THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CENTRAL CAPE TOWN

77/78
September 1985

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This publication is annotated and indexed in the Historical Abstracts of the American Bibliographical Center.

Subscriptions: $15 a volume. Prices of issues vary, but the total cost of a year's issues is in excess of the annual subscription price.

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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
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By Gababeh Abrahams
Gababeh Abrahams is a young, extremely bright, energetic, and dedicated archaeologist with catholic interests.

She often appears on television, discussing some recent discovery dug up in the process of rebuilding Cape Town. Reports on her work in progress are found in both English and Afrikaan papers in South Africa.

At one stage, she specialized on the community generally described as "Malay," and was Curator of the "Malay Museum." As readers of these Notes will almost certainly know, the term "Malay" is popularly used to describe the descendants of the artisans brought to the Cape by the Dutch East India Company. There is a fairly distinct and colorful "Malay Quarter" of historic homes on the side of Tamboers Kloof overlooking Cape Town harbor. The great majority of "Malays" are Muslims. In the future, we expect Ms. Abrahams to write us a definitive account of the so called "Malay" community as it is, and not as so often romantically, if fictionally, described.

Ms. Abrahams received her B.A. Honors from the University of Cape Town. She has been on a number of archaeological expeditions in Africa, and has traveled widely in Europe and Saudi Arabia. In 1985, she received a Leakey Foundation bursary to attend the Taung Diamond Jubilee Symposium in Johannesburg, Mmbatho, and Taung.

Ms. Abrahams lives in Cape Town with her husband, and is on the staff of the South African Cultural History Museum. The editor regrets that the magnificently prepared transparent overlays in different colors could not be reproduced within our budget. The black and white renderings are accurate, but less easy to compare.

Our author is famous among construction workers in Cape Town, who know to stop work and to call her the minute they unearth something old. One worker said admiringly, "That young woman knows more about all the ancient tunnels and channels under this city than any rat in the system. But I'd never go the places she goes!"

Ned Munger
This project started out as a research project during my work at the South African Cultural History Museum. I was allowed to complete the project during part of my work hours. When the urgent need for financial expenditure of R750.00 arose out of printing costs for different colour map transparencies, the project could only be completed through the financial support of museum funds. I gratefully acknowledge the support and sincere encouragement received from the South African Cultural History Museum, and in particular, to A.P. Roux, the Director.

My appreciation goes to all authors and individuals, both listed and unlisted, who inspired my interest and enthusiasm in the history and archaeology of Cape Town. Special mention goes to A. Morris (Anatomy Department, University of Cape Town) who promoted my research into historical maps of Cape Town, in search of the location of burial grounds related to finds of human skeletal remains.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Cape Archives, the City Council and the South African Library for their cooperation and supply of negatives of maps from their collections. For access to unpublished material, I thank G. Avery (South African Museum), J. Rudner (National Monuments Council), S. Saitowitz (University of Cape Town), A. Smith (University of Cape Town) and H. Vos (Stellenbosch Museum). The invaluable input of all this unpublished material has supported this research project.

I am indebted for academic and practical advice to the Archaeology Department University of Cape Town, through the persons of A. Smith, J. Parkington and N. van der Merwe.

To R. Taylor, many thanks for his interest, enthusiasm and resourceful support for the project and to G. Avery, from whom I received useful advice and wise counselling at all times.

Again I am indebted to G. Avery, M. Hall, M. Olivier and H. Vos for having commented on earlier drafts of this project.
At the South African Cultural History Museum, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the team-work and support towards this project. From M. Olivier, I received helpful suggestions and considerate advice. N. van Schalkwyk accompanied me in the indurence test in search of basements in the Cape summer heat. P. Warne patiently engaged in the supervision and printing of an unconventional photographic project. J. Weinberg designed and executed the cover and practical, compact compilation of the maps, text and appendices. R. Magid and T. Zieve typed and retyped the manuscript, and A. Roux motivated financial support and encouragement to the final completion of the project.

Last, but not least, many thanks to my family and friends for their help, suggestions and moral support.
1. INTRODUCTION

P. Barker states, "The landscape ... is a manuscript on which man has written his history. Many chapters of this history have been overlaid or obliterated by later chapters, but phrases or sometimes whole paragraphs of the past show through, chiefly in those areas of the country which have escaped the more devastating forms of modern development. In places one can perceive the whole evolution of the landscape... It is the work of the field archaeologist to unravel this series of superimposed patterns and to present us with a coherent story of the development of our land" (1974 : 28).

Archaeological sites, the unique documents of our unwritten past, are being destroyed at an inconceivable pace by modern technologically advanced equipment, capable of transforming vast landscapes and obliterating irreplaceable old settlement sites and crushing artefacts beyond any form of recognition.

PROJECT AIMS

The overriding aim of this project is an outline of the archaeological potential of central Cape Town through a series of historical map overlays. The project is aimed at illustrating what archaeological material may still be buried under the city. The underlying aims of the project, lending support to illustrating the archaeological potential of central Cape Town, are as follows:

(1) To establish the historical background of Cape Town as an outline of its archaeological potential.

(2) To summarize the definitions and applications of historical archaeology in other countries.

(3) To outline the present state of historical archaeological information and activities in Cape Town.

(4) To produce a series of historical map overlays printed in the same scale, in different colours, on loose sheets of transparencies to be used:
(a) As a pilot study
(b) As a ready reference in response to public inquiries
(c) For pinpointing the archaeological potential of specific areas
(d) In predictions and possible explanations of located archaeological features

(5) To record sites already destroyed or exposed during building operations.
(6) To list and illustrate the archaeologically sensitive areas in central Cape Town.
(7) To be put forward to the Planning Department in request of effective consideration for archaeologically sensitive areas.

1.2 RESEARCH FOCUS AREA
The area of the research focus is illustrated on the frontispiece, MAP. A and MAP. B, namely, the area bounded by Table Bay Boulevard, Buitengracht, Buitencingle, Orange, Annandale and Mill Streets, Solan Street, Drury lane, Primrose Street, Sir Lowry Road and Oswald Piro Street. The area of research focus was considered useful as a pilot study around the central core area of Cape Town's original 17th century settlement. The area of focus also fitted suitably onto a standard A4 size sheet, convenient for inclusion in the project.

1.3 SUMMARY OF CHAPTERS
This project has been subdivided into five chapters as well as an appendix containing two sections. Chapter I consists of an overall view on the background history of Cape Town, with discussions on the circumnavigation of the Cape, ethnographic accounts of people encountered at the Cape and the growth of the settlement at the Cape. This chapter supplies background on the potential of historical sites up to and including the settlement period. Chapter 2 deals with the global view of historical archaeology, perspectives on the definition and value of historical archaeology and the different levels of archaeological reconstruction. As such, the South African situation is compared as regards the definition of historical archaeology and the significance of regional, national and international levels of analysis. Chapter
3 outlines the development of historical archaeology in greater Cape Town, from the collection of isolated finds to the involvement of scientific institutions in different projects. Chapter 4 on the use of map overlays in central Cape Town, contains a subsection on the procedure involved in arriving at the map transparencies and lists of archaeologically sensitive areas resulting from these maps. Chapter 5 concludes with the implications of the previous chapters leading up to the archaeological potential of central Cape Town. A list of references follows. Appendix A contains a list of all the additional basements added to a previous study executed by the Cape Provincial School of Architects (1978). Appendix B consists of loose sheets of map explanations to be used in collaboration with the historical map transparencies included in the front cover page envelope.
Chapter 2

HISTORY OF CAPE TOWN
2.1 EXPLORERS AND CIRCUMNAVIGATORS OF THE CAPE

The Mediterranean world and China were in contact with the East African coast at least as early as the 1st century A.D. (Inskeep, 1978).

Trade was a means of contact and exchange of goods not found locally. Centres of development in Western Europe traded across the Mediterranean sea and eventually, further afield, via the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Around the 6th century B.C., the master mariners, penetrating every corner of the Mediterranean Sea, were the Phoenicians. They were traders who held control of the seas and were approached for organizing naval expeditions. Pharaoh Necho of Egypt who succeeded to the throne in 610 B.C. attempted, but failed to dig a canal to connect the Nile to the Red Sea. According to Herodotus, Necho fitted out a number of ships, manned by the Phoenicians, in order to circumnavigate Africa, then referred to as Libya (Burman, 1968 : 2). The Phoenicians are believed to have returned after three years, narrating that Libya was surrounded by sea except its connection to Asia and that on their return journey, heading for the Straits of Gibraltar, the sun was on their righthand side, only possible if sailing westward in the southern hemisphere. The first Egyptian expeditions exploring Africa proceeded to the Land of Punt during the 15th century B.C., followed by the expeditions of King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre, penetrating into Ophir, the land of gold suspected as present-day Somalia (De Kock, 1981 : 1).

During the 5th century B.C., Hanno, the Carthaginian, is believed to have advanced to the Gulf of Guinea. According to the geographer Claudius Ptolemy of the 2nd century A.D., the east coast of Africa was known
as far down as Dar-es-Salaam. The east coast was well utilized by seafaring Arabs of southern Arabia and the Persian Gulf as well as maritime traders from western India and Indonesia. Pliny's record of 75 A.D. does not proceed further south than the Gulf of Aden. According to the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, a Greek commercial handbook of the 2nd century A.D., voyagers down the East African coast, referred to as Azania, described their meeting with tall, black natives (Oliver & Fagan, 1975). A Chinese text of the 9th century describes the geography and inhabitants of the coast. During the 10th century the Arab geographer, Al-Masudi of Baghdad wrote about his numerous voyages from the Persian Gulf to East Africa, and contact as far south as the Limpopo. Visitors to the East African coast included preachers, teachers, scholars and scribes from Arabia. Ibn Battuta, a renowned scholar visiting Kilwa in 1331, commented on its prosperity and affiliation with Yufi in western Rhodesia where powdered gold was exported through Sofala on the latitude of modern Bulawayo. Thus, the east coast of Africa provided an essential link in intercontinental trade between Africa and the East.

However, Europe remained ignorant about Africa and the Indian Ocean for much longer than the East. Africa's vastness was only lightly touched by the caravan routes in the north and voyages of few Italian and Catalanian mariners before the 14th century.

During the period in which Venice and other medieval Italian cities increased their power, the exploration of the west coast of Africa down to Sierra Leone was instigated in Portugal by Henry the Navigator (De Kock, 1981). The work, interest and zeal of Henry the Navigator became the concern of the Portuguese monarchy after 1460. The Portuguese had established a valuable royal monopoly in tropical products and slave trade at Elmina on the Guinea coast. Under the reign of João II, ships advanced to just beyond the equator and expeditions were sent from Guinea in search of Ethiopia, the legendary land of the Prester King.

Between 1482 and 1486, Diego Cão made way to
the mouth of the Congo River, just north of Swakopmund and eventually to Cape Cross in South-West Africa (Namibia).

Cão's expedition was continued by Bartolomeu Dias de Novaes. Under the patronage of Joao II in 1486, he was given a caravel used in his voyage to the southernmost extremity of Africa. His journey lasted sixteen months and seventeen days, leaving the Tagus in July or August 1487 and returning in December 1488. During February 1488, the southernmost shore of Africa was finally rounded by Dias and his crew. At Algoa Bay, a meeting was held with his fellow travellers, as outlined by Royal orders, to decide whether to continue the voyage or not. The weight of their opinion was against continuation of the voyage. On Dias' return voyage "padrões" or crosses were erected in three places, parts of which have been recovered.

In March 1493, Genoese Cristoforo Colombo brought news of the discovery of India in the West, only to cast Dias' voyage in doubt. Of course, what he had discovered by accident was America, calling it the "Enterprise of the Indies" (Morison, 1969 : 16). However, in 1494, the Treaty of Tordesilhas designated the Spanish and Portuguese spheres of interest. The southward route was allocated to the Portuguese. The command was given to Vasco da Gama in 1497 to discover the oceans and countries of India and the East (De Kock, 1981 : 9). He returned, two years later, as the successful hero who chartered the sea-route to the coast of Malabar around the Cape, in the name of Portugal.

In 1503, one of the squadrons commanded by Antonio de Saldanha under a fleet commanded by Vasco da Gama, sailed into Table Bay due to some navigational error. Table Bay was then used as an alternative watering-place to Mozambique. However, the main deterrents of the Southern African coast were the sea and gales as well as some hostile encounters with indigenous populations.

Sporadic French pirating of the richly laden ships encouraged the Flemings and the English to start nibbling at the Portuguese monopoly. The destination of traders was aimed at the Mozambique coast and Malabar to conduct
business. The Cape with its storms was a nightmare to the sailor who fought to pass it by, rather than getting to know it.

The monopoly of the Portuguese spice trade in the East was attacked on two fronts, by pillaging heavily laden merchant ships and dealing directly at the source of the spice trade (De Kock, 1981).

Francis Drake, an Englishman sailing around the world, passed the "fairest Cape" in June 1580, repeated by Thomas Cavendish reaching Java in 1587. The English founded the East India Company in 1600 and one year later, James Lancaster commanded the company's first fleet arriving in Table Bay. The Dutch had for generations been involved in the distribution of imported wares in Europe. By 1590 the traditional trade of the Dutch as middleman was made more difficult due to the unification of the Spanish and Portuguese Kingdoms. The Dutch ventured the route around the Cape using the gateway between Java and Sumatra as their entrance to the spice archipelago. Increasing use was made of the Cape harbours and Table Bay in particular.

The Portuguese withdrew from the scene in the face of rivals soon after 1600. Within the ranks of the Dutch, the sovereign authority over overseas enterprises was brought together in the form of the United Netherlands Chartered East India Company, attempting to eliminate the adverse effects of competition amongst rival companies. The Dutch East India Company was directed by the Seventeen or Lords Majores and by 1619 had already established a permanent headquarters in Batavia, Java.

Table Bay was used as a regular port of call by both English and Dutch, maintaining friendly relations for a long time. During this time of friendly relations, mail was left behind by passing ships under postal stones, inscribed with names and instructions, some of which have been recovered this century. Discussions were held considering the possibility of building a joint fort or two forts at Table Bay for the Dutch and English companies. However, no decision was reached. In 1620 an English flag was hoisted on Signal Hill but no attempt at occupation was made.
The standing of the Dutch ship, the "Nieuw Haerlem" in Table Bay in 1647 gave rise to the accidental circumstance of leaving sixty sailors behind under the command of Leendert Janszen. They were picked up by the next homeward bound fleet. Strong recommendations were reported by Janszen and one of his companions, Matthijs Proot for starting a refreshment station at the Cape. Table Bay was considered a suitable site for a company station by the directors of the Dutch East India Company. Jan Anthoniszoon van Riebeeck offered his services as a commander at the Cape. He arrived on board the "Drommedaris" in Table Bay on the sixth of April 1652, to start a refreshment station, merely a utility measure, part of the routine expansion in the interests of the company's traffic at sea (De Kock, 1981).

Evidence of exploration associated with circumnavigation of the Cape should be anticipated as part of the archaeological potential of Cape Town. In 1948 H.F. Sampson again brought up the topic of the so-called "Phoenician Shipwreck on the Cape Flats" which, according to the two investigating geologists of the mid 1800's, A.G. Bain and A.W. Rogers, was considered as a bed of lignite and the remains of a boat stranded due to a change in the course of the Salt River, respectively (Sampson, 1948 : 1940). However, as a point of interest, it should be mentioned that the possibility of such a discovery is supported by the writings of Herodotus regarding the Phoenician circumnavigation of Africa, (Libya), describing the continent as being washed on all sides by sea, except where it was attached to Asia and on their return to Egypt, the sun was on their right, only possible if sailing northward in the southern hemisphere (Burman, 1968).

The recovery of stone pillars, markers of voyages of discovery, and postal stones, under which mail was deposited and collected by passing ships, also bear evidence of the sites of archaeological potential related to explorers and circumnavigators of the Cape. Un fortunately these sites were not thoroughly excavated at the time for their archaeological information. The potential sites of stranded ships and survivors camps are facets of archaeological investigation which require attention.
2.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF PEOPLE AND CONTACT AT THE CAPE

The first accounts of contact between Europeans and the indigenous South African populations resulted from early meetings with navigators en route around the Cape to the enticing wealth of the Orient. For 164 years intermittent contact resulted between the natives and mariners with emphasis on trading aspects, especially at the Cape (Elphick, 1977).

In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias had rounded the Cape and landed at Mossel Bay, where one of the first encounters between Europeans and indigenous peoples was unfortunately marred by violence (De Kock, 1981: 6). However, Barro's description of Dias' visit does not mention a violent encounter (Elphick, 1977). The Portuguese named Mossel Bay "Angra dos Vaqueiros" because of the many cows and herdsmen seen by them. The terrified herdsmen hastily drove their cows inland after they had seen these pale apparitions.

En route back to Portugal, the Cape was sighted and named "Tormentoso" by Dias due to the perils and storms endured in rounding it. However, the Cape was later renamed by King João in Portugal as "The Cape of Good Hope" because of the promise it held for discovery of the long sought-after route to India (Raven-Hart, 1967).

Vasco da Gama, following after Dias, was the pioneer of the sea-route to India in 1497. Visiting St. Helena Bay, he encountered people who had no cattle, but who lived on seals, whales, roots and honey. At False Bay on the 25th November 1497 and north of the mouth of the Limpopo in 1498, he encountered more indigenous people.

On landing accidentally at Table Bay in 1503, Antonio de Saldanha climbed a mountain, "...very flat and level on the top,... from whence he saw the end of the Cape, and the sea that lies beyond it to the East, where there was a very deep bay (False Bay),... and from these landmarks he knew that it was indeed the Cape of Good Hope", (Raven-Hart, 1967: 8).
At Table Bay one of the first encounters between Europeans and the natives was as a result of a party led by Antonio de Saldanha. Europeans referred to the indigenous people as Saldahners and the country itself as Saldania (Malherbe, 1983).

The indigenous people first encountered by the Europeans passing by called themselves Khoikhoi in the Namaqua dialect and Kwena or Kwekwena in the Cape dialect. Kwena means "men" and Khoikhoi or Kwekwena mean "men of men" (Elphick, 1977). The term "Hottentot", applied to the natives especially of the South-western part of the Cape Province, was derived from one of their dance chants. However, the "Hottentots" became a symbol, "... for all that was raw and base in mankind, ... many aspects of their culture were repellent to Europeans ... and for a while their supposed savagery was a focal point in learned speculation about the nature of the human race" (Elphick, 1977: XVI). The derogatory connotations of the use of the word "Hottentot", a symbol for the irredeemable savagery and the very depths of human degradation, reflects the intellectual climate of 18th century Europe. At the height of insults, Lord Chesterfield declared Dr Samuel Johnson as no more than a "respectable Hottentot". The Oxford Dictionary continues the insinuation with a definition of a "person of inferior intellect or culture", and the Standard Dutch dictionary refers to "a rough, unmannerly person". In some of the more recent literature (Boeseken, 1972; Elphick, 1977; Malherbe, 1983) the term "Khoikhoi" has been preferred. The Khoikhoi may be divided into tribal clusters, namely the Cape Khoikhoi, the Einiqua, the Korana and the Namaqua. The Cape Khoikhoi may in turn be subdivided into three subgroups of tribes, namely, the Eastern Cape Khoikhoi (consisting of the Gonaqua, the Damasqua and others), the Central Cape Khoikhoi (the Inqua, the Attaqua, the Gouris and others) and the Western Cape Khoikhoi (who resided within one hundred miles of the Cape of Good Hope). The Western Cape Khoikhoi are the people referred to in the majority of seventeenth century accounts (Elphic, 1977). But Europeans rounding the Cape found Khoikhoi pastoralists,
San or "Bushman" hunter-gatherers chiefly in the interior, and Khoi herders who also hunted and gathered (Malherbe, 1983).

At the contact period of Van Riebeeck at the Cape from 1652 to 1662, all brown-skinned people were labelled "Hottentots", small in stature, with peppercorn hair and speaking a "click" language. They were considered as non-cultivating natives of South Africa, some kept stock and others were cattleless.

During the 17th and 18th centuries it was assumed, from observation, that the "Bushmen" were a subspecies of "Hottentot". From ethnographic accounts of the 18th century it appears that the "Bushmen" (San) were associated with hunting and gathering as well as small-scale stock breeding.

Another sub-species of the "Hottentots" was named the "Strandlopers", that is, the beachrangers, referring to the fish-scavenger folk of Table Bay and other coastal peoples who did not keep livestock. The term Songqua or Ubiqua was used by the Khoikhoi themselves (Elphick, 1977).

In 1510, the first Portuguese viceroy in India was en route home when he dropped anchor in Table Bay. Some of the viceroy's men found themselves in dispute in the process of bartering with the local Khoikhoi. The viceroy was induced to teach the Khoikhoi a lesson. Some of the Khoikhoi children were seized as hostages enraged the Khoikhoi. The viceroy and fifty of his superior officers met their death in battle on the beach where their boats had been taken back to their ships for safety against the breakers (Raven-Hart, 1967). By this time the Khoikhoi had become reputed as ferocious and hostile. During the following century the Portuguese rarely called at the Cape, but rather victualled at Mozambique on their outward voyage and St. Helena on their way home. Some even undertook the voyage lasting from six to eight months from Lisbon to Goa without any stopover. The English and Dutch started penetrating the Portuguese commercial empire
in the 1590's, using the Cape as a stopover point before crossing the Indian Ocean. The Khoikhoi were induced to trade cattle and sheep.

Despite the continuation of mutual suspicion, fewer incidents of violence were noted during 1591 to 1610. After two decades of flourishing trade of cattle and sheep for iron and copper, the Khoikhoi abruptly refused any more iron and would only accept copper in small thin squares, easily converted into jewellery. For the Europeans, this raised the price from miscellaneous iron junk readily available on any ship to a higher priced metal on their own scale. The copper demand by the Khoikhoi soon shifted to only brass. In 1613 a Khoikhoi by the name of Coree was seized and taken to England, reacting with little enthusiasm to the English winter, the filth and the boisterous activity of Stuart London. When Coree returned home, he managed to barter between the Khoikhoi and English. At about 1615, a number of condemned criminals were left at the Cape by an English fleet. These convicts were supposed to start an English "plantation" or colony, but after two or three years the Newgate men left the Cape. After the death of Coree in the 1620's, channels of information between Khoikhoi and Europeans were blocked by the decline of peaceful barter between Khoikhoi and Europeans.

During the 1630's the Dutch and English left their mail with an indigenous contact called Harry. In 1631 to 1632 the English had taken Harry to Bantam and taught him the essentials of their language. The English motive was that Harry should become their agent in South Africa, handling their mail and reporting on friendly and hostile shipping movements in the bay. In 1642 a Khoikhoi called Isaac was brought back by the Dutch from Batavia. Isaac was to serve as the Dutch counterpart to Harry.

By 1652, when Van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape, Europeans and Khoikhoi had had 164 years of contact, spasmodic relations involving small groups of Khoikhoi and constantly changing groups of Europeans, with some good and bad experiences of one another.
The Khoikhoi had gained some elementary knowledge of European shipping, arms, nations, languages, society, values, skills and merchandise. The Europeans had gained knowledge of the opportunities for barter, the resources available, the peoples involved, their habits, needs and usefulness as agents.

In 1647 the wreck of the "Nieuw Haerlem" gave rise to the construction of a fort inhabited by the stranded crew for one year. During this period the Khoikhoi must have realized that the Europeans were not merely passing by and the Dutch had an opportunity to perceive and experience the benefits of the Cape's potential, culminating in the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652. Yet, differences in views expressed the ambiguous legacy of the first years of Khoikhoi-European relations. Generally, for both the Khoikhoi and Europeans there was an equal balance of inconsistencies between peace and fighting, co-operation and strife.

The Gorachouqua, headed by Chief Gogosoa, were the herders closest to Table Bay in 1652 (Malherbe, 1983). Chief Gogosoa's Gorachouqua herders consisted of four to eight thousand individuals, and his own subgroup of "Peninsulars" was called the Goringhaiqua.

A group of about fifty individuals called the "Strandlopers" was made up of an assortment of outcasts and indigents without livestock who formed the closest links with Van Riebeeck. The Dutch made endless use of the "Strandloper" talents. The women were domestics, the men fished, fetched firewood, collected shells for lime and Harry was a guide, interpreter and intermediary for cattle bartering.

Four days after Van Riebeeck's arrival, the Khoi herders appeared. For part of each year the transhuman practice of the Khoi herders gave rise to their camping on the Peninsula. On the 6th December 1652 the Dutch saw the slope beside Table Mountain and its surroundings covered with sheep and cattle. By early January the Khoi had decamped and moved off again (Malherbe, 1983).
The permanent Dutch presence gave rise to different reactions amongst the Khoikhoi. Some settled amongst the colonists, the poorer Khoi formed a ready labour force, pastoralists were reluctant to engage in regular labour, more self-sufficient Khoi stayed aloof and others, finding their livestock and living space encroached upon by Dutch inroads, opted for work on farms and in town. Malherbe (1983 : 6) states, "Khoi camped where the Dutch pitched their tents and built huts in the shadow of the fort, in the first flush of interdependence". A Khoi kraal was also located on the upper side of Hottentot Square, renamed Riebeeck Square in the 1880's, and by 1691 Captain Dampier reported some "Hottentot" huts a few paces from hislodgings. Other habitations were scattered about such as those between Signal Hill and the sea, indicated on a 1687 map (Malherbe, 1983).

In 1713 a smallpox epidemic nearly annihilated the Cape Khoikhoi and in 1862, Lady Duff Gordon claimed to have seen the last "real Hottentot" at the age of one hundred and seven (Malherbe, 1983).

In retrospect on the preceding outline of ethno- graphic accounts at the Cape, a word of caution may be added:

The ethnographic - ethnohistoric record should be used with much caution, judiciously, and discriminately (White and O'Connell, 1982 : 215). Scattered observations are of very little value and as Malan states, "... constituted ethnological rather than archaeological observations", (1970, 25 : 88). However, both the ethno- graphic and archaeological records may be viewed for a more complete, wholistic view of life at the Cape.

The ethnographic accounts of people and contact at the Cape is yet another important aspect of the archaeological potential of Cape Town. It appears highly probable that evidence relating to this period of contact and cultural diffusion, about which very little is known apart from poorly documented accounts, should be visible in the archaeological record.
2.3 THE GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE

Undoubtedly, the settlement at the Cape had grown after Van Riebeeck's arrival. The colony, started from a garden, had developed into a town within a decade. Van Riebeeck was in favour of encouraging the growth of the settlement. However, a letter from the Here Seventeen reprimanded, "From your letters we have remarked that you are gradually tending towards the building of a town there, and the enlarging of the colony; but, as we look at it here, this idea should be abandoned..." (Laidler, 1952 : 33).

Van Riebeeck was not always in agreement with members of the Amsterdam Council. Personally, he expressed the opinion that he was the person handling the situation at the Cape. Within ten years a bare and barren peninsula had grown into a mother-town around the fort. Newlands, Rondebosch and Salt River had been founded. Seeds for numerous industries had been sown and mills were costructed for grinding corn on the Company and freeman's land.

In 1662 Zacharias Wagenaar who succeeded command over the colony after Van Riebeeck, was left with the advantages of twenty-one morgen of garden ground of which more than two hundred and fifty morgen was cultivated, and a garden almanac with a record of seasons and cultivation practices, a journal of experiences and experiments kept from the day of Van Riebeeck's arrival at the Cape, "... a grand record for one man", (Laidler, 1952 : 34).

One of the deciding factors in the choice of the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch East India Company as the site location of their provision station serving the sea-route to the East, was the ready availability of fresh water. The courses of the mountain streams determined the lay-out of the town, the location of
Van Riebeeck's fort along the largest of the mountain streams, the Fresh River, the Company's fresh vegetable garden site and the area for community homes and workshops. By 1700, the city grid plan had already been established and expansion and extensions to the city continued along this fixed pattern. The street grid was further fixed by low walled canals or "grachte" channelling water courses. However, pollution and misuse of the canals forced the authorities to enclose and convert them into underground drains in the 19th century, many of which are still in use today. Names such as Heerengracht (Adderley Street) and Buitengracht are evidence of their existence (C.P. School of Architects, 1978). The Dutch town planning is immediately recognizable, built around two fresh rivers, the one referred to as the "Amstel" (Liesbeeck) after their proud capital Amsterdam in Holland. Cape Town was sometimes referred to as "Little Amsterdam", with canals started almost from the very moment the Dutch landed on the beach at Table Bay. Moats, ditches, bridges, sluices and most of all, grachten, reminded the Dutch of their favourite home town. The main gracht, the Heerengracht, connected the old fort of Van Riebeeck to the vegetable gardens, the two most important assets of the Dutch East India Company at the Cape. In 1850, the Heerengracht became Adderley Street, no longer the gentleman's walk (Picard, 1968: 4).

Today, Central Cape Town lies hemmed in between the Bay and the Table Mountain complex, with extensions sprawling around the mountain. For over two centuries though, Table Valley provided a beautiful as well as a spacious setting between the bay, the natural grandeur of the sea, Table Mountain, the ever-present backdrop, Signal Hill and Devil's Peak, the near-symmetrical extensions of Table Mountain. The flat land was sufficient for the lay-out of a middle-sized town and the surrounding mountain slopes as peri-urban area for gardens and small farms. Larger farms were located at the foot of the eastern side of the mountain and along the banks of
the Liesbeeck. Rondebosch and Wynberg, now part of greater Cape Town, developed as separate villages at the average distances of four to eight miles from the town, as exemplified in Holland. The town developed outside of its limited territory bounded by Buitengracht, Buitenkap and Buitensingel. But up to the latter half of the 19th century, Cape Town fitted well into the Table Valley. (Fransen and Cook, 1980).

The modest requirements of Van Riebeeck's settlement were aimed at providing fresh water, vegetables and meat to passing ships, as well as defence from local and sea attacks. But barter with the indigenous people for fresh meat and official farming did not attain great success. Consequently, the first nine free burghers were allowed to establish farms along the Liesbeeck Valley. The establishment of the free burghers was the beginning of expansion and colonization of the Caabshe Vlek, or, the Hamlet at the Cape. The one axis of the town grid was formed by the principal street, the Heerengracht, lined with oaks by Van Riebeeck, and its continuation into the Company's Gardens. Other streets were either parallel or at right angles to the main axis.

Between 1652 and 1701, the population levels rose from 116 men and 16 women to 418 men, 222 women, 605 children and 891 slaves. By 1710, approximately 180 houses had been built even though a chronic shortage of building material, skilled and unskilled labour existed. Major deterrents to growth occurred as a result of poor harvests in 1711 and 1712, a smallpox epidemic in 1713, rigid price regulations enforced by the Dutch East India Company and measures discouraging immigration in 1717. However, by 1756, the town, then known as de Kaap, was occupied by 5123 colonists, 6387 slaves and 1500 Company servants.

The war between France and England (1756-63) brought business, prosperity and development to the neutral
port at Table Bay. Expansion to the north-west (slopes of Lion's Rump, now Signal Hill) and south-west (along the Company Gardens) had proceeded by 1767. The extension along the north-west was initiated by Jan de Waal between 1763 and 1768, sexton of the Oude Kerk, who built several small houses for rent in what was to become Bokaap. The total number of substantial houses in the town equalled some 1700 by 1775.

From 1775 to 1783, the American War of Independence eventually led to war with Britain against France, Spain and the Dutch. Again prosperity at de Kaap, called "La Ville du Cap" by the French garrison, resulted from rocketing prices. Again during the short First British Occupation of the little town called "Cape Town" by the English and "Kaapstad" by the Dutch, business thrived and the population grew from 13000 to more than 55000 between 1756 and 1806.

After 1790, further expansion of the upper part of town known as Bokaap, took place, followed by subsequent expansion to the east of the Gardens, beyond Buitenkant, known as Onderkaap or District Six. The later development of Onderkaap, subsequent to Bokaap, may be related to space allowance for military expansion and gun range around the Castle. Thus, the Castle required far more space than the area occupied by the actual building itself. (Townsend & Townsend, 1977 : 5).

In 1894 Adderley Street still remained the leading thoroughfare around which the commercial central business area developed. It continued straight down to the sea with the Central Jetty at its base, then mainly used for mooring pleasure boats, but previously, during Van Riebeeck's time, the point at which ships were supplied with fresh water through wooden pipes. (De Jong, 1894 : 4).

In 1940, a tragic picture portrays the demolition of the old pier (Picard, 1977 : 163), followed by the large-scale reclamation plan of the Foreshore.
THE GROWTH OF CENTRAL CAPE TOWN
FROM 1693 TO 1810

(DAVIES 1963)
The growth of the built-up area in Cape Town between 1693 to 1810, has been depicted by Davies (1963) (MAP C). Maps of 1693, 1730, 1767 and 1810 were used to outline the areas of development, including the old Central Business District boundary. The old Central Business District moved seaward to the new Central Business District (MAP D). The vertical development of the town extended towards the harbour, bounded on the right hand side (east) from the top downwards by public open spaces, public buildings, railway tracks and public buildings again. The south is bounded by public buildings and public open spaces, including the historical, botanical gardens. The Buitengracht along the foot of Signal Hill and Lion's Rump forms part of the western barrier (Davies, 1963). In the north, the harbour area prevented expansion before the reclamation of the Foreshore which made extra space available for the new Central Business District. More modern, high-rising buildings of the 20th century are located on the Foreshore.

Whittingdale (1973 : 82) emphasizes the railway era in South Africa, which commenced in 1853 and marks the beginning of rapid development in the city. The railway station was built on one of the most convenient sites, namely, between the Grand Parade and the sea.

With the introduction of trains in 1896, the C.B.D. began to shift gradually away from Plein Street, along Adderley Street towards the Station, vertical, rather than horizontal expansion. Development was automatically channelled around the Lion's Rump and Signal Hill, towards the Docks which handled most of the merchandise, not only of Cape Town but extending as far north as the Zambezi (Whittingdale, 1973 : 82).
MAP D

THE DUAL CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

(DAVIES 1963)
The carefully balanced proportions of the street elevations, accommodating a fine, sweeping view of Table Mountain in the background, was degenerating. The shortage of ground for expansion gave rise to more intensive land use of available sites and increased heights of taller buildings. The disintegration of 18th century Cape Town occurred with the construction of the railway in 1860. The first railway line, the Wellington-Cape Town Railway, entered the town between the Castle and the beautiful Imhoff Battery. Unfortunately, the railway was allowed to encroach on the historic Civic Centre (the Grand Parade) and a portion of the Castle grounds, eventually also causing the removal of the Imhoff Battery. The Adderley Street sea-front had developed into a vast railway goods and marshalling yard in progressive decay, an unworthy, unsightly gateway to the town. Public outcry gave rise to several attempts to improve the front door of South Africa.

By 1900, an area was marked out for reclamation (Archives, M2/65), in progress by 1905 (Archives, M1/2454). Further improvements were first submitted by C.E. McLeod in 1907 and then by the City Engineer, T.P. Francis, in 1934.

The Reclamation Scheme on the Foreshore made 480 acres of virgin land available, involving negotiations protracted over ten years by a progressively-minded Government Administration aiming at recreating Cape Town to suit modern requirements, while, at the same time, preserving and respecting its earlier accomplishments (Cape Town Foreshore Joint Technical Committee, 1948).

Economic, cultural and environmental factors have given rise to the location and development of buildings in Cape Town. In 1910 Cape Town became a joint capital with Pretoria. Durban, closer to the rapidly developing Witwatersrand, surpassed Cape Town which used to handle the bulk of South African exports and imports, as well as weekly mailship sailings and passenger liners.
Cape Town used to be the oldest and largest South African city, but the rise of Johannesburg as a financial and commercial centre drew new developments and larger enterprises towards the Transvaal. After World War II the major buildings erected in Cape Town comprised of government offices, insurance companies and financial houses. Garages have moved to the outskirts, the cluster of cinemas in the central area disappeared after the 1960's, and today a very minor proportion of living accommodation is found within the city centre (Cape Provincial School of Architects, 1978).

Cape Town, like most other cities of some age, is built on several layers of its past. An outline of the growth of the settlement, having developed around the Fort and vegetable gardens of the 17th century, allows the speculation of locations of archaeological sites. This broad outline is supported by further details from the maps included. The limited space available for further expansion of the central town, constricted by the surrounding mountains and the sea, gave rise to the Foreshore Reclamation Scheme. The availability of this sought-after space in central Cape Town, allowed expansion towards the sea, the development of a new CBD and the preservation of what had remained of some of the older parts of Cape Town.
Chapter 3

GLOBAL VIEW OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY
3.1 PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEFINITION AND VALUE OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

I.N. Hume, in his book on Historical Archaeology (1975 : 12), describes archaeology as "... the study of the material remains of both the remote and recent past in relation to documentary history and the stratigraphy of the ground in which they are found".

The stratigraphy or layers of the soil enables the archaeologist to extract important information as to what happened, to whom, how and when, provided the archaeologist proceeds to take the ground apart in such a way that its secrets may be wrested from it. Prehistoric archaeology differs from historical archaeology in that the former relies solely on the evidence of artefacts about which nothing is known except what prehistorians are capable of finding out. Historical archaeology, however, relies heavily on historical documents for analysis and location of sites as well as the accurate identification and dating of artefacts. (Hume, 1975 : 19). Historical research is an intrinsic part of historical archaeology. Digging in the documents and in the ground form part and parcel of the same research. The one cannot do without the other, they are inextricably interlinked.

Since the 1950's there was a recognition of the necessity for the term historical archaeology, "... to designate archaeological research on sites of the historic time period in which the broader base provided by ethno- graphic and historical data is used". (South, 1977a : 1). However, historical archaeology is not different from any other kinds of archaeology in technique or methodology. But historical archaeology deals with modern society or with its direct historical foundations. Archaeological data and written evidence are treated separately so that the two sets of data can test or corroborate each other. The availability of historical data in historical archaeology allows the evaluation of archaeological methodology.
By contrasting the two sets of data, the value of archaeological methodology may be tested. Historical archaeology also provides data to reconstruct a more complete picture of societies, their processes and dynamics (South, 1977a). The coining of a suitable term to describe archaeological studies of American colonial and later sites, has been an issue of discussion over the years. The term "colonial archaeology" expresses the idea of archaeology executed during the colonial period and, also does not encompass important post-colonial sites. The term "historic sites archaeology" reflects the meaning of "historic" as being "important in history" (some sites are not necessarily important in history, although their information may be) and "sites archaeology" as the main concern of an archaeologist with "sites", whereas the study of the artefacts off the sites are equally important. Thus, it would appear that, in America, the differentiation has been made between historical archaeology and prehistoric archaeology (Hume, 1975 : 5). Historical archaeology has been related to archaeology of the non-indigenous, historic period with colonial or European associations. Prehistoric archaeology has been related to the aboriginal or indigenous, pre-historic period, existing in the land at the dawn of history, before the arrival of colonists.

In Britain, the Society for post-Medieval archaeology was inaugurated in 1967. Post-medieval archaeology was a simple extension of Medieval archaeology which already existed in Britain. Medieval archaeology in Britain was related to the archaeology of the Middle Ages spanning between the 5th to the 15th centuries A.D., or, more precisely, terminating in 1485 A.D. Post-Medieval archaeology in Britain extended from 1485 A.D. onwards. At a conference held in 1967 at Dallas, Texas, the terms "colonial archaeology" and "historic sites archaeology" in America were abandoned in preference of "historical archaeology".

The inauguration of both the Society for Historical Archaeology in America and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain allowed the exchange of data, ideas and information on both sides of
the Atlantic, supported by respective journals for the publication and communication of historical archaeology. A similar Society for Historical Archaeology was established in Australia in 1970. In America, these organizations have been extended to include societies for industrial archaeology, the Council for Nautical Archaeology, American State Landmarks Commissions, the United States National Park Service, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and museums ranging in size from the Smithsonian to the small Mary Ball Museum in Virginia, a variety of applications demonstrating the many facets of historical archaeology (Hume, 1975 : 6).

From the theoretical basis, the value of historical archaeology lies in what it can tell us about the present, and possibly the future. As R.A. Gould and M.B. Schiffer have emphasized (1981 : XVI) in their theme, the archaeology of us, relating observable contemporary human behaviour with the aim of extending whatever generalizations arrived at, to encompass both past and present human activities. That is, by observations of contemporary behaviour, tested cross-culturally and with historical archaeological data, general relationships could eventually achieve the status of behavioural laws of immense value in archaeological interpretations. Thus, historical archaeology may be used as an experimental model to evaluate the general archaeological methodology.

Historical archaeology does not deal with the deep, irretrievable past, but with "us", the modern society and its direct historical foundations. That is, historical archaeology deals with the people, places and processes tied in history with the modern world, directly with modern South Africans, relating a material culture which is recognizably linked with the modern material culture. Historical archaeology produces artefacts which are not too far removed from the modern material culture for
contemporary society to relate to as an historical extension of the present.

However, even though historical archaeology is supported by a broader database including ethnographic and historical data, the basic principles of archaeological research are still adhered to in practice. The search for recognition of deep culture patterns, the quantitative and statistical exploration of archaeological data, the study of cultural systems in the explanation of human behaviour, the search for pattern recognition in site and artefact distributions, the testing of hypotheses drawn from regular or variable observations, the explanation of laws within past cultural systems, the process of theory building and testing of theories for improved theories, still remain the common concern of both historical and prehistoric archaeologists. Inter-site and intra-site variabilities and similarities at a national, international or global level are aimed at the identification of universal cultural phenomena.

An attempt at defining historical archaeology as against prehistoric archaeology in the South African context appears problematic. The period definition of historical archaeology used in Britain (Medieval archaeology up to 1485 and post-Medieval archaeology from 1485 onwards) and America (from the Colonial Period onwards) does not suit the South African situation. Although the Cape was only colonized in 1652, periods of contact throughout historical times extends back at least 164 years before 1652 (Elphick, 1977: 86). The exchange of culture and cultural objects (recoverable in archaeological finds such as postal stones and pillars or crosses) is evident.

If historical archaeology appears to be so strongly related to historical documentation of some kind, would the Egyptian culture, supplemented by historical document-
ation of the hieroglyphic record suffice to reclassify Egyptian archaeology as historical archaeology? Needless to say, historical documentation varies vastly from region to region and continent to continent. Even in East Africa, in contrast to Southern Africa, the history of the coast is first mentioned in Pliny's "Natural History" of 75 A.D. and the "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea of the 2nd century A.D. (Chittick, 1971). Thus, historical archaeology along the East African coast may start as early as the first century A.D.

Another disconcerting factor should be considered. Many old cities consist of the new built upon the old, in a sequence of superimposed, stratified layers, more often representing a continuum from prehistoric to historical archaeology. Thus, the artificial classification of historical and prehistoric archaeology cannot be borne rigidly without the deliberate disregard of a certain part of the archaeological sequence within one site or between sites. The results of such a continuum between the prehistoric and historic within individual sites have been recorded (Smith, 1981; Abrahams, 1983e) and amongst groups of sites (Biddle, Hudson & Heighway, 1973). Biddle et al have shown the development of superimposed sites in London through the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and modern times. This superimposition of archaeological material, illustrated by historical maps, forms the central theme of this project. However, the historical, often based upon the prehistoric strata, constitutes the span of the complete sequence of a site. The boundary between historical and prehistoric archaeology is ill-defined.

The centenary of the Revolution for independence in America sparked the enthusiasm for collecting early American furniture and the preservation of colonial buildings. At Williamsburg, archaeology was used as a tool
of the architectural restorer in the 1930's. This facet of historical archaeology has still been retained. But failure amongst many architects to appreciate what archaeology can do for them, apart from exposing buried foundations, has lead many architects to make sure that nothing is found which might interfere with their concept of the completed restoration (Hume, 1975 : 20).

In America today, the application of historical archaeology has been put to many diverse uses, some of which have been expounded in case studies edited by S. South (1977a : 1-307). South also emphasizes the value of historical archaeology, with the facility of historical documentation, as a proving ground for archaeological methodology. As an example, the validity of the core sampling method in archaeology was demonstrated through the use of a synographic computer mapping programme (South & Widmer, 1977 : 119).

L.G. Ferguson (1977 : 41), in his archaeological-historical analysis of Fort Watson, has exemplified the skilful use of historical documentation, archaeological artefact analysis and quantitative data to demonstrate new research results. Ferguson was able to demonstrate the kinds of particular artefacts used at the time (1780-1781), by whom, the location of the site features and the strategies used at the fort, all previously unknown factors, now known.

R.P. Carrillo (1977 : 73) undertook excavations in South Carolina in an area settled primarily by people of British and German cultural traditions. Although the aim of the excavation was related to the definition of architectural details for restoration purposes, Carrillo used the opportunity to define pattern variation within the archaeological data, possibly reflecting the socio-cultural differences of the groups involved.
J.S. Otto (1977 : 91) demonstrated the use of artefact differences related to status differences. He hypothesized that differences in ceramics were clear indicators of different status of inhabitants. The history of the rapid expansion of the European Settlement in North America has been sampled as evidence of frontier colonization by K.E. Lewis (1977 : 151). The data retrieved from archaeological sampling were used to demonstrate the evolutionary nature of cultural change. The American frontier colonization was viewed as a process of change, recognizable in the archaeological record through which it was possible to interpret much of the United States history during its formative period.

The strategy used by A.C. Goodyear (1977 : 203) on proto-historical sites in Slate Mountains, Arizona, combined archaeological research with written ethnographic and historic records. He pointed out that some archaeological patterns, such as the distribution of thin brown ware, have no written counterpart and that the development of research strategies should be checked for its efficiency in exploiting the archaeological variables in question.

The emphasis of J.H. House's study on frontier societies (1977 : 241) was aimed at R. Ascher and J. Le Misch's suggestions that the history of the powerless, inarticulate and poor could still be written through the aid of historical archaeology. The approach of confining archaeological data collection and analysis to sites and phenomena named in written records, does not make allowance for the inclusion of potentially significant undocumented historic sites, people and behavior, not represented only very indirectly, or not at all, in the written record. Thus, House has suggested the necessity of regional surveys in historical archaeology, allowing the documentation of both previously recorded and unrecorded sites. A study executed by W.L. Rathje and M. McCarthy (1977 : 261) pointed out the use of documentation, interviews,
and contemporary garbage analysis in constructing quantitative models of adaptive strategies operating in the past and present. This project was regarded as a type of "archaeological ethnography" of ongoing cultural systems (contemporary garbage recording) has been related to behaviour and material culture of the past.

An experimental study on trait clusters of handwrought nails has been done by R.C. Carlisle and J. Gunn (1977: 287). The discernment of idiosyncratic trait clusters by computerization of archaeological assemblages, was attempted. The authors have reaffirmed the successful use of a high level of sophisticated data analysis and interpretation through the use of a computer, assessing unique and highly personal craft patterns.

In Southern Africa historical archaeology is in its infancy. The build-up of individual sites and site material takes place in a vacuum of comparative site material. As such, historical archaeology is still at a descriptive stage, awaiting the description, detailed analysis and publication of individual sites before isolated, unique hypotheses may be raised as well as comparative site analysis on a variety of levels may be attempted. However, from the variety of applications and uses of historical archaeology exemplified by some studies executed in America, the potential local applications are unlimited in range. (See Chapter 6, "Implications").
3.2 LEVELS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION

All over the world, thousands of sites are being destroyed every year. These sites, which bear evidence of the history of man, are lost forever. The loss of these sites are, and should be, the concern of the public, anyone who believes that the destruction of our archaeological heritage is an irreplaceable loss of part of our history. The scale of the disaster, within the wider global view, requires an effective response to the accelerating problem.

The history of man in different countries has been studied, within the last twenty-five years, on a grander scale viewing the history of man in the world (Alexander, 1974: 16). This true history of man is possible with an improvement in the quality of archaeological field-work and more precise dating methods. Thus a build-up of information on human development in all parts of the world leads to comparative studies amongst different continents and eventually, a more comprehensive study of world archaeology. The detailed local histories comprising evidence for a world archaeological view is endangered by the destruction of sites long before archaeological exploration.

The standard of technological advancement allows the rapid change of land surfaces over vast areas. All over most parts of the world activities related to the building of dams, barrages, roadways, communication channels, pipelines, power lines, farming, mining, urban and industrial expansion, airfields, shoreline relocations, harbour extensions and dredging projects, involve the destruction of sites. Thousands of sites are destroyed or disturbed without careful archaeological survey.

However, in countries such as the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Sweden, large scale public or private works have, for a long time, been preceded by surveys and excavations.
An example quoted by Alexander (1974:18) notes the investigations of over five hundred barrage schemes before its development between 1945 and 1968 and the location of more than twenty thousand sites in the U.S.A. Strict governmental control and liaison between archaeologists and planners is necessary to prevent destruction of important archaeological sites. Today, almost every country has a certain antiquities service responsible for the preservation of existing monuments and sites, the licensing and control of research and excavation and the maintenance of representative national collections and related archives. However, few antiquities services are able to afford detailed surveys, and are often unaware of the archaeological wealth of their countries. Those who have executed surveys have put forward partial solutions to rescue problems. One such example, as in the U.S.A., is the build up of an impressive large-scale public project service since 1945. This salvage archaeology has been based upon governmental statutes and federal funds. Through assistance from the National Parks Service, the Smithsonian Institution and the Interagency Archaeological Committee, methods of survey and excavation in advance of large-scale development, reservoir building, roadway construction, pipeline laying and electrical and power transmission schemes, have been executed. However, even in U.S.A., as elsewhere, less success has been achieved in dealings with private developments.

Some of the most conscious efforts to record archaeological evidence, has taken place in the U.S.S.R. and Sweden. The support of strong statutory authority, adequate finances, research institutes and antiquities services, have also allowed surveys and excavations to take place in advance of public works. A planned series of general surveys has also been instituted. In European countries such as those in Scandinavia and the Federal German Republic, strong research teams have been built up at national or regional museums to accommodate salvage or rescue archaeology.
In the People's Republic of China a strong state antiquities service has been achieved as well as a programme of public awareness on archaeological conservation. In Africa, Australia and Asia, rescue archaeology is largely neglected by the national antiquities services, while support is rather aimed at maintaining and exploring known sites (Alexander, 1974 : 20).

The scale of rescue archaeology in Britain has multiplied up to ten times within the past twenty years. The post-war years of the 1950's saw the rapid increase of rescue diggings. Prior to that, especially in the days of the rapid industrial expansion accompanied by railway constructions, Roman villas or burial-mounds were often noted and some of the objects found their way into museums. Before the Second World War (1939-45) research excavations were emphasized, following research of a certain period or area out of which questions arose. Sites of research excavations were chosen to search for answers to these questions. The minor rescue excavations which did occur, consisted of no more than the recovery of objects from a contractor's trench. The research archaeologists were usually too engrossed in research problems to watch building sites or to undertake excavations for no better reason than that it was going to be destroyed. These rescue excavations often had to be done at very short notice, during the worst climatic seasons when any self-respecting archaeologist would rather be in a warm study sticking pots together. The time available for excavation may have been very restricted or urgent enough to continue through the winter. Many of the circumstances may not have allowed professional specialists, normally engaged in some full-time museum administration or university lecturing to have been readily available, at any time, in any part of the country, a very flexible and itinerant requirement of an archaeologist. Even so, rescue or emergency archaeology are unfortunate adjectives to apply to what should be a planned and precise modern archaeological excavation. If an emergency or rescue excavation can possibly be avoided, it certainly is
not the most desirable manner of recovering unique and irreplaceable historical information from the ground. On the other hand, when masses of sites required urgent recording and excavation under developmental pressures, the British Government fully accepted that a proportion of money, should be set aside for ancient monuments, to be allotted to bodies such as universities, museums and local archaeological societies to execute rescue excavations. When urgent and very large-scale resources were required, The Directorate of Ancient Monuments of the Department of the Environment (D.O.E.) with their permanent staff, executed rescue excavations (Rahtz, 1974 : 53).

The action of massive waves at Reculver Cliffs (United Kingdom) in 1952, exposed scatters of Roman pottery and coins. Continual rescue work was aimed at recovering and recording some of the Saxon-shore fort. A group called the Reculver Excavation Group was created in 1957, followed by the West Kent Group in 1960. These groups were the stepping stones of formal organization in rescue archaeology. They declared openly that their intentions were aimed at giving rescue work the first priority. Local groups emerged by 1964 and the Council for Kentish Archaeology (C.K.A.) was formed, based upon a quarterly news journal called the "Kent Archaeological Review". Rescue calls emerged in a never-ending stream. In 1971, the discovery and excavation of two Roman forts at the Kentish port at Dover lead to the formation of a rescue corps named after a Roman garrison of Reculver, "cohors primae (I) baetasiorum" (C.I.B.). The C.I.B. rescue team formed one of the first of its kind of mobile units in Britain, rescuing twenty important sites in its first year. A new rescue centre was formed at Dover Castle with depots at Reculver, Fawkham, Faversham and Bromley, started with the support of a land-rover, a Dormobile and six caravans (Philp, 1974 : 73).

Alexander states (1974 : 22) that the salvaging of archaeological evidence before its destruction has
not been solved anywhere in the world on a national level. The situation may only be improved by greater awareness of what the destruction of these sites means and the training of groups or individuals in each town and village.

An international agreement to protect the world's cultural heritage was issued in 1972 and laid before the U.N. Conference on the Environment at Stockholm. Four valuable provisions were included in the draft:

a) The establishment of a World Heritage Fund to protect monuments and sites in peril;

b) The establishment of a committee comprised of representatives from fifteen countries to draw up lists of priorities, monuments, outstanding sites of world importance and those endangered.

c) To establish the duty of each state to identify and conserve the cultural and natural heritage of its territory.

d) To recommend UNESCO to provide members with guidelines for the protection of their heritage.

The success of archaeological reconstruction is based on different levels of analysis including the regional, national, continental and global levels. As the speed of development increases, world archaeological time grows shorter. This does not necessarily suggest the curtailment of developments, except in very few, selected priority instances, but rather the speeding up of archaeological processes and recording in advance of such developments (Alexander, 1975 : 23).

Within an urban setting such as Cape Town, the pace of development certainly poses a problem to the speed at which archaeological investigation may proceed, unless high priority areas may be readily ascertained and destroyed sites readily discounted (see appended maps). With respect to the level of archaeological significance of Cape Town, the Central part of Cape Town features on many different levels. On the regional level, Central
Cape Town features as the first area occupied by the 17th century Dutch colonists, the stronghold and roots of Van Riebeeck's fort annexed with the all-important vegetable garden and water supply. On the national level, Central Cape Town is called the Mother City, reflecting its central, core position from which expansion to the interior and eventually, the boundaries of Southern Africa were drawn. On a continental level, Central Cape Town features as the southernmost colonial settlement, based at the extremity of the African continent, in isolation from other European countries. And lastly, within a global view, the strategic position of Table Bay served as the stronghold of the Dutch East India Company monopoly over the trade route to the east, an international port of call to ships from the east and west during a period of earnest barter, war and peace, as well as a depository of international populations creating a complex, unique society at the southern tip of Africa.

The loss of archaeological sites in central Cape Town affects archaeological interpretations on a regional, national, continental and global level.
Chapter 4

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREATER CAPE TOWN
The collecting phase of historical archaeology started out with the accumulation of postal stones and pillars. King John II introduced the idea of stone pillars as markers of progress of Portuguese voyages of discovery. These pillars, called Padrões or Padroa (singular) were sometimes inscribed with the date, the king's name and the commander of an expedition. According to the historical record, seven pillars were erected along the South African coast by early Portuguese explorers, three of which have been recovered almost intact and fragments of three others have also been discovered (South African Museum 1950 : 3). E. Axelson (1973) describes these pillars used as landmarks, assertions of Portuguese sovereignty and symbols of Christianity. Inscribed postal stones, used as markers for locating mail, and others, recording arrivals and departures of passing ships, have also been recovered.

It was anticipated that some postal stones would be found on Robben Island since the Dutch Admiral, Cornelis Maatlied makes mention of names of Englishmen, cut in stones, found on the island in 1608. However, in spite of a search, none have been found. The Padroa San Jago (Santiago) from Dias Point was found in 1823.

The Cape Town Gazette of August 17, 1827, notes the uncovery of an inscribed stone, again discovered in 1897 in front of the Union Castle Company's offices in Adderley Street. The stone dated to 1622, similar to another of the same date found embedded in a wall of the Castle (probably found lying close to the site and used during the construction period of the Castle started in 1666 and completed in 1679).

In 1850, during the demolition process of Government House at Mossel Bay, two inscribed stones were found, noted in a pamphlet published by Rev. T.J. van der Riet in 1852 and eventually sent to the South African Museum in 1855.
In 1893 an inscribed stone was found on a farm, "Ongegunde Fonteyn" south of the Olifants River mouth, probably marking the colony boundary.

A limestone pillar of 1485, erected by Diogo Cão at Cape Cross, was also discovered in 1893 and removed to Germany. A granite replica with an addition of the German coat-of-arms was placed on the original site.

The Fresh river, descending from Table Mountain along the present Adderley Street, had its outlet near the present Railway Station. This area was used by passing ships for fresh water refilling. It is not unexpected, therefore, that during foundation diggings of the Railway Station extensions in 1906, that several engraved stones and the old landing place were uncovered. The engraved stones appeared to have been collected and piled up on that spot.

Other postal stones have been found, on Signal Hill in 1921, the padrão San Gregoria at Kwaaihoek in 1938, on the site of the old General Post Office in 1946, in foundation diggings of Garlicks in Adderley Street and during demolition of an old house on the corner of Strand and Adderley Streets.

During the restoration of Groot Constantia in 1926, the architect, F. Kendall, collected ceramic and glass fragments from a dump in the vicinity (Vos, 1981). Since then, the example of Kendall was followed by museum staff collecting fragments brought to the fore as a result of building developments and agricultural practices executed on the estate.

In 1952, the year marking the Tercentenary of European settlement at the Cape, the topic was considered sufficiently relevant to dedicate the entire South African Archaeological Bulletin, usually comprised of separate articles, to the subject of "Jan van Riebeeck and the Hottentots 1652-1662". Goodwin (1952 : 2) notes that the year 1652 marks the end of the prehistoric period and the beginning of recorded history at the
Cape, a topic worthy of prime archaeological consideration in the Bulletin. A commentary adding corrections to the previous bulletin issue, followed (Goodwin, 1952: 86). Another article by Goodwin (1956: 46) on metal working among the early Hottentots concludes with a statement about the meagre finds. He lists the finds from Cape Town. An iron spearhead was found on the campus at the University of Cape Town, near a slope frequently inhabited by "Hottentots" and a second example was found on a midden at Kromdraai, east of Cape Agulhas by Mr and Mrs Rudner.

During the 1960's, M. Emms, present Curator of the Post Office Museum, Pretoria, made use of opportunities to rescue ceramic fragments during building operations (Woodward, 1974: 199). One of Emms' salvage operations occurred in 1966 during building of the postal tunnel connecting the New Station to the General Post Office. This ten foot tunnel necessitated a cutting of 25 foot in width by 20 foot in depth across one of the most historic areas in Cape Town, namely, the north-east corner of the Parade. All the salvaged ceramic fragments dated to the 17th century. Forty-nine fragments were recovered, only eight of which were Oriental, the remaining European, consisting of tin-enamelled earthenware, plain white and several pieces of blue and white, fine quality Delft ware, fifteen fragments of grey bodied Rhenish stoneware and ten fragments of ordinary lead glazed and unglazed earthenware, some of which may have come from the Company's Pottery which was started in 1665. From the limited collection, European fragments appear in much higher proportions than Eastern fragments (Woodward, 1974: 202).

In 1971, a wall was erected outside the Bureau Bastion of the Castle. The four foot trench intersected with an old tunnel or drain from which two fragments of a V.O.C. dish were retrieved by Emms. Woodward claims that this presented the only evidence yet available to confirm that the Company plates, although probably very limited amounts, found their way to the Cape in the 17th century.
Other ceramic fragments recovered by Emms include 19th century pieces from lower Loop Street found in 1969, nine fragments from "Paradise" Newlands forest (including Nankin porcelain of the late 18th and 19th centuries, the collection extending into the Victorian era) and two large coarse porcelain fragments dug up in Cape Town, one of which dates to the 17th century (Woodward, 1974).

During the construction of the Civic Centre Building on the Foreshore in 1970, indications of part of a wreck came to light during deep foundation excavations (Lightley, 1976). Commendable representation and eventually, excavation of three sections of the shipwreck was directed by R.A. Lightley, Inspector of the Cape Town City Council. The entire middle of the shipwreck was exposed. The southwest section remains unexcavated under present day roadway, the Hans Strydom. Lightley suggests that the ship, possibly the Nieuw Rhoon, was a relatively new ship when she went aground, supported by the relatively new sheathing, only once nailed on the underbody. The age of the ship predates 1780 when under sheathing on ships was first introduced. Black peppercorns found in profusion over the shipwreck indicated that the shipwreck was a merchantman, clay pipe bowls dated to the 18th century and Chinese porcelain fragments to the 17th and 18th centuries.

In 1973, W. Sydow described the history and protohistory of the Topnaar Strandloper. Sydow emphasized (1973 : 73) the interest and importance of the Later Stone Age of the coast, at the period of European contact with indigenous populations, when prehistory, protohistory, and history meet.

4.1 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

During the 1960's, the work of E. Speed (now Mrs. Voigt) is
recorded by initial collections from the Woolworths Extension site (c/o Plein, Mostert and Spin Streets) and the Mobil House (c/o Dock Road, Loop and Long Streets). During the excavation of the Post Office tunnel in 1966, two coffins were uncovered and reported to the Archaeology Department University of Cape Town. Subsequently, the retrieval of three coffin burials, probably related to Jan van Riebeeck's fort (1652-1674), proceeded. In 1967, an archaeology post was established at the South African Museum. Circulars were sent to construction companies, alerting them to the archaeological possibilities, but little response was received. However, on the site of the present Mobil House, an accumulation of bone, pottery, glass, and china of the 18th and 19th centuries, appeared to indicate the location of Cape Town's municipal dump (Voigt, 1977: 77).

By 1975 the developers, Sanlam and contractors, Murray & Stewart, started building excavations on the Golden Acre site. A journalistic stir was caused when part of an old gracht (1726-1767) and a section of brick and stone walling was exposed (Burger, 20th October, 1980). The South African Museum archaeologists, represented by G. Avery and M. Wilson, initiated more detailed excavation exposing structures which conform well to the plan of Wagenaar's Reservoir (1665), almost exactly in position shown on earlier maps (South African Museum Report, 1975a). The construction consists of brick and stone, imported Dutch bricks as liners and locally produced bricks for the bulk of the walling and channelling. The South African Museum strongly recommended the preservation of the structures in situ, emphasized as a priceless historical asset, which, from overseas examples, would have achieved the prime consideration, concern, and responsibility of developers and architects (South African Museum Report, 1975b). The excavated remains of part of the reservoirs have been incorporated as an exhibit in the Golden Acre Complex and attracts the eager interest and attention of local inhabitants as well as tourists from up-country and overseas.
Excavations on the Station Concourse in 1974 revealed structures which were possibly part of a sea wall indicated on some early drawings of the settlement. In the east half of the Strand Street Extension, an iron canon, removed to the South African Museum for safekeeping, was found within the rubble foundation of the road. The muzzle-end, filled with lead, and the cascobel missing, led to the conclusion that the canon was likely to have been used as the western beacon of Maclear's baseline of 1837 on the Grand Parade. Maclear's baseline was used as a measure of finding the height and distances of mountains and objects in Cape Town and its surroundings as well as finding their relative positions to the Tidal guage and sea-level (Avery et al, 1982).

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY—AT THE UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

In 1973, H.J. Deacon and students of the Archaeology Department, University of Stellenbosch, were involved in salvage operations in Stellenbosch. Building extensions of the Theological Seminary intended to accommodate the present library, revealed a rubbish dump of the old Drostdy (Old Magistrate Court) whereupon the Archaeology department at Stellenbosch was notified. The collected material, presently housed at the Stellenbosch Museum, include 18th century fragments of ceramic, glass and bone, a few lead and copper artefacts and mention of human skeletal remains (Vos, pers. comm.). Another discovery by building renovators in Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, was seen to by Stellenbosch archaeology students, under the auspices of H. Vos and H. Deacon. The material, salvaged in April 1982, consisted of cattle bones, ceramic and glass fragments.
4.3 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE STELLENBOSCH MUSEUM

In 1963, A.M. Hugo recommended an archaeological investigation at Stellenbosch. The findings from historical sites in Stellenbosch excavated by H. Deacon, stimulated the interest of H.N. Vos in salvage archaeology. The first full-time appointment of an historical archaeology post in South Africa was conferred on Vos at the Stellenbosch Museum. The aim of his first five year research project, supported by the Human Sciences Research Council, was to study the colonial domestic culture of early colonists, as exemplified at Stellenbosch between 1680 to 1850 (Vos, 1981: 354). The following information drawn from annual work reports, (1976-1982) submitted to the National Monuments Council, and Stellenbossiana (1977-1982), the Stellenbosch Museum Newsletter, have been used through the kind permission of H.E. Vos (pers. comm.).

In January, 1976, the first full-time historical archaeological project was launched. During 1976, excavations were executed at the Herbert Baker House, in Church and Andringa Streets, at Welgevallen and at the Powder Magazine. At the Herbert Baker House, a domestic dump was excavated before the area was levelled off. A six weeks excavation of an area ± 32 m² and ± 0.5 m in depth, produced mostly 20th century artefacts even in the deepest layers. An unidentified level of stones packed in clay was also exposed. In Church and Andringa Streets, a water furrow was exposed by municipal workers. A section of the municipal trenches was excavated to find Victorian porcelain in the upper 40 centimeters, resting on a level of river pebbles. At Welgelegen, Vos discovered a channel, approximately three meters in width, filled with oxidized iron, glass, Chinese porcelain, clay pipes and earthenware, appearing to date to the 18th century and some isolated pieces of the 17th century. At the Powder Magazine, rubble, including shoe soles, glass and porcelain were found when the wooden floors were lifted. The material is thought to have a possible date around the latter 19th century.
In 1977, work was resumed by Vos at Welgevallen, and at the Theological Seminary (Drostdy). At Welgevallen, more 17th and 18th century artefacts were excavated as well as a dump area, a water channel and a dam structure filled with mostly 19th century European artefacts. In the western area of Theological Seminary premises, a test-trench which appeared promising, lead to the excavation of an area of approximately 25 m². Artefacts retrieved consisted mainly of late 18th century Chinese porcelain, glass, earthenware and clay pipes. The artefacts were largely fragmented and widely distributed.

In 1978, excavations in Stellenbosch included those at Loubser House (157 Dorp Street) and at the Oude Molen. Those out of town included premises of the Ida's Valley, Meerlust and Somerset School. At Loubser House, scatter-finds indicated 18th century fragments, stimulating a test-trench of 100 cm by 80 cm which produced mainly late 18th century and early 19th century material. A second test-trench of approximately 18 m² exposed a cobbled surface, possibly dated to the early 19th century. The first mill constructed in Stellenbosch was built on the premises of the Oude Molen. Demolition of the mill took place in the 1920's and excavations were aimed at relocating the original foundations, (which were found in the form of a T-shaped building) and excavation of any dump areas, one of which contained European porcelain of the 19th century as well as fewer fragments of 18th century porcelain. Surface finds were collected outside of the town from surrounding farms, 18th century fragments from the owner of the Ida's Valley, porcelain fragments from Meerlust and glass, porcelain and bone from the Somerset School premises.

In 1979, work was done at Doornbosch, Murray House, De Callebassen Kraal and continued at Theological Seminary, Van Der Bijl House, Victoria House and De Posthuys (Muizenberg) by Vos. With the development of the Doornbosch premises by the K.W.V. in 1979, Vos took up the opportunity to document all the building changes as well as collecting samples of building materials. At Murray House, the existing double-storey 19th century, H-shaped building
was found to have originated from a single-storey thatch-roofed house built in a T-shape. The kitchen floor was excavated down to 50 cm in depth, exposing a late 18th or early 19th century brick floor covered with a layer of plaster. Signs of ash and soot over the brick floor bore evidence of an extensive fire. The floor appeared to have been filled in with rubble, probably of the collapsed walls, in the 19th century, levelled with clay and covered with clay tiles. The room, then used as a kitchen, contained two ovens. The kitchen area has been retained as an exhibit of early Cape building structures.

Sections of the floor at the Jewish "Skuinshuis" or De Callebassen Kraal, allocated in 1698, were excavated. A clay floor was uncovered as well as remnants of old walls. In the southern section of the premises, excavations produced 18th and 19th century fragments of porcelain.

In the gardens of the Van der Bijl-huis, 19th century foundations and ceramics as well as building rubble were found when the gardener was constructing water channels. At Victoria House, a dump with burnt 18th century artefacts was located. On the southern part of the premises, a 19th century water furrow contained 18th century cultural material including a 1746 V.O.C. coin, fragments of porcelain and glass, buttons and pins.

In 1978, Vos was referred to De Posthuys by A. Smith (University of Cape Town) and requested by D. Visser (Restoration architect) and M. Robertson (historian) to locate dump areas on the premises. A variety of excavated material included mostly 19th century artefacts, the highest percentages consisting of bone, shell and then glass. Less 18th century material was excavated. Different clay floor levels were associated with 18th century fragments. Wooden posts 4,5 cm in diameter, were also excavated, as well as a hearth with charcoal, ash and oxidized nails. In the northern section old foundations were exposed and an area which appeared to contain a kitchen dump. Vos suggested that the terraces on the western wing of the Posthuys requires excavation and that the Posthuys site should be retained as an historical archaeological exhibit.
This project was further executed under the supervision of A. Smith (Archaeology Department, University of Cape Town).

During 1980 Vos started new excavations at the previous Enrico Restaurant which was under renovation into a modern reception area attached to the Stellenbosch open-air museum section. Foundations dating to the 19th century with rubble of the same period were found. A pit, four meters in length, one meter in width and two meters in depth, filled with thousands of fragments of English porcelain, glass, earthenware and pottery as well as animal bone consisting of sheep, goat, fish and bird bone, dozens of brass pins, buttons, and other sewing haberdashery, was excavated.

Other investigations for 1980 included those on the Price Forbes Erf (50 Dorp Street), another in Van Rynseveld Street (in front of Devonshire House), the Anglican Parish property, Pastorie Street, Blettermanhuis and the Menagerie.

A water channel on the Price Forbes Erf yielded fragments of the first half of the 19th century, a dump of the 18th century was located in front of Devonshire House, 19th century fragments with iron slag were found on the premises of the Anglican Parish, and 18th century bone, charcoal and domestic dump material was found below the street levels of Pastorie Street. At Bletterman-huis, test-trenches revealed an 18th century dump and the remains of an old stoep and, on the corner of Die Laan and Neethling Streets, the menagerie building dating back to the second half of the 18th century, was relocated.

In 1981, Vos located the foundations of a 17th century church on D'Oouwe Werf and together with the National Monuments Council, it was arranged with the site owners to exhibit part of the remains to the public. (Argus, 21st July, 1981; Burger, 23rd July, 1981). At Schreuderhuis many artefacts associated with needlework of the 18th century, and dump material of
approximately 1720 were found below the present kitchen and stables. In the Old Cape House, located on the corner of Bree and Shortmarket Street, Cape Town, an area of 2 m by 2 m was excavated, revealing large specimens of bottle fragments, Chinese and other porcelain and clay pipes dating between 1710 and 1750 below the floor of the building dating to c 1757 (Burger, 26th February, 1982; 24th February, 1982; Cape Times 19th April, 1982). This house is referred to as the Jan de Waal House.

The analysis of the cultural material from approximately twenty-five sites at Stellenbosch, a collection consisting of more than a thousand boxes of artefacts, faunal material and building materials, is presently under way. When the sites and site material excavated by H. Vos are analyzed and interpreted, a well-rounded regional study of the Stellenbosch area may be used in comparisons with other site collections.

4.4 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

In January 1980, J. Parkington excavated a near-complete human skeleton from Milnerton Beach, Cape Town. The associated cultural material found with the adult male was dated to the historical period in Cape Town, namely, the 18th or 19th century. The occurrence of isolated beach burials, the skeletal features and the associated artefacts were related to historical factors (Abrahams, 1983d).

Excavations at the ruins of a house and outbuildings in Newlands Forest, called "Paradise" and the house generally referred to as "Lady Ann Barnard's House" were conducted in 1980 and 1982, directed by A.B. Smith. The excavations were aimed at placing the house within its greater historical context through the method of construction and building style. The cultural material was related to the overall history of Cape Town and its trade connections with Europe and the Far East (Smith, 1981).

The house was found to be built in the style of the local vernacular architecture, probably of the 18th century, one and a half storeys high (including a loft) consisting of two parallel wings, a stoep along the one wing facing the road, and the possibility of a chimney and steps leading down to the road. The artefacts bore evidence of the wide ranging trade connections with the East and Europe where they were manufactured. Relatively few artefacts dated from the 18th century or earlier. Most of the artefacts were ordinary household items. The presence of artefacts of fairly recent dating was expected as the site is often used as a picnic spot. The ceramics were analyzed by S. Saitowitz, the glassware by J. Sealy and the
architectural documentation by A. Ferguson.

In 1980, the discovery of one of the most important finds of the survivors of the São Gonçalo, wrecked off Plettenberg Bay some twenty-two years before Van Riebeeck's settlement at the Cape, were examined by Smith. Tests were conducted and excavations are contemplated, aimed at establishing the extent of the encampment by the hundred survivors. The activities of the survivors included the building of a chapel, habitations of wood and two boats on which they left after eight months. A sandstone engraving left by the survivors was found in 1858. In 1979, the property owner, J. Jerling, began levelling the site for a new holiday home, turning up hundreds of fragments of blue and white porcelain, a religious medal, a small coin, musket balls, beads of agate, garnet, wood, metal fittings and a few unidentified objects. Some of the porcelain fragments which were examined by C. Woodward were identified as dating between 1623 and 1636, related to the wreck of the Sao Goncalo in 1630 (Argus, 25th June, 1980; Burger, 26th June, 1980; 27th June, 1980; 4th July, 1980).

At a site in Hout Bay area, named Houtkapperspoort, Smith and students from the Archaeology Department at the University of Cape Town salvaged dump material, possibly of the mid-nineteenth century. The salvaged material included Chinese hand-painted porcelain, a chamber-pot of English origin and several glass artefacts (Cape Times, 3rd August, 1982).

Excavations at De Posthuys in Muizenberg, initially investigated by H. Vos in 1978, were continued by S. Saitowitz in 1981 through the participation of the Archaeology Department of the University Cape Town under A.B. Smith. De Posthuys, first known as such in 1687, was established as a Dutch military look-out post in 1673, garrisoned for the second time in 1741. The property was privately leased, as a public house in 1830 and 1832, and as a holiday cottage in 1840, to be sold privately in 1929. Anglo American purchased the property in 1969 and sponsored excavations on the site. The cultural material excavated
consists of common, poor-quality everyday articles mainly of the 19th and 20th centuries (Saitowitz, 1982). Metal, glass, ceramics, bones of domestic animals, wild game, marine remains and building features were excavated. Links with Europe and the East were indicated through much of the porcelain, clay pipes, stone-ware, glass and coins. Craftsmanship of the house occupants was noted through hand tooled buttons and carved and knife handles. The metals consisted mostly of poor quality wrought iron and no pewter artefacts at all. Military artefacts were poorly represented, probably because of the rigid control over army issues. The large quantity of glass, especially bottles, found on the site, has been related to its use as a public house in 1830. Amongst the ceramics, undecorated earthenware and blue and white transfer decorated earthenware (mostly of English origin) predominate. A limited number of fragments of accurately datable Chinese export porcelain, were found. Only 1.3% of all the ceramics consisted of local ware, even though a fully operational pottery works was established at the Cape, probably indicating the limited output of the kilns only sufficient for consumption by the immediate market around Cape Town rather than Muizenberg. Fragments of Cape coastal pottery of indigenous Khoisan groups, were also found, probably related to the earlier prehistoric occupation of the site.

The predominant protein sources were extracted from mutton and fish. Domestic animal remains included those of sheep, cattle, dogs, pigs and horses. The low percentage of wild animal remains suggests that hunting was relatively unimportant as a means of food acquisition. Sea birds, seals and summer fishing is represented by the marine resources utilized.

On investigation of the building construction of De Posthuys, a plan of 1789 does not appear to have been carried out. In contrast to the plan, two separate buildings were not present, no foundations of an enclosed area were found, and no steps in the northern section above the main building were exposed. Thus, an important conclusion drawn is the relevance and value of archaeological investigations before any restoration attempts on old Cape houses (Saitowitz, 1982).
4.5 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

In January, 1981, the author started employment as an historical archaeologist at the South African Cultural History Museum. At the outset, an inundating number of salvage operations arrived on the doorstep. Salvage cases range from those involving:

1) A dump of bayonets from Portswood Road, Green Point, (Burger, 18th November, 1982) approximately 500 of which have been retrieved, including First World War (1914 - 1918) specimens of German and British origin, (identified by A.P. Roux, 1982). Three of the bayonets were requested by the museum as samples.

2) A section of some wooden pipes and joints unearthed at a construction site aimed at building staff housing at the Sewerage Plant, Athlone. The use of wooden water pipes has been mentioned in 18th century contexts (Laidler, 1952 : 99).

3) The location of human skeletal remains on the corner of Adderley and Bureau Streets, on the corner of Alfred and Napier Streets, on the corner of Waterkant and Loop Streets and on the corner of Buitengracht and Somerset Road (Argus, 7th July, 1981; Burger, 24th July, 1981; 3rd December, 1982). These skeletal remains are in the process of analysis by A. Morris (Anatomy Department, Medical School, University of Cape Town). The remains have been related to the location of burial grounds from historical maps and documents, except for the remains of at least five individuals from the corner of Waterkant and Loop Streets (identified by A. Morris, 1981). However, from historical maps, it is evident that the movement of the coast-line only allowed an available beach area, later named "Waterkant" at its intersection with Loop Street, after 1767. By 1790, buildings were erected on the north side of the road. By 1819, it was illegal to bury the dead outside the walls of general burial places. Thus Morris and the author dated the skeletal remains to the 18th century.
4) Late 19th or early 20th century ceramic fragments, picked up along Kalk Bay Beach, were brought to the museum (identified by I. Eckert). Of special note was the relatively few fragments of Chinese export porcelain (3) as against the major number of fragments of English creamware (60).

5) During the construction of an overpass intended to eliminate the "death crossing" at the intersection of Ottery Road and the railway line, a Victorian municipal dump was exposed (Cape Times, 31st March, 1981). The main dump area stretching approximately 550 meters along Ottery Road, (only measured as far as the development took place) contained four concentrated dump areas, each measuring 5m x 10m regularly. Since the site material could not be excavated methodically, due to the time schedule of the developers and the constant plundering of the site by dump diggers, the site material was collected to be treated as a sample collection, particularly depicting the transitional period between hand blown and machine produced bottles. Bottles constitute the biggest proportion of the collection while fewer fragments of ceramics, bone and metal are also represented. Many of the artefacts are complete or near-complete specimens.

6) Two wells were found on the property (adjacent to Stal Plein) under development into a government parking block. Part of the one well had already been destroyed while the remaining section, with one supporting side of clay already removed by bulldozer, weakened the structure and made excavation dangerous. The remaining material was removed by bulldozer at one meter intervals. The well, built of blocks of shale forming an interior diameter of 1 meter and exterior diameter of 1.5 meters, was filled mostly with building materials, but also a few fragments of glass, ceramic, metal and bone, still to be analyzed.

7) Municipal excavations in Adderley Street, in front of the South African Cultural History Museum building, exposed stone foundations which I noticed from my office window (Abrahams, 1982a). An archaeological
investigation was requested and undertaken by the author, assisted by G. Avery and M. Wilson (South African Museum), allowing the photographing and documentation of the structures in situ, and collection of artefacts including 17th and 18th century Chinese export porcelain, 18th and 19th century English creamware and clay pipe fragments (identified by I. Eckert), glass fragments and animal and human bone. It was possible to identify a wall running parallel to the facade of the South African Cultural History Museum building related to one of the original foundation walls of the museum (use overlays of map transparencies) before a replica of the facade was set back 44 feet in 1928 (Geiser, 1958), and two calverts at right angles to the foundation wall (Argus, 3rd May, 1982; 5th May, 1982; 6th May, 1982; 11th May, 1982; Burger, 5th May 1982; 8th July 1982; Sunday Times, 2nd May, 1982).

8) Samples of some wooden blocks of Oregon Pine (identified by M. Hough) were removed from a municipal excavation trench on the north corner of Adderley and Longmarket Streets. These wooden blocks were used as paving in Adderley and Parliament Streets and some, still to be seen in parts of the Malay Quarter and the entrance to the Cape Town Castle, during the 1930's to absorb the noise of horses' hooves, cart and cab wheels and clanking trams. However, after the rains had poured down, the blocks expanded and popped up in a musical fashion, prompting music hall artists to compose ditties about the musical blocks (Argus, 14th March, 1983; 18th March, 1983).

9) An 18-pounder cast-iron deck cannon from the last part of the 18th century (identified by A.P. Roux) was exposed during Post Office trenches for cables in Darling Street, directly opposite the Orange Bastion of the Castle. The cannon was salvaged and removed, for safe-keeping to the South African Cultural History Museum (Cape Times, 22nd December, 1982). On a previous
occasion, a 1789 canon, found north-west of the Castle, was donated to the museum and is presently on display.

10) During the development of the Buitengracht Interim Scheme, work was executed by the Foreshore Freeway Consultants on the premises of the Somerset Burial Grounds dating back to 1755, (see MAP 1767) which fell into disuse in 1886. When the new cemetery at Maitland (Woltemade) was selected, the former burial place fell into a sad state of delapidation. Crowbars and sledge-hammers were used in the ruthless, savage vandalism which followed after 1906. Some of the skeletal remains were re-interred, accompanied by tombs and headstones, but others were totally destroyed or lost (Abrahams, 1982b). The graves of many individuals of historic importance were located in the Somerset Burial Grounds, one of which belonged to the well-renowned architect, L.M. Thibault. A photograph and sketch of his tomb is in the Elliott Collection at the Cape Town Archives. The accurate location of the grave and tomb of Thibault, was supplied to the site contractors (African notes and news, 1958-1959). But the tomb and grave of Thibault had been disturbed on a previous occasion, evidenced by trenches and services laid in lower Buitengracht. From the burial ground, scattered fragments of glass and ceramic were collected, as well as the remaining slate grave stones, one of which belonged to John Pringle, one of the first agents of the British East India Company at the Cape in 1794 (Burger, 16th July, 1981). He is known to have dined and danced with the elite, received Constantia vintages annually and Lady Anne Barnard constantly tried to find him a wife.

With the constant influx of salvaged archaeological
material, a method of accessioning and registrations was proposed, to be tested as a working system at the South African Cultural History Museum (Abrahams, 1983a). The number of reported cases of human skeletal remains uncovered in Cape Town also lead to an investigation of the relevance of the spatial organization of all the listed finds in Cape Town (Abrahams, 1982b). The location of the finds were related to historical factors, such as the existence of burial grounds in the vicinity of finds, and the method of sampling, dependant on development sites or municipal excavations. Thus, it was suggested that human skeletal remains in Cape Town were mostly found in the vicinity of previous burial grounds (now incorporated into part of central Cape Town). The finds mostly appear as a result of either municipal excavations or site developments. Therefore the collection has been randomly salvaged and, in most cases, most of the archaeological context and associated material is lost.

Part of the restoration work at the Cape Town Castle, executed under the architect, G. Fagan, called for the reconstruction of buildings previously located in the inner courtyard of the Castle. The present V.I.P. receptions are held in part of the Kat Walk buildings, also used as an exhibition area for the William Fehr Collection of priceless antiques. The reconstruction of an alternative reception area, including a kitchen and restaurant in the south-west corner of the inner courtyard, were proposed. From Archival plans of the Castle, it appears that the interior courtyard first contained archaeological features about 290 years ago (Again, historical maps eg. MAP 1767 may be used for superimposition of archaeo-
logical features in the inner courtyard of the Castle), demolished about 100 years ago.

The Castle has been proclaimed a National Monument in 1936. An amount of R35 000.00 was allocated to archaeological investigations of the site by the site owners, the Public Works Department (now the Department of Community Development). The South African Cultural History Museum was requested by G. Fagan to execute archaeological excavations. One of the main aims of the excavation was the supply of information to the architects for draughting of more accurate reconstruction plans.

Excavations commenced with test trenches on the 28th June 1982, and continued over a period of six months and an area of approximately 40 m x 50 m. The relevant architectural details were supplied to the architects and detailed features and measurements, not corresponding exactly to the Archival plans, were exposed. In general, excavation revealed a pond pedestal, surrounded by the walls of a pool (approximately 16 m x 16 m) on which column bases were placed and from which one row of steps lead into the pool. The pool is surrounded on three sides by a pathway, a single storey gallery, followed by a double storey gallery, bounded by the outer shale foundation wall. In the south-east outer corner of the aforementioned complex, a number of little outbuildings were exposed and a cobbled bakery area, all along the outside of the east foundation wall (Abrahams, 1982c).

The surrounding single and double storeyed galleries contain subdividing internal foundation walls. Within the subdivided areas, different floor surfaces of cobbles, three different types of bricks, slate and lime plaster were exposed. The outbuildings consist of six small cells outlined by subdividing brick walls and shale foundations, and the later introduction of a well. The bakery area, bounded by a north-south running wall, was also sub-divided by internal foundation
walls, either built of or filled in with brick rubble, compacted with yellow clay. The cobbled floor later appears to have been levelled off with a yellow clay floor. A little dump area was excavated falling outside of all the buildings but hemmed in by the outer foundation wall of the double storey gallery, the outbuildings and the present wall of the Castle running from the Nassau and Orange Bastions. The remains of two yellow klinker channels exposed on the site, bear evidence of the earlier, subsurface features on the site (Argus, 5th November, 1982; Burger 10th November, 1982).

The archaeological features are complemented by the excavation of ceramics, glass, metal, bone, pottery, unclassified finds, samples of shell, soils and building materials. The excavated material, consisting of thousands of fragments, have been washed, sorted and numbered and are presently under analysis (the ceramics by S. Potgieter, the glass by T. van der Merwe and the faunal analysis supervised by G. Avery). The analysis and interpretations of the Castle site will be related to excavations of the section of Van Riebeeck's fort, its predecessor, excavated on the Parade. Comparison with other contemporaneous sites such as those excavated at Stellenbosch, will also be attempted at a later stage and the site will be placed in context of its South African history and intercontinental affairs.

In April, 1983, a well was discovered (Cape Times, 13th April, 1983) on the premises of the once magnificent central house called "Hertzog House", attributed to L.M. Thibault, the architect and the pediment attributed to A. Anreith, the sculptor (Fransen and Cook, 1980 : 55). The original property on the corner of Church and Bree Streets, was granted to Jacob Marik in 1752, acquired in 1767 by Johannes Mettheus Hertzog (an ancestor of General Hertzog), who built the house in c 1790, since demolished. A restoration project of R40 000 is presently in progress on the removed pediment (Argus, 21st May, 1983) which has been proclaimed a National Monument. The pediment and the discovered well will be incorporated into the
design of the new building.

Excavation of the well proceeded on the 15th April, 1983. The well, excavated in spits of half a meter, contains a micro-cosm of stratified deposits. A concrete slab covered the well on discovery, followed by an empty section of 0.9 m, a dense deposit of butchered animal bones, micro-fauna, fish bones and fish scales, followed by a deposit containing small fragments of English creamware, glass and animal bones, a deposit of rubble including chunks of mortar, bricks and stone, a deposit of glass, bottles and bigger fragments of porcelain, a deposit of building rubble, a concentrated deposit of bottles (some complete or near complete), other glass and ceramics on a layer of corroded metal, and the last layer so far excavated of a less concentrated deposit of glass and ceramics in silt at a depth of 4.5 meters down the well (Abrahams, 1983c). Other artefacts of interest excavated include three coins, three metal buttons, one porcelain doll's head, textile fragments, grey/white marble slabs, ceramic tiles, wood remains and handmade pins. The identification of one coin and some of the textile fragments from layer seven, containing the concentrated deposit of bottles, glass and ceramics, has been executed. The coin has been dated to 1860 (identification by L. Meltzer) and the textile remains, from the same deposit, to the 1860's (identification by W. van Delen). The textile fragments, all of less than 20 mm in size, were identified as silk, in tabby weave, dyed in dark green, some of the fragments indicating a double row of very regular stitching executed by the appropriate sewing machine introduced in South Africa in the 1860's (Abrahams, Langeveldt and Van Delen, 1983b). Excavation of the well will be continued during 1984 while the artefacts are being washed, sorted and labelled for identification and analysis.

Test-trenches on the north-east side of the Parade were started on the 1st August, 1983, in view of City Council development plans, starting on the 16th September, 1983, in the north-west corner of the Parade. The three test-trenches
were located in an unobstructive position (in consideration of the activities on the Parade) in an area considered to be a high probability (according to superimposition of MAP 1654, MAP 1660 and MAP 1693) area for striking some features on the south-eastern bastion of Van Riebeeck's fort. The test-trenches, only straddling an excavated length of 4 m in total, was not considered sufficient exposure to encompass a structure the size of the Fort. However, the test-trench excavations were aimed at becoming acquainted with the differences in soil compositions in order to make rapid identification under the pressurized conditions of site development and bulldozing activities in the north-west corner. The test-trenches revealed a suspicious hard, dark clay level, associated with the first European artefacts in the strata, but within the size of the test-trenches, no definite conclusions could be ascertained.

On the 20th September, 1983, the first indication of part of the base of the south-western bastion of Van Riebeeck's Fort was identified in the City Council excavation trenches on the north-west part of the Parade (Argus, 22nd September, 1983; 1st October, 1983; Burger, 23rd September, 1983; 8th October, 1983; Cape Times, 24th September, 1983; 7th October, 1983; Rapport, 9th October, 1983). The bastion base was coated with a layer of yellow clay on the outside, separating and possibly damp-proofing the bastion base from the surrounding moat. The moat was lined with yellow clay up to the beginning of the outer embankment of yellow and grey clay. A dense concentration of artefactual material was found in the damp, soft, silty, black sand of the moat while very few artefacts were found on the bastion base composed of very hard, dark clay.

Apart from recording all cross-sections and features from City Council trenches and collecting excavated material, a detailed, archaeological excavation was executed between the Council trenches. The information from this trench will be used in more accurate analysis and interpretations of the
site. Excavated material include ceramics, glass, metal, pottery, bone, building materials and soil samples. Preliminary identifications have revealed dates of both the 17th and 18th centuries thus far amongst the salvaged glass (identified by T. van der Merwe) and ceramics (identified by S. Potgieter). The more accurate location of the Fort, supplied by detailed field drawings and measurements of the archaeological survey in City Council trenches, is presently being used to outline the perimeter of the fort on the Parade (Abrahams, 1983e).

In summary, the development of historical archaeology in greater Cape Town demonstrates all the symptoms of a growing field, namely, the collecting phase, the descriptive stage and presently, the brink of scientific, archaeological reconstructions.

The interest and concern with the interphase between history and prehistory was first expressed by Goodwin. A collection of postal stones and pillars started in the 19th century, followed by isolated collections of registered finds, especially at Groot Constantia by Kendall. The interest and occupation with historic sites by scientific institutes arose out of necessity, due to the rapid pace of development and the elimination of tracts of archaeological sites. The discipline of archaeology does not end with the advent of European colonization. The rise of urban, industrial and historical archaeology have achieved due respectability in the face of the destruction and loss of crucial evidence of past existence.

The build-up of an increasing pool of historical archaeological information will allow comparative studies to proceed. The increasing participation of scientific institutes involved in archaeological excavations creates the possibility of the gradual composition of a more precise, detailed and wholistic view of life at the Cape.
The awareness of relics of historical significance, dug up in Cape Town, is reaching the average person. Thus, there is an increase in the number of cases which are being reported. The growing participation and concern of salvaging historical relics is demonstrated not only by those in scientific institutions, but also by non-professional greatly interested and concerned amateurs.
Chapter 5

CENTRAL CAPE TOWN

IN

MAP OVERLAYS
5.1 Procedure

In attempting an outline of the archaeological potential of central Cape Town, historical maps were used as a primary source of data, superimposed with an outline of archaeologically destroyed sites, supplemented by the foregoing background on the historical development of Cape Town.

A selection of historical maps, ranging from the earliest to the most recent maps of Cape Town, were photographed, printed in black and then reprinted in different colours, at the same scale, provided as loose sheets on transparent overlays, to be used in different combinations to produce the required combination of information. A map reflecting the location of destroyed sites has also been included to be used with all the other maps, showing up the eliminated site areas and the remains of archaeologically sensitive areas.

Although numerous maps are available on the period and area included in this study, (Norwich, 1983; Tooley, 1966, 1968, 1970), the choice of maps was restricted by certain factors:

a) The area of focus was selected as central Cape Town, an area surrounding the settlement core of some of the oldest colonial structures and archaeological deposits in the country. Maps focussing on Cape Town rather than those on the Cape Peninsula or Cape Province were chosen since the close-up maps are more accurate than blow-ups creating distortions, fuzzy prints and loss of accuracy and certain map features.

b) The area of focus was chosen to include both the Castle and Adderley Street, used as focal points and guides in bringing all the maps, many lacking an indication of scale, to the same scale in order to be used as overlays. The scale of all the maps are indicated on MAP E.
On MAP 1654 and MAP 1660, the Castle is lacking since it had not been in existence yet. But the following MAP 1693 indicates both the Castle and remains of the fort shown on MAP 1654 and MAP 1660. Thus, the distance between the fort and Adderley Street was used as a measure of scaling these.

c) A selection of the better quality maps was chosen for reproduction purposes. However, some of the original maps were in such a bad condition, the negatives required to be worked on by darkening some faint lines and filling in minor sections where the canvas had peeled off. After work had been applied to the negatives, some of the line-film prints (transparencies) still showed some background discolouration. Again the positives required to be worked on in order to remove the background discolouration. The final prints are not necessarily the best quality attainable. Re-drawing all the maps by hand would produce better quality prints.

d) The time spacing between the period maps was a difficult choice. Too many maps within a short time span did not show up the development and change at a glance. It was thus decided to use two maps per century, one of the later and the other of the earlier part of the century concerned. Of the earlier 17th century maps, three maps were chosen to cover that period of comparatively slow development. Therefore, the final nine maps consist of three of the 17th century, two of the 18th century, two of the 19th century and two of the 20th century.

e) The reduction or enlargement of the maps was chosen from those requiring least distortion in reproducing A4 size print. The A4 size (295 mm x 210 mm) was chosen since this map size is convenient to handle, it is a standard size and it serves the purpose of a small selected area as a pilot study.

One of the nearest to a present day map was chosen, MAP 1973, enlarged to A4 size and all the others were brought to the corresponding scale, a manual operation which entailed many hours of painstaking effort. In many cases, the Castle dimensions on different maps did not
correspond exactly, in which cases the best possible fit was chosen. Slight distortions or inaccuracies may be noted on the maps, especially outside of the central areas on the maps. In these cases it may be necessary to move some of the maps over slightly to whichever side is under inspection.

Simple block plans were preferred to those which were too cluttered, obscuring many of the details. Amongst the 19th century maps, the variety of choice increases, but many have backgrounds coloured in and thus appear too dense and create problems in simple reproductions.

After the series of overlays had been produced in black line film through a photographic process, it was found that the black-on-black overlays were not sufficiently distinctive to appreciate or trace the development of the landscape through time. An imperative consequence was the urgent need for superimpositions in different colour, unfortunately only produced through a costly, silk-screen printing process. Only a few printers were capable of producing these silk-screened plates. The value and need for completion of this pilot project was assessed as a warrant of the costs involved. The colour transparencies MAP 1654, 1660, 1693, 1726, 1767, 1848, 1891, 1911 and 1973 were printed by Mills Litho (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town.

The use of basement excavations or other underground developments have been used as an index of archaeologically destroyed deposits (Biddle et al, 1973 : 29). In this project, basement excavations (including buildings with basements, underground complexes such as the Golden Acre Concourse, and excavation of service station petrol tanks normally located under the drive-way) have been blocked in (MAP F), representing archaeologically destroyed sites within the outlined research area.
Because of the relevance and importance of an input of this information, a survey of basements and underground developments in central Cape Town was contemplated. However, part of the area included in the research focus had been surveyed for a book on buildings in central Cape Town (Cape Provincial School of Architects, 1978) and information on basements had been collected (Rennie, pers. comm.). However, a second area of survey was executed to the north and south of those covered by Rennie. A third area was not surveyed at all since the area in question represents post-1911 development of the Foreshore Reclamation Scheme. The separate areas of survey have been included (MAP F) to be used with a present-day map (MAP 1973).

The additional basements from the new area surveyed (Abrahams & Van Schalkwyk, 1983) also include basements recently (post 1978) added to Rennie's survey (Appendix A). In the area north of Rennie's survey, that is, towards the sea from Strand Street, properties on the slope have been built according to the slope. Thus, many of these buildings (Lower Burg, lower Long, lower Loop and lower Bree Streets) have sections which appear as basements, and are often used as such, but which simply represent incorporation of the slope into the building structure. For the purposes of this project, these basements on the slope are not considered as necessarily archaeologically destructive, they have not been excavated and consequently, have not been included in the blocked in areas of destroyed sites.

The map of destroyed archaeological sites (MAP F) should be used in collaboration with all the other individual maps, e.g. MAP F, plus MAP 1654 reflects, at a visual glance, what little archaeological deposit of 1654 remains.
For the convenience of the reader, each map may be used with an explanation or legend. These have been included as loose leaves (Appendix B) for the specialist interested in particular details. The sources of explanations on the lists will indicate that many have been used as described by other authors more easily read and some, other than the English, already translated. Some letters of the map explanations may not show up in the specific area chosen in this project, but may be found to lie outside of the area of research focus. Sometimes the reduced scale of the maps included may not allow easy reading of the letters. Thus, the list of transparencies included (p. IV ), makes reference, wherever possible, of alternative sources of copies of these maps (in reproduced versions of readily available books on Cape Town, copies of the Land Survey Dept. and Cape Archives references.)

An explanation of the most recent map (MAP 1973) has not been included but may it be suggested that, as a companion and certainly a complementary research to this project, the book "Buildings of Central Cape Town" (Cape Provincial School of Architects, 1978), should be utilized. For convenience sake, a street map of Cape Town has been included (MAP B).

At near completion of the project, it appeared that another useful input of data into the project may have been a map, similar to MAP F, showing the location of open spaces. The availability of such open spaces for archaeological investigation, with permission from the site owners, would have put forward a case of strong possibilities for archaeological investigation in areas of archaeological potential. But due to the shortage of archaeological survey teams, and the short time in which such a map would have remained accurate, this aspect of presenting available sites may not have been put to its fullest use. However, it may certainly be considered as a recommendation for future studies.
5.2 RESULTS: POTENTIAL SITES

17th Century

Generally, the remains of the 17th century potential sites within the undeveloped areas of the botanical gardens, which, however, are often disturbed by gardening itself, the area at the foot of the gardens, a string of sites between Hope and Buitenkant Streets, remains of a few blocks bounded by Adderley and St. George's Streets, the Castle and its surrounds and, ultimately, the Parade and its surrounds (MAP 1693, 1973 & MAP F).

More specifically, the following individual features may be traced through the 17th century maps:

1. The coastline along part of Strand Street;
2. The Castle approximates its present location;
3. The remains of Van Riebeeck's fort and its high priority surrounding area on the remaining part of the Parade;
4. The front defensive hornwork of the fort under part of the present bus terminus and the beginning of the Golden Acre;
5. Indications of the first old pier on the west-side of Van Riebeeck's fort, supported on both sides by a stone wall (H on map explanation of MAP 1693), along the present pathway area between the Railway buildings and its Adderley Street garden landscape;
6. Running streams coming from the mountain; feeding the moat of Van Riebeeck's fort along Lower Plein Street and Upper Caledon Street (these streams were often later canalized into grachten and channels such as Keizer's Gracht in Darling Street);
7. A complex consisting of an old little bridge or slip-way connected to a stone furrow supplied from a cistern (I on map explanation of MAP 1693), parts of which have been excavated and identified as Wagenaar's Reservoir by G. Avery and M. Wilson (South African Museum Report, 1975a, 1975b) and are presently on exhibition in the Golden Acre Concourse, (MAP 1693 & 1973);
(8) An extension of the aforementioned complex still appears to exist under part of the present railway area;

(9) Part of a stagnant water pool at the intersection of Castle and Plein Streets has been disturbed through basements in the surroundings;

(10) Part of a corn mill at the intersection between Lower Plein and Strand Streets;

(11) The company's brick kiln at the intersection between Plein and Barrack Streets, the area presently under redevelopment;

(12) The Garden House on the corner block bounded by Plein, Spin and Parliament Streets, presently incorporating the French Bank Building, Mark's Building, Cape Trustees and Executors, Sidney Korda, City Jewellers, ABC Shoe Store, Scotts, Fabrix and Carpet Centre and Charles Velkes;

(13) The foundations of burgher dwellings along Plein Street;

(14) Remains of private gardens along the east and west sides of the Gardens;

(15) The foundations of the Oude Kerk on the corner of Adderley and Bureau Streets, in its present position;

(16) And the foundations of the Slave Lodge bounded by Adderley, Bureau and Parliament Streets, presently housing the South African Cultural History Museum Collection.

From MAP 1654, MAP 1660 and MAP 1693, it may be noted that the spread of the gardens, originally approximately bounded by Parliament, Wale, St. George's and Castle Streets (MAP 1654 & MAP 1973), expanded as far up as the present South African National Gallery and over towards Buitenkant by 1660 (including the free-burghers' gardens) and more towards the eastern side of the present gardens. However, in 1693 there was greater differentiation between the Company Gardens, approximately in its present location, and those of the free-burghers and private persons, west of the Company Gardens.
From MAP 1654 and MAP 1660, little remains except the Gardens and fort locations. Most of the initial community developments between the Gardens and the Fort along Adderley Street, have been destroyed. The site of the first Dutch farm in South Africa, located in the block bounded by Shortmarket, St. George's, Longmarket and Adderley Streets, has been destroyed, amongst many other lost features.

The coastline, originally along Strand Street on MAP 1654, has moved out towards the sea, especially with natural deposition occurring along the strip of coastline east of Adderley Street, inclining towards Waterkant Street. Thus, it would appear, the use of the names Strand (Beach) and Waterkant (Water-side) Streets seem apt.

18th Century

At the outset, a note of caution must be stated. The MAP 1726 has not proved of much use in this exercise. This map has been drawn by Valentyn (1726) and appears to be too sketchy in terms of exact locations. This is one of the many maps which should have been avoided in this study which makes use of overlays and relies on exact locations. The map also required much enlargement to suit the scale of the others, creating further inaccuracies. Unfortunately, not many other maps of the first half of the 18th century are available on central Cape Town and it was therefore considered justifiable to include this one as an indication.

Generally, expansion of the town appears to have filled out on the west-side of Adderley Street, along St. George's, Burg, Long, Loop and Bree Streets (MAP 1693, MAP 1767, MAP F). This area has scattered basement excavations thus, not completely archaeologically destroyed. Another area of development appears to have occurred along the reclaimed section along Castle, Strand and Waterkant Streets (MAP 1693 and MAP 1767). The majority of sites in this vicinity have been destroyed especially those within the Golden Acre Complex. The first indication of properties beyond Wale Street, into Dorp and Leeuwen Streets, are noted. One block, bounded by Wale, Queen Victoria, Loop and Dorp Streets, has been completely destroyed, but the remains of that section of Wale Street may still produce 18th century and earlier material.
New properties were also landmarked between the east-side of the Gardens and Plein Street. Most of these have been destroyed by basement excavating, except, perhaps, remains of the stables on the corner of Parliament and Leslie Roads. This property does not reflect a basement area but today, probably, has deep foundations.

More specifically the following individual 18th century sites may be located through the use of map transparencies (MAP 1639, MAP 1767, MAP 1973, MAP F):

(1) The Burgher Watchhouse on the corner of Burg and Longmarket Streets, more or less in its present location;

(2) All along the 1767 beachfront along Strand and Waterkant Streets, the row of Company accommodations housing part of the wine-cellars, the wheat magazines, and workshop and quarters of the tradesmen, have been destroyed, except possibly remains of the Company's butcheries and wood store under Strand Street entrance to the Railway Station;

(3) Part of the Garden House of the 17th century was converted into the silk spinners on the corner of Plein and Spin Streets, in the location of the present City Jewellers, ABC Shoe Store and Scotts Shoes and Clothing;

(4) Stable remains under part of the present area bounded by Stal Plein (hence, probably, the name), Parliament and Leslie Streets, in the vicinity of the present Hendrik Verwoerd Building, Barclays National Bank and the British Embassy;

(5) The brick and pottery kiln area bounded by Queen Victoria, Grey's, Buitencingle, Long and Perth Streets, around the location of the present St. Martini Gardens, partly destroyed;

(6) The menagerie and animal enclosure in the vicinity of the Little Theatre parking area;

(7) A whale blubber store at the intersection of Buitenkant and Strand Street, at one of the entrances to the railway station;
(8) The lime kilns at the intersection of Harrington and Darling Streets, within the present Garden complex surrounding the Castle;

(9) The new hospital bounded by Adderley, Wale, Longmarket and St. George's Streets, most of which have been destroyed now, within the property presently occupied by the Colonial Mutual Building, Regis House, Southern Life Building, Traduna House, Russeau's Building, Standard General House, The Standard Bank, Volkskas Ltd., Temple Chambers (The Board of Executors) and the Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank;

(10) An indication of a public library (reading room) in the vicinity of the Oude Kerk, Adderley Street entrance;

(11) A water canal system cutting across the east section of the Parade, leading to the Castle main entrance;

(12) The first two cobbled roads, namely, Trafalgar Road (the present location of the flower-seller stands between the Standard Bank and the O.K. Bazaars, Adderley Street) and Castle Street section, between Adderley Street and Buitenrant;

(13) Two drinking water fountains in Lower Plein Street, one at the entrance to the present General Post Office and the other opposite it at the entrance to the O.K. Bazaars, just above the 17th century pool of water, has been practically completely destroyed by present basements;

(14) An execution ground in the block bounded by Longmarket, Buitenrant and Darling Streets, in the vicinity of the present Plate Glass Co. and the Cape College for Advanced Technical Education;

(15) The beautiful Imhoff Battery (previously referred to by Whittingdale, 1973) lies buried under Strand Street in front of the Castle;
(16) The landing place for one boat around the beach at present Dock Road between Garlicks and Porter Sigma Dealers;

(17) A military Parade Ground bounded by Corporation, Darling, Buiten Kant and Caledon Streets;

(18) The water system, feeding the moat of the Castle, may be traced down Buiten Kant where it angles across Barrack Street to the intersection of Darling and Canterbury Streets.

Again, as evidenced in the 17th century maps, the coast-line, especially to the west of the bottom of Adderley Street, has moved seaward, crossing at Adderley and Riebeek Streets and further out at Dock Road and Buitengracht. This reflects the natural deposition of marine sediment on the west side of Adderley Street and degradation of the east side due to wave action.
Mid-19th Century

Generally mid-19th century (MAP 1848, MAP 1767, MAP F) Cape Town had expanded into the entire area outlined by this research focus. The boundary at Buitengracht overflowed, a small vacant area was still available within the right-angled corner of Buitengracht and Buitencingle as well as a Section south east of the Gardens. Development had started in the area later referred to as "Onder-Kaap" or "District Six", east of the research focus area.

More specifically, tracing individual sites from the 18th century into the mid-19th century, the following may be noted:

1. The new Slave lodge of the 18th century, located on the premises of the old Slave Lodge, was used as Public Offices, now housing the South African Cultury Museum collection.

2. The present Groote Kerk is called the Reformed Church on the corner of Bureau and Adderley Streets.

3. A New Street (more like a lane) is indicated between the Public Offices and the Reformed Church, presently called Bureau Street.

4. Trees lining the Public Walk (Government Avenue) extended down all along either site of Adderley Street.

5. The Grand Parade, bounded by Adderley, Strand, Buitenkant and Darling Streets, was outlined by a double row of trees. A third row seems to have lined the Strand Street side.

6. The Lutheran Church is located, as still today, on the corner of Strand Street and Buitengracht.

7. The Roman Catholic Chapel was located on the north corner of Constitution and Primrose Roads, presently consisting of an official car park with a transformer substation.

8. St George's Church was originally located on the corner of Wale and Queen Victoria Streets, more towards the Queen Victoria Street corner than at present, in the approximate location of the present St. Georges Cathedral parking area.

9. The Chapel of the South African Missionary Society was located in Long Street, between Hout and
Castle Streets, on the present location of Market Car Sales.

(10) The Great Barracks were bounded by Buitenkant, Barrack, Corporation and Caledon Streets. The Barracks were located on the property referred to as an underdeveloped area, with some gardens, on MAP 1967. The site has been destroyed, especially the half on Corporation Street side. The other Buitenkant half may possess some archaeological potential. However, the entire Great barracks' block presently houses the Carl Herrmann and Co. wholesale Merchants, the Receiver of Revenue, the Elim Hall, the Assize Offices, the Labour Bureau, the Thomas Boydell Building the Magistrates Court and the Caledon Square Police Station.

(11) The Independant Chapel was located in the east corner of Church Square. Two basements of the former Civil Service Club and Graaf's Trust Ltd. surround the Chapel site.

(12) A missionary was located in Barrack Street, opposite the Great Barracks on the location of the present Burleigh House, Madeira Bar and the car park.

(13) The Police offices were located at the Burger Watchhouse on Market Square.

(14) The Wesley Chapel was located on the north corner of Burg and Church Streets in the location of the present Metropolitan Hall and building.

(15) The Commercial Exchange, now destroyed by the O.K. Bazaars' basement, was built on the south corner of Adderley and Castle Streets.

(16) A military depot was found in Bree Street, between Strand and Waterkant Streets on the premises of the present Barney's Hat and Shoe Centre, Fredman Motors etc.

(17) The Custom House and Town prison, bounded by Lower Plein, Strand, and Adderley Streets, has now been demolished and falls within the Golden Acre Complex.

(18) A theatre was located on Hottentots Square bounded by Shortmarket, Bree, Church Streets and Buiten-
gracht. Today it is the site of St. Stephen's Church, public toilets or "Chalet" and an electrical substation No. 74.

(19) The South African College appears to have started in the block bounded by Long, Orphan, Loop and Watson Streets, presently unoccupied.

(20) The South African Society House was located in Adderley Street on the site of the present Barclays Bank. The basement deposits have been destroyed.

(21) The Post Office was located around the present railway landscape on the east corner of Adderley and Strand Streets.

(22) The Butchers' Shambles appear to have been moved, adjacent to its 18th position, to Strand Street closer in line with Plein Street. The middle section of this site has been destroyed by part of the Golden Acre Complex.

(23) The original Somerset Hospital Building was located in the block bounded by Hospital, Chiappini, Prestwich and Alfred Roads.

(24) The Government Slave Lodge was located in Orange Street in part of the Gardens opposite Rheede Street, the approximate location of a small timber structure and the Michaelis School of Fine Art.

(25) The Menagerie was located in the area in front of the present Michaelis School of Fine Art, on Government Avenue side, above its original 18th century location.

(26) The English India Company's Offices were located on the south corner of Longmarket and Adderley Streets, in the area presently occupied by Caress Flawless Diamonds and Kottlers Curio Shop.

(27) A New Dutch Reformed Church was located on the west corner of Bree and Leeuwen Streets, on the property presently housing the National Tydskryfte.

(28) A Fish Market was located in St. Georges Street between Waterkant and Riebeeck Streets, an area of present basement locations, on the premises of the Garlicks and Click's Stores, Markhams,
Shell House and Lisbon House.

(29) The Rogge Bay Battery was located around the present basement excavated area of the block bounded by Long, Prestwich, Lower Burg and Riebeeck Streets.

(30) Harrington House was located on the block bounded by Darling, Harrington, Longmarket and possibly Canterbury Streets, on the premises of the present City United Bar, A to Z Builders, Berbro House, Natal Paper Co., Massari's Machine Shop, Master Shop fitters, Christ Gospel Church, Raphaels Building, Berbro House - Berzack Bros., Harrington Buildings and African Wholesalers.

(31) A row of trees lined the South-east side of Church Square.

(32) Stable Yards are indicated around the present Stal Plein.

By the close of the 19th century (MAP. 1848, MAP 1891, MAP 1973 and MAP F) Cape Town strongly resembles its present form, except for the Foreshore reclaimed area, not included as yet. Some of the late 19th century buildings listed, have been retained and restored, while others were displaced by newer buildings indicated on MAP. 1911 and later.

Particular features may be traced from the mid-19th century to the close of 1900, namely:

(1) The "Grand Parade" has now been renamed to just the "Parade", accommodating the present Standard bank (on the corner of Adderley and Darling Street) and part of the Railway Station on the north corner. The railway tracks have taken the position of the previous three rows of trees along the Strand Street part of the Parade. The Commercial Exchange shown on MAP. 1848, still remained between the Standard Bank and the Railway Station. Thus, the Grand Parade had been reduced along its previous Adderley Street and Strand Street boundaries. Today, the section of the Parade on which the Commercial Exchange and Railway Station stood, have been destroyed by the O.K. Bazaars basement excavation and a section
of the Golden Acre Concourse. The Standard Bank has been restored and is still utilized today.

(2) The Barracks are still shown on its mid-19th century position.

(3) The Fish Market has been moved to the new Dock's edge and was located on the block bounded by Adderley, Riebeeck and St. Georges Streets and the Hans Strijdom, in the vicinity of the present Heerengracht Hotel. The archaeological potential of this area has been destroyed by basement excavations.

(4) A Goods Station was introduced on the new available area on the east corner of Waterkant and Adderley Streets, around the area presently used as a rockery landscape between the new Station building and Adderley Street.

(5) The South African College has been based within the present Hiddingh Hall-Little Theatre Complex, located on the area previously occupied by the Menagerie. The South African College ground was located opposite the College in the vicinity of the present Cape Town High School buildings and grounds.

(6) A museum is depicted in the Gardens along Queen Victoria Street side, in the location of the present South African Library building.

(7) The two properties in Wale Street, on the corners of Queen Victoria and Keerom Streets, were extended to project further into Wale Street, in line with the St. Georges Cathedral properties, but out of line with the rest of Wale Street properties. The two properties are part of the Provincial Buildings today, its archaeological potential destroyed by basement excavations.

(8) Caledon Square bounded by Darling, Buitenkant, Caledon and Corporation Streets, originally used as a parade ground (exercise plane) on MAP. 1767, first shows the use of the name Caledon Square on MAP. 1848. By 1848, Caledon Square had been halved through the introduction of Parade Street and by 1891, it was cut into quarters by
Longmarket Street. The building of the Drill Hall and a market on the present City Hall premises, is evident. The other two quarters of Caledon Square has been excavated for basements, one section presently in progress as the Woolworths Extension site.

(9) The Roman Catholic Cathedral was built on the block bounded by Roeland, Hope, Banquet and Conordia Streets. It replaced the delapidated Chapel on Caledon Square. It is presently called St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral.

(10) A school is indicated on the premises of the present St. Georges Cathedral and its Grammar School in Wale Street, at its intersection with St. Georges Street.

(11) The Supreme Court and Government Offices were located in the present South African Cultural History Museum building on the east corner of Wale and Adderley Streets.

Many other buildings depicted on MAP. 1891, are still in existence today, in one form or another, such as the Jewish Synagogue in the Gardens and some of the Malay Mosques etc. (See map explanation of MAP 1891).

20th Century

Generally, the town has expanded into and outside of its original boundaries. The greater economic utilization of the more valuable properties in central town gave rise to taller buildings with deeper foundations and, as at present, the introduction of underground developments, that is, maximizing the valuable and limited space available, but unfortunately, creating much disturbance and destruction of archaeological sites.

By superimposing MAP. 1911 and MAP. 1973, the area of reclamation may be noted, immediately occupying the third section of blank area which is visible on MAP. 1911. The reclaimed area may be of significance only, as in the case of the Civic Centre Ship (Lightly, 1976), in relation to shipping activities and structures. But, for the most part, dredging and harbour activities may have taken its toll on archaeological material.
By comparing MAP. 1654 and MAP. 1973, the vast expansion and intensive development of central Cape Town may be seen over a period of approximately three hundred and twenty years.

The areas of potential archaeological sites outlined in this chapter do not bear only direct correlation with those suggested on MAP G (Cape Provincial School of Architects, 1978: 61). MAP G indicate sites over 100 years of age which should form the subject of archaeological (and architectural) study. It appears that there is a misunderstanding of what archaeological sites encompass, namely, any location in which the remains and strata of human activity may be excavated and interpreted. Such sites are not only related to buildings or sites over 100 years of age as indicated by MAP. G, but also include other sites, especially those surrounding existing buildings of historic importance or association and old buildings which are substantially unaltered, as well as those sites on which, and around which, activities of historic and archaeological interest may have taken place. An example of such a site is the area included and around the Parade and the Castle which have not been indicated as a site for archaeological study on MAP. G.
Chapter 6

IMPLICATIONS
All buildings or sites over 100 years of age which should form the subject of archaeological or architectural study (18 percent).
The most alarming observation resulting from this project is that a very limited number of sites of the earliest historic, central core of Cape Town, namely, along either side of Adderley Street, formerly known as the Heerengracht, remains. What does remain of 17th century sites should therefore be treated as archaeologically sensitive areas of prime importance, especially in contrast to the overwhelming proportion which has already been lost. The location of the longest sequence of historical deposits is potentially situated around the Parade and Castle which should be regarded as a highly sensitive area. It was from this core area that central Cape Town grew from a hamlet called "Caابse Vlek" to a throbbing Central Business District, leaving remnants of its past under more recent foundations.

The accomplishment of the Foreshore Reclamation Scheme provided temporary relief to threatened sites. However, land value and the need for development space evidenced by the case of the "Golden Acre" has again become a threat to the preservation of the past of early Cape Town.

In overseas countries, although the problem of documenting all archaeological information in the face of rapid development has not been completely resolved, strong support, awareness and cooperation has been attained. This has been attained as a result of conscious sensitivity and a healthy regard for archaeological sites, leading to the promotion of financial support for rescue excavations and programmes working in advance of major development schemes. This is backed by strong statutory regulations for the documentation and preservation of sites. In spite of this, there has been no attempt to curtail or delay development and the necessary progress of the city. Close cooperation between developers and archaeologists has resulted in the minimization of delays to building programmes and the incorporation of archaeological finds into designs. The outcome has most
often resulted in new development schemes enhanced by the incorporation of historical features. The underlying implication of this is that archaeological information can only be saved and documented in an atmosphere devoid of confrontation, loss of developers money, lack of foresight and planning. Success lies in a spirit of collaboration, foresight and planning with allowances for archaeological contingencies and a healthy respect for the cultural heritage of past, present and future generations.

The accelerating problem of loss of sites under large-scale development schemes has been felt all over the world. The organization of an international agreement on particular, threatened sites was based on an understanding that unique sites of world importance should be protected in terms of the world's cultural heritage. The core area of the first Dutch colonial settlement at the southern extremity of the African continent, surely constitutes such a unique, growing, cultural entity, comparable with other historic, colonial sites all over the world.

In Cape Town the progress of historical archaeology has been slow, also hindered by the lack of relevant background publications. Publication of work already completed is awaited and will provide further information which will allow comparisons between local sites and colonial activities on other continents leading to the identification of specific cultures and universal cultural phenomena. In Cape Town the full potential of historical archaeology is yet to be realized as a means of:

1) testing archaeological methodology
2) supplying information for architectural reconstruction and restoration work
3) producing unknown detailed information on particular sites and site activities
4) building up a corpus of knowledge of previously unrecorded historical information
5) stimulating hypotheses and answers to questions posed
(6) Constructing models of adaptive strategies operating in past and present cultural environments
(7) collecting, documenting, conserving, interpreting and researching of historical artefacts and site information
(8) exhibiting site information and artefacts
(9) and, as an academic as well as a social service in recalling the past, interpreting it for the present and preserving it for future generations.

The use of historical map overlays to determine the possible preservation and location of remaining historical sites with archaeological potential, has proved to be an invaluable tool. In particular, the author has made successful use of the map transparencies in numerous site investigations as well as for the accurate location of burial grounds, the location of the original facade of the South African Cultural History Museum building and the location of Van Riebeeck's Fort on the Parade. As such, the project has been successful as a pilot study and furthermore serves as a ready reference for dealing with public enquiries, pinpointing the archaeological potential of specific areas and in the prediction of the location and later explanation of archaeological features.

Lists of potential sites have been compiled for the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. These lists do not however, provide any surety that the sites have not been disturbed. The use of basement excavations and underground development as an index of archaeologically destroyed sites is by no means the only instrument of archaeological destruction. Disturbances of archaeological deposits and stratigraphy also occur due to activities related to the building of road and public services, communication channels, power lines, gardening, urban and industrial expansion, shoreline reclamation, harbour extensions and dredging projects. Any of the aforementioned or other possible factors of soil and feature disturbances will result in the preservation of even fewer potential sites
than those listed. However, the fact that the positions of Wagenaar's Reservoir and Van Riebeeck's Fort are clearly pinpointed by the map transparencies, is an important source of encouragement.

In conclusion, the information outlined in this project should serve as a message to alert those involved in town planning both in Cape Town and other centres. Progressive town planning schemes should make allowance for the study and preservation of our national heritage. In the words of C.G. Botha, government archivist of the Union of South Africa (1921), "The care which a nation devotes to the preservation of the monuments of its past may serve as a measure of the degree of civilization to which it has attained. The archives of a nation are its most precious heritage. They form the chief monument of its history."
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APPENDIX A

ADDITIONAL BASEMENT EXCAVATIONS AND UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT
(MAP E & MAP F) A Survey undertaken during 1983
BY G. Abrahams and J.C. van Schalkwyk

Shell Service Station and Car Sales Garage Complex (c/o Mechau, Bree and Port Roads)
Datsun Dealers (c/o Bree, Port and Loop Streets)
Dulux Paint 'n Paper (c/o Riebeeck and Bree Streets)
Mobil House (Bounded by Loop, Prestwich, Long and Port Road) - part basement
The Wine Barrel (Riebeeck Street) - wine cellar
B.P. Center (Bounded by Long, Prestwich and Hans Strydom Avenue)
Anglo American Building (Lower Burg Street) - part basement (c/o Riebeeck, Lower Burg and Prestwich Roads)
Including Shell garage, Ludy Gonsenhauser, Beares and Liquorama
Shell House and Lisbon (Bounded by Lower Burg, Riebeeck, St. George's and Waterkant Streets)
Heerengracht Hotel and Trust Bank (c/o Riebeeck, Adderley and St. George's Streets)
Garlicks, Clicks Store and Markhams (c/o Adderley, Riebeeck and St. George's Streets)
Beginning of Golden Acre Concourse (along Strand Street)
Three ponds (Gallery Avenue and Botanical Gardens)
Arena Theatre Building (Michaelis Art School and Orange Street)
Pathological Laboratory (Orange Street)
South African National Gallery (Government Avenue) - part basement
Good Hope Seminary High School (Hope Street) - part basement
Mobil Service Station (Annandale Street)
Government Parking (Stal Plein and Plein Street)
New Woolworths Complex (Bounded by Corporation, Longmarket, Parade and Caledon Streets)
Aurian House (c/o Roeland and Hope Streets)
Government Garages (17 Hope Street) - part basement
Avalon Heights (Hope Street)
34 Roeland Street, State Veterinarian - part basement
Rust en Vreugd (Buitenkant Street)
Mobil Service Station (Buitenkant Street)
Milly's, 171A & B Buitenkant Street
Cafe, 136 Buitenkant Street
37 and 39 Glynn Street - 2 small cellars
APPENDIX B

REFERENCE TO MAP EXPLANATIONS AND SOURCES

(to be used in collaboration with map transparencies).
MAP OF 1654

Explanation of the letters (as described and reproduced by E.G. Godée-Molsbergen and J. Visscher (1913 : 24)

a  Houses
b  Bastions of the Fort, named after the ships of Van Riebeeck's fleet (N. Reyger (Heron), O. Walvis (Whale), W. Olifant (Elephant), Z. Drommedaris (Camel)
c  Moat
d  Hornwork in front of the Fort
e  Smithy
f  Cattle-pen
g  Stables
h  Fresh (sweet) rivers
y & l  Gardens
k  Projected gardens
m  Gardener's house
n  Poultry yard
o  Projected duckpond
p  Farmyard
q  Beach
r  Dungpit

- On this map the first South African farm (author suggests that this should read "Dutch colonial farm") has been sketched.
MAP OF 1660

Explanation of the letters as described by E.G. Godëe-Molsbergen and J. Visscher (1913 : 30)

A  line 50 roods outside the Fort as boundary
B  Company's cabledshed
C  Gardener's house, let to a Free-burgher tailor
D  Water-cornmill
G  Cowshed and sheepfold
H  Hospital
I  Shop for repairing ploughs and wagons
K  Smithy
L  Kitchen for the common people and the slaves
N  Pier, built into the sea
O  Fresh (Sweet) River
Q  Canal, to lead the water from the Fresh River (P)
P  Fresh River
R  Free-burgher's burnt out brickkiln
S  Houses of Free-burghers; there are three streets: Oliphant- (Elefant), Reyger- (Heron) and Heere Masters street
V  Company's gardens
W  Gardens of the Free-burghers; a. Cattle-pen behind the fort; b. Upper and c. Lower sluice.
The letter markings read as follows, as described by H.W.J. Picard (1968: 17)


B) The projected new Church, the foundations of which have already been laid. ('t Project van een nieuwe Kerk, waarvan de fundamenten al gelegd zijn.).

C) The cemetery being the foundations of the walls around it, mostly made ('t Kerkhof zynde de fundamenten van de muur omdeselve merendeels gelegd.).

D) Plan of slave quarters, the foundation walls of which have nearly been laid ('t Ontwerp van een slaven huys welkers fundament muuren mede biyna gelegt sijn.).

E) Old part of the outer defences of the old Fort of which the early parts are demolished, and the usable materials will be used for the slave quarters (d' ou gedeelte vant' voorwerk vant' oude Fort staande met den eersten alvervolgens afgebroken, en de gebruyk-bare materialen voor 't Slavenhuys veroirbert te worden.).

F) Building of the old fort which is to be demolished at the first opportunity and the material of which is to be used for a lodging house for prominent emissaries of the Company (arriving here now and then from Home and the Indies) or also in due time to serve as an Orphanage (Huysing vant' oude Fort sullende by de eerste gelegenheijt mtdz' afgebroken, en derzelver materialen tot 't maken van een ligiement voor deze en gene aansienlijke ministers van de Comps. (so nu en dan uyt 't Vaderlant en Indien alhier aankomende)
gebruykt worden, of ook om te syner tyt tot een Weeshuys te dienen.

G) The projected erf and place where the said house will be built ('t geprojecteerde Erf en de plaats waar 't gemelde huys sal gebouwt worden).

I) Old little bridge or slip-way, along which the water barrels are rolled down to fill them with water out of the stone furrow - marked with L.M.K. - supplied from a cistern (D'ou Bruggetjie of helling, waar langs de watervaten worden afgerol, omderselve uijt de steene watergoot ter plaatse getekent L.M.K.: door aftapping uyt een Bak te vullen).

H) The Pier, 22 roods in length, supported on both sides by a stone wall ('t Hooft synde tot de lengte van 22 roeden, aan beijde syden met een klipsteenemuur opgehaalt).

L) The Cistern.

M) The Water Furrow.

N) Tannery.

O) Corn Mill.

P) Hospital.

Q) Company's Horse Stable ('t Watertang - D' Watergoot - Leertannery - Koorn en Runmolen - Siekenhuys - Comp. Paardenstal).

R) Company's old Brick Kiln (Comps. oude Steenoven).


V) Garden House (Thuynhuys).

X) A Company's house projected as a brewery (Een Comps. Huys tot een Brouwery geprojecteert geweest).

Y) New dwellings built by the Burghers whose old houses were too close to the new Fort and who had therefore been ordered to pull those down (Nieuwe huysen door de Burghers gebouwt, welke met haar oude wooningen te na onder 't nieuwe Fort waren gelegen, en derhalwen geordineert geweest deselve af te breken).

Z) Entrance to Company's Garden (D'Ingang van de Comps. Thuyn).
The Number markings read as follows:

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. - New plots which still have to be built on (Nieuwe Erven die nog staan bebouwd te worden).
10) Dwellings and plots of the Burghers (Huysen en erven van de Burghers.).
11) Burghers' or private gardens (Burghers en particuliereh thuynen.).
12) Running streams coming from the Mountain (Loopende Beekjes afstromende vant' Gebergte.).
13) Stagnant water pool (Stille Waterpoel.).
14) Zee Street (Zestraat.).
15) Heere (Gentleman's) Street.
16) Oliphant (Elephant) Street.
17) Thuyn (Garden) Street.
18) Berg (Mountain) Street.
19) Kerk (Church) Street.
20) Steen (Stone) Street.
MAP OF 1726

Explanation on the map as described by F. Valentyn (1726)

A. 't Casteel de Goede Hoop.
B. de Kerk.
C. de Compagnies Tuyn.
D. Tuynen en Wyngaarden.
E. 't Hooft.
F. een Fonteyn die altyt springt.
G. 't Ronde Bosje.
H. Swarte Klippen.
I. Nieu Warmoes land groot 40 morgen.
K. de Zoute Rievier.
L. Sandig Land
M. Water van de Tafel berg ...
N. Water van de Duyvels berg.
O. Rivierties.
P. de Duyvels berg.
Q. de Tafel berg.
R. de Leeuwen berg.
S. de Leeuwe kop.
T. Kloof daar 't Wagthuys staat.
MAP OF 1767

Explanation on the map from the City Council copy

A  Het Fort de Goede Hoop
   1  Te Battery Imhoff
      Elisabet
      Helena
      Thulbagh
   5  het Fort de Knorke
   6  Te Nieuwe Battery
   7  Te Battery Heeren Hendriks kinderen
      Chavones
   9  Schoone grond alwaar men met kleyn Vaartuygen aan
      Land kan koomen.
   10  het Zeehout
   11  Haatsen daar neen met een Schayt of Boot landen kan.
   12  St Helena Baay waar men met kleyne Vaartuyge kan
      landen
   13  Rogge Baay alwaar 'SE Comp Schaylen aan landen
   14  goede grond voor de Scheepen

B  Merkt het Vlekken Cabo de Goede Hoop Soe als derseloor
   Blok ken in Erven Verdeelt Zyn

15  S.E.Comps Slagthuys
16    "    Hoatmagazyn
17    "    Wynkelders
18    "    drie Koorn Maguazynen
19    "    Werf en Ombagtsquartier
20    "    Nuven Logio
21    "    Oude Sy de Spinnery
22    "    Stal
23    "    Steenoormery onde Potte bakkery
24    "    Thuyn
25    "    Menagerie
26    "    Diergaarden
27    "    Traan Maguazijn
S.E. Comps Kalkbrandery
Hospitaal
de Kerk
Bibliotheca Publica
Burger Wagthuys
Drinkwaater leyding na het Park het Seehoogt en de fontijnen
gepaveerde straat weegen
onbebouwde Erven
de Drinkwaater fontijnen
de Kerkhooven
Exercitie Pleyn.
Particuliere Thuijnen
Woeste Dele
MAP OF c 1848

Explanation on the Plan of Cape Town and Environs lithographed for G. Greig

1 Public Offices
2 Reformed Church
3 Lutheran Church
4 Roman Catholic Chapel
5 St George's Church
6 Chapel of S A Missionary Society
7 Independent Chapel
8 Missionary D°
9 Police Office
10 Great Barracks
11 Wesley Chapel
12 Commercial Exchange
13 Military Depot
14 Custom House
15 Tax Office
16 Town Prison
17 Theatre
18 Freemasons Lodge
19 South African College
20 " Society House
21 Commissariat Offices & Stores
22 Port Office
23 Butchers Shambles
24 Merchant Seamen's Hospital
25 Somerset Hospital
26 Military D°
27 Government Slave Lodge
28 Menagerie
MAP OF c 1891

Explanation on the map lithographed and published by W.A. Richards and Sons, Cape Town.

1. House of Parliament
2. Government House
3. St. George's Cathedral
4. R.C. Cathedral
5. Dorcas Almahouses
6. Jewish Synagogue
7. School of Art
8. Post Office
9. Commissioner's Office
10. Police Office and Station
11. Cape Times Newspaper Office
12. General Post Office
13. Government Stores
14. Metropolitan Hall
15. Fire Station
16. Wesleyan Church
17. Town House, Municipal Offices
18. Union Steam Shipping Offices
19. W.A. Richards & Sons
20. D.R. Church
21. Hofmeyr Chambers
22. Colonial Mutual Buildings, Currie Shipping Offices, and City Club
23. Western Telegraph Cable Offices
24. Mutual Hall
25. Telegraph Offices
26. Harbour Board & Custom Offices
27. St. John's Church
28. Native Church
29. St. Paul's Church
30. Malay Mosque
31. Malay Mosque
32. Malay Mosque
33. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
34. Crown Lands Office
35. Audit and Control Office
36. Surveyor-General's Office
37. Supreme Court and Government Offices
38. Exhibition Buildings
39. Magistrate's Court
40. Cape Town Market
41. Drill Hall
42. Odd-Fellow's Hall
43. Congregational Church
44. Public Works
45. Trinity Church
46. St. Mark's School
47. St. Mark's Church
48. St. Philip's Church
MAP OF 1911

References on the map by J.C., Juta & Co., Cape Town.

1 Harbour Board Buildings
2 Railway Station
3 Post Office
4 Standard Bank
5 Opera House
6 Civil Service Club
7 New Town Hall
8 Volunteer Drill Hall
9 Dutch Reformed Church
10 St. Mark's Church
11 Sanitary Conveniences
12 Town House (Old)
13 Wesleyan Church
14 Metropolitan Hall
15 Fire Station
16 Labour & Relief Office
17 Police Station
18 Attorney General
19 St. George's Cathedral
20 Public Library
21 Dutch Reformed Church
22 Supreme Court Buildings
23 Houses of Parliament
24 Government House
25 Good Hope Hall
26 Masonic Lodge
27 Roman Catholic Cathedral
28 Jewish Synagogue
29 Museum
30 German Lutheran Church
31 New Dutch Church
32 Lutheran Church
33 Junior Civil Service Club
34 Scotch Church
St. John's Church
New Market (Produce)
Dock Office
New Somerset Hospital
Convict Station
Sea Point Hall
Queen's Hotel, Sea Point
International Hotel
Wash Houses
Fish Market
Proposed New Law Courts
City Club
Hertzog Hall
Messrs. J.C. Juta & Co.
Sailors' Home
Old Somerset Hospital
St. Paul's Church
Union Castle Company's Offices
Mount Nelson Hotel
Early Market
St Philip's Church and Schools
St. George's Home
Sacred Heart Convent, Schools and Church
Dutch Reformed Church
Hugnenot Memorial Hall
School of Art
De Wichl Zaal
Dorcas Almshouses
South African College
Normal College
Good Hope Seminary
Deutche Schule
Salvation Army Barracks
Holy Trinity Church and Schools
Congregational Church
Zonnebloem College
St. Barnabas College
Y.M. Christian Association
Earls Court Avenue
Nazareth Home (R.C.)
Salesian Institute (R.C.)
Dutch R. Church
New City Hospital
Electric Station
Baggage Warehouse
University Buildings
Free Dispensary
MAP OF 1973
(revised from a March 1967 map)

Development Plan, Central City Area, City of Cape Town, Town Planning Department, City Council. For a detailed description of buildings located in this area, refer to the survey of buildings in central Cape Town (Cape Provincial School of Architects, 1978).
LIST OF MAPS

MAP. A Cape Peninsula Map (after Map Studio Productions, 1967, distributed by Shell) 4

MAP. B Cape Town Street Map (Map Studio, distributed by Hertz) 99

MAP. C The Growth of Central Cape Town from 1693 to 1810 (after Davies, 1963). 20

MAP. D The Dual Central Business District (after Davies, 1963). 22

MAP. E Outline of two areas of survey of basement buildings in Central Cape Town. 67

MAP. F Outline of research focus area and archaeologically destroyed sites. (with map transparincies) from

MAP. G All buildings or sites over 100 years of age which should form the subject of archaeological or architectural study (18 per cent) (Cape Provincial Institute of Architects, 1978). 82
Date | Reference:
--- | ---
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