

**FINAL REPORT**  
**PHASE TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**ERF 110460, CAPE TOWN -**  
**PREVIOUSLY THE GARDEN WELGELEGEN**

(HWC Ref No C13/3/6/2/1/1/1/A1 Permit No 2006-10-002)  
Permit extended 1 October 2008 and renewed 3 November 2009



Prepared for:  
HWC: Permit No 2006-10-002  
Developer:  
Xclutorque (Pty) Ltd  
c/o Peter Erasmus  
Tel: 021 702 0987; Cell: 082 851 9188  
Email: [peter@pepm.co.za](mailto:peter@pepm.co.za)

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Harriet Clift  
7 Pypies Plein  
Devils Peak, 8001  
Tel: 021 462 1996  
Cell: 072 530 5598  
Email: [harriet@hclift.co.za](mailto:harriet@hclift.co.za)

### *Executive summary*

The archaeological investigation into Erf 11046, Cape Town, started as a Phase 1 archaeological impact assessment to determine whether there were any archaeological remains preserved on the site. At the time of the investigation, October 2006, the plans for the redevelopment of the site were fairly advanced.

A second field season was recommended in order to expose and record the whole site in detail, prior to the demolition and destruction of the site as a result of the development. In 2007 the site was sold to Udongo Property Investments and the second field season took place in November of the same year.

The site was sold again in 2009 to Xculttorque (Pty) Ltd and the plans adapted to residential units for Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) students. The archaeological monitoring brief was completed in October 2009.

Two interim reports were submitted to Heritage Western Cape (HWC) in fulfilment of the archaeological permit application. This report is a synthesis of the previous two reports and includes the findings of the monitoring brief. The artefacts and field notes have been delivered to IZIKO Museums Cape Town.

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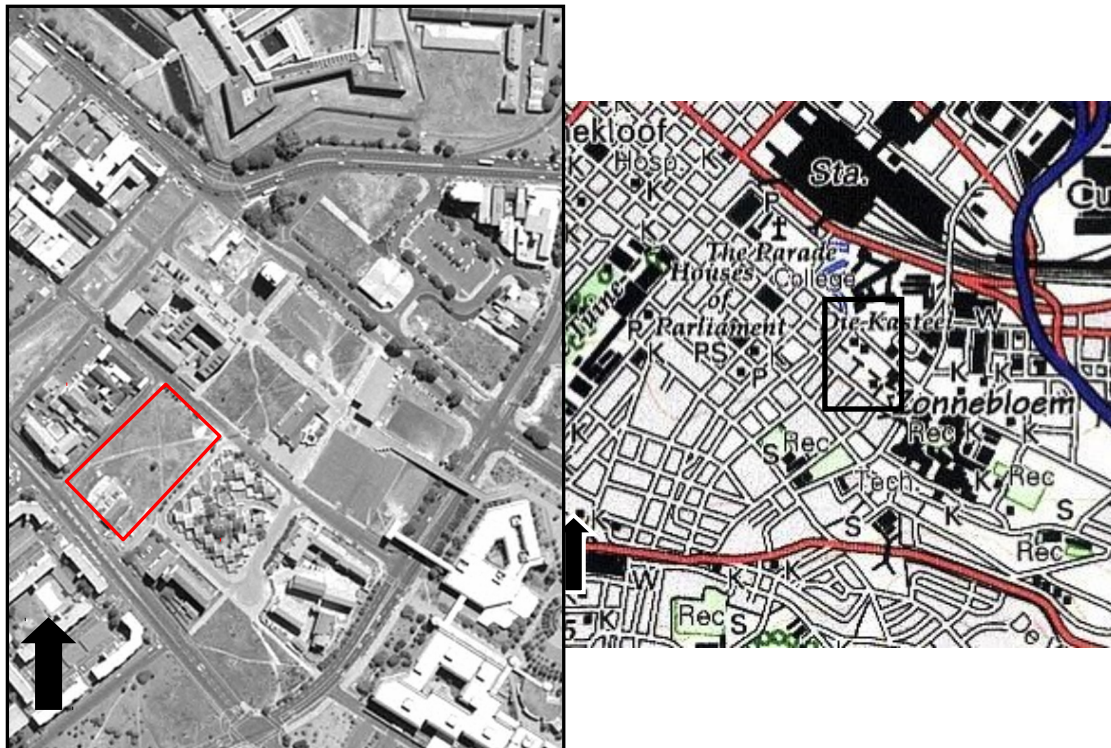
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## 1. Introduction

The original archaeological impact assessment formed part of a Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by Ms Kathy Dumbrell under section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. The initial impact assessment took place in October 2006. The site was then owned by Kuvula Trade 13 (Pty) Ltd. A three week exploration of the site confirmed that the archaeological remains of a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling associated with the Table valley market garden, Welgelegen, was preserved. Owing to the SW/NE orientation of the site, and the fact that the plans for the redevelopment were quite advanced it was not possible to preserve the site *in situ*. A second field season was therefore requested in order to expose more of the structure and to records as much of the structure as possible. The developer was also to commit to a presentation and reinterpretation of the history of the site in the new development.

The site (with its development plans) was sold in September 2007 to Udonga Property Investments. The second field season was completed in November 2007. It was recommended that the mechanical excavation of the basement of the new development be monitored by a professional archaeologist. This recommendation was endorsed by HWC in the Record of Decision (ROD) dated January 2008.

The site was sold once again in 2009. The plans were adapted and the site redeveloped as student accommodation for the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT).



Fig

Figure 1: Location of the site (outlined in red) relative to the Castle and the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (1:50 000 3318CD Cape Town and aerial photography c2000).



The City of Cape Town approved the plans on condition that an interpretative display and the reuse of some of the historic material be included in the new structure. Stone construction techniques have been replicated along the outer walls of the structure, historic photographs of the historic entrances to Vernon Terrace mark the modern-day entrances and historic stone has been used in the paving to recreate some of the historic texture of the historic site in the new construction. The footprint of the Welgelegen farmhouse has been resurveyed and outlined in the basement parking area in its exact position.

The monitoring brief for the destruction of the archaeological remains was implemented and completed in November 2009.

## **2. Historical background**

The settlement at the Cape has its roots in the refreshment station established by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1652 in order to provide fresh supplies for ships sailing between Europe and the East. First and foremost were the trade interests of the VOC and the protection of its assets.

In 1657 a number of employees were released from their contracts (subsequently known as freeburghers) and given farms initially in the Table valley and along the Liesbeeck River in Rondebosch. The Company retained a number of farms/market gardens, including the well-known Company Gardens, Newlands and Groote Schuur amongst others.

By the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, settlements had been established at Stellenbosch and Paarl. The settlement at the Cape expanded quickly as second generation freeburghers turned to stock farming as an alternative means of production.

Cape Town during the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century was characterised by its fortifications, protecting the settlement, not only from threats from the seaward side, but also from marauding Khoekhoen. The end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, saw an increase in the fortifications at the Cape, which could be linked to the increased hostilities between the English (one of the major trading rivals of the Dutch) and the French (allies to the House of Orange). The Cape held a strategic position at the tip of Africa as the mid point between the very lucrative trade between the East and Europe. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the VOC was verging on bankruptcy and in order to keep the Cape out of French possession, the English occupied the Cape in 1795.

In 1803, the war between the British and France ended. One of the conditions of the Treaty of Amiens saw the Cape returned to the Dutch, then the Batavian Republic. In 1806, Napoleon Bonaparte put his brother at the head of the Dutch government, dissolving the Batavian Republic. War broke out between the English and the French, again. The fear of the French gaining control of the Cape and so the trade routes to the East, resulted in the Cape being occupied by the British for a second time. At the end of the Napoleonic wars (1814), the Cape formally became a British colony (Worden et al 1998).

From the early half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was an influx of British immigrants to Cape Town, resulting in a marked growth of the city. The emancipation of the slaves also contributed to the expansion of the residential areas beyond the city limits. The original 18<sup>th</sup> century boundaries of Cape Town were formed by Buitenkant and Buitengracht streets (Worden et al 1998).

During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the present city grid extended into the outlying areas. In some cases (as will be seen with the Welgelegen market garden) the grid was superimposed over existing cadastral boundaries. This period is also characterised by property speculation, supported by the growing need to urban rental properties. During this period, Cape Town was divided into districts (Worden et al 1998; le Grange 2003).

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, District Six had developed into a high density, mixed residential and commercial area. Vernon Terrace, having been built over the erstwhile Welgelegen market garden, and having incorporated the dwelling house at its core, lay on the most western edge of District Six.

## **2.1 Welgelegen market garden**

The Welgelegen dwelling is situated on land granted in 1795 to Johannes Matthias Bletterman<sup>1</sup> (Erf 5824), measuring 1 morgen 200 square roods 126 square feet (OCF 5.24). Bletterman had applied for a piece of land situated behind the Castle in November 1794, and it was granted to him in February 1795. Early maps of the Cape c1700 (Figure 3 and 4) show farm land in the vicinity of the grant and it is possible that Bletterman had the use of the land prior to the grant and that the grant itself was a mere formality consolidating his assets should the Dutch loose control of the Cape<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

In 1805, Jan Willem Wernich, the government surveyor, was granted 3 morgen 282 square roods and 30 square feet of land annex the garden Welgelegen for the price of 200 Gulden Indische Valuatie (Erf 5825 - OCF 5.99 (Figure 5). This grant included the landed granted to Bletterman in 1795. It stands to reason that Wernich had acquired

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

<sup>2</sup> War had broken out in 1792 between England and France and it was clear that the virtually bankrupt Dutch East India Company was not in a position to defend the Cape (Worden et al 1998:83).

Bletterman's portion of land sometime between 1800 and 1805. The Wernich grant included a fountain from which household water as well as irrigation for the garden would have been obtained. Census records of 1805 and 1807 indicate that Wernich and his wife Adrianna Wilhemiena Munnick lived at Welgelegen together with their slaves and one Khoekhoe servant (Harris 2007:56).

In 1811, Wernich sold the property to George Thomas. At this time, the property was described as 'sekere huis en tuin Bentry Hall thans genaamdt Welgelegen'. The property in total, measured 4 morgen 483 square roods and 18 square feet and sold for 65 000 Gulden<sup>3</sup> (TD 168 2/07/1811). The change in name from Welgelegen to Bentry Hall, back to Welgelegen, may be a reflection of the aspiration of the owners to find favour with the current authorities; particularly as Wernich, as a surveyor, would have been in the employ of both the Batavian and British administrators.

In 1813 the property was acquired by John Mellville (TD 182 17/09/1813). Mellville came to the Cape as a young boy of 12 in 1799. He trained under LM Thibault and was appointed assistant Government surveyor in 1811. Melville was married to Anna Fredericka Stadler. The couple did not live at Welgelegen (Beyers & Basson 1981; Phillip 1981), but the father of Anna Frederick did. Between 1818 and 1830, Melville transferred Erf 5824 (in portions) to his father-in-law, Johan George Stadler. JG Stadler remained living at Welgelegen until his death in 1841. His daughter, Helen Elizabeth, the widow of Adam Gabriel de Smit, lived with him (Appendices 1 and 2).



Figure 2: Detail of map of Cape Town (CA M1/388). The date of the map is in dispute, as while the Commercial Exchange appears on the Parade (c1822), the New Market to the east of the Castle (c1814) is not shown. The insert shows the detail of the area in the vicinity of the Welgelegen garden, and possibly the actual market garden boundary (See Figure 3).

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<sup>3</sup> Probably Cape Gulden.



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

The property remained in the Stadler family until 1884, when it was sold to Jacob Levin (Dumbrell 2006). Until this point in time, it was still predominantly agricultural. Levin subdivided the property into numerous erven, starting the process of high density urbanisation which characterised this site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The history of District Six in terms of the 19<sup>th</sup> century slum lords and the subsequent Forced Removals has been well researched and will not be repeated here.

### 3. Archaeology

#### 3.1. Methodology

During the first field season, the grass had to be mowed using brush cutters before any work could be undertaken. The site was and still is used by vagrants as a camp, and rubbish and faeces littered the site. During the first field season, the emphasis was on exposing and locating foundations of the Welgelegen farmhouse. A 5mx5m grid was set up across the site. Some portions of stone walling were visible and the rubble was cleared from these, finding the interior/exterior edges of the walls and following their extent, using spades, picks and trowels as necessary. The artefacts from this overburden suggested that the material was in secondary context, having been re-deposited during the demolition of the Vernon Terraces in the 1970s.

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

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

except in those areas where archaeological material was found (rubbish pit); the kitchen/ash midden was dug stratigraphically.

During the 2007 field season, it was decided to do away with the 5x5m grid and to locate finds in terms of the rooms or enclosed spaces suggested by the foundations. Rooms were numbered one to 10 and subdivisions or extensions to the rooms were indicated by a letter eg Room 2A .

As permission was given for the destruction of the ruins, the opportunity was taken during the monitoring brief to more fully expose the walls of the older section in order to more fully understand the building sequence. The more recent walls were removed mechanically and the older wall surfaces were exposed further by hand. The features were then photographed, depth of foundation checked, remains of plaster photographed.

At the request of the heritage consultant, Ms Dumbrell, stone from the foundations as well as cobbles were collected by hand for reuse in the new development, forming part of the historical texturing and interpretative display.

### **3.2. Excavation**

Although the foundations of the site are well preserved, there is a distinct paucity of artefactual material dating to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier. During the first field season, the bulk of the artefactual material was found in a secondary context, having been moved about the site during the 1970s demolition. Older material was found mixed with 20<sup>th</sup> century plastic toys, glass and ceramics.

During the second field season, the excavation was extended southwards, exposing a second row of rooms, a rear courtyard (combination of cobble and slate paving) as well as evidence of c1920s modern drainage and water system (Clift 2006; Clift 2007).

#### **3.2.1 Construction chronology**

A basic construction chronology could be established, based on construction method, material and wall/foundation width. While the earlier phase is distinctive, the later phases are more difficult to decipher. More recent alterations, as reflected on the 1970 plan of the house are nearly completely lacking. The paucity of artefacts in primary deposition contexts, especially with regards to these earlier periods, hampers the accurate dating of the construction chronology.

#### **Phase 1: ?Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century**

The first phase consists of a simple three roomed structure, originally built without the stoep.

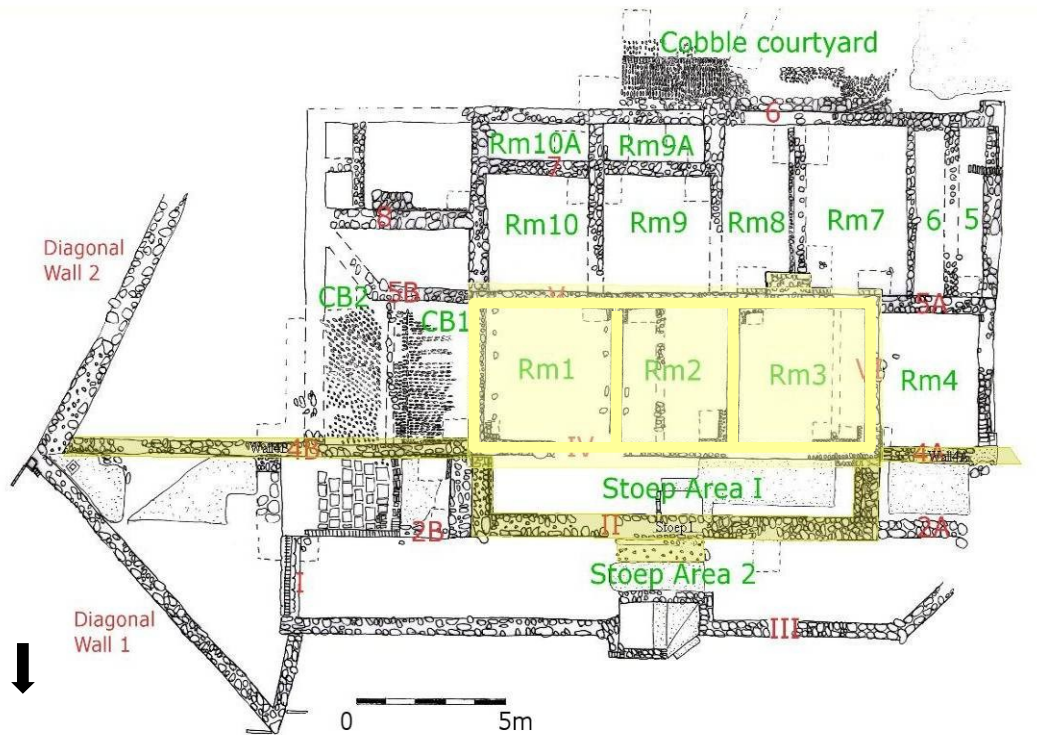


Figure 4: Phase 1 construction of the dwelling. This phase consists of 3 'events': 3-roomed core, stoep addition and abutting wall extensions (4A and 4B).



Figure 5: NW corner of Room 3 Wall IV.



Figure 6: Wall V, 'exterior' Room 3

The stoep was added to the three-roomed core subsequent to its completion. Traces of lime plaster are visible between the exterior of the walls and the stoep walls (Plate 4 and 5). The walls of Stoep I vary between 680 and 750mm thick, with a foundation of 840 - 900mm. The wall is constructed of a combination of large cobbles and some slate set in a brown clay mortar (Plate 4 and 5). This wall is only plastered on the 'exterior'.



Figure 7: The construction method used in the stoeep is similar to that used in the original core, but with a brown clay mortar. NW corner.

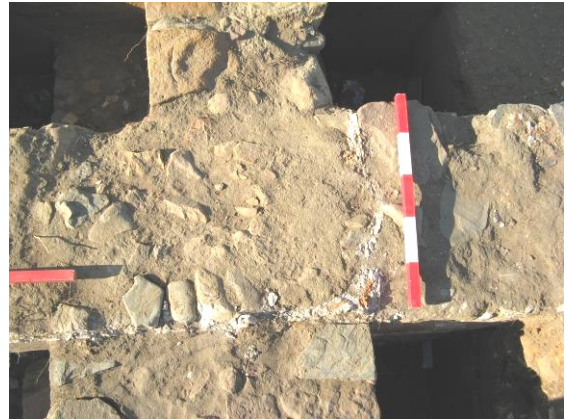


Figure 8: Plaster line at NW corner of core confirming that stoeep was a subsequent addition.



Figure 9: Views of Wall 4A. Note the similar construction method to the core. Varying depths of foundation is very clear in the image on the right. (Image on the left is taken facing N. Image on the right was taken facing SE).



Figure 10: Views of Wall 4B. The depth of the foundation of this extension wall is deeper than the corresponding wall to the west of the core and reflects the natural slope of the ground. Lime plaster on the southern side of Wall 4B stops about 300mm below the level of the cobble floor; the ground surface at the time, is shown to slope fairly steeply towards the north and east (Clift 2006). (Image on the left is taken facing W, after the foundation of the CB2 had been removed. Image on the right was taken facing SW. Stoeep extension is visible on the right. Remains of collapsed support wall visible on the left).

The extensions to the east and west of Wall IV have a similar construction method, but lack the wide foundations of the core, suggesting that they may have been lower,

non-weight bearing walls eg wmf walls. Wall 4B ranges in width between 480-650mm. Wall 4A is 600mm wide. These walls were altered during the subsequent alterations and their terminal points were not found.

Hard fired Dutch bricks (klinker or klompjes) were found in the overburden, but in fairly low numbers. These were used in relieving arches above windows and doors and in steep stairs (e.g. Koopmans de Wet House, Strand Street, Cape Town).

## Phase 2: Late 18<sup>th</sup>/ Early 19<sup>th</sup> century

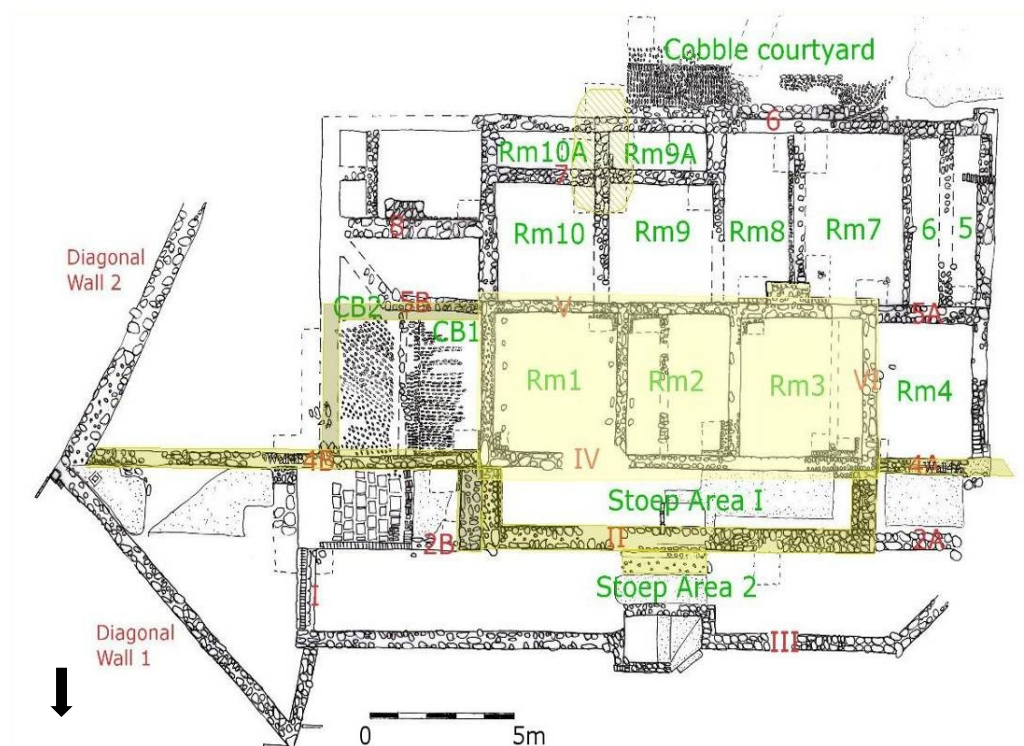


Figure 11: Detail of Site Plan 2 showing Phase 2 construction of the dwelling.

This phase probably dates to the earliest use of the structure for residential purposes. It probably can be associated with the ownership of the property by Jan Willem Wernich, who owned the property from 1805 to 1811. A large kitchen midden (comprising mainly ash and burnt bone) was found underneath the junction of the foundations of the walls delineating Rooms 9, 9A and 10/10A. The midden appears to have been formed over a very short period of time.

The cobbled surfaces CB1 and CB2 are the remains of a stable/animal stall. While the pattern of the cobbled floor suggests two structures, no evidence was found during excavation or the monitoring brief of foundations which would support this suggestion. (The wall bisecting the cobbled area is a later alteration). Plaster on the exterior walls of the original core, as well as on Wall 4B, situated below the cobbled surfaces confirmed that the cobbled floor surfaces were later additions/alterations to the structure (Clift 2006). During the monitoring phase, the lower courses of the foundation of the eastern end wall was uncovered.





Figure 12: Clearing of the surface rubble, exposing the cobbled stable area. Although not clear in the photo, the cobbles are packed so as to facilitate the drainage of liquid to a central drain, as one would expect in stables or animal sheds. (Photo taken facing vd Leur Str)

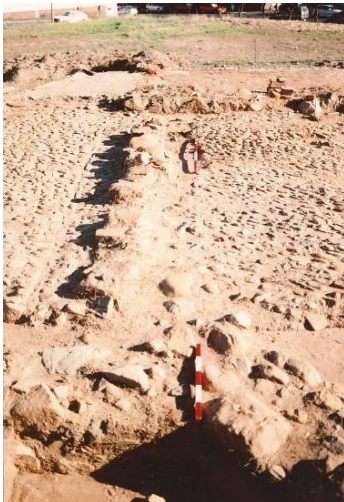


Figure 13: View of the CB1 and CB2. Cobbles of CB1 are packed perpendicular to the drainage row to the left of a later dividing wall. Cobbles of CB2 are packed on the diagonal; suggesting that this may have been a subsequent addition to the original stable. However, no foundations were found supporting this theory.

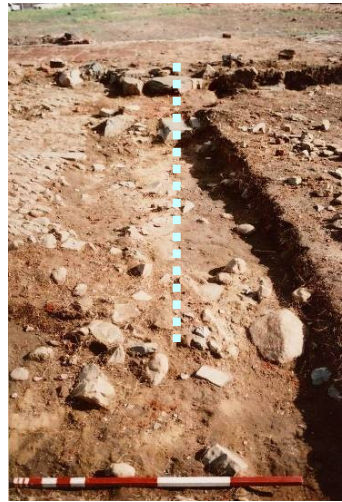


Figure 14: The remains of a plaster line, indicated by the dashed line, shows the position of the external wall of CB2. The stones of this wall were removed and reused in subsequent construction. During the monitoring phase, some evidence of this wall was uncovered.

A step off the south wall of Rm3 (and what appears to be a post hole) suggests that this room gave access to the 'backyard'. The midden was located some meters to the SE of this access point. During this phase, a support wall was constructed to the E of the original stoep. This support wall is quite unlike the other walls, being constructed nearly exclusively with slate blocks and set in a yellow clay mortar. The presence of this support wall as well as the support wall parallel to Wall 4B suggests that this part of the structure may have been unstable, possibly owing to rising damp.

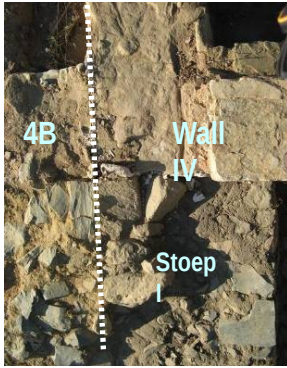


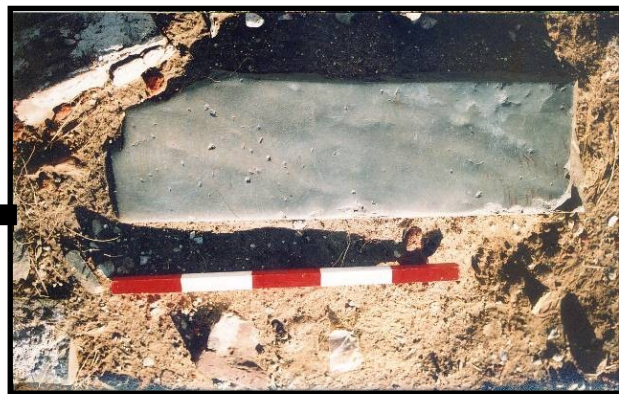
Figure 15: The NE corner of the original core, showing the junction of Wall IV, 4B, Stoop wall 1 (brown mortar - Right) and the support wall to the stoep wall (yellow mortar - Left).



Figure 16: View of the east face of the support wall during the monitoring brief. Wall 4B is to the left of the image (the support wall abutting this wall had collapsed and was removed).

On either side of Stoop Area 1, concentrations of broken wine bottles were found. These bottles were hand blown and had no evidence of seam lines. The presence of asian porcelain with creamware and pearlware dates the deposit to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Stoop extensions 2A and 2B post-dating this period).

No clear evidence of the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century stairway to the stoep was found, with the exception of one well worn slate step found in a secondary context in the first field season. During the monitoring phase, it became clear that the position of the stairway had remained constant, it had just been modified at least twice.



Fig

Figure 17: Slate step associated with the earlier period of the dwelling was found in 2006 among the surface rubble towards the eastern half of the site.

### Phase 3: First half 19<sup>th</sup> century

This phase is more difficult to decipher, and represents the expansion of the dwelling southwards and over the kitchen/ash midden. This phase is most likely to be associated with the occupation of the dwelling by the Stadler family and spans the greater part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Having identified the remains of stone walls with slight footings/ foundations in tact, it is likely that the dwelling was enlarged through

the addition of rooms to the rear of the core. Once again, there was a relative paucity of artefactual material.

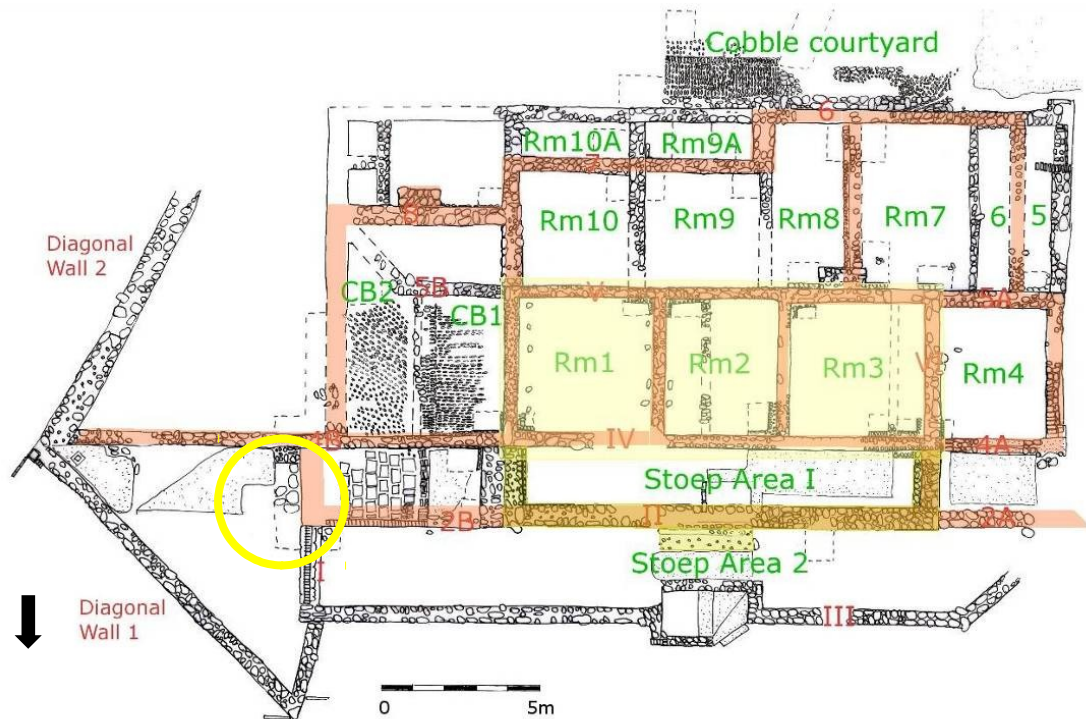


Figure 18: Expansion of the dwelling to the south of the earlier core. Diagonal Wall 2 appears to be part of the foundations of the outbuildings shown on Snow (1860).

The yellow circle (Figure 18) indicates the remains of a slate paved area, which was uncovered during the first field season. The slate continues to a support wall constructed alongside Wall 4B and ends perpendicular to the Stoep extension. During the monitoring brief, this wall was exposed along its entirety. Refined earthenware (single transfer print, blue, both sides of shard printed) found associated with the support wall, suggests that it was constructed in the earlier half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This support wall was constructed of medium sized cobble rubble. No more slate pavers were uncovered.



Figure 19: Slate paved area to the east of the extended Stoep Area 1 (Figure 18). (Photo taken facing south). The paving did not extend northwards beyond Wall 2B. It is possible that the paving extended along the front of the dwelling, but was removed and reused in the back courtyard area.

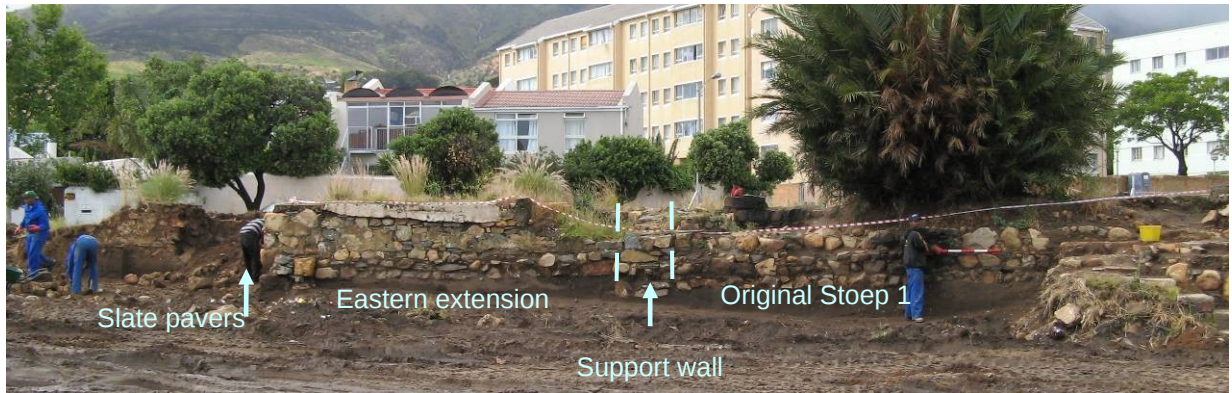


Figure 20: Eastern section of the front wall of the older core, once the late 19<sup>th</sup> century stoep had been removed. The predominantly slate constructed support wall is shown abutting the original stoep wall. The eastern extension probably dates to the early decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is associated with slate paving stones which were found along the eastern edge of this extension. (Photo taken after the support wall shown in Plate 16 had collapsed).



Figure 21: The blue dotted line shows the level of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century ground surface. This level is confirmed by the remains of a cobble layer (just to the west of the 1m measuring rod) and the extent of the plaster mark. The slate pavers shown in Plate 14 were also located at this level.

### Phase 3b: Second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

During the second half of the century, the rear of the dwelling would have been regularised, forming a neat rectangular shape. The construction of Stoep Area 2 also falls within this period. These alterations would have been already completed by 1860 (Figure 6).

The cobbled courtyard to the south of the dwelling also dates to this period. Lead water piping was found underneath undisturbed portions of the cobbling, suggesting that the water supply pipes were laid at the same time the cobbling. According to Hennie Vos (2006 pers comm.) lead piping was already in common usage by the 1860s. A slate walkway separated the dwelling and the cobbled courtyard (Plate 17-18).

The cobbled courtyard was damaged during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when modern drainage and plumbing was put in. The cobbled courtyard became less well preserved towards its eastern and southern edges. It is possible that the construction of the terrace houses along vd Leur Street at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century destroyed the remains of the cobbled courtyard; although it must be remembered that the outbuildings associated with the dwelling house framed the courtyard on its eastern and southern edges and that the courtyard may in fact not have extended beyond these outbuildings.



Figure 22: View of cobbled walkway between courtyard and house. Note the drain feature. (Photo taken facing east.)



Figure 23: View over the courtyard. Remains of a cobble packed drain visible in foreground. (Photo taken facing west.)

The stairway giving access to the dwelling was initially covered in layers of cement, as was the surface of Stoep area. Underneath the cement slab (Plate 19) was evidence of a tiled stairway giving access to the dwelling. During the monitoring brief, an additional slate paved area was uncovered between the end of the tiled stairway and the stairwell shown in Thom's Survey of 1898.



Figure 24: Earlier set of stairs underneath the cement slab is indicated by the white arrow. (Photo taken facing eastwards).



Figure 25: The cement stairway. Wall II of Stoop I visible in background.



Figure 26: Edgar Adams and John Samuels clearing the rubble to expose the tiles.



Figure 27: Plaster mark in the fill showing the position of the steps.



Figure 28: Detail of an edge tile.



Figure 29: Abutting the end of the tiled stairway, was a layer of slate pavers, perhaps linking with the remains of the slate pavers to the east of the extended stoep (Figure 19). (Photos taken during the monitoring brief, after Wall III had been removed). The slate paved area represents the ground level of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Phase 4: Late 19<sup>th</sup> /early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

This phase in the evolution of the dwelling is associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century densification of the city and the subdivision of the garden Welgelegen for residential purposes under the ownership of Jacob Levin (Dumbrell 2006). This phase is characterised by addition of the distinctive diagonal creating an additional living area to the east of the original core allowing for the dwelling to be converted from single residential to a multi-residential unit.

The remains of shallow stone foundations (width 320-340mm) correspond with the internal reconfiguration of the dwelling. The western wall of Rm4 appears to have collapsed and was rebuilt during this period: the lower section of the wall was patched with pinkish red brick typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A massive brick pillar uncovered during the monitoring phase at the western end of Wall 4A supported the theory that there was some trauma to this portion of the building which was repaired during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

No *in situ* interior floor surfaces were uncovered, although the presence of reused British period clay floor tiles (north of CB2, situated between Wall 4B and 2B) (Plate 21), suggests that at least some of the interior rooms of the older portions of the dwelling may have been tiled. The reused tiles had been clearly used as part of a levelling layer. A number of broken Dutch period clay tiles were recovered from disturbed contexts.

The area immediately to the north of the cobbled surfaces CB1 and CB2 was paved with re-used British clay tiles. This is the only area in the dwelling with *in situ* (albeit reused) clay tiles. Some remains of Dutch clay floor tiles were recovered from the overburden, but none *in situ*.

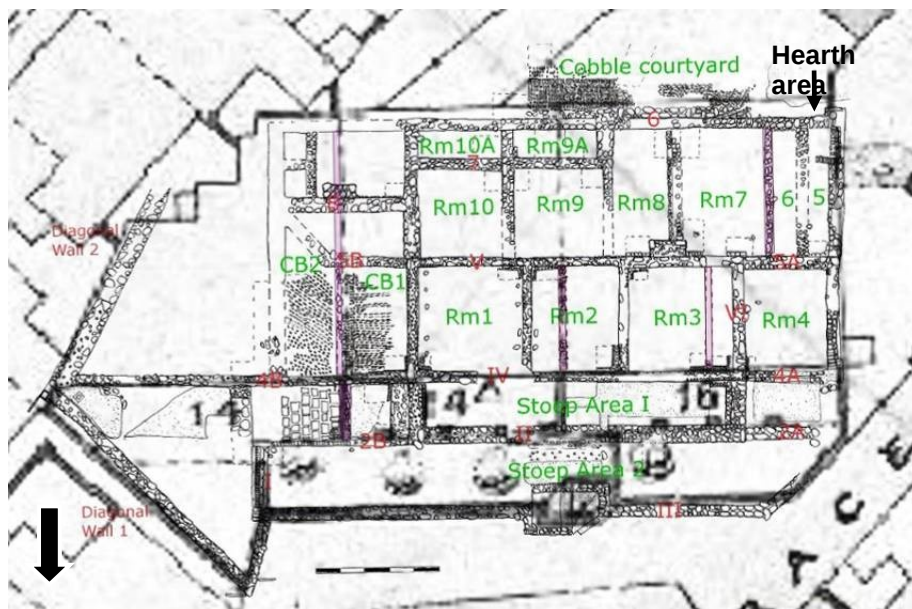


Figure 30: Overlay of the site plan on Thom's survey c1898. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century foundations are shaded purple. A hearth/cooking area was uncovered in the SW corner of the dwelling.



Figure 31: The 500mm measuring stick marks the position of a later 19th century crosswall which aligns with the crosswall bisecting the Stable (Plate 26). (Photograph taken facing north.)



Figure 32: Crosswall bisecting Stable area. October 2006.

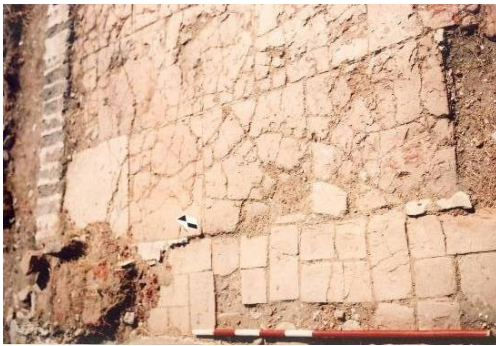


Figure 33: Detail of the tiled surface. The bricks to the left of the image indicate the position of an earlier wall which had been removed during subsequent 20th century alterations. (North arrow is incorrect: points East)



Figure 34: Remains of stairwell shown on Thom's survey of 1898. This stairwell is not shown on Snow's (1860) nor on Wilson's (1870) surveys of the same area.

Figure 35: Two moulded 'gate' posts. The one on the left was found immediately to the north of the stairwell (position indicated by the yellow arrow Plate 12.), lying on what would have been the original ground level at the time of the demolitions in the



1970s. The second post was found towards the eastern end of the dwelling, amongst the rubble. It is uncertain whether this post is in fact associated with this dwelling.

### Phase 5: 20<sup>th</sup> century

During this period, the dwelling had subdivided to such an extent that little remains of its historic configuration.

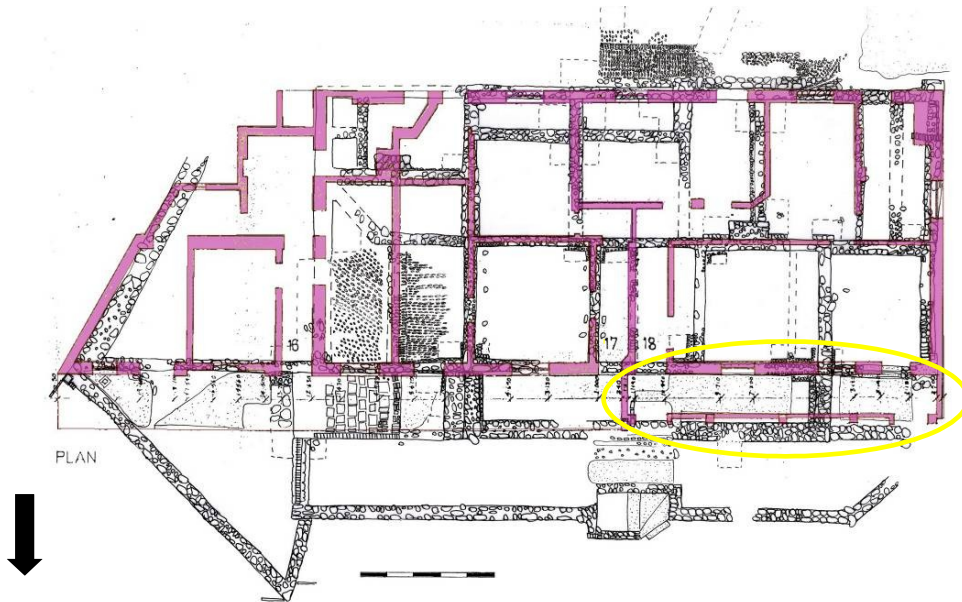


Figure 36: An overlay of the 1972 plan the building prior to its demolition (Strauss & Brink 1972). The addition indicated by the yellow circle, dates to this period. Other than thick cement slabs, no archaeological evidence of this addition was found.

This phase of the dwelling is not well represented in the actual foundations, but is amply represented in the rubble overburden: corrugated iron roofing material, layers of linoleum, rotten oregon pine floor boards in Rm 1 and 2, as well as the cemented floor surfaces and the remains of a wooden threshold into Rm4. Remains of the ceramic drains and iron water pipes date to this period. The cobble courtyard to the south of the dwelling would have already received the first of its multiple layers of cement. Interior walls dating to this period have very shallow or no foundations and have not survived in the archaeological record. Thick cement slabs are the only enduring evidence of this phase of construction.

Few photographs of the dwelling exist in the national depositories and the few that do emphasize the high degree of densification of the site as a whole. By the 1960s, the Welgelen house was so deeply integrated into the Vernon Terrace block, that it was no longer identifiable as a separate/individual dwelling, but is described as 'terrace houses ... which run obliquely, expressing a steep rise in the terrain. This latter row has a terrace or rather wide stoep-like platform in front, bordered by a wall once undoubtedly handsome, but now partly tumbled down' (Fransen et al 1967).



Figure 37: Oblique view of the NW corner of the Welgelegen dwelling. The stone walling of the Stoep Area II is shown with its brick and mortar walling. The building in the background is part of a row of semi-detached cottages facing onto a lane giving onto Mount Street. (Cape Archives AG17606).

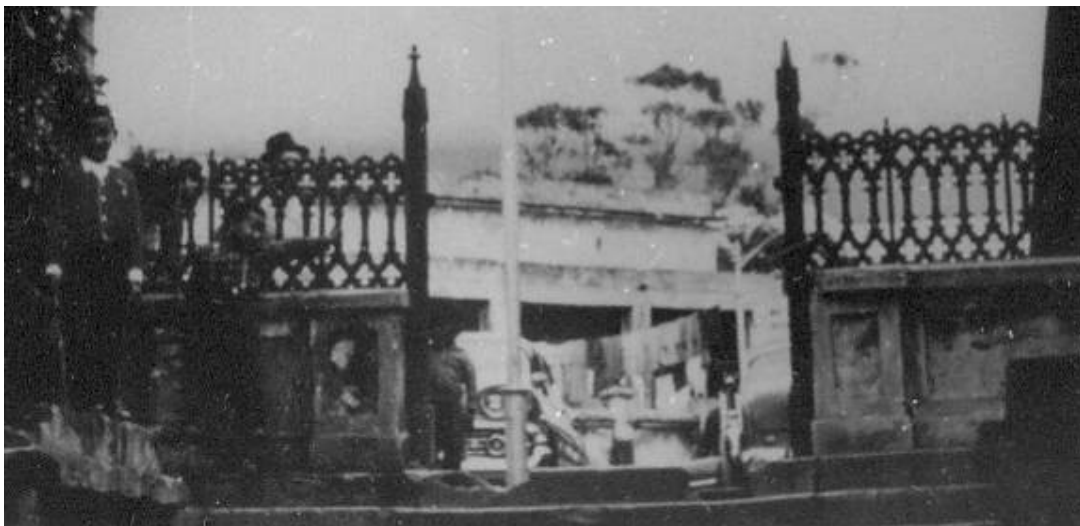


Figure 38: Detail of the view of the Welgelgen dwelling from Caledon Street up the Vernon Terrace stairs. The original dwelling is visible as a mono-pitched structure. The more recent addition to the front of the NW portion is visible just behind the washing line. The brick portion of Wall III is also visible (between the two parked cars). (CA AG 17604)

### 3.2.2. Test pits

A number of test pits were excavated in the interior of the structure, to determine the depth of the foundations. For the most part, there was relatively little cultural material in these test pits.

### 3.2.3. Kitchen/Ash midden

The dump was deepest at the east-northeastern part of Room 9A. In this test pit, the first ashy layers started about 660mm below the ground surface and continued to a depth of 830mm. At the top of the ashy layers a nearly complete pearlware saucer was found with willow pattern decoration, dating the rubbish pit to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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



Figure 39 and 40: Northern and southern sections of the test pit respectively. The dump continues to the east, the south and the west, but was not found in any of the test pits to the north of Wall 7.



Figure 41: Eastern section of the test trench to locate the western most extent of the dump. The edge of the pit is clearly visible in the section.

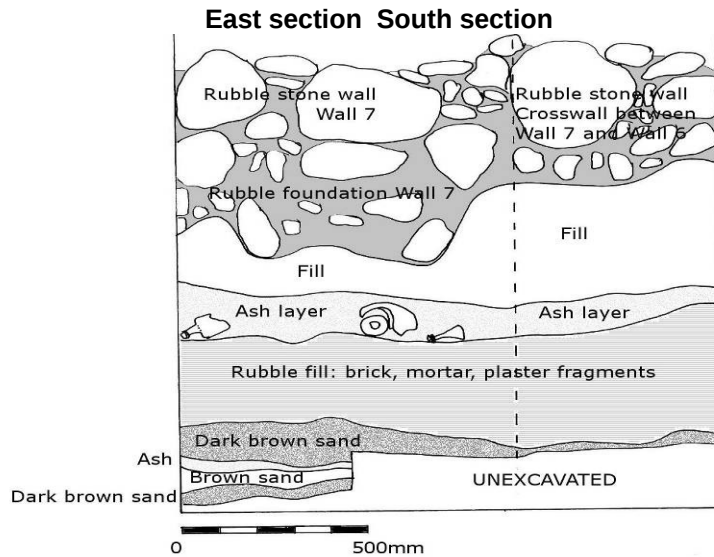


Figure 42: Section drawing of the eastern and southern sections of the test pit in Rm9A

### 3.2.4 The Stream/Furrow

The presence of a stream or drain was indicated on a number of maps/diagrams. The earliest of which was the 1805 survey diagram (OCF 5.99) in which a narrow strip of land linking the location of a fountain to the remainder of the grant is shown. Snow's survey of Cape Town c1860 shows a more regular alignment, but it is not clear on the map whether this is a subterranean or open water channel.

Test trenches were dug on either side of the substation to try and locate the remains of this water feature. These test trenches were dug using a mechanical excavator and then by hand. The location of the test trenches are shown on Figure 43.



Figure 43: Detail of a map of Cape Town c1910 showing the subdivision history of the town (CA M4/12).

The alignment of the stream/furrow is highlighted. A more regular watercourse was shown in Snow's survey of 1860, but is not shown on Thom's survey c1898. The drain is situated just to the SW of the furrow.

### **Test Trench B (NNW of substation)**

This area was very disturbed, and the remains of 20<sup>th</sup> century sewerage and drainage pipes were found lying above a compact sterile yellow clay. Testing in this area was abandoned during the 2007 field season.

### **Test trench A (SSE of substation)**

In this test trench, underneath the service pipes and about 2m below the present surface of the ground, evidence of a stream was found and it would appear as if this stream was used to dispose of household rubbish. Ceramics, bone, charcoal were found amongst the cobbles. The ceramic assemblage points to a deposition date prior to the 1850s. At the time of the excavation, it was thought that the use of the stream to dispose of household rubbish was discontinued once Erf 5825 was subdivided and developed.

Cobbles in the stream bed were medium to small, and it is possible that larger cobbles would have been removed from the stream for the construction of the original core of the dwelling (the only portion of the construction using exclusively cobbles).



Figure 44: Test Trench A: the arrow shows the position of the streambed, and the position of the test into the cobble bed (Photo taken facing west/southwest).

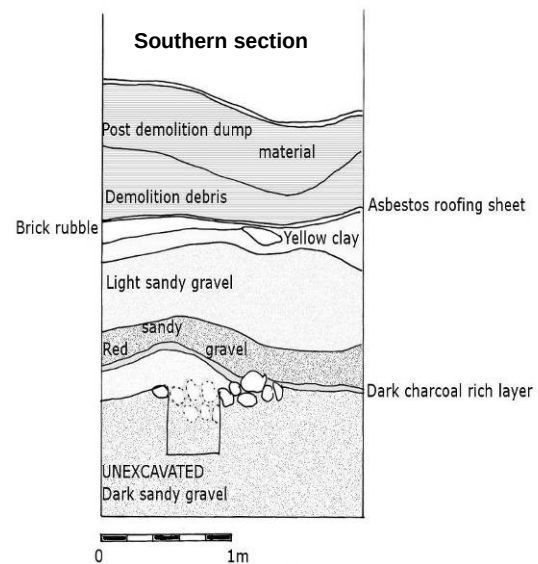


Figure 45: Section drawing of a section of the Test Trench A. The asbestos roofing sheet marks the surface level at the time of the demolitions in the 1970s. Ceramics in the sandy gravels appear to date to the early half of the 19th century. The lack of water wear on the ceramics in this test particularly suggests that the stream may have come down very strongly in winter, washing out the debris.

During the 2009 monitoring brief, it became clear that the water course shown in Snow's Survey of 1860 was not in fact the remains of the streambed discovered during the course of the 2007 field season, but a constructed drain. The drain was located in the *in situ* yellow clays lying closer to Constitution Str and was just missed

during the test trenching of 2007. The drain continues NW direction underneath the present Mount Str. A section is also preserved intact underneath the electric substation.



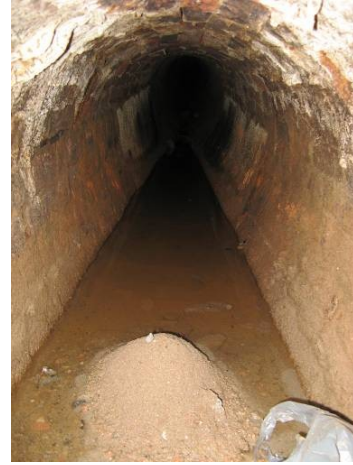
Figures 46 and 47: View of the uncovered drain to the north of the substation (Photos taken facing south). The drain sloped towards Mount Str: this section still containing water ).



Figure 48: View of drain to the north of the substation (facing towards cnr Mount and Constitution Streets). The in situ yellow clay is clearly visible. The ground water is very high, possibly a result of the spring water no longer draining naturally nor through the constructed drain.



Figure 49: Detail of the drain to the north of the substation. 19th century brick with clay mortar, covered by a thick layer of coarse cement characterises the drain.



Figures 50 and 51: Detail of the drain to the north of the substation. Image on the right showing detail of the interior of the drain.



Figure 52: Location of the drain on the southern side of the substation. Top of the drain is highlighted by dashed line. The arrow shows the location of a stop point in the line (Detail shown on insert and Figures 53 and 54).

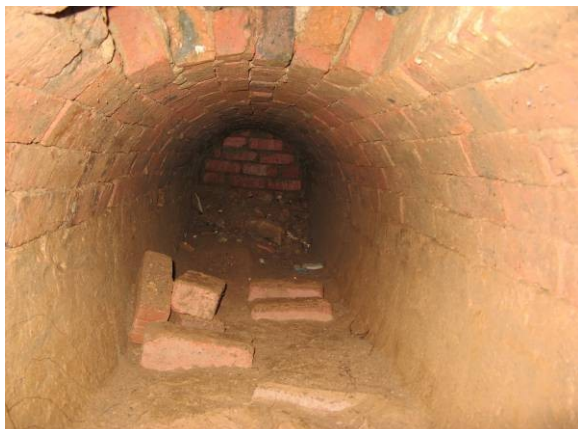


Figure 53: Detail of the stop point.



Figure 54: Repair in the same section of the drain in the form of a corrugated iron patch on the exterior.

### 3.3 Artefacts

As mentioned earlier relatively few *in situ* artefacts were recovered, suggesting that some refuse disposal system was in place: the stream and rubbish pits. The stream which ran alongside the western edge of the Erf (underneath the substation) was certainly used until the early half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A catalogue of the excavated material has been compiled. The artefacts from the monitoring brief have not been included in the catalogue, but significance diagnostic pieces have been included in the discussion below (Full list of artefacts submitted to IZIKO with the artefacts).

Owing to chronic shortages in storage facilities at the official repositories, it was decided only to keep diagnostic material from primary deposition contexts. Artefacts from secondary contexts, having been re-deposited during the 1970s demolition of Vernon Terraces were discarded. In cases where unique examples were uncovered eg the SHELL collection discs, these were retained. A sample of the 'discard' material was kept for display purposes, should examples be required as part of the interpretative display that was recommended in the ROD.

#### 3.3.1 Ceramics

A wide range of ceramics, spanning several centuries are represent on site, although the samples from primary contexts are small. The excavated ceramic samples from the midden, for example, total only 41 shards.

The vast majority of ceramics found in the overlying rubble consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> century British refined earthenware and 20<sup>th</sup> century vitrified refined earthenware which could have been imported or manufactured locally. 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics (marked CPA - Cape Provincial Administration) associated with the Primrose Str Maternity hospital was also found in the overlying rubble layers, suggesting either that material from the hospital had been dumped on the site, or that crockery found its way into the households of people living at Vernon Terrace either through people who were employed at the hospital, or who had been patients. According to Kirsten Thomson (pers comm. 2009) different coloured print was used on institutional crockery to differentiate which racial group was to use the specific crockery<sup>4</sup>.

Table 1: Distribution of ceramic types in test areas undisturbed by late 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition activities and with concentrations of ceramics. Samples in primary contexts are extremely low.

	Kitchen Midden		Test under Cobble Courtyard		Test Trench A	
	No shards	of %	No shards	of %	No shards	of %
<b>Porcelain</b>						

<sup>4</sup> In this case, the print was maroon – associated with 'coloured' patients.



Asian market	3	11.1 1	6	20.00		
Asian export	15	29.6 3	11	33.33		
European			1	6.67		
<b>Coarse Earthenware</b>						
Local						
European	11	25.9 3	1	6.67		
<b>Refined Earthenware (REW)</b>						
Pearlware	2	7.41	1	6.67		
Creamware	9	22.2 2	6	13.33		
White ware			2	13.33	61	92. 68
Coloured bodied ware					4	7.3 2
<b>Stoneware</b>						
Asian						
European	1	3.70				
<b>TOTAL No of shards</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>65</b>	

### Coarse earthenware

A very small sample of coarse earthenware was recovered from the site, and consisted of the remains of small cooking pots, a small bowl and what appears to be a water storage container. According to Jane Klose (pers comm. 2009), the earthenware appears to be European made and dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 55: Examples of European coarse earthenwares. 'A' is a possible water storage container, which was found in the kitchen midden. 'B' was found in the fill of Stoep 1. 'C' was found in the test trench along Wall II.

### Asian porcelain



Figure 56: Asian market porcelain bowls/cups and a platter. In Cape contexts, these are usually, but not exclusively, associated with the poorer classes (servants or slaves). The first three examples are typical of an 18<sup>th</sup> century assemblage, the following three of a 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century assemblage. The last two plates are the different sides of the same platter.



Figure 57: Export market Asian porcelain. First three examples are of plates, while last is of a serving dish/tureen.

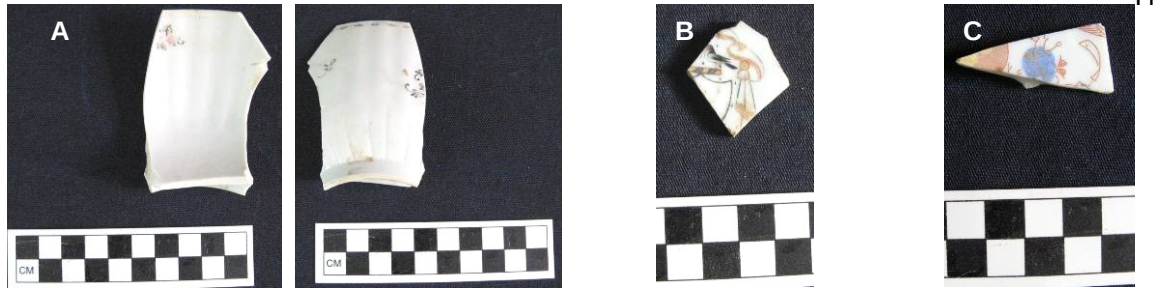


Figure 58: Examples of polychrome Asian porcelain made for the European export market. 'A' is an example of *encre de chine* with pink enamel overlay. 'B' is a shard of pseudo-armorial Asian porcelain. The design (shield shape) being popular with the British market and suggests a date c1790-1800. According to Kroes (2007:491) this would have formed part of a service, possibly commissioned as part of a wedding celebration by someone who did not have their own heraldic device.

### British refined earthenware (REW)

The bulk of the ceramics collected from the site fall into this category. However, very little was in primary context. REW found in secondary contexts covered the whole span from 19<sup>th</sup> century REW to modern vitrified REW with decal decorations, typical of the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Pearlware and Creamware (late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century) were only found in the kitchen midden; confirming a late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century deposition date. During the monitoring brief, additional material was collected from the midden site (deposit run through a sieve).



Figure 59: British refined earthenwares from the kitchen midden. (A) identifies the creamware collected during the monitoring brief, while (B) identifies the pearlware. Image on the right is a pearlware Willow Pattern saucer/small plate with a gilt edge (unmarked).



Figure 60: REW single colour transfer print and Industrial slipware (Banded and Cat's eye) were found in primary context in the remains of the stream bed uncovered in Trench A (Figure 45).

### British porcelain

One piece of British porcelain (bone china) was found in a test pit under the cobbled courtyard. It was a saucer with a gilt shamrock design, typical of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the piece was deposited at the time that the sewerage and water pipes were installed.

### 3.3.2 Glass

The glass assemblage found on the site consisted predominantly of bottle glass, some tableware, window glass and light fixtures/fittings. Only glass found in primary deposition contexts is discussed below. The remainder of the glass found in the site was disturbed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century demolitions and represents a mixture of modern and older glass. Window glass was found throughout the site, as well as in the kitchen midden. Window glass was cheap and easily affordable at the Cape already by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Lewcock 1963: 382).

The dating of glass bottles is based on a combination of colour of the glass, shape of the bottle, and method of manufacture as represented by the presence/absence of seam and pontil marks. Bottles are basically divided into two categories: mouth blown and machine manufactured; the former consisting of free-blown and mould-blown bottles. All bottles with pontil marks generally predate the 1860s. (After the 1860s bottles were mass produced and the pontil became obsolete). Free-blown bottles were made without the aid of moulds and would have no traces of seams. Moulds were used in bottle manufacture since the earliest history of bottle blowing. (See Lastovica 1990:16 for detail on changing mould technology and dating). Machine made bottles date generally to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Lastovica 1990:15-19).



Figure 61: Examples of bottles from the kitchen midden. Again similar to the examples above, but with 2 examples of the long-necked bottles.



Figure 62: Examples of casement/ginger bottles. The example on the left is from the kitchen midden, and the example on the right from the area to the west of Stoep 1.



Figure

Figure 63: Examples of tableware (essentially wine glasses) from the kitchen midden, the area to the east of Stoep 1 and the area to the west of Stoep 1 (from left to right). The tableware from these locations have been exclusively wine glasses.



Figure 64: Additional tableware collected during the monitoring brief. With the exception of the fragments of the two glasses on the far left, all the glass in this image was found in the kitchen midden.



Figure 65: Fragments of Codd mineral water bottles. The bottle on the left was manufactured by Thomas Mullival, a Cape Town based firm established in 1850. The trademark clover leaf is visible. The bottle on the right faintly shows the embossed anchor of the Neptune trademark of Daly & Day, another Cape Town based firm established in c1880 (Lastovica 1990:82-83).

These fragments were found in the upper layers of the test pit in Rm9A (location of the kitchen midden). They were most likely introduced into the deposit during the construction of the southern portion of the dwelling. These shards are considerably younger than the other artifacts found in the kitchen midden.

### 3.3.3 Clay tobacco pipes

The dating of clay tobacco pipes is based on the makers' marks and/or decorations on the pipes as well as the shape of the bowl. The production of Gouda clay pipes was controlled by the Gouda pipe makers' guild, and as such a good record exists of the makers and their marks over time (Duco 1982 and 1987). Clay pipes were cheap and accessible. Owing to their tendency to break easily, they could not be kept for long periods of time, and despite evidence of reuse modification, soon ended up as refuse.

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage for this site is relatively small, the total number of artefacts being 115 (plus 52 fragments collected from the kitchen midden during the monitoring brief). Three fragments with heel marks were recovered, all of these associated with the original core of the house: two interior and one exterior (Plate 50). Two fragments with marks of the side of the heel were recovered during the monitoring brief (Plate 51). Relative dating with such a small sample is problematic, but the evidence does point to the core of the structure being constructed during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 66: Clay tobacco pipes. Selection of decorated stems on the left and the range of bowls on the right. The pipe stem second from the bottom left was made by White

of Glasgow<sup>5</sup>. The top row of pipe bowls are typical 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch bowls, while the remainder are more typical of the British period (19<sup>th</sup> century).



*Crowned R: 1690/1700-1774 (Duco 1982)*



*Crowned NV: 1700/1710-1712/1715 (Duco 1982)*



*Rose: 1660/1690-1715/1725 (Duco 1982)*

Figure 67: Dutch manufactured/Gouda clay tobacco pipes<sup>6</sup>.



Figure 68: English manufactured clay tobacco pipes from the ash midden. The example of the left (TD). The shape of the bowl is consistent with the typology identified for the period 1780-1820 for British manufactured pipes, and can possibly be associated with the pipe maker Thomas Duggan. Duggan operated in the period 1805 - 1825 (Pearce pers comm. 2010).

### 3.3.4 Other

A range of other artefacts were recovered and include slate pencils, metal (including tableware) and personal items.

#### Buttons

Buttons manufactured of bone, shell, metal and plastic were recovered in the site. The plastic buttons are not included as they form part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century context of the site and are from disturbed contexts associated with the demolition of Vernon Terrace.

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<sup>5</sup> William White of Glasgow: the factory operated in Glasgow, and these pipes were manufactured from 1805 into the 1950s. Examples of this pipe were found in the Barrack Street Well (1760-1900) and in Harrington Street (1835-1900) (Graf 1998).

<sup>6</sup> The heel on the left was found underneath the cobble surface of the 'stable' area. The central heel was found associated with the support wall (Wall IIB) of the 18<sup>th</sup> century stoep. The heel on the right was found in a test pit in the interior of the original core (Rm2). Last two examples were recovered from the kitchen midden.



Figure 69: Bone buttons.  
The bone buttons in the bottom three rows are all hand made, and with the exception of the one in the fourth row have wear polish. The button in the fourth row had been freshly punched, showing no wear, and comes from the test hole to the east of Stoep 1 (late 18th century context). The button on the far right in row 3 is from the kitchen midden. The button on the top left appears to have been a stud that has been 'remade' into a button.



Figure 70: Shell buttons.  
The small button, top row-far right as a flower motive incised with the holes cutting across the center. The button, third row-left, has a scalloped edge pattern. With the exception of the first mentioned button (Test hole along Wall IV), none of these were found in a primary context.



Figure 71: Metal buttons.  
Relatively few metal buttons were un-covered. The button, far right, appears to have been covered with fabric.

### Gaming tokens/toys

In addition to scores of marbles (stone, Codd bottle stoppers and traditional glass) and the shells discussed in Section 3.3.6, a number of gaming tokens have been recovered. These modified ceramics (Figure 72) were not found in primary contexts. The gaming pieces are found commonly in the archaeological record into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Jordon 2005). A number of small white stones were also found, and which may also have been 'gaming tokens' used a game called 'klippies'<sup>7</sup>, still played today. The domino and checkers pieces probably need no explanation (Plates 73 and 74). The Shell airline insignias (Figure 75) was a promotional gimmick of the 1970s.

<sup>7</sup> The player throws first one stone in the air and catches it. He/she then throws two stones and catches them. After each successful catch adding another stone. If he/she drops the stones, someone else has a turn. The winner is the one who can catch the most stones in sequence.





Figure 72: Modified ceramics.



Figure 73: Domino



Figure 74: Checkers insignias.



Figure 75: Shell collectables: Airline

### Gunflint



Figure 76: A gun 'flint' was found in the rubble fill of between the two diagonal walls and Wall III. It appears to be unused. According to Jaco Boshoff (pers comm 2011) this 'flint' may have been locally made as it is not made of actual flint.

### 3.3.5 Bone

A preliminary attempt at identifying the bone from the kitchen midden was undertaken. Fish and bird bone are present, but have not been identified. The remainder of the bone is small, medium and large bovid (sheep/goat and cow). Three wild species were identified and occur in low densities: Impala, Kudu and Springbuck, but in fairly low concentrations. Two pieces of whale bone<sup>8</sup> were recovered from a test pit in the southern cobbled courtyard about 1m below the courtyard surface.

The presence of wild species in an kitchen midden at the end 18<sup>th</sup>/beginning 19<sup>th</sup> century is not surprising. It is likely that the venison was acquired, rather than hunted, as it seems that only choice cuts are presented in the midden (eg the leg and shoulder). With the domesticated animals (sheep/goat and cow) it would appear as if whole animals are presented (cranial fragments to carpals).

<sup>8</sup> Identified by Peter Best 2008. It was not possible to identify the bone further without genetic testing.

The two pieces of whale bone are more interesting. These bones had cut marks on them, indicating that the meat had been cut off the bone. The use of whale meat by indigenous groups has been documented and some evidence for the exploitation of whales (beached) has been found in the archaeological record (Kandel and Conrad 2003; Smith and Kinehan 1984). The commercial exploitation of whales at the Cape, and specifically Table Bay, has been discussed by Richards and du Pasquier (1989). Whale bone was also recovered at the site of the VOC outpost Oudepost, but was not included in the analysis.

### 3.3.6 Shell

The site is situated within walking distance of the historic coastline and examples present shellfish gathering from both rock pools and sandy beach conditions as would have been available at Woodstock Beach. Interestingly enough, while shell appears throughout most of the site, through time, there are no examples of shell in the kitchen midden. Evidence suggests that the kitchen midden formed fairly quickly and the lack of shell may point to a specific period during the year that the midden was formed.

Some modified shell was found in the fill above the slate paved surface to the east of the early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling. Wear on the base of the shells suggests that they may have been used as pieces for a board games such as checkers: whelks vs limpets. The limpets were found in the deposit nested one inside the other.



Figure

Figure 77: Wear on shell suggesting use as gaming pieces.

### 3.3.7 Building material

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

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

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

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

#### **4. Summary of archaeological findings**

The Welgelegen farmhouse has revealed an archaeological record which spanned the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (and possibly earlier) into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The homestead originally associated with the market garden consisted of the dwelling house, stable and a wagon house. The contents of the backyard are listed in the 1841 inventory, suggesting that the yard may have been enclosed. Only the dwelling house remained on Erf 110460, the remainder of the homestead already having been alienated from the farm in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and possibly destroyed by 1860.

The construction method of the original core, suggests that the structure predates the grant of the land by several decades. Artefacts associated with the original core are sparse. The location of the structure in terms of its proximity to the Castle and Table Bay suggests that it may have been used as a warehouse. Additional archival research would be required to try and unravel the use of the building during this period and the role that JM Bletterman may have had prior to his acquiring the land in 1795, literally months before the first British Occupation. It is possible that he had the use of the site and building and that it was transferred into his personal property once it became clear that the Cape was not likely to remain in the control of the Dutch.

The expansion of the core i.e. the addition of Stoep 1 and flanking support walls also may have predated the official grant. The small coarse earthenware cooking pot which was found in the fill of the stoep is typical of the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Accumulations of wine bottles to either side of the stoep, together with a paucity of any other artefactual material, suggests that this structure may have been used as a wine store.

The first residential occupation of the Welgelegen market garden is associated with Jan Willem Wernich. It is uncertain when he first acquired the original portion granted to Bletterman in 1795. By 1805, when he acquired additional lands, he already had ownership of the original portion. Census records of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century confirm that Wernich and his wife occupied the market garden, that it was under cultivation and that they had three slaves/servants, of which one was of Khoe descent. The

contents of the kitchen midden, predominantly burnt bone and ash, is associated with the Wernich occupation of the site (1805 – 1811).

The second residential occupation is associated with the Stadler family. The property was acquired in 1813 by John Melville. His father-in-law, George Stadler occupied the property. Over a period of time Stadler acquired the Welgelegen market garden and lived there until his death in 1841. His probate inventory lists the contents of the dwelling house, room by room, as well as the contents of the out buildings and yard.

From the 1860s onwards, the site is increasingly encroached upon by the growing city and becomes subdivided. The dwelling house is soon divided and rented out. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the dwelling house has been subdivided into three units and is incorporated into the Vernon Terraces: a high density (and increasingly) lower income residential estate.

The archaeology of the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century is amply represented, but not in a primary context. During the demolitions of the 1970s, the surrounding houses were razed to the ground and levelled. Household contents and refuse of the surrounding houses were mixed and levelled. Snapshots of life in Vernon Terrace can be found (e.g. the Shell airline collection discs, the home-made swastika perhaps belonging to a member of the Gestapo Kids).

The open stream which bisected the property served not only as a water source for the household, but, also served as refuse dump. The stream probably made it's way to the shoreline and during the winter rainfall, the debris would be flushed out to sea. Artefacts found in the test trenches associated with the open stream predate the 1830s. The stream would therefore have been closed (or canalised) between 1830 and 1860.

## **5. Interpretative display and presentation of the historic site in the new development**

The interpretative display had to be adapted to the use of the development for student housing and robust enough to withstand accidental damage. Stone from the archaeological site was collected and reused within the paving of the interior walkways and courtyards in the complex.

The main entrance has two flanking walls which mimic the historic stone building styles (Figure 78).



Figure 78: The entrance on the corner of Caledon and Primrose Streets.

The cobble/rubble wall (although not coursed) represents the 18<sup>th</sup> century historic core of the Welgelegen dwelling, with its distinctive large cobbles and smaller filler stones. The slate wall on the Primrose Street represents the 19<sup>th</sup> century additions.

A number of historic photographs of Vernon Terrace and the streetscapes Caledon Street were sourced by Kathy Dumbrell. A selection of these photographs were enlarged and transferred to glass panels along the Caledon Street edge of the complex. These represent 'shots in time' of Vernon Terrace in the 1960s and 1970s prior to the Forced Removals and demolition of District Six.



Figure 79: The Caledon Street sidewalk.

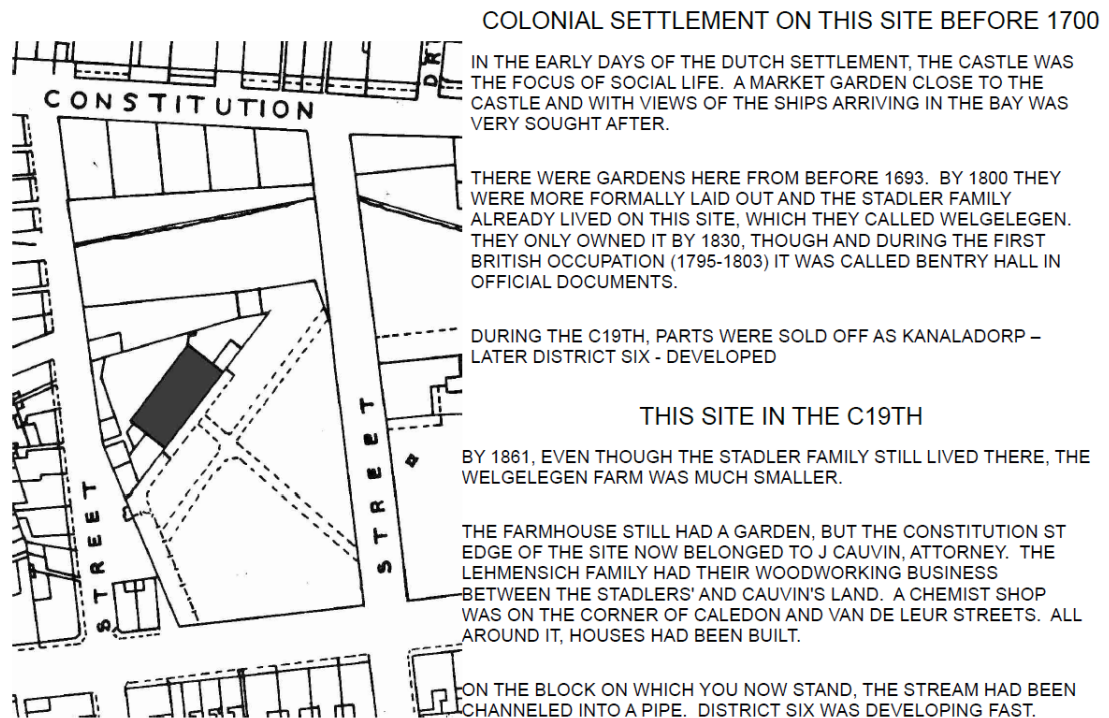


Figure 80: Engravings at the Constitution Street entrance set in plinth constructed from

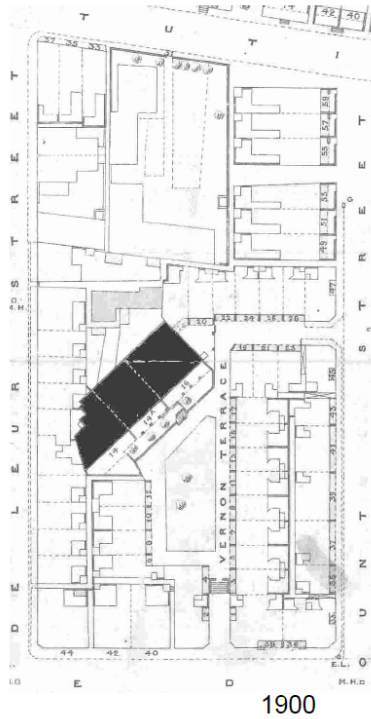
stone from the site: granite curbstones from the old Vernon Terrace and slate blocks from the 19<sup>th</sup> century stoep extension. The text boxes are shown in Figure 82.



Figure 81: "This place you now enter was once open veld, a market garden, housing. In its past it was named Welgelegen, Bentry Hall, Vernon Terrace and Levin's cottages".



WELGELEGEN FARM IN THE C20T  
PART OF DISTRICT SIX



AFTER 1884, DEVELOPMENT FINALLY TOOK OVER THE FARM.  
VERNON TERRACE REPLACED WELGELEGEN.

CAUVIN'S LAND WAS SUBDIVIDED AND DEVELOPED.

JUST THE LEHMENSICH FAMILY REMAINED.

THE COTTAGES DOWN VAN DE LEUR STREET WERE FLAT-  
ROOFED, LIKE THE ENTRANCE BUILDING IN FRONT OF YOU.  
THEY WERE CALLED LEVIN'S COTTAGES, AFTER THE MAN  
WHO DEVELOPED THEM.

THERE WERE NOW SHOPS ALL ALONG CALEDON STREET.  
THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL WAS BUILT ON THE OTHER SIDE  
OF MOUNT ST.

THE ONLY CLUE TO THE OLD FARM'S EXISTENCE WAS THE  
DIAGONAL ROW OF THREE HOUSES INSIDE VERNON  
TERRACE. THE PLAYGROUND WAS ALL THAT REMAINED OF  
THE FARM'S GARDENS.

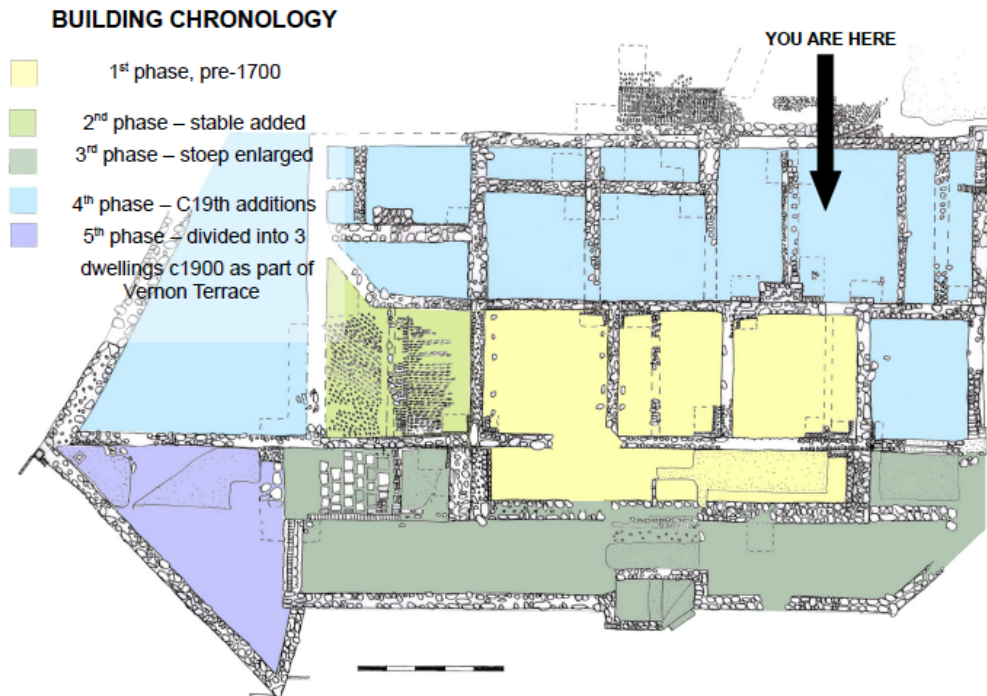
LATER, BLOEMHOF FLATS WAS BUILT ACROSS CONSTITUTION  
STREET AND VERNON TERRACE BECAME ONE OF THE  
DISTRICT SIX LANDMARKS.

FINALLY, THE BLOCK WAS DEMOLISHED IN 1972, AND ITS  
PEOPLE FORCIBLY REMOVED.

Figure 82: Detail of text displayed at the Constitution Street entrance.

All the above displays were visible from the outside of the complex and is accessible to members of the public. At the centre of the complex, in the basement, an impression has been cast in the concrete floor of the footprint of the old Welgelegen homestead. An A3 poster explaining the feature and indeed drawing attention to it has been designed by Ms Dumbrell. A second A3 poster is to be displayed in the foyer (Figure 84).

# THE OUTLINE ON THE FLOOR IS OF WELGELEGEN FARMHOUSE. IT STOOD HERE FROM before 1790 TO c1972



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL RESEARCH REVEALED HOW IT EVOLVED

By noting how walls abut one another, and what, if anything, lies below them, the evolution of the house was pieced together by archaeologist Harriet Clift in two seasons of archaeological excavation and a final one monitoring the excavation for this basement.

You are currently standing below where the house stood – its foundations ended about 2m above the floor level of the basement. Looking to your right, you will see the corner of the house coloured purple on the map above.



Photographs taken during the archaeological excavation (colour references refer to coloured map above).

From L to R: corner coloured purple, wall between yellow and green areas (looking to Vernon Terrace st), steps and two stoep walls (Skyways RHS of background)

Figure 83: A3 poster to be located in the basement parking area. The footprint of the building was marked in the basement floor surface at the exact location where it stood prior to demolition.



**STANDING HERE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CASTLE,  
YOU ARE IN WHAT WAS THE BACKYARD OF  
WELGELEGEN FARMHOUSE.  
IT STOOD HERE FROM before 1790 TO c1900,  
WHEN IT WAS DIVIDED INTO 3 AND BECAME PART OF VERNON TERRACE**



The map on the left shows the city blocks of District 6, with the block you are standing in front of outlined in dark green.

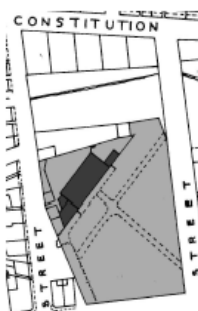
The pale green block is the first piece of land granted on this site – to JM Bletterman in 1795.

The turquoise area shows what JW Wernich bought in 1805. Importantly, Wernich's land included a fountain (see top left of the map).

Prior to construction of the building now in front of you, archaeological excavation was done on the site of the original farmhouse and historical research undertaken to find out how the building evolved and about the people who lived here.

By 1809, JG Stadler was living here, but the land was only registered in his name in 1830. Over the years, the land around the house was sold off, but the Stadler family stayed in the house until 1884, when the remaining land and the house was sold to J Levin, who started the development of the site into Vernon Terrace.

Below is a series of maps and an aerial photograph, showing how the site changed over the years.



In 1861 (map by Snow), the farm was already much smaller, with only the part coloured grey still owned by the Stadler family.

The stream is shown as a line running at an angle across the large erf below the row of plots across the top of the block.



LEFT: By 1900 (map by Thom), the old farm was no longer a landmark in the area. All that hints in this map at an earlier layer of occupation of the site is the building at an angle to the rest – the old farm house.

RIGHT: An aerial photo of the site in 1945 shows how little Vernon Terrace changed from 1900 to 1945.



Figure 84: A3 poster at the entrance from Caledon Street.

Owing to the reuse of the development as student residential accommodations, more delicate displays could not be mounted. Artefacts have been collected and reserved from the areas which were in very disturbed contexts, as well as during the

monitoring brief which could be used in displays should the opportunity arise in the future. These artefacts are presently in the possession of the author and a suitable storage area should be found.

The report of the process of the interpretative display and the methods and techniques used is still to be collated by Ms Dumbrell (2011 pers comm).

## **6. Conclusion**

In 1996 a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of District Six was undertaken by the Archaeological Contracts Office (ACO). This study identified the site on which the Welgelegen farmhouse was situated as having high archaeological potential. This potential was confirmed by the 2006 impact assessment and 2007 field season.

A number of factors counted against the preservation of this site *in situ*, although, it is clear from the recorded remains and the archaeological material collected that this site was of high local significance. The need for densification within the urban edge and for off-street (basement) parking was a factor. The orientation of the historic farmstead diagonally across the site meant that any attempts at preserving the archaeological remains would have been extremely expensive in terms of space and money.

Furthermore, the heritage consultant came on board at a relatively late stage of the project and ways in which heritage features could be maximised in the new development were very limited. The archaeological impact assessment was one of the last components within the process to be addressed. A compromise was reached in which the site was recorded as fully as possible prior to its destruction and the history of the site be commemorated in the new development. Some of the historic fabric has been preserved within the new structure, but one can argue to how meaningful this is once the context has been destroyed. The presentation of the history of the site is an attempt to retain the historic layering of the city and should be encouraged, if not actively pursued.

The artefacts and the site records are curated at the IZIKO Museums, Cape Town. In order for the management of the heritage of this site to be truly successful, it is necessary that this collection and others recovered through rescue excavations and impact assessments (assuming the collection is significant if it ends up being curated in a museum) be analysed more fully.

## 7. Sources:

### Cape Archives

- AG17606                      View of lane leading to Mount Street, Vernon Terrace
- Mooc 6/9/23 No 4961 Death Notice Jan George Stadler
- Mooc 7/1/163 No 55 Estate inventory of Johan George Stadler. Filed 1841
- Mooc 8/22 No 4              Estate inventory of Johannes Matthias Bletterman and Gertruida Catharina Schoot. Filed 1 August 1796. (Sourced [www.tanap.net](http://www.tanap.net))

### Deeds Office

- OCF 5.24                      Title deed to Erf 5824 in favour of JM Bletterman, 1795
- OCF 5.99                      Title deed to Erf 5825 in favour of JW Wernich, 1805
- TD 7176                      Title deed in favour of PL Cloete, 797
- TD7175                      Title deed in favour of Johan Tieken, 1797
- TD 168                      Title deed in favour of George Thomas, 1811
- TD 182                      Title deed in favour of John Melville, 1813

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### **Personal communication**

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Pearce, Jacqui. 2010. Specialist in medieval and later pottery, and clay tobacco pipes: Archaeology, ***Museum of London***

## **8. Acknowledgments**

Principal investigator: Harriet Clift  
Consultants: Hennie Vos, Jane Klose (Ceramics)  
Survey & mapping: Ian Hendry, David Hellig Abrahams & Le Brun  
Surveyors  
Assisted by: Belinda Mutti  
Kathryn Underwood  
Bone analysis: Kathryn Underwood, Andrew Smith

Field crew (First field season): Nolan Dupres  
Stanley Fortuin  
Denzel Meyer  
John Samuels  
Eugene Small  
Zahid Williams  
Abul-Aleem Williams

(Second field season): Edgar Adams  
Patrick Gertse  
Anthony Goliath  
Raymond Hare  
Elton Martin  
John Samuels  
Ashwin Samuels  
Henry Serfontein

ACVV Zonnebloem For kindly providing storage for excavation equipment during the first  
Richard Luff field season, and allowing access to the building and facilities.

Monitoring: Gavin Damon (site supervisor)  
Christmas Mgwane  
Bradley Warriess  
Anwar Adams  
Archie Kasrau

### **Heritage Consultant for the project**

Ms Kathy Dumbrell

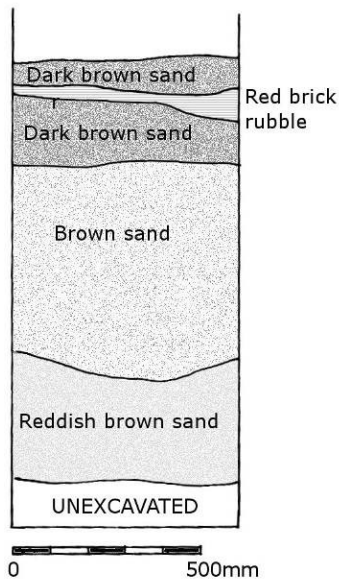
### **Apologies**

The photographic record of the second field season was lost when my hard drive crashed in July 2008. Needless to say there was not a sufficient backup system in place. The only photographs from that field season that were saved, were those

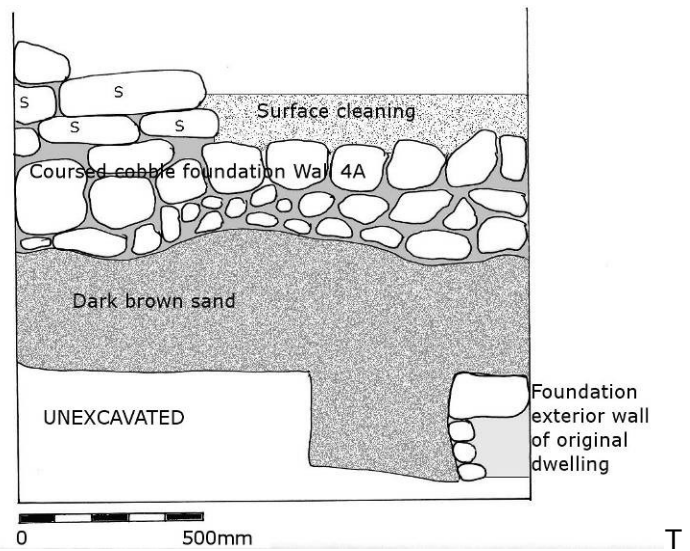
used in the interim report already submitted to HWC in November 2007. It was therefore necessary to reuse the same photographs.

## 9. Appendices:

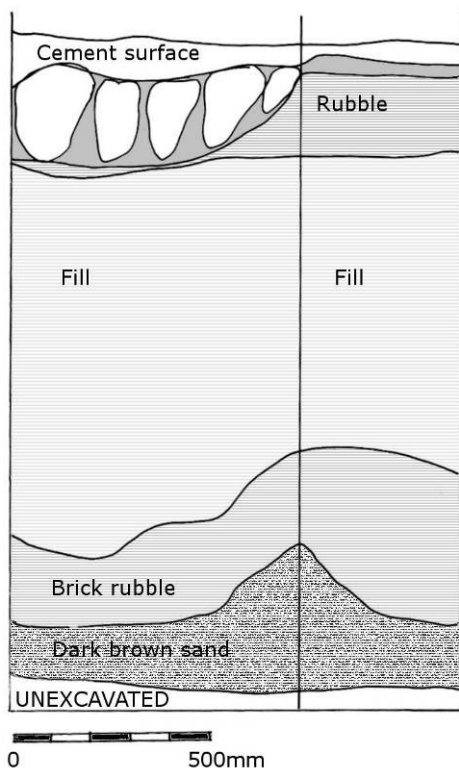
### 9.1. Section drawings



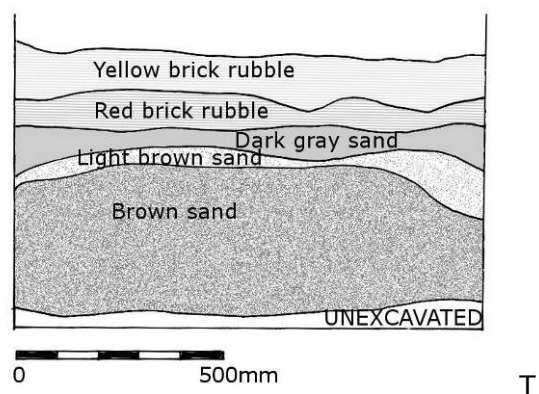
Test Pit Rm3 NW corner (slate)



Test pit Rm4 NE cnr - northern section (S = T)



Test pit (2) under cobble courtyard (northern and eastern sections)

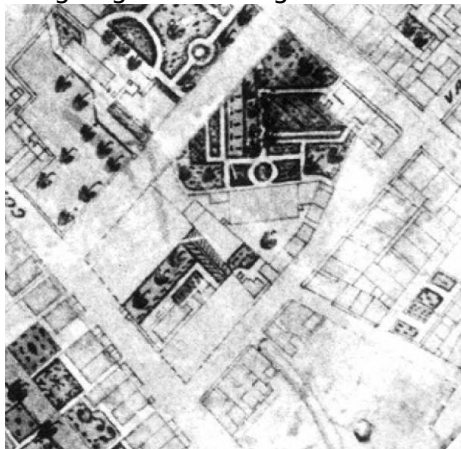


Test pit Rm 2A - northern section





Detail of Snow's survey of Cape Town c1860 showing the block on which the Welgelegen market garden was situated.



Detail of Wilson's survey of Cape Town c1870 showing the block on which the Welgelegen market garden is situated.



Detail of map of Cape Town (CA M4/12 c1910) showing the city grid onto the earlier cadastral boundaries of the market gardens. The homestead is shown divided into two portions, while Thom's survey shows the homestead divided in three portions.



Detail of Thom's survey of Cape Town c1898, showing the block on which the Welgelegen farmhouse was situated. By 1898 the area is densely developed.



### 9.3. Estate inventories/death notices

#### **Mooc 6/9/23 No 4961      Death Notice Jan George Stadler**

Name of deceased: Jan George Stadler  
Age: 73  
Date: 5 June 1841  
Died at: His residence, Garden Welgelegen  
Children: 1) Anna Frederica m John Melville  
2) Catharina Maria m Barry Jac Wilhelm Duminy  
3) Barbera Huibregt m Stephanus ? du Toit  
4) Helena Elizabeth Widow of Adam Gabriel de Smit  
5) Alexander Henry Logie } (minor) son of deceased daughter Wilhelmina  
Margaretha, wife of Robert Logie  
Maria Johanna } Minor children of late Andries Marthinus  
Wilhelmina Elizabeth } Stadler and surviving widow Alida  
Anna Martina Helena } Jacoba Dirkina van Reenen  
Jan George }  
Johanna Petronella }

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

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

Vaste goederen:

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

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

Losse goederen

#### **In de voorkamer ter regterhand**

Een sofa met roode damast overtrokken  
12 mahony houte stoelen meet paarde hare zittingen  
1 mahony houte thee tafel  
1 ceylonsche geelhoute blad tafel  
1 tafel met een marmere blad  
1 kleine tafel  
1 speigel met vergulde lusten

2 klein tafels met ornamenten (behoorende aan Mejufvrouw de Wed Adam G de Smit)[*Helena Elizabeth Stadler*]

**In een doorloop Kamer**

1 stinkhoute ledikant met gordyn

1 katel

1 kleedtafel met deszelfde kleed

4 vdere bedden met kussens complete

1 kleine ronde tafel

Dertien schilderyen can different soorten

1 spiegel met note houte bysten

**In de voorkamer ter linkerhand**

2 ouderwetsche hoek kabinetten

1 mahony houte klederkast (behourende aan Mej de Wed AG de Smidt) [*Helena Elizabeth Stadler*]

1 aanset tafel

12 stinkhoute stoelen

1 spiegel met vergulde listen

1 mahony houte ronde thee tafel

**In de eetkamer**

1 stinkoute blad tafel

1 stinkoute blad tafel

1 aanset tafel

1 sofa met rood damsk overstrokken

12 stinkhoute stoelen

1 spiegel met vergulde listen

2 chitze ? gordyne

1 Schildery met vergulde lust (behorende aan de Mev John Melville) [*Anna Frederica Stadler*]

**Zilvenwerk**

1 zilvere thee machine

1 zilvere coffee machine

Een zilvere tabakodds

1 do vuurtest

5 do kandellars

1 do Oly en asyn stander

1 do koelbakje

1 do melkkan

1 do trekpot met schoteltje

1 do zuikerpot

1 do schenkblad

1 do broodbak

1 kleine do schenkblaadtje

1 dozyn do theelepels

7 zilvere theelepels vandiferente soorten

4 do cofyt fortkjes

2 do thee zifjes

1 do note rasper

1 do zuiker lepel

1 do koelbadje

1 do trekpot

1 do zuikerpot

1 thee kisje zilver gemonteerd met drie zilvere bussen

1 zilvere visch schop

1 zilvere zoeplepel

30 zilvere eetlepels

3 zilvere zoutvatjes

2 do botermessen

24 forken

2 zilvere snuitbakjes met do snuiters

12 messen met ivoreheten  
10 do met zwarte heften  
2 ivore kandelaars

**In het Dispens**

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

**In de provisie Kamer**

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

**In het Voorhuis**

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

**In de Slaapkamer**

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

**In een doorloop Kamer**

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

**In de Strykkamer**

2 ledige kisten  
2 kleine tafels  
1 mage bol

### **In de Keuken**

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

### **Op de Achterplaats**

- 5 groote emmers
- 2 kleine do
- 1 vleesch vat
- 1 water balie
- 2 graven
- 2 ladders
- 1 huistrap
- 1 meelkist
- 1 schepel
- 1 vat
- 2 baalies
- 1 party Rommelary

**In de Stal**

- 1 Rypaard
- 1 jonge paard

**In het Wagenhuis**

- 1 kapwagen
- 1 party oude tuigen
- 1 kist met wat kalk

**Diverse Kleinodien**

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