erf 760 is currently in use by the Ankerdata Company. The placement of the test excavations was governed by the need to cover the site as fully as possible whilst attempting to cause as little disruption as possible to the company occupying the building. Three pits were excavated outside the building with a further pit dug in the doorway at the south west corner of the site. The remaining two holes were excavated inside the building. The aim was to place the test pits as near as possible to the perimeter of the site whilst at the same time concentrating on the southern margin of the site opposite the known historical burial grounds on the other side of Prestwich Street. The six test pits were numbered excavation 1 to 6 and their location is shown in Figure 7.

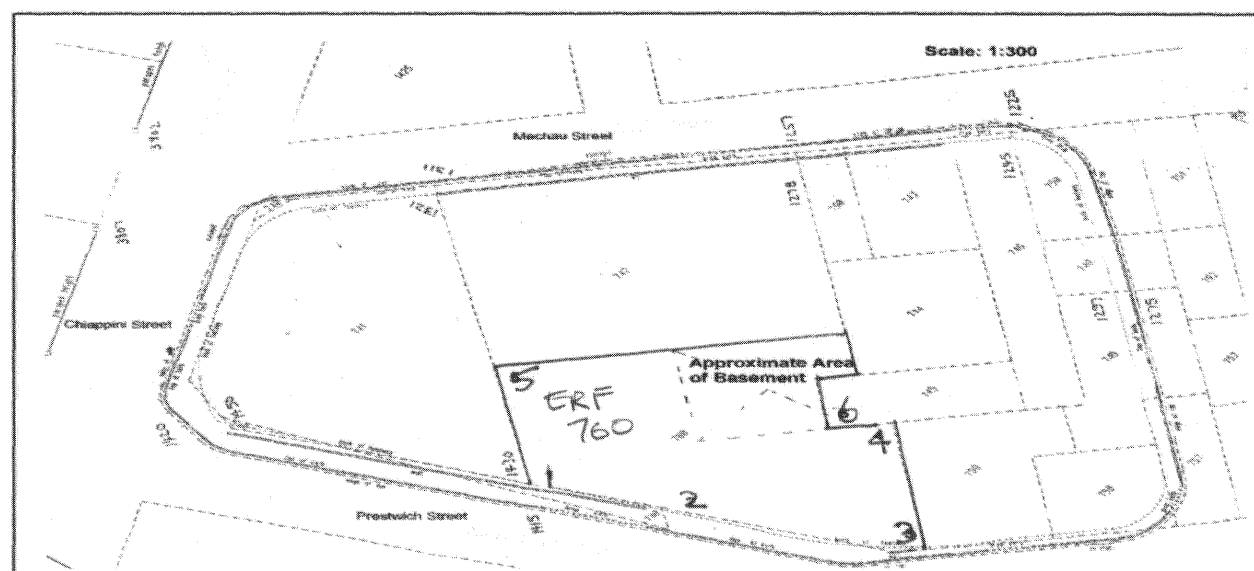


Figure 7. Location of test pits 1-6 on Erf 760

5.1 Excavation 1

This excavation was situated outside of the building at the NW corner of the site. It was located in a narrow triangular space between the wall of the building and the pavement of Prestwich Street. The placement was not ideal but it was the only available space in this area of the site. The close proximity to the building meant the likelihood of disturbed deposits but it did provide a window into conditions close to Prestwich Street. The following stratigraphic units were noted:

Layer 1 – Brick Pavement Surface: This layer consisted of a single covering of interlocking bricks. The bricks were the standard size of 10cm width.

Layer 2 – White Sand: A thin layer of white builders sand acting as a foundation for the brick pavement.

Layer 3 – Rubble: This layer was builders fill and consisted of crushed red brick, stone blocks and pieces of tarmac in a sandy matrix. On the west side of the square, adjacent to the road, there was an ephemeral line of degraded red brick. There were very few artefacts apart from some fragmented bone and occasional ceramic pieces.

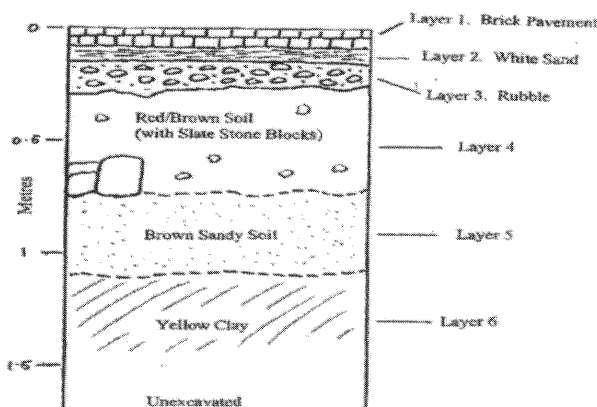
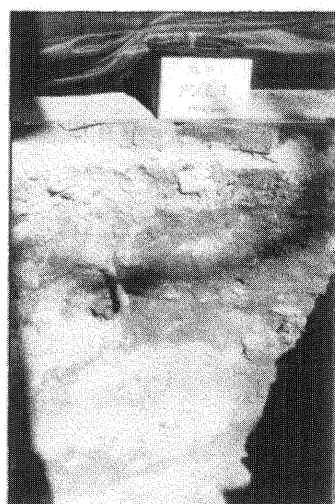
Layer 4 – Red Brown Soil: This layer was a heterogeneous mix of builders fill. A mixture of earth, sand, pieces of red brick, broken drainage pipes, sandstone and shale blocks, slate stone, pieces of rusty iron and tree roots. There was a large concrete block on the eastern side of the hole next to the building. This was far too large to move so we extended the hole in a southerly direction to create enough working space. There was a scattering of artefacts throughout the layer. These included domestic animal bones as well as some bird bone. The ceramic fragments included both English and Chinese Transfer ware. There were a few pieces of glass and occasional pieces of sea shell, mainly black mussel (*Choromytilus meridionalis*) and perlemoen (*Haliotis midae*).

Layer 5 – Brown Sandy Soil: This unit was composed of a mixture brown soil and sand with blocks of slate stone (presumably the remains of earlier foundations), broken red bricks and tree roots. The artefact count from this layer was very low with a few domestic animal bones, some fish vertebrae along with a few pieces of ceramics, glass and sea shell.

Layer 6 – Yellow Clay: The final layer was sterile, and made up of viscous yellow clay.

Summary of Excavation 1:

All the deposits in excavation 1 were in a very disturbed condition, as a result of previous building operations, with the result that there was very little chance of recovering any in situ material from this part of the site. The blocks of slate stone are probably the traces of the foundations of 19th century housing, which were disturbed by later building operations.



HOLE 1. NORTH FACING SECTION

Figure 8. View of Hole 1 showing the disturbed deposits containing bricks, rubble and an electricity cable

5.2 Excavation 2

Hole 2 was situated inside the existing building on the western side of the site close to Prestwich Street.

Layer 1 – Fine Concrete: Layer 1 was the surface, consisting of very hard, fine concrete (about 10cm thick) covered with yellow floor tiles. This was removed with a cutting tool and a jack hammer.

Layer 2 – Coarse Concrete: A rough concrete layer with large inclusions of stony gravel.

Layer 3 – White Sand: A thin layer of white builders sand underlying the concrete.

Layer 4 – Brown Sandy Fill: This layer was composed of a mixed rubble layer with a matrix of brown sandy soil containing pieces of red brick and slate stone. There was a concentration of broken bricks at the top of the layer beneath the white sand of layer 3. The artefacts included domestic animal bones and a few ceramic fragments. There were several pieces of glass, mostly broken wine bottles of a very dark hue. There were also rusty nails and fragments of sea shell.

Layer 5 – Red Brown Soil: A reddish brown soil, similar to Layer 4 but much looser and less compacted. We are still finding pieces of red brick but less than Layer 4. There were several large slate stone blocks on the northern side of the square. These were not arranged in any linear fashion and appear to be the disturbed remains of an earlier phase of building. This is supported by the presence of a concrete and brick column in the North West corner of the square that supports the present building. The artefacts were similar to Layer 4 but less in quantity. These included the usual domestic animal bones as well part of a fish jaw. There were a few ceramic and glass fragments. Marine shell was persistent with a variety of species such as perlemoen, Patella, Black mussel and Bullia. A single human tooth (maxillary right M3) was recovered from this layer. The human remains are dealt with more fully in a separate section of this report.

Layer 6 – Red Brown Soil with Sand: This layer was very similar to Layer 5 apart from the presence of more sand. The bone, glass and shell recovered were very similar to Layer 5. The ceramic fragments had less Chinese and more English Transfer Ware. There were also fragments of delicate porcelain and plain White Ware.

Hole 2 was abandoned at a depth of 21.5cm as the presence of the deep building support column in the square made excavation extremely difficult.

Summary of Excavation 2:

The presence of the deep concrete and brick column in the corner of the square meant that the deposits were in a highly disturbed condition. This is substantiated by the fact that the material recovered from the various layers was all very similar as a result of mixing (Vide Figure 9).

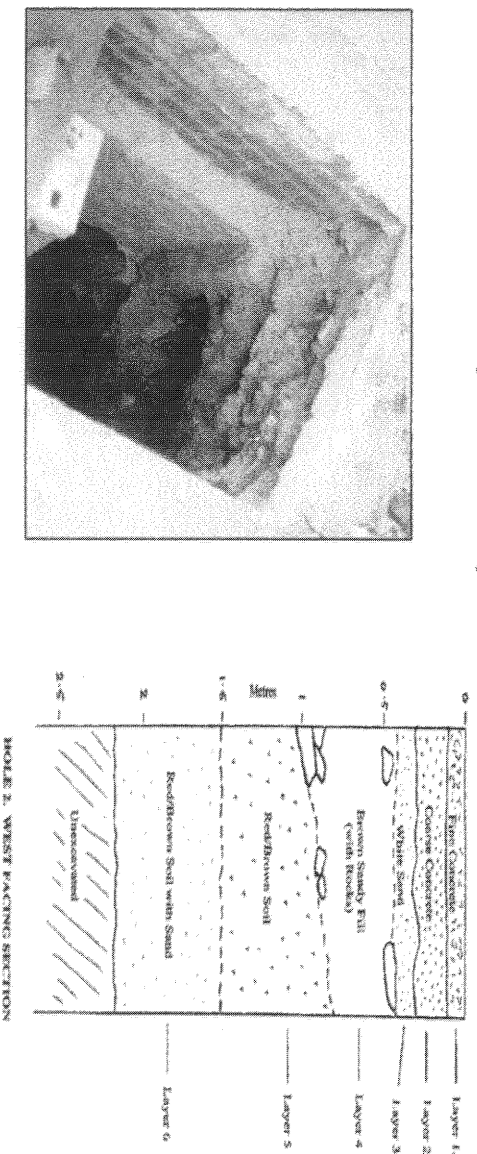


Figure 9. View of Hole 2 showing the brick wall adjacent to Prestwich Street and the deep foundation column in the corner of the hole

5.3 Excavation 3

Hole 3 was located at the south western corner of the site. The hole was placed in the doorway opening onto Prestwich Street.

Layer 1 – Fine Concrete: Layer 1 was the surface, consisting of very hard, fine concrete.

Layer 2 – Coarse Concrete: A rough concrete layer with large inclusions of stony gravel.

Layer 3 – Upper Brown Soil: A reddish brown soil with occasional pieces of red brick. The artefacts were very similar to Hole 2 and included domestic animal bones, pieces of dark green glass from broken wine bottles and a few ceramic fragments.

Layer 4 – Red Brick and Slate stone Foundations: The significant feature of this layer was a line of foundations composed of slate stone blocks. The foundations ran approximately east/west, in the same orientation as the current building. These almost certainly relate to early 19th century housing and are probably part of No. 4 Jerry Street (Erf 785/Lot3) as shown on the early maps (see Figure 2). There were traces of red brick fill on either side of the slate stone foundations.

Layer 5 – Lower Brown Soil: This layer was very similar to Upper Brown Soil. It consisted of fairly loose soil with occasional pieces of brick and rusty nails. The artefacts were also similar Layer 3 and included sheep and cow bones, a few ceramic fragments, a little sea shell and some pieces of dark green bottle glass.

Layer 6 – Grey Sandy Soil: A fairly loose, lighter coloured soil with more sand. The artefacts were essentially the same as the preceding layers. Several pieces of human bone were recovered at a depth of 155cm. These included a complete human tibia, some shaft fragments, a tooth and cranial vault fragments. These are detailed fully in the section on human remains.

Layer 7 – Yellow clay: Viscous yellow clay was encountered at a depth of 210cm. This was sterile with no artefacts recovered.

Summary of Excavation 3:

The similarity of the finds in all the soil layers suggests these are all disturbed layers with a large degree of mixing. The close similarity of the brown soil above and below the 19th century foundations suggests that the disturbance began at this period. The human bones recovered from layer 6 showed no evidence of formal burial practice and were in fact mixed with domestic animal bones (Vide Figure 10).

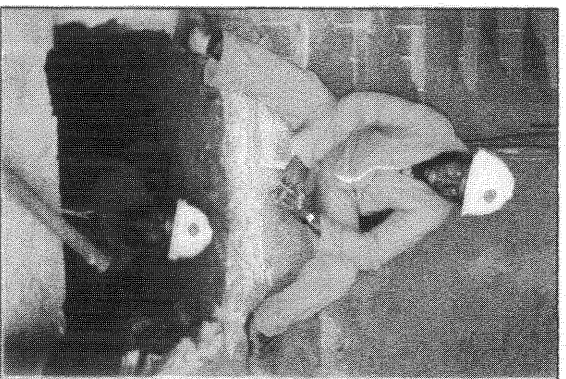
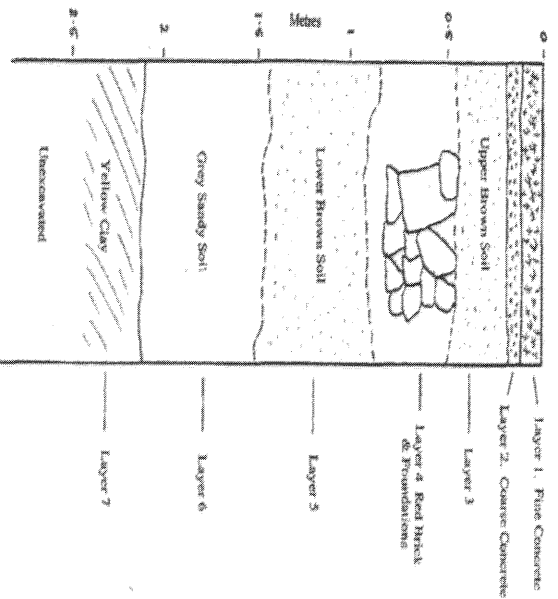


Figure 10. Excavation of Hole 3



5.4 Excavation 4

Hole 4 was excavated inside the main building in a small room close to the southern margin of the site.

Layer 1 – Fine Concrete: Layer 1 was the surface consisting of very hard, fine concrete.

Layer 2 – Coarse Concrete: A rough concrete layer with large inclusions of stony gravel. The concrete varied in depth across the square and was thicker towards the northern side of the hole. There was also a small amount of gravel fill beneath the concrete on the northern side of the square only.

Layer 3 – Brown Soil with Red Brick: A very heterogeneous layer with broken red bricks, pieces of wood and rusty iron in a matrix of brown soil. The artefacts were very similar to those encountered in the previous holes. Slate stone foundations were present at a depth of 90 to 125cm. This marked the end of a foundation block that just penetrated into the western side of the hole. They were very similar to the foundations encountered in Hole 3 but at a lower level.

Layer 4 – Brown Sandy Soil: Dark brown soil with occasional pieces of red brick and stone rubble. This layer was quite rich in domestic animal bones, most of which were sheep and cow. Ceramics and glass fragments were present in small quantities. There were only a few pieces of sea shell but a variety of different species. These included *Patella*, whelk, black mussel and a single fragment of a cowrie shell. There were also two broken clay pipe stems, one broken pipe bowl and a single piece of ostrich egg shell.

Layer 5 – Yellow Clay: Sterile yellow clay was encountered at a depth of about 195cm.

Summary of Excavation 4:

The artefacts and in particular the bone sample were very similar to Holes 2 and 3. Many of the larger domestic animal bones show cut marks, arguably far in excess of what might be expected from a normal domestic household. This would suggest that a butchery or “shambles” existed on the site.

The slate stone foundations were in the same orientation (approximately east/west) and directly in line with the foundations from Hole 2. They were probably a continuation of the same set of 19th century houses facing onto Jerry Street (Vide Figure 11).

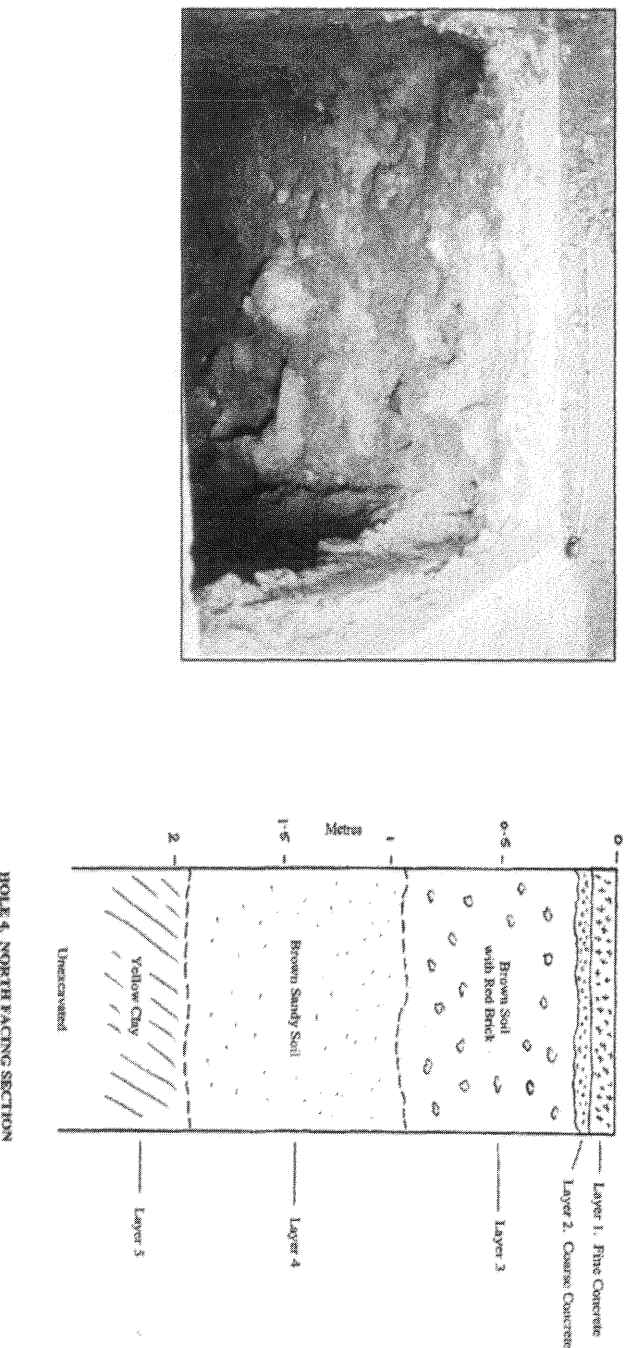


Figure 11. View of Hole 4 showing the red brick layer and edge of the slate stone foundations

5.5 Excavation 5

This excavation was situated in the north east corner of the site and was excavated in what is currently the Ankerdata parking area. The hole was located close to the wall separating the site from erf 742 on Mechau Street.

Layer 1 – Brick Paving: A single layer of interlocking bricks forming the surface of the car park
Layer 2 – White Sand: A thin layer of white builders sand beneath the bricks.

Layer 3 – Soft Concrete: A layer of small to medium sized stone cobbles acting as a foundation for the car park. This consisted of unconsolidated concrete, basically a mix of grey sand and cement with stone chips. It extended 20-30cm beneath the sand of Layer 2. No artefacts were recovered from this layer.

Layer 4 – Hard Tar: This was an old surface relating to an earlier building event. It was extremely hard and consisted of stone cobbles cemented together with a tar-based substance.

Layer 5 – Orange Cobbles: This was a very hard, thin orange coloured layer. It consisted of a clayey soil with chunks of red brick, chips and stones.

Layer 6 – Yellow Sand: A thin layer of imported yellow sand below the orange cobbles.

Layer 7 – Slate Stone Blocks: A layer of large slate stone blocks forming a level horizon. These are similar to the slate stones in Holes 3 and 4 except that they cover the whole of the excavated square and are horizontal rather than linear foundations. This would appear to be the foundations of the “Common Passage” which ran from Prestwich Street to Mechau Street as shown on the early map of the site (Vide Figure 5).

Layer 8 – Red/Brown Soil: A compact layer of earth and sand with occasional pieces of red brick. A large storm water drain was uncovered on the northern edge of the hole at a depth of just over a metre running east/west across the site. Layer 8 contained the only artefacts recovered from the hole. These included a small sample of domestic animal bones and a few ceramic fragments.

Layer 9 – Yellow Clay: Sterile yellow clay was encountered at a depth of between 120 and 130cm across the hole.

Summary of Excavation 5:

There was very little artefact bearing deposit in Hole 5. The interesting feature was the discovery of the surface and foundations of the “Common Passage” joining Prestwich Street and Mechau Street. This probably dates to the 19th century and was contemporary with the early housing in this area (Vide Figure 12).

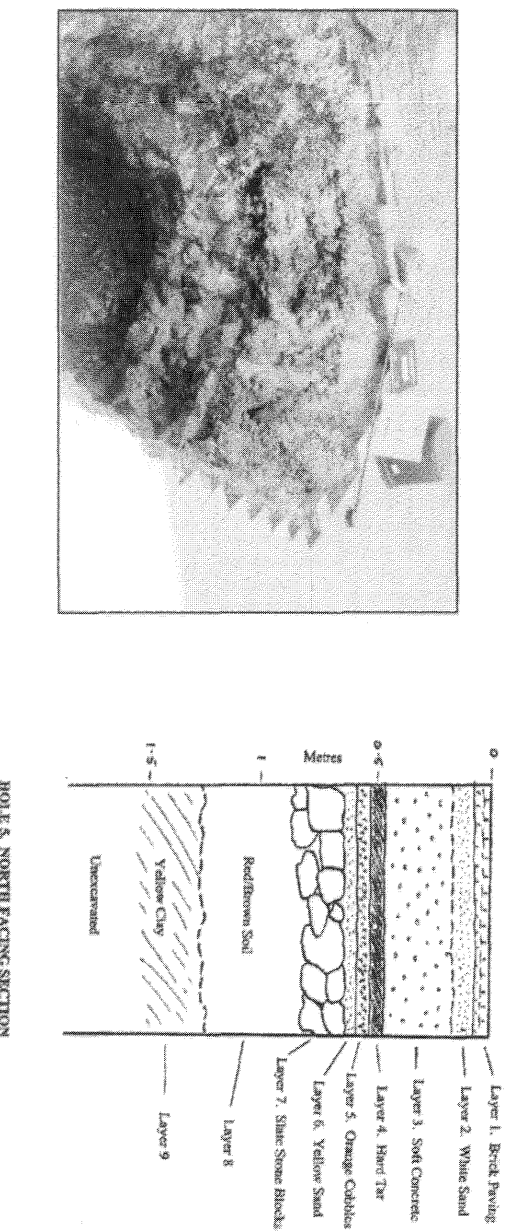


Figure 12. View of Hole 5 showing the foundations thought to relate to the “Common Passage”

5.6 Excavation 6

Excavation 6 was situated on the southern boundary of the site. It was located outside of the current building, on the pathway leading to the gravel car park on Buitengracht Street.

Layer 1 – Hard Concrete Surface: A 10cm thick layer of hard concrete, which was removed with a cutting tool and a jack hammer.

Layer 2 – Brown Soil with Red Brick: A brown soil layer with occasional pieces of red brick. Very similar to the soil layers in the other excavated holes. The artefacts count was low.

Layer 3 – Brown Sandy Soil: Similar to Layer 2 but with less brick and more sand. The artefacts included domestic animal bones, ceramic and glass fragments.

Layer 4 – Yellow Clay: Sterile yellow clay was encountered at a depth of between 120 and 130cm across the hole.

Summary of Excavation 6:

The deposits contained the now familiar pattern of disturbed soil and builder's rubble from earlier construction work (Vide Figure 13).

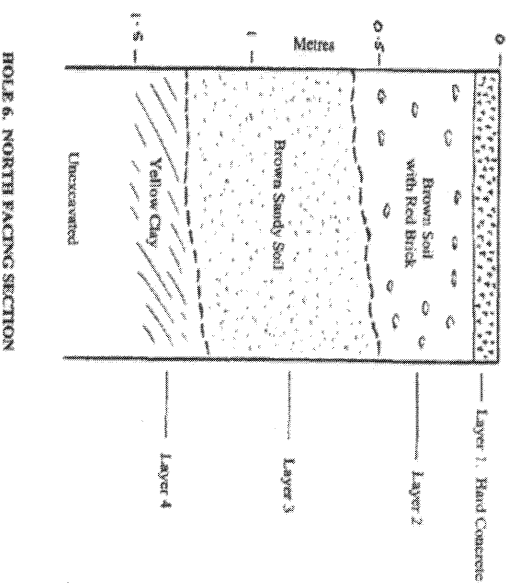
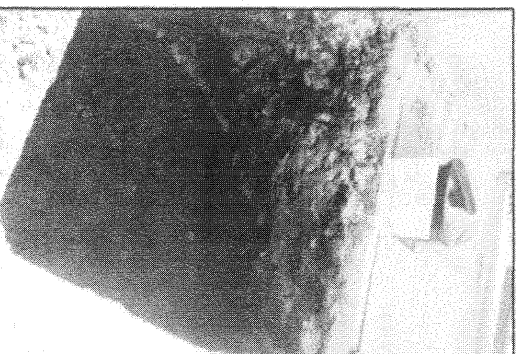


Figure 13. View of Hole 6 showing the brown soil layers and the yellow clay at the base of the excavation

6. Fieldwork Findings

6.1 Trial Excavations

Apart from some minor variations, the six test pits were all similar in terms of the excavated material and the sequence in which the deposits occurred. The excavations established the basic stratigraphy of the site in which three major units may be summarised as follows:

UNIT 1 (Surface & Rubble) apart from Holes 1 & 5, which had a brick paving surface, all the holes were covered with concrete. Beneath the concrete there were builders rubble deposits and varying quantities of red brick fragments. There was virtually no artefactual material associated with these layers.

Table 11. List of species present in taxonomic order.

Species	N.I.S.P	M.N.I
Chicken	5	2
Aves	11	-
Aves total	16	2
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	3	1
Rat	3	1
Dog	2	1
Domestic pig	3	1
Grysbok	2	1
<i>Rapherius sp.</i>	1	1
Sheep	196	7
Horse	4	1
Cow	13	2
small mammal	5	-
small-medium mammal	633	-
large mammal	120	-
Total mammal	985	16
Tortoise	1	1
Total fauna	1002	19

All of the faunal material recovered from holes 2 and 3 were analysed producing a total of 1002 bones with 229 identified to species, and the remaining 773 identified to size class, i.e. large mammal. The identification of 21% of the sample is quite high as a typical value is closer to 10% of the sample. This indicates that the preservation of the bone was very good. The bone sample was not heavily fragmented with most elements being greater than 5cm in length.

Sheep: The sample is dominated by sheep at 37% of the identified individuals (n=7/19). The presence of all elements including the teeth and toes, indicates that the sheep are being butchered nearby if not on-site. The majority of the sheep remains are between 1.5 and 3 years of age based on epiphyseal fusion and dental eruption rates (Silver 1969), indicating that young adults are being slaughtered. However, there is evidence for one individual that is older than 4 years of age as the vertebral bodies are fused. Based on horn core morphology and overall robusticity, there is at least one adult female and one adult male present. While 26% of the sheep remains have cut marks and thus evidence of butchery, the type of cut marks vary from knife marks, to saw cuts to evidence of chopping. This is of note as one would expect a more consistent pattern of butchery marks if this is a butcher shop. However, as half of the cut sheep remains are chopped, perhaps this sample shows a transition for chopping to trying various other methods of dismembering sheep carcasses such as using a saw or a knife

Cow: The sample of cattle represents 10.5% of the identified individuals (n=2/19). The identified cattle bone consists of teeth, toes and ribs, which suggests that the animals were butchered on-site as the waste products of butchery are present-namely teeth and toes. Otherwise, the sample is too small to identify age-at-death or the sex of any of the animals. The sample is also too small to identify butchery practices used as only a few specimens had identifiable cut marks on them.

Chicken: The sample of chicken bones also represents 10.5% of the sample (n=2/19). While the majority of the elements present are long bones, it is not unlikely that the birds arrived on the site whole. Of note was a single femur identified only to Aves, but is most likely chicken, which has

calcium build up in the medullary cavity. This build up of calcium identifies this as the leg of a female bird preparing to lay eggs, thus one female can be identified.

Fig: The sample of domestic pig accounts for 5% of the sample (n=1/19). Once more the sample of consists of teeth and toes, further suggesting that the animals were butchered on site. Otherwise, the sample is too small to identify age-at-death or the sex of individual animals.

Horse: The sample of horse also accounts for 5% of the sample (N=1/19). The elements identified to horse consist entirely of foot bones, suggesting that the animal(s) were butchered on-site. The difficulty with horse is that these species are used for both food and draught animal labour, however, as only feet are present, they most likely represent the remains of a slaughtered animal. Once more, the sample is too small to identify age-at-death or the sex of individuals.

Grysbok and *Raphicercus* sp.: The grysbok sample and the *Raphicercus* sp. each account for 5% of the total sample with an MNI of one. In all probability, the *Raphicercus* sp. specimen is also grysbok, but the other species steenbok, could not be ruled out in this circumstance. The addition of grysbok to this sample is interesting as it is a small wild buck, not a domestic species. As the *Raphicercus* sample consists of upper limb bones, it is difficult to identify their source, but due to the small size of the animal (~10kg), it was probably brought onto the site whole.

Tortoise: The tortoise sample also represents 5% of the total sample and is represented by a single carapace bone. In fact, while people do eat tortoise it is difficult to conclude how this single bone entered the sample.

Homo sapiens: The remains identified to *Homo sapiens* are most likely intrusive from the burial ground across the street and may have been brought into the property 34 Prestwich St. by the activities of dune mole rats or dogs.

Other species: The dog bones are most likely the remains of someone's buried pet, while the rat remains are probably intrusive.

Bone Modifications: During the analysis of the faunal remains, the overall impression was that there was a high frequency of modified bone however, in retrospect the frequencies are lower than expected (Vide Table12). The lack of burnt bone is interesting as it indicates that food processing was not being done on site, or at least not thrown into the same garbage heap as the recovered material. The overall incidence of cut marks is lower than expected as the majority of the remains seem to be the waste products of a butcher site (the high incidence of tooth and foot bones). Perhaps the butcher was skilled and left little evidence of his behaviour. There is also a range of cut marks from a metal knife, an axe, and a saw. Also, the presence of gnawing on some bone suggests that carnivores were able to access the faunal material, probably a pet dog, but the low incidence of gnaw marks overall suggests that the material was buried rapidly enough that dogs did not have constant access to the bone.

blue or 'early soft colours', and the industrial slipware is dominated by 'earthy colours (ochre & brown) – all indicative of the second and third decades of the 19th century in the Cape.

The stoneware consists of German salt-glazed spa water bottles (have a world-wide distribution), and British 'commercial' stoneware jars and bottles – some have glazed interiors which indicates they were for food or drink and post-date 1820-30s and others with liquid glaze that post date 1850s or later. There are two pieces of European porcelain, one with elaborate decoration in coloured enamels and gilt and one undecorated fragment (Vide Figure 14).

There are also various tiles and pieces of broken 19th-20th century sanitary ware which is typical builders rubbish from demolished houses (Vide Appendix 3).

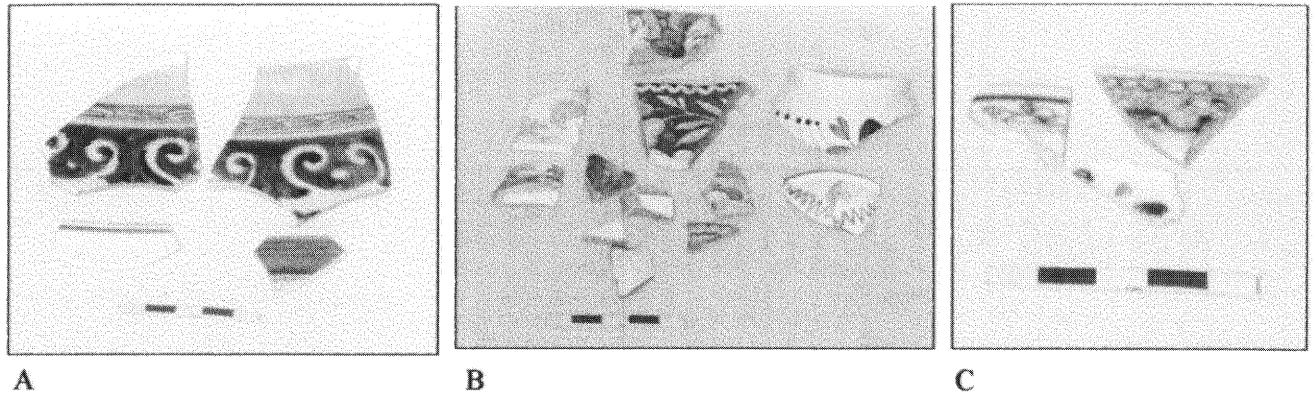


Figure 14. (A) Ginger Jar 18th or 19th Century, (B) 19th Century British Earthenware, (C) Fragments Chinese Imari & blue white porcelain 18th Century, late VOC Period

6.5 Clay Pipes

Pieces of clay pipes were not common and only a few broken stems were recovered as well as the odd broken pipe bowl.

6.6 Glass

There were no whole vessels or bottles and but fairly large amounts of broken glass. Most of the glass could be identified as the broken remains of black or dark blue bottles.

6.7 Marine Shell

There was not a great quantity of marine shell recovered from the excavations but a number of different species were represented. The most common were black mussel (*Choromytilus spp.*) and perlemoen (*Haliotis midae*). There were also examples of limpets (*Patella spp.*), several different whelks, plough snail (*Bullia spp.*) and, most interestingly, a single fragment of a cowrie shell.

7. Conclusions

This preliminary analysis, developed from documentary sources, faunal collections, and ceramic analysis shows that Erf 760 has elements of both an 18th and 19th century occupation or dumping episodes. The site, described as wasteland in the early 19th century was developed for commercial and residential use from 1815 with further development occurring in 1852.

The ceramics and fauna recovered from the site clearly distinguish an 18th century Dutch occupation from the 19th British occupation.

However, the only definitively in situ historical remains at the site were the foundations of earlier building construction. These are of interest as they almost certainly relate to early 19th century housing facing onto the historical Jerry Street that ran approximately east-west across the site. There was also evidence of the surface and foundations of the “common passage” which ran parallel to Jerry Street and dates to the same period.

The artefacts recovered from the test excavations, notably the ceramic and glass remains, were consistent with patterns established for late 19th and early 20th samples. There was, however, no visible stratification and the artefact bearing deposits had all been disturbed by previous construction episodes.

The faunal sample was of interest as it consisted in the main of domestic animal remains. The quantity, size and nature of the bones suggest some form of economic activity such as butchery processing occurred at the site. The sample is well preserved enabling a high frequency of identification of bone elements to species (21%). With a total N.I.S.P of 1002 bones, eleven species were identified with seven of those species being probable food sources, for a total M.N.I of 19 individuals. The dominance of domestic animals is suggestive of a British influenced diet, as they are known to eat very few “wild” indigenous species, relying solely on the species they are accustomed to. The sample is dominated by typical domesticates: sheep, cattle, chicken, domestic pig, and horse, but also includes three arm bones from *Raphicernus* sp. (including grysbok) and a piece of tortoise carapace. The elements of all species are heavily dominated by teeth and toe bones, suggesting that the domestic animals are being butchered on-site and thus we are seeing the waste products of this activity. The lack of burnt bone supports the identification of a butchery site as there is no evidence of food processing or cooking the meat.

The only species that is represented by more than just waste remains is sheep. The entire carcass is present for sheep (every possible element is present), suggesting that the people inhabiting this site were eating the sheep. This explains the high frequency of sheep in relation to the other species present at the site. Thus, the evidence from the faunal remains suggests that the site was deposited by people butchering domestic animals but subsisting on sheep, who may have been influenced by the British. The finds, while interesting in themselves, are not unusual for this area. Hart (pers comm) has also encountered similar deposits at Prestwich Place, the Castle and sites in Shortmarket Street, where there is archaeological evidence to suggest, that the poor, living in close proximity to the beach were butchering domestic animals for their survival.

Although human remains were recovered from this site, no sign of formal inhumation was seen. The few bones that were recovered seem to be isolated remains deposited on the site from the nearby formal burials on the opposite side of Prestwich Street. This does not exclude the possibility that some informal burials may have been placed in this area during historic times and that these loose bones may have originated from them. This is indeed possible in the light of the discovery of several skeletons buried on part of Erf 741 at 29 Chiappini Street.¹⁵ The limited evidence of human remains recovered on the current site however does not support the presence of formal human burials in the trial excavations sampled.

¹⁵ Patrick, M. Cliff, H. (2005) Report on a Monitoring Brief at 29 Chiappini Street (Erf 741). Unpublished Report submitted to Southern Helicopters (Pty) Ltd. Cape Archaeological Survey cc. Cape Town.

8. Recommendations

1. Although it seems unlikely that Erf 760 is part of a historic cemetery, there is a strong possibility that further human remains and/or isolated burials may be discovered during the demolition of the buildings and consequent earthmoving operations. Recent excavations at Cobern Street and Prestwich Place, as well as current excavations at Chiappini Street, show that human burials are common in the general area. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that an archaeologist monitor the site during the site clearance and foundation excavation for the new development.
2. Apart from the human remains, the main focus of Archaeological interest were the 19th century foundations discovered during the test excavations. It is recommended that the foundations be recorded and surveyed during the demolition and earthmoving activities as this may shed some light on early 19th century housing in the waterfront area.
3. The developer should be granted a demolition permit to demolish the current building and proceed with their development intent.

9. References Cited

- Silver, I.A. (1969). The ageing of domestic animals. In: Brothwell, D. & Higgs, E. (eds.) Science in archaeology: 283-302. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Select Committee Reports (1904) Somerset Road Burial Grounds. Committee appointed to consider and report on the cemetery bill. Saul Solomon. Cape Town

10. Acknowledgements

The authors of this report would like to thank the following people for there support and specialist input while undertaking trial excavations at 34 Prestwich Street:

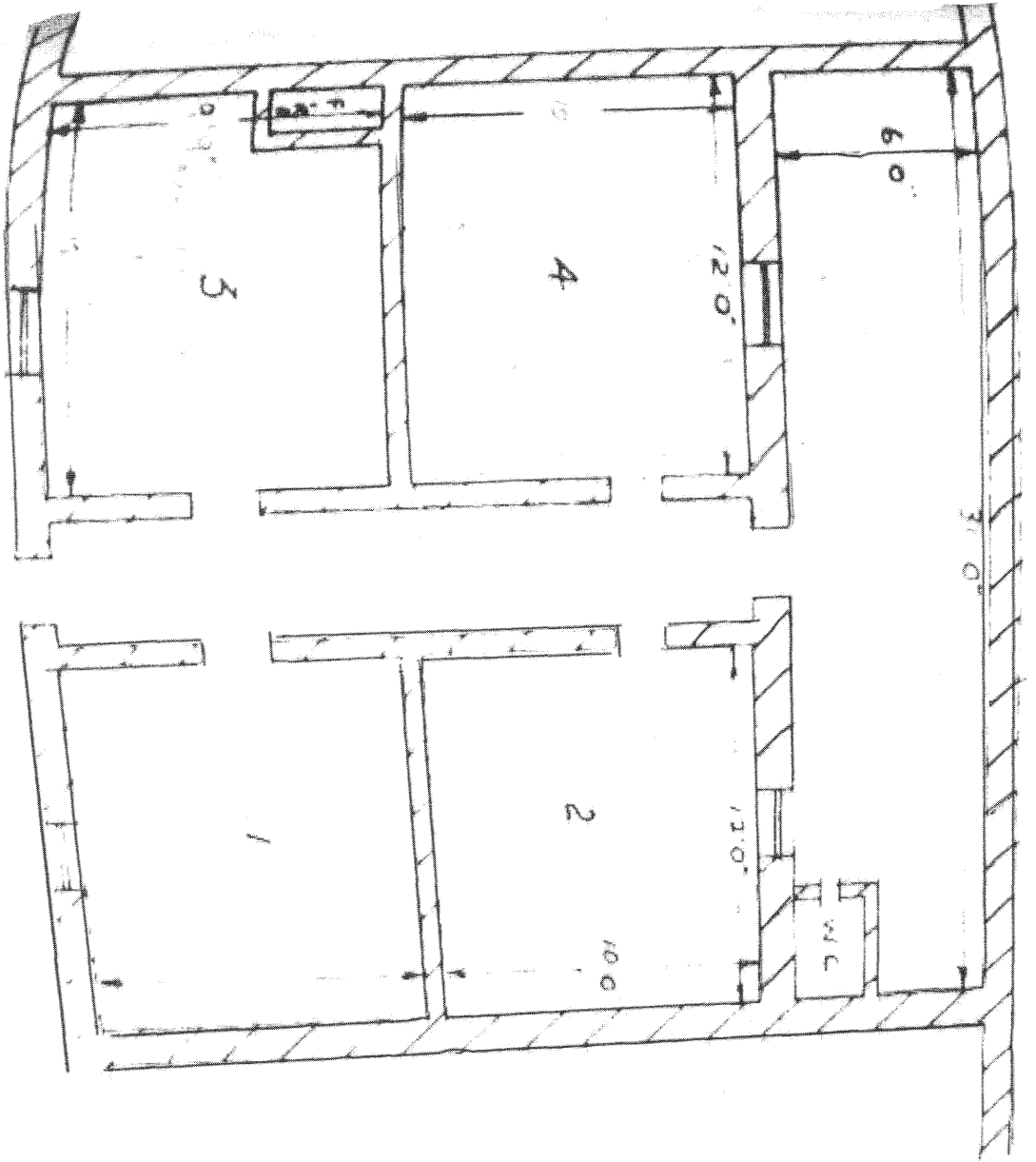
Mr John Taylor and Greg Harvey from Bestcape Property Development (Pty) Ltd
 The Staff of Ankordata who so willingly allowed us access to their premises
 Professor Alan Morris: Department of Human Biology, University of Cape Town
 Dr Jane Close: Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
 Ms Gweneve Dewar: Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
 Ms Belinda Mutii: Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town.

Appendix 1

No 4 Jerry Street, Cape Town

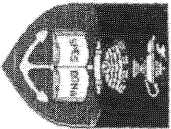
Owner: Mohamed Hassan

SC. 16



JERRY STREET

Appendix 2



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Ms. Mary Patrick
Contract Archaeologist
19 Dawlish St
Plumstead
Email: <maryp@method1.co.za>

18 May, 2005

34 Prestwich Str. Green Point, Erf 760.

Dear Mary,

I visited the above site on the 18th and 21st of April 2005 to confer with the field archaeologist, Tony Manhire. I spent approximately one hour in total time at the site and I looked at all of the excavated bone material available on each visit.

No human osteological material was visible in the sample on my first visit, but human bones were retrieved from 'hole #3' as I arrived on the 21st of April. A human tibia and several fragments of cranium were retrieved from the hole while I was at the site, and further human remains (a tooth) were noted in the sample bags from 'hole #2' as well. A report on these isolated specimens accompanies this letter.

Although human remains were recovered from this site, no sign of formal inhumation was seen. The few bones that were recovered seem to be isolated remains deposited on the site from the nearby formal burials on the opposite side of Prestwich Street. This does not exclude the possibility that some informal burials may have been placed in this area during historic times and that these loose bones originated from them. This is indeed possible in the light of the discovery of several skeletons buried on part of the Erf at 29 Prestwich Street.

The limited evidence of human remains recovered by Mr. Manhire does not support the presence of formal human burials in the positions sampled. Despite this, I would strongly recommend that an archaeologist monitor the site during the site clearance and foundation excavation.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to work on this site.

Best wishes,

Alan G. Morris
Associate Professor

cc. Mr. Tony Manhire

Report on the human remains discovered at Erf 760, 34 Prestwich Str. Green Point

1. Hole # 2: Only one specimen – a molar tooth.

Maxillary right M3, apex of roots not yet fully formed. The tooth was probably in the process of eruption, but not yet in line with the occlusal plane. This would mark the individual at about 17 years old at death. There is no wear on the tooth and sign of disease.

2. Hole # 3:

- a) Complete left tibia (in 3 fragments). Adult (older than 16 yrs), female.
- b) Three fragments of right tibial shaft.
- c) Three fragments of human long bone, probably femur.
- d) Three fragments of long bone, probably human.
- e) Eight fragments of human cranial vault (no diagnostic pieces)
- f) One mandibular central incisor. Some wear, adult (older than 16 yrs).

In summary, these remains represent a minimum number of one individual, who was an adult female. There is no compelling evidence to suggest that only one individual is present and it is certainly possible that several of the fragments come from different individuals.

Alan G. Morris
Associate Professor
Department of Human Biology
University of Cape Town

18 May, 2005

Appendix 3

Site: Prestwich 34 Hole 1							
Date: 18/04/05							
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds	MNV	%MNV	Notes	Date
Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw	1	1		Footring of table plate	18th c.
Porcelain	Provincial	ubw	3	1		base of medium bowl	18th c.
Stoneware	British	commercial all glazes	3	3		Neck & frags of bottles - two with interior glaze	19th C post 1830
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed blue	1	1		Footring & side cup	first quarter 18th
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed soft colours	1	1		Part lid - ? teapot	first quarter 18th
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug blue other	2	2		cup & plate	first half 18th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	modified edge	1	1		Shell edged plate	first half 18th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	factory-made slip	1	1		Black and ochre bands - medium bowl	first quarter 18th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	undec undiag	3	0		Frag	
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	1	1		Plate rim	
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	3	1		Plate frags	
Indust.Wares	White wares	Undec./unident	2	0		Frag	
Indust.Wares	Coloured bodied	yellow ware	2	2		inc.bowl with white interior	

SITE: Prestwich 34 Hole 2						
Date: 19/04/05						
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds MNV		Notes	Date produced
Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw	2	2	plate/dish-prob.Canton; part bowl/cup-prob.Nankin	late 18th-early 19th C.
Porcelain	Provincial	ubw	1	1	large bowl	18th C.
Stoneware	German	brown sg	1	1	base mineral water bottle	18th-19th C.
Stoneware	British	commercial all glazes	2	2	unident jars/bottles	19th C
Stoneware	British	unidentified	1	1	unident with white glaze inside	
Earthenware	VOC	coarse red	1	1	bowl/pot	18th C.
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	6	3	chamber pot; plate; bowl	1st half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	painted soft colours	1	1	bowl(?) frag	early 19th C.
Indust.Wares	White wares	painted	1	1	bowl-yellow with brown painting outside, inside white	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue Willow	2	1	plate	
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug blue other	12	7	dish;cups; bowl; tureen lid; large bowl; saucer x1 - Two Temples II	1st half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug flow	2	2	plate x 1; unident.	1st half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	2	2	brown bands	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	sponged spattered	3	3	plate; bowl; unident;	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	unidentified	22	6	Misc plates & dishes; egg cup(?); bowl.	19th C

SITE: Prestwich 34 Hole 3						
Date:						
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds MNV		Notes	Date produced
Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw	3	3	Medium bowl-brown rim, plate-ornate border,- plate - Canton border	2nd half 18th early 19th C
Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw kraak				
Porcelain	Chinese export	simple borders bands lines	1	1	saucer	late 18th-early 19th
Porcelain	Provincial	ubw	3	2	dish x 1; frag.	18th C
Stoneware	German	sg commercial	1	1	handle from mineral water bottle	18th-19thC
Stoneware	Unprov.all	unidentified	1	1	frag.	
Earthenware	VOC	coarse red	1	1	small green-glazed vessel	18th C.
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	5	1	bowl footring	early 19th C
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	Bath rim	1	1	Plate	early 19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	painted	1	1	bowl (?) - brown pattern and line around body	early 19th C
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	printed og	1	1	plate with line around lower ledge	19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	painted soft colours	4	2	saucer, medium bowl,	early 19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug blue other	7	5	saucer x 1 - Chinoiserie + backmark; plates x 3; cup/bowl x 1;	1st 1/3 19th C.
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug single colour	1	1	Mauve - saucer (?)	19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	modified edge	1	1	shell edge plate x1	19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware/w. ware	undec undiag	12	0	frags pearlware/white ware	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed and enamels	1	1	blue printed + red - poss. ironstone	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	1	1	brown bands + finger trailed	1st half 19th C
Indust.Wares	Coloured bodied	yellow ware	2	1	jug/mug; frag with blue & white band	19th C

SITE: Prestwich 34 Hole 4 21-4-05						
Date: 21/04/05						
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds MNV		Notes	Date produced
Stoneware	British	commercial all glazes	1	1	bottle/jar - liquid glazed inside & out	2nd half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	plain undecorated	2	2	plates x 2	1st half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	painted	1	1	plate -	1st half 19th C.
Indust.Wares	White wares	printed ug single colour	1	1	plate/saucer - green 'seaweed' pattern	19th C
Indust.Wares	White wares	unidentified	1	1	thick footring	

SITE: Prestwich 34 Hole 5						
Date: 26/04/05						
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds MNV		Notes	Date produced
Porcelain	Chinese export	ubw	2	2	plate x 1; frag x 1	18th C.
Porcelain	Unprov.all	polychrome	1	1	enamelled & gilt cup	19th C.
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug blue other	2	2	plate x 1; frag x 1	1st half 19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	modified edge	1	1	shell edged plate	1st half 19th C
Indust.Wares	Pearlware/white w	undec undiag	7	0	misc. plate & bowl footrings	
Indust.Wares	White wares	factory-made slip	2	2	bowls - brown & blue bands x 1; ochre & brown bands x 1	1st half 19th C

SITE: Prestwich 34 Hole 6						
Date:						
Ware	Ware type	Decoration	Sherds MNV		Notes	Date produced
Stoneware	German	sg commercial	1	1	Frag mineral water bottle	19th C
Stoneware	British	commercial all glazes	2	2	Blacking bottles X 2	19th C
Indust.Wares	Cream coloured	undec undiag	1	1	frag	ca 1800-1830
Indust.Wares	Pearlware	printed ug blue other	4	3	plate, chamber pot(?), jar(?)	ca 1800-1830