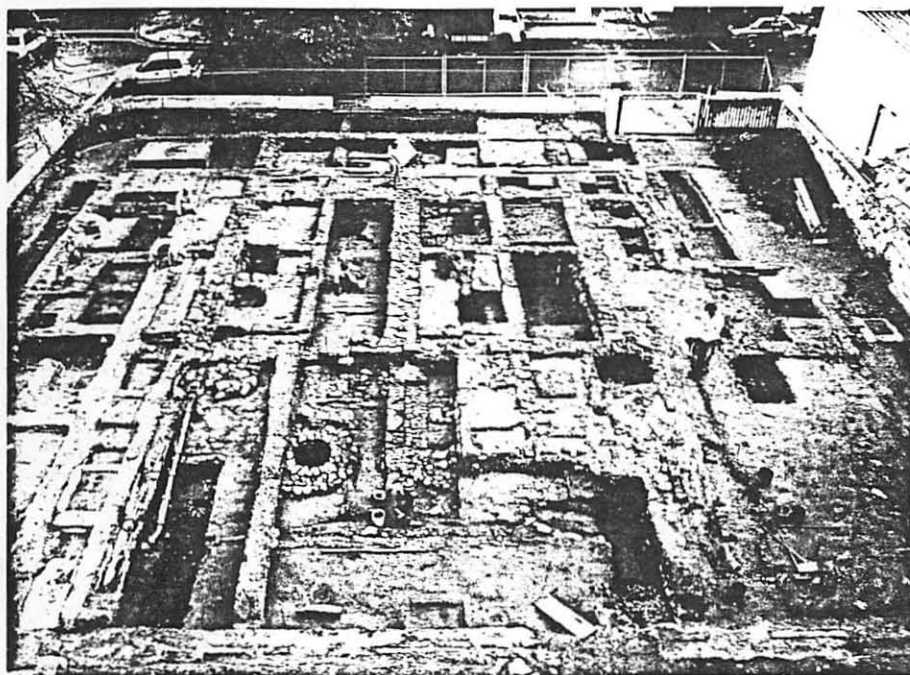


THE STELLENBOSCH HOTEL EXTENSION (SHE) PROJECT

A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF THE EVOLUTION OF A COLONIAL STRUCTURE AND ITS FEATURES ON PLOT 1298

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Stellenbosch Hotel

Restaurant & Jan Cats 1734



1



2

1 The core of faithful workers, both from the archaeology department and Ovcon construction. They laboured unceasingly with spade (2) or with pick (3), as was required of them.



3

1 INTRODUCTION

The management of cultural resources has been increasingly emphasized in South Africa over the last few years. Architectural and historic structures have received much attention, but it is only of late that a greater awareness of the importance of non-renewable resources such as archaeological remains has emerged.

Since the late 1970's the SHE site has been periodically inspected by the archaeologist. Selective sampling of the site was done in 1986 when post-holes for fencing purposes were investigated. Artefacts like ceramics and glass from the 18th and 19th centuries were identified. In addition, at certain areas the stone foundations of the demolished structure were visible.

The historic and archaeological value of the site was assessed in a draft report (dated 24.4.1990), which was sent to the National Monuments Council and the developers. With the proposed development of the site (plot 1298) for extensions to the Stellenbosch Hotel, the developer has recognised the historical and cultural significance of the area. In consequence he has provided a major portion of the funding for the conservation of the site, which could practically only be accomplished by means of archaeological techniques.

With the mediation of the National Monuments Council, a contractual agreement was made between the Developer (represented by the architects, Fred de Kock & Associates) and the Research Centre for Historical Archaeology of Stellenbosch Museum. In February 1990 the archaeological research project was started and ended late in June 1990.

2 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large scale undertaking such as the SHE project involved the cooperation of a number of institutions and people. The National Monuments Council acted as mediator in the preservation of the historical and archaeological resources in the development of plot 1298, and the excavation was undertaken under their permit 1/363 of 7.12.1989. The architect's firm, Fred de Kock & Associates, acted for the developer and provided part of the necessary funding to initiate this important historic project. Their financial aid was indispensable to investigate the site as fully as possible within the time available. A special word of thanks to Mr Henno Bosman and Erich Lutz for their co-operation during the excavation programme. The support and financial assistance of the Director and Board of Trustees of Stellenbosch Museum are also highly appreciated.

Only a few dedicated staff were involved with the arduous excavation programme. The unstinting assistance given by Miss Sonia Schoeman was invaluable to the research findings, and her services over 5 months, only merit the highest commendation. For the first two months Mr Jaco Boshoff managed the initial organization of the site with all its complexities. He performed admirably under very strenuous conditions and did a fine job. His place was taken by newcomer Gawaine Ziman whose enthusiasm was infectious upon all those working on the site.

The brunt of the workload fell on the labourers. The contractor, Mr George van Alphen of Ovcon (Boland), supplied about 10 labourers and though unskilled, they performed all instructions in a very praise-worthy manner. As the work diminished, the core team was reduced to 4 labourers under supervision of John. We wish to express our thanks to Ovcon for their whole-hearted co-operation during this period and for all equipment supplied, (cabin, picks, shovels, brooms, etc), as well as for carting away of tons of soil. The rest of the archaeological team consisted of Karel Julius, Semmy Smith, Dennis Matthews and Philip Arendse who assisted with the excavations of finer details.

CHURCH STREET

ANDRINGA STREET

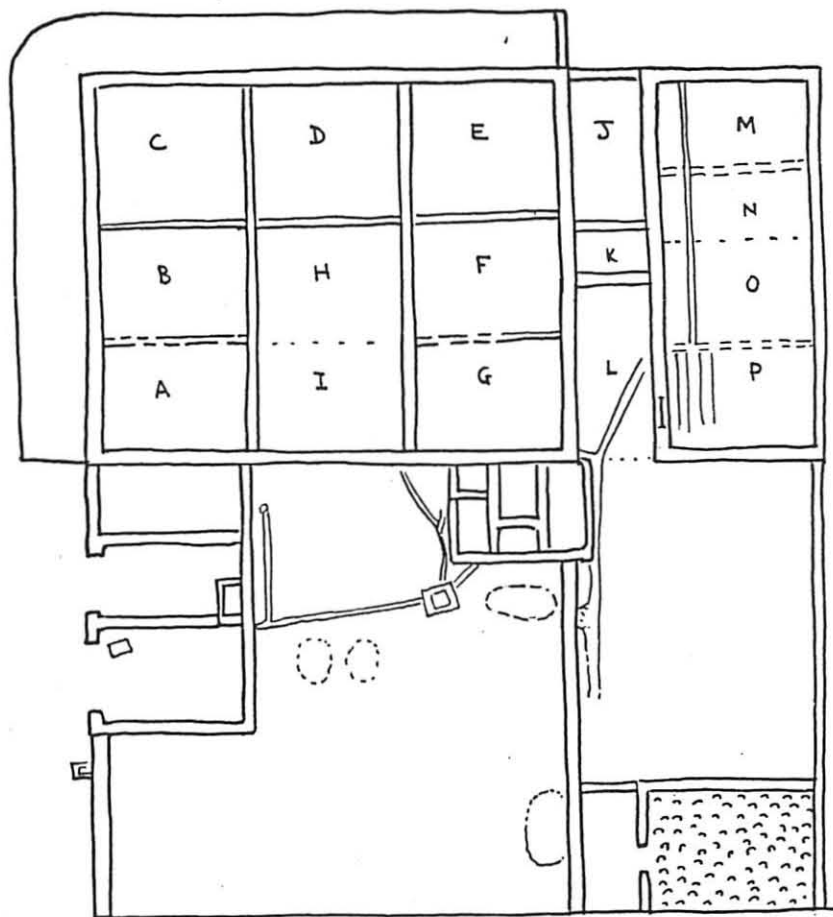


Fig.1

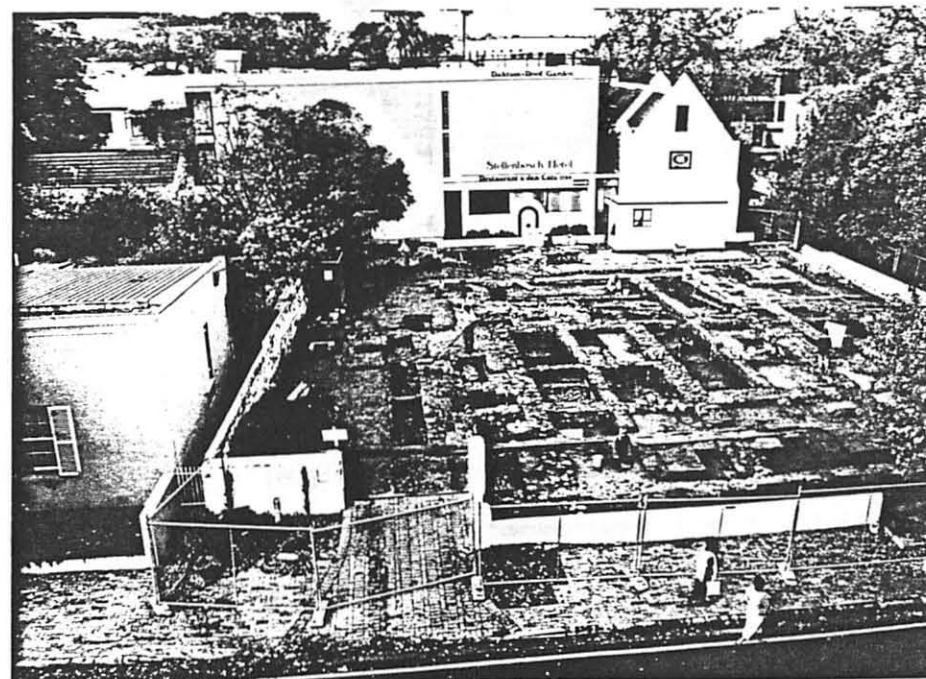
Groundplan of the house and features with room and feature designations.

3 EXTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHE SITE

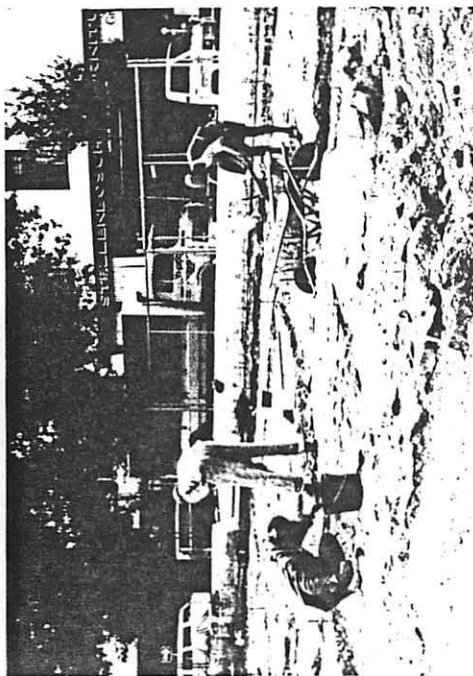
The proposed development of the Stellenbosch Hotel Extensions (SHE) is to take place on plot 1298, which is bounded on the north and west respectively by Church and Andringa Streets, on the south by Stellenbosch Hotel and on the east by plot 1297, which has a single storey, rectangular building, used as business premises. Since the original grant in 1704, plot 1298 and the eastern, adjacent plot 1297, formed one lot till 1810, when it was subdivided. Two buildings then came into existence on plot 1298, which would be investigated in conjunction with each other.

For a number of reasons the SHE site has been deemed significant within the context of Stellenbosch. At the moment it is the oldest domestic site in an urban context in South Africa to be investigated. It is also the oldest domestic site in Stellenbosch that has been archaeologically excavated, predating Schreuderhuis by 5 years. Within the historic core of Stellenbosch, the site is unique in that no other area exists with such a rich potential of historic and archaeological information. In view of the fact that the site is situated within the centre of the town, the public would be exposed and educated to the importance of cultural conservation projects.

The spatial dimensions of early colonial urban dwellings are practically unknown in South Africa, except probably for Shreuderhuis, Stellenbosch. How these early structures developed through time, especially in the face of disasters like fires, is an aspect that has rarely been studied. An in depth study of structural elements and features on this site could provide a better understanding of the early colonial patterns in building construction. An opportunity would also be afforded to obtain a continuous spectrum of cultural material from the early 18th till the 20th century, at which time rubbish removal from the plots was instituted.



4 The SHE site is bounded respectively on the north and east by Church and Andringa Street, toward the south by the Stellenbosch Hotel and on the east by a 19th century building converted into business premises. Note the gate fence around the perimeter of the street sides for security purposes.



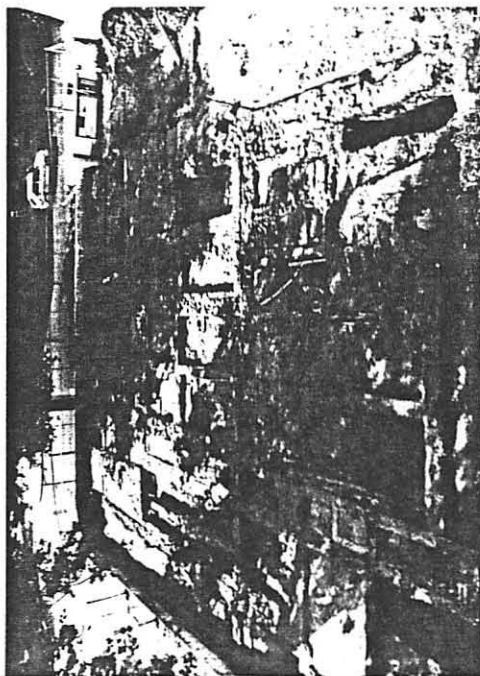
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5 The extreme heat and dusty conditions during the months of excavation, were very exhausting.

6 Tons of soil and rubble had to be carted to the eastern area of the site, where it was initially loaded by a front-end loader onto a truck. Afterwards it was all done by manual labour.

7 The oak trees provided some welcome shade during the hot afternoons, but their contrasting shadows did not facilitate the taking of photographs.

5



7

4.1 PROBLEMS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

The archaeological excavations on plot 1298 have proved to be much more problematical than originally realized or planned for. A variety of unforeseen factors contributed in slowing down the project. One of the most important was the extremely hard and compact soils and rubble. Consequently most of the work had to be done by means of pick and shovel, which was very arduous and time-consuming, for it still had to be done with great care. It was also task no easy to distinguish the hard rubble deposits of the demolished house, from that of the intact remaining portions, as both consisted of such similar materials.

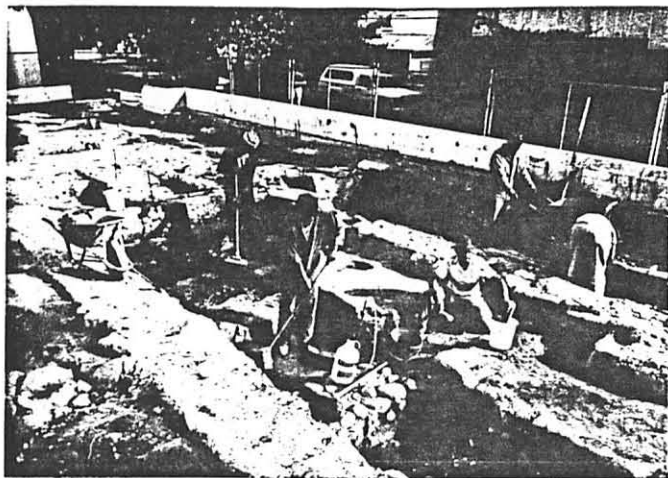
The logistics of excavating, dumping and final removal of tremendous amounts of building rubble and soil proved also to be a headache. The site was limited in its ability to accumulate tons of soil for any extended period. As there was only one narrow entrance, the soil and stones had of necessity to be carted to this area for removal by truck on a weekly and sometimes even on a daily basis. With so many disturbances in the subsoils, it proved a very difficult task to decipher the chronological periods of the soils and features. Interpretation of the findings was therefore not easy at the best of times.

Weatherwise, the archaeological project was subject to extremes in weather conditions. Unbearable summer temperatures into the months of February and March unduly exhausted all the staff. The giant white wall of the Stellenbosch Hotel also increased the heat by reflection, as well as causing a windstill area. Nonetheless, crosswinds sometimes burst upon the site, spraying sand and dust over everyone and making any work impossible. The winter drizzles and sheet-rain probably caused the most delays and damage to the site. With the site thoroughly soaked, it became a major feat to distinguish the different clay layers which started to blend, and which became as soft as butter.

Another unforeseen problem was the oak trees. During the hot summer months they provided valuable shade, but during the autumn months, their continuously falling leaves necessitated a non-stop cleaning process on the site in order to take photographs. The slightest rustle brought hundreds of leaves fluttering down, frustrating the workers who had sometimes taken a major part of the morning to prepare the site for photographic purposes. Other factors which made it difficult to take good photographs were the buildings and especially the trees, whose shadows cast inordinate spotty, sharp or long contrasting shadows. Only a few hours, one or two days a week if we were fortunate, could therefore be utilised for the taking of photographs.

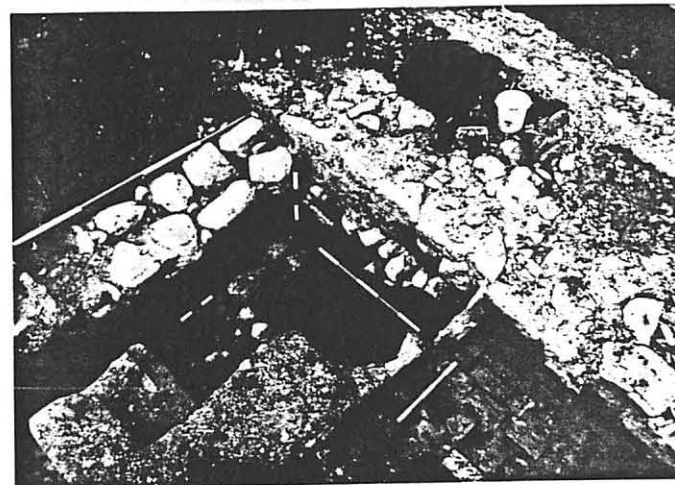
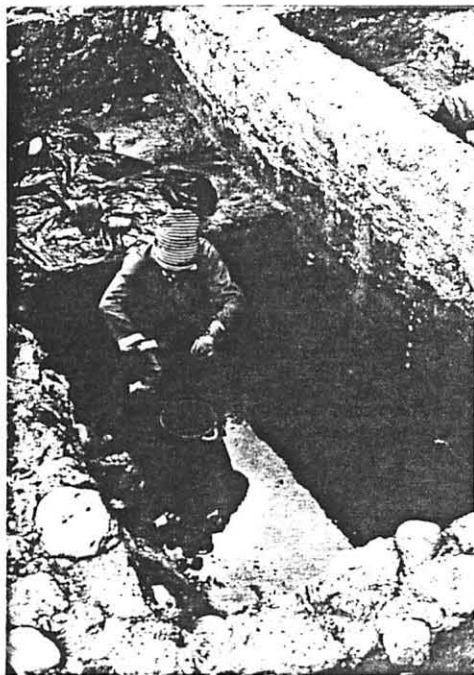
Finally, answering the endless questions of numerous visitors, passing the site, proved to be very time-consuming, as the team were racing against time to finish the project. A shortage of trained staff, made it impossible to cater adequately for visitors, which was rather disappointing. A combination of all these factors, not to mention shortages of labour on certain days, resulted in a very tight programme that was running behind time. The extension period granted to continue the investigation to conclude the research project, was of great value. Yet funding for this expensive project had to be found for the extra two months from the Museum's own limited resources.

6



8 During autumn the heaps of fallen leaves had to be cleaned laboriously by means of brooms from the site.

9-10 The winter rains provided its own set of headaches and held up the excavations for days on end.



11 The use of the variety of measuring scales are indicated in this archaeological section with its complicated stratigraphy.

12 The ski-cabin acted as the nucleus for all administrative tasks, as well as being the main storage area for all excavation and photographic equipment and materials.



4.2 EXPLANATORY NOTES

The standard height level for the whole site corresponded approximately to the top of the brick paving which served as the surface for the parking lot. By means of a dumpy level a number of standard level points were surveyed in across the entire site by means of pegs marked at identical heights. To form some idea of this level, to which all key references in respect of floor levels, etc. will be made, it is about 40 cm and 50cm respectively above the heights of the street pavements of Church and Andringa Streets. All height measurements will be followed by the anagram BSL, i.e. Below Standard Level.

Within the text of the report, reference will be made to the rooms of the building, each room designated by an alphabetical letter. The walls in each room are noted clockwise from a north direction as 1,2,3 and 4. For example room B4 means room B, wall 4. The photographs will also be indexed according to the above designations of rooms and walls where applicable. All drawings of the structures face northwards.

The following scales were used in the photographs:

20cm (in 1cm divisions) black and white scale
50cm (in 10cm divisions) red and white scale
100cm (in 20cm divisions) red and white scale
200cm (in 50cm divisions) red and white scale

5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

One of the major goals of the Research Centre for Historical Archaeology over the past decade has been the location and documentation of cultural and structural environments of the colonial and post-colonial period. The main emphasis has fallen on historic structures above and below ground, as well as their associated artefactual material. Historical documentation is used in a complementary fashion with the archaeological and architectural information, in order to reconstruct a more reliable perspective of past lifestyles.

The SHE project therefore fitted into the research priorities as set by the Centre. The evolutionary and structural development of the SHE site was approached within a chronological framework of change. The data gathered from the structural and spatial dimensions, would provide stylistic patterns of behaviour which could be broadly defined and could be compared to other archaeological or architectural sites.

With the above in mind, the following questions need to be answered in some way about each of the consecutive building phases of the site.

What were the original dimensions of the building?
What and how were the building materials used?
How old was the building?
What kind of wall and floor finishings were used?
Was the building destroyed by fire or changed?
To what extent was the building damaged or destroyed by fire?
Why and when did the buildings change in form?
What artefacts and features were associated with the different period houses?

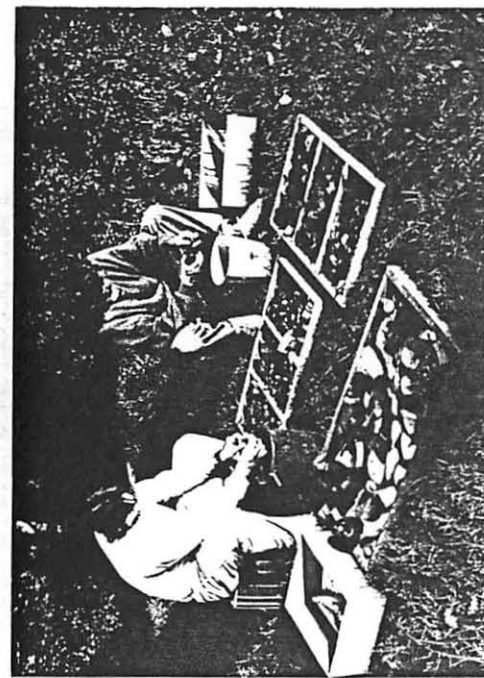


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13 Valuable hands-on experience was given to the students (altogether 9) studying Museology at the U.S. Students from the Department of Archaeology (U.S.) and the Junior Museum Club also visited the site.

14 The screening of the soils for artefacts usually creates a mini dust storm!

15 Artefactual finds from the 1900 period rubbish deposits are washed by hand and dried on fine mesh screens before being sorted back into the storage bags.

6 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

As the oldest domestic property in Stellenbosch under investigation, it has a history of occupation of nearly three centuries, subject to numerous and complex changes. To create order and sense out of a seemingly chaotic jumble of a variety of building materials of stone, brick, clay, sand and lime, proved to be indeed a daunting task. A systematic, contextual approach of excavation and recording was utilised to order the numerous building elements of foundations, walls and floors into a coherent whole.

It was decided to undertake an area excavation of the site, in contrast to the digging of select test pits or trenches. By this means large sections of contemporary levels and periods could be compared and be understood more clearly: The value of this method quickly became apparent on this huge and complex site. It was necessary to follow the full length of the stone foundations meticulously in order to determine the various houseplans and their evolutionary changes. The foundations would provide standard reference points, as did the concrete foundations of the 1970 bank. The similarity or differences in construction materials, and their contrasting widths, would also serve as indicators of contemporaneity of structures. A most important factor was the height of floor levels which would provide one of the best markers of time. Finally, the blackened debris and remains of the 1803 fire, served as a critical chronological marker of time for the whole site, irrespective of area or depth.

In order to keep control of the features and artefacts associated with the stratigraphic layers, the rooms of the house were subdivided in crosslike baulks. These baulks constitute the upright, thin strips (40-50 cm wide) between the excavated sections, providing this time vertical standard reference points for deeper excavations. They were also very helpful in serving as communication pathways for all personnel on site, as well as for transporting soil by means of barrows and buckets. Three such baulks were planned on a north-south axis, running through the centre of the rooms for the full length of the house and into the backyard. Two similar stratigraphic baulks extending from west to east, would respectively run through the house rooms and the backyard.

As the excavations went deeper, select test sections had to be sunk to sample and to assess the necessity of excavating large areas. The backyard was the prime location for any midden deposits with artefacts of a domestic nature. Therefore, after the main features dating to the early 20th century were exposed south of the dwelling, the excavation of parallel trenches was begun in the backyard in order to cut into any hidden features.



16 The stratigraphic sections of the baulks are sprayed evenly with a fine mist for drawing and photographic purposes.



17 Recording by video camera was also accomplished at select areas.

18 To regularly survey the heights of pegs and different floor levels played an important part.

19 Most of the site plan was drawn to scale by means of grids by miss Sonja Schoeman.



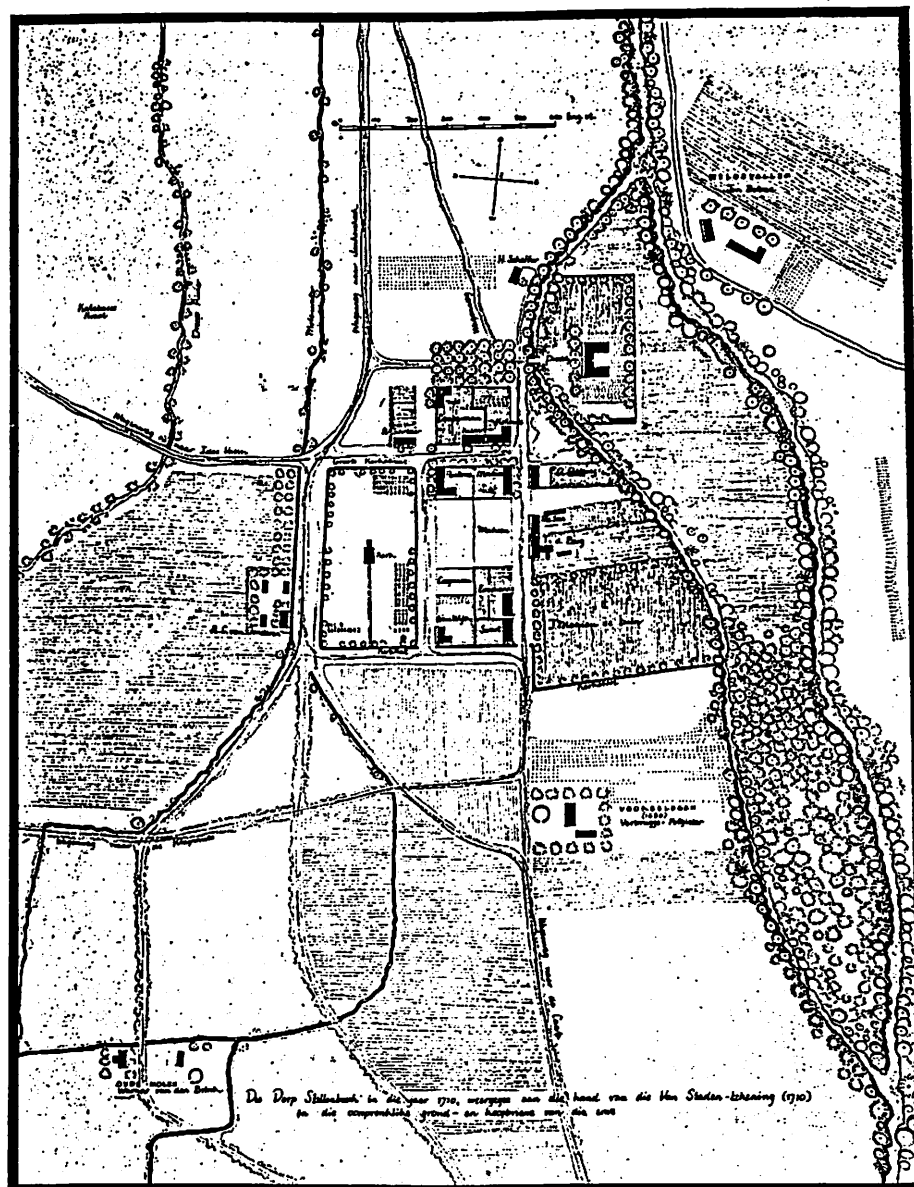


Fig.7.1 Groundplan of Stellenbosch in 1710, based on E.V. Stade's drawing (Smuts 1979:50).

7 GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The town block bounded by Church, Andringa, Dorp and Ryneveld Streets constituted a major part of the old historic core of Stellenbosch. By the end of the first decade of the 18th century, a homestead occupied each of the four corners of the block (Fig. 7.1) (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963: 32). The oldest grants of 1693 were to the Colonie of Stellenbosch on plots a and b (Fig. 7.2) (Van der Byl 1963: 13A,20A).

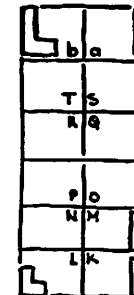


Fig.7.2 Lot designations according to the original title deeds (Van der Byl 1963:13A).

The structure on corner b was modified over the years and still existed by c.1900 (Fig. 7.3). Note the impressive avenue of oak trees lining Church Street.



Fig.7.3 Hofmeyer House was situated on plot b, one of the first grants in 1693. It is drawn by A.F. Trotter at the turn of the last century. The SHE homestead probably looked very similar (Smuts 1979:6).

By the late 1960's all these street corner dwellings had been demolished except for the one presently known as Stellenbosch Hotel. The present plot 1298, referred to as the SHE site, lies in the prominent position of facing the church of 1687 and its surrounding graveyard.

In essence, the history of the SHE site cannot be divorced from that of its owners or tenants, as documented in various sources. A list of owners of the plots from 1704 - 1882 is included (appendix A) as researched by the late Mr J van der Byl (1963:23A). It should be kept in mind that plots L and N were a combined property from 1704 till 1810, when the plots were separated.

7.1 PERIOD 1704 - 1726

7.1.A Matthys Diedrik 1704 - 1705

The combined plots were first granted to Matthys Diedrik on 26.9.1704, which he kept for 10 months. As he owned no other property in Stellenbosch it is likely that he built the first house. He was a builder by trade and already present in Stellenbosch by the late 17th century, as can be gleaned from the historic records. As a master craftsman (meesters werkbaas), he and a certain Simon Janssen contracted in 1691 to rebuild the western wall of the church (which is described as being in ruins), to thoroughly repair and whitewash it, to add an oven (bakoond) and chimney to the dwelling (part of the church) of the sick-comforter (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963:25). Both were also employed in 1698/99 to build the very large Company stables (measuring 70' x 21') for the Drostdy (Ibid. p. 35). Diedrik also contracted to build the mill stream dam and pound in the late 17th century (De Wet 1981: 78).

Diedrik (also spelt Diederichs) was a well-known building contractor and mason at the Cape from 1690-1702 (Ibid. p. 63, 64, 78). He had investments in a Stellenbosch wine farm (which is not listed in the Van der Byl ms.), for in 1692 he was listed in the oppaafrolle as being married and possessing 300 vines, a horse, a gun and rapier (De Wet 1981:63); in 1695 (with no children) he farmed with 8 sheep and 1800 vines; in 1700 (no sheep) with 2500 vines and 3 leggers of wine, but by 1709 he was a widower with no taxable returns, farming in the Drakenstein district (Oppaafrolle 1692, 1695, 1700, 1709).

Incidentally, building activities always got underway during the summer months and it is of interest to note that he acquired the plot in late September. From the archaeological record we shall see why building operations were mainly limited to the hot and dry summer months. When winter came he had sold the property.

7.1.B Johannes Elsevier 1705 - 1709

Elsevier only owned these two plots in Stellenbosch and a house in Table Valley, to which he moved after the death of his wife Margareta Voogd. From the inventory of her deceased estate of 1709 (Appendix B), we learn that both of them, with her daughter of 16 and her son of 10 years old, lived in their Stellenbosch home. All the furniture and objects were listed together and not room by room, which would have facilitated a reconstruction of the form of the house. Nonetheless, from the impressive list of goods the following can be deduced. The couple slept in a fourposter (ledekant) with white drapes and the two children, in a similar bed (cadel) with chintz drapes. A female slave, Romana van Bengalen, was also accommodated in the house.

The main furniture comprised 10 chairs, 4 tables and two benches, a small cabinet contained 25 silver and gold objects, as well as the linen. Crookery in the room was comprised of 124 pieces of Chinese porcelain (of which 82 items were cups and saucers), 3 jugs (probably stoneware), 2 pewter waterpots, a case of square bottles, 2 roemer drinking glasses and small glass bottles. Weapons included two muskets, a bayonet, 2 pistols and a rapier, as well as two canes. Of interest is also a shelf for eggs.

The kitchen goods (combuijsgoet) were listed separately and included over 90 items in iron, brass and pewter. Equipment used at a fire place, such as 2 iron chains for hanging objects over the fire, do show that a hearth and chimney was present. The only seating item was a "rustbank".

From the following consecutively listed items, one can deduce a different type of room: one beam, a pair of bellows, one fish barrel, 10 cylindrical bottles, 7 barrels in three different sizes for the storage of wine and a buttercask. Immediately below this were listed garden and construction tools, as well as a saddle and three horses. Finally, a loft is mentioned.

The reason for listing many of the items, is to form some idea of the use of the rooms, and the type of objects which could be found in an archaeological context. The order of the goods inventoried and the way they were grouped, indicate at least one room, a kitchen and a storage room and possibly a lean-to (afdak) for odds and ends. The whole house was probably provided with a brandsolder.

7.1.C Arrie van Wyk 1709 - 1721

Van Wyk was married to Cornelia Helm in 1693 and they had 9 children, all born by 1709 (Malherbe 1966). He is also the progenitor of the Van Wyks in South Africa. He previously farmed at Kulken Vellei (now Rathby) (1699 - 1705) and afterward at Bonte Vellei (Sept. 1711 - 1734) (Van der Byl 1963: 58A, 56A). He is remembered because he was occupying one of the houses which E V Stade depicted in his drawing of Stellenbosch on 15.2.1710 (Fig. 7.4).

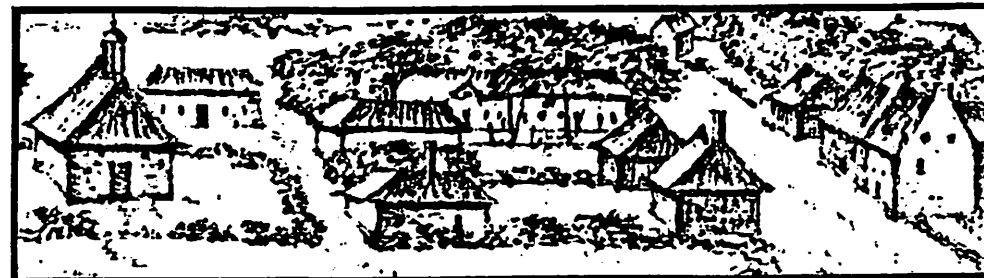


Fig.7.4 In the Stade drawing of 1710, Van Wyk's home looks very unpretentious, with its low thatch, high chimney and two small window openings (Fransen 1979:80).

From the above picture the following architectural interpretation is given (Fig. 7.5).

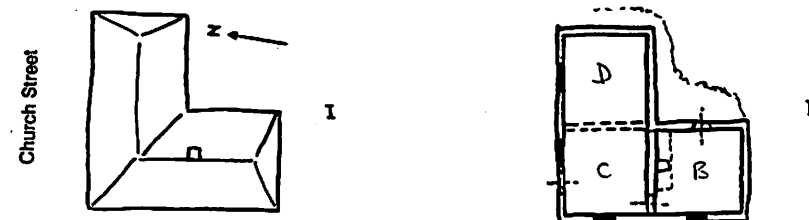


Fig.7.5 The roof structure as it probably looked like (I) and a possible room interpretation (II), based on the Stade drawing and archaeological evidence.

There is little doubt that according to the chimney, the placement of the kitchen was within room B facing Andringa Street. The accuracy of the Stade drawing is confirmed when one notes that the chimney correctly abuts the interior wall. The order of the inventoried items do not agree with the order of the functional room interpretation of the actual house. In addition it is not sure whether there was any division between the rooms (C & D) facing Church Street (see also Fig.1).

On the morning of December 17, 1710 disaster struck! Through the reputed carelessness of a slave, a raging fire devastated most of the houses (except those in Ryneveld Street), including the dwelling of Van Wyk (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963: 34-35). To what degree was his house damaged? According to the official record, the "huisen zijn verteerd, en in d'assche gelegd geworden" (Ibid. p.34). No thatch was found on the floor of the few select areas that were excavated, but traces of burning were located. The brandsolder probably protected the interior of the houses, for practically no broken artefacts were found on the floors. He could have moved to his newly acquired farm Bonte Vellei, but he retained ownership of this property for another 10 years. After his death, his wife remarried in 1715 (to a Coetzer: note in Van der Byl index). There remains uncertainty how much of the house was altered or reconstructed after the 1710 disaster. Possibly, it could have been rethatched and occupied again.

7.1.D J. Dalgue 1721-1726

No record has been found of Dalgue during the five years he lived here.

7.2 PERIOD 1726 - 1782

7.2.A Pieter Wium (later Wium) 1726-72

Wium was a well-to-do inhabitant and over the next 46 years he owned a substantial part of the town block, as indicated in Fig.7.6 (Van der Byl 1963: 21A, 22, 23A).

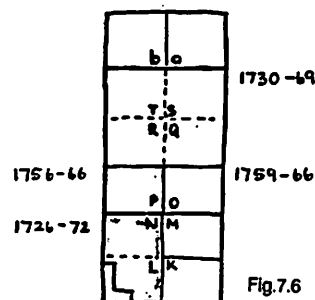


Fig.7.6 Plots owned by Pieter Wium from 1726 to 1772 (Van der Byl 1963).

Within four years of acquiring the double plot L & N with a house, he bought four plots forming the block QRST. By 1711 only one house was erected (probably on plot T) and nothing else up to 1730 (ibid.). When plot P was granted in 1713 to A B Coopman, a dwelling was probably erected (ibid. p.22). In c.1860 it was still a single storeyed dwelling, but to be turned into a double storey a few years later (Fransen 1979:119). Wium therefore owned a number of houses on the block over the years and could have rented them out. In addition he owned the farm Assegaalbosch from 1755 - 1772 (Van der Byl 1963:52).

His wealth can be ascribed to the fact that by trade he was a butcher and supplied the village with meat, a monopoly which was granted to him from 1728. For the most part of 60 years he sold fresh meat, primarily mutton and later a little beef to the towns people. His sons, Petrus and Eduard, assisted him in this trade (Van Zyl & Smuts 1979:209-210).

During Wium's occupation, we are given a view of the house as it appeared in 1757, as depicted on the Mader painting (Stellenbosch Museum) (Fig. 7.7).

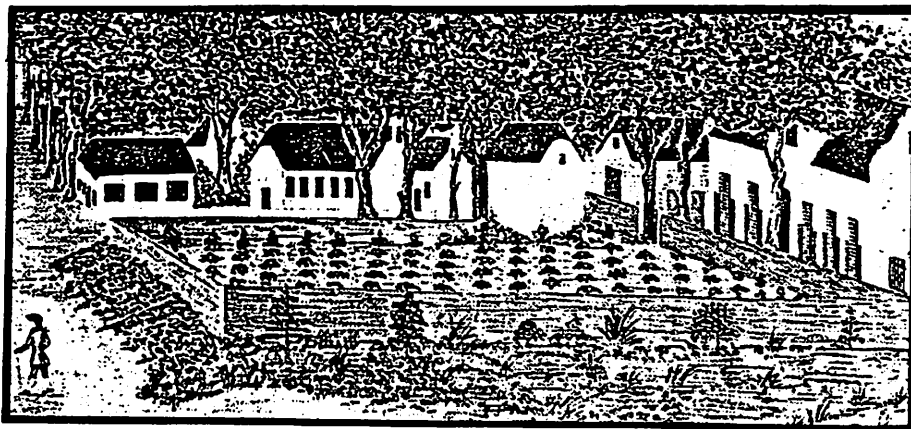


Fig.7.7 The Mader painting of 1757 is the most important historic document of the dwelling during the mid 18th century (Fransen 1979:82).

Based on the Mader painting and supplementary archaeological evidence, the plan of the house as shown in Fig.7.8 can be suggested.

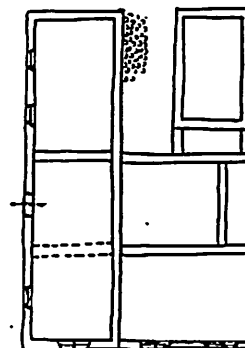


Fig.7.8 A possible room interpretation of the dwelling, based on the Mader drawing and archaeological evidence.

The architectural details of the buildings in the Mader painting are quite important. The predominant house-form is simple in style, with thatched, hipped end-gables. Single or double casement windows, with or without shutters and small dormer windows in brown, or green with a single door, are the general style. The exception is the grand and elevated pastorie which boasts sash windows, shutters, a front gable and a holbol end-gable.

Wium's dwelling appears to be the most humble of all. The thatch reaches quite low over the white-washed walls with, surprisingly, no signs of any gables at the front or at the ends. Double casement windows with green shutters adorn the Andringa facade while the door and three windows facing Church Street are painted brown. In the backyard there are signs of some kind of structure that is thatched, but it is obscured by the oak trees. The avenue of oak trees in Church Street have taken well in the fertile soil.

7.2.B Eduard Wium 1772 - 1775

Peter Wium died in 1772 and his son Eduard bought the plots from his widowed mother. He married Annie Malan in the same year (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963:237). He was also a member of the Heemraden and continued his father's practice of providing meat to the inhabitants of Stellenbosch. As a point of interest, it was his widow who established the first commercial bakery at Stellenbosch in the year 1795, an enterprise which she continued for about a decade (Van Zyl & Smuts 1979:210).

7.2.C Johan Godlieb John 1775 - 1778

According to the deceased estate inventory of Johan Godlieb John of 1779 (Appendix C), he acted for some time as the substitute magistrate for the town. What is inexplicable is that according to the inventory, he seemingly did not live on his own property, but on that of Paul J Fick, to whom he paid house rent and board. An impressive list of articles has been inventoried, e.g. a four-poster bed, tables and desks, 10 similar chairs, much porcelain and kitchen goods, including a butcher's bench (from the Wium period?) as well as four slaves. What is also surprising, is that architectural details can be concluded, for example, three windows, wall lights, a hearth, a storage room, as well as horse furniture, the latter indicative of a stable. It could be that the postulated interpretation is incorrect and that the inventory is that of the goods as found in the house on plot L.

7.2.D Schumacher Aquarelle 1776

The panorama of Stellenbosch village (Fig.7.9) as drawn by Johannes Schumacher is picturesque, but not a great deal of faith can be put in it when it comes to detail. Some of his buildings are not accurately placed, all exhibit the same general appearance with very little variation in window or door placement, or of gables. From his drawing, only a vague idea can be gained of the house which shows 3 doors towards Andringa Street.

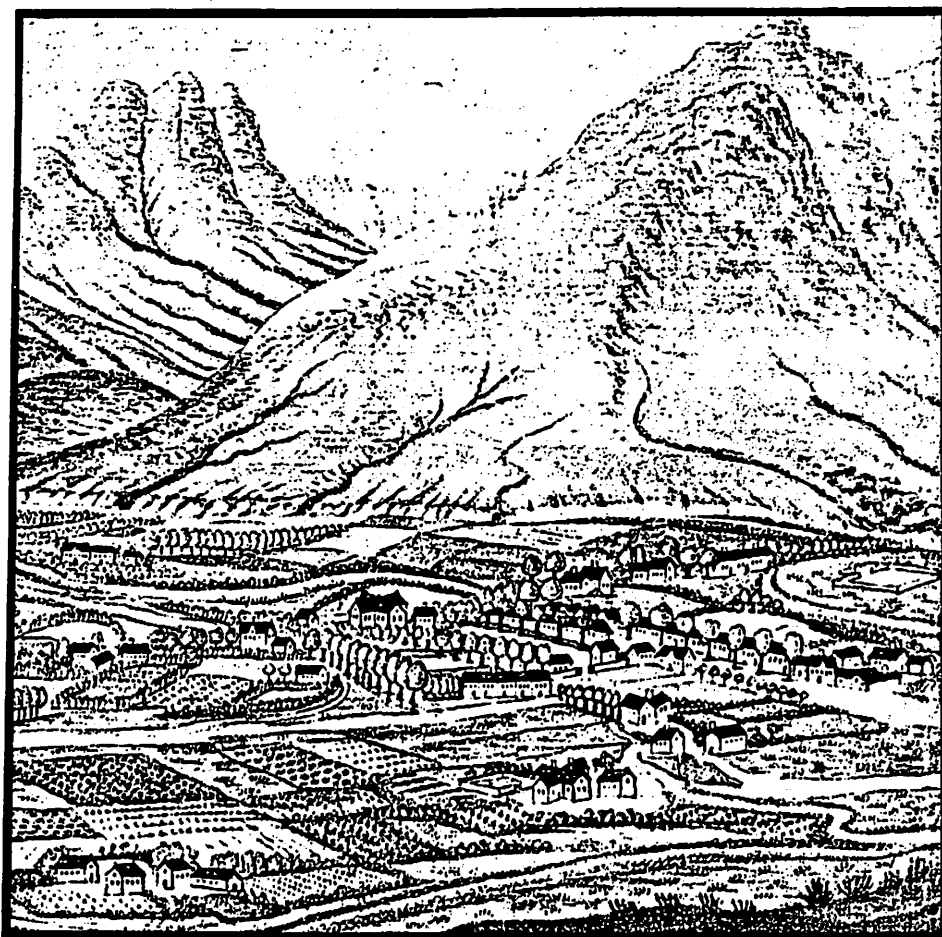


Fig.7.9 The Schumacher aquarelle of 1776 of Stellenbosch town depicts the dwelling of J.G. John in rather vague detail.

7.2.E Casper Antonie Cornelissen 1778 - 1782

Cornelissen owned the property for four years and afterwards bought the property directly across the street on the south-western corner of Church and Andringa Streets (Van der Byl 1963:17).

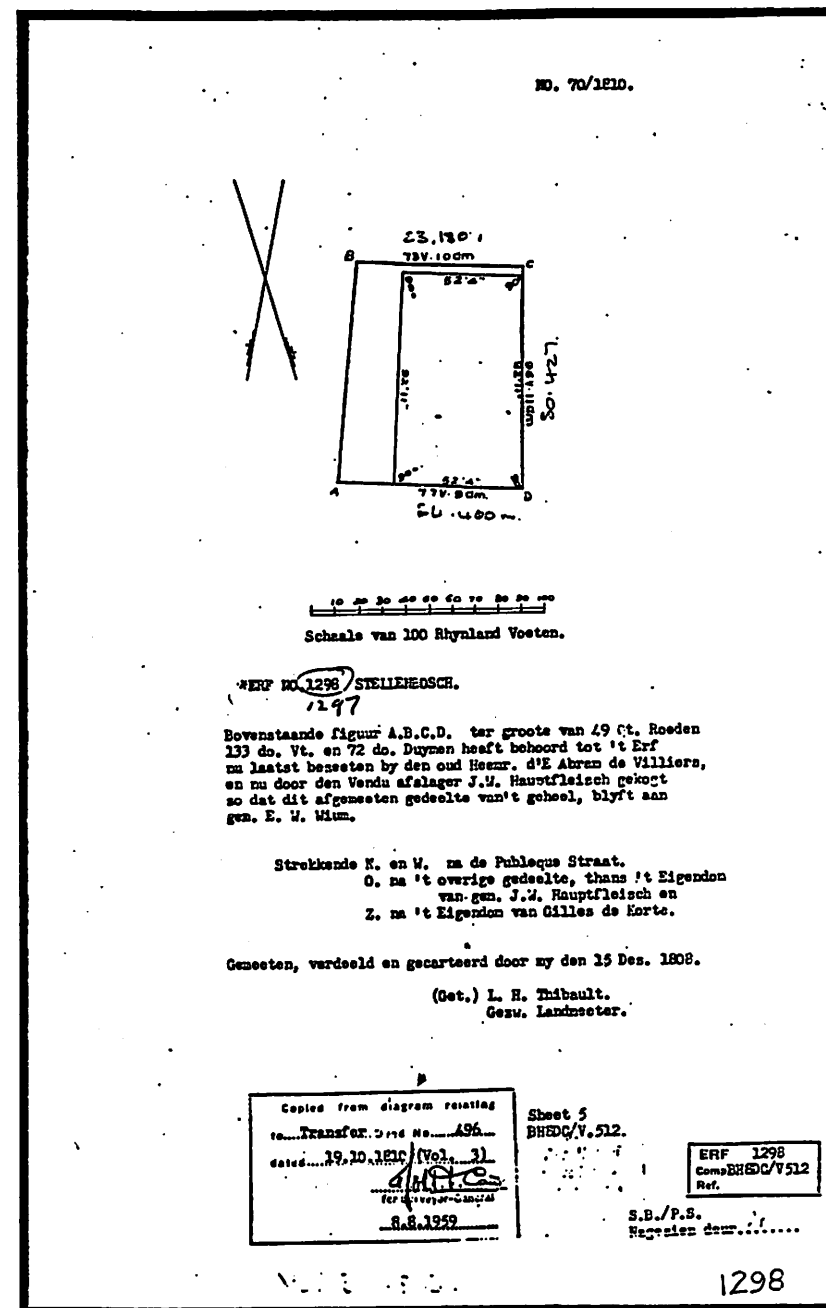


Fig.7.10.1 Diagram of the plot as surveyed by L.H. Thibault in 1808 (Offices of surveyor K. Friedlaender).

7.3 PERIOD 1782 - 1810

7.3.A Widow Susanna Le Sage 1782 - 1796

Susanna le Sage, widow of Jan Hendrik Gertenbach, owned the property for 14 years. It was probably during her time that many alterations as indicated by the archaeological record, were made to the house. The uniformity in construction and cleanliness could all be traced to the period toward the end of the 18th century.

7.3.B Spinster Helena Jacoba Ley 1796 - 1807

Although she owned the property for 11 years, she could only have lived there till 19 December 1803, when a disastrous fire razed about 40 houses. An official enquiry was held, concluding that the fire was in all probability started by slaves higher up in Dorp Street in the shop and stable of the waggonmaker, David Kuhl. In the listing of the buildings destroyed, her damages were recorded as follows: "Jufv. Ley het woonhuis en een klein buitenvertrek, mitsgaders het woonhuis door den Smid Hellet bewoond" (Du Plessis 1929:76-77). Correlating these buildings to the actual excavated structures has not proved to be easy.

The large house may have been divided into a subdivision, accounting for the "woonhuis" which Hellet was renting from her. The outside room may have been situated at the back of the house, existing as a lean-to. It should be noted that it is not called a "buitengebou", but a "buitenvertrek". Another important point is that, when the property changed hands in July 1807 to Abraham de Villiers, the transport deed mentions that the house was still in a burnt down condition (Van der Byl 1963:23A). For at least four years the house lay in ruins, exposed to the elements.

7.3.C Intermediate 1807 - 1810

Oud-Heemraad Abraham de Villiers kept the plots for about 16 months and on 19.12.1808 they were transferred to the auctioneer Johannes W Hauptfleisch, who owned plot M as well (Van der Byl 1963:23A) (Fig.7.10).

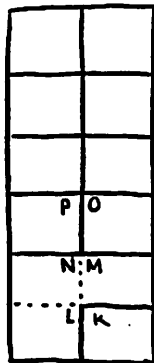


Fig.7.10 Ownership of plots N, L and M by Johannes Hauptfleisch in 1808.

A copy of a diagram relating to Transport Deed 496, dd. 19.10.1810 and surveyed by L H Thibault on 15.12.1808, states that in 1808 the plot was divided into two parts (Fig.7.10). A large rectangular block (92'11" x 52'11") was to go to E W Wium. The elongated rectangular remainder, with a narrow passage linking it to Ryneveld Street, was still in possession of Hauptfleisch. The widow of E W Wium, who owned plot P (13.6.1805 - 7.12.1810 : Van der Byl 1963:22A) was in the process of acquiring plot L again, i.e. the portion with the burnt down house. Here we are witnessing the beginning of the separation of plot L into two parts. Hauptfleisch kept the plots for two years and then sold plot L separately from plot N.

7.4 PERIOD 1810 - 1857

7.4.A Willem Wium 1810 - 1818

In October 1810 plot L was acquired by Willem Wium, who was a member of the Heemraden (Smuts 1979:147). He was quite a prosperous man in the community, owning at least three farms, viz. Mon Repos, De Uitvlugt and Oude Libertas (Van der Byl 1963:64,68). In all probability he was the person most likely to have rebuilt the house in a markedly altered form.

The overall shape of the main house is outlined in the Hertzog map of 1817 of Stellenbosch town (Fig.7.11). The main structure was rebuilt into a U-shaped plan, while a 2.5m passage-way separated it from a newly constructed long outbuilding, which was partially erected on the old eastern foundation of the previously burnt down house.



Fig.7.11 The Hertzog map of 1817 gives the broad outlines of the two structures on plot L (Cape Archives).

7.4.B Jacobus T Kriel Jan 1818 - Nov 1837

Kriel enjoyed one of the longest ownerships of the plot, viz. for 17 years. Just across the street on the north-west of Church and Andringa Street, he also owned a property from 1806 - 1821 (ibid. p.17). Another view of the building is given by the Kuys map (Fig.7.11.1).

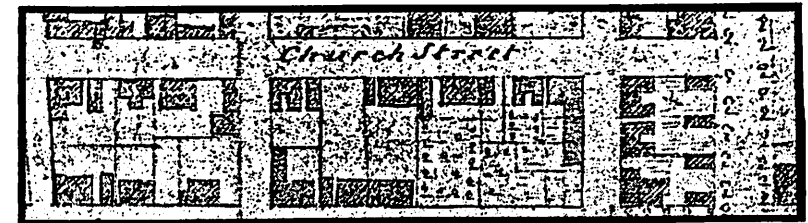


Fig.7.11.1 Map of c.1830 by surveyor H. Kuys showing a U-shaped building (Hugo and Van der Byl 1963:206; Smuts 1979:54).

7.4.C Michiel Christiaan A Neethling Nov 1837 - Sept 1852

During his time, the two houses were separately referred to in the transport deed as "woon en huurhuis" (ibid. p.23A), i.e. a main dwelling and a house being rented out. The latter can only refer to the eastern outbuilding. The small outbuilding facing Ryneveld Street may have been erected by this time.

7.4.D Adrien J van der Byl 1852 - 1853, 1853 - 1857

Van der Byl owned the property for exactly one year before it changed hands again, but it is not presently known to whom. This unrecorded owner sold it to Beukes after four years.

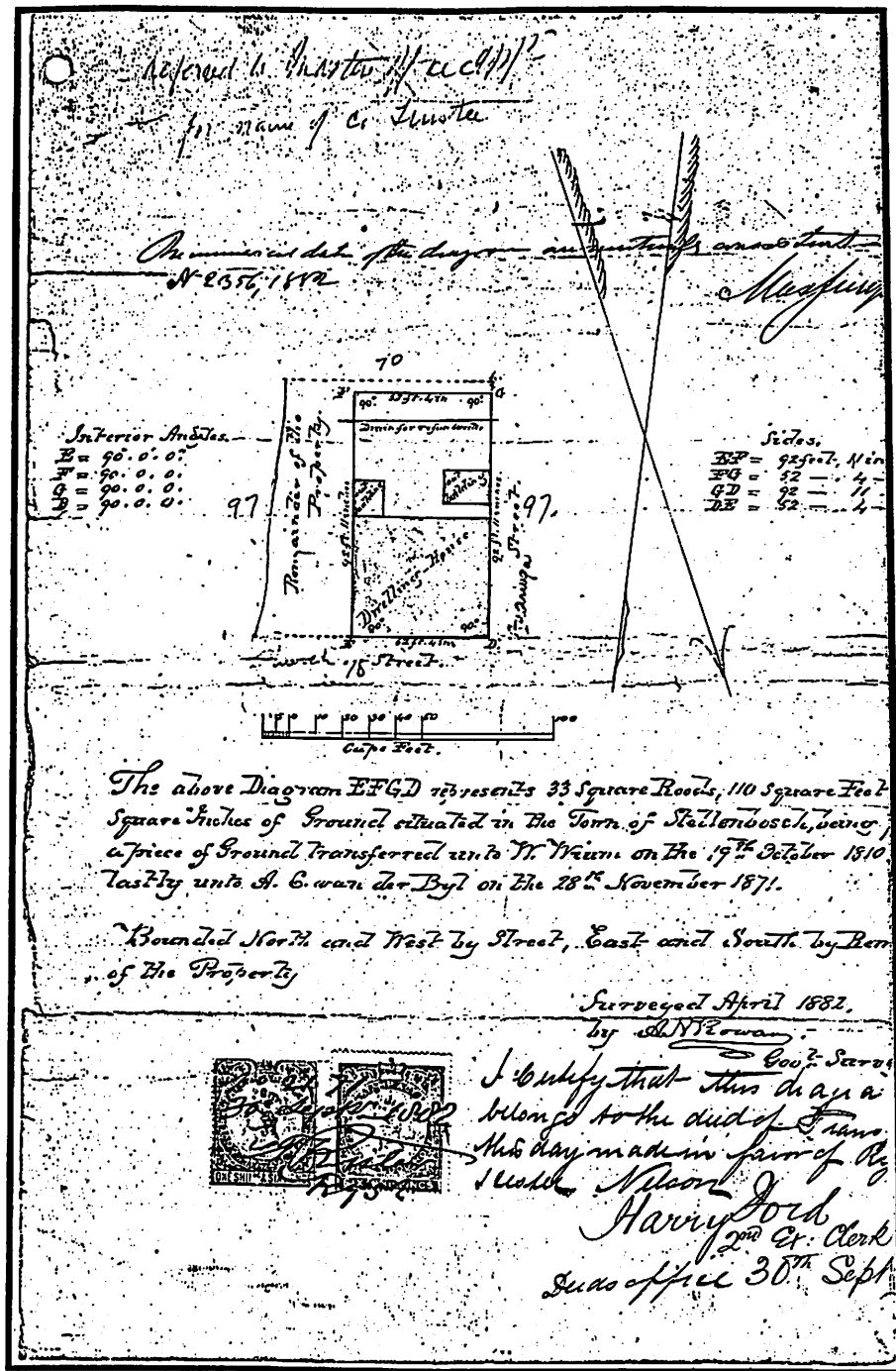


Fig. 7.13 Survey of plot L by A.N. Rowan in April 1882, in favour of Rykhe Nelson. The eastern portion of the plot is not surveyed (Stellenbosch Municipality).

7.5 PERIOD 1857 - 1900

7.5.A Marinus Beukes 1857 - 1871

It was during the ownership of Beukes that the Hager map of the town of 1859 was drawn (Fig. 7.12), detailing this building as practically unaltered in outward shape. The small, rectangular outbuilding is now prominently depicted. On the Church Street side on plot N a building has been erected, flush against the eastern outbuilding. According to the transfer deed Beukes became insolvent.

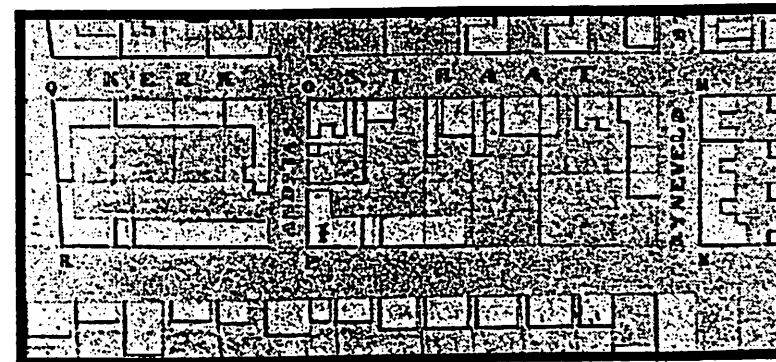


Fig. 7.12 On the Hager map of 1859 the additional new structure, interpreted as a coach-house, is shown (Stellenbosch Museum).

7.5.B Andries C van der Byl 1871 - 1882

For the next 11 years Van der Byl possessed the plot with at least three structures on it. Judging from the following period, it was during his time that the thatched roof was replaced with a corrugated iron roof. It may have been in response to the disastrous fire of January 1875. Inadvertently a fire was started in a cobbler's shop in Andringa Street and within a few days a total of 45 houses were destroyed. "It was then that the reign of corrugated iron really began in our Dorp" (Macdonald 1918: 133).

Little is known about the eastern subdivision of plot L, but it is approximately during this period that the cobbled stable was erected in the south-eastern corner.

7.5.C Rykhe Hester Nelson Sept 1882

In April 1882, shortly before the official transport of the property to her, it was surveyed by A.N. Rowan, (Fig. 7.13) (Document in offices of surveyor Friedlander).

As in the survey of 1808 (Fig. 7.10), the property is divided into two parts, but only the large rectangular western portion is detailed. It is clear that these two subdivisions followed a separate history since 1810. The rented house (or "huurhuis") is not shown on the plan, being treated as a separate entity. A boundary wall divides the main dwelling from the "Remainder of the Property".

The main dwelling has reverted back to its 18th century square form. This could mean only one thing - the thatch had already been exchanged for a corrugated iron roof and the central back was extended its full length under a flat roof. A new lean-to outbuilding (for ablution and toilet facilities) and the larger outbuilding are also defined. Towards the south, in the backyard, a drain (possibly a cobbled furrow?) for refuse water ran from east to west.

As very little archaeological remains have been found after this period, only information pertinent to the project will be detailed.

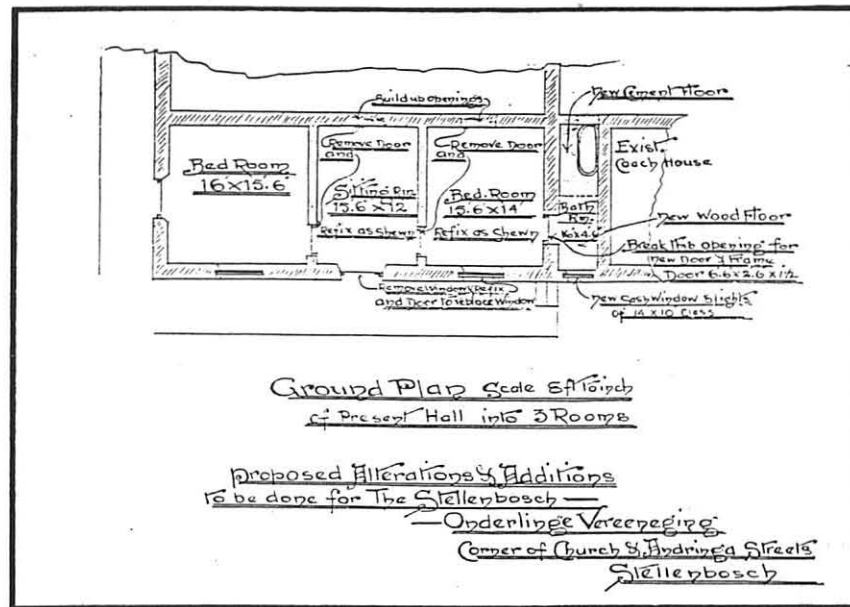
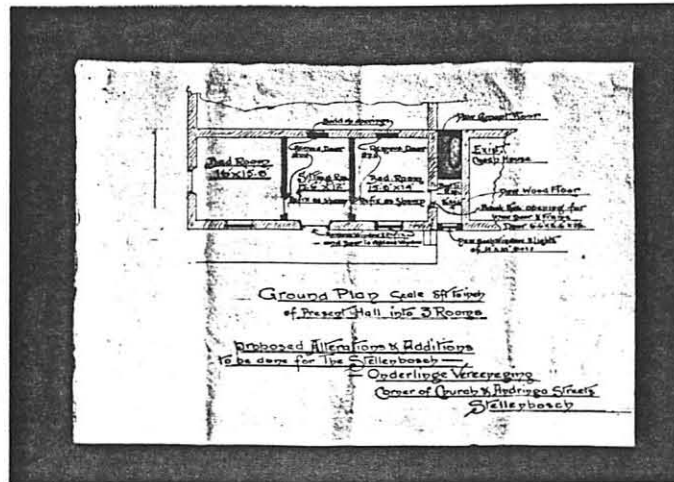


Fig. 7.15 An undated plan (plot 1298, no 79) of c.1910, details plans for the reconstruction of rooms A, B and C (Stellenbosch Municipality).



7.6 PERIOD 1900 - 1930

7.6.A Map 1905

A 1905 map (Fig. 7.14) of the town (Cape Archives) with an interpretive reconstruction (Fransen 1979: 100), provides some general, but apparently not accurate, outlines of the buildings. The eastern outbuilding is not depicted, although eyewitness accounts verified that it was still in existence during the 1940's.

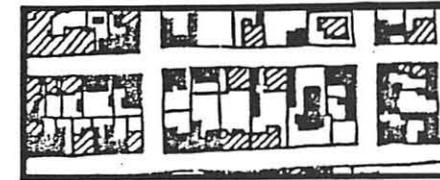


Fig. 7.14 A map of 1905 of Stellenbosch town, as interpreted by Hans Fransen. It is inaccurate in its details.

7.6.B Plan c.1910

During the first decade of the 20th century, a number of alterations were made to the house. A diagram from the Building Department of the Stellenbosch Municipality (Fig. 7.15), shows the "Proposed Alterations & Additions to be done for The Stellenbosch - Onderlinge Vereeniging". Although it is undated, it certainly predates the later 1927 plan.

It details only the western section of the main building where rooms A, B and C formed a "hall" which was turned into three separate rooms by means of two new walls. Window and door positions were drastically changed. Note that the outbuilding was used as a "coach house".

The outbuilding was now linked to the main house, presumably under a corrugated roof. The newly created rooms and bedroom, sitting- and bathroom, formed a unit for a family, but no provision was yet made for cooking facilities. Note that protruding, semi-circular steps existed on the corner of Andringa and Church Street.

In Fig. 7.16 the structural subdivisions of the rooms are separated into two periods.

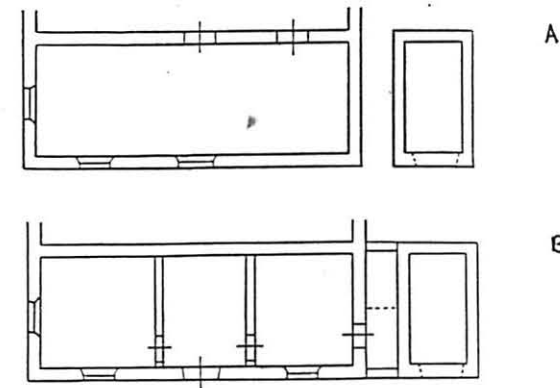


Fig. 7.16 A re-interpretation of the c.1910 plan is given, by separating it into two periods, i.e. before (A) and after (B) the alterations.

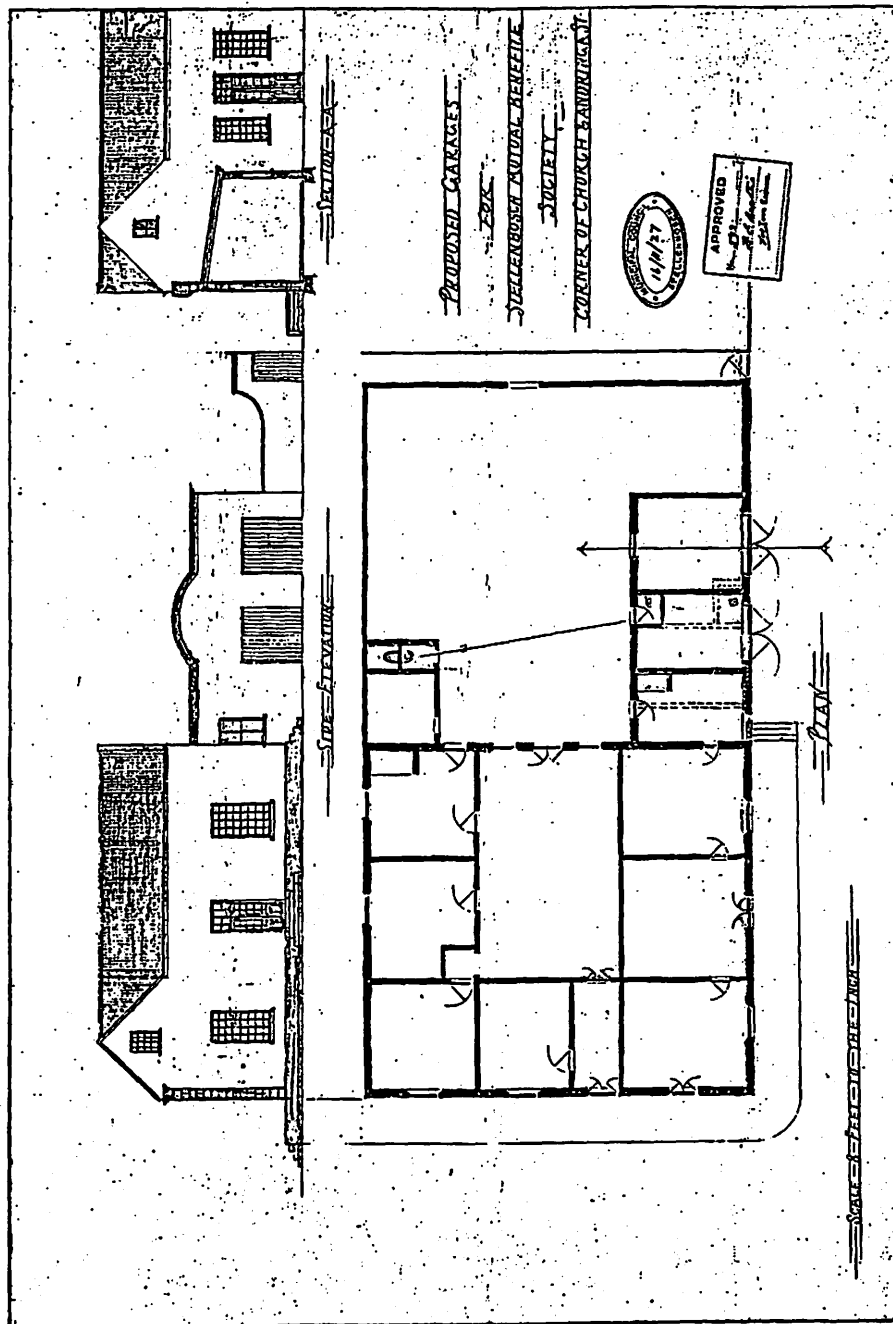


Fig.7.17 A plan of 1927 showing the groundplan and western elevation of the Victorianised dwelling (Stellenbosch Municipality).

7.6.C Plan 1927

A diagram (Fig. 7.17) dated 16.11.1927 (Stellenbosch Municipality, No. 582, plot 1298), shows the complete groundplan of the house, as well as a side elevation of the Andringa Street facade and a portion of the southern backwing. This plan has proved to be the most valuable document we have of the house. It probably incorporates much of the post - 1810 reconstructions, with later additions of the 19th and early 20th century.

The main architectural elements are highlighted. The basic groundplan is U-shaped with a central flat roof at the back, all under a corrugated iron roof. The eaves were all raised and the old loft continued to be used. The solder window in the westwing is probably a double, sliding sash-window. The U-plan consists of a large voorhuis and entrance passage, flanked on each side with three equally large rooms. A very large and spacious agterhuis completes the plan. All interior walls are drawn to the same thickness (to scale about 30 cm which was probably to thin), while the exterior walls have a width of approximately 50 cm. Four sets of double glazed doors (with fanlights) open out to the exterior and one set opens into the agterhuis. The doors and sliding sash windows (4 x 4 panes) are representative of the mid 19th century, but the small dormer window in the back pedimented gable dates to c. 1900. The endgables have been clipped by the iron roof but a rusticated pilaster on the front side gives an indication of an earlier, more elaborate facade, possibly with a central gable (Fig. 7.18).

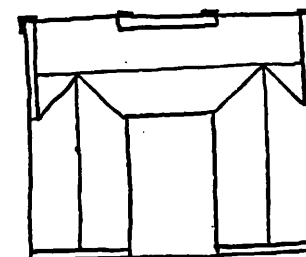
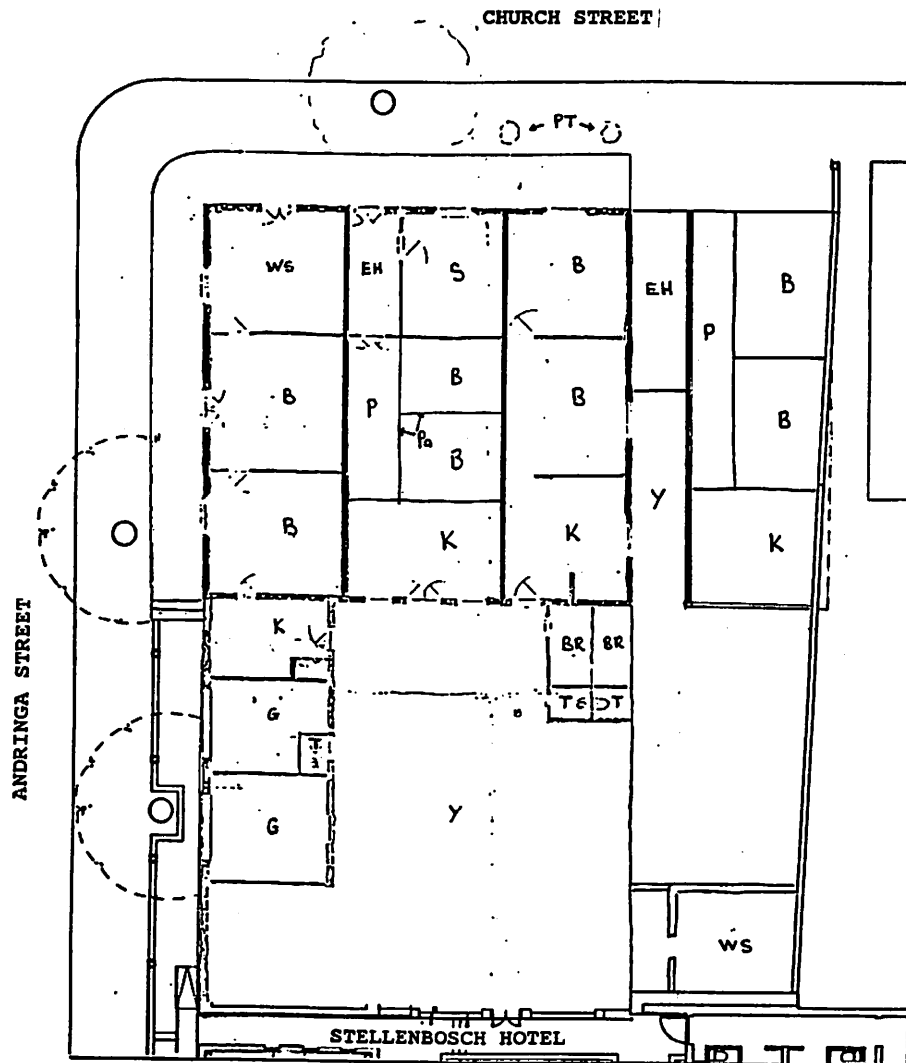


Fig.7.18 A reconstruction of the corrugated roofplan, with an indication of the gables and pilasters.

The small lean-to (eastward), contained two toilets and a small outroom. The most radical change was made by the demolition of the old coach house and bathroom, all to be replaced with new structures. This included a kichenette and hearth for a woodstove, retaining the c. 1910 four pane window, but with a new door leading to the backyard. Two new garages (one with a toilet) were built with foundations of a coarse cream-coloured sand-cement mixture, both with concrete floors of 10 cm thick. According to the plan, some of the old walls were to be incorporated into the new structure, but the archaeological excavations have proved that everything was demolished and rebuilt.



KEY

- EH Entrance Hall
- BR Bathroom
- B Bedroom
- S Sittingroom
- P Passage
- G Garage
- T Toilet
- Y Yard
- Pa Partitions
- PT Palm Trees
- WS Workshop

Fig.7.19 Reconstruction of the functional use of the house in c.1940, according to verbal accounts.

7.7 PERIOD 1930 - 1960

7.7.A Verbal Accounts

During the 2nd quarter of the 20th century the main house was divided into three separate dwellings (each about 3 - 4 rooms), along its north-south walls, parallel to one another. At least 3 Coloured families were tenants, some of them practising their trades within the dwellings. A fourth family also seemed to have stayed in what was the old "huurhuis" on the eastern plot.

Two old inhabitants, Mr Francis de Montille (duration of stay c.1930 - 1948) and Mr Philip Poole (duration of stay c. 1928 -1937), were both interviewed on site on separate occasions (Respectively on 30.3.1990 and 22.5.1990). Both lived here during the 1930 to 1950's and could remember the house and its occupants (Fig. 7.19) in broad outlines. It appears the house was subdivided by extra partitions, making a reconstruction more complicated.

Each of the elongated homes had its own kitchen with woodfired stoves and toilet facilities provided in the backyard. Apparently all the floors were of pine, as well as the ceiling with its Victorian-type beams (L), all painted brown.

In dwelling one, room A, the following tenants consecutively lived there: Smith with his tailor shop, Billy Poole, a school teacher with his mother and Johnny Rhodé. According to mr J P de Vries, a shoemaker was also living here at one time. Toward the back, behind the kitchen (part of the flat roof extension of 1927), was the garage for the hearse. This black coach was still in regular use by the Coloured community during those years, according to mr De Vries, who could still remember seeing it as a boy. Afterward, the shop belonging to Heinz the plumber was situated there. The second garage was seemingly used for a motorcar.

In the second dwelling mr De Montille lived with his parents and family. He distinctly remembers the antique furniture in the house and the many items stored in the solder. Objects included a gramophone, "His Masters Voice", a quantity of lead and a machine used for leatherwork. His grandfather Jan Hartogh was a tailor. The steps to the solder were in the kitchen and a pantry was built below the steps.

Mr King with his 7 children lived in the third dwelling. He was a carpenter and used to make the coffins in the building in the corner, which has been designated as the stables. In the backyard stood an oak tree and chickens used to roam freely over the werf, where gardening activities were also pursued. A fishpond in concrete was also present at one time. A cement stoep surrounded most of the building on the street sides while the area in front of the third dwelling was paved with bricks.

The roof of corrugated iron gives the U-shaped form of the house with the additions to the back. Trees and vegetation in the backyard obscure any possible detail. A portion of the passage between the main dwelling and eastern outbuilding is covered. A very large oak tree in Church Street was situated in the vicinity of the present entrance at the passage separating the main house and outbuilding. Some of its charred roots are still visible on the sidewalk.

7.7.B Aerial Photograph 1937

Confirmation of the general conclusions reached so far is found in an aerial photograph of this period (Fig. 7.20).



Fig.7.20 An aerial photograph of 1937 gives a general impression of the constructions on the plot (Stellenbosch Museum).



20 Miss Schoeman interviews one of the old inhabitants of the house, Mr Francis de Montille.

21 Mr Phillip Poole was also interviewed on site, pointing out a feature that he remembers.



7.8 PERIOD 1960 - 1990

7.8.A Demolition of house and erection of bank 1970

New developments and lack of respect for past architectural and social spaces characterised the post-World War II era. At present it is not certain when the old Victorianised building was demolished (the Municipality had no information on this aspect). In all probability it was demolished shortly prior to the erection of the temporary premises of the Standard Bank of S A Ltd. (Stellenbosch Municipality, plan No 7349 dd. 10.11.1970) (Fig.7.20). According to the plan, the rectangular structure was provided with a flat roof about 3.5m high. The concrete foundations for this building cut through much of the old structures, sometimes at critical points. Nonetheless, it had its advantages, for it could be utilised as a sturdy walkway for labourers and visitors, as well as for carting the soil away by wheelbarrow.

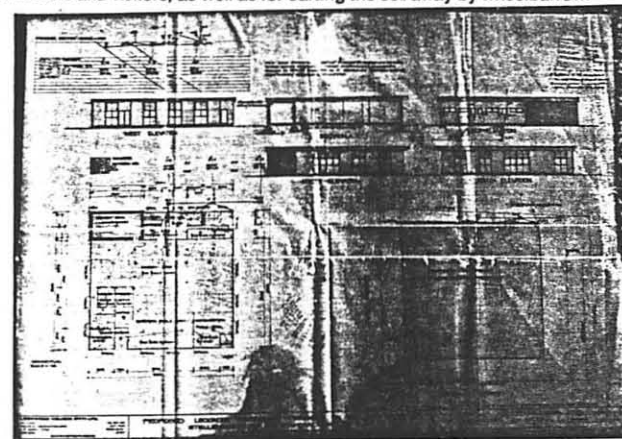


Fig.7.21 Plan of 1970 for the erection of the temporary premises of the Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd. (Stellenbosch Municipality).

7.8.B Demolition of Bank and creation of the Parking Lot > 1972

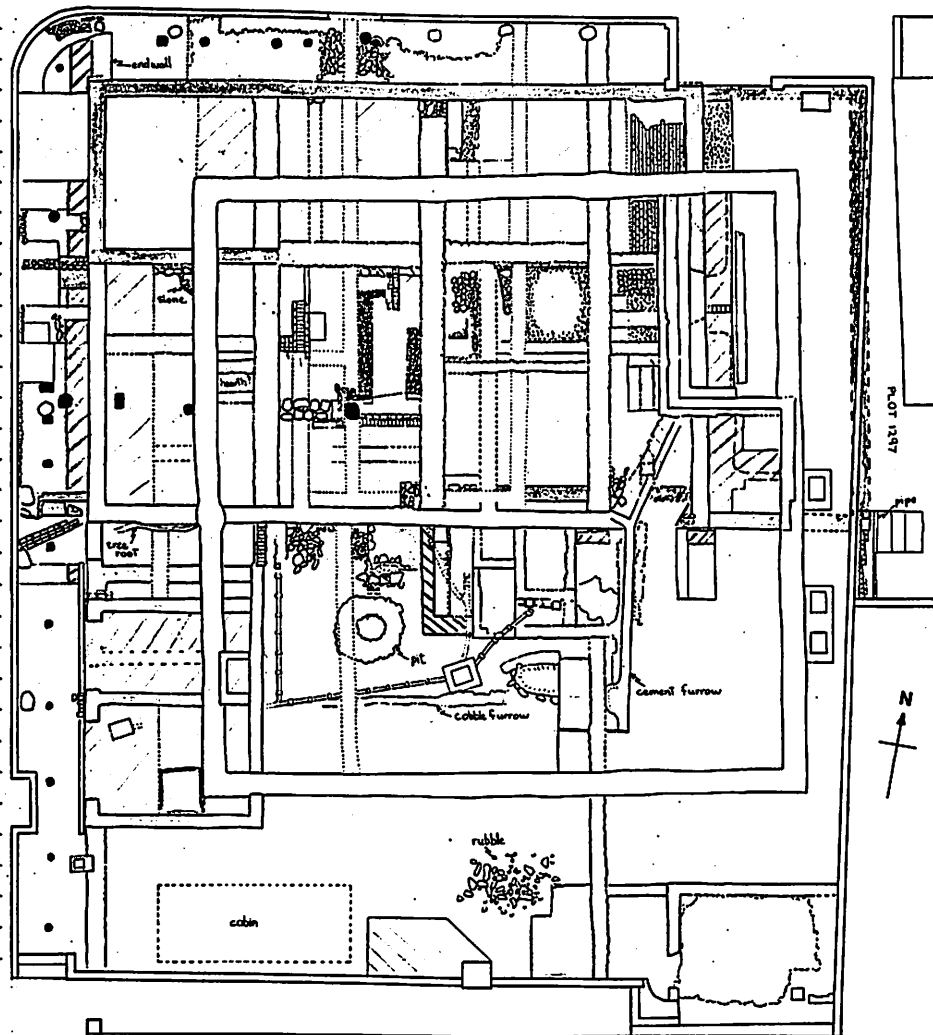
The temporary bank structure was demolished shortly afterwards and levelled by earthmoving equipment, which destroyed a large portion of the western floor levels in rooms A and B. It was used as a parking lot for motorcars for a number of years. When the Canaris property (plot K) on the corner of Dorp and Andringa Streets was turned into the present Stellenbosch Hotel during 1985, the SHE site was levelled and paved with brick, to provide parking for the hotel's clients and Stellenbosch citizens.

7.8.C Archaeological Excavations 1990

The paving provided an excellent means of preserving the archaeological remains. With the imminent proposed development of the site in 1990, preliminary negotiations were entered into with the National Monuments Council of how best to record the fragile remains. The Research Centre for Historical Archaeology, as a subdivision of Stellenbosch Museum, contracted to conduct a full archaeological investigation to determine the impact of the proposed development on the site. The techniques employed were in themselves destructive by nature and further exposed the fragile remains to the weather elements. Research was officially conducted from the beginning of February till the end of April, but due to delays by the developers, research could be extended till the end of June 1990.

7.8.D Development of Hotel Extensions 1990/1991

Final clearance of plans and budgets, allowed the building contractors to start with the building programme by late 1990. The archaeological excavations were filled in and monitoring of the builder's excavations could begin.



STELLENBOSCH HOTEL EXTENSION PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS 1990

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
STELLENBOSCH MUSEUM

KEY

FOUNDATIONS, STONE, GENERAL		
■	PHASE II : house front	> 1720
■	PHASE II : outbuilding	> 1720
■	PHASE III : backwing	> 1760
■	PHASE V : main house	> 1810
■	PHASE V : outbuilding (east)	> 1810
■	PHASE VI : outbuilding (west)	> 1840
■	PHASE VII : garages	1927
■	PHASE VII : bank	1970
■	GENERAL	19th century

FOUNDATIONS, BRICK

■	18th century
■	19th century
■	20th century

COBBLED SURFACES

■	PHASE I : steep/dripline	> 1705
■	PHASE II : steep	> 1720
■	PHASE III : steep	> 1750
■	PHASE III : dripline	> 1760
■	PHASE IV : coach-house	> 1780
■	PHASE VI : stable	> 1870

■	FLOOR, cement
■	FLOOR, brick
■	FLOOR, clay
■	POST-HOLE 18th century
■	POST-HOLE > 1970
■	BRICK PAVING 20th century
■	STEPS
■	RUBBISH DEPOSITS

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 PHASE I

8.1.A PERIOD 1704-1710 (100-120 cm BSL)

It should be noted that by 1704, 25 years had already lapsed since the colony of Stellenbosch was founded in 1679. Prior to the time the plot was granted, it constituted an open lot, where rubbish could have been deposited. Indications of such artefacts were found in room A below the earliest floor levels.

8.1.A.1 General Construction

To identify any remnants of the earliest structure was nearly impossible in view of all the disasters and changes that influenced the site (Fig. 8.1). It seems that nothing of the original foundations have survived, seeing that the later structures were built directly on top or in place of them. What probably happened, judging from the methods used during the periods afterwards, was that the stone foundations were dug out and re-used in the later constructions.

In comparison with the example of Schreuderhul, the foundations would have consisted of granite, quartzite river stones and shale. Above the foundations a lower portion (30-40 cm) of stone walling, would have acted as waterproofing. The stone wall would have been drawn up with mudbricks. The latter were found in great profusion all over the site as fill, blending invisibly with the dark loamy clays. It can safely be concluded that the bricks were formed on the site, from the in situ clays. They varied in colour from blackish dark brown, to dark mustard-olive. They were small and flatish about 5 cm thick and about 10 cm wide. As they were all broken no definite length could be ascribed to them.

The fragile remains of wall plasters consisted of a soft sandy mixture with little if any lime. Most were reddish brown or yellowish in colour and white-washed with a thin coating of lime. Floor levels were one of the best indicators of which parts of the house were contemporaneous. Generally it was found that the earliest floor levels attained a depth of approximately 100-110 cm BSL.

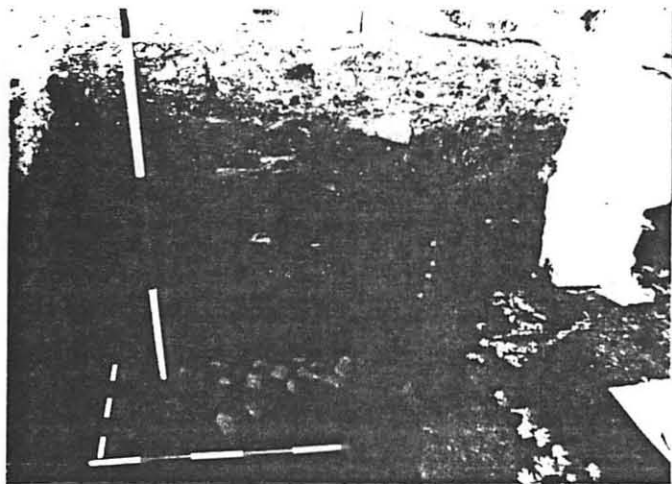
8.1.A.2 Rooms A & B

In rooms A and B a very hard, continuous surface was encountered at about 126 cm below the site level. It consisted of a gritty, mustard clay, compacted to a cementlike consistency with charcoal on top of it. At these lower levels of excavation it became increasingly difficult to identify surfaces, because of the heavy rains and the thorough soakings of the soils. The hard surfaces became very soft and the clay floors and mud bricks started to disintegrate. Because of the placement of the 1970 cement foundation block, and the re-excitation and re-use of foundation stones, it was not possible to locate the position of a hearth, as indicated by the Stadel drawing. No signs of a dividing wall were found, although it was in all likelihood destroyed when wall B1 was built.

A rather inexplicable configuration of river stones at this depth (120 cm BSL) may have some connection with the hearth. The stones were packed in such a way as to have obviously formed a semi-circle, of which only a section could be excavated. No specific concentration of ash or charcoal could be seen in the dark and wet clays.

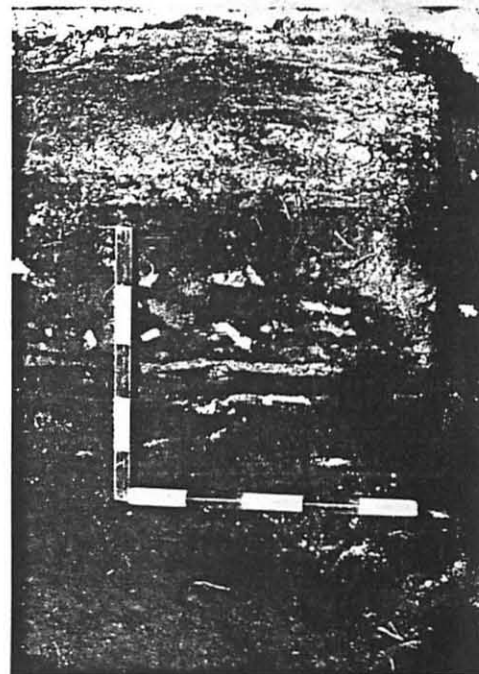
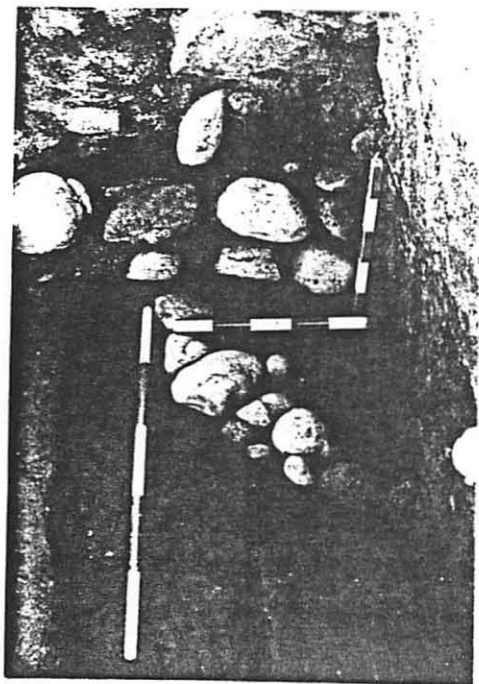
What was the southern extent of the house along Andringa Street? Toward the southern extremity of wall A3 river stones and a few scattered artefacts occurred at the same depth, indicating that this was actually an exterior surface. A concentration of stone rubble, consisting of granite, shale and river stones at about 2.4 m from the present endwall (A3), indicated the position of an earlier wall. This would place the southern endwall at about the same position as the western endwall facing Church Street. An exterior cobble surface also ended at approximately this southern point of wall A3 (Fig. 8.1.1).

Fig.8.1 Groundplan of the SHE site with the primary archaeological excavations and features.



22 A scattering of random stones with incidental artefacts, indicate an area prior to the site being built (wall A3).

23 A section of riverstones were packed in a semi-circle at the deepest level excavated in room B (wall B1).



24

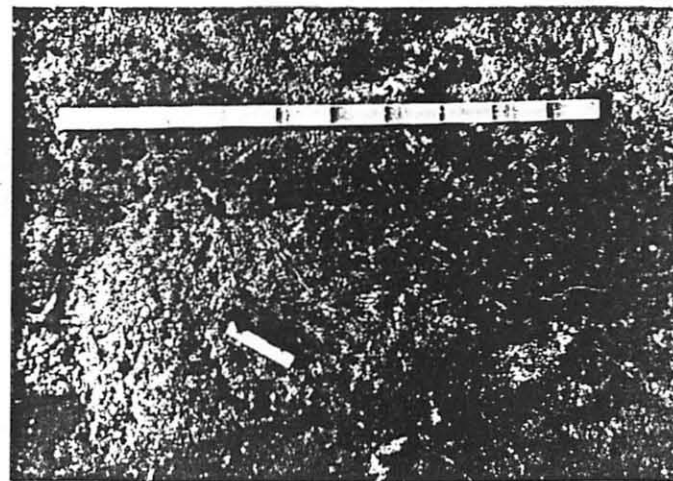


25

24 Very little of the effects of the 1710 fire were found, except for the ash and burnt clays found in room D.

25 The cobbled surface adjacent to wall D3, was covered with black ash and carbonized thatch, with a concentrated area just eastward of it (detail 26).

26



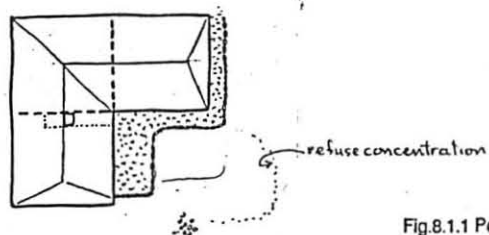


Fig.8.1.1 Possible groundplan of the house in c.1705.

8.1.A.3 Rooms C & D

Within both rooms C and D, hard compacted clay floors, dark brown in colour, were found at 1.1 m BSL. Charcoal specs occurred on and within this surface. Above this surface was another floor level with building rubble of granite pieces and rawbrick as a basis. Was the house altered again? On top of this surface (1.00 m BSL) definite signs of a fire were located. In room C larger samples of charcoal specs were found, while in room D the clay surface was actually burnt and reddish brown as it was subjected to high temperatures.

A one metre wide cobble surface was located on the exterior of where the original endwall (D2) would have been, but which was subsequently rebuilt as an interior wall. This cobbling acted as a dripline for the rainwater coming down the thatch and would have been an important means to drain the water away from the soft dagha clays of the foundations and mudbrick walls. Practically no fragments were found on top of the stones, indicating that there may have been no exit to the house at this point, and/or that it was possibly a feature erected shortly prior to the 1710 fire. On top of these cobbles a relatively thick concentration of carbonized thatch was deposited, with a few odd artefacts within it. Nowhere else in the old house was burnt thatch located. One reaches the conclusion that the interior was not that badly damaged, except for select areas such as these, towards the eastern side of room D (Fig. 8.2).

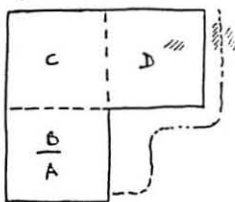
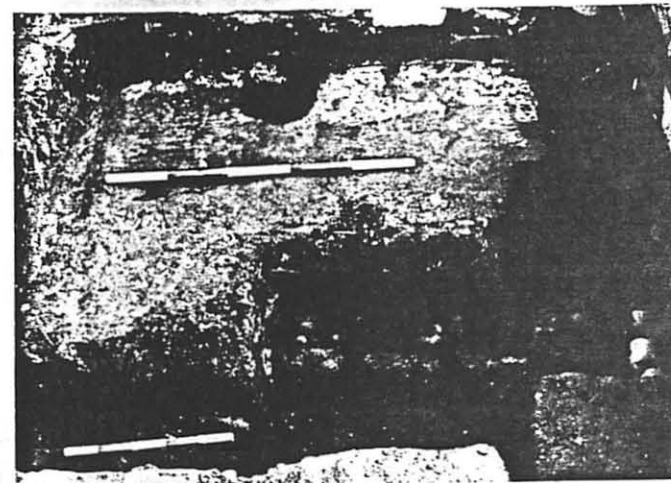
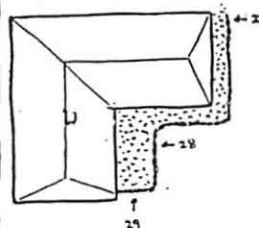


Fig.8.2 Groundplan of the house in 1710 where signs of the 1710 fire were located.

This deduction is borne out by the 1709 inventory, which mentions a loft, which would have contained a brandsolder of clay to insulate the interior of the house from the burning thatch in just such a case. Along the street facades no particular cobble formations were located and these may have been pulled up or altered as the house developed.

During this early period refuse was usually dispersed over a large area. Sandy, reddish brown, oxidised soils covered most of the backyard from a depth of about 90 cm BSL. Within this sandy matrix, a sample of early 18th century artefacts (1700-1720) was excavated from a section dug in room G, reaching a depth of 1.4 m. Small artefacts were scattered sporadically, which included pieces of Chinese porcelain ware representing cups, saucers, plates and bowls, numerous Dutch kaolin pipestems and a few broken pipebowls, odd pieces of iron (mostly rusty nails) and brass. Bone fragments and charcoal pieces were found in context with the artefacts, confirming that these deposits were part of refuse originating from the kitchen, which was situated towards the back. It can therefore be postulated that one or more back doors existed in the house.



27 The extent of the earlier cobbled stoep is detailed (room E), as well as the edge of linear cobbles at the bottom (28) (room F) and the area that was enlarged (29) (room H).



32 In room G, within levels 8 and deeper, the refuse was scattered over an extensive area, of which a select section was excavated.

33-34 Samples of the artefacts dating to the period of the first quarter of the 18th century. Items include: 1. Blue-and-white Chinese porcelain (plates, bowls, saucers, cups) 2. Earthenware 3. Bottleglass 4. Window glass 5. Drinking glass 6. Smoking pipes (bowls and stems) 7. Very fragile animal bones.



32



34



33



30 A close-up of the corner section of the bricklined stoep. Note the scattering of small artefacts which were found in fine water-laid sediments.

31 In room F a long metal (brasslike) strip was found at a similar level as the artefacts in no. 30.





35 A portion of the clayed-up wall (built upon riverstones), forming part of the outbuilding erected by c.1720. Note the soft sand-plastered clay floor.

36 Layer 8 represents the flattish, long mudbricks, which formed the base of the floor of the outbuilding. It is built over the soils containing the artefacts.

37 On top of the mudbricks and plaster, ash deposits with small artefacts like bone and fish remains were found.



8.1.B PERIOD POST - 1710

Arie van Wyk continued to live here for another 11 years. The refuse indicates that the dwelling continued to function, probably with no major structural alterations, except for a new thatch roof. The cobble stoep was enlarged and partially relaid at the back, for artefacts occur below the stones (Fig. 8.3).

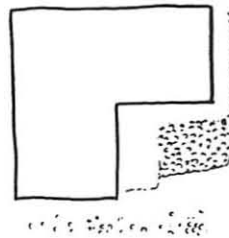


Fig.8.3 Extension of the cobblestoep in the backyard after 1710.

Not long afterwards the stoep was slightly raised as indicated by a line of brick, of which only the corner section was intact (Fig. 8.4). The bricks consisted of a flat klinker type, orange in colour, medium-fired and all turned on their sides. The rest of them had been demolished during the 18th century. The sandy sediments below and against the brick attest to the fact that the area was subject to much water precipitation. The cobble stoep and its subsequent elevation would have been measures to keep the water and mud at bay.

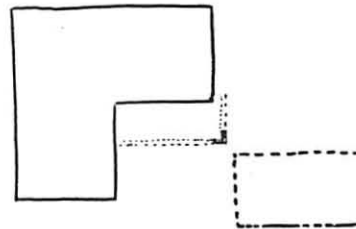
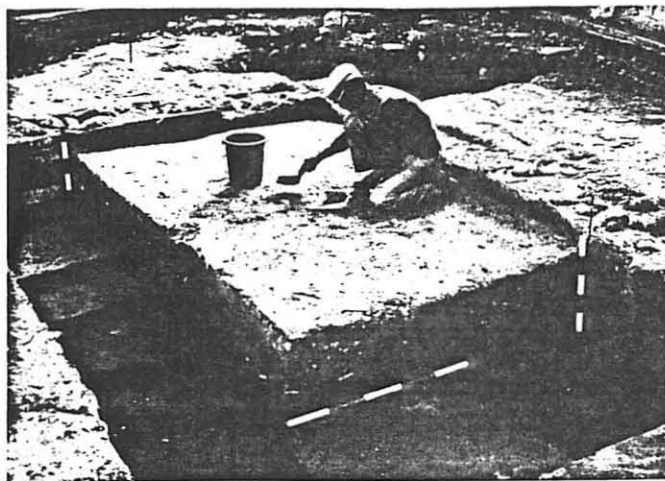


Fig.8.4 Erection of a clayed-up outbuilding and bricklined stoep.

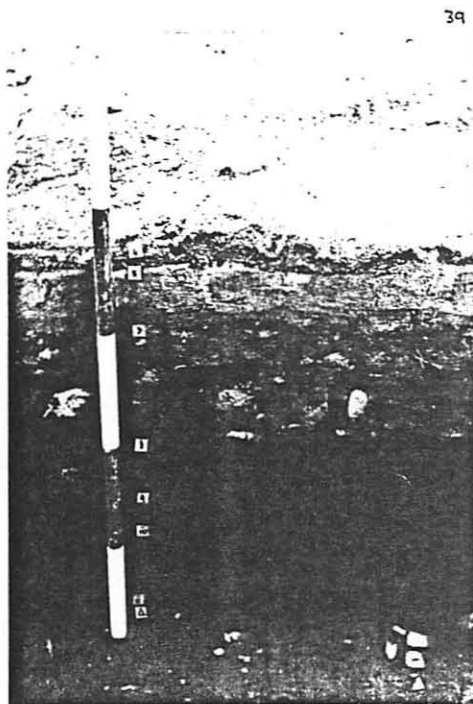
A new addition was what seems to be a free-standing, rectangular building, erected south-east of the house. Only the southernmost wall was found at a depth of 70 cm BSL. Above the foundations, built solely of river stones, a clayed-up wall was drawn-up, plastered with soft yellow sand and white-washed. A floor of evenly laid mudbrick (built on mudbrick rubble), sloped northwards against a roughly built foundation of river-stones and granite, which were partially destroyed by mid-18th century foundations. Originally this floor was plastered with a sandy limeplaster, of which only select portions survived. For the most part this surface was covered with a thin black humic layer containing charcoal, fish scales, minute bones and some early 18th century artefacts. The room may have served as a living quarters and kitchen.

The position of the building, its economical construction materials such as river-stones, clay and mudbrick, the type of remains and the untidy, communal type of living space as indicated by the refuse, suggests that the dwelling could have been occupied by servants or slaves. It is very reminiscent of the backwing of Schreuderhuis, where similar conditions prevailed and corresponding construction materials were used in the building.

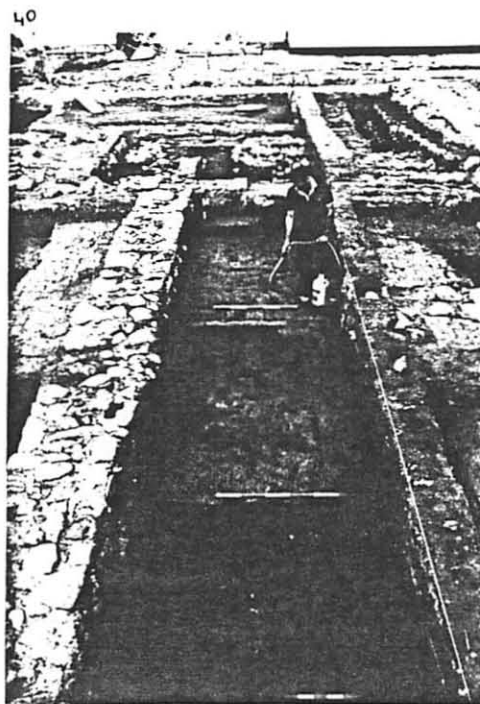


38 In room C the lower levels of dark clay floors have been exposed. Layers 11 and 12 represent surfaces after 1710, with small artefacts (mainly smoking pipe fragments) on top of them (39).

40 In rooms H/I a variety of old clay floors were encountered. The one indicated with an arrow shows signs of the impressions of riverstones on its surface.



39



40

8.2 PHASE II

8.2.A PERIOD c. 1720 (90 cm BSL)

During the second decade of the 18th century some substantial additions were made to the dwelling. A long room (room E) was built on to the eastern side facing Church Street (Fig. 8.5). Towards the back another large room was added (room H/I). Although nothing of its original foundations could be traced (destroyed by the post - 1803 foundations), its hard clay floors were still largely intact. The clayed-up outbuilding was seemingly linked-up with this back room, for granite foundations (as opposed to river cobbles) were found in these key positions. It is not quite clear how far southward room H/I extended relatively to the endwall of room A. At first the back room had no interior divisions and had initially a brown, mustard-coloured clay floor, later to be replaced at 90 cm BSL with a blackish clay floor (layer 10.3). It was rather uneven and slightly bumpy, indicating that it was long in use, while on its surface charcoal and fish remains were found.

The levels in rooms A and B were fairly disturbed and consequently nothing can be deduced with certainty. At 126 cm BSL a floor surface (layer 13) was positively identified. A little higher at 120 cm BSL a hard surface (layer 11.2) was found, although it might have been a trampled surface. What is significant is that cultural artefacts were encountered, as well as deposits of rawbrick and white-washed sandplasters. Some type of structure, probably the earliest one, was at least partially demolished and not immediately rebuilt. Rooms A and B consequently became an exterior surface. Artefacts like Chinese porcelain, windowglass, pipestems and bone were found within layer 10.

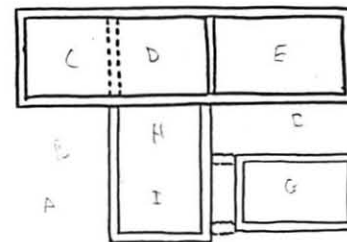
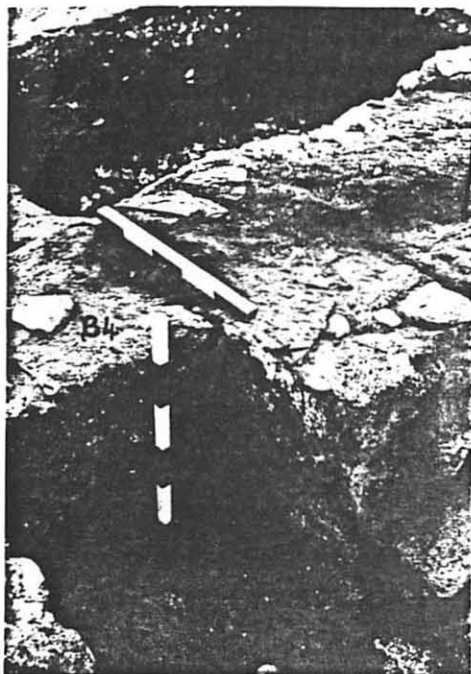
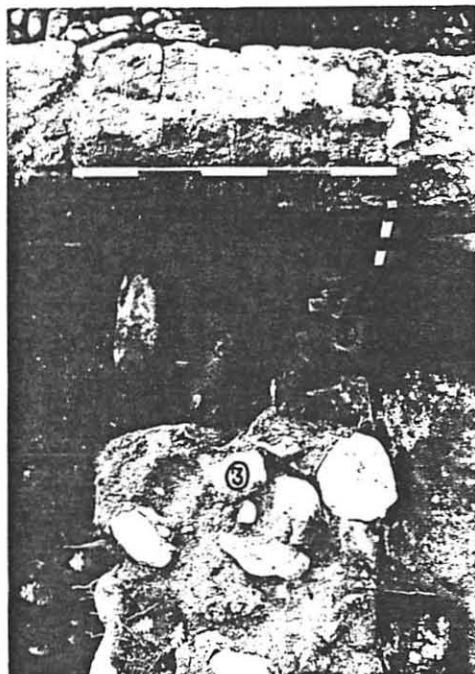


Fig.8.5 A possible configuration of the house as it may have looked by c.1720.



41



42

41 The corner section of wall C 3/4 shows clearly how the white-washed plaster bypasses the later wall B4.

42 A section of the old wall foundation (1) of the rectangular building that was not demolished. The 1810 foundation (2) was built partially on top of it.

43 The divisional wall E4 consisted primarily of shale (1), with a wider addition of river-stones (2). The rough 1810 foundation (3) was built on top of both.



43

8.2.B PERIOD 1720-30 (c. 75 - 80 cm BSL)(Rectangular house)

During the second quarter of the 18th century major structural changes were effected to the main dwelling. The whole house facing Church Street was completely rebuilt, forming a long rectangular building, either with new foundations or probably constructed wholly or partially on top of the old ones (Fig. 8.6). The foundation stones consisted of roughly hewn granite with river stones against or near the plinth, all laid in a dark blackish clay mortar. Signs of re-used granite with white-washed plaster still adhering to it, were encountered in room E.

In room C the plinth (of the rebuilt foundation) consisted of granite (at 76 - 78 cm BSL), the interior lime wall plaster was white-washed. Near the wall a thin but evenly coated lime layer was still clearly visible on the clay surface. It was definitely not the remains of spill or white-washed splashings from the wall. It overlay the hardest clay floor (layer 10), encountered in all of the house excavations. A pick could scarcely cut into the dark greyish clays, with a cementlike consistency and appearance. Within the matrix of these extremely hard clays the impressions of much finely compressed organic materials were to be seen. A similar hard grey clay floor (layer 10 at 80 cm BSL) was excavated in room D. The beds of these floors all contained sharp fragments of granite and shale, representing the working surfaces while the building was in the process of being erected.

The only dividing wall that was traceable in the rectangular house was a 38 cm wide wall (D2) in room D. The other interior wall could have been placed at the position of the very wide, post-1803 foundation (wall C2), which completely destroyed any signs of the earlier construction. The foundation of this relatively thin wall was built with granite and river stones, but above the plinth, it was drawn-up in slate only. A very hard, dark brown clay layer (9), formed the floor surface, covering the full length of the room. Once again the lime plaster (wall E4) was white-washed, indicating that white was primarily the colour used during the early 18th century. Compared to the other rooms, room E was still extraordinarily long.

Conclusive evidence was found for the rectangular structure in the south-western corner, where the exterior lime plaster bypassed the later additions in stone towards the back. In the south-eastern area (room F) the old exterior lime plaster also survived, with 2-3 plaster layers by c.1790 (Fig.8.6).

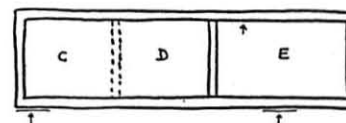
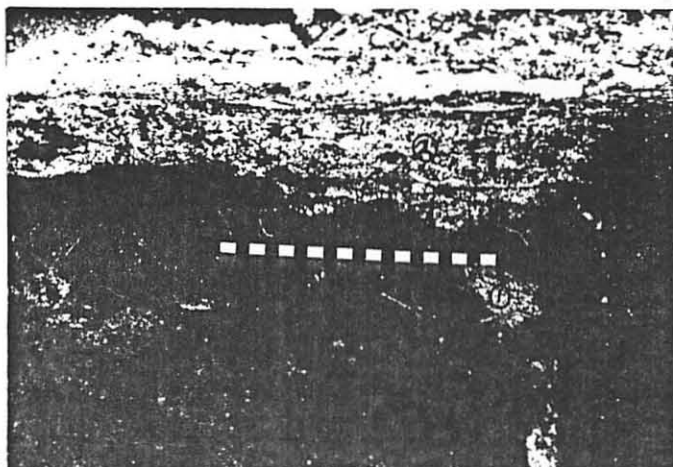
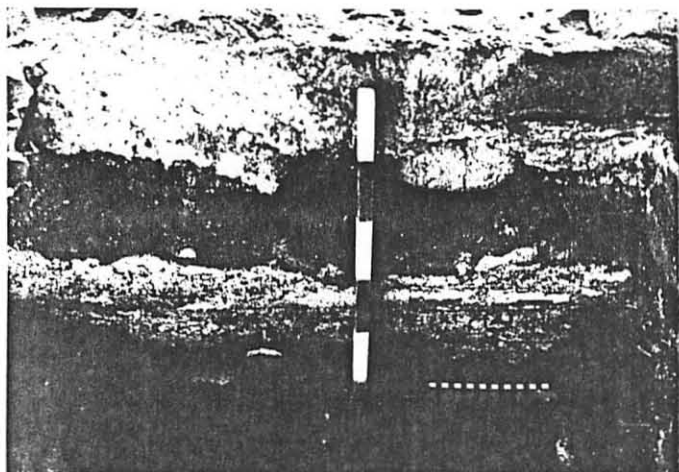


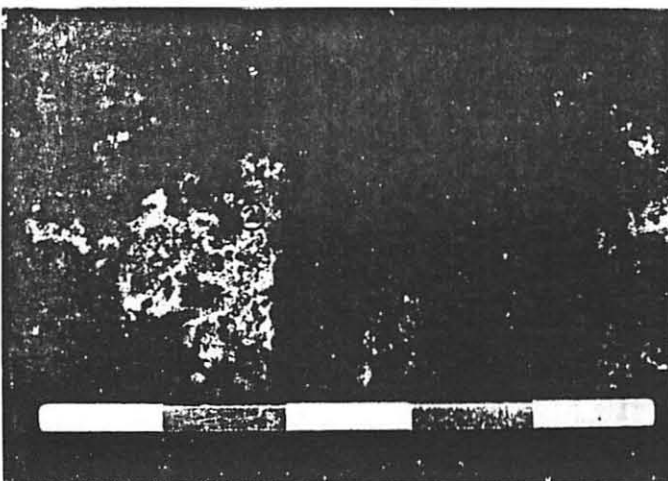
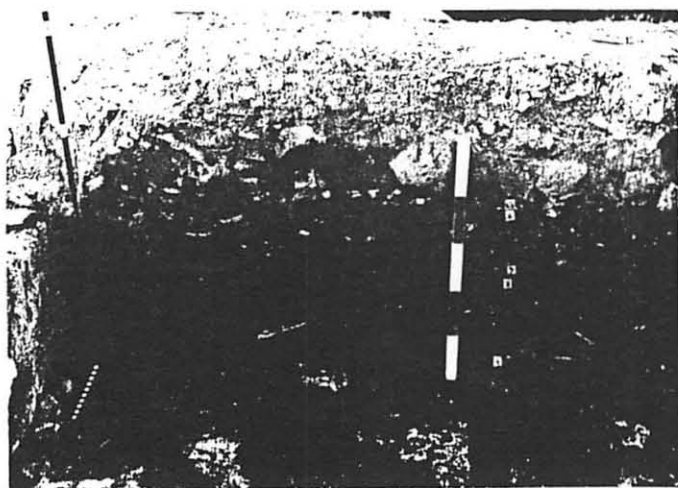
Fig.8.6 The rectangular house with rough granite foundations and plaster at key points on the exterior (> 1720).

During this period the central addition to the back was also renovated (Fig.8.7). A centrally situated wall, with no foundations and consisting of orange brick, was added directly on top of the previous floor surface. The wall was 38 cm wide and acted as a division between rooms H and I. The surface of the black clayey floor, which was contemporaneous with the wall in room H, was strewn with fine charcoal, fish remains, eggshell, fragmentary pipe stems and Chinese porcelain. A kitchen was probably nearby and the room was also in use as a dining area. As none of the old walls survived, no signs of a hearth, with its usual signs of blackening, could be detected.



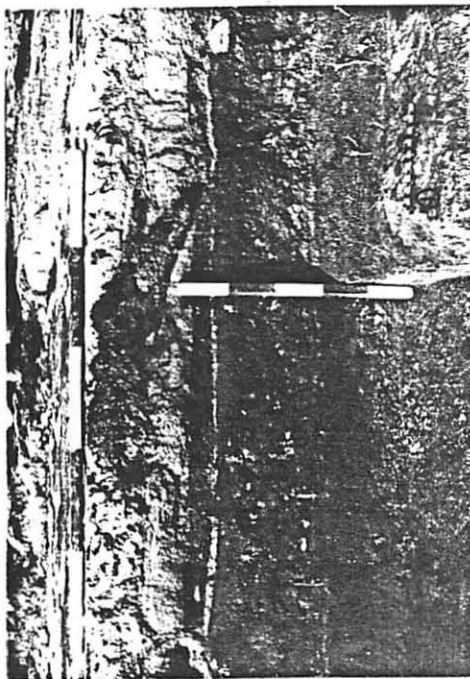
44 On the original clay floor (layer 10) of the stone built house, the limeplaster (1) has survived selectively (detail 45). Note the white-washed wall plasters (2), reaching unto the granite plinth (3).

46 The clay floor was extra-ordinarily hard and when it was broken up by pick, the scant remains and impressions of organic material were visible.



47 The hard clay floor (layer 9) within room I was dark brown and gritty (1), as if burnt. Afterward it was coated with a limeplaster layer (2) (detail 48).

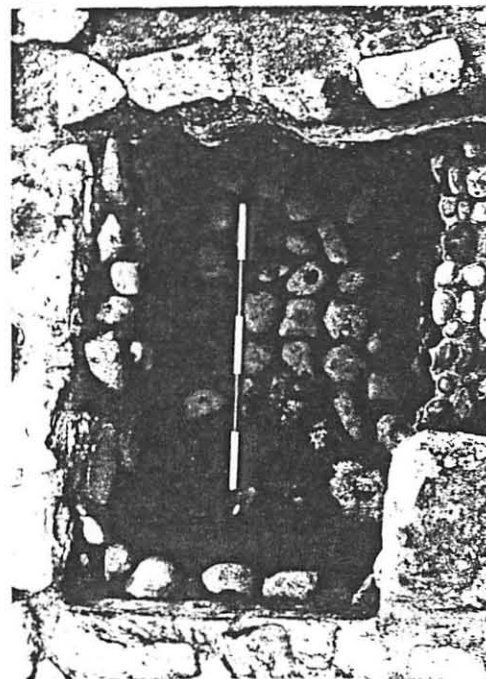
49 In room H dark clay floors were exposed. The dividing wall of orange brick was demolished flush with the last floor surface.



50.1



50.1



51

50 In room A select portions of an orange clay floor (1) were found intact (detail 50.1).

51 Between the foundations of later buildings at 75 cm BSL, the eastern cobble surface was discovered. It consisted of riverstone and granite, displaying a neat pattern of being laid in rows.

49

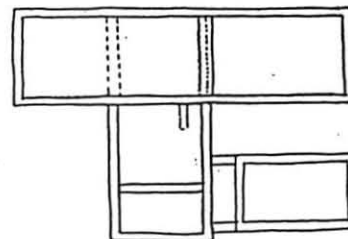


Fig.8.7 A central backwing was added which underwent a number of alterations by c.1730.

At a later stage this brick wall was demolished flush with the floor level and replaced by a new divisional wall with foundation stones, which were dug 60 cm south of the earlier brick wall. Another brick wall with rough but shallow granite foundations was built perpendicular to wall H1 but it ended abruptly. No explanation has been found for this enigmatic construction.

Towards the eastern side the outbuilding, possibly turned into an extension of the T-backwing, probably continued as living quarters or a kitchen. There are signs that the building may have burnt down at one time, as thin stratigraphic layers of charcoal, ash and clay are laid down in water sediments, directly on top of the sand-plastered floor. Above these layers, small artefacts were littered, eg. bone, some of it burnt, fish scales, pipestems and even a flint. Towards the west of the building an open courtyard must have continued as proven by the old plasterline, which was white-washed a number of times.

A number of years afterwards, the western back section (room A/B) was enlarged with new (or re-used) foundations (Fig. 8.8). In room A (a yellowish clay layer acted as a base for a floor level (layer 9) at 74cm BSL, which consisted of a coating of orange-brown clays of about 10 mm in thickness, which survived only in select patchy areas. No floor levels were encountered in room B, where the stratigraphy was heavily disturbed.

The immediate exterior of the house was either surrounded with cobbles lying roughly around (as have been found in sections), or there may have been paving (as in c.1710), which could have been lifted and re-used. A backstoep (acting also as a dripline ?) consisting of large cobblestones, was neatly laid against the south-eastern length of the building, forming an open courtyard. This lends additional proof to the fact that the lean-to extension was still in existence.

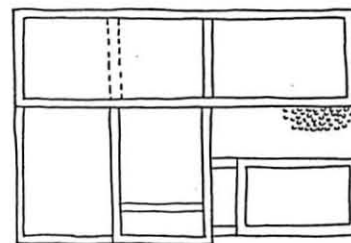
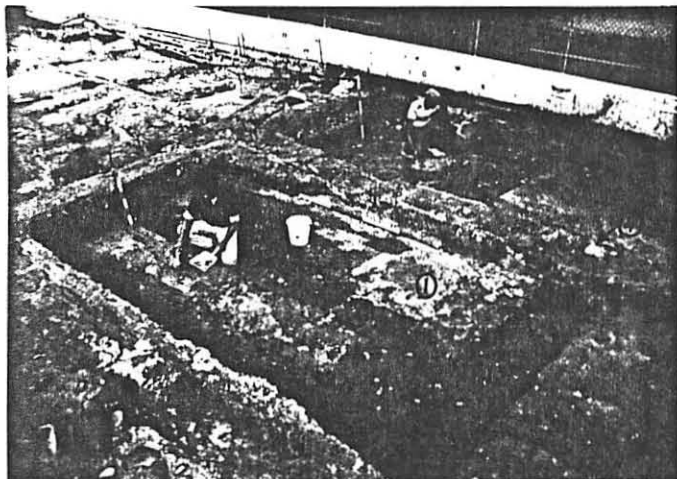
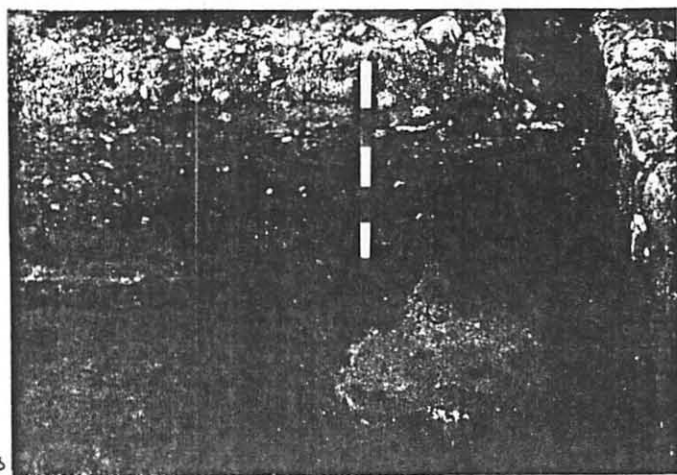


Fig.8.8 By c.1730 a number of additions to the back were made, e.g. the western backwing (rooms A and B) was added, the clayed-up outbuilding was probably connected to the central backwing and a stoep was formed by cobbling the eastern courtyard.

50



52 53

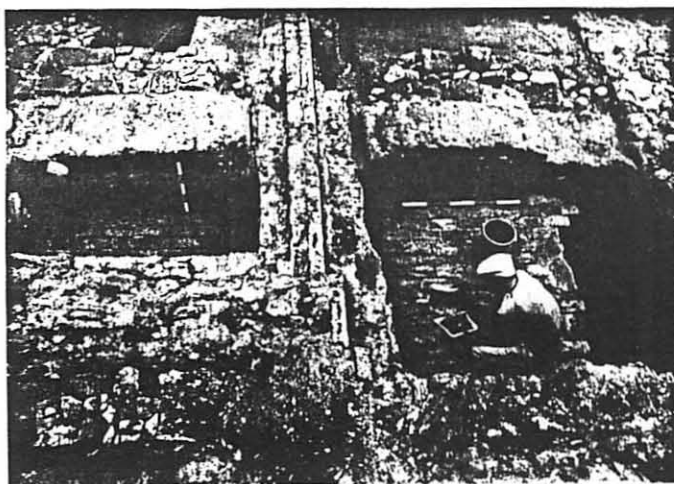


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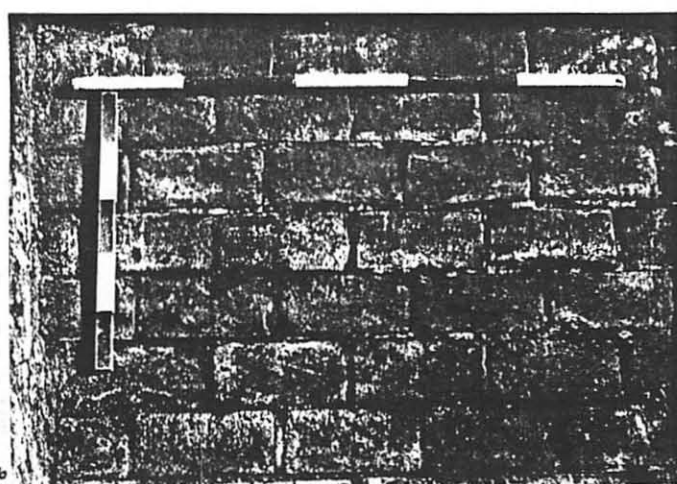
52 In room D, above the thin orange dust layer (1), a hard, dark clay surface (2) was exposed. At the entrance of the house a hard lime patch (3) filled the worn surface (detail 53).

54 In room A fairly large areas of a coarse, cream-grey plaster (1) were still intact. An old trench (2) cut through it and the floor stopped against the old foundation wall A1, which has been demolished and robbed of its upper stones (3). Note the re-use of granite, with earlier, white plaster adhering to it (4).

51

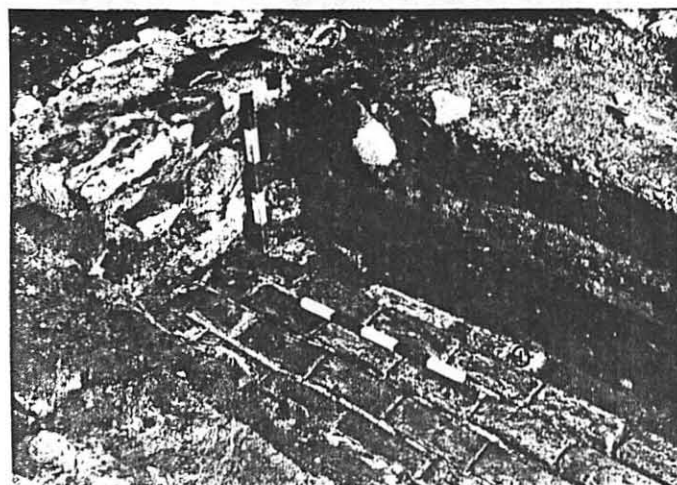


55 56



55 The eastern end of the long room E, was neatly paved with bricks in a staggered fashion, and pointed with lime (detail 56).

57 Note the small exposed area immediately adjacent to the brick of a cream plaster (1) on top of a clay surface (2), which formed the rest of the floor of room E (see Fig.8.10).



57

52

8.3 PHASE III

8.3.A PERIOD c. 1750 (c.60 - 70 cm BSL)

The layout of the dwelling stayed practically the same, except for some minor changes. Both in rooms C and D two 10 cm thick clay floors followed respectively at 70 and 60 cm BSL (No trace of a floor could be found in room E at the 70 cm level). The latter brown clay floor displayed a thin limeplaster layer, with remnants left intact in select areas.

A central entrance in room D can be inferred by a much thicker, harder and coarser lime surface, where one would expect much more wear at an entrance. The entrance could also be confirmed in the fact that the opening was neatly blocked up with granite with a different mortar (yellowish) and built directly upon the plaster layer. A full length cobblestone stoep adorned the Church Street facade (at 64 cm BSL), having had a width of at least two metres. Confirmation of a central doorway was again found in the pattern displayed by the cobbles. While a smaller stone was used for the most of the stoep, large flat cobbles and granite paved the way to the doorway (Fig. 8.9).

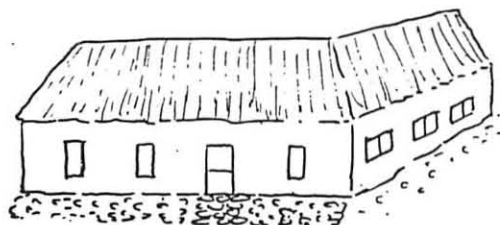
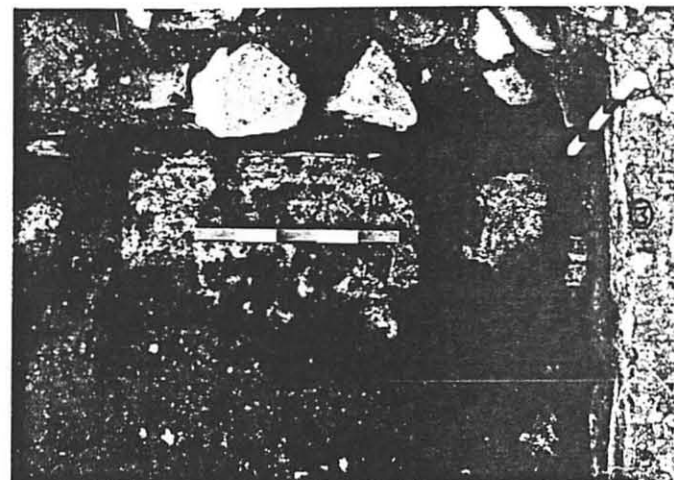


Fig.8.9 A conjectural view of the facade facing Church Street by c.1750, according to the Mader drawing of 1757.

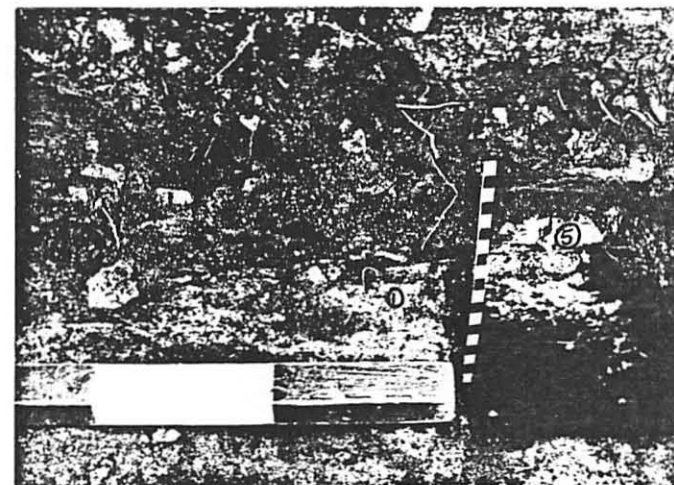
Once again, the long room E held a few surprises. No trace of a floor could be found at the 70 cm level. Presumably one had to step down onto a lower level (not unusual), or otherwise no entrance from room D to E existed at this time. Directly above the older 60 cm BSL floor, a compacted layer of building rubble, consisting mainly of early 18th century orange brick, was filled in. One can conclude that some kind of alteration or demolition took place. A 15 cm thick, blackish, loamy clay was used to raise the floor to the level of the rest of the house. A thin, light, mustard-brown lime-surface used to cover it, but most of it disappeared over time. Another anomaly was the abrupt transition of the plaster coating to a contemporaneous floor consisting of 13 rows of deep orange brick, laid on a 2 cm base of brown clays. The latter was set on a bed of the familiar black clays, containing a few 18th century artefacts, charcoal, bone, limeplaster and orange brick pieces. The upper half of the pointing between the bricks consisted of grey limeplaster, acting as a deterrent to damp rising from the substrata.

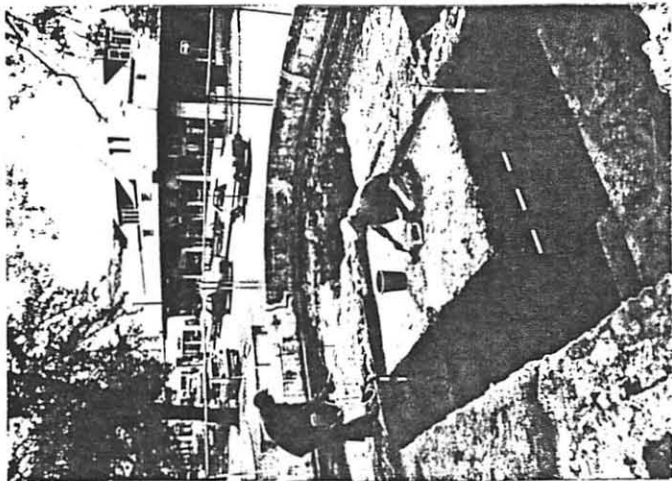
The two contrasting floor types (limeplastered clay in the large room (LR) and brick in the small room (SR)) suggest two different functions for these two rooms. The former fits in with the rest of the house as a living room while the latter could have been used as a storage or living quarters. A sagging of the brick westwards suggests that objects of weight have been used in the room. One should contemplate the possibility of a room divider of wooden boards between these two areas.

Another surprise was the finding of at least 3 regularly spaced cuttings (running east-west) within floor 7.1/7.2. They represent the impressions of sleepers (6 x 5 cm) for a wooden floor, laid practically on top of the lime surface.

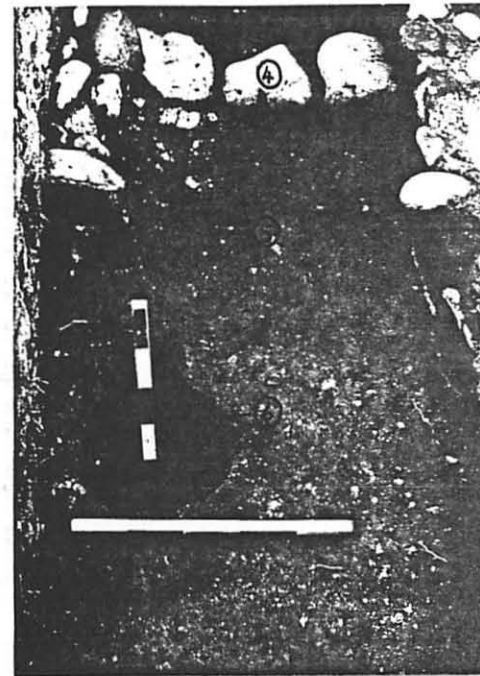
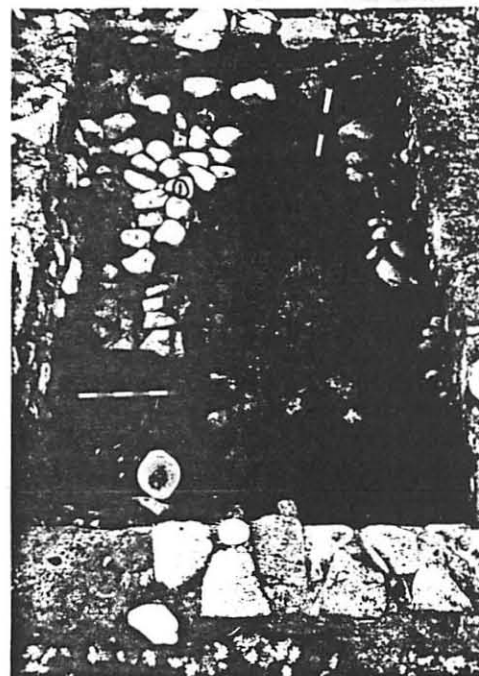
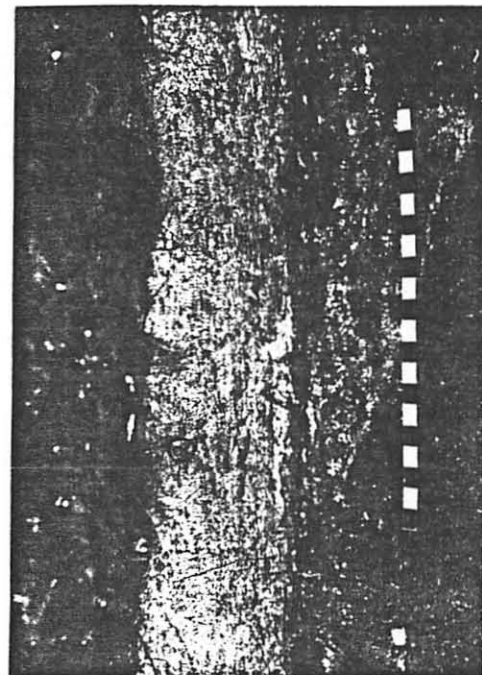
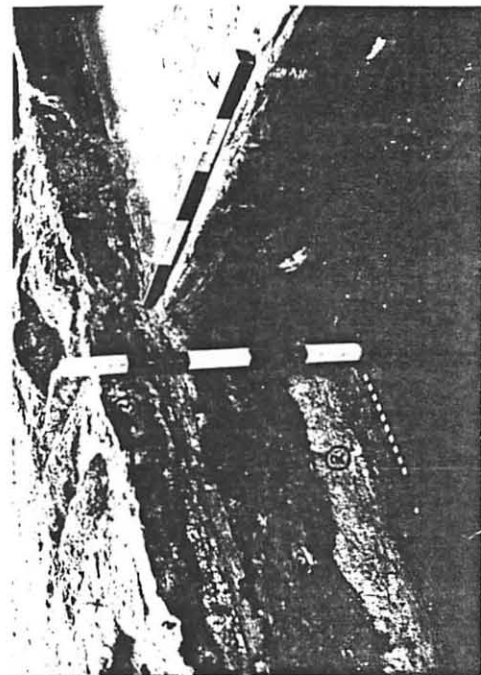


58 A limeplaster surface (1) [at the same height of 60 cm BSL as that of (1) in photo 57], about the divisional wall E4. Note the impressions of sleepers (2) which were laid afterwards above the lime floors. The later foundations (3) cut through the floor, leaving a small trench (4). The earliest white-washed plaster (5) stretched beyond the c.1750 surface (detail 58.1).



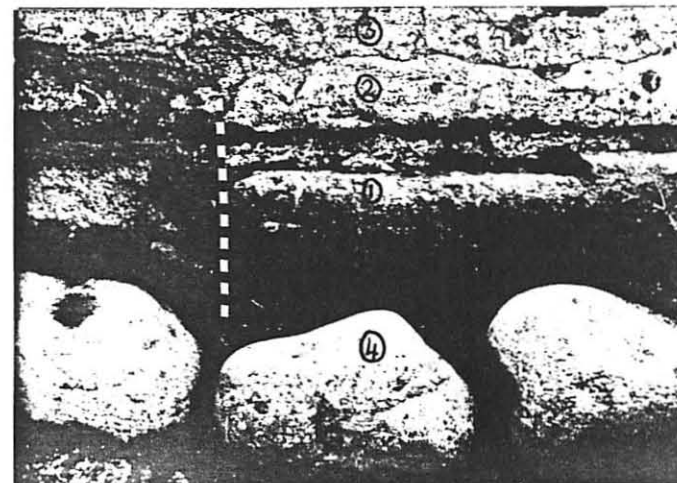


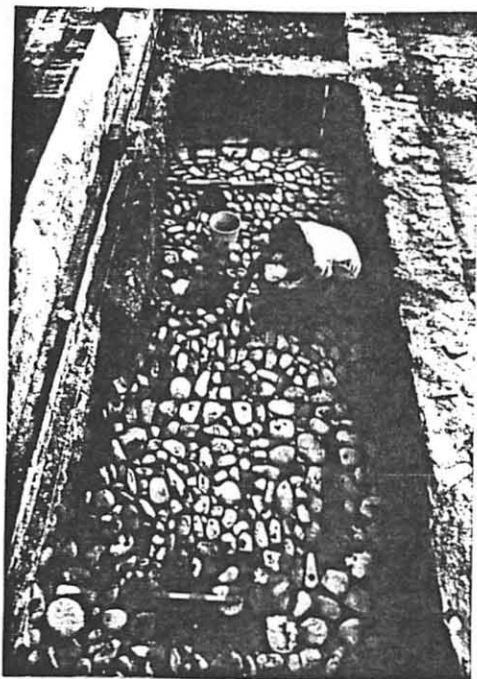
59 In this orientation view of room C, the topmost clay floor (1) is detailed (60). The lower part of the old wall plaster remains (2), but the rest has been demolished with only the c.1780 plaster (3) above, which was burnt in the 1803 fire. The clay floor was once again coated with a thin layer of lime (4) (detail 61).



62 South of room E (see Fig.8.10) the cobble stoep was extended and some of its remains were uncovered (1). A later foundation trench (robbed of its stone) cut through it (2), destroying much of the cobble stoep.

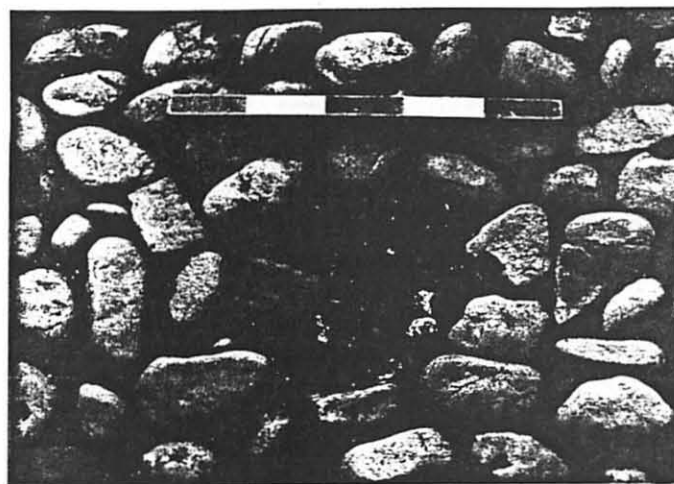
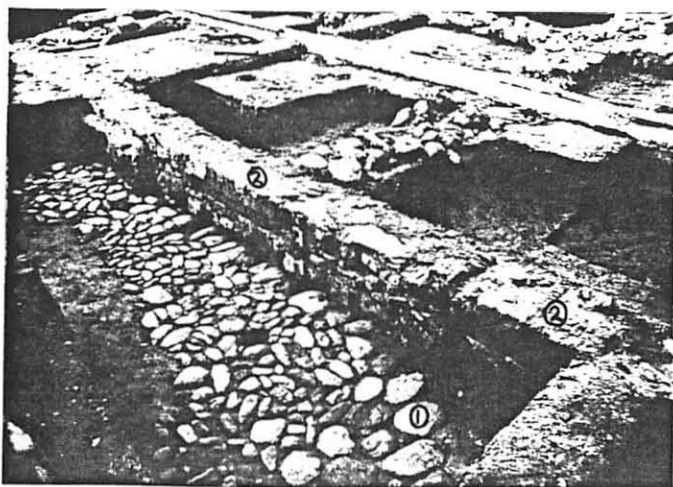
63 West of room C (exterior wall C4) the granite plinth (1) with old plaster (2) (detail 64) is visible. Above it, a later plaster (3) was used. The large riverstones (4) provided a finish for the very hard exterior surface (5). A large post-hole (6) anchored a substantial pole.





65 The cobble stoep (western area) facing Church Street was beautifully laid. Note the position of at least three post-holes.

66 The eastern area of the cobble stoep was more disturbed. Note the large cobbles toward the old entrance (1) and the blocked-up openings of brick of a later period (2).



67 Close-up of one of the post-holes, filled with 18th century brick.

68 The time consuming task of excavating these post-holes was carefully done by miss Schoeman.



The space immediately behind (i.e. south of) room E, still formed a small courtyard with large, flat cobbles. On the eastern exterior, a cobble strip for the dripline of the thatch may date to this period or later (Fig. 8.10).

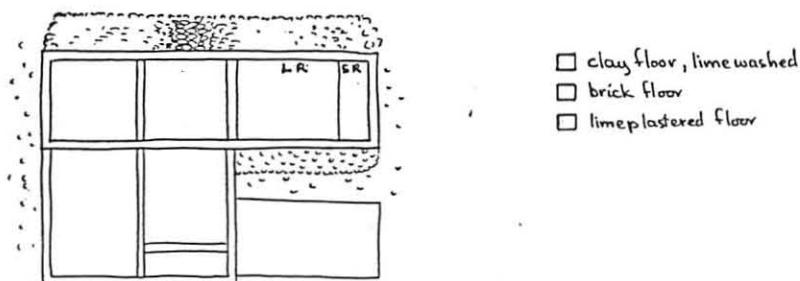
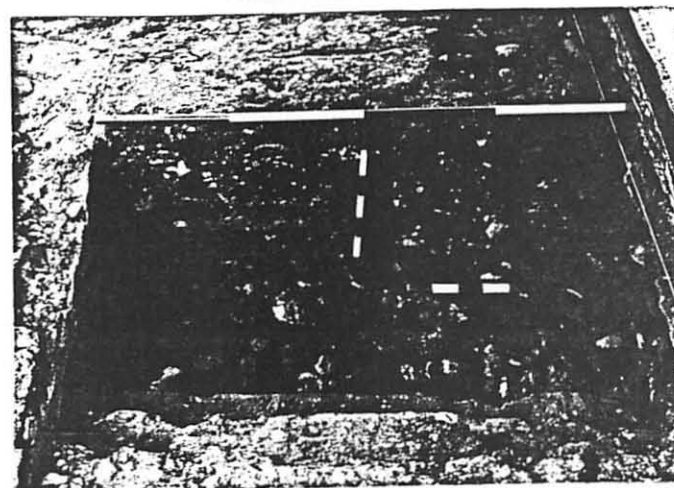


Fig.8.10 Groundplan of the dwelling by c.1750 with an extension towards the back.

In room A a well-defined floor layer with 2-3 layers of grey lime-plaster on top, was located at c.58-60 cm BSL. It was built on rubble fill, which contained much raw brick, as well as many pieces of plaster with the impressions of thatch reeds, all indicating major alterations from roof to floor level. All indications are that the floor level was contemporaneous with the present external wall (A4), which seems to have been rebuilt on top of an older foundation. This is borne out by a series of at least 3 different plasters used at different levels on the exterior face of the remainder of the wall.

As previously indicated, the floor levels in room B were heavily disturbed, although a remnant of a clay floor (layer 9.1) was discernable at about 62 cm BSL. What were the floors like in rooms H and I? After the 80 cm BSL floor level, no other distinct floors were encountered, till the floor level of c.1780. This also applies to rooms F and G, i.e. the lean-to/outbuilding phase.

Postholes in the front stoep, spaced at regular intervals, indicate a type of veranda during the mid 18th century. Within the building fill (layer 6) above the cobbled stoep (Church Street) a number of wallplasters were found, some with signs of colourful murals and patterns. They must have formed part of the post -1750 house interior decoration. Possibly only one or two rooms were decorated seeing so very few plasters were recovered.



69 The cobble stoep was later filled in with much rubble to a higher level.

70 An earlier wall about the corner end of the house (room C), but it was completely demolished except for its lower parts.



8.3. B PERIOD c.1760-1780 (45-50 cm BSL) (stone, back)

The house underwent major reconstruction during the third quarter of the 18th century (Fig. 8.11). Unfortunately much of the elements of this time period were destroyed about 20 years later when the floor levels were drastically altered and also after the 1803 disaster, when many of the interior foundations were re-excavated and rebuilt. Vast amounts of building rubble were used to raise all the floor levels, by at least 20-30cm. The fill is typical of the 18th century, containing rawbrick, soft-burnt orange brick, wall limeplasters (white-washed), and roof lime plasters with thatch impressions.

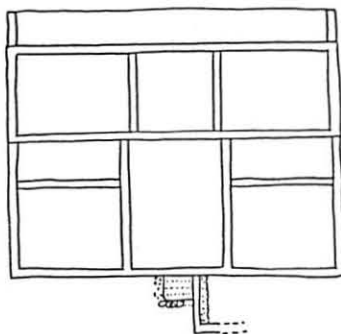


Fig.8.11 The houseform was significantly altered by c.1770, becoming more symmetrical in layout.

Front

Within rooms C, D and E there are indications of a lower level of which practically nothing survived. The interior lime plasters against wall D1 stop at a lower level than the higher levels of c.1790, but only fill exists at the lower level. The change-over from 18th century building fill of dark, brown-black, loamy soils to late 18th/early 19th century levels are very conspicuous, with no mixing of soils at all, making it very suspicious. Two new interior walls were constructed with a width of 38cm (with plaster, 40cm).

At the western-end of the stoep evidence of a wall was found where the stone would have terminated. Consequently the inference is made that the stoep ended in a low wall and endseats which is a familiar site in old Cape Dutch dwellings.

Back

New walls/foundations were dug or rebuilt to change the configuration of the house into a rectangular structure (type of enclosed H or more likely, a U-shape with possibly a central flat roof) (Fig. 8.12). Room G (position of the lean-to), was finally demolished (if not at an earlier date) and its rawbrick filled in above the 80cm BSL floor (room G) till about 50cm BSL. The wallplaster against wall G4 continued for at least 40cm BSL.

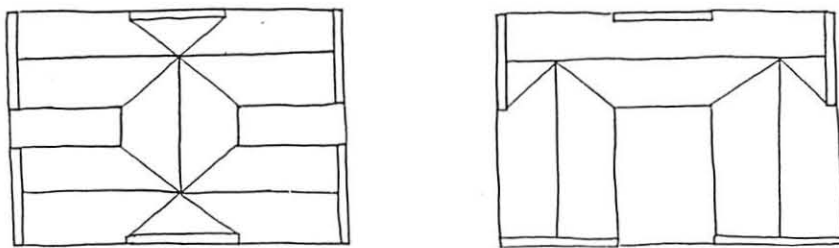
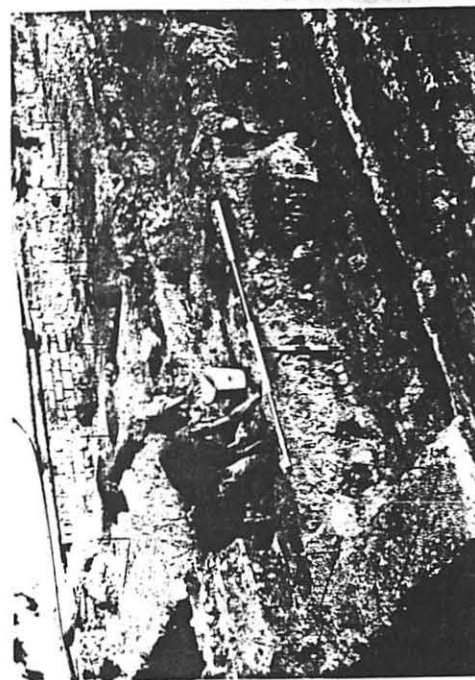
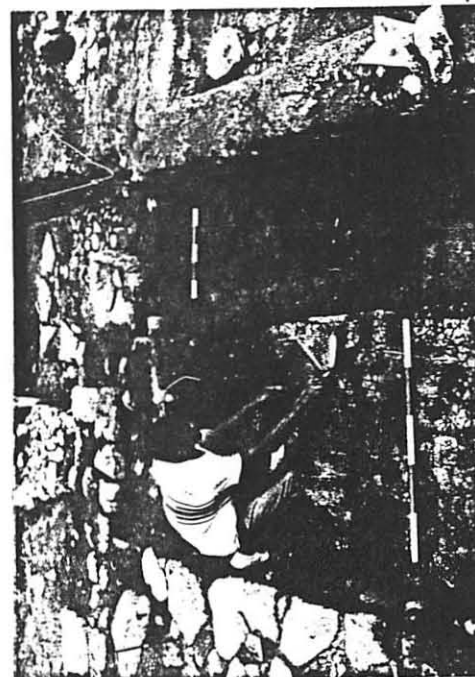


Fig.8.12 Possible types of roof structure at this period.



71 72



73



71 In rooms H/I a layer of fine orange brick was again found. Mr Karel Julius is cleaning the base layer of the c.1780 tiled floor.

72 The floor layers in rooms A and B were practically all destroyed by trenches dug during the demolition of the 1970 bank.

73 Artefacts recovered from room G (layer 4.5) which may date to this period (All Chinese porcelain except 5).

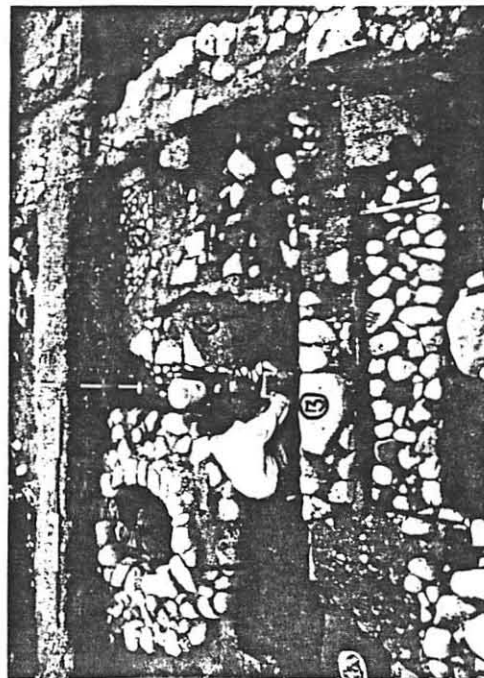
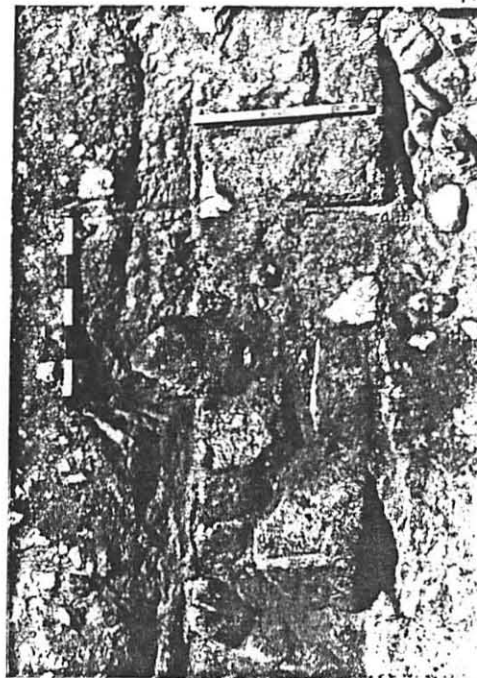
1. Saucerdish with dragon (Stellenbosch Museum).
2. Bowl with similar decoration.
3. Saucer-plate (with kilin design).
4. Overglaze polychrome decoration on a plate.
5. Rare fragment of delft.



74 The new foundations of the backings were built primarily of granite and shale. The interior (north-south) walls were practically all destroyed. Only where they bonded into the back wall, were two small but important sections left intact.

75 This was carefully excavated by Mr Gawaine Ziman, to determine the depth of the previous floor levels.

76 In the backyard an addition of steps (1), cobbled surfaces (2) and a dividing wall (3) were erected. The pit feature dates to a century later.



A thin layer (2-4cm) of orange brick dust and grog indicated a floor level of some kind. Towards the southern back of room G a rubble lens overlay the orange brick, containing numerous limeplasters, charcoal and sherds of Chinese porcelain plates, the latter dating to the mid or post mid 18th century. A new wall separated room G from room F, which was an open courtyard. No such layering was perceived in room F, indicating that it may have contained as an open space or was immediately paved (at 40cm BSL) with small cobbles to function as a coach-house. Two internal walls were symmetrically spaced to form the long backroom or agterhuis, (rooms H-I), with no internal division at first. Here again, at 50-54cm BSL a very even but thin layer of the deep, orange-red brickdust was evident. In room I it was partly disturbed by later intrusions, etc.

At the corner wall H 3/4 a fragment of single tile was discovered in the rubble layer below the limeplaster level (layer 5.2). It is representative of thick, square tiles with its sides sloping inward, measuring about 18 cm square and 4 cm thick.



Similar examples have been recovered from the old church (D' Ouwe Werf site) and other Stellenbosch sites. These tiles seemed to be fairly common, but highly prized, because of their durability. At present it is surmised that the floors of rooms H, I and G were paved with these tiles. Afterward, when they were lifted during the alterations, they were curated very carefully so that practically nothing of them remained except for a few broken ones.

Rooms A and B were now divided by a wall, into different room sizes. Most of the fill above layer 7 (c.60cm BSL) dates to the mid 20th century, or probably when the 1970 bank was demolished. Large blocks of cement and brick, stones and granite were all mixed and judging from certain scrape marks, all the fill was deposited by means of large earthmoving equipment. Rubble fill of the early to late 18th century underpin the c. 1780 floor levels.

During the 3rd quarter of the 18th century or later, a wall with foundations was built at the back, apparently to form a room eastward of it. Yet, a belt of cobblestone about it, indicating an exterior surface. At some later date, the wall (with larger dimensions) was extended 90 degrees eastward. Due to the many disturbances in this area, no satisfactory explanation can be postulated at present. Westward of the wall, granite and brick steps gave access to a back door. Only the impressions of the brick in the limeplaster have survived at the lowest step (Fig. 8.13).

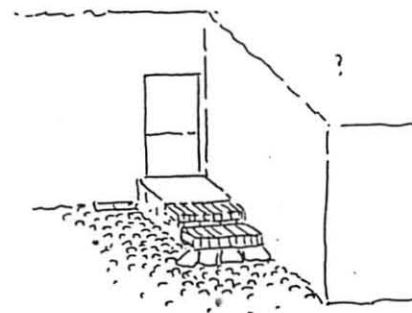
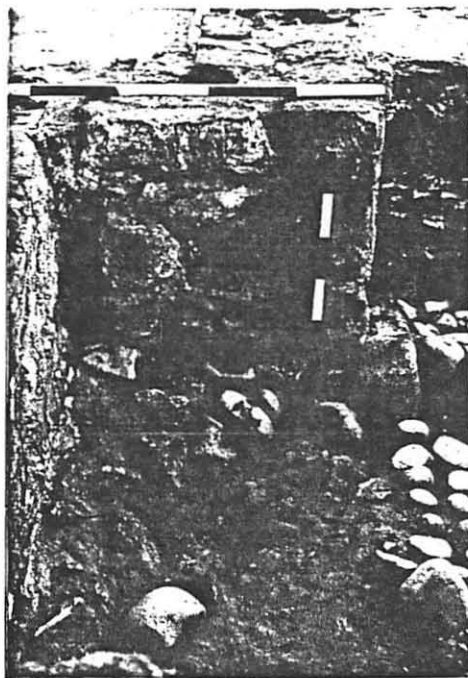
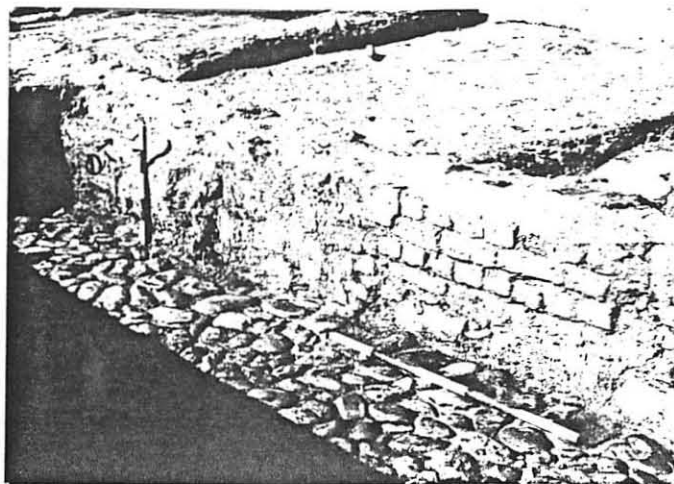


Fig.8.13 An impression of how the backstep may have looked by the mid 18th century.



77 The foundations of the Church Street facade were rebuilt in yellow mortars (1), directly on top of the old building (2) (exterior corner, room C).

78 On the exterior of room E the wall openings were also blocked up. On the left (1) a small section of the height of the stoep was found intact.



8.4 PHASE IV

8.4.A PERIOD c.1780-1803 (30 - 40cm BSL)

The most clearly defined levels of the structure can all be dated to the last two decades of the 18th century, when the floor level was raised for the last time before the 1803 fire. The overall layout of the house was still similar to the previous phase, viz. a thatched H-shaped dwelling, with large sash-windows (Fig. 8.14).

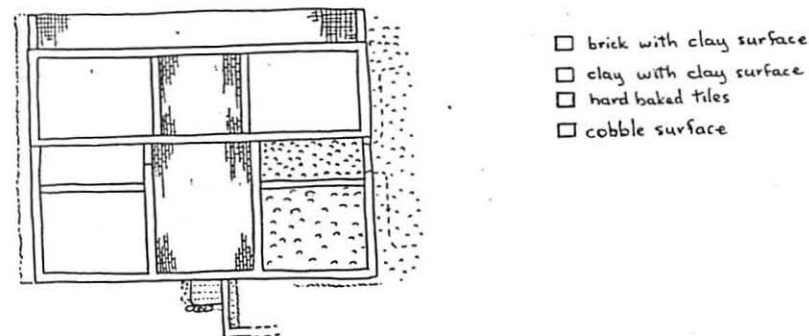


Fig.8.14 The groundplan of the house with its floor types as it was by c.1800, prior to the fire.

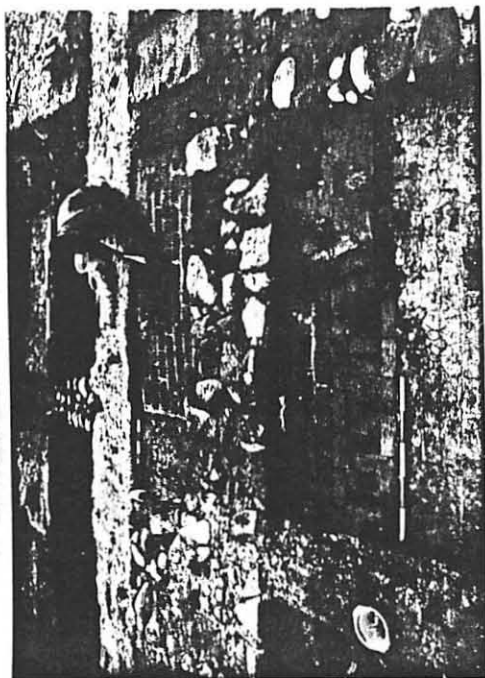
What remained of this period are basically the foundations and lower parts of the walls which consisted of granite and shale, with remains of a white-washed limeplaster, adhering selectively. As has been noted, its not an original construction, as there are also signs of re-use of the granite, where e.g. limeplaster still adheres to stones laid in the centre of the walls (B4).

Practically, the full length of the stone walling of the front facade was rebuilt from about 20cm above the 18th century cobblestone stoep, and the old window/door openings were blocked-up with orange brick (visible in at least two places in wall D1. The yellow mortar of this period is quite distinctive and contrasts easily with the dark grey/black mortar of the early 18th century. It seems the interior walls of the voorhuis were partially demolished and rebuilt to bond in with the facade walls.

All three the rooms (A, B and C) facing Andringa Street, were paved with yellowish raw bricks, smoothed over with a very thin but neat layer of limeplaster. The bricks were pointed with similar mustard-yellow clays, while the lower half of the pointing and leveled bed were done with a brownish-mustard mortar (Fig. 8.15).

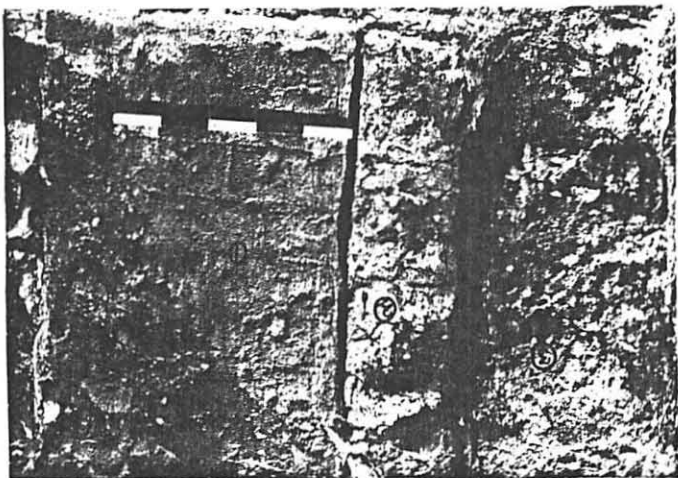
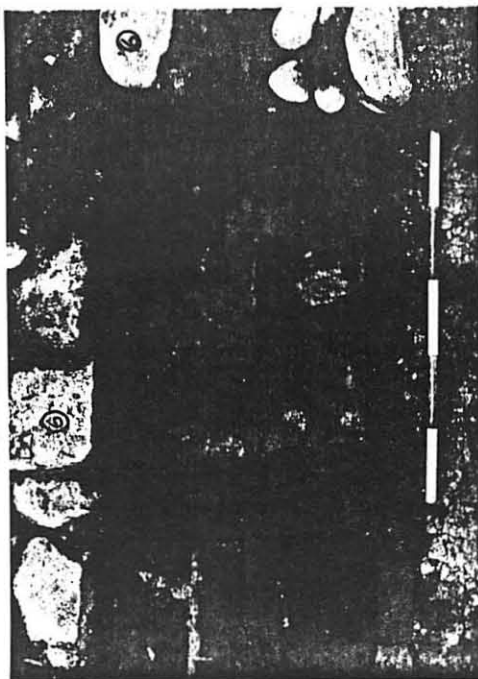


Fig.8.15 Detail of how the floor was constructed of rooms A,B and C, from c.1780-1803.



82 In room B the walls of the old foundations were left partially in situ. A brick-lined wall (1) and a threshold of a door can be discerned.

83 Detail of the door area: 1. Brick wall
2. Brick plastered floor 3. Lime plaster patches 4. Charred threshold with some wood intact 5. Filled-up post-hole 6. Post-1810 foundations.



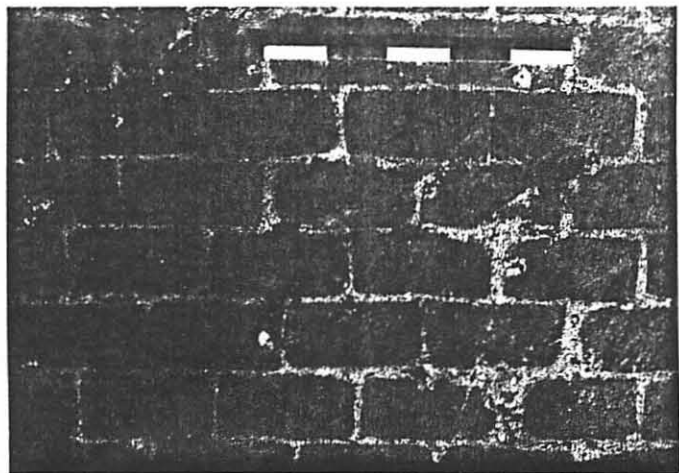
81 A section in room D shows the brick (1), the plaster layer on top (2), the rubble and charcoal of the 1803 fire (3) and later fill-in (4).

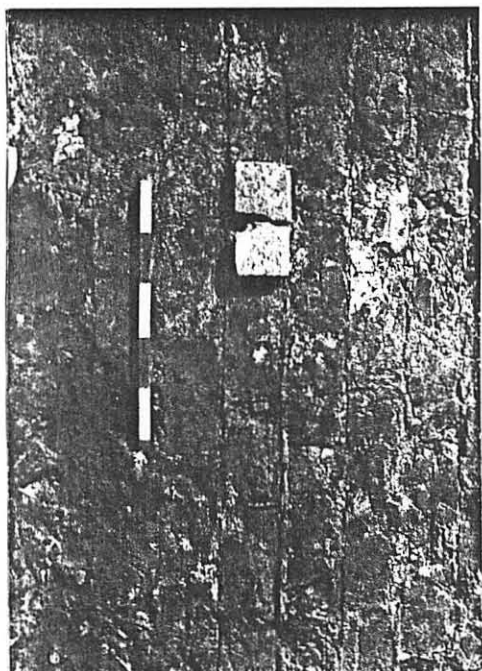
79 In room B the yellow, mustard-coloured clay bricks were stripped of their upper plaster coating to expose them fully (80).



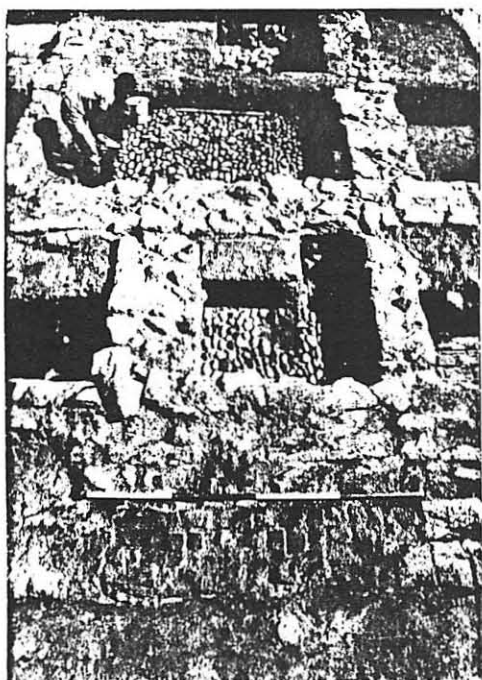
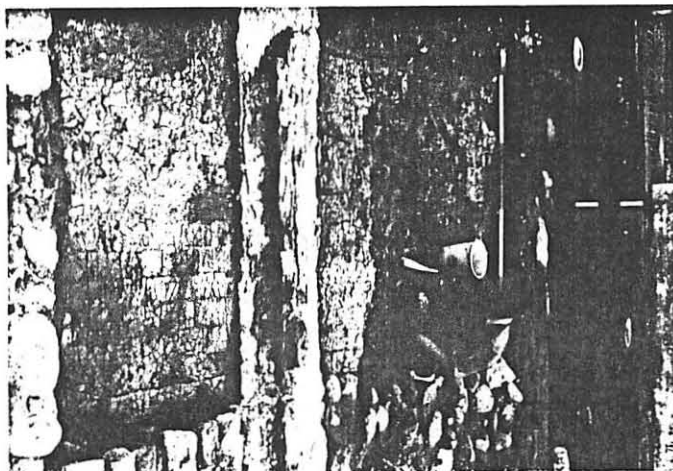
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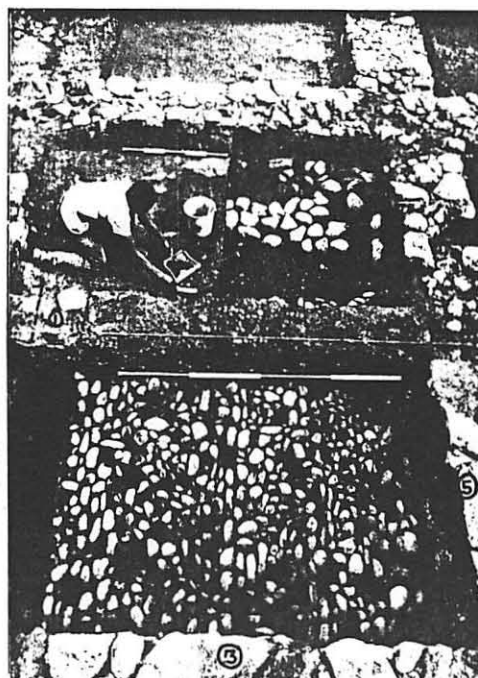




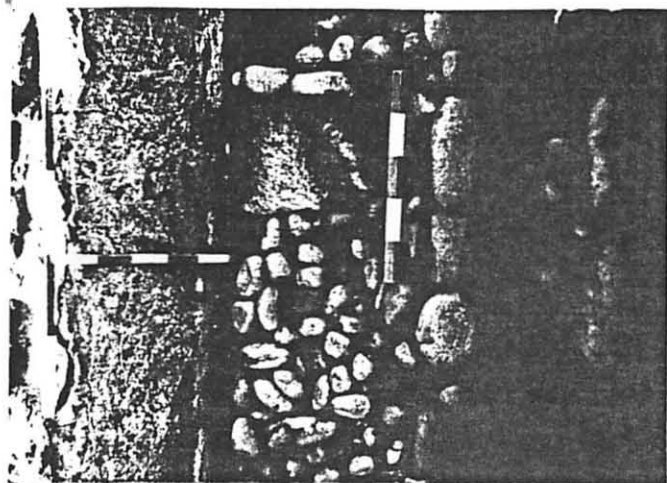
84 Remnant sections of the c.1810 tiled floor were found within room D, but much disturbed.
85 Broken pieces of the brick-sized tiles were discovered and are here placed on the lime plastered base with its impressions of the staggered tiles.



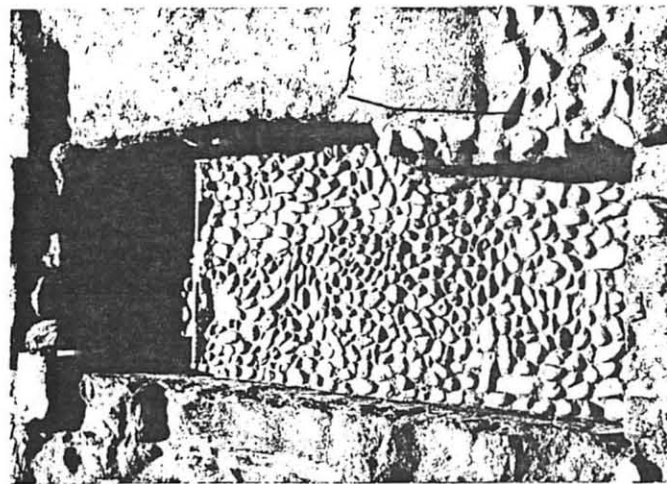
86 The dimensions of the old coach-house with its cobble surface, can be discerned amidst all the later additions.
1. Demolished foundations
2. 1970 bank foundations
3. Nineteenth century foundations
4. Old entrance blocked up with brick after 1810.



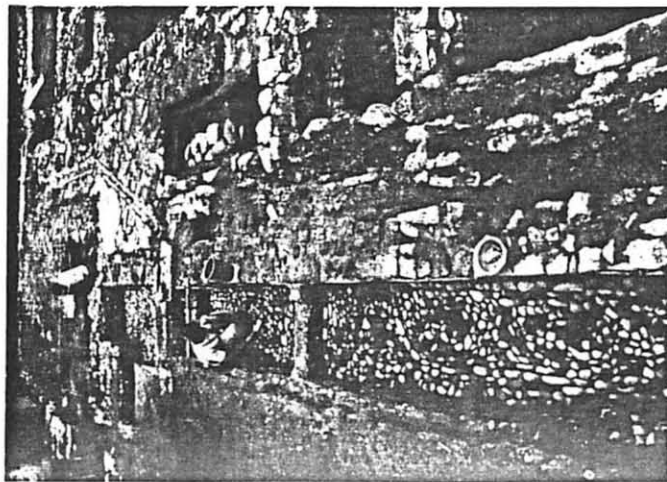
87 Much blackened ash and reeds were found on top of the cobbles, which are neatly laid between regular rows of stone. The early 18th century granite foundations (5) are also visible.



90



89



88

88 The eastern cobbled yard was partially exposed, revealing also shallow furrows within it. In room O (89), a close-up shows how tightly the stones were packed.

90 A drip-line of cobbles was provided on the western and southern sides of the building. At this external point (room B/C) an anomaly in stones were found, possibly indicating an earlier step or entrance.

The voorhuis (room D) may have been separated from the agterhuis (rooms H/I) by a wall with a wooden screen, but all signs of it have been destroyed by a very wide post-1803 foundation wall (D3). The whole floor area of the central axis of the house, represented by rooms D and H/I formed a unit and was tiled in a staggered fashion with small tiles, reddish in colour. Although the hard-baked tiles display brick-sized dimensions (22 x 11 cm), they were less than half the usual height (3 cm). None of them were found in situ, for they were all lifted, but in the process a few broken ones were discarded. Their exact dimensions were impressed in the bed layer of limeplaster, which was basically intact for the full length of the central axis of the building.

In contrast to the previous rooms, room E was provided with a yellowish clay floor 4-5cm thick. Areas of it were heavily patched with a variety of clays, but all blending together. Areas were surely worn out by much trampling and needed to be filled up, a common practice, especially in kitchens, where there was continuous traffic. It should be noted that wallplaster painted in powder blue was still found in situ within rooms A, B, C, D and E. Some demolished plasters also had pink bands painted over the blue (Fig. 8.16).

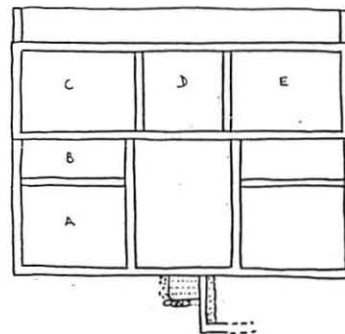


Fig.8.16 The rooms facing the street facades were all painted in a powder blue (c.1800).

The cobbled surface in room F continued to be in use as a coach-house. Some of the stones were especially worn smooth, and the differential weight patterns led to irregularities in the setting of the small stones. Although the cobbles appear as quite small, it is interesting to note that they are always set vertically on their length axis, in order to be firmly anchored in the clays (Fig. 8.17).

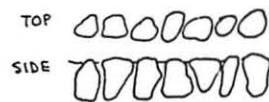


Fig.8.17 Detail showing the technique how small river-stones were laid during much of the 18th and 19th centuries.

A wide entrance is visible in wall F2 which has later been blocked up with orange bricks after c.1810. Whatever flooring material was used in room G, it was so thoroughly removed, that literally nothing of it could be traced within the room. A clay or soft brick flooring would have been left in situ, the alternative is that it could have been tiled. Batavian tile pieces (c. 30 cm squared), were found though out of context. In room L a section (O 20 -22) was taken off and it revealed a cobbled floor (10 - 22 cm stones) with the typical signs of the 1803 fire on top of it. It seems that room G was consequently provided with a-cobble surface, possibly to be used as stables? Rooms F and G and the eastern exterior were clearly demarcated as back activity areas.

Steep exteriors

The cobble stoep facing Church Street had been filled in by this time, as can be inferred from the exterior plasters, which inclined horizontally at 32 cm above the cobbles. Indications are that the stoeps may have been paved with bricks or possibly tiles (Fig. 8.18).

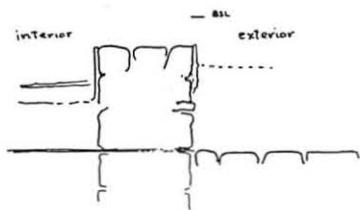


Fig.8.18 Stratigraphic section detailing the height of the floor and the stoep exterior facing Church Street at the time of the 1803 fire.

On the Andringa Street side, the strip of stone cobbling continued to be exposed to the elements, providing a dripline for the thatched roof. The configuration of the roof could have taken two forms (Fig. 8.19).

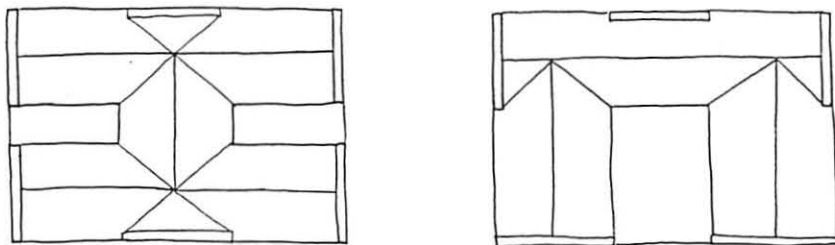
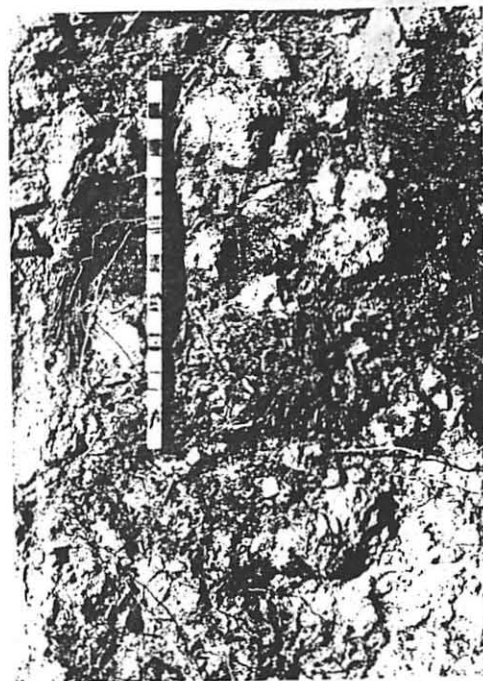


Fig.8.19 The configuration of the roofstructure may have been either U-shaped with a central flatroof (A), or H-shaped with flat roofs between the legs (B) (post-1810).

A portion of similarly lain cobbles was exposed toward the south-eastern end of the building, next to and beyond the original perimeter of the old house. Another wall (of a building?) was thus built flush against it, possibly at this time or after 1810.

What is rather enigmatic, is the fact that on the eastern side a cobbled surface with shallow furrows was also exposed, stretching at least 2.2m wide. Beyond this point everything was destroyed by the 1970 foundations and deeply lain stormwater pipes. The cobbles sloped down at a slight angle, so it would have been difficult to occupy this area as living quarters. The manner in which the shallow furrows were shaped suggest they were actually in use to drain off water from two central points, which would be situated about where one would expect a flat roof catching the water from the main thatched roofs and spilling it by means of two spouts onto the cobbles. The question remains just how to marry the facts of a dwelling on this side with evidence that it was also an exposed area at the same time? See the next phase for more details.

Finally there is the historical documentation of a small exterior room (klein buitenvertrek) which existed at the back. Note should be taken that the structure is not referred to as being completely separate from the main dwelling. It possibly refers to the remains of the structure discovered against the central southern wall. Because this area is so heavily disturbed (the 1920 cement garages are practically built on top of it), little information could be gained from it.



q2



q1

93



91 The 1803 fire devastated the house completely. In room C an area was located where the carbonized thatch was heavily concentrated (detail 92).

93 These charred wooden pieces came from room I in a compacted rubble layer. The fork probably dates to the late 19th century.

8.4.B PERIOD 1803-1810

From historical documentation it is quite clear that the dwelling was also gutted by the disastrous fire of 1803, which destroyed numerous dwellings in Dorp Street, as well as other buildings in various parts of the town.

The archaeological investigations provides more details of interest. No attempt was immediately made after 1803 to restore the old house. Many of the clays, bricks and plasters showed signs of blending as they were exposed to water action over a prolonged period of time. Building rubble continued to topple onto the floors, compacted over many seasons. The blackened floor layers and the numerous carbonized thatch particles and concentrations, acted as important chronological indicators of the contemporaneous parts of the house, which have been described in Phase IV. Certain areas showed differential concentrations of either ash, thatch, plasters, brick, or artefacts (Fig. 8.20).

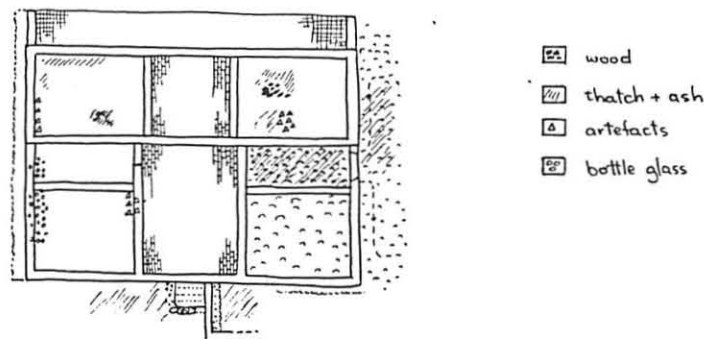


Fig.8.20 Groundplan of the house and site, showing the areas where large or conspicuous concentrations of carbonized thatch, wood and artefacts were encountered (1803-1810).

One of the few areas where carbonised wooden boards (probably part of the ceiling) were found where they fell, was in room E. A few glass and ceramic items were in use here, and were left as "primary de facto" refuse where they fell (South 1977) on the yellow clay floor during the fire of 1803. A number of Chinese porcelain fragments could be mended, representing a ginger jar and a stoneware jug, while fragments of drinking glasses and bottles were also recovered. Some of the glass had reached melting point and consequently were heavily distorted by the extreme heat. These types of artefacts confirmed the conclusion that this room was probably used as a kitchen at one stage.

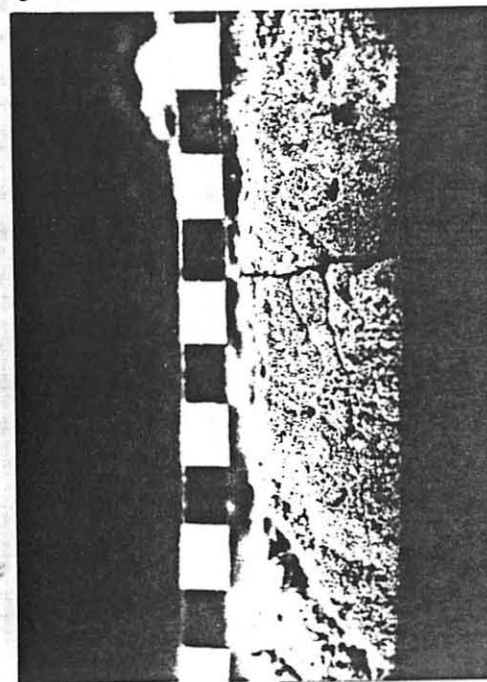
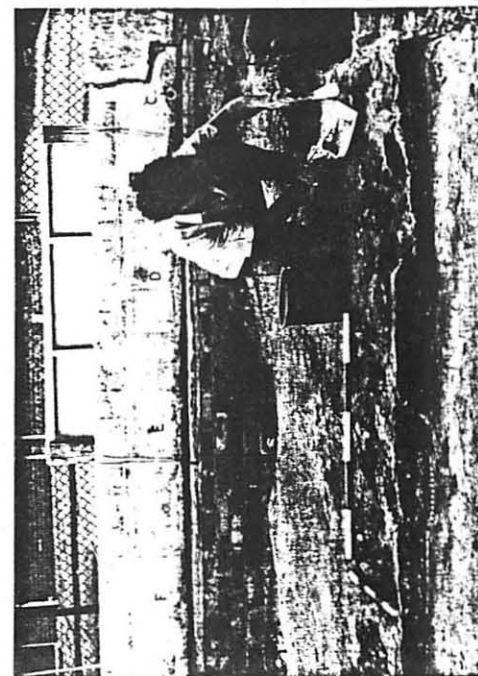
In room C, a few scattered artefacts were found against the interior of wall C4. A heavy concentration of virtually only bottle glass was encountered on the remnants of the surfaces of the brick floors and amidst the disturbed rubble of the 20th century in room A. All the green glass was heavily fragmented to a general uniform size. There is little doubt that they were stored in this room and were shattered by the heat of the fire. Another concentration of artefacts with predominantly Chinese porcelain, was found in the north-western end of room H. Carbonised thatch and black charcoal were also found on the cobbled surfaces, as detailed in Fig. 4.8. Similar deposits and building rubble (with no artefacts) were located south of the dwelling at about 90 cm BSL, at which depth the contemporary exterior surfaces were situated. All the structures on the site deteriorated and were practically reduced to ruins. This is confirmed to some degree by the historical documentation, for when the house was bought in 1807 by De Villiers, it was still described as a burnt down dwelling (Van der Bijl 1963:23A).

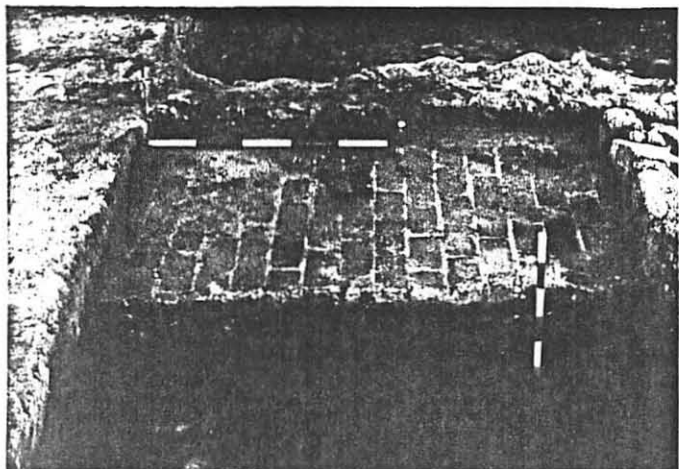


94 Signs of the 1803 fire were quite obvious in room C.

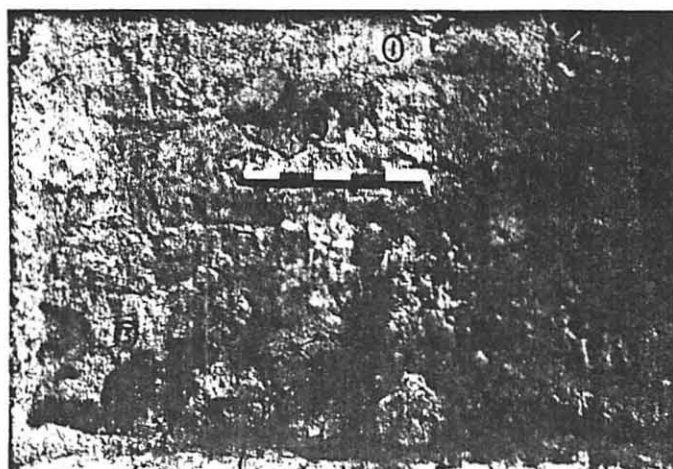
95 A close-up clearly shows the blue colour the walls were painted at the time. Rubble filled the floor for 2 to 3 cm and then the fire blackened the walls beyond that.

96 A close-up view of the plaster from above, indicates how the limeplaster discoloured to a light brown during the extreme heat.





97 98



97 The effect of the fire was even felt beyond the limeplastered floor covering, right into the yellow brick (room C).

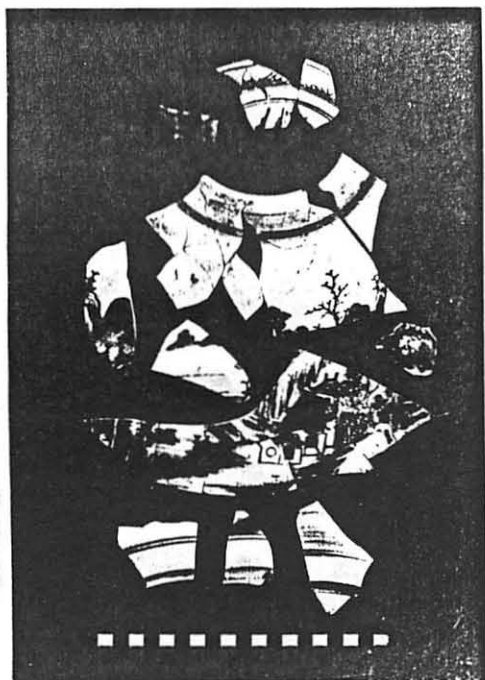
98 The floor of room E consisted of a thick yellow clay layer (1), with various patches of clay to fill worn-out areas (2). Charred boards (presumably from the ceiling) (3), were discovered amidst the rubble overlying the floor.

99 In the southernmost area of room E, signs of a thin, blackened plaster layer were found on top of the clay floor. Ceramics and glass artefacts were found in situ on the floor surface (see 100-103).



99

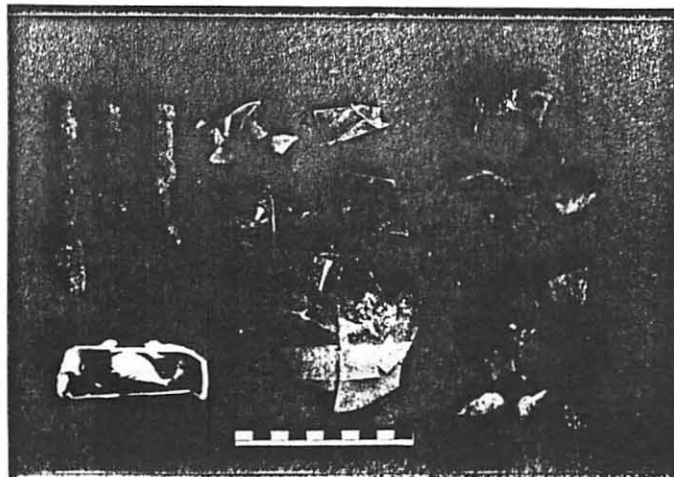
77



100 Artefacts from room E gutted in the 1803 fire included a Chinese porcelain ginger jar (scale : 20 cm).

- 101 1.Nails 2.Windowglass (some warped)
3.Bowl base with kilin design
4.Upper portion of a marteveen storage jar
5.Bottle glass

- 102 1.Molten leaded glassware 2.Bottle tops
3.Drinking glasses (distorted)
4.Pharmaceutical glass? (distorted)



101



102

78



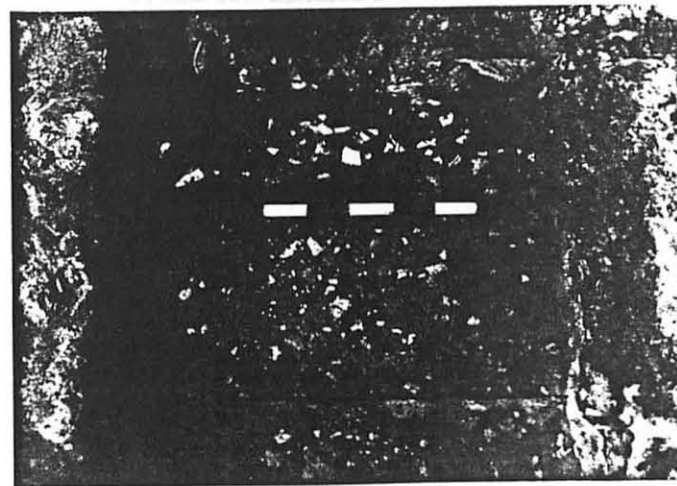
103 A concentration of Chinese porcelain was to be found in this particular area (room H), filled-in after the foundations were robbed of their stone in c.1810.

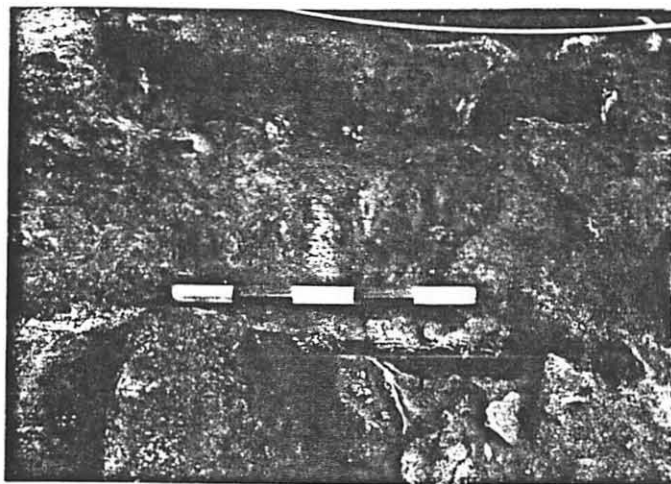
104 Fragments included plates (1), a bowl (2) and a vase (3).



105 On the eastern sides of rooms A and B a vast amount of small fragmented bottle glass pieces were found within the later fill. Originally they would have lain on the floor surface, as was found to be the case where small intact sections of the floor were excavated.

106 Beyond the filled-in foundation B3, sherds of ceramics and glass were discarded with the rubble.

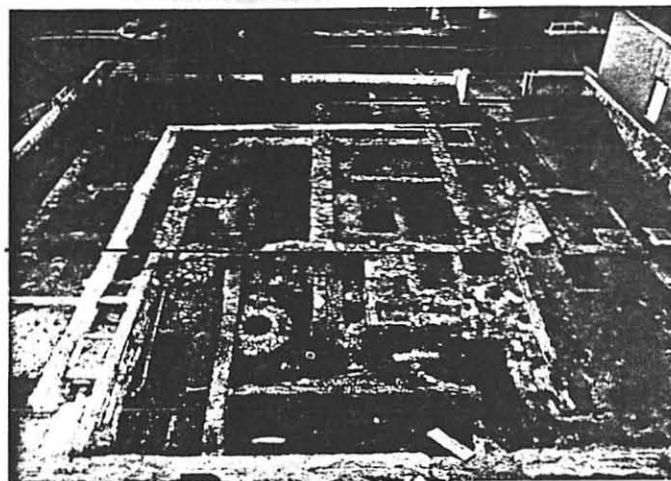
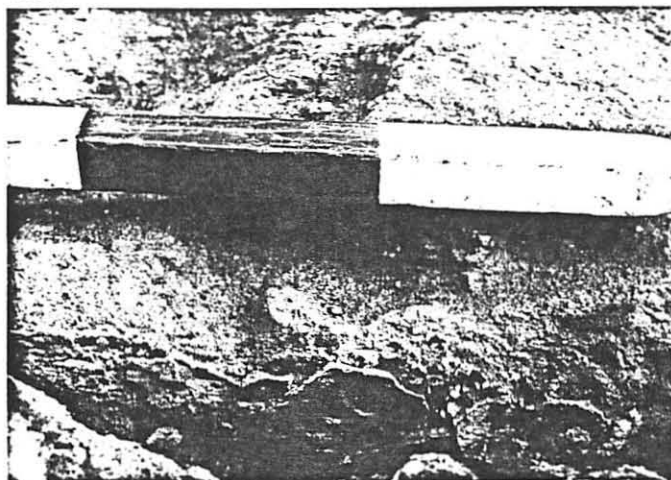




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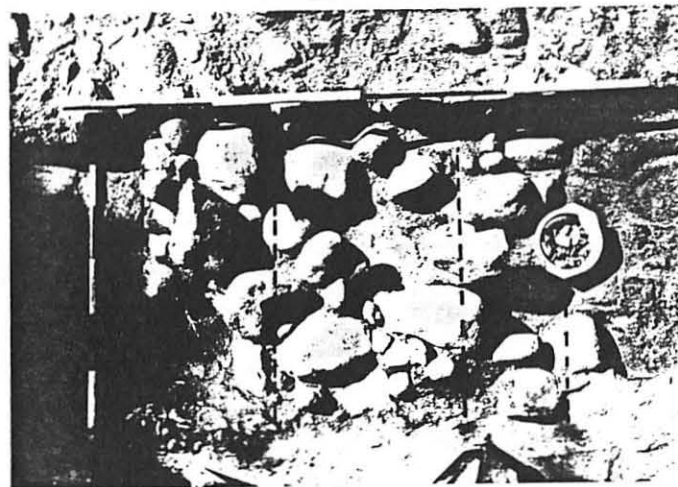
107 Room B was also painted in blue, as a small section indicated, where the post-1810 foundation abut it (see detail 107.1).

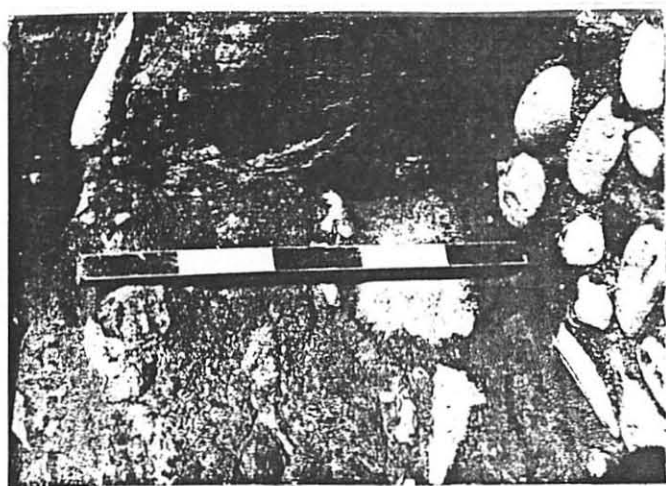
107.1



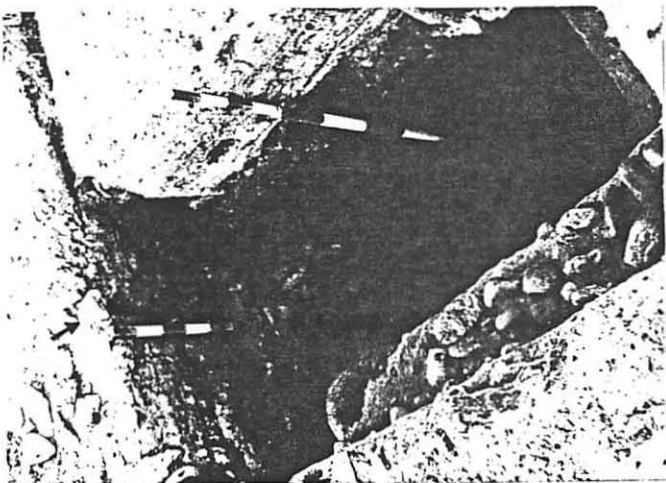
108 Aerial view of the site, indicating how the configuration of the buildings changed after 1810 into the main dwelling westward and the outbuilding eastward.

109 Against wall B2, two lines of riverstone were found, though heavily disturbed to give a false impression of a circular feature. They rested on the c.1780 clay floor with charcoal and artefacts (1803) below and between them. It could be a feature associated with a hearth of post-1810.

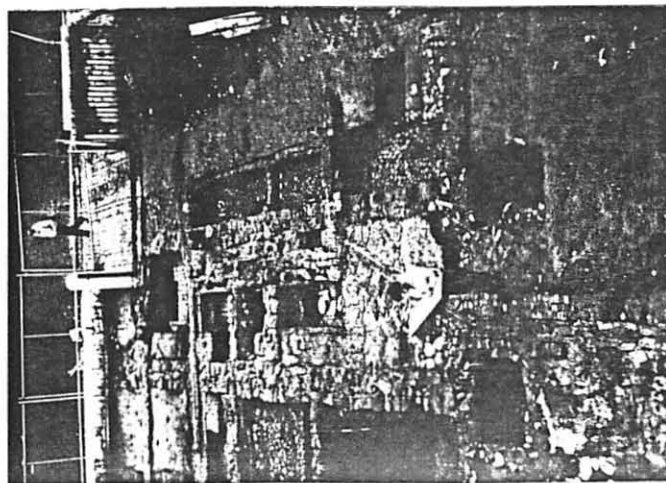




112



111



110

110 The eastern foundation of the old house, was now turned into the western foundation of the newly erected outbuilding. The cobbled yard was filled-in.

111 The test section southward revealed the line where the two buildings met.

112 An interior view of where the old plasterline bypasses the post-1810 addition.

8.5 PHASE V

8.5 PERIOD > 1810 (0-10cm BSL)

As has been suggested in the historical outline of the site, the dwelling was probably not rebuilt till the ownership of Willem Wium in 1810. In the light of the complete chaos and ruin of the house, he conceived a completely new plan of the plot and its structures. Historically there is evidence that the plot was divided into two portions by 1808. All the rubble was conveniently deposited into the rooms and their floor surfaces were leveled and raised in height by at least 50 - 60 cm. Consequently, practically nothing of the floor surfaces of this period or anything afterward could be recovered, as they were all razed in the c. 1960 demolition of the house. Even all traces of the post - 1810 walls disappeared, as well as the upper portions of the foundations (Fig.8.21).

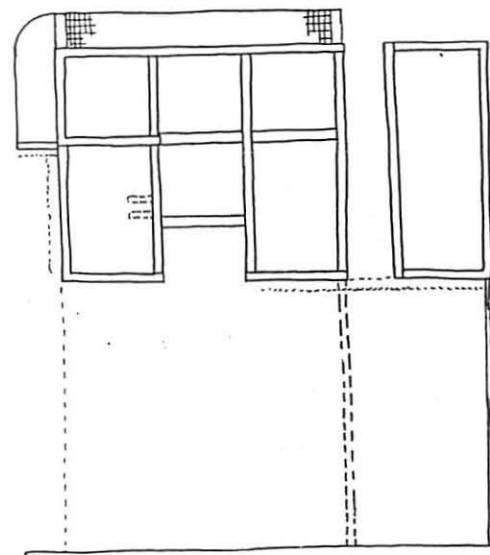
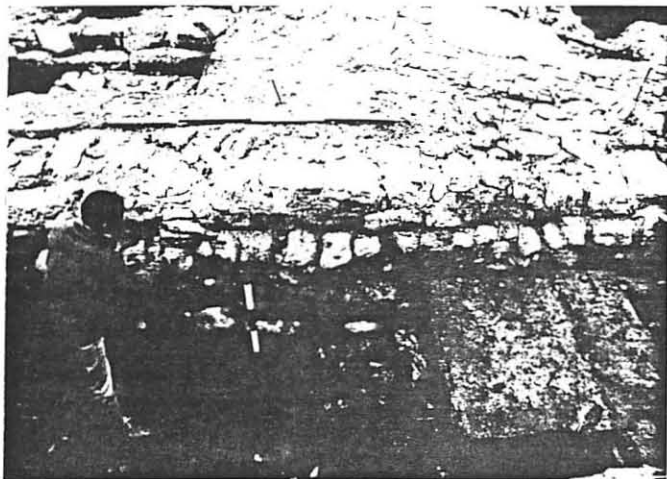


Fig.8.21 Groundplan of the house as it was rebuilt after c.1810, creating two structures.

The main foundation walls of the Andringa and Church street facades were retained, but over the rest of the site, new and very broad stone foundations were laid. The stone was quarried on site, i.e. the foundations of the interior N-S walls were all re-excavated and re-used in the new foundations and walls. Three new parallel foundations emerged, built primarily with dressed granite as the sides of the wall (some even display old plaster, eg. stones in wall G4) and the center of the wall was filled with smaller quartzite stones and slate.

In room C, the old wall C3 was retained, but a new wall was built partially on top of the old wall E3, at the opposite side of the house. As fill from the 1803 fire overlay the foundations of wall B3, it was probably demolished. Yet there were clear indications of another shallow wall, directly in the corner of walls B1/2. River-stones were laid in two rows on top of the c.1780 brick plastered floor. Glass bottle fragments and ceramics, with thick deposits of black ash and charcoal, were found between the stones. Consequently it was built after the 1803 fire. As these stone walls were again demolished, it is not certain what purpose they served. They may have formed part of a hearth.



113

113 The post-1810 foundations of re-used granite, riverstones and shale were quite deep, as exposed in this section in room G, wall 2.

114 On the Andringa Street side, a new set of steps were built on top of the dripline (looking north) (see Fig.8.21).

115 The cobbled dripline and the area beyond it on the Andringa side was still open and became the area where a lot of kitchen rubbish was disposed of after 1810 (see 116-117). A unique find was the rib bone of a whale species.

114

115



Foundation D3 is in sharp contrast with the others, as it is built solely with large river-stones, has a different dagha on top and does not bond in with the two side walls. Yet it is of the same width as the other post 1803 walls and it seems that it was built as an afterthought. The newly dug foundation at the southern end in room H, was also built with very large cobbles. It possessed a narrower width of 65 cm and so the wall would have been about 40-50cm wide. According to the 1817 Hertzog plan, the building was U-shaped and this is confirmed in the archaeological evidence of the structure. A new configuration of the roof structure was also now necessitated, by a central flat roof (Fig. 8.22). Floor surfaces may have continued to be constructed in the traditional manner of clays, limeplastered surfaces, tiles and wooden boards.

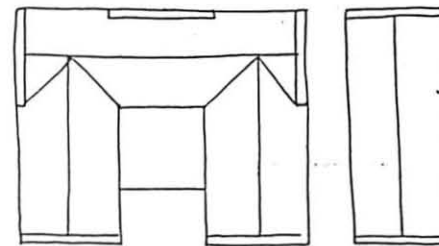
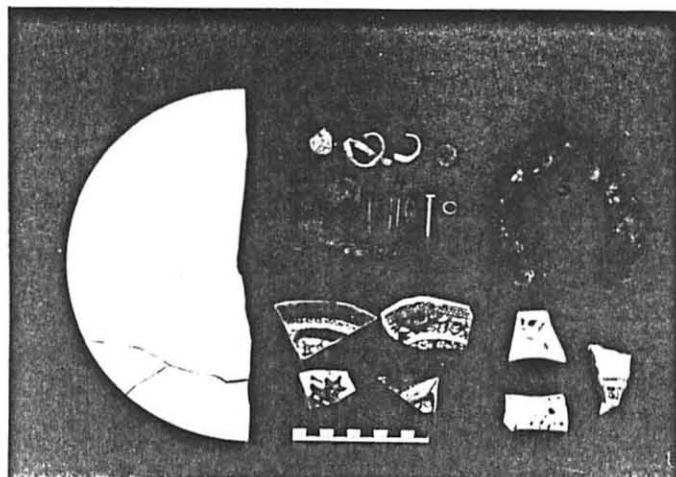


Fig.8.22 Probable configuration of the roofplan of the house, as indicated by the Hertzog map of 1817.

The dimensions of the old house were specifically diminished in order to rebuild the dwelling in the symmetrical Georgian style which was the leading fashion. The anomaly of the long outroom (E) facing Church Street, was therefore solved by this new configuration. Secondly, a new outbuilding could now take shape with a passageway of 2.5 metres separating it from the main dwelling. The eastern wall of the old house, now became the western wall of the newly erected outbuilding. Its floor surfaces were initially rather low compared to those of the main dwelling. A hard, level surface (layer 8.2) was found within a few centimetres on top of the cobbles, with no subdivisions. The upper floors were located 16 cm higher. A narrow brick wall now divided the area in two rooms. In room P two thin, yellowish consecutive clay surfaces represented the later floors, while in room N two thin, brown clay layers at a slightly lower level, formed the floor surfaces.

The stoep facing Church Street was now brought round to the southern end of room C. Brick and cobbles were used to form the steps, of which a portion remained. It should be noted that the rest of the dripline cobbling was still exposed on this western-side and formed a convenient disposal area for a substantial amount of rubbish, for the period c.1810-1830. Within the finely sorted matrix of grey, sedimentary sands, much bone and charcoal were deposited, typical indicators of refuse originating from a kitchen. Domestic artefacts ranged from ceramics, bottles and drinking glasses to window glass, brass and iron objects. A surprising find was a larger, heavy bone, initially thought to be ivory. But on closer examination, it was concluded that it probably represents part of a big rib bone of a species of whale! A specialist at the South African Museum in Cape Town identified it positively as such and stated that it could belong to the Southern Right whale species.

Another localised deposit of kitchen refuse was encountered in room F. After the robbing of the upper portions of stone from the foundation wall F3 (c.1770), a small section of the trench was backfilled with rubbish, which was probably collected from another area. Hence, items were very much similar to those of the previously described fill located on the western paving of Andringa Street.



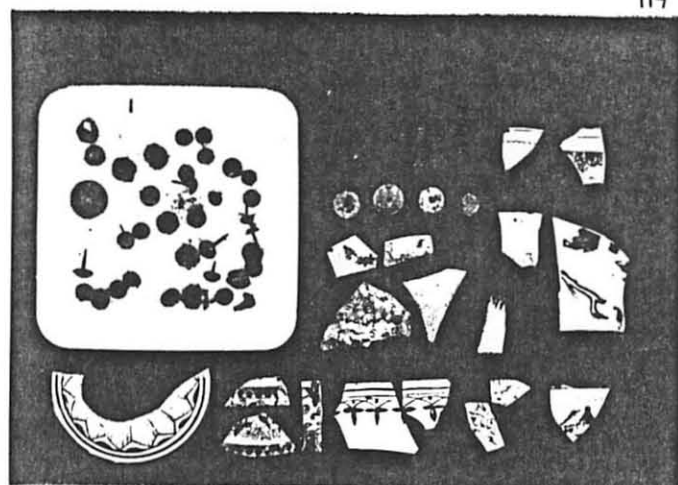
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116 Amongst this kitchen rubbish (> 1810) the following was found:

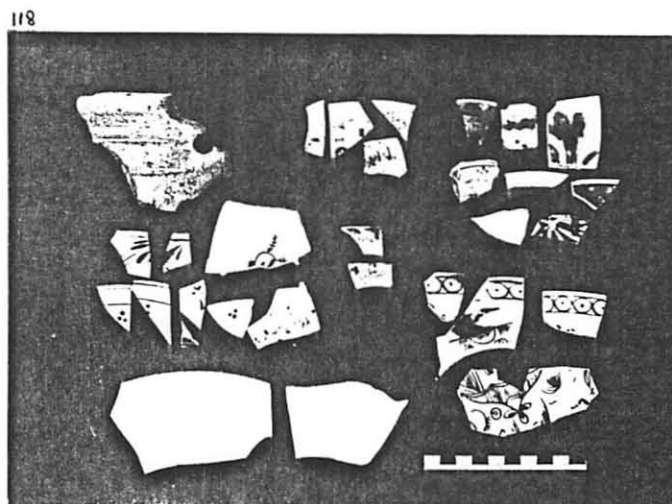
1. English soft-paste porcelain plate
2. Chinese porcelain plates, blue-and-white
3. Chinese porcelain plate, over-decorated
4. Brassware (including a penny with an illegible date) and lead strips
5. Iron horseshoe

- 117 1. Brass tacks 2. Brass objects 3. Iron nail
4. Bone button backs (3) 5. Brass button with cloth 6. Window glass 7. English porcelain 8. Chinese porcelain.

118 Similar period articles were filled in within room F where the foundations were robbed of stone (118-121). 1. Earthenware 2. Variety of English porcelain 3. Chinese porcelain

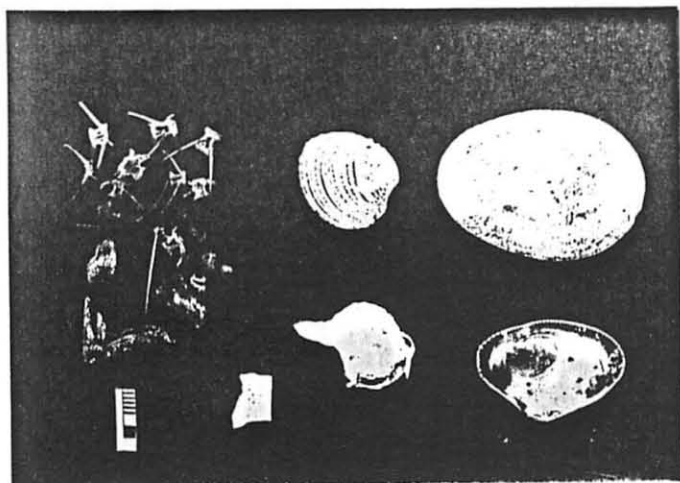


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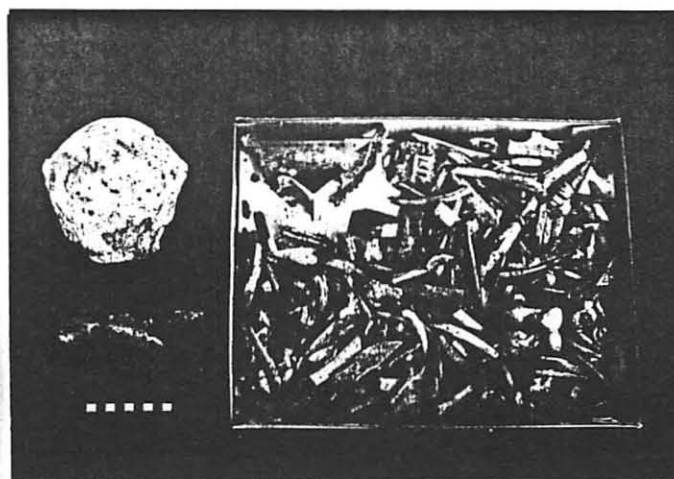


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119

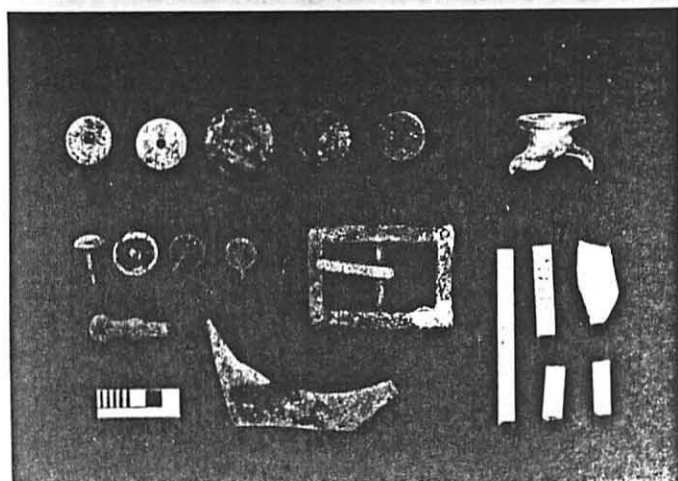


120

119 1. Fish remains, 2. Shell, 3. Ostrich eggshell (scale 2cm).

120 1. Decorative piece (from a gable?) of brick and limeplaster 2. Horn core 3. Animal bones

121 1. Bone button backs 2. Brass buttons 3. Brass drawing pins 4. Brass buckle 5. Brass objects 6. Pharmaceutical glass bottle top 7. Kaolin smoking pipe fragments



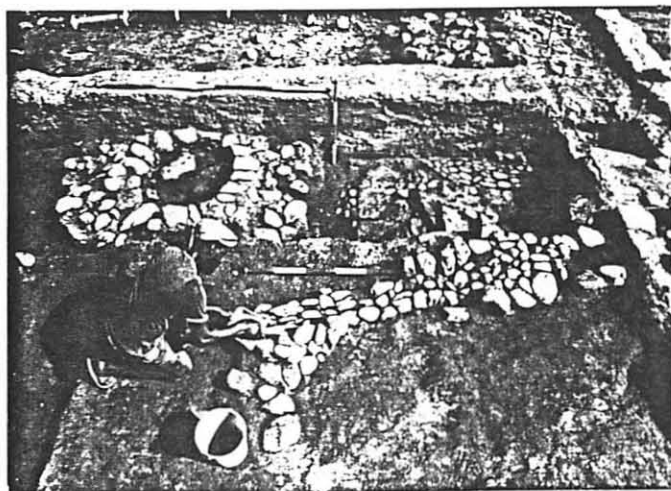
121

88



122 On the Andringa Street side, the stoep was extended toward the southern end of the building, ending in steps of granite and brick.

123 In the backyard a cobbled furrow (> 1870 ?) for transporting rainwater from the roof, was neatly excavated.



8.6 PHASE VI

8.6.A PERIOD > 1830-1870

Details of the development of the plot and house plan are rather limited because practically nothing remains of the upper portions of the building. A combination of historical and archaeological information does, however, provide a more balanced interpretation of the site (Fig. 8.23).

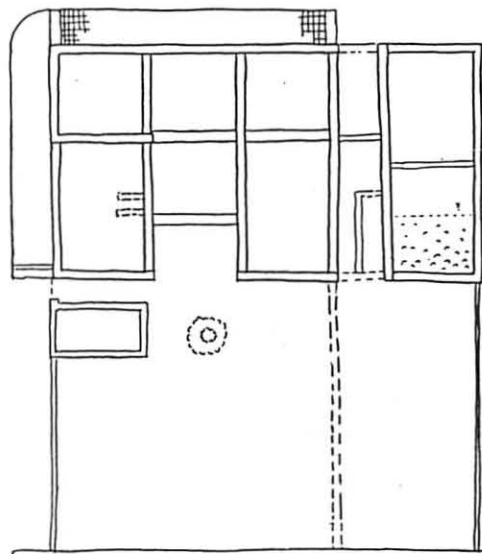
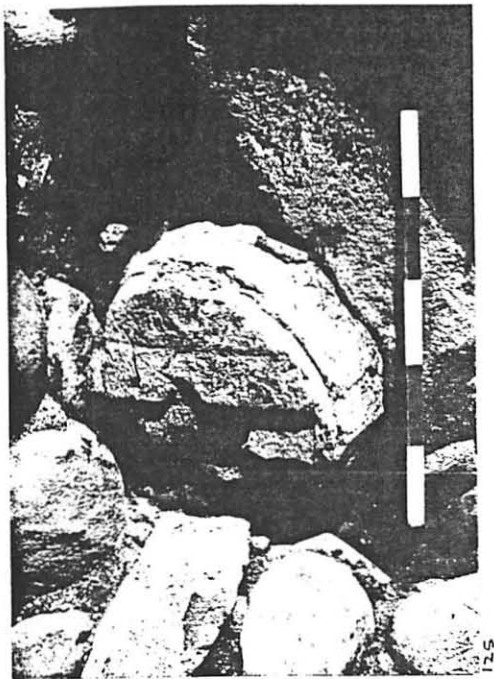


Fig.8.23 Groundplan of the structures and the site, as they could have looked by the mid 19th century.

For the next 50 years the basic house-form, built in the traditional Cape style, remained. Alterations in window and door placement and interior subdivisions were probably made to the main building in accordance with the fashion of the day. Oblong roofing-tiles of orange earthenware were excavated on top of the stone foundations H3, as well as at other random places. At one time some part of the roof (central back?) must have been tiled.

In reference to the 1927 elevation drawing of the west facade of the dwelling, the large sliding sash windows (4 x 4 window panes) were representative of the styles of the 2nd to 3rd quarter of the 19th century. The dormer window (probably a smaller version of the sash windows) dates to the same period. The house would have been provided with beams and ceilings and a brandsolder would not have been forgotten! The dormer windows indicate that the solder space was in use as was generally the case. The double doors and fan-light may date more towards the late 19th century. Internal subdividing walls were built in the long outbuilding (eastward), which were typical of 19th century planning toward greater individualism and privacy.



176

124 The upper dimensions of the circular pit consisted of riverstones, granite and shale. The stratigraphy of the bank reveals that the pit's upper portions were built over with brick.

125 Right on top of all the fill within the pit, was a circular stone with faceted sides and a shallow central hole. It may have been used in some device for grinding.

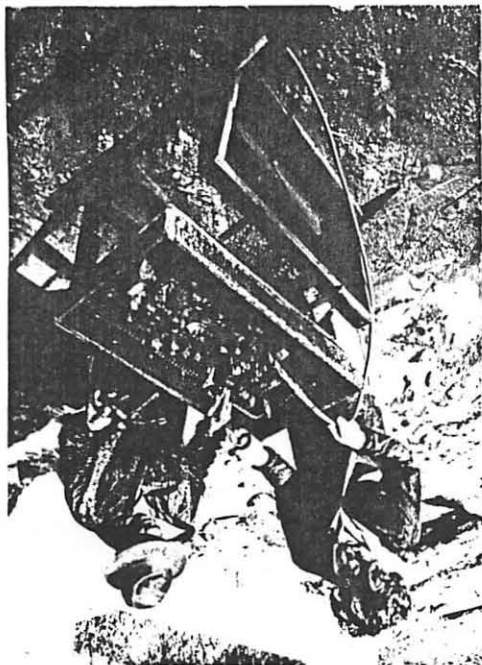
126 The backyard was filled-up with various layers of building rubble and lead pipes snaked through large areas.

The 1859 Hager map of Stellenbosch town shows little change at the plot, except for the small outbuilding erected south-east, facing Andringa Street. Its proximity to the street and its dimensions give the impression that it functioned as a coach-house. The earlier steps and back room had been demolished by the mid 19th century. Another set of steps may have been built in accordance with new door openings.

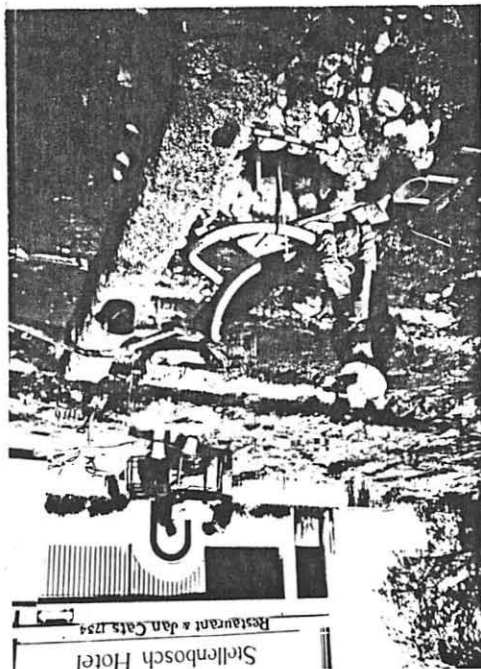
By the 1860s a 2m pit, lined with river-stones, was dug in the backyard, fairly close to the rear entrance. The circular pit had an open interior diameter of 60cm, while its exterior sides of large river-stones measured between 70-80cm. It was filled to the brim with stones (granite, river-stones and building rubble, mainly brick, with incidental artefacts mixed within the brown soil. At about 1.8m BSL, the natural watertable was encountered. No longer could the material be screened but had to be wet-screened by means of a hose. Due to heavy downpours at this time (June), the pit filled up alarmingly quickly and turned everything into a messy quagmire. The aid of a petrol operated pump was necessitated to excavate the last 80 cm of fill. The base of the pit consisted of rivergravels and sand. Above the top stones, remains of a construction of brick were located, probably to give it a neat and sturdy finish.

Artefacts excavated included ceramics like stoneware (an inkpot), English porcelain, a long (1.6m) metal rod, portions of leather shoes, two iron bucket handles, small plank remnants of a bucket and also two coins. Both were half-pennies and in fair condition, dating respectively to 1860 and 1874. As they were recovered near the bottom, they affirm a date of post-1850 for the construction of the pit. Other materials included seeds of fruit (peach and apricot) and animal bones, as well as much charcoal and woodshavings.

The original purpose of this feature is not quite clear. As seepage water quickly filled about one third of the pit it may have been constructed as a source of fresh drinking water. This is unlikely, as water from the millstream or river was easily available. Was the water needed for someone plying his trade on site? Whatever the reason, the pit soon became a receptacle for trash and rubble. It could also have been used as a privy. A cobble furrow for draining off water, was situated south of the pit, running in an east-west direction.



128.1



128



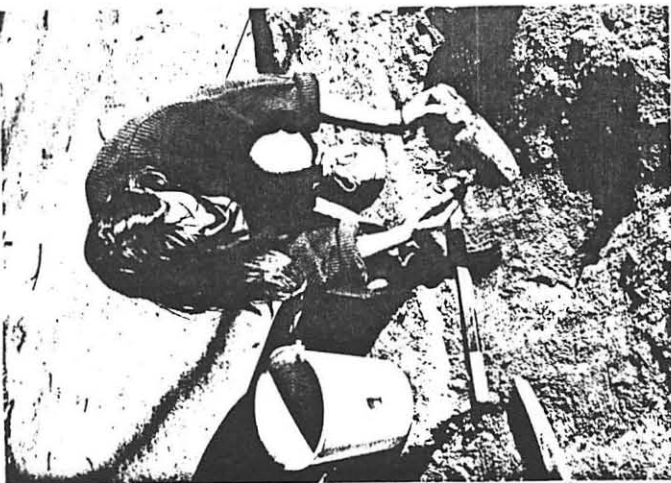
127

127 The excavation and recording of the pit posed its own problems. The water table was quite high within the 2 m pit and the water and slush had to be pumped out (128).

128.1 Primarily rubble and stones were taken out of the pit, but a few artefacts like bucket handles were recovered during the wet-screen process.



129

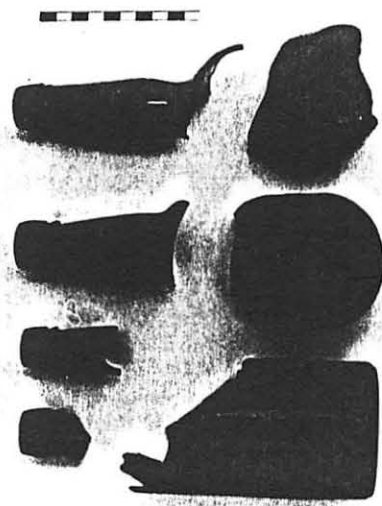


130

129 A cobbled furrow (1) was opened up, which was partially destroyed by the later rubbish pit I c.1900, lined with stones and iron sheeting (2).

130 Next to the foundations of the western outbuilding, a glass stopper bottle was found.

131 In the rubbish area II, but at a lower level, a trash pit of broken glass bottles were discovered, of which a few representative examples are shown.



8.6.B PERIOD 1870-1900

The 1882 survey plan by Rowan provides general details of the constructions and features and especially of the back portions of the erf. The position of the southernmost furrow fell within an area that was heavily disturbed with stone (granite and river-stones) and brick rubble. Consequently no attempt was made to relocate it. Another cobbled furrow was located approximately within square X, along its west to east axis. Only a small portion of it was encountered at square X 18. A localised rubbish deposit of mainly broken bottle glass was excavated in square DD/EE 18. It was situated directly below the c. 1900 rubbish dump II. The features like the pit at the back, fell into disuse during this period and disturbances increased. The divisional walls within rooms A,B and C were also demolished (Fig. 8.24).

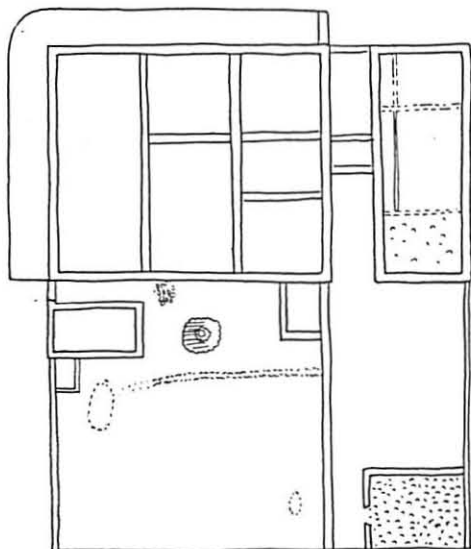
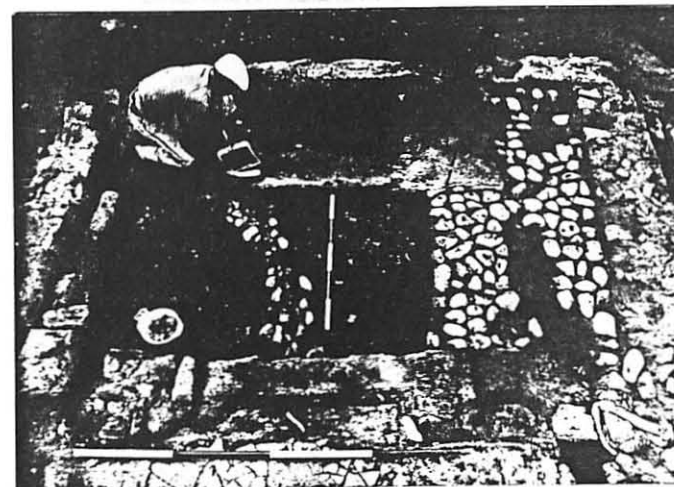


Fig.8.24 Groundplan of the structures and the site by the late 19th century.



132 In the eastern outbuilding, cobbles (1) formed a surface within room O. Directly below them, sleepers (2) for a wooden floor (c.1900) were recovered, which would be contemporaneous with the wooden threshold (3). Lead pipes were also found (4).

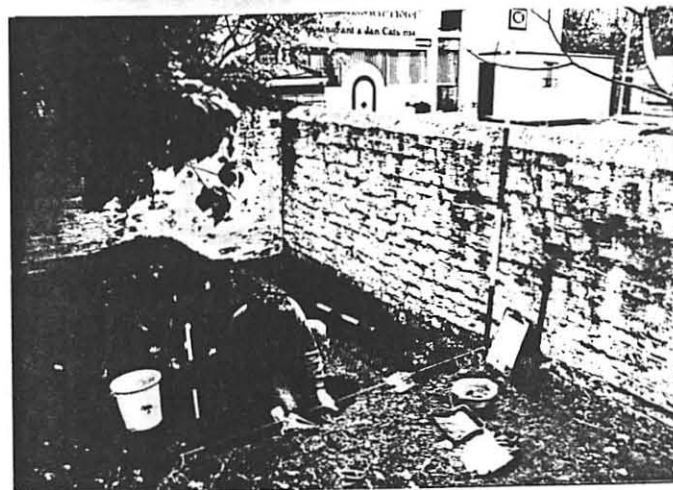
133 Directly below the earlier wooden floor a shallow cobbled furrow was exposed, with late 19th century artefacts.



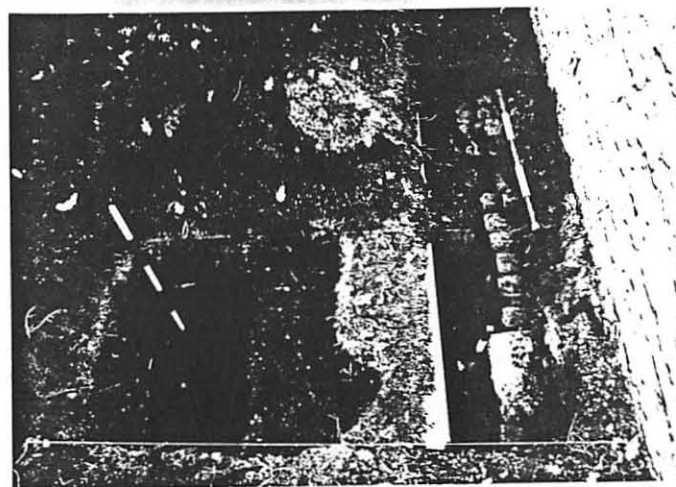


134 Rooms N and P had very similar yellow clay floors (mid to late 19th century).

135 The upper most portion of room M (near the entrance) revealed a cobbled surface paved with very small stones.



136 In order to determine the original width of the outbuilding, a section was dug within plot 1297. The granite and shale foundation was exposed, as well as a line of bricks, probably part of the old boundary wall (137).



Eastern portion of plot

It seems that the outbuilding, created after 1810, followed an independent course of development. A boundary wall was erected between these two divisions, probably by the mid 19th century. Although the outbuilding came into existence at this "late" period, it seems to have been situated at a lower level than the main dwelling, probably closer to the general ground level. It had a number of subdivisions, but the 1970 bank foundations, pipe trenches and lead waterpipes, disturbed the site heavily. In room O a cobblestone surface (at 20cm BSL) was exposed in the extreme south, as well as signs of a water-furrow. Was part of the building used for stabling purposes? A cobbled surface of very small river-stones was also recorded in room M at the same level.

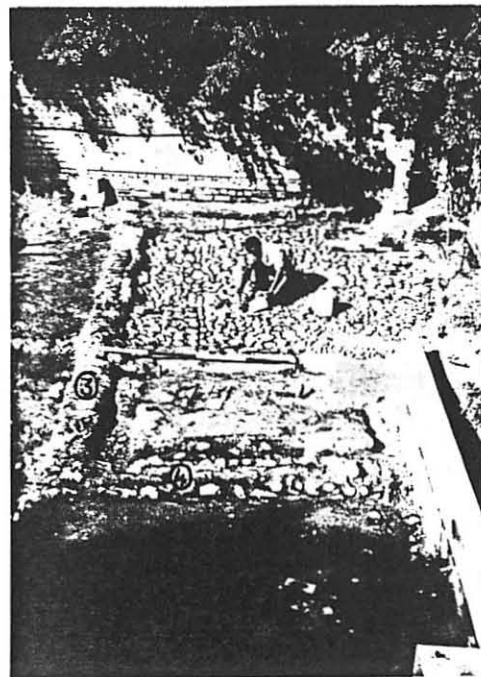
Immediately above the late 19th century cobbles in room O, a yellow clay layer was found, with indications of wooden sleepers to support a wooden floor. A brass penny or two (illegibly corroded) that had slipped through the floorboards, were also found. The interior division of the building (rooms N and P), was subdivided by a north-south brick wall with a foundation of small river-stones. Unfortunately all the surfaces above this were destroyed.

In the south-eastern corner of the plot the remains of an interesting, rectangular structure were discovered. The structure's position, size and well-laid cobble floor with a shallow furrow, suggests that it was used as a stable. A few horse shoes which were found in the backyard confirm this conclusion. It had a narrow entrance on its eastern side. Access to the eastern plot was also gained from the Andringa Street side by a long and narrow passage, which was still in existence by 1985. At present the passage forms part of the 1985 Stellenbosch Hotel.



138 The stable with its large area of cobbles, was well preserved. Note the entrance (1) and shallow furrow (2).

139 An extension (3) was made later, linking it with the older boundary wall (4).



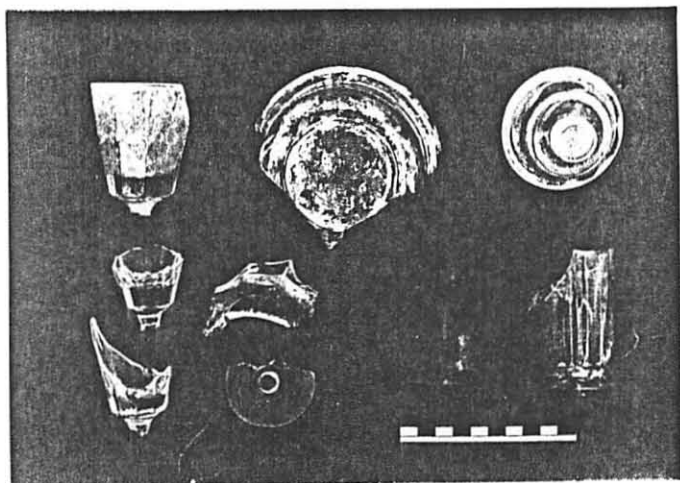


141

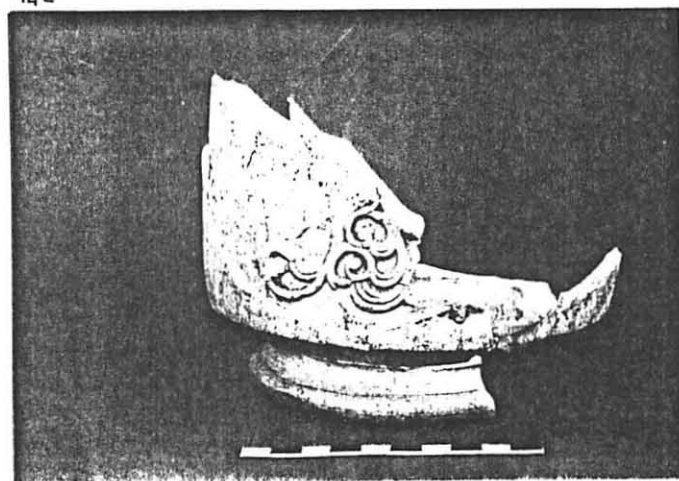
141 Rubbish pit III, (c.1900) was hld directly below the concrete floors of the garage. A variety of objects were recovered (142-145).

142 A fine-grained, creamlike, earthenware pot with moulded exterior design. Very fragmentary, probably used for decorative purposes.

143 1.Long-stemmed, faceted drinking glasses 2.Base of faceted tumbler 3.Glass bowl 4.Glass stopper 5.Pharmaceutical glass bottles.

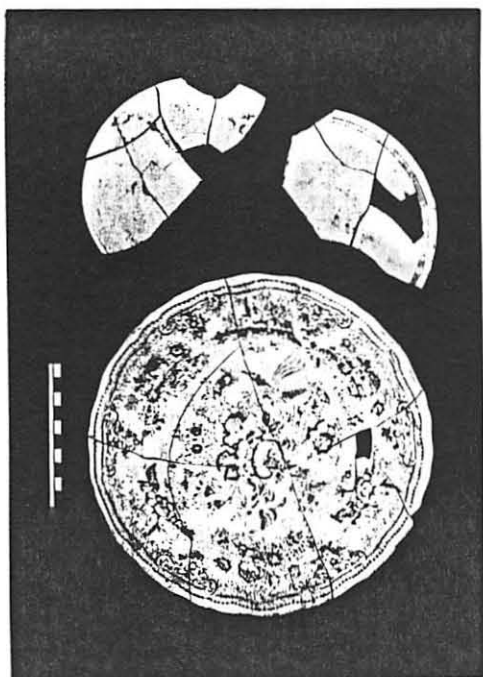


143

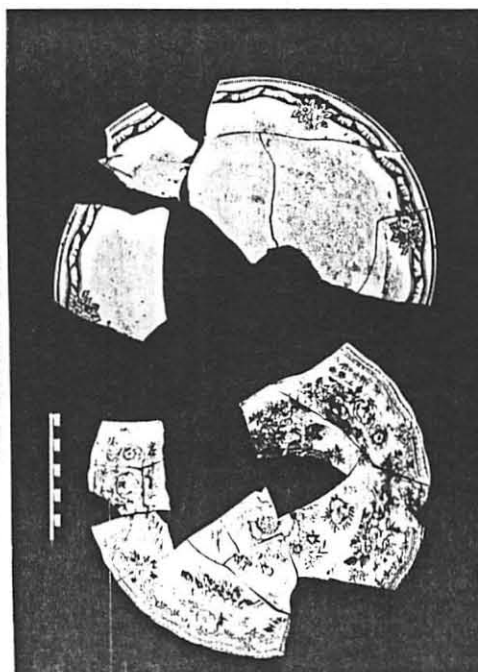


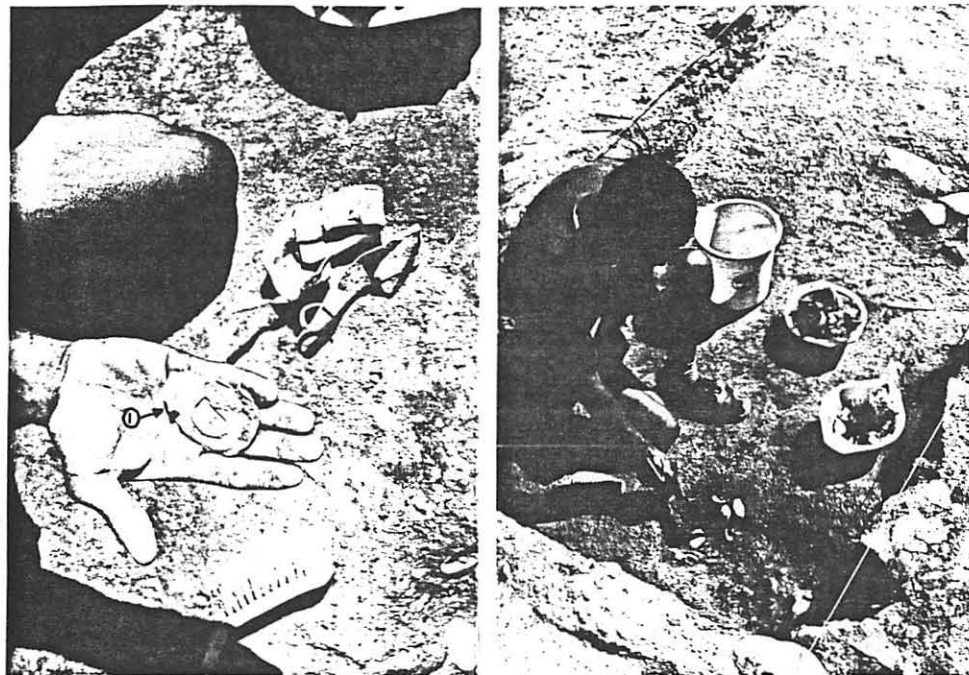
142

101



144 1.English soft paste porcelain plate with brown ribbon on exterior rim
2.English soft paste porcelain plate with the popular Asiatic Pheasant design.
145 1.English hard paste porcelain saucers 2.English soft paste porcelain plate also with the Asiatic Pheasant design.



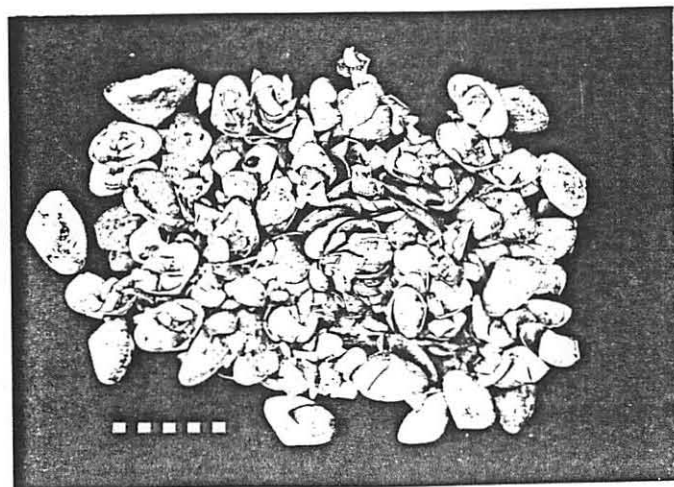


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147

146 In rubbish area IV (c.1900), a reversed lead seal (1) was recovered (see Fig.8.25), as well as strips of lead (see also no. 149).

147 In close proximity, a cache of mussel shells was carefully excavated (148).



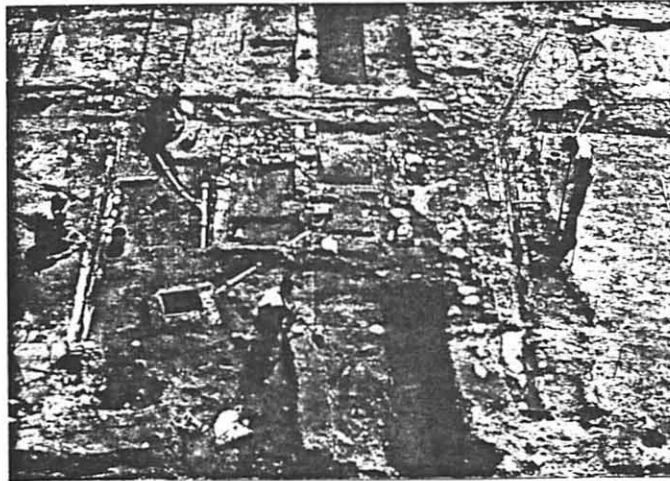
148



149 The lead seal (1) from area IV was compared to a circular lead object (2) from room D, layer 4 (19th century).

150 Rubbish pit II (> 1900) yielded numerous small broken artefacts, as well as some iron pots and rusty metal.





140 The foundation walls of the outroom and toilet facilities are outlined (see Fig.8.26).

8.7 PHASE VII

8.7.A PERIOD 1900-1960

Major alterations were the creation of more subdivisions within the main house and the demolition of the coach-house to make way for two cement garages with thick concrete floors. A section was dug through the concrete floor where it was already disturbed. Only one wall (II.AA1) of the coach-house could be exposed (Fig. 8.25).

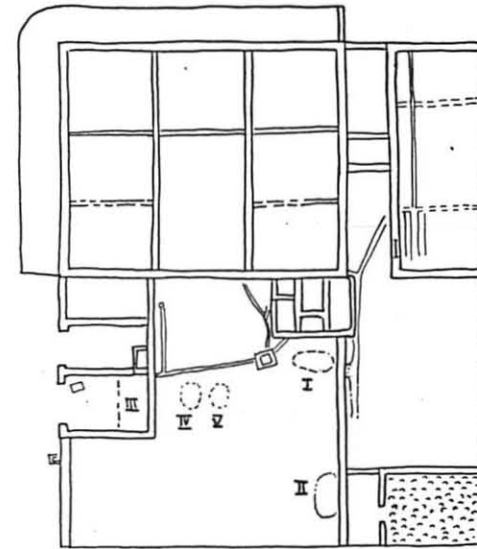


Fig.8.25 Groundplan of the structures, and features on the site by the early 20th century.

Toilet facilities, drainage pipes and manholes started to criss-cross the backyard. Trenching in the backyard has revealed concentrated deposits of rubbish from this period, including much rusted iron and fragments of metal, broken glass and bottles, and some crockery, all greatly fragmented. The positions of a number of localised rubbish dumps were recorded. Dumps I and II were rather shallow, and contained within them a basal sheet of corrugated iron. A number of lead pipes were also excavated at various places, dating to the early 20th century.

More emphasis was being placed on hygiene and the lean-to against the southeastern end contained ablution and toilet facilities. The consecutive development of these small rooms is not definite but a possible outline is presented (Fig. 8.26).

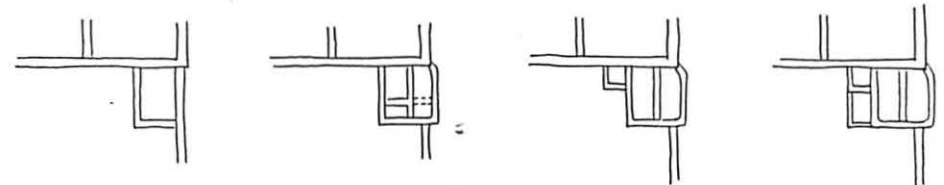


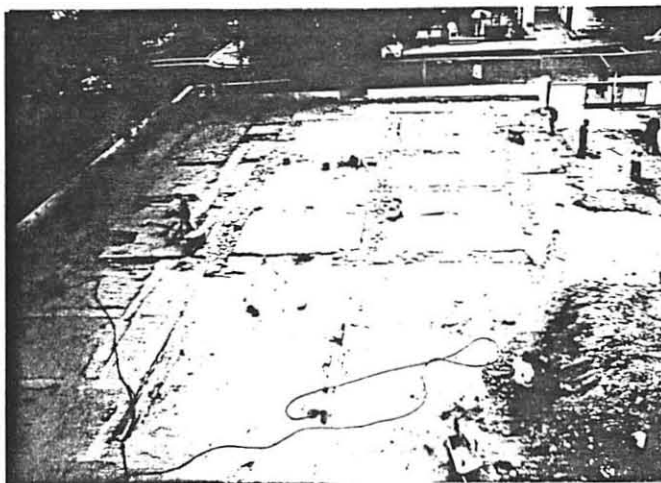
Fig.8.26 Possible development of the constructions of the later washing and toilet facilities (late 19th to early 20th century).



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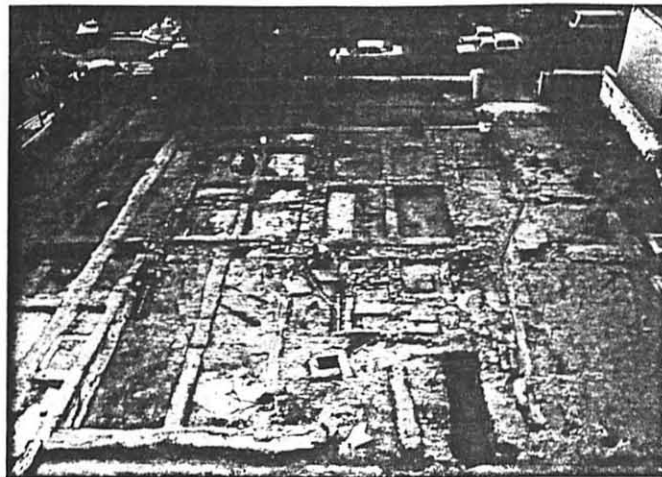
153

151-156 A progression of the archaeological excavations are detailed from January till June 1990.

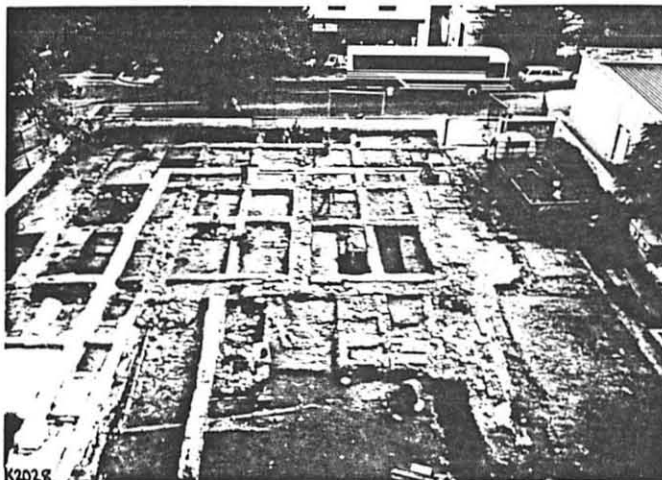
8.7.B PERIOD 1960-1990

The house with its surrounding steep elevations and backyard construction, was completely demolished during the late 1960's. Progress finally caught up with the historic plot, making way for a temporary but substantial bank construction. The concrete foundation served as a chronological and stratigraphic marker for the whole site, with the most heavy disturbances towards the north-west. These were some of the most critical areas in terms of demarcation boundaries between the main dwelling and the later eastern building or huurhuis. The endwall of the latter's south-eastern extremity was located within the adjacent plot N, which provided us with the final dimensions of the building and original plot.

By early February 1990 the archaeological excavations were under way. A front endloader picked up the brick paving and bed of white river-sand on which it rested. A coarse grey gravel was then revealed which served as the surface for the previous parking lot prior to 1985. Directly below the compacted overburden, the building fill of the post-1810 period emerged: the beginnings of the archaeological record of a long and chequered history of one of Stellenbosch's oldest plots.

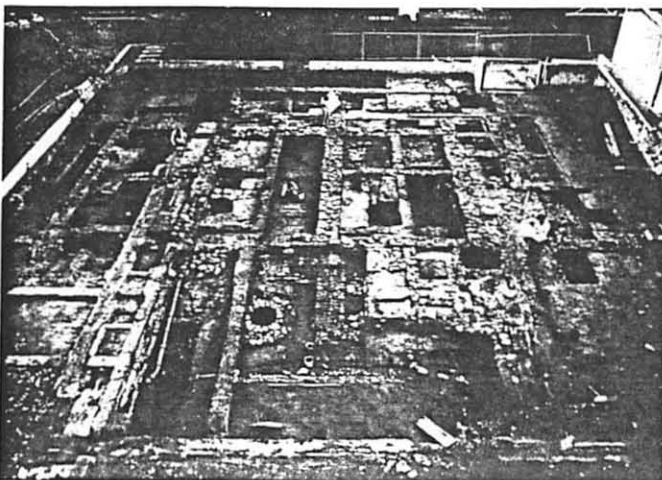


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9 INTERPRETATION

A variety of theoretical approaches could be applied to order the contrasting structural and artefactual material over a period of nearly three centuries. For the purpose of this study, a structuralist approach was used to give an overall perspective of all the elements of the site. Three basic ordering units were used on a complementary and integrated basis. The concept of style would give some idea of how cultural and structural materials were put together in contrasting or similar ways. Another important conceptual unit would be that of binary sets, i.e. the use of basically contrasting or oppositional ways of thinking about the material world. For example, such oppositional mind sets could include raw/baked, common/individual, natural/artificial, dispersed/concentrated and symmetry/asymmetry. Both the above concepts of style and binary mind sets would be incorporated within a temporal framework, where everything is ordered chronologically over time.

During the early colonial period there was a tendency of keeping close to nature with an emphasis on randomness of organisation. This was reflected in a number of cultural materials, especially the structures. Foundations were built of local, easily available stones, like river stones and slate, as well as granite which was roughly hewn. Walls were drawn up with raw clay bricks, which were sundried and set in similar clay mortars. The floors consisted mainly of hardened clays, sometimes smoothed over with sand plaster or lime plasters. Wall plasters were very soft and sandy and contained little lime. The general colour was always white, made from very fine and smooth lime. The outbuilding (approximately rooms F/G), was built on a foundation of river stones and drawn-up with clay and probably raw bricks. Judging from the Stadel drawing (1710) and the laws issued against low-thatched roofs, the houses tended to blend in with the environment. Simple, humble but functional homes were the order of the day.

Spatial dimensions seemed to stress square or rectangular units, strung together as desired or necessitated, but with no idea toward symmetry. Notice for example the window and door placements of the long room E/J in the Mader watercolour (Fig. 7.7). Communal activities formed part of the general lifestyle, where eating and drinking, work, play and sleeping were all conducted in one or two rooms. Inventories of the period where the contents of the rooms were individually specified, confirm such multi-purpose rooms. Most of the inventories, as the two traced of this house, lumped the goods and chattels all together in one long list, which was typical of how things were done generally.

As hygiene was of little consequence, the rubbish was scattered out at the back-door, in close proximity to the dwellings. In the case of Schreuderhuis, refuse was also conveniently thrown out of the front-door. It seemed the backyard was often soaked with water, turning it into mud and slush. Certain rooms, probably the kitchen/living rooms, were not kept very tidy. Thick deposits of blackened ash and small artefacts littered the floor, but as it was trampled into the clay floor, it was probably not too conspicuous. The floors of the outbuilding (room F/G) and room H of the main dwelling served as examples where this occurred. Generally, artefacts encompassed a small range of objects, which included skyblue Chinese porcelains, reddish earthenwares, stonewares and green glassware. Smoking and drinking seemed to have been the predominant past-times of the colonists, judging from the many pipe stems and bottle glass.

During the course of the 18th century, the way the colonists thought about their environment slowly changed. Economic prosperity must have also influenced their lifestyle. Alterations were made to the structures, something which increased towards the end of the 18th century. Walls were now neatly built of dressed granite and stone and drawn up with baked, orange brick. The very hard lime plasters (still predominantly white) were painted in other colours (in this instance that of a deep powder blue, cream or grey). Floor surfaces were now also laid in brick, smoothed over with a hard layer of lime plaster or the surfaces could even be tiled.

More individualised, functionally separated rooms were built. The facades of the buildings were altered, becoming more symmetrical and fashionable. Elaborate stoeps and cobbled driplines still further demarcated the buildings from their immediate environment, emphasising the buildings as individual entities within the urban landscape.

Cleanliness and hygiene became more predominant concerns. Rubbish deposits were now concentrated in certain areas, for example on the Andringa Street side, where it was out of the way. Unfortunately, the heavy disturbances in the backyard distorted such deposits. For instance the rubbish from one of these concentrated pits was used to backfill the re-excavated foundations of room F3. Artefacts became much more varied and diversified (mostly from English origin) and included ceramics of undecorated creamware, or with Chinoiserie designs, as well as a variety of glass and metal objects.

The disastrous fire of 1803 brought additional structural renewal on an unprecedented scale. A completely new symmetrical facade was constructed (possibly with pilasters and a central gable), while all the house levels were raised and a high stoep circumscribed the building on the street sides. Very little of this period has survived, but the trends set were continued and intensified.

Consequently, by the early 20th century, alterations and demolition were accepted practices, with little sympathy for past periods. Building materials became very hard and artificial with cement and concrete predominating. Concentrated rubbish dumps littered the backyard with rusty metals and glass in the majority, prefiguring the throwaway habits of our present society. Ultimately, the grand old building was esteemed unwanted and demolished to make way for a new bank, which in itself was only on a temporary basis, which was before long demolished again.

10 CONCLUSION

An important part of our built environment is our structural and archaeological heritage. These non-renewable cultural resources are finite, and, once destroyed, can never be duplicated. Their original fabrics not only provide an indispensable link with our ancestral roots, but also serve as reminders to future generations of a rich cultural past.

At an early stage (Vos 1985), the potential of the Stellenbosch Hotel Extension site was identified as an important historical and archaeological resource that was in need of conservation. The importance of this site was brought to the attention of the developer and the National Monuments Council at that time.

By late 1989 it was realised that the impact of the development, as proposed, would destroy most of the subsurface resources. As preservation by avoidance was not possible, conservation by documentation based on archaeological techniques, was the best viable option.

This report represents a survey and record of the major historical and archaeological finds. An attempt has been made to obtain an overview of the whole site in order to determine the position and extent of the structures and features and their evolutionary development, and to assess their relational significance.

To assist in the planning process of the proposed development, an interim progress report was submitted to the developer by April 1990. Features and areas that could receive special consideration or conservation were highlighted in a "Summary Draft of Sensitive Areas and Features", dated 3 July 1990, of which a copy was forwarded to the developer (See Appendix D).

The significance of the SHE site has been corroborated by the results of both the archaeological excavations and the historical documentation. The latter provided a broad chronological framework of consecutive owners and select pictorial views. On the other hand, the archaeological investigation supplied a wealth of detailed information on structural and artefactual material not previously encountered before.

It is important to note that the SHE project represents the oldest domestic town plot that has been archaeologically investigated in South Africa. As such it is also the most complete archaeological study of an early colonial dwelling (1705) within the urban context of Stellenbosch and, by extension, in South Africa. It is important to remember that these old sites are very complex to unravel. Consequently, only a large scale excavation will produce coherent and meaningful results. Concerning colonial vernacular architecture, much new information has been added. A summary of the major results are listed.

1. The important role that impermanent architectural materials, like clayed-up walls, raw bricks and clayed floors played in early colonial homes, has been conclusively shown, a fact that has not been fully realised up to now.
2. Archaeological evidence (Fig.8.4, Fig.8.5) indicated that early buildings could have been used as dwellings for slaves or labourers.
3. Extensive cobbling around the early structures provided insight into how cobble stones served as a measure against the wet winters of the Cape. Cobbled stoeps of the mid-18th century have rarely been located.
4. It has been postulated that primarily long houses were erected during the early colonial period. The SHE site provides contrasting evidence of an L-shaped corner house and how it developed over the years.
5. A surprising discovery was the predominant use of the clay floor or clay surfaces coated with a thin layer of lime plaster, during most of the 18th century.
6. The variety of refuse practices over the centuries and how the materials differed, provided, new insights into the lifestyle of people and how they viewed hygiene. For example, during the early 19th century fragmentary rubbish littered the backyard quite close to the home. A century later the refuse was deposited in a concentrated fashion on the exterior, towards the street. By c.1900, the rubbish consisted mainly of large artefacts like glass and iron and were buried in specific pit locations.

7. Archaeological artefacts confirm the universality of smoking pipes and wine bottles during the early colonial period (and afterwards!). The fragmentary objects of crockery (cups, saucers and plates), indicated the preferences of the rural colonists and how quickly fashionable articles spread.

8. For the first time in 15 years of research by the Centre, conclusive evidence was found of the historic 1710 fire, which devastated Stellenbosch town. Carbonised thatch concentrations were discovered in the areas facing Church Street.

9. As a result of these excavations, more precise dates for specific structural developments can now be assigned to Cape houses. For example: the introduction of brick floors which were covered with clay surfaces (c.1780); the superimposing of the symmetrical facade and houseplan on existing structures (>1760); and the predominant use of white-washed interior walls till after the second half of the 18th century.

10. A startling discovery was that a cobbled coach-house could have formed an integral part of the main dwelling by c.1790 (Fig.8.14). Coach-houses, therefore, were not necessarily separated from the main structure.

11. For the first time in historical archaeology in South Africa, the effect of a fire on a c.1800 Cape house was identified and investigated. Carbonised thatch was found practically all over the site, indicating that the fire consumed the complete house. The clay brandsolder did not prove to be an effective deterrent to a roof fire, as the floors were burnt in numerous places. Artefacts that fell prey to the conflagration occurred in selective concentrations, but it seemed that the bulk of the objects and furniture were saved beforehand.

What followed, was also quite surprising. The house lay waste for about six years and was then completely rebuilt in the same form, but to smaller dimensions (compare Fig.8.20 with Fig.8.21). A new outbuilding took shape on the eastern line of the old foundations. Large portions of the granite foundations were re-excavated and re-used. It has never been realised that such drastic alterations could be effected on an existing site. Nothing but an area excavation would have revealed these structural alterations.

12. Preconceived ideas how the Cape house developed over time must be reconsidered. Historic restoration projects usually assume, by analogy to existing "restored" dwellings, that houses developed in a fairly simple order to their present configuration. The evolution of the SHE site structures contradicted this theory, showing that although the houses may have been simple and plain, their development has been fraught with complexities not previously expected.

13. At present there are very few artefact collections of the early 18th century available for comparative purposes. The small assemblage obtained on the SHE site would thus make a valuable contribution in this respect, especially when compared to contemporary inventories from the period. In academic circles much interest has been taken in the transition from the Dutch Colonial period to British global expansionism in the early 1800s. The sample of early 19th century artefacts would also provide important comparative material because of their precise dating. The large piece of rib whale bone would also generate a number of questions and emphasise the significance of the whale industry at the Cape, a much neglected area of research.

14. Most of the research goals concerning the structure have been met. Valuable experience has been gained from excavating a large scale site and some of this information has already been passed unto colleagues via a lecture at a technical conference at the S.A. Museum. The centralised location within the town made it possible to utilise the archaeological excavation as a tool to educate, inform and even train select groups, ranging from students of the University of Stellenbosch (different departments), school children from at least two schools, and to the general inhabitants of Stellenbosch and especially tourists, both internationally and from within Southern Africa.

The SHE project is also significant as an example of how progress and conservation can be harmonised within an urban context. Funding by the developer (and the Stellenbosch Museum) made it possible to document the archaeological resources before much of it would be destroyed during the building process.

During the monitoring phase of the site when the initial building construction commences, additional information will surely come to light. This may influence the present conclusions.

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12.1 APPENDIX A

List of owners of plot 1298 from 1704-1882

PLOTS L AND N

26.09.1704	OSF I 173	Mathys Diedrik
26.06.1705	T 653	J. Elsevier
12.09.1709	T 778	A. van Wyk
12.11.1721	T 1414	J. Dalgue
14.05.1726	T 1728	P. Wion ("huis en twee erve")
15.12.1772	T 4523	Eduard Wium
06.07.1775	T 4749	Johan Godlieb John
19.05.1778	T 5068	Casper Antonie Cornelissen
19.02.1782	T 5411	Susanna le Sage
30.12.1796	T 7117	Helena Jacoba Ley
31.07.1807	T 114	Abraham de Villiers ("afgebrande huis en twee erve")
09.12.1808	T 227	Johannes Wilhelmus Hauptfleisch
In 1810 plots L and N were separated.		
PLOT L		
19.10.1810	T 231	Willem Wium
30.01.1818	T 79	Jacobus Theodorus Kriel
24.11.1837	T 978	Michael Christian Ackerman Neethling ("voon-en huurhuis")
13.09.1852		Adrian Jacobus van der Byl
22.09.1853		Unknown
27.05.1857		Martinus Beukes
28.11.1871		Andries Christoffel van der Byl
08.09.1882		Rykje Hester Nelson
		Unresearched

12.2 APPENDIX B. Deceased estate of Margareta Voogd

31. Staat en Inventaris der goederen naerelaten en metter doot ontruijnt bij Margareta Voogd ten voordeele van haer twee naerelaten kinderen vervekt bij haer eerste Man Sal. Jan kneppel (ensamt dorothe oud 16 Jaren en hendrik Lerpel oud 10 Jaren, ten Kenre, en haer naerelaten Man Johannes Elsevier ter andere zijde

Een hujs en erve staende ende geleeen in de tafelValleij in de derde bergdwarstraet

Een hujs en Erf staende ende geleeen aan Stellenbosch waarin bevonden aan Inboedel als Volgt

1 Leedekant met wit Vlaggedoeke behangsel
1 bed met Veeren
1 dito peuluv
6 dito hooft Gussens
2 Citse Combaarsen
1 dito Spreij
1 Cadet daerop (met Citse behangsel)
1 Veere buitsak
1 dito peulve
2 dito hooft Gussens
2 Citse Combaarsen
2 anphaenen
2 pistolen met haer holsters
1 deesen met een portepes
1 baljonet
1 Rottang met een silvere Cnop
1 Jappense Rottangh
5 papiere schilderijtjes
2 Olij en asijn Canneljes met silvere dekseltjes
1 wijn Cannelje met een silver dekseltje
1 porsselijn mostaertpotje
1 dito booterpot
3 porsselijn drinkbeekertjes
13 dito Schootels
10 dito tafelpierings
4 dito booterpierings
3 dito beekers tot een Cabinet
5 dito Commen
1 spiegel met een swarte lijst
3 opieelschulpen
2 Comptoorities

1 Schaeltje met sijn gewilt
1 /roote dito met dito
1 Verkeerbort
1 El
1 leij
1 blik troxeltje
3 schuijers
1 Celder met flessen
3 boeken met silver beslagh
7 dito's sonder dito
2 teerakjes en
1 Eijer hakje
42 pieringjes } tegoed
42 Copjes
1 Geschildert Canje daerin
8 silvere Leepels
1 dito pap dito
1 dito Soutvat
1 dito ketting
1 dito brandewijn schaeltje
2 dito smuijfloesdoosjes
1 dito tantstooker
1 dito Cooltje
1 dito paer aspen
1 dito haermeel
1 dito broeremoop
1 oude Ring met een steentje
2 dito hoopjes
1 dito Signet Ringh
2 paer oude Cnooppes
10 Vaderlandse sersvetten
4 dito tafellekens
1 witte pelangh
6 bedlakens
10 Gussensloopen
9 stoelen met haer Gussens
1 kert dito
24 silvere Cnooppes
1 Clijn Coffertje daerin
10 rijxd^{ts} silverelt en
1 ducaet
1 /roote Cist daerin

1 Cinder Combaerje met franje
1 bondeltje met kindergoet
1 Cookertje met messen
4 tafels
2 banken
2 tinne Waterpotten
2 Romers en eenige glase flesjes
1 blicke teefles

Comhuija.oet

4 Coopere Ceetels
2 Ijsere potten
9 tinne schotels
1 dito Com
12 dito tafelborden
3 dito booterborretjes
1 dito Olij Can
1 dito mutsje
1 dito halfje
1 dito mostaertpot
3 Geverude Schootseltje
2 strijkijzers
1 Coopere vijsel met zijn stamper
1 dito Candelner
2 dito blakers
2 dito teeketels
1 dito Confoor
1 Ijsere dito
2 Ijsere Cookpannen
1 dito Rooster
2 dito treeften
1 Ijsere tangh
2 asschoppen
2 Ijsere kettjings
2 dito vorken
3 dito Leepels
1 dito schopje
1 Coopere schuijmspaen
1 dito quispadoor
2 dito smijters
1 Ijsere lamp
3 Vorsthoornjes

1 blicke Goffij Can
1 haertijser
1 Copere trekpot
2 dito pannetjes
1 dito deurslagh
1 dito trejter
2 blicke dito's
1 sakmes
1 Capmes
1 blicke pompje
1 hakbort
2 Coopere Leekers
2 Water kumers
2 teebackjes
3 Voegelkooijen
1 Rustbank
1 voetbankje
1 tinne pintje sonder deksel
1 spiegeltje
1 houtse balk
1 nieuwe halve legger vol met wijn
1 pottetank
1 blaesbalk
2 halfanen vol met Wijn
2 Coopere Cranen
2 Leedige halve Leggers
3 Ankertjes Leegh
1 bootervaeitje
4 schilderijen
1 Visvat
10 bottels
1 Zadel en toon
1 Zee
2 booren
1 pik
1 traef
2 beiljen
1 swaere Ijsere mooker
1 Ijsere hark
1 Coevoet
3 paerden die al neeven weken wegewest zijn
Enige Rommelinge op solder

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1 slavin genaemt Ronana van benalen

Te goet hebbende gelden

van Reijndus	f 100	bij Contra Reek. geliquideert
Alber de timmerman	27-7-9	naar 16-7-8 geliquideert met Contra Reek.
hans TijgerValleij	18-15	vergesonden
Claes Vertran	35	voldaan
Coert helm	15-12-8	naar 5-12-8 voldaan
de wed. van Andries Oelofs.	9	en 4 mud coorn a R-10 d'mudde voldaan
hans Tulleken	4-10	voldaan
Kattijde de beer	19-10	deze bekent schuldij te wesen insolvent
Cees Mol	15	voldaan
bruijnet	69	voldaan
Coert de melkboer	24	voldaan
de Camperboer	36	dood en niet te goed
pieter Croeseling	21	voldaan
swart Evers Lijde	12	voldaan
hans hense	1 1/2	1 1/2 mud Coorn voldaan
Coenraad de Schoenmaker	44-10	
	te goed f 405-5	

Te quaet sijnde Gelden

op 't huis aan de Caab	f 1000	
op 't huis aan Stellenbos	200	
Caet Cloete	90	voldaan
't kinderbewijs	1600	
	te quaet f 2090	
	405-5	
	Nest te quaet f 2494-5	

Aldus Geinventariseert aan Stellenbos Ten huise van Johannes Elaevier deesen 20' Junij 1709.

32. Staet en Inventaris der goederen die de kinderen sijn toekeuande

Voor de dochter Dorothe

1 zijde alesian Cabaij
1 pelanwe Rok
1 swarte Capen
1 paer geborduurde Kuylen
+ 1 silvere beureltas
+ 1 cooker met silver beslagh daerin
2 messen met a. ate hefjes
1 goud hoepje
2 dito oor Ringetjes
1 swarte Vrouwe Rok

deese Goederen afgegeven
als bij quit. onder dato
den 31' Augustij 1712.

Voor de soon Hendrik

+ 1 silvere Com en
+ 1 dito Leepel

Aldus Geinventariseert aan Stellenbosch Ten huise van Johannes Elaevier deesen 20' Junij 1709.

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Staat en Inventaris van alle zodanige goederen en Effecten als met 'er dood ontruimd en nagelaten zijn bij wijlen den Substitut-Landdrost Johan Godlob John, ende ten behoeve zijner Erfgenenamen zijn opgegeven door de Testamentaire Executeurs Mons. Herman Otto Woeke en Johannes Victor mitg² bij mij Abraham Faure Secretaris van Stellenbosch en Drakenstein ter presentie van nagen. getuigen in geschrifte gesteld, bestaande deselve in de volgende, namentlijk:

1. grote Spiegel
1. klijnder dito
1. Ledikant met zijn behangsel
1. Bed met een peuluv, vijf kussens en een deken
2. vierkante Tafels
1. Lessenaar
1. dito met een glase kasje daarop
1. dito " " rakje daarop
1. Tafelkasje
10. Stoelen in soort
1. dubbelde Bijbel knaap met zijn twee armlakkers
1. folio Bijbel hoogduijts, in twee banden
31. Boeken in soort
3. Rakken in soort
3. Planken met franje ophaal Gordijnen
8. porcelijne borden
1. dito kom en 3. klijne dito's
2. dito potjes
1. dito grove Schotel
1. kopere Lampet met zijn Bekken
1. dito kofflijkan
1. dito Comfoor met zijn dito bakje
1. dito Strijkijzer
1. dito vijsel met zijn ijsere Stamper
2. dito kandelaars
1. dito vuurtest
1. dito klijne Tregter
1. dito dito rasp
2. Stale Smuifters
1. kopere beker en dito kommetje
1. dito pun met zijn deksel
1. dito schuifspanne
1. dito potlepel
1. dito Thuijn Gietcr

1. Tinne Standert met dito peperbus en 2. glase olij en Asijn kamnetjes
1. dito Schenkbord
1. dito Soupkon
2. Tinne arsetten
5. dito borden
1. dito Souplepel
13. dito Lepels
5. Messen
3. Stale vorken
1. Glase zoutvatje
1. verlakte Theebak
2. houtc armlakkers
4. ijsere potten in soort
1. dito drielvoet
1. dito koekepan
1. dito Rooster
1. dito ?
1. dito Cor'oor
2. dito aanschoppen
1. dito hakmes en
1. dito kap dito
1. dito vuurtang
1. dito potlepel
1. dito vleeschvork
1. dito klijne rooster
1. dito schoorsteenketting
1. dito Schraper en 2. Friseerijzers
4. graven
1. Thuijnhark
1. handbijl
1. partij oud ijscr
1. Tabakmes met zijn bord
1. koffijmolen
1. blikke nagtblaker
2. houtc vuurstoven
4. Zandbalitjes
1. Hoskan met zijn paardeborstel
1. dubbelde vogelkooij
5. aarde potten in soort
3. dito karmen in soort
1. Cijfer Leij
1. meelzift en 1. wanne

1. koornschepel
1. dito Zift
1. Rolstok en 1. Slijpbord
1. Water halfaan
3. Bnners
1. Rijsblok met zijn Stamper
1. hakkebord
1. Conbuijs Tafeltje
2. botervaatjes
4. vlootjes
4. Balies in soort
2. bierpijpen
2. halfanen
1. Ankervaatje
7. vaatjes in soort
5. mänden in soort
1. koorn Schop
1. kaarsekrans
1. kelder met 14. Ledige vlessen
4. Rakplanken
1. nagtqtel en zijn Tinne waterpot
2. Tafel Slootjes met kopere plaaen
1. Renoster hoorn en Zeekoe kies
1. houtc El
1. Trijpe sadel met zijn Toom en paar holsters
1. Geweer
1. paar pistolen
1. Zilver gevante Zijdgeweer
1. hertavanger met aquat gevant
1. portepes silver beslag
1. kruijthoom
1. partij oud houdwerk
1. Slagbank
10. porc. kopjes en
10. dito pieringen
1. silver Suijkertrommeltje
1. dito Smuifdoos
1. dito Sakhorologie
1. dito rottangknop
1. paar dito Schoesgespen
1. " dito rokshaken
1. silvere broekgesp

1. dito gesp
1. dito rottingeband
1. rotting met silver beslag
1. paar goude kniegespen
1. " dito hemsknopen
15. stuks zilvere knopen
10. " Stale dito in silver gevat
1. zilvere haakje en
1. dito rotting beugeltje en dito oorlepelitje
1. kopere Tafel Schel
1. Tinne Inctkoker
1. Id. zegel Lak
1. partij wit papier
1. doos met wat rommeling
1. Ledige kist
2. Stoelkussens
1. schuifdoosje met kaarsen
1. klijne bankje
3. Steenen Inlandsche seep
1. bos Lijnen
2. Ledige sakjes
1. Lap blaauw basta
3. bossen bindrpttinge
1. Sluijtmant
1. vuur dito
130. bottels
1. partij glazen in soort
1. paruijke bol
2. Lakense en 1. Chinaas Linne Rokken
4. Camisools in soort
2. wit Linnens in soort
4. broeken in soort
1. blaauw lakens Jas
1. wit Wolle Baatje
2. Wolle Mutzen
10. wit Linnens Mutzen
2. hoeden
15. hemden
17. paar kousen in soort
3. hendrokken
3. Cabaijen
3. neusdoeken

- 6. Dassen
- 13. kussen Slopen
- 3. handdoeken
- 7. Servietten
- 5. beddelakens
- 1. huijs Ladder
- 1. kas met wat zout
- 7½ mudde koren

1/STB 18/31 6/6

Slaven

September van Timor

Titus van Mocha

Geduld van Bengalen

Cesear van Malabaar (vugatif)

den Boedel Credit

aan Contanten bevonden

Rd. 35-7-4

van den burger Casper Anthonij Cornelissen

volgens Custingbrief de dato 19 Maij 1778

1050

Somma Rd.

1085-7-4

den Boedel Debet

Aan Frans Reinets over prati... en geaffilleerd medicamenten

volgens reecq.

Rd. 68

aan Apothekar Frederik Kruger over geleverde medicamenten

volgens reecq.

19-5

aan den Heer Gerhardus Hendrik Kruijwagen, over 50 bottels

Rijnse en 50 dito Rode wijn

50

aan den burger Lambert Pick voor een geleverde Legger wijn

16

aan de Stellenbosche kerk volgens Testamentair Legaat f 50 ofte 16-5

aan den burger Paulus Jop. Pick wegens huijsmuur, Cost en Drank

volgens reecq.

8

Somma Rd.

178-2

Aldus door de in den hoofde deeses gemelde personen onder presentatie van Ede opgegeven en g'Invelariseerd, dewelke verklaarden zig daarin opregtelijk en naar hun beste kennisse en wetenschap gedragen te hebben, ~~gastdiner~~ met belofte van warmer namaals nog eenige goederen tot den Boedel behorende mogten komen t'ontdekken, deselve inagelijks te zullen opgeven.

Actum ten woonhuijse van den burger Paulus Johannes Pick gelegen in den Dorpe van Stellenbosch den 2^e Febr. 1779 in 't bijzesse van de medeburgers Anthonij Pick Coenraadsz. en Hermanus Adriaan Combrink als getuijgen.

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12.4 APPENDIX D.

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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

AT THE STELLENBOSCH HOTEL EXTENSION (SHE) PROJECT

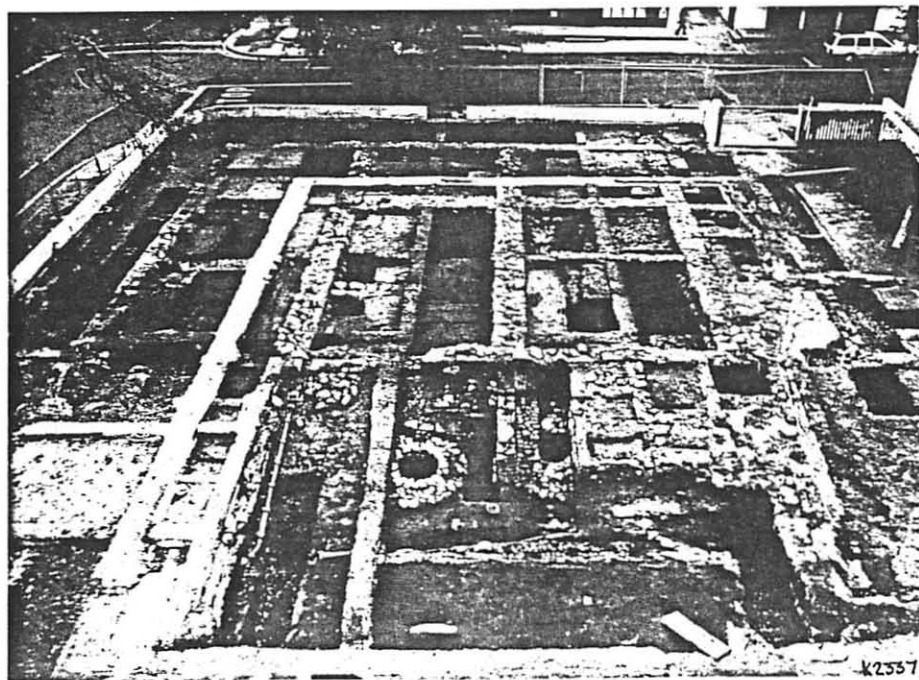
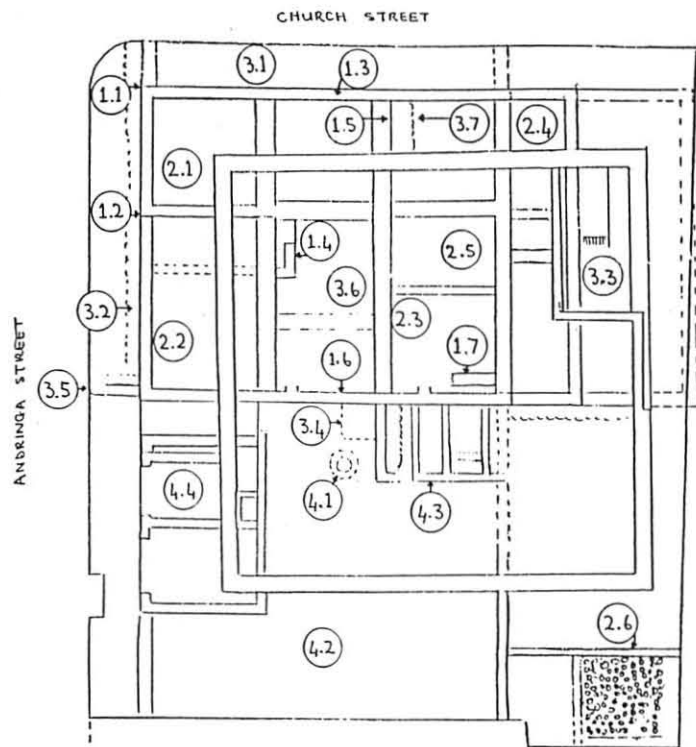
SUMMARY DRAFT OF SENSITIVE AREAS AND FEATURES

H.N. VOS

3 JULY 1990

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

STELLENBOSCH MUSEUM



INTRODUCTION

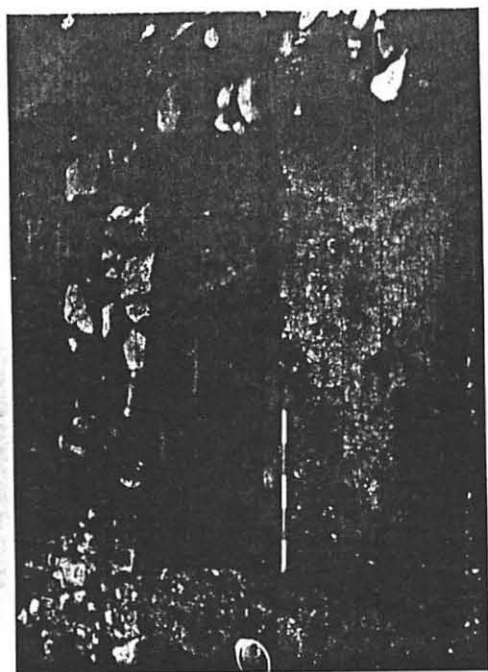
The archaeological excavation of plot 1298, proved to be much more arduous and complex than originally expected. The primary focus was the structural evolution of the buildings from the early 18th century till the present time. The importance of the site lies mainly in the contextuality of the various features. Any one feature, whether a clay floor, cobbling or foundations, has no particular aesthetic value, except for its meaning within a specific context of a certain time period. Nonetheless, a few features are complete enough by themselves to warrant preservation, if possible, while other areas are sensitive in respect of the type of information the feature or element represents.

SENSITIVE FEATURES OR AREAS

The following features or areas are worthwhile to consider within the concept of the proposed development of the site. The areas are keyed in to the general map for easy reference, supplemented with photographs where necessary.

1 Foundations and walls

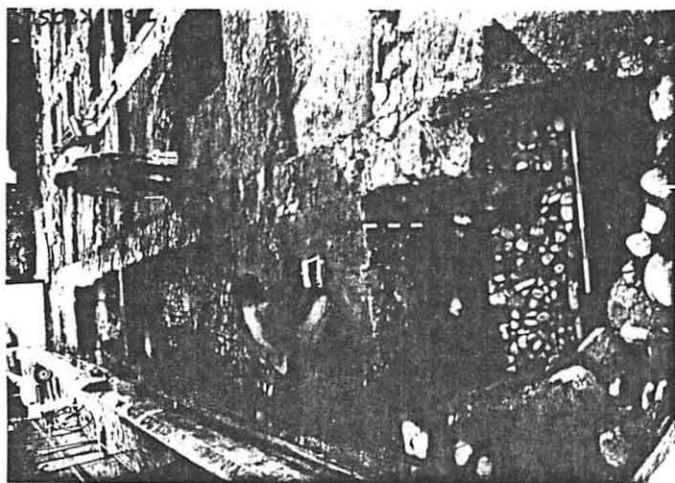
- 1.1 Corner section with raised walls of granite and shale. Represents the oldest corner of the dwelling, and of this town-block (period c.1700).
- 1.2 Corner section indicating where the post-1720 dwelling ended.
- 1.3 Blocked-up openings of doors/windows in the front facade. They represent the only openings that were positively identified in the exterior of the building (period late 18th/early 19th century).
- 1.4 The only remains of brick walling that have survived with signs of an entrance door adjacent (north) of it (period c.1790).
- 1.5 The earliest divisional wall of the front portion that has remained (post-1720) overlain by the post-1803 foundation stones.
- 1.6 The rest of the foundations and stone walls are in a fair condition.
- 1.7 The only clay wall that was encountered, was built with a base of cobble stones (c.1720).



2.4



1.7



1.1



1.3

2 Floor finishes

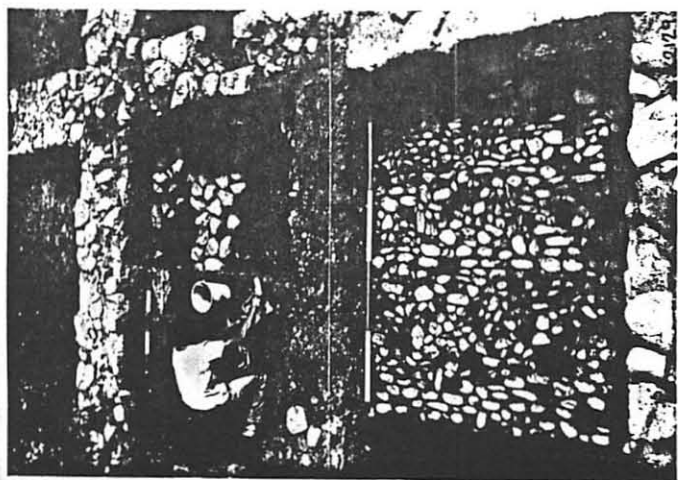
- 2.1 A variety of very interesting clay floors are visible, all dating from the 18th century. Unfortunately, the oldest ones are situated at very low levels, making preservation or accessibility to view quite difficult. The moist conditions are advantageous to fungal growth and quickly affects such exposures adversely.
- 2.2 Small, intact areas of a floor surface that was lime-plastered (period mid 18th century).
- 2.3 Lime-plastered impressions of a tiled floor, of which select areas are present at a number of places (c.1790).
- 2.4 Small sections of brick floors of the mid 18th century are still present, which are remarkable for their good state of preservation.
- 2.5 A cobbled floor, probably part of a coach house. It has been left intact and is very well preserved (c.1790).
- 2.6 A neat and extensive cobbled floor, which probably served as stabling quarters, is situated in the south-east corner of the plot (mid to late 19th century).

2.1

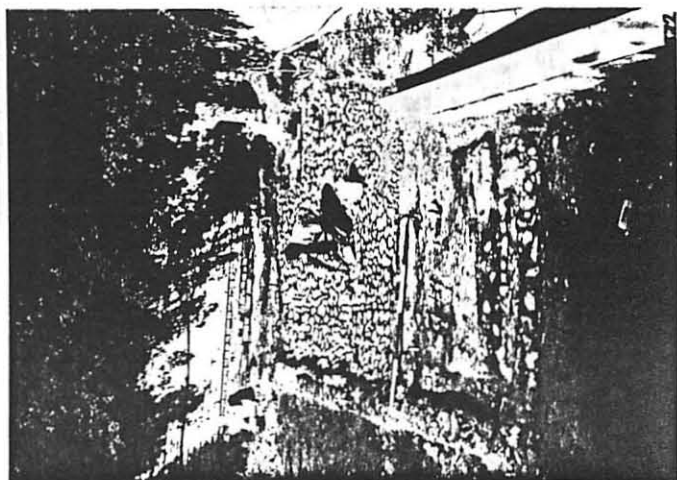


2.2

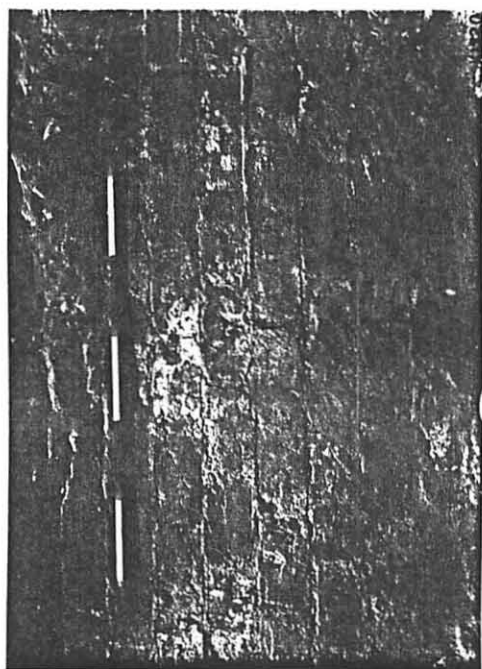




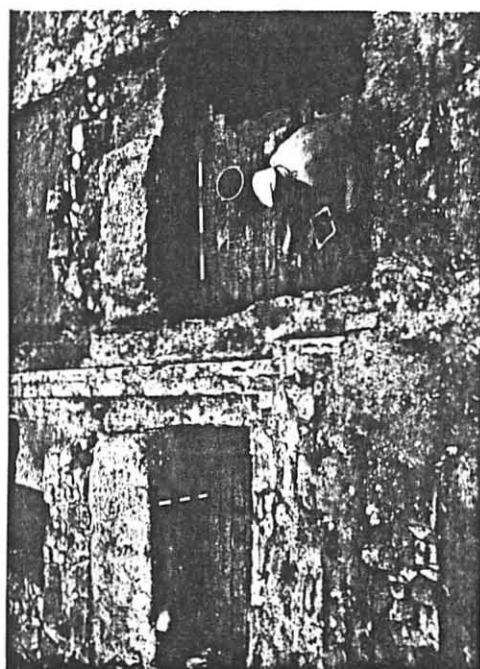
2.5



2.6



2.3



2.4

3 Steep surfaces

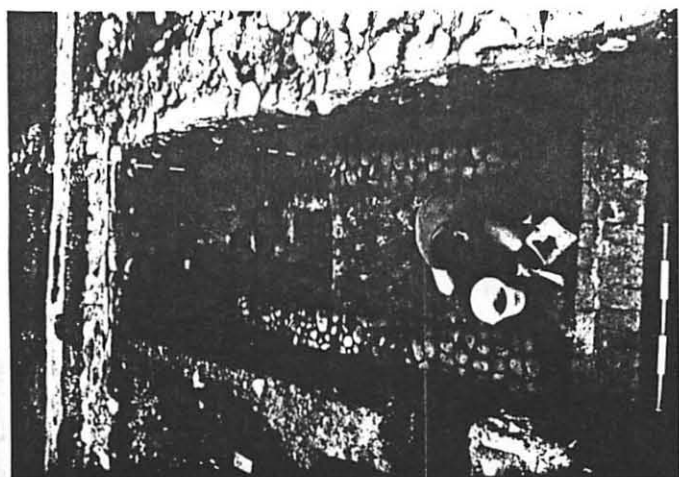
- 3.1 The cobbled stoep facing the facade in Church street, is well preserved and dates from about the mid 18th century.
- 3.2 Around the western and southern perimeter of the building a 60 cm wide cobbled surface acted as a dripline for the thatched building (late 18th century).
- 3.3 On the eastern side there is a cobbled surface with neat drainage furrows of which select portions have been exposed to view (late 18th century).
- 3.4 The remains of steps giving access to a backdoor, have been exposed (mid 18th century).
- 3.5 The remains of steps facing the western side (19th century).
- 3.6 Cobbling, forming part of an extensive stoep covers a large area, with a later stone surface built over it (18th century).
- 3.7 A section of the stoep cobbles of circa 1705 with signs of the 1710 fire directly adjacent to it. This represents portions of the earliest dwelling and should be treated with the utmost care.

3.2

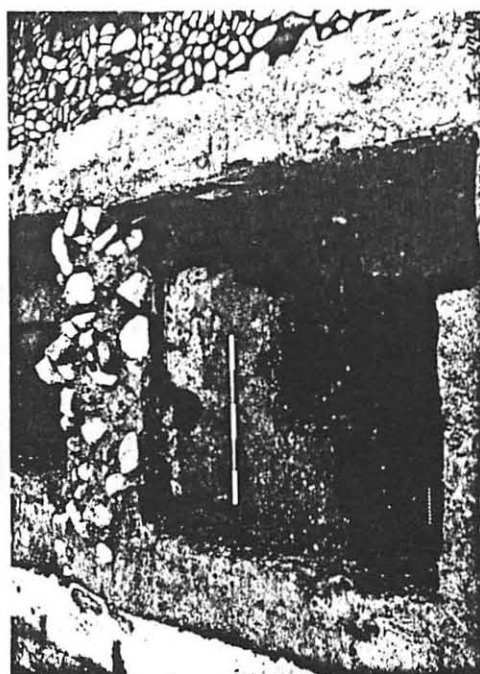


3.3

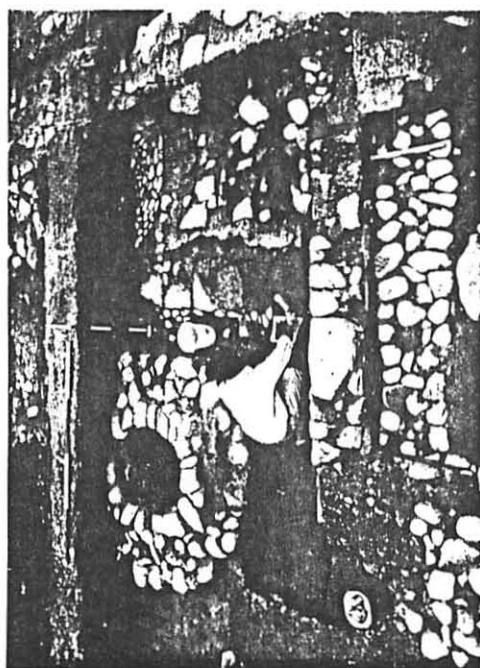




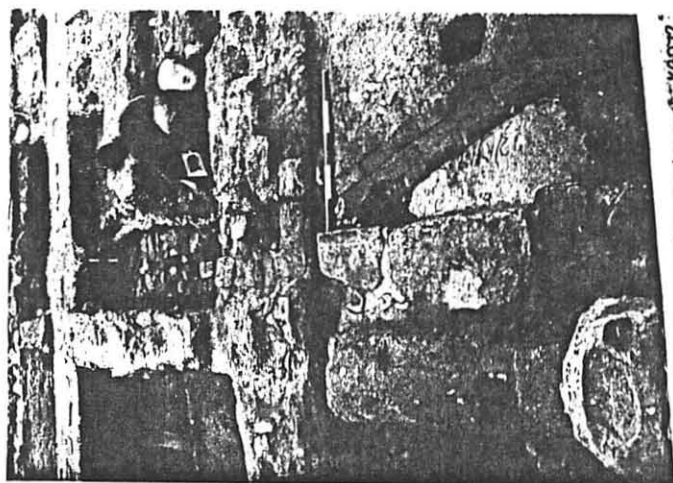
3.6



3.7



3.4
4.1



3.5

3-10077

4 Features

- 4.1 A well or a privy, lined with cobble stones, was excavated to a depth of 2 metres, containing mostly building rubble and artefacts, including the remains of a wooden bucket, some porcelain and iron, leather remains of a few shoes and two coins (dated 1860, 1875). This could be a very interesting feature, but it should be noted that the watertable continually stabilises at a depth of about one third from the gravel base.
- 4.2 Rubbish middens in the backyard were elusive, except for two or three dating from the early 20th century. The backyard areas south of the building may consequently prove to yield more concentrated deposits of rubbish from the 18th and 19th centuries. They could even be situated below the toilet area (4.3) or the early 20th century additions (4.4).

CONCLUSION

It is impossible to foresee exactly where very significant finds may crop up during the initial stages of the erection of the hotel extensions. As portions are certainly going to be destroyed, this important site needs to be monitored, as contracted, for additional information to clarify and expand the present database.

REF. SHESUM