

**HOUSEHOLDS OF THE CAPE, 1750 TO 1850
INVENTORIES AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

**ANTONIA MALAN
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**

1993

The University of Cape Town has been given
the right to reproduce this thesis in whole
or in part. Copyright is held by the author.

The copyright of this thesis vests in the author. No quotation from it or information derived from it is to be published without full acknowledgement of the source. The thesis is to be used for private study or non-commercial research purposes only.

Published by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in terms of the non-exclusive license granted to UCT by the author.

**HOUSEHOLDS OF THE CAPE, 1750 TO 1850
INVENTORIES AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**

ANTONIA MALAN

**Thesis presented for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in the
Department of Archaeology
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**

1993

The University of Cape Town has been given the right to reproduce this thesis in whole or in part. Copyright is held by the author.

WT 571 MALA

93/12098



HOUSEHOLDS OF THE CAPE, 1750 TO 1850
INVENTORIES AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Antonia Malan
Department of Archaeology
University of Cape Town
7700 Rondebosch

1993

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research was to study changes that occurred in the material culture of the Cape during the period when the British took over control of the colony from the Dutch. There were three phases for investigation: the colony under the Dutch East India Company in the 18th century, twenty transitional years of interim British and Netherlands governments between 1795 and 1815, and the Cape as a British colony after 1815.

An historical archaeological approach was applied to material remains surviving from those years, such as excavated artefacts, documents and buildings, that assumed these sources of material culture reflected the larger cultural, or cognitive, contexts in which they were conceived, made and used. Particular emphasis was placed on examination of household inventory manuscripts (lists of fixed and moveable properties, goods and chattels). Selected information from the inventories of more than 800 households was recorded, and further detailed analysis made of seventy-nine documents. Room-by-room appraisals indicate the layout (house plan), room numbers (house size), room names and activities (functions of spaces) within the house. These probate records thus provided invaluable information about houses, their contents and the placement of objects within the household, and could be investigated from the level of individual rooms on the day of appraisal to a range of houses over a number of years.

By constituting the documentary evidence in a form compatible with assemblages of excavated artefacts, as a series of space and time blocks, integrated information provided enhanced material cultural detail. Patterns were observed through time and across a range of regional and socio-economic situations. The first period covered a "Dutch" Cape under the control of the eastern arm of the Dutch East India Company, but households were organised in a way distinctive to the Cape. Then there was a short period of relative freedom from governmental control, as transition was made from Dutch to British colonial status and trade options broadened, resulting in the wealthier urban households reflecting fashion, and to the benefit of many farmers. Finally, the Cape was fully incorporated into the networks of the British Empire, undergoing widespread adaptations to colonial society and changes in the material culture of households.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The motivation and encouragement received from members of the Historical Archaeology Research Group provides an indispensable foundation to my work. I am particularly grateful to Professor Martin Hall, my supervisor, and greatly value our association over the past seven years - since we all started excavating at Paradise - and the stimulating environment he has created for historical archaeology research. Those who have directly contributed to this thesis gave welcome comments and constructive criticism. Constant support has also come from the Spatial Archaeology Research Unit and other members of the Archaeology Department at the University of Cape Town. Thank you, everyone.

I owe a great debt of gratitude to James Deetz for teaching me what historical archaeology should be, and also to Patrice Jeppson for her patient coaching and confidence in my work. When learning my way into the world of the Archives and the language of the inventories I was helped enthusiastically by Margaret Cairns, while Carolyn Woodward's work provided a model of thorough scholarship. My thanks, too, to Dutch-speaking friends for their advice.

The support of my family and friends has been crucial: thank you for being so understanding, undemanding and encouraging.

The financial assistance of the Institute for Research Development towards this research is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Opinions expressed in this work, or conclusions arrived at, are those of the author and are not to be attributed to the Institute for Research Development.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES & FIGURES

		page
1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SETTING THE SCENE: CONTEXTS FOR RESEARCH	6
	THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONTEXT	6
	Culture and context: theory	6
	Material culture, documents and probate records: methodology	10
	Historical archaeology in the Cape	
	Probate record research	
	HISTORICAL CONTEXT	16
	Historical background	16
	Interpretive periods and regions	19
3	RESOURCES: SOURCES, RECORDS AND ANALYSIS	25
	Cape archival sources	26
	Probate records and the Orphan Chamber	
	Inventories	
	Auction lists	
	Exchange rates	
	Initial research	31
	Current research	32
	Selection of inventories recorded	
	Glossary	
	Genealogies and architecture	
	Contemporary accounts	
	Selection of inventories transcribed in detail	
	Computer methodology	
	Analysis of recorded documents	40
	Room names	
	<i>Voorhuis</i> and <i>galdery</i>	
	House sizes and distribution	
	Status	45
	Summary	61
√ 4	A SEPARATE IDENTITY: THE CAPE COLONY UNDER THE VOC BETWEEN 1740 AND 1780	62
	Early Cape settlement	62
	Table Valley	64
	Rural households	73
	Summary	79
√ 5	CAPE COLONIAL BLOSSOMING, 1780 TO 1800	83
	Table Valley	83
	Rural households	88
	Summary	94

6	INTERACTION AND ADAPTATION, 1800 TO 1815	97
	Table Valley	97
	Rural households	100
	The nineteenth century <i>dorp</i>	103
	Summary	105
7	FROM COMPANY TO EMPIRE, 1815 TO 1850	106
	Table Valley	111
	Residences	115
	Suburban villa	118
	Rural households	119
	Small towns and villages (<i>dorpe</i>)	122
	Summary	124
8	FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS	126
	Table Valley	126
	Farm houses	139
	Summary	146
✓ 9	TABLEWARES: ACQUISITION, DINING AND DISPLAY	148
	1740-1780	152
	1780-1815	155
	1815-1850	167
	Summary	172
10	CONCLUSIONS	174

REFERENCES	193
------------	-----

APPENDICES

A	Glossary	209
B	Abbreviations	222
C	Indexes of recorded inventories:	228
	C1 date	229
	C2 location	247
	C3 deceased name	263
	C4 spouse name	279
D	Transcribed documents:	295
	D1 date	296
	D2 name	297
	D3 location	298
E	Household contents	299
F	Wealth:	314
	F1 net wealth	315
	F2 transcribed, appraised & net estate	318
	F3 wealth and occupation	320
	F4 slave numbers and valuations	322
G	House sizes:	324
	Table Valley vs Rural houses: house size by period	325
	Table Valley: private vs hire houses by period	328
H	House plans	330
I	Contents of retail stores	336

TABLES & FIGURES

TABLES

		page
3.1	Room by room inventories: number of MOOC8 documents by decade	33
3.2	Selected transcribed room by room inventories: numbers & house types by decade	39
3.3	Selected transcribed room by room inventories: numbers & house types 18th vs 19th century	39
3.4	Symmetry: houses with voorhuise, houses with voorhuise and flanking rooms	42
3.5	Symmetry: rural v town houses	42
3.6	Room by room inventories: Table Valley and farmsteads, number of MOOC8 documents recorded by quarter	43
3.7	Room by room inventories: Table Valley, private vs hired houses	44
3.8	Houses in Table Valley: house size and wealth	50
3.9	Rural houses: house size, slaves and wealth	51
3.10	Inventories with evaluation and auction record	52
3.11	Large houses from the recorded inventories	53-55
3.12	Household investments: fixed property, moveable goods and categories of possessions	56-57
3.13	Average value of inventoried slaves between 1762 and 1833	58
3.14	Average value of a best bed for each decade between 1750 and 1850	58
3.15	Tableware valuations	59
3.16	Expensive items (excluding beds) evaluated in various inventoried households	60
4.1	Records with wall-cupboards	66
4.2	Slave houses and slave kitchens	70
4.3	Knegt rooms and school rooms	77
5.1	Farmsteads with galdery	90
5.2	Tableware vessels: from the inventories of Colyn, Ronnenamp and de Wet	95
6.1	Hendrik de Wet's slaves, 1802	99
8.1	Gysbertus van Reenen's slaves, 1827	143
9.1	Proportions of oriental porcelains to other ceramics from some Cape Town archaeological sites	151
9.2	Porcelain vessels in a range of Cape households	152
9.3	Tablewares in Colyn's inventory, 1772	154
9.4	Tablewares in Ronnenkamp's inventory, 1793	156
9.5	Tablewares in de Wet's inventory, 1802	160
9.6	Tablewares in Bresler's inventory, 1825	169
9.7	Tablewares in Hawkins' inventory, 1831	170
9.8	Tablewares in Becker's inventory, 1844	170
10.1	Inventories with fireplaces in living rooms	178
10.2	Businesses and workshops in Cape Town & <i>dorpe</i>	182

FIGURES

	page
1.1 The expansion of the Cape Colony from Cape Town in the south-west towards the north and east, 1652-1895	5
1.2 World map showing VOC trade sea routes between Europe and the East via the Cape of Good Hope	5
2.1 Population: freeburghers and freeblacks in Cape Town compared to the colony as a whole	17
2.2 Table Valley, showing early settlement pattern and garden lands	20
2.3 Cape Colony under van Riebeeck, showing settlement of the Liesbeeck River area in the 17th century	21
2.4 Cape Colony in 1750, and the spread of colonial stock farmers beyond its borders	22
2.5 Cape Town, by Carel Wentzel, 1751	23
2.6 Cape Town spreading south of Buitenkant and northwest of Buitengracht, by George Thompson	24
3.1 MOOC8 records: number of recorded inventories for each year	33
3.2 Rural locations in the southwestern Cape	38
4.1 Two possible variations on a five roomed theme, based on room-by-room inventories	74
4.2 Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: early development of the homestead, based on room-by-room inventories	78
4.3 Paradise, Newlands: sequence of Main house buildings, based on archaeological excavation	81
5.1 Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: Hendrik Witsche's new house, based on a room-by-room inventory dated 1780	91
5.2 Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: farm and werf layout, from a survey diagram dated 1795	92
7.1 Map of Cape Town, c.1845	107
7.2 A public auction taking place on the fashionable Heeregracht, by Charles d'Oyly, c.1832	112
7.3 Retail store of Widow Barker at the corner of Castle and Burg Streets, by Charles d'Oyly, 1832	113
8.1 Map of Cape Town c. 1804, showing Graave Straat, Groene Plein (Greenmarket Square) and Klipvis Steeg	127
8.2 "The picture of the Slaves" in Greenmarket Square, by Johannes Rach, 1762	132
8.3 The Town House, by John F. Comfield, 1824	132
8.4 Greenmarket Square, by "J.W.", c.1835	133
8.5 Greenmarket Square, by Thomas W. Bowler, 1854	133
8.6 The house in Block K:K (Greenmarket Square) replaced by a church (in 1871), by Louis Foucher, 1885	134
9.1 Map of Cape Town showing locations of archaeological sites and inventoried households	150
9.2 Profits on porcelain sales by the Dutch East India Company in the Netherlands	158
9.3 Proceeds from permitted private trade in porcelain, sold by the Chambers of Zeeland (1755-76) and Amsterdam (1783-93)	158
10.1 Interior of a rural <i>voorhuis</i> with the family awaiting the arrival of the local preacher, by J.C. Poortermans (1786-1870)	187
10.2 Interior of a rural <i>voorhuis</i> , by Charles Bell, c.1835	188
10.3 Interior of a rural house, probably near Knysna, by Henry Butler, c.1835	188
10.4 Interior of a rural house, Rheboksfontein, by Thomas Baines, 1850	189

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to describe the material culture of Cape colonial households, based on information contained in contemporary documents. The households' varied forms and contents are expected to reflect local and external influences and events. An examination of a range of households in rural and urban regions and through time will therefore expose material cultural changes that took place between 1750 and 1850 when the Dutch East India Company (VOC) settlement was taken over by Britain. Material culture is defined as physical remains of human actions, but material culture does not only reflect behaviour, it is also actively manipulated in social circumstances. Thus, it is possible to make functional and symbolic analyses of changes in material culture related to processes that took place in past political, economic and social spheres.

Research focuses on the southwestern region of South Africa, centered on Cape Town but including its rural hinterland up to a distance of about 300 km. European settlement in Table Bay was officially founded in 1652 by VOC officials and soldiers as a way-station to re-provision passing Company ships. By 1750 the colony had developed a distinctive cultural identity, forged from the heterogeneous material of indigenous and immigrant inhabitants and visiting officials and seafarers, and despite control by, and dependence on, the Netherlands-based Dutch East India Company. First occupied by the British in 1795, it became a Crown Colony in 1814, part of Britain's wide empire. By 1850 the Colony extended east and north across southern Africa from Cape Town to the Orange River (Figure 1.1), and had gradually absorbed thousands of immigrants from Europe, Africa and the East (Freund 1989; Ross 1989(a):244; Streak 1974:34).

South African history is often seen in terms of pre-colonial, Dutch, and British periods instead of as a process through time. Historiographically, these perspectives result from a combination of factors: the languages of Dutch or English in which the records were written which imposed limitations for monolingual researchers, opposing intellectual and political backgrounds, and favoured famous historical people, places and events (Philip 1981:vii). Popular history particularly tended to view the Cape colony's past from either the 18th century "Cape-Dutch" or the 19th century "British 1820 Settler" perspective, describing separate well-established generalised "cultural" identities (Wilson & Thompson 1969:v-vi). Very few studies deliberately crossed the boundary between the centuries, covering the years between the major Dutch and

British periods - the transitional years from about 1795 to 1814 (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:xix-xviii).

The later 18th century and early 19th century have also been perceived as relatively short of meaty documentation, in comparison with the 18th century *opgaaf rollen* (census lists) used by Guelke and Shell (Shell 1986) and the extensive contemporary literature of the 19th century (Arkin 1960:179; Newton-King 1987:3-4; Theal 1902 & 1964). But from the historical archaeological point of view, material cultural records are plentiful and, when excavated and documented sources are combined, range almost continuously from the late 17th to mid 19th centuries. In the Cape, therefore, the increasingly rich excavated archaeological record is an extremely valuable resource and probate records such as inventories and estate records such as auction lists provide another "avenue of enquiry" (Deagan 1982). Study of deceased estate inventories stimulates emphasis on the household because they listed the most minute details of domestic material life, and potentially a wide range of households can be incorporated into the contextual record because appraisals were made of the possessions of both men and women throughout society.

Geographically the colony was perched on the southernmost tip of the African continent, strategically situated half way between Europe and the East, and was influenced by both (Figure 1.2). Nor was colonial society homogeneous, but made up of colonial officials, herders, artisans, lodging keepers, servants, slaves, soldiers, burghers, farmers and temporary visitors. The social and economic order was based on hierarchy within the Company, freeburgher services and agricultural production for the Company's benefit, and slave labour. Slaves lived not only on large rural estates but in the intimate domestic environment in both town and country and their daily lives are still largely unknown, while the settlers' simplified history is hung about with myths and prejudices (Worden 1985:4). Complex social relationships were the reality, with separations imposed alongside interdependence (Ross 1989(a):40-62). The impact of interaction is of especial interest, not only between colonisers and the colonised, but between Boer and Briton, rich and poor, powerful and powerless, town and country. Processes of acculturation and change, and their counterparts tradition and continuity, will be investigated. By following an archaeological approach to evidence from the past that reveals the social meaning of material culture, by mapping the contexts in which material culture was acquired, created, used and discarded, our understanding of the rich and varied past may be improved.

This research is undertaken within, and intended as part of, a larger body of work being carried out by the Historical Archaeology Research Group at the University of Cape Town. It is a contribution that should be read in conjunction with the theoretical

developments, reports on archaeologically excavated material and other work produced by the group. These are more fully described in subsequent chapters. My research is thus not only carried out in order to contextualise aspects of our material culture studies but within a particular academic context.

The subject of this dissertation developed out of earlier work with probate records, when placing a single household inventory into architectural and social context lead to an appreciation of the complexity of early colonial domestic material culture. This first investigation was specifically to recreate a generalised background dating to the middle of the 18th century (Malan 1986; 1990). James Walton (1965; 1989) and Carolyn Woodward (1982), however, have demonstrated quite clearly that neither the history of the architecture nor the contents of houses in the Cape's past fitted neat and tidy reconstructions. Particularly the 17th century and the earlier 18th century were years of experimentation, diversity, disorder, haphazardness, though by the middle of the 18th century the Cape developed a colonial style of its own. This further study has been framed to investigate what happened in the material culture of households when the Cape became a British possession in the late 18th century. As a result it was still necessary to define and describe households during the 18th century before the British arrived, but now the purpose was to set the background against which to evaluate any changes that took place in existing households or see how newly established households differed during the early 19th century.

Chapter Two outlines the theoretical influences and methodological basis for the study and the current situation in historical archaeology at the Cape, and covers comparative research into probate records in the Netherlands, New Netherlands and Cape colony. A brief summary of the Cape's historical background follows, with a description of the chronological framework used in presenting the research. Within each period the evidence was divided up into categories that were broadly spatial (town and country) and socioeconomic (rich, middling and poor).

Chapter Three covers methodology used in primary research, the sources used in this study, evaluation of resources, computerisation and analysis. Probate inventories listed room by room were the basis for my analysis though questions of status also refer to conclusions drawn from similar documents. Other sources of material culture used to reach conclusions include archaeological sites, contemporary accounts, vernacular architecture, pictures and maps, and official reports.

The intention and method followed in this study is to provide a framework within which past material culture can be understood by reconstructing the particular contexts in which households were established, maintained and altered. To date, Cape colonial

history lacks systematic "thick descriptions" (Geertz 1973:3-30) upon which any recovery of meaning must be based. James Deetz proclaimed that historical archaeologists "can combine the best of both historical particularism and scientific pattern recognition, bolstered by essential quantification. The patterns to be sought are those reflecting the abstract context of the data" (Deetz 1983:30). In order to develop the thesis formulated in this study, a predominantly qualitative approach of detailed narrative or case studies is followed.

There is still a long way to go, however, before adequate rigorously researched quantification of the Cape records is available for comparative study. Though there are numerous models available from Europe and North American research for statistical studies of probate records, for the Cape Archive material there is no similar basis of published primary documents or data bases. My intentions, particularly sampling strategies, were often thwarted by intractable sources, especially in attempts to extract a balanced body of evidence. Probate records were numerous and extensive but further systematic primary work is needed, especially in the form of indexes and transcripts, to fully exploit them in a statistically meaningful way. Often, suitable comparable documents for the entire range of households in each period were not easily identified and in particular I was unable to satisfactorily devise wealth categories based on the room-by-room inventories because of inconsistent valuations and occupation details. In the 19th century, administrative changes directly affected the bureaucratic system that produced these sources. The material culture of the poorer or disenfranchised colonists still remains to be systematically investigated as this study excluded those whose possessions were not listed room-by-room. Further work needs to be done on other inventoried categories to supplement the house-plans and furnishings covered in this study, other archival sources of inventories require integration, and research into the advent and availability of consumer items in the 19th century broadened to include newspaper advertisements and importer/wholesalers records. The areas that I have been able to quantify, however, such as indexes of documents and items of material culture, thus form a necessary but bulky part of the text.

Chapters Four to Seven provide the descriptive and contextual details of domestic material life in the Cape colony under the VOC to 1780, during two sets of Transitional years, 1780 to 1800 and then 1800 to 1815, and finally the Cape as British Colony after 1815. Chapter Eight is based on detailed research into sequences of documents for particular houses and families. Tablewares have been emphasised in the text, and described separately in Chapter Nine, where they are compared to and integrated with the excavated ceramic assemblages from archaeological sites in and near Cape Town. The main trends discerned in the households of the Cape over the study period are summarised in Chapter Ten, and an assessment is made of the changes that took place.

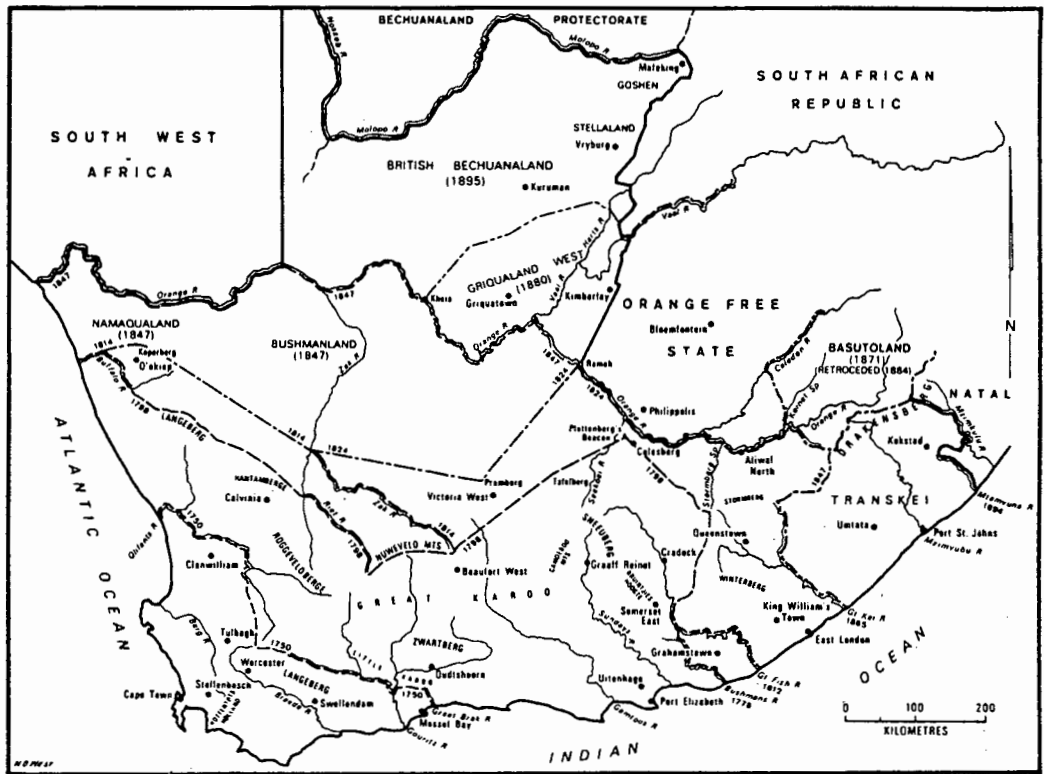


Figure 1.1 The expansion of the Cape Colony from Cape Town in the south-west towards the north and east, 1652-1895 (from Davenport 1991:89)

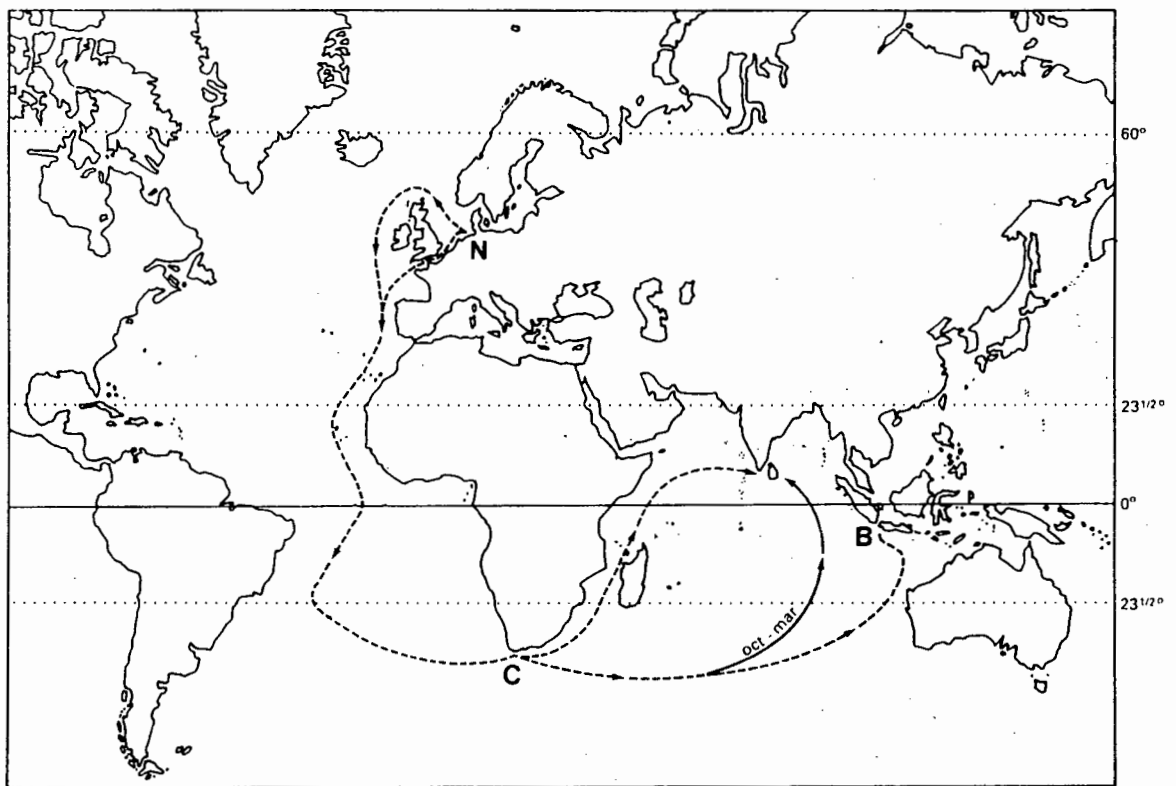


Figure 1.2 World map showing VOC trade sea routes between Europe (N:Netherlands) and the East (B:Batavia) via the Cape of Good Hope (C:Cape) (after Jacobs 1991:54)

CHAPTER 2

SETTING THE SCENE: CONTEXTS FOR RESEARCH

This chapter is in two sections. It starts with a descriptive summary of the theoretical and methodological background for this study, and outlines the main influences upon the research. Then the relevant context of historical archaeology practiced in the Cape, and wider work on comparative Dutch probate records, is briefly reviewed. The second section summarises historical developments in the colony during the 18th and early 19th centuries and explains the interpretive periods used in presenting the results of my research.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Culture and context: theory

European colonization was a vast, long-range mass migration; the transplant of people and technology. Europeans and Asians and Africans were brought together at the Cape, and the area's inhabitants developed cultural identities of their own whilst they continued to absorb immigrants and adapt to new regimes. Historical archaeologists seek to better understand this colonisation process, its impacts and results, as well as the physical world of the past and the lives of both the well-known and the people without written history (Deagan 1988:7; Deetz 1977; Deetz 1988(a); Connah 1988:4).

Why and how cultures change is a basic archaeological question, as James Deetz has explained:

The central paradigm with which we as archaeologists are dealing is culture. It's not behaviour. It's not commodity flow. So the best thing we can do is use archaeological methods to block out and define, from a material perspective, the form of ... culture at different times and at different places (Friedman 1983:45).

It is the changing aspects of the past with which this study is concerned, but it is only possible to study change after you understand what is changing. Thus, though our individual constructions are synchronic (moments in time), they are a necessary prelude to diachronic explanation (Deetz 1988(b):17). Historical archaeology, as one way of examining the past, is thus both anthropology and history¹ and needs both perspectives to be fully effective (Deetz 1988(a):362-363).

¹ "There is no archaeological theory" (Deetz 1988(b):18).

James Deetz has been a leading exponent of drawing together apparently disparate aspects of a large range of material culture within patterned contexts, using a structuralist approach to reveal how an object is "thought" rather than merely used (Glassie 1977:31): "... several categories of historical material culture can be seen to reflect a series of mediations of oppositional structures that underlay American world view over three centuries" (Deetz 1983:27). Using the categories of ceramics, foodways, mortuary art and music he outlined a tripartite model for American colonial history (Deetz 1973; 1977; 1983). Deetz's later work, however, begins to deal with more complex mechanisms of change by developing a global comparative perspective through tracing the carriers of the Georgian mindset to areas beyond New England, into colonial South Africa (Deagan 1982:168-170; Leone & Potter 1988:11; Scott & Deetz 1990; Winer & Deetz 1990).

Since the watershed year of 1988, when many seminal works on historical archaeology were published (Beaudry 1988; Deetz 1988(a), 1988(b); Leone & Potter 1988 ; St. George 1988), another phase of research has been completed, moving away from plotting changing cultural traditions (Paynter & McGuire 1991:1-2). In 1988 St. George had succinctly indicated and summarised the new approach (1988:10): like literature, material culture is rife with metaphors of dominance, deference and mystery. Apparently simple forms - land, houses, chests and chairs - provide another axis along which power relations are established, maintained and sometimes upset. Robert Paynter expressed a direction based on historical materialism, when he analysed capitalist class relations to help understand change in the material and domestic world (Leone & Potter 1988:407-423) while William Askins used ceramic and house styles to expose contradictions within a small community undergoing transformations of class and ethnicity in the 19th century (Askins 1988).

Acculturation is a two way process and its adoption or imposition can be opposed to rejection or resistance. Culture is not just a set of characteristics, nor necessarily imposed from above, but is discourse, taking place at a number of levels. Understanding culture, therefore, is not simply a knowledge of differences, but rather an understanding of how and why differences in language, thought, use of materials and behaviours have come about - differences have meanings, functions and histories (Thornton 1989:10). To deal with culture's "situatedness" Ian Hodder, in particular, has articulated the concept of "contextual archaeology" (1987:2-8)). Hodder wrote of historical context as one component relevant to an understanding of any material culture product, using Fernand Braudel's time scales as framework (Braudel 1973): long-term structures and contents (regional level), social structures within which the individual event takes place (local constraints), and individuals or groups within one society

making, using and interpreting material culture items. He also suggested that change and/or acculturation also incorporates continuity and both continuity and change are social-symbolic processes. In *The Meanings of Things* (1989:65-70) Hodder again emphasised how context gives a particular meaning in a particular case: the event must be understood in relation to that which is immediately around it, including power structures and special interests. This study thus reveals the continuities as well as the changes that took place during the period.

Relevant to the problems of context, continuity and change expressed by Ian Hodder, criticisms of approaches based on hegemony have been more recently expressed by Robert Paynter who, with Randall McGuire, edited a collection of work under the title *The Archaeology of Inequality* (1991). The editors' contribution posed some interesting questions (McGuire & Paynter 1991:1-13): How prevalent was resistance and domination? How did agents manipulate material culture in this interplay? How might we observe the material traces of these interplays in the archaeological record? They suggested some themes: exploring the heterogeneity of power through describing the family and workplace structures; seeing how elite material culture (dominant ideologies) manifested and changed as their need to create a coherent unity apart from their subordinates changed; investigation of covert limits to domination imposed by non-elite groups and individuals. Anne Yentsch and Mary Beaudry have picked up these themes in their collection of papers, *The art and mystery of historical archaeology* (1992).

Mark Leone's work in Annapolis also stimulated a number of studies incorporating critical theory in archaeology (Leone *et al* 1987; Yentsch & McKee 1987). Starting with the concept of ideology as a mechanism to suppress class conflict and internal contradiction, Leone explained how historians and archaeologists have projected value-laden ideology into their particular reconstructions of the past, producing "vulgar history"² (Leone 1982:748-755). Critical theory thus also recognises and promotes an underlying awareness of the researcher's own "situatedness": socioeconomic status and intellectual predilections and the institutional context in which the work is carried out. In South African research especially, social anthropologists and archaeologists have been grappling with the moving target of interpretation, particularly of basic "politicized" concepts like ethnicity and culture (Thornton 1989).

² Leone borrowed this useful label from Russell Handsman. "Vulgar history has as its centrepiece the idea of the individual ... characterised by voluntary choice, freedom to act, personal responsibility, rationality, and economic motivation" ... "... New England social historians who have reconstructed kinship have also populated the colonial era with a bourgeois family centered on the idea of individuality" ... "... the idea of the individual was propagated by giving it historical depth, and thus in turn wiped out an earlier history" (Leone 1982:755)

Martin Hall has incorporated notions borrowed from literary theory that treats all categories of evidence as "texts" that can be similarly read, analysed, interpreted and thus compared, in order to understand the South African past (Hall 1991(a); Hall 1992(a)(b)). "By studying buildings, paintings, poems, food waste, ceramics and other texts together, we can get far closer to the experience of early colonialism than we can through taking any one source alone" (Hall 1991(e):71). Hall develops the idea of capitalism as a culture, not just an economic system that is therefore tied into the idea of acculturation and power (hegemony) and deliberately built on Deetz and Leone by reintroducing context and conflict, moving from the study of system to the study of discourse. He suggests a useful way of regarding dominant ideology, not as false consciousness but that sees the elite using it to incorporate themselves as a class, with the subordinates not so much hoodwinked into their role but willingly becoming consumers in order to signify status in a competitive, class conscious world. "By moving beyond the constraints of structuralist method, and seeing artifacts as integral parts of the statements through which people create and re-create themselves, and these statements as integral parts of discourses that create and re-create one another, we can extract a wealth of additional meaning from material culture" (Hall 1992(a)). McGuire and Paynter also took this line (1991:1-19): a multitextual approach toward exposing the interplay between dominant and subversive actors in the colonial context. Hall concentrates on the study of discourse to specifically try and understand "the archaeology of slavery", whereby he uses house form, artefacts, food debris and the verbal testimony of the actors as elements for analysis. Thus he seeks to uncover hidden resisting (undocumented) lives behind the overt and theatrical scenery of Colonial high society. Most importantly, Hall fruitfully widens the comparative horizons to include other Dutch colonies, such as Curacao (1991(e)).

Ann Solomon has also worked deliberately to articulate new theoretical approaches (post-positivist perspectives) to South African archaeology (1989), and especially to include gender theory (1991 & 1992), while Yvonne Brink uses literary (semiotics, hermeneutics) and some gender theory to trace the forging of a separate cultural identity by freeburgers against and despite of the domination of the authoritative Dutch East India Company, using contemporary documents and vernacular architecture as evidence (Brink 1991(a)(b)). Martin Hall (1991(d)) has tried to "engender" his approach as well, reworking the picture of early Cape Town built up from his reading of parallel texts into a "public transcript" of political and social patriarchy, but admits that the concomitant "hidden transcript" of women and their resistance is still missing.

Ann Yentsch's work (1991(a)(b); Yentsch & Beaudry 1992), however, has progressed in a useful direction, retaining a structuralist basis for tracing gendered domains in

material culture. She shows how household pots serve as metaphors through which people "spoke" about social relationships, the role of men and women, social class divisions and divisions between men and women, and the boundary between culture and nature (1991(a)), and demonstrates how artefacts shift from male to female or female to male roles in a home (1991(b)).

Material culture, documents and probate records: methodology

This section describes the link between material culture studies, written documents and "documentary archaeology", and the particular value of probate records as resources.

Although Fernand Braudel (1967) and his admirers have long recognised the usefulness of probate records in their studies of *la vie materielle*, since the 1960s there has been increased use of these sources by social and economic historians. At the same time archaeologists working in the historical period have come to recognise the duality of their subdiscipline and refined their methods and techniques to incorporate such varied resources as artefacts, documents and buildings (Beaudry 1988; Benes 1989). The relationship between documents and archaeology was outlined by Robert Schuyler in his seminal paper on the contexts available to the archaeologist (1978:269-275). He distinguished between archaeological (preserved behaviour), historical (written word), oral history (spoken word) and ethnographic (observed behaviour) contexts, graphically represented how they inform emically and etically about the past, and suggested that combinations of contexts form a superior cultural reconstruction. James Deetz and Robert Schuyler both summarised opinions on the relationship of history and archaeology, reaching similar conclusions about how research should deal with the material aspects of diverse peoples (holistic cultures rather than a culture), but toting different labels - archaeography and historic ethnography respectively (Deetz 1988(b); Schuyler 1988).

Fernand Braudel imagined the progress of western European economic growth as interlocking planes of material life, market economy and capitalism - all parts of the same structure that included material, intellectual and spiritual "floors" and concomitant time scales. But, as Robert St. George pointed out, Braudel's concept of material life did not fully account for symbolic communication and the life of the mind, and that there is in fact no disjunction between the material life (the way we live) and the symbolic life (the way we think). St. George showed how "symbolic texts" (the structures of knowledge, the elusive forms of popular culture) could be linked with hard indices of wealth (the probate records and tax lists that inform our image of social life) and thus linked intellectual history and the history of material life (St. George 1988:3-10). Economic and social historians used systematic sampling techniques to

seek patterns in household possessions for different wealth groups (Hanson Jones 1980). James Deetz and Marley Brown in the mid 1970s were pioneers in using a similar approach to 17th century Plymouth Colony inventories, specifically testing archaeological interpretations against documents (Benes 1989:182). Some researchers specialize: in folk taxonomy (Beaudry *et al* 1983; Cummings 1986), status indicators, ceramics and tablewares (Chace 1985; Roth 1988:439-62), distribution of wealth (Friedlander 1991), regional occupations, artefact clustering, cultural identity and change (Piwonka 1987), room functions (d'Agostino 1992), or changing patterns of accumulation (Sweeney 1988).

Kathleen Deagan wrote: "We must identify and focus upon those issues that depend on simultaneous access to both written and material evidence. We also have to develop our own specific methodologies to integrate and use those categories of evidence" (Deagan 1988:11). Robert St. George suggested that the solution was to do interdisciplinary research with an array of historical evidence and learn each others methods and theories, resulting in new approaches to common issues. He emphasised that past cultures should be studied in their totality.

This problem was also discussed by Anton Schuurman in an introductory chapter to his thesis on 19th century *materiele cultuur en levensstijl* (1989:1-4)³. Many European studies were nevertheless carried out within an economic framework. Carole Shammas' comparative inventory studies are stimulating exceptions, as she extends the data beyond object-oriented consumption patterns into family social relations and household labour, and compares developing domesticity as it emerged in England and north America (Shammas 1980; 1990). Lorna Weatherill, too, wrote that it is "necessary to explore social, as well as economic factors ... the expressive, social functions of consumer goods in the daily lives of the middle classes" (Weatherill 1988:200).

The approach taken in this study is along the lines that Beaudry and Yentsch have described. The resources they used - artefacts and probate records - are comparable to those used here and, as Deetz has demonstrated (1988(a)), are treated as different perspectives but never independent of the contexts from which they were recovered or in which they were written. Therefore an interpretive approach (the symbolic aspects of culture) is blended with the archaeologist's necessary focus on things material and particular by concentrating on "situatedness" or context, (whether archaeological, historical, institutional or behavioural), when seeking evidence of historical process and cultural change. The analytical method is to treat the documentary record as a text

³ I am indebted to Mech Monhemius for translating parts of this introduction.

with content, form and situation (Beaudry *et al* 1991:160-164).

The household is a particularly suitable focus for study. Giddens' concept of *habitus*, as described by Hodder (1986:71-73), showed how the house and the use of space and objects within it forms the social world in which material culture plays an active role in creating society and creating continual change. James Deetz, as usual, articulated the position neatly:

People are conceived, born and die in houses; in preindustrial cultures, the house is at the same time the domestic center and the location of most production of essential artifacts. The form of a house can be a strong reflection of the needs and minds of those who built it; in addition, it shapes and directs their behaviour. Small wonder that so much of archaeology concerns itself with the excavation and interpretation of domestic structures of almost endless variety (Deetz 1977:92).

The household is also an easily definable unit of production and consumption (Weatherill 1988:5-13; Shamma 1990; Bielinski 1991:121) and changes in its form and function and contents directly reflected wider events. Household inventory studies have been used within a 'standard of living approach' (Carr & Walsh 1988; Main 1988) and to understand such aspects as mechanisms behind the spread of new goods throughout society (Weatherill 1988:6), the transfer of power from open lineage to patriarchal nuclear family and the rise of domesticity (Shamma 1980:3-4) and how increased consumption of imported goods was tied into creation of pre-industrial empires (Shamma 1990).

Historical archaeology in the Cape

In the western Cape, historical archaeological work was initially undertaken to fill in gaps in the historical records for conservation purposes (Abrahams 1984(a)). There was also a recognition that valuable historical sites were being destroyed and valiant attempts were made to salvage information from threatened areas (Adams 1976; Voigt 1977). Since 1980 many advances have been made. Practitioners specialising in historical archaeology include: Hennie Vos, appointed to the Historical Archaeology Research Unit at the Stellenbosch Museum in 1976, who is developing a local culture history (Vos 1980:354-356); Gabeba Abrahams, appointed archaeologist at the South African Cultural History Museum in 1981, who works within the Cape Town area (Abrahams 1984(b):20-32); the Department of Archaeology at the University of Stellenbosch, active in the southwestern Cape; and the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cape Town which incorporates larger regional studies and broad comparative aims.

James Deetz's visits to the Cape and teaching from 1985, together with Martin Hall's initiative at the University of Cape Town opened the door to wider horizons. Deetz and Hall initiated appropriate theoretical and methodological teaching with the adoption of explicit historical archaeological approaches, and recently Hall was awarded a Chair of Historical Archaeology. Under the direction of Martin Hall, work has been undertaken and approaches developed by the Historical Archaeology Research Group and in association with the Archaeological Contracts Office. At the same time, prehistorian Carmel Schrire (1990; 1991) has concentrated on early contact between Company and indigenes on the southwestern Cape coast and Ann Markell (1992) is working on the history of a large slaveholding estate near Stellenbosch. Associated research projects in the eastern Cape initiated by James Deetz and also carried out by Margot Winer (University of California, Berkeley) arise directly out of colonial American work (Winer & Deetz 1990), while Patrice Jeppson (University of Pennsylvania) is investigating white and black settler and indigene social relations in the early 19th century Albany district (Jeppson 1991).

The range of current historical archaeology projects cover the whole colonial period up to the end of the 19th century and incorporate excavation, documents, architecture, ceramics, VOC and British in Cape Town and environs, British in the eastern Cape, slaves and missions. Published work in the field of historical archaeology is mostly recent (*Social Dynamics*, 16(1), 1990; *Goodwin Series*, forthcoming) but there is a fast-expanding body of unpublished academic papers and dissertations. There is still a limited amount of archaeologically-motivated research on dwelling-plans and architectural developments for the western Cape (Gribble 1988 & 1989; Vos 1988; Vos & Schoeman 1990) especially site-wide excavations. The Vergelegen project (Markell 1992) is a welcome exception, and excavation at Paradise provided a useful architectural sequence (Hall *et al* 1992).

Probate record research

Rich resources available for study thus include buildings, archaeological sites, documentary and graphic archives and contemporary accounts. This study enters the field from the "documentary archaeology" direction, complementing current studies by the other members of the Historical Archaeology Research Group by concentrating on the analysis and interpretation of household inventories. This section reviews work carried out on comparative documents, particularly those written in Dutch or of Dutch households.

Systematic research on Dutch probate records in the Netherlands was initiated in 1975 by J.A. Faber at the University of Amsterdam and A.D. van der Woude at

Wageningen, with the intention of investigating material culture of the Netherlands⁴. The purpose of their project was to study the distribution of material culture according to periods, regions or social groups with the help of inventories. The Department of Economic and Social History in Amsterdam concentrated on the towns and cities, while rural developments are being covered by the Department of Rural History at Wageningen. The ultimate intention was to gain insights into the relationship between the cities and the countryside as reflected in influences on material culture (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980:157). These studies were therefore more concerned with commodity flow than culture.

Thera Wijsenbeek looked at eighteenth century Delft probate records to observe changes in the prosperity of different classes in a town during decline of industry in Holland in the course of the century. She sought shifts in the distribution of property and consumption patterns to demonstrate these processes (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980:158-9; Wijsenbeek-Olthuis 1985). Anton Schuurman's project was based on nineteenth century records to establish social and regional patterns in rural lifestyle and to investigate the development of these patterns. He made a study of the way individuals lived, chosen from different periods, regions, and social groups; their wealth, how it was distributed amongst different possessions, whether they rented or owned property and land, how big the houses were, room functions and furnishings, fashionable articles and social status symbols, innovation and investment (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980:177-178). He related changes in the material culture of the household to general changes including modernization, the growing emphasis on domesticity, emancipation of women and the beginnings of social polarization in Dutch society (Schuurman 1989:450).

In New Netherlands and New Amsterdam - early Dutch colonial north America - comparable inventories have been investigated by historians and students of material culture, but mostly date from the 17th century. There are only two major publications that include the fruits of this research: *New Netherlands Studies*, Bulletin KNOB, 1985 and *New World Dutch Studies*, Albany Institute of History and Art, 1987; while the *Selected Rensselaerswijck Seminar Papers*, New Netherlands Project, 1991, make passing reference to probate records. Charlotte Wilcoxon, museum curator and ceramic researcher, looked at household artefacts from archaeological and documentary records dating from the mid to late 17th century (Wilcoxon 1985:120-129). Ruth Piwonka, historian and museum consultant, focused on 17th to 19th century New York Dutch inventories to investigate Dutch interiors as a measure of cultural change (Piwonka 1987:63-81). During the period 1750 to 1820 she observed a growing

⁴ I am indebted to Robert Ross, Leiden University, for introducing me to this work.

concern with fashion and a proliferation of specialized articles or gadgetry in all corners of the household - the kitchen, the gentlemen's study, the farmyard, and the silver cupboard. She interpreted her findings as a widespread revolution in domestic materialism that echoed political and social revolutions in America and Europe (Piwonka 1987:68).

In South Africa, Carolyn Woodward (1981, 1982, 1983(a)) and to a lesser extent Margaret Cairns (1974) and Patricia Scott (1987), have produced comparative inventory research using the Cape Archive records, though they have approached the documents from different perspectives. Woodward's first publication, on oriental porcelains in the Cape (1974), made use of probate records to flesh out the insubstantial information on eastern trade by the VOC that directly affected the Cape. Her estimable Masters thesis (1982) expanded and extended the probate evidence and remains the most comprehensive research and the first study to treat the documents as an intrinsic body of information. Woodward's intention was to reconstruct architectural and domestic details of past colonial society and trace changes through time (1983(a)). She was the only one to tackle the historical processual dimension, and in great detail, but within the framework of material culture studies rather than anthropology, describing what she found rather than seeking explanations (Woodward 1983(a):8).

Woodward's thesis was the result of a study of all surviving inventories and *vendu* rolls between 1670 and 1714 with the purpose of reconstructing the interior of the Cape house - "the domestic spirit of an age: the nature of the houses that existed at the Cape to either side of 1700, together with the nature, style and arrangement of their contents" (Woodward 1982:1). First the architectural framework was established from floor plans and relationships between rooms, then the interior architecture or doors, walls, floors, the function and furnishings of the various rooms, and finally detailed descriptions and identification of items such as tables, cupboards and utensils. The concluding part of her thesis puts the Cape houses into the context of other Dutch-settled areas, Batavia and New York, and the Netherlands themselves. The most important article published by Woodward (1983(a):5-19) described the "principal *voorkamer*" in documented Cape houses in detail to 1750 and increasingly selectively into the 19th century. The selection was based on room-by-room inventories of fashionable houses, usually located in Cape Town itself: a selection rather than a statistical sample. Her definitions and descriptions will be used comparatively throughout my study.

Margaret Cairns has tended to focus deeply but narrowly - for instance on individual homesteads (Cairns 1980), a city block (Cairns 1974), a village, a stretch of early settled riverine farmlands (Cairns 1985), a single family or business - and used the

inventories as one of many supportive written rather than material cultural sources. Her information and archival expertise is systematic and extensive, but not computerised. Patricia Scott (1987), though aided by computer, concentrated on a limited community within a particular period (Grahamstown between 1831 and 1853), selecting a few records written in English, and so her work is comparable to only part of this study. As she was also the first to admit, her theoretical and methodological background lacked comparative colonial breadth because it relied heavily on British sources, assumptions and categorization such as class, early-industrialised society or dense urbanization. A more recent reassessment (Scott & Deetz 1990) has provided an interesting and enhanced interpretation of the findings.

Other inventory-based publications consist of short articles summarizing museum-based research, such as those on Joachim von Dessin (Boshoff 1987; Grobbelaar 1987; Meltzer 1987), Anlen Boshoff's investigation of 19th century Moslem house interiors (1990), or Kathy Wheeler's work associated with the reconstruction of 19th century Bertram House (1985). Susan Newton-King is a local historian systematically using inventories in a manner more akin to Netherlands work in her research in the eastern Cape (Newton-King 1987) because she is particularly interested in the production and consumption of commodities among the European stock farmers and the role played by exchange in the reproduction of frontier households. She uses details of assets, liabilities and personal possessions in inventories and auction lists to demonstrate that even poor frontiersmen were heavily committed to the distant market economy of Cape Town.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical background

Until 1795 the Cape was a minor outpost of the Dutch East India Company's eastern empire, based at Batavia in Java, itself an offshoot of the Netherlands. After twenty years of interim governments it subsequently remained a colony under British jurisdiction until the declaration of the Union of South Africa in 1910 (Davenport 1991:25,231). The Cape's historical context between 1750 and 1850 thus differs from those of other Dutch-British colonies, and its position in the broader colonial context has been unexplored (Schutte 1989:283-284). In this section some major historical events are outlined and the colony's geographical development is illustrated.

In 1652 the first official VOC party was sent to live at the Cape under Jan van Riebeeck. For the next fifty years the colony remained tiny (there were about 836 freeburgher and

freeblack⁵ colonists in 1690, see Figure 2.1), and under the control of a Company-appointed official within its East Indies domain. The colony was still partially dependent on the Netherlands for its material and social support, though many VOC soldiers and sailors were non-Dutch and Asian political prisoners, Asian and African slaves and eastern merchandise were imported (Guelke 1989:66-69; Ross 1989(a):243-245).

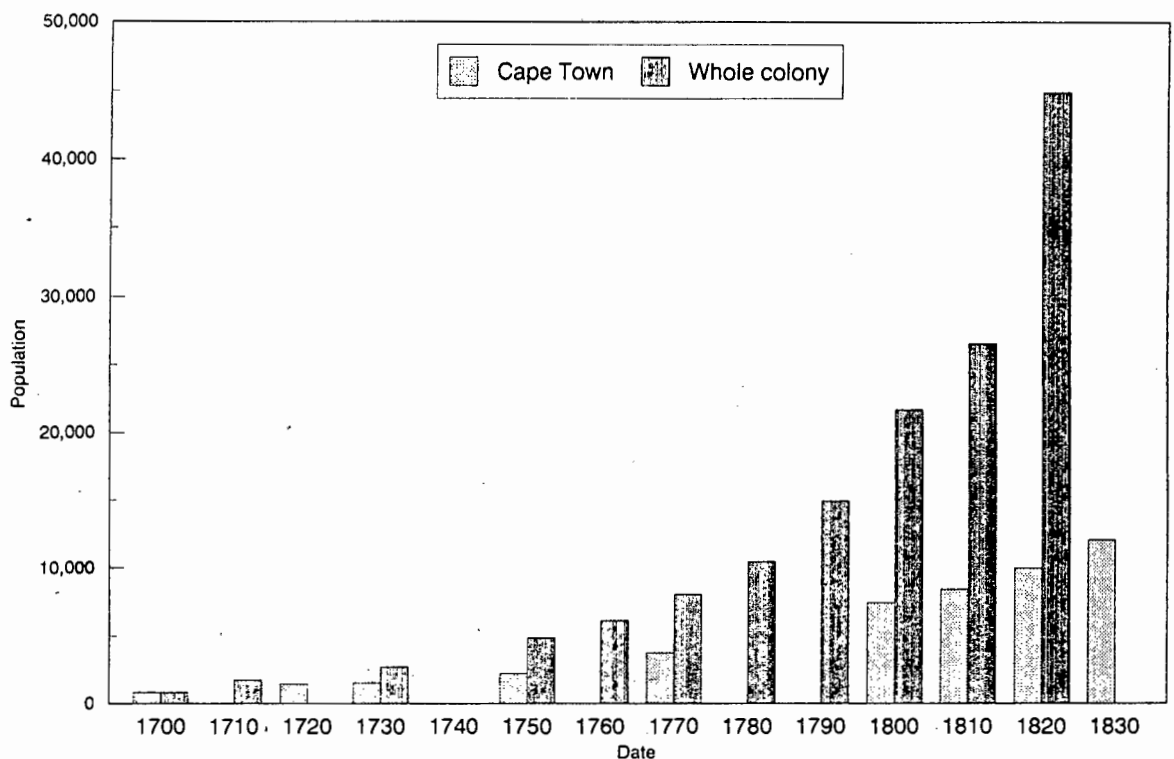


Figure 2.1 Population: freeburghers and freeblacks in Cape Town compared to the colony as a whole (figures taken from Bank 1991:236; Elphick & Giliomee 1989:524; Ross 1985:108)

⁵ Freeburghers were persons not employed by the VOC, free to own or rent land, practice certain trades and hold office (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:567); freeblacks were persons wholly or partly of African or Asian descent, and manumitted from slavery (Elphick & Shell 1989:184).

By 1750 the colony's population had increased to about 5000 freeburghers and 5500 slaves (a smallpox epidemic in 1755 brought numbers down again) and two outlying villages had been established at Stellenbosch and Swellendam in the wake of expanding European farmers (Guelke 1989:85). The Anglo-French War of 1758-1763 led to an economic boom in the Cape as it was dependent for its livelihood on provisioning passing ships and those from non-Dutch nations could be supplied independent of Company monopolies. Such resources were crucial because the Dutch East India Company itself was in financial difficulties by this time, Britain constantly challenged its authority at sea, and the Cape still imported more than it produced.

The 1780s were years of revolution and war in Europe and the colonies: for instance, north Americans sought independence (declared in 1786) and the French *sansculottes* stormed the Bastille in Paris (1789). The fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1781-1784) brought French ships and regiments to the Cape, while riots in the Netherlands and the Patriot Movement stimulated Cape-based Patriots to seek autonomy from the authorities in the Netherlands through a Burgher Petition. The district of Graaff-Reinet (founded 1785) joined Swellendam as anti-Cape Town centres of separatism in the colony.

The next period sprawls across four political phases, the "transitional years" (Freund 1989:324): the collapse of the VOC, the First British Occupation (1795), the Batavian Republic (1803) and the Second British Occupation (1806). An end date of 1815 followed the proclamation of the Cape as a British Crown Colony (1814). In 1780 the population of the colony was 10500 Europeans and 11692 slaves (Christopher 1976) - by 1815 Cape Town alone was populated by 15600 persons (Freund 1989:330).

During the 1780s and early 1790s, the Cape colony was still under VOC authority although the Company had lost its domination over trade with the East. The easing of VOC trade monopolies and lessening of strict governmental control over its outpost gave Cape merchants and farmers the chance to take advantage of any opportunities that presented themselves. One such opportunity was the garrisoning of the Cape during the Fourth Anglo-Dutch war of 1781-1784 by French and other European troops who needed board and lodging and supplies, and another was the increased traffic round the Cape of newly independent north American as well as non-Company European East Indiamen which required supplies and were often prepared to off load cargo (Swellengrebel to van der Oudermeulen, 1782, in Schutte 1982:346). By the end of the 18th century the VOC was in such disarray and decline that the Netherlands Company had become ousted from its lucrative seaborne mercantile empire (Jacobs 1991:95-96) by the merchants of industrialised nations.

It was in response to its strategic assets in naval war as well as in the economic vacuum

left in the East by the decline of the VOC, that the British first occupied the Cape in 1795 (Streak 1974:50-51). For the next seven years few administrative changes took place apart from British Governors being sent in to maintain control, while a Burgher Senate ostensibly represented local interests. More significant was the direct exposure of the colony to British trade networks and the immigration of British merchants, and a swelling population (about 15000 freeburghers and 17000 slaves in 1795 by 1806 had become 26500 and 30000 respectively). In 1803 the colony was briefly handed back to the Netherlands, under the "Batavian" Republic, but reverted to British rule in 1806. This decade saw increasing dominance of British civil servants and merchants in the Cape economy, almost direct rule from London, and extension of government into all districts of the colony, especially trouble-spots on the eastern frontier. In the southwestern Cape important developments were the ending of the slave trade (proclaimed in 1808 but only officially abolished in 1834 (Worden 1989:31)) and the introduction of new master/servant legislation, further dismantling of monopolies and expansion of wine exports (Freund 1989:352-353).

The settlement at the Cape of Good Hope formed part of the spoils of war, though Britain was not convinced she wanted responsibility for the inhabitants while appreciating the strategic position of Table Bay harbour. Eventually events conspired to persuade the Colonial Office that the Cape had to be taken in hand, and the colony incidentally provided a useful outlet for British produce, manufactures, surplus entrepreneurs and unemployed poor. The Cape was conceded to the British at the London Convention in 1814 and became a Crown Colony within the British Empire. Though the transfer of government in 1814 did not itself fundamentally affect the Cape, by 1850 some important events occurred. These were the abolition of slavery in 1834⁶, influx of British settlers (especially those who arrived in 1820 in the eastern regions), *voortrekker* movements (of the 1830s), reforms in government and administration and encouragement of economic free trade and private enterprise (Peires 1989:510-511).

Interpretive periods and regions

Though the historical background forms a general context for this research, I have subdivided the period slightly differently for interpretive purposes. My earlier research broke down the 18th century into four even quarters so that comparisons could be made between town and country and through time (Malan 1986). After extending the database into the 19th century (1833), these divisions also no longer provided a suitable analytical tool. The graphs in Appendix E and Appendix G, most of the tables, and the chapters that follow in this dissertation, conform to these six chronological divisions:

⁶ Slaves were finally freed in 1838 after serving four years of "apprenticeship".

- 1 The first VOC colonial period, up to 1725, has been retained from my original study;
- 2 1725 to 1740 and
- 3 1740 to 1780 comprise two further periods under the VOC;
- 4 1780 to 1800 are transitional years incorporating the decline of VOC and rise of a Cape elite;
- 5 1800 to 1815 are transitional years covering British and Batavian interim governments; and
- 6 1815 to 1850 covers the early Anglo-Cape colony.

The division of the Cape Colony into geographical regions is generally between broadly "urban" and "rural": Cape Town and its hinterland. The original settlement was confined to Table Valley, within the bowl between the beaches of Table Bay and cliffs of Lion's Head, Devil's Peak and Table Mountain. Table Valley is the name used in the documents to describe this confined area and is used in this study to indicate both early Cape Town and a general location for certain properties. As in other Dutch colonies, the settlement was laid out formally, as a grid of garden and streets, originally running from behind the Fort (then, later, the Castle) towards Table Mountain, but flanked by patches of farm or garden land (Figure 2.2 shows these areas of *tuine*).

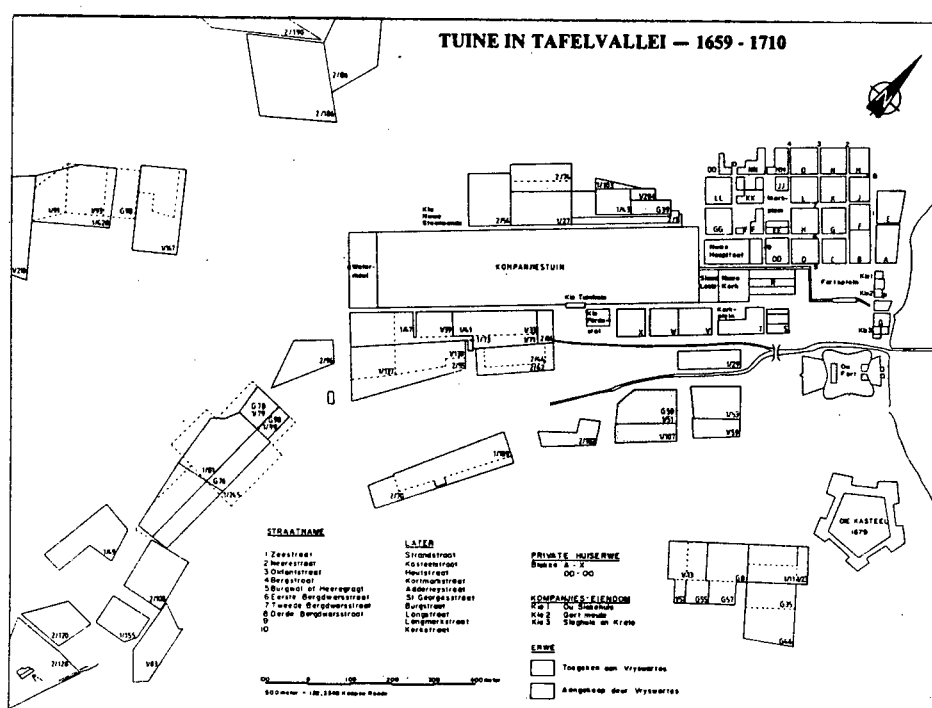


Figure 2.2 Table Valley, showing early settlement pattern and garden lands (from Hattingh 1985:33)

Very soon grain and stock farming activities were removed south round the corner of Devil's Peak (*Windberg*) into more sheltered and well watered lands along the variously named Amstel/Versse/Liesbeeck River, distinctly rural in character but still within a circumscribed area (Figure 2.3). During the 18th century grazing and then cultivated farmlands progressively overflowed the old boundaries scattering down and around the peninsula and across the Cape Flats into the mountains of the Cape Folded Belt and through the other side (Figure 2.4). Farmlands by then incorporated differing agricultural and economic regions, of differing proportions of subsistence to commercial agriculture (Cohen 1987:185), as well as significant distances from the core market of Cape Town. The VOC monopoly meant that Cape Town was the only core town in the 18th century (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:534). Within Table Valley the old town comprised a broadening range of houses and expanded up and out across the original boundaries (Buitengracht and Buitenkant) and towards the harbour (Figure 2.5 and Figure 2.6). In 1800 about one-fifth of the population lived in Cape Town and almost all the rest lived on farms (Freund 1971:35). The sub-districts within which the farms were located are listed in Appendix B under Locations and many appear on the map in Figure 3.2 in the next chapter.

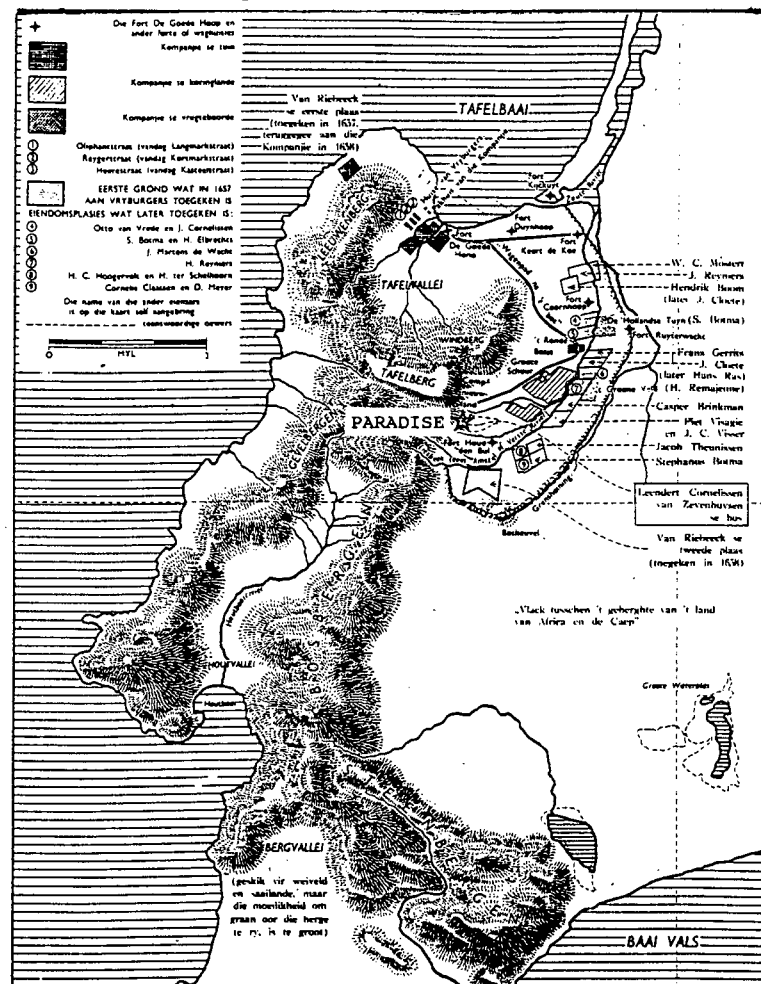
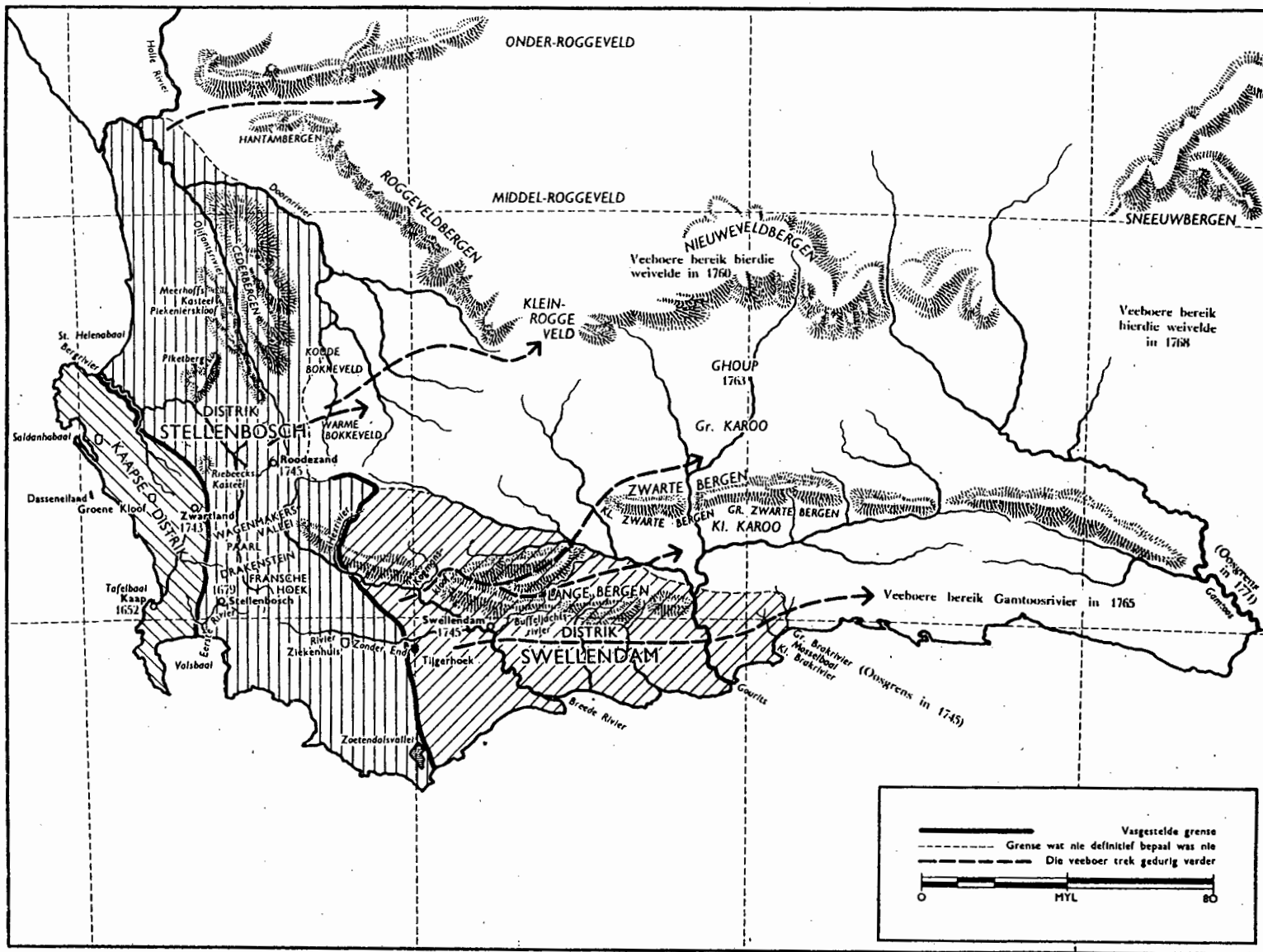


Figure 2.3 Cape colony under van Riebeeck, showing settlement of the Liesbeeck River area in the 17th century (from Boeseken 1948:52)

Figure 2.4 Cape colony in 1750, and the spread of colonial stock farmers beyond its borders (from Boeseken 1948:55)



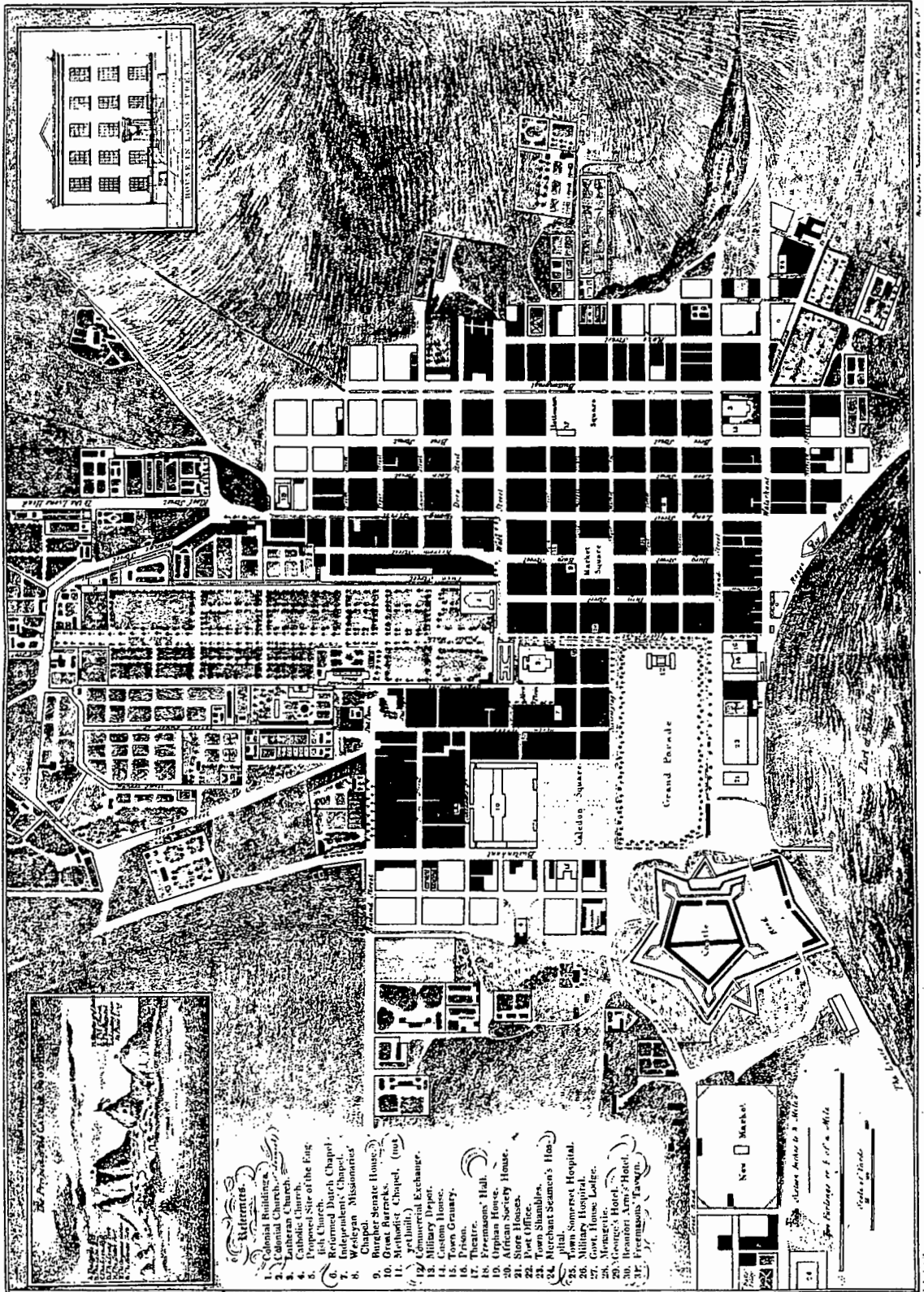


Figure 2.6 Cape Town spreading south of Buitenkant and northwest of Buitengracht streets, drawn by George Thompson (from Thompson 1827:382-383)

CHAPTER 3

RESOURCES: SOURCES, RECORDS AND ANALYSES

Rather than not having enough finds, researchers had too many. It was hard enough to read and understand one inventory. It was harder by far to quantify and integrate data from 16 000 inventories compiled under a variety of local subregional and regional record-taking practices and folk vocabularies that at times resemble an archival Tower of Babel (Benes 1989:10).

During the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the Dutch bureaucratic system was a cornucopia that produced a mass of documentary material, much of which is still preserved. In the city of Amsterdam alone 3,000 estate inventories were filed during a single decade from 1700 to 1709, and the Dutch East India Company records in Cape Town too are inordinately copious. Having such large amounts of information solves some problems but dealing with it creates others, and its manipulation has been endlessly debated. As van der Woude and Schuurman (1980:1-5) pointed out, however, it was not until computers became widely available that bulky sources like probate records could reasonably be systematically examined and, as important, shared.

Cape archival records remain largely unpublished, therefore "many of the documents of the old Cape for foreign-based researchers are unobtainable, illegible or inaccessible because of their original format or location"; furthermore, records have recently been lost (or stolen) from Cape archival sources (Guelke & Shell 1990:i-iv). Locally, Robert Shell and Leonard Guelke started building up computerised records with their Opgaaf Project (Shell 1986) and some progress has been made on the computerising of Cape Town Street Directories at the University of Cape Town. It is no longer permissible to photocopy the earlier volumes of the Cape Archives (in particular the Master of the Orphan Chamber series of inventories).

In the post 1960s endeavour to integrate the history of the non-elite with the literate elite, and history with other social sciences, new questions spawned a search for new sources and these needed new techniques, like quantitative analysis (see Stanley South in Schuyler 1978:253-266), and critical analysis. Peter Benes' introduction to *Early American Probate Inventories* (1989) includes an excellent and full description of the use and abuse of probate inventories in North American research. In the editors' introduction to a collection of essays predominantly about European probate inventories, van der Woude and Schuurman make some useful general remarks about these "new sources" (1980:1). The European research directions centered around agricultural structures and developments, distribution and composition of wealth, and

material culture. Major projects were established to computerise huge amounts of information so that analysis and general use was possible (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980). Lorna Weatherill describes the situation in Britain, listing published and printed sources for inventories (1988:238-243).

Inventories have attracted the attention of scholars from many different disciplines. For this reason clearly defined concepts should be established for cross-comparisons to be made (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980:19-31), for example distinction between categories such as basic goods or luxuries is important for understanding status or social hierarchy. The definition of individual items can sometimes cause trouble too, especially when more than one language is involved or, as is the case in the Cape, a creole language (*Afrikaans*) evolved. Dealing with detail demands choices, such as whether to tackle massive variables by selecting single items for analysis or establishing groups of items, and whether value of possessions is more important than variety. Inventory-based studies of social and economic history based on quantitative evaluation of cultural or economic questions are often dependent on recording the presence or absence of consumer items. The problems inherent in this approach are that absence or presence may depend on idiosyncrasies of local appraisers, possible biases of age, wealth, and gender or inventory terminology biased towards better description of wealthiest households (Benes 1989:10-11; Weatherill 1988:201-214).

More recently, distinctions between several types of computer applications in history, including both quantitative and qualitative approaches, have been explored and described (Lindblad 1990). There are now well-established methods of economic analysis, but textual analysis is a more recent development. At a fundamental level Lindblad differentiates between three successive stages in processing information. Firstly, the researcher records a *data set* of raw data taken directly from the source in a machine-readable form. Next, a *data base* is constructed so as to allow further analysis. Then, the processed file may be integrated into a larger collection of data files to form part of a *data bank* for wider future use. As each level of work is performed, thorough documentation of decisions and standardised keys to understanding file contents have to be recorded so that the information can be assessed and shared by other researchers.

Cape Archival sources

Probate records and the Orphan Chamber

The material upon which this research is based is filed in the Archives of the Master of the Supreme Court (Cape of Good Hope) housed in the Cape Archives, Roeland Street,

Cape Town. It includes:

Volumes	Description	Dates
MOOC 7/1/1-140	Wills & Appraisals	1688-1835
MOOC 8/1-48	Inventories	1673-1834
MOOC 8/49-51	Inventories & Appraisements	1780-1834
MOOC 8/75	Inventories not bound	1673-1825
MOOC 8/76-77	Index to Inventories	1692-1834
MOOC10/1-49	Vendu Rolls	1691-1834

The system of notation used in this study (MOOC#/#.#) refers to the documents stored under Master of the Orphan Chamber records and bound in volumes of varying sizes:

MOOC	Master of the Orphan Chamber
7/1 or 8 or 10	volume set
/1 ff	volume number
.1 ff	document number

The Orphan Chamber was established for the collection and administration of the property of persons who died intestate, or left heirs who were minors (under 25 years of age) or lived abroad, and was also responsible for estates where the will did not specifically exclude them from acting as executors. The Board of the Orphan Chamber was set up in 1673 and consisted of a President and Vice-President drawn from Company officials and burghers, plus two Company men and two burghers. Every two years the Board was selected by the Government from a list of nominations submitted for that purpose (Botha 1962(a):131-135). Secretary William Bird, describing the *State of the Cape of Good Hope* in 1822, explained the system and process of inheritance clearly:

Under the laws of the colony the widow takes one-half, whether it be real or personal property, and the other half is divided equally between the children, whether male or female; and if no children, to the nearest relatives of both father and mother. No one by will can deprive a child of its share ... But a man can leave to his widow, in addition to the half she inherits, one child's portion¹. At the death of the widow unmarried, her half descends, in like manner, to the children; but if she has a second husband, and children by him, her property goes equally between such husband and the children of both beds, as does the property of the husband at her death.

If a married person dies intestate, and leaves children under age, the orphan chamber is at liberty, on the application of the surviving husband or wife, to suffer him or her to remain in possession of the whole estate, on condition that an inventory be taken, and a fair valuation be made of the same, according to which valuation, the half of the net balance is assigned to the children in equal shares, and left in the hands of the survivor, provided good security be given, that the share of each of the

¹ Only introduced in the 19th century.

children will be forthcoming at their becoming of age². The principle of this regulation is, that it is in the interest of the children themselves to have their parent remaining in the undisturbed possession of his concern, in order to prevent the danger of loss, arising from a sudden disposal of the estate; and also to preserve more fully to the surviving parent, the means of educating his children.

It is always to be kept in view, that community of property among married people is the law of the colony, unless excepted or restricted by a settlement before marriage: ... there is no advantage from primogeniture (1823:54-55).

Inventories of fixed properties, goods and chattels were taken within a few days of the householder's death, sent to the Master of the Orphan Chamber, recorded by a clerk, numbered and filed in more or less chronological order. If an auction (*vendu*) of these possessions subsequently took place, the sales were also itemised in detail and filed (see next section). There are few extant indexes for the 18th century documents, though some of these lists are ordered according to the deceased's name, therefore to the best of my knowledge the indexes compiled for this study represent the currently most complete listings of the MOOC series documents. There are household inventories filed elsewhere in the Archives, for instance in the 1\STB series, but these await systematic processing beyond the scope of my project. Stellenbosch Museum has transcribed but not published local documents (Smuts 1979). Appendix C includes indexes, by Date, Name and Location, of the documents upon which this study is based.

After the VOC relinquished the Cape in 1795, the British and the Batavian regimes left existing legal and bureaucratic systems and personnel almost intact because of limited resources, so inventories continued to be taken and auctions organised to dispose of estates as before. Anglicisation of the law and the official use of the English language had hardly begun before 1814, though there were attempts made to stamp out blatant corruption amongst officials, including those running the Orphan Chamber and Vendu Department (Freund 1989:344-357; Peires 1989:478,492). Between 1824 and 1828, however, deliberate policy was established to set up an independent judiciary and an impersonal and bureaucratic civil service, and to impose the English language, so that the Cape was brought more into line with the political and economic system of the British Empire (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:552; Sturgis 1982).

Inventories in the MOOC series

Cape inventories were a relatively complete and undisturbed reflection of households at the time of appraisal, which took place within days of death and was carried out by two

² Twenty-five years old.

neighbours in the country districts or reputable commissioners in Cape Town (Margaret Cairns pers.comm.; Woodward 1982, 1983(a), 1983(b))³. The appraisals were then usually copied out in a standard format by a clerk (the same handwriting recurs for a number of records) though the original details are retained, such as order of appraisal (sequence of rooms) and the most minor items. Therefore these documents have intrinsic behavioural, or etic, as well as conceptual, or emic, value for investigations into the "semantic domain" (Benes 1989:182).

Short inventories were listed straightforwardly either from most valuable to lesser items, or according to the appraisers' access to the items (first household and then outbuildings or vice versa, as cupboards or chests were opened, and so on). At a certain level - which I believe to be dwellings with more than one main room and correspondingly larger numbers of possessions - possessions were categorised according to the space in which they lay. These spaces included rooms, cupboards, stores, attics, or outbuildings and the farmyard. Livestock and slaves (later in the 19th century replaced by stocks and shares), sometimes precious metals and specie were listed under separate headings. Larger household lists sometimes included catalogues of book titles and, very rarely, pictures. It is thus the room-by-room appraisals that are particularly valuable sources of information on households as a whole, because the layout (house plan), room numbers (house size) and contents (function of spaces) within the house can be observed.

Appraisal was not made for tax purposes (only some documents are evaluated, probably the "fair evaluation" referred to by Bird above), and individual items were often noted as bequeathed to specific persons. It is therefore less likely that more valuable goods were removed from the house or secreted elsewhere than if tax had to be paid on the estate's value. Even small amounts of cash were recorded. Appraisal was also speedily carried out by fellow members of a small community, who would notice the absence of valuable objects; but that some *verneukery* did take place is suggested by the closing paragraph of this document:

Thus inventoried at the Cape of Good Hope on the 11th day of May 1825 according to a Statement made by the heirs who declared to have acted *horum bonafide* and that to the best of their knowledge has not withheld or secreted any thing that belonged to the aforesaid Estate, and the said appearers further declared that they will at all times be ready and willing to confirm their statement by solemn oath if required, promising at the same time that if after the date of these presents any property of this Estate might be discovered shall faithfully communicate it to the Orphan Chamber in order to amplify this inventory with the property so discovered (MOOC8/40.23).

³ Susan Newton-King regards them as partial records, but I maintain that this is truer for *vendu rollen* than inventories (Newton-King 1987:4).

Auction lists (*vendu rollen*)

Despite the advantages of retaining estates in one piece after a death, property was often put up for sale by auction to enable division to take place. Other reasons for auctions included remarriage and bankruptcy. The records of sales, *vendu rollen* (MOOC10), list all the items sold, name of purchaser and how much was paid. A total estate value can be calculated, and individual items can often be matched against deceased estate inventories and thus priced (a tiresome and time-consuming process). Though close correlation can be made, I assume that the usually fewer items listed at auction would be because of pre-sale extraction of individually bequeathed objects, items that remained unsold or were unsalable (broken, unwanted) and things perhaps sold privately. Matching up does allow both unevaluated and evaluated inventories to be rendered comparable enough, so that the database is broadened, and cross-check can be made of the estimated value against actual value, and insights provided into the process of redistribution of possessions within the community.

Exchange rates

There are problems when dealing with currency in the Cape during the 18th and early 19th centuries. The Cape was linked to European and Indian Ocean trading systems so a large variety of coins circulated and various credit systems were available (Ross 1989(a):258-263). The central unit used in the probate records was the Cape rixdollar, which was broken down into schellings and stuivers. There were 8 schellings in a rixdollar and 6 stuivers in a schelling; therefore 48 stuivers in a rixdollar. After 1795 pounds, shillings and pence (sterling) became commonplace as well. There were 12 pennies (12d) in a shilling (1/-) and 20 shillings in a pound (£1). I have used only rixdollars and stuivers in my analyses, simply converting schellings into stuivers, and sterling into rixdollars and stuivers (according to the rate below), where necessary. I have made no attempt to render rixdollars in 1750 equivalent in purchasing value to those of 1800 or 1850. Exchange rates fluctuated enormously, though with an overall general decline in the value of the Cape rixdollar against the pound (Arkin 1960).

1 rixdollar = shillings & pence

1795	4/0d
1806	4/0d
1810	3/2d
1813	2/6d
1816	2/1d
1825	1/6d
1841	the rixdollar ceased to be legal tender.

Initial research

The purpose of my research is to attack two levels of historical context: the broad southwestern Cape colony-wide distribution of households and the narrower detail of selected specific households. Both areas of research have been greatly assisted by computer-aided storage and manipulation of information, but neither of my compilations are exhaustive records as yet. I agree with Hanson Jones who pointed out that the flexibility of hand tabulation is necessary until one learns what the data consists of; final narrowing down needs computer tabulation (Hanson Jones 1980:246). If the purpose of the study is to identify Cape Colonial material culture and characterise it according to patterns observed, then to see how it changes chronologically, there are two levels of analysis available. Coded and quantified tabulations, computer-aided, as Shell (1986) and Schuurman (1989) have done, or detail/narrative more in the style of Woodward (1982). I have chosen a combination because quantification (in the form of a data base) allows the material to be built on and reworked by others and provides broad contexts and illustrates processes, but also detailed transcription (information that stays close to the source) because a specific aim of this project is to start establishing a data set (Lindblad 1990:85). A general overview is useful at this stage because the documents themselves are new territory and needed much basic preparation before easy processing was possible and being a recent approach for the Cape records a broad background or general picture is called for.

The skeleton of this study was built up when archival research was undertaken to put into context a single probate inventory associated with an archaeological site on the outskirts of Cape Town (Malan 1986; Malan 1990). The archives used included those probate documents compiled for the Orphan Chamber (MOOC8) comprising the inventories and appraisals of deceased estates. They are a detailed list of fixed property, goods and chattels, sometimes evaluated. Those selected were households described room-by-room and located within the southwestern Cape region (roughly south-west of a line from the Olifants River to the Breede River mouth, see Figure 3.2) in MOOC8 volumes 1 to 22 (1700-1800). Room-by-room appraisals are those that order (categorise) the list of contents of the deceased person's household under the name of the room, area or building in which they lay, for instance *voorhuis*, room to the left, attic, kitchen, smithy or in the yard. Those documents that were not selected included straightforward, uncategorised lists of possessions and illegible or badly faded manuscripts (all these records are in their original manuscript form). Information was extracted and entered on index cards and then further refined to build up a computer database record. This information included name of deceased, date of appraisal, civil status or occupation of head of household, name of spouse, number of children, house location, names and number of rooms and number of slaves. Out of an estimated total

number of 1700 documents in the volumes, 560 room-by-room documents were recorded in the database (33%). These database records provided the material for a series of lists variously indexed on deceased name, spouse name, date of appraisal, type and location of house. Full transcripts and translations from vernacular into English were made of nine documents, which necessitated the development of a glossary of terms used (see Appendix A).

This initial study confirmed the feasibility of using Orphan Chamber records as an extensive and fruitful source of information about the architectural, family and household context of the 18th century Cape colony, with particular applicability to the historical archaeological approach undertaken in our research. My conclusion stated:

Thus architectural changes in house form and the associated arrangement of furnishings are evident in the early 18th century ... The archaeological record, however, consists largely of the discards and debris of daily life. Relating these collections of artefacts to changes that took place in the cupboards and on the shelves and tables of the household, and thence to broader social/political/economic events, needs deeper supportive investigation of contemporary records. Many of the Cape inventories include lists of possessions with valuations attached, or sometimes auction records can be matched up, so it is proposed that a typology, local taxonomy, value rating and distribution within the houses should be established for various households in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Only in this way can we better interpret the archaeological record, or, in contrast, evaluate the documentary record in terms of tangible excavated remains from the past (Malan 1990:8-9).

Current research

Selection of inventories recorded

To cover the ground proposed in the current broader research, from 1750 to 1850, and provide the necessary detail envisaged in a thorough household material culture study, additional records have been added to the original database (volumes 1 to 22) and resulting indexes, and a second one set up. Room-by-room records from volumes 23 to 53 of MOOC8 were added to the indexed list series (see Appendix C), extending the final date to 1833 and total number of records to about 800, of which about 600 records date to between 1750 and 1833. As before, only those legible manuscripts with household contents listed room-by-room were selected.

Figure 3.1 indicates the distribution of records used in current research, as it shows the number of selected inventories for each year. These annual totals clearly reflect the smallpox epidemics of 1713 and 1755 as more appraisals were made in these years, but it should be noted that by no means were every deceased free person's possessions

appraised (see section on probate records and the Orphan Chamber, above). The earliest years, of course, record the households of a population of only about 600 freeburghers (see Figure 2.1 for estimated population figures). The numbers of MOOC8 records in the database for each decade (Table 3.1) do not reflect the increased population after 1790 indicated in Figure 2.1. Evaluation of such demographic detail would require a full list of MOOC8 and other inventory source documents (not just room-by-room lists) from all regions to compare with the size of population groups, rates of death, etc., though the slight unevenness of the early 19th century could reflect bureaucratic fluctuations as VOC rule ended and three governments came and went. A falling off of records after about 1820 reflects the collapse of the old bureaucracy as a result of anglicisation.

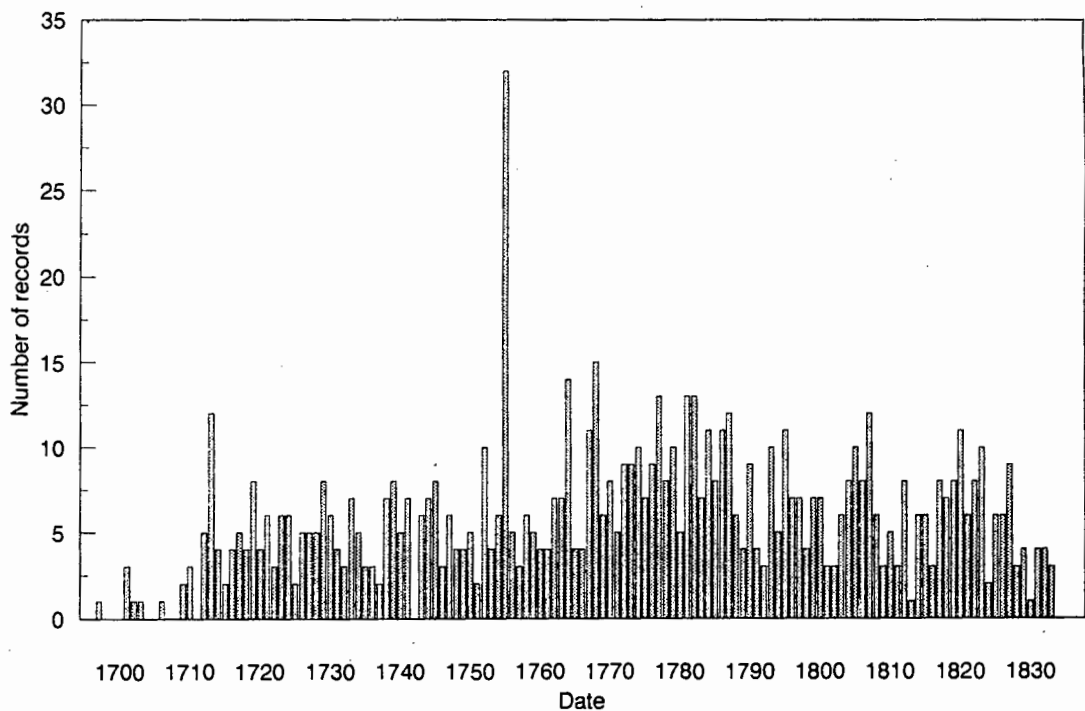


Figure 3.1 MOOC8 records: number of room-by-room inventories recorded for each year

Date	No. records	Date	No. records
1690-1700	1	1770-79	88
1700-9	8	1780-89	90
1710-19	47	1790-99	67
1720-29	50	1800-9	66
1730-39	48	1810-19	55
1740-49	50	1820-29	68
1750-59	78	1830-35	13
1760-69	76		805

Table 3.1 Room by room inventories: number of MOOC8 documents by decade

The indexes (Appendix C) comprise information from those documents that were listed room-by-room in MOOC8 volumes 1 to 53, dating from 1697 to 1833 in the extreme southwestern Cape region. This resource therefore excludes lists of possessions that did not require appraisal, and households either not large enough to merit categorisation room-by-room by the appraisers or made up of possessions appraised informally or on someone else's property. It thus also precludes the very poor and those without homes, such as slaves, single or itinerant people (soldiers and sailors). The listing of households and goods located on *opstal* (loan farm⁴) and in *huurhuis* (rented rooms or house) as well as in *hofstede* (farmstead) and *huis en erf* (house and plot) indicates that both fixed-property owner and tenant households are represented. It is not a full distribution record of MOOC8 room-by-room documents for the later 18th and the 19th century, because properties outside the southwestern region were not included.

Inventories were taken at the death of both male and female householders. The sex ratios in recorded documents are:

MOOC8 vols 1-22	c.1700-1800	55% male
vols 23-48	c.1800-1833	64% male
vols 49-53	1780s-1790s	55% male

Ages at death (for those who could be traced, from volumes 1-22) range from early 20s to late 80s, with an average of 44 years for women and 48 years for men. The manuscript documents record all items within the household, i.e. the whole family's possessions rather than the personal property of the deceased, as, for instance, they include the clothes and personal items of a surviving spouse and children's' toys.

The appraisals were recorded in a repetitive format that included a description/location of the fixed properties of the deceased, or it was noted if the house was rented and sometimes who owned it. At the least, the district in which the household lay was noted. Most households thus have known locations, listed in Appendix C2. Of the total extracted room-by-room households, 766 were located either in Table Valley (515) or were farmsteads (251) (some of which were also located in Table Valley but as *hofstede* rather than *huis en erf*) - an urban/rural dichotomy or variable that is held constant and illustrated in the graphs and tables that follow. The remaining records were of houses located in 18th century Stellenbosch or 19th century villages (*dorpe*) or suburbs. The relationship between urban and rural areas is one axis around which

⁴ The loan farm system grew out of grazing permits: the farm was kept indefinitely on payment of an annual fee in 'recognition' of the Company's dominion, and they were in practice bequeathed, alienated and subdivided although the law forbade these things (Davenport 1991:26).

interpretation of the material culture record turns, and the relationships of different sized households within each area is another.

Glossary (Appendix A)

The glossary has been expanded from that made in 1986, and now includes about 550 translated and defined items (Appendix A). It is not only a Dutch-English dictionary but defines other unfamiliar and vernacular terms as accurately as can be ascertained. Most definitions were derived from a combination of two sources, Carolyn Woodward's 1982 thesis and a Dutch-English dictionary (van Duinen 1930) that retained old-fashioned spelling and terms that post-war modernisation of the written Dutch language has altered. Jozef Weyns' catalogue of *Volkshuisraad in Vlaanderen* (1974) included many comparable vernacular terms. English words were defined from Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary and Peter Thornton's book *Authentic Decor* (1984). The complex development of a vernacular language in the Cape - *Afrikaans* - is an intriguing undercurrent that can be traced in the documents, but is beyond my capabilities to analyse. I have not attempted to distinguished between 'Netherlands' Dutch and 'Cape' Dutch but used italics to indicate the actual documented words.

Genealogies and architecture

Supporting documentation of major use in pinpointing details of people and their families and dwellings have been the de Villiers & Pama genealogical volumes on Cape families (1966) and Hoge's genealogies of the Germans at the Cape (1946); Fransen & Cook (1980) proved invaluable for houses and farmsteads. Other sources are noted where they occur in the text. Since women retained their maiden name throughout their lives, unless referred to as a man's Widow, which was usually in contemporary accounts rather than official records, tracing genealogical links is simplified. Unfortunately, family given-names were endlessly repeated and recycled so generational distinctions are complicated and date of birth/baptism is a crucial factor. Extensive intermarriage and many remarriages within the small, at first predominantly male, community confuse the family trees even further.

The vernacular architecture histories also need to be treated with caution. Although Mary Cook (Fransen & Cook 1980) did an enormous amount of work in the Deeds Office to back up the architectural descriptions in the book, our experience when doing background research to archaeological survey and excavation has shown that mistaken attributions have occurred. Ronald Lewcock's study (1963) of early 19th century architecture in South Africa remains unparalleled in the depth and breadth of its research for that period.

Contemporary accounts

One of the values of inventory research is that it utilises contemporary documents, and in the case of the early colonial Cape alternative comments or records especially pertaining to households and domestic life were few and far between. No women in the Cape were literati and many were illiterate. Though the daybooks of Johanna Duminy-Nothling were written in the 1790s (Duminy-Nothling 1938) there are few other 18th century or earlier published domestic records by inhabitants of the Cape. Adam Tas's diaries kept in 1705-1706 (Fouche 1970) were too early for my purposes. Von Dessin's letterbooks date to mid-century (Franken 1940), the Swellengrebel correspondence took place between 1778 and 1792 (Schutte 1982), and the Journal of van Reenen in 1803 (Blommaert & Wiid 1937) and Borchers' memoirs have been cited (1861). The papers of Samuel Eusebius Hudson (resident in the Cape between 1798 to 1828) are expected to be more fully published soon (Robert Shell, *pers.comm.*; Shell 1985(a); Shell 1985(b); Robinson 1953).

Visitors' comments are also revealing, even though filtered through outsider biases, and so they will be used to shed light on local lifestyles and customs when appropriate. At the least they indicated or emphasized where Cape colonial society differed from that of the writer (Coetzee 1988; Streak 1974). Of visiting women writers the best known source for contemporary social commentary are the letters and journals of Lady Anne Barnard, wife of the Secretary to the first British Governor of the Cape, dating between 1795 and 1803 (Robinson 1973). The journals of Sarah Norman Eaton, who came to join her brother in the Cape in 1818, were scanty and are only partially published (Eaton 1953). Typical generalised summaries of households based on contemporary accounts have been provided by social historians such as Botha (1962(b)), Pearse (1968:88ff) and Hattersley (1969).

Selection of inventories to be transcribed in detail

It is a case of having to use the tools in order to learn how to use them (Thirsk 1955)⁵.

Some of the inventories dating from between 1750 and 1850 were chosen for detailed transcription to be made of the contents of households. The MOOC8 documents had previously been recorded in the database in the form of the card index and then computerised database, and thus had formed the basis of the indexes and initial analyses. Selection of those documents to be transcribed was based on a series of

⁵ Mark Overton, in an essay on English probate inventories, quoted a leading scholar of the 1950s; J. Thirsk (1955). The content and sources of English agrarian history after 1500. In *Agricultural History Review* 3(1) (van der Woude & Schuurman 1980:205).

factors that increasing familiarity with the material indicated as appropriate. The most important and initial criterion was that the record should have been evaluated, but the lack of consistent evaluation has made it difficult to systematically ensure an even spread. Next, as far as the records would allow, a selection was made of inventories from both town and country (a house and plot in Table Valley and a farm or loan farm) so that the samples were distributed through the regions over the period. Finally, rich, poor and middling households were represented in as many areas as possible and in all periods. The 19th century samples included village (*dorp*) and suburban residence records (Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Subsequently, selections were made to deal with questions that arose as work progressed: for instance, inclusion of further documents with goods listed over and above quantities necessary for a household's own consumption, particularly detailed descriptions of tablewares, and British immigrant households.

The inventories that I have categorised under Table Valley (*Tafel Valley*), as it only later became known as Cape Town, were distinguishable by their fixed property being described as a *huis en erf* (house and plot) situated in a block or on a street (see Figure 2.5 for a guide to these blocks); in the 19th century *residences* also occur, as well as the more commonly listed *house* or *dwelling*. There were also houses and plots listed for village inventories and the small town of Stellenbosch, that have been recorded under the category of *dorp*. The rural inventories have a *hofstede* or *opstal* listed (homestead on a freehold farm, or dwelling on a loan farm) on a farm with a name, sometimes reference to local geography (for instance, "on the Breede River") and district. There were also such farmsteads lying in Table Valley, described as *hofstede*. Figure 3.2 shows where some of these sub-districts lay within broader administrative districts (centered on Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Swellendam), and Appendix B includes a list of Locations.

Additional inventories were extracted from MOOC7/1 Wills & Appraisals to fill gaps for detailed work. These appraisals were made as a result of death in community of property (MOOC7/1/146.96, 1838), intestate death (MOOC7/1/144.97, 1838), intestate death with children of a previous marriage (MOOC7/1/158.49, 1840) and at the request of the executors testamentary of an estate (MOOC7/1/173.81, 1843).

The 79 documents that have been fully transcribed and entered into a computer database⁶ are listed in Appendix D. Of these, 48 were evaluated by contemporary appraisers and 22 matched to auction records (*venu rollen* MOOC10) for comparative valuation. They were originally valued in rixdollars and stuivers or schellings, and

⁶ dBase II: Ashton-Tate.

later also pounds, shillings and pence (sterling). I have converted them all to rixdollars and stuivers in comparative tables and graphs (see section on Currency above). Household wealth (see Appendix F) and individual item prices could thus be established. Other or additional records used in the study are noted in the text where relevant, for example for house histories, retail outlets and freeblack households.

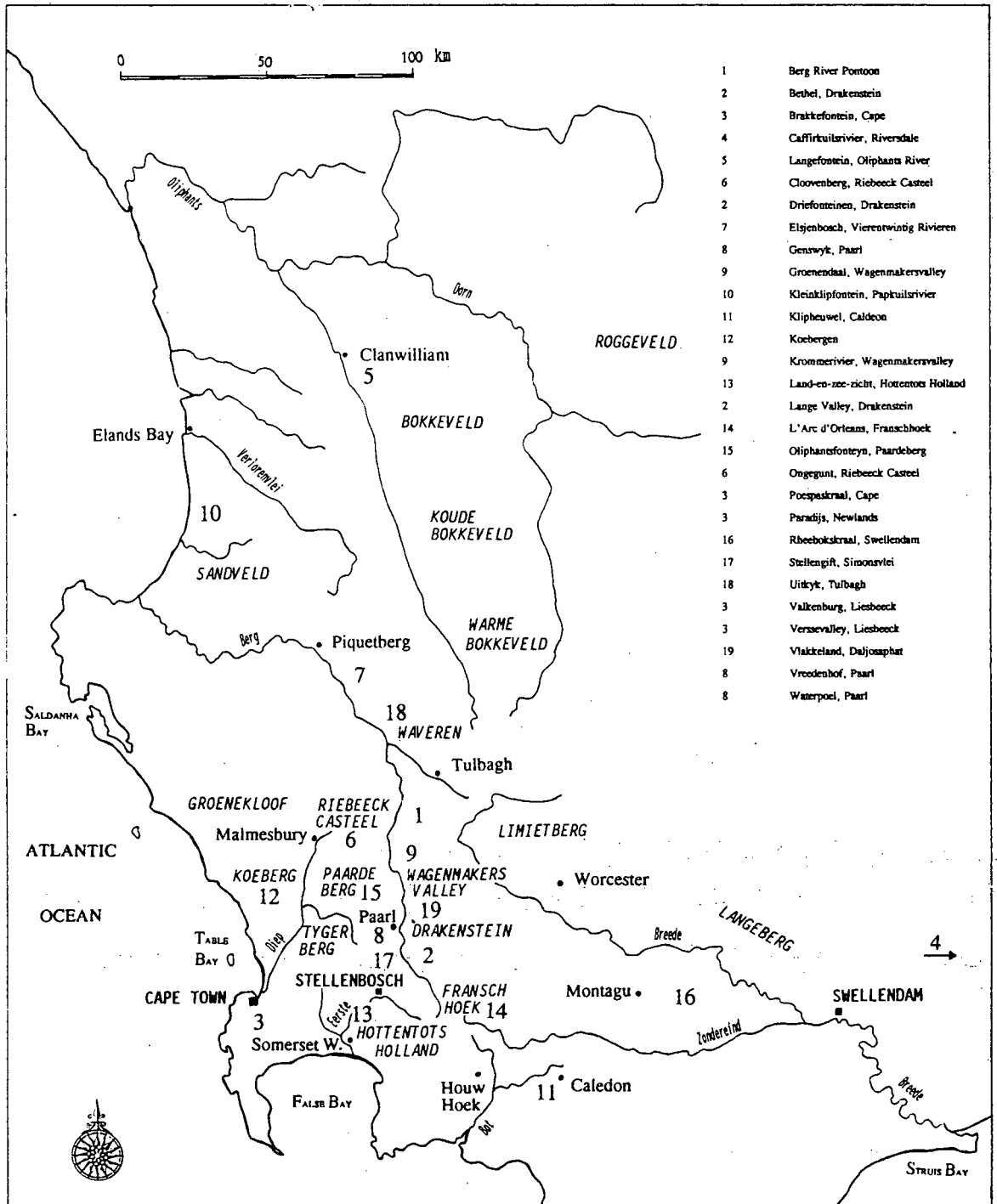


Figure 3.2 Rural locations in the southwestern Cape

Date	Total	Hofstede Opstal rural	Table Valley urban	Dorp village	Residence residence
1750-59	9	2	7		
1760-69	10	7	3		
1770-79	16	5	11		
1780-89	3	3			
1790-99	6	3	3		
1800-9	4	1	2	1	
1810-19	5		3	2	
1820-29	9	2	4	2	1
1830-39	12	3	5	3	1
1840-49	5	1	2	1	1
	79	27	40	9	3

Table 3.2 Selected transcribed room-by-room inventories:
numbers & house types by decade

Date	Total	Hofstede & Opstal	Table Valley	Dorp	Residence
1750-99	44	20	24	0	0
1800-50	35	7	16	9	3
	79	27	40	9	3

Table 3.3 Selected transcribed room-by-room inventories:
numbers & house types 18th vs 19th century

Computer methodology

The database for detailed transcripts was set up by entering each object into a computer file as it appeared in the inventory as fully as possible, retaining as much of the vernacular as practicable but using abbreviations for room name and position. Therefore I chose to retain the appraisers' categorisation rather than impose mine. The original words are italicised when used in the text. This method was chosen as distinct from a coded system such as major computerised projects use. The reasons are simply that one purpose of the project was to establish contemporary significances; encodement requires predefined information (vernacular subtleties could be crucial), a suitable model for this particular archaeological (rather than sociological) approach is a purpose of my work not a precursor, and analysis of archaeological artefacts was currently still in progress and categories for analysis being developed.

The resultant categories set up as fields were date of inventory, MOOC reference number, room name, room position, number of items, item description, size, material,

colour and condition (old, new, broken) and value in rixdollars and stuivers. A typical record of an item listed as *in de kamer ter regterhand 2 oud kleyne rood chits ophaal gordynen ... 6* - thus read:

Field	Entry (abbreviations are listed in Appendix B)
DATE	1784
MOOCNO	8/49.058
RM	k
P	r
NO	2
OBJECT	ophaal gordyn
SIZE	kln
MAT	chits
COL	rood
COND	oud
RIX	6 0

From this resource specific questions about various categories of objects could be posed, for instance presence, absence, associations, values, distribution, as well as contextual background, for instance wealth, house size and layout. I used Clarion Reportwriter⁷ for this process. Encodement or selection of key items would be more practical for less generalised or comprehensive research (Weatherill 1988:203-207), particularly when using a small computer: these transcripts alone comprised over 12,000 dBase records.

Analysis of recorded documents

Room names

In the Cape documents, some rooms had descriptive names like cellar, kitchen, pantry, provision room. Most rooms were named according to their location or position relative to each other and particularly to the central *voorhuis* (literally, front house): room to right, room to left, room behind, back room, room inside, upper room, room upstairs above the *voorhuis* (Malan 1986:79; and refer to Appendix B for a full list of rooms and abbreviations). The *galdery* was an anomalous space in name and function that requires special consideration. Very few 18th century documents listed special function rooms, and even in the 19th century when English became the official language, position rather than function prevailed. It was the advent of the named bedroom, dining room, drawing room and dressing room that signified the arrival of new material culture patterns. The names given to spaces by the appraisers thus reflected the taxonomy and organizing principles of the time, but, as importantly, allow the researcher to reconstruct house layout and size (room numbers). The route the

⁷ Clarion Software Corporation 1990.

appraisers took through the household can often be traced in a document by the sequence of rooms and their contents. The contents of the room identify or confirm its function.

The importance of precise room-naming is strongly emphasized. A common error is to transpose the words *voorhuis* and *voorkamer*. Even James Walton (1989), and Obholzer *et al* in their seminal work on Cape interiors (1985:55), refer to them interchangeably. Unless used in descriptions of one or two-roomed houses, which I have seen written (rarely) as a *voorhuis* (living room) and kitchen, or a *voorkamer* (living room) and kitchen, the inventories make clear they were not the same room and by 1750 were significantly different in function and position. By 1750 the *voorhuis* was the main and relatively formal entrance to a house of any size (consisting of two or twenty rooms), and whether functioning merely as a hall or lobby or full-scale dining and living area. The *kamers* or *voorkamers* that lay to left and/or right of the *voorhuis* functioned as sleeping-living-trading rooms. The word *voorkamer* was not necessarily equivalent to best front room, parlour or drawing room, in contrast to a *kamer*. Indeed, the reverse was often the case.

The room directly behind a *voorhuis* was not usually named *agterkamer* in houses larger than three rooms, but was known as the *gaandery* or *galdery* and functioned as entertaining-eating room. An *agterkamer* therefore lay behind the front room(s) but was never analogous to the *galdery* in function (see also Walton 1983:60-61). Another possible misuse is the word *agterhuis* to designate the room behind the *voorhuis*: I have never seen this word used in the probate records. These points will be amplified in subsequent chapters.

Voorhuis and *galdery*

Using Yvonne Brink's tables (1990:49-51) that were based on my records, the position of the *voorhuis* in house layout can be (tortuously) evaluated. Yvonne Brink (1990) showed how many houses had *voorhuise* for each decade of the 18th century. If "symmetry" is defined as a *voorhuis* with a room to left and a room to right (Malan 1986:75) of these records only a few represented a house with symmetrical facade. I have amalgamated Brink's table with Appendix F from Malan 1986 to demonstrate that a *voorhuis* does not necessarily indicate a symmetrical or "classical" facade of central door into the *voorhuis* flanked by windows. Thus, while up to 1740 about 65% of recorded houses have *voorhuise*, at most 21% of these are symmetrical. From 1740 to 1800 about 90% of houses have *voorhuise* but probably only 60% of these are symmetrical (in the 1750s) and by 1800 only about 20% are symmetrical.

Date	Total records #	with <i>voorhuis</i> %	with <i>voorhuis</i> & rooms left & right %
up to 1709	9	67	0
1710-1719	47	64	21
1720-1729	49	65	16
1730-1739	47	79	30
1740-1749	50	90	46
1750-1759	78	87	60
1760-1769	76	95	43
1770-1779	86	90	42
1780-1789	66	89	21
1790-1800	58	88	19

Table 3.4 **Symmetry: houses with *voorhuise*, houses with *voorhuise* and flanking rooms**

Date	Total records #	Rural		Table Valley	
		#	%	#	%
to 1725	82	5	6	11	13
1726-1750	118	12	10	32	27
1751-1775	191	17	9	79	41
1776-1800	197	15	8	22	11
1801-1825	146	32	22	25	25

Table 3.5 **Symmetry: rural vs town houses**

The breakdown between Table Valley and Rural houses by quarter reveals that, not unexpectedly, houses located in Table Valley appeared symmetrical before the rural dwellings and the tendency towards symmetry in rural areas was never great. This has implications for interpretations and reconstructions based on received wisdom or extant vernacular architecture of old houses and particularly farmsteads (see James Walton 1989:21). Brink was concentrating on the period around the 1730s (Brink 1990:51). In the second half of the 18th century and again in the 19th century the *galdery*, if it was present, played as important and symbolic a role (as centrally situated reception area) in the household as the *voorhuis*. The correlation between the two rooms and the household as a whole will be covered in subsequent chapters.

House sizes and distribution

For the purpose of pattern recognition I have assumed that the number of Orphan Chamber records selected for this study represent the total number of households of more than one room in size, though it is unknown how closely the inventories reflect the actual demographic situation. Table 3.6 shows that a combination of house type numbers, location and time reveals that proportions of households recorded on farmsteads and in Table Valley were similar in the earliest period. After 1726 town records outstrip the hinterland and at about mid 18th century town houses were three-quarters of records. This trend, however, could be a result of bias through selection of room-by-room documents. In the early 19th century the farmstead numbers increased again proportionately, possibly through increased density (Freund 1989:331). Freund's study of population trends shows that in the first quarter of the 19th century Cape Town grew more slowly than outlying rural districts (1989:330) and in 1805 only one-fifth of the white population lived in Cape Town (Freund 1971:35). Figure 2.1 also shows exponential increase in freeburgher and freeblack population in the colony as a whole, but steadier increase in Cape Town.

Date	Table Valley		Farmsteads		Total records #
	#	%	#	%	
to 1725	48	58,5	34	41,5	82
1726-1750	79	67	39	33	118
1751-1775	146	75,5	45	23,5	191
1776-1800	134	68	63	32	197
1801-1833	108	61	70	39	178
	515	67	251	33	766

Table 3.6 Room by room inventories: Table Valley and farmsteads, number of MOOC8 documents recorded by quarter⁸

Table Valley houses

The graphs in Appendix G show that in the first period of the 18th century (G1) four-roomed houses were in the majority in Table Valley, but with houses of five and six rooms becoming more numerous between 1726 and 1740 (G2). Between 1741 and 1780 (G3) there was a second peak in the graph at houses of six rooms, that was associated with owner-occupied (private) households because rented (hire) houses inflated the four and five-roomed dwellings (G7). Table 3.7 shows the proportions of private to hired houses in Table Valley at different times. Also between 1741 and 1780, a few households in their own large (privately owned) houses can be

⁸ Quarter means a 25-year period.

distinguished. Hired houses after 1780 (G8) again inflated the five-room house numbers (G4) but relatively more larger private houses were recorded. The periods after 1800 (G5, G6, G9 and G10) show a continued majority of four and five-roomed houses but the middle ranges of seven to nine rooms expanded with owner-occupied dwellings, and some large houses were also rented. By the post 1815 period (G6, G10) some very large houses were inventoried in Table Valley. These graphs unfortunately do not cover post-emancipation years, because the MOOC8 documents only date to 1834. The significant part played by hired houses indicates a major urban investment for Cape freeburghers from 1740 onwards. Not only were lodgers taken into family homes, as was often noted by contemporary commentators (for example Golovnin 1964:53), but unfurnished premises were widely available for hire.

Date	Table Valley			
	Private		Hired	
	#	%	#	%
to 1725	48		0	
1726-1750	77	98	2	2
1751-1775	105	72	41	28
1776-1800	90	67	44	33
1801-1833	77	71	31	29

Table 3.7 **Room by room inventories: Table Valley private vs hired houses**

The distribution of recorded houses in Table Valley reflects the gradual expansion of the town away from the Castle and Gardens (Appendix C2: index by location; Figures 2.2, 2.5 and 2.6). Interestingly, large houses do not cluster in particular neighbourhoods but reflect a general growth (see Table 3.11 for a list of large houses). C.G. Clarke, writing about Kingston in Jamaica, suggested that where status is highly ascriptive, space is often unnecessary as a social barrier, but with the abolition of slavery the informal determinants of social status increased in importance, symbols were sought (such as colour and culture) and spatial segregation emerged on these bases, including the specialization of the central business district (Ross & Telkamp 1985:162-167). Documents for small houses in Table Valley, of two or three rooms, rarely included their block or street location and so no patterns in their distribution can be systematically sought. What they do show is that after about 1755 they were predominantly hired houses (31 out of 43) and a good proportion were inhabited by freeblacks or mixed couples (this is always difficult to establish, but 12 documents actually listed the deceased or surviving spouse as such).

Rural houses

The graphs covering rural households (Appendix G1-6), on farms and loan farms, consistently peak at four-roomed dwelling houses throughout the 18th century, with a tight range of three to six rooms, though after 1725 there are more five and six-roomed houses than three-roomed. The graph for 1816-1834 (G6) shows a high peak of four rooms and also a wider range of sizes from three to eight rooms and even some larger houses, probably those that became adapted as *residences* but remained inventoried as *hofstede* on farms. Smaller houses, of two or three rooms, were relatively numerous in the early 18th century, decreased during the rest of the century and increased again in the early 19th century (mostly three rooms and on *opstallen* - 14 out of 18 - after 1790). This could be significant for *trekboer*⁹ background but needs further work on a wider scale as my research area was limited to the extreme southwestern Cape.

Status

Changes in material culture can result from changes in attitude, availability of new items or technology, changes in fashion, deliberate imposition of new items or increased demand for novelty. Also change and resistance to change took place at the same time. In general, change is introduced from the socially dominant and percolates downwards, but this process is by no means constant or predictable. Status, apart from the basis of family, occupation and wealth, was enhanced by judicious manipulation of objects of luxury. This would be especially true for colonial societies, relatively distanced from their well-entrenched parental social hierarchy. Thus, behind consumption patterns of both everyday household goods and luxury items lie complex social as well as economic factors. This section discusses the influence that social position, occupation, regional distinctions and country of origin of householders may have had on Cape colonial households. The links between material culture, status, consumption and inventories for the "early modern period" (1660-1760) in Britain have been lucidly drawn by Lorna Weatherill (1988) and Daniel Miller's work (1987) is particularly illuminating about the connections between the advent of mass consumption, fashion, and transformations in social differentiation, from the mid-18th century.

Occupation was of paramount importance within the VOC and therefore structured the early Cape colony. Not only was remuneration dependent on position, but social status too. Social gradations were carried to grotesque lengths, more especially during the second half of the 18th century (Boxer 1965:210). Charles Boxer (1965:253) divided

⁹ Semi-nomadic livestock farmer.

the European colonists alliteratively into bureaucrats, burghers and *boers*, with *knechts* (indentured servants) having a chance of upward mobility out of the Company ranks. By the 18th century distinction was broadly drawn between Company officials, Company employees and freeburghers (living in Cape Town or country) but myriad gradations were perceived within sectors. The Company's legal status groups (valid until the 1820s) in law and practice were: 1. Company servants 2. freeburghers 3. slaves 4. Hottentots 5. freeblacks (whose freedom was incrementally curtailed). Company servants and freeburghers were almost all Europeans, and were never slaves (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:529-530). The richest freeburghers acquired their wealth through farming, butchering, large-scale fishing, liquor franchises and supplying building material, but merchants as leaders of society only materialized towards the end of the 18th century when VOC monopolies broke down (Ross 1989(a):263). Ex-European colonists therefore formed the bulk of a dominant group (the colony had an elite rather than a ruling class (Ross 1989(b):42)), showing solidarity and relative egalitarianism *vis a vis* non-Europeans despite the small elite of top government officials and, later, merchants. Robert Ross (1984) also distinguished three levels of town slaves: domestics, producers and retailers.

George Fredrickson (1981) preferred to separate late 18th century Cape inhabitants into social classes rather than racial castes, with a white upper class of Company officials and prosperous wine and grain farmers, freemen who were mostly white but some were of colour, and a servile class of non-white chattel slaves and Khoikhoi servants. But he was deliberately drawing comparisons between the Cape and southern United States slave-owning society. Charles Boxer commented that though importance was attached to display of pomp and circumstance, junior officials, soldiers and sailors had a tough time (1965:211-212), and Robert Ross pointed out that the social distance between sailors and soldiers and slaves was less than between a sailor and his captain; master and slave was not the major separation, rather, respectable people (Company officials, ships' officers, merchants, burgher slave-owners) confronted the rest (including freeblacks and Chinese) (Ross 1983(a):20-22).

According to Freund (1971), by the 19th century when a minority of white colonists had entrenched power and domination over the majority of slaves and servants, race and to a lesser extent class became more significant analytical factors (though in terms of dominant versus underclass rather than aristocratic, middle or working class divisions) (Elphick & Giliomee 1989; Elks 1986). The official and governing class was certainly monopolized by only about 20 families and there was an increasingly significant white underclass (artisans, petty shopkeepers, *bywoners*¹⁰) (Freund (1971).

¹⁰ Tenant farmers.

Shirley Judges (1977), however, regarded class rather than race as divisive in Cape Town society in the 1830s, but with racial residential separation increasing after emancipation (as observed by Clarke in Kingston (Ross & Telkamp 1985:167)).

Though occupation may have structured early Cape society, Robert Ross made the important point that in Cape Town social relations were never a direct function of economic activity but influenced also by physiognomy, clothing, language, religious affiliation, even food, tangentially or derivatively linked to production and exchange processes of the town. For instance, many skilled trades were carried out by people of all groups. As a result, he suggests, an "elaborate etiquette" regulated relations and this was based on complex cultural variation, and allegiances in Cape Town were generally situational rather than immutable (Ross 1989(b):43-45). Digby Warren has shown how identities were particularly fluid in the 19th century, when different group identities were strategically established for coping with different situations (Warren 1986). Rhys Isaac's concept of "milieus" rather than subculture or class may thus be more useful for analysis of small-scale community social systems. He suggested that habitual associations, specialized styles of communication, and mutual understandings, without connotations of self-contained exclusiveness, are more appropriate analytical traits for the face-to-face intimacy and interaction of pre-modern agrarian societies (Isaac 1982:355-356). Certainly Cape society was small-scale: in 1800 Cape Town had a total population of about 15,000, a freeburgher and freeblack population of under 7,500, and the whole colony consisted of under 50,000 settlers.

In England, during the 18th century, a growing group of the "middling sort", or *bourgeoisie*, began to distinguish themselves socially and politically from the patrician elite and labouring poor. They were people with moveable property, members of professions, tradesmen and shopkeepers (McKendrick *et al* 1982). British settlers coming to Cape Town in the 19th century included many of these sorts and their influence on social life and contribution to the material culture of Cape households was important. Whether there was a comparable rise of the colonial middling sorts or *bourgeoisie* within 18th century Cape Town will be discussed later. Digby Warren observed that in the 19th century some Britons constituted the Cape's "aristocracy of trade" while the landowning *afrikaaners* were "landed aristocracy" (Warren 1986:228).

The importation of class-consciousness may be significant in the 19th century, but Patricia Scott's attempt to use British urban class occupational categories analytically in Grahamstown was not entirely successful: "... while from an occupational viewpoint early Victorian Grahamstown had a predominantly working class population, the town may nevertheless be classified as middling rather than working class in character. This is evidenced by the size and type of dwellings ... as well as in a considerable increase

in the range of furnishings" (Scott 1987:258). As an example from my research, the coach maker, Wagener (MOOC8/41.3, 1825), would be allocated to Scott's skilled working class (Class III in Appendix A10, Class IV in Appendix A9, Scott 1987:62 & 58), but features in both Table 3.8 and 3.11 (below) as having a particularly large house and wealthy estate.

Regional distinctions also played an influential part in status attributes. Richard Elphick and Robert Shell (1979) and James Sturgis (1982) have described three increasingly distinct regions: the port city of Cape Town, settled arable slave-owning areas of the southwestern Cape and semi-nomadic pastoral *trekboer* regions. These comprised distinctive, substantially different social structures and cultures, cleaving along regional rather than ethnic or status groups. Cape Town looked seaward and developed a mixed European-Asian culture shared by Company officials, some burghers and slaves; the agrarian southwest Cape was more isolated and dominated by labour-intensive economy where slaves and Europeans shared a more or less European culture; and further away the slaves, Khoi and colonists created a composite European-Khoi culture to deal with pastoralist economy and reliance on the immediate environment. Robert Ross (1985) and Nigel Worden (1985) agreed that Cape Town did not maintain the clear distinction between white and black that was considered necessary between master and servant in the countryside, and the many independent small shopkeepers and artisans were of multi-racial origins with social mobility within the group. Andrew Bank particularly admonishes previous slave studies (mostly based on rural records from the 18th century) for not being sensitive enough to region- (and period-) specificity. He develops a contrasting picture for the urban slaves of the 19th century Cape, building them into the general "underclass" culture of the town (Bank 1991).

There could be a problem in assessing change and continuity when some burghers were third-generation and some were newly arrived in the Cape from Batavia or Europe. Were farmers more likely to be Cape-born? In the transcribed sample, twenty-one out of twenty-six rural husbands were Cape-born (twelve were third generation) but in Table Valley households only twelve out of forty were Cape-born (though some of them had lived there for more than ten years).

Material culture studies are beginning to throw light on status, cultural and social relations in the Cape. Throughout the 18th century VOC hegemony was constantly challenged, and the Netherlands officials responded by means of such restrictions as sumptuary laws. Yvonne Brink shows how outside the VOC hierarchy, for burgher and farmer, status markers and social identities were created with other material signs (Brink 1991(b)). Ann Markell's work on Adriaan van der Stel's unique material

statement of prestige, Vergelegen, directly links status with country estate layout that used symbols from European iconography (Markell 1992). Martin Hall has made observations about the often ridiculous lengths that people went to maintain positions of superiority and is doing work on architecturally expressed status (Hall 1989(a) & 1991(e)). Derek and Vivienne Japha are pioneers among local vernacular architects and architectural historians (1989) using what they call "discourse analysis" to address the problem of understanding what apparently complex style choices meant in a 19th century rural Cape town (Montagu). They concluded that the architectural system was subtly manipulated to deal with an increasingly complex social structure in the 19th century context of a small town.

Inventory evidence

It was by no means easy to pin occupational labels onto deceased persons, especially when the ubiquitous title of *burgher* was most common in the documents, though Orphan Chamber clerks tended to be more specific about Company posts. Company hierarchies and freeburgher occupations are relatively well documented in published genealogies for the first half of the 18th century but the second half is less accessible (for instance de Villiers & Pama (1966) only give details of high officials or founders of a family). For 19th century Capetonians Street Directories dating from 1810 include some occupations for heads of households. The position of freeblacks within the hierarchy will be a matter for further discussion as some of their households are described, but slaves and Khoi labourers did not have recorded households of their own and probably not even separate houses or quarters (see Table 4.2), though some records (mostly 19th century auction rolls) list their possessions.

There is connection between house size and wealth in Table Valley (Table 3.8) and status was clearly associated with house style in contemporary accounts, but as Vivienne and Derek Japha found for 19th century Montagu (1989:6-11), there were probably a range of subtle gradations between most opulent and most modest houses. The table shows that sampled evaluated documents of households with eight or more living rooms (store rooms and service rooms are excluded) have highest calculated household plus fixed property value.

Date	Name	Room no.	Valuation Rd
1815	Adriaanse	2	734
1755	Mist van der	3	1016
1825	Kriel	3	2686
1755	Mostert	4	2804
1755	Caab van de	4	2654
1758	Horsel	4	619
1764	Groenewald	4	1366
1772	Knoetsen	4	1049
1823	Kraaywinkel	4	4139
1833	Munnik	4	7824
1763	Jurgens	5	2912
1771	Luyt	5	577
1773	Prins	5	2732
1775	Vlok	5	4859
1778	Andreas	5	4631
1755	Esser	6	2888
1757	Laar van	6	6844
1770	Martens	6	1940
1775	Aarde van	6	4712
1775	Immelman	6	2147
1769	Schiettekatte	7	578
1777	Mostert	7	5273
1800	Verbeek	7	2919
1821	Kaap van de	7	5553
1755	Smuts	8	14696
1771	Brink	9	3920
1825	Wagener	9	10497
1796	Carelse	11	12253
1772	Colyn	12	29672
1796	Bletterman	12	11113
1810	Bruyns	12	12703
1817	Febre le	14	34224
1802	Wet de	17	14991

Table 3.8 Houses in Table Valley: house size (room number) and wealth (valuations taken from Appendix F2: calculated household plus fixed property)

The rural dwellings (Table 3.9) have to be treated with more caution as some did not necessarily belong to the inhabitants and, generally, farm houses did not increase beyond a certain size and so affluence resided in other, probably agricultural, possessions such as land, livestock, grain and wine stock and slaves (see Friedlander 1991).

Date	Name	Farm name	Slave no.	Room no.	Valuation Rd
1848	Wyk van	Caffirkuilsriv	-	2	6197
1758	Coezee	Vlakkeland	2	3	578
1793	Rossouw	Rheebokskraal	2	3	2031
1762	Holman	Uitkyk	2	4	1002
1763	Merwe van der	Vreedenhof	12	4	3552
1768	Kriel	Drakenstein	5	4	1909
1769	Plessis du	Kromme Rivier	9	4	5377
1771	Dyk van	Langevalley	10	4	4686
1777	Reenen van	Oliphantstftn	13	4	7842
1786	Mostert	Koeborgen	9	4	14531
1793	Rossouw	Waterpoel	20	4	12297
1779	Lievenberg	Elsbosch	17	4	3786
1753	Taak van	Cloovenburg	16	5	5070
1766	Hugo	Drie Fonteynen	18	5	6495
1772	Booyens	Groenendal	3	5	2061
1776	Joubert	Bergrivier	13	5	6318
1832	Krynauw	Genswyk	4	5	11589
1782	Hauman	Stellengift	30	6	16874
1790	Alleman	Verssevalley	25	6	14170
1820	Hassner	LArc dOrleans	39	6	48620
1762	Merwe van der	Bloemendal	23	7	7891
1784	Toit du	Bethel	23	7	18741
1807	Schoor van	Valkenburg	41	8	36223
1827	Reenen van	Brakkefontein	43	8	43067

Table 3.9 **Rural houses: house size, slaves & wealth**
(valuations taken from Appendix F2)

Wealth has been a particularly difficult factor to pin down. This was disappointing because I had hoped to establish systematic quantified wealth categories as a basis for analysis to set alongside house size. Only a few household appraisals were evaluated for estate administration purposes (see section on the Orphan Chamber above), and these records were unevenly spread throughout the period. Post-appraisal auctions of the estate provide some idea of individual item value, and those that I have checked against inventories indicate that this is a path worth pursuing, but total estate value is too variable (see Appendix F2 and Table 3.10). I have not used the Estate Accounts records (Liquidation and Distribution Accounts, 1709-1835) (Botha 1962(a):133). Therefore quantifiable analysis still needs to be done, using a range of sources together, such as wills, appraisals, inventories and estate accounts.

For this study a sample of 74 documents have been used to judge wealth; 44 evaluated by the appraisers, 19 with auction lists and three with both. The evaluated documents run from 1753 to 1796, and occur again in 1838, 1847 and 1848, the auctioned documents run from 1800 to 1833 (Appendix D1). I have therefore regarded them as relatively comparable within and between these periods.

MOOC8 Invent	MOOC10 Auction	Location	Date	Name	Valuation Invent	Auction
14.20	10.43	Table Valley	1771	Luyt	578	565
17.57	12.32	Hofstede	1776	Joubert	2652	3608
17.68	12.41	Opstal	1779	Lievenberg	3120	3878

Table 3.10 Inventories with evaluation and auction record

Does the increased number of larger houses in the third quarter of the 18th century reflect an increased number of wealthy freeburghers? Table 3.11 details the largest houses listed in the MOOC8 records, defined as those with more than six living rooms (including kitchen) before 1750 and more than eight living rooms thereafter. The occupation or social context of the householders has been derived from the inventories themselves, de Villiers & Pama (1966), Hoge (1946) and de la Fontaine (Guelke *et al* 1990). The Cape probate records were unlikely to include highest VOC officials unless they settled in the Colony, because they would be more likely to die in the Netherlands or at another posting. Therefore this study excludes those persons representing the Netherlands Company at the very top of the pile. There are a couple of high Company households, but not their official residences¹¹. The next category would be colonists with a local VOC official post such as Chairman of the Council of Justice, Master of the Orphan Chamber or rural *Landdrost*. Then persons with official jobs - "servants" of the Company - such as upper merchants, upper surgeons and big monopoly holders (butchers, vintners, brewers). Then the middling sorts, such as minor officials, junior merchants, post-holders, secretaries. Many townspeople held a Company post and indulged in private trade and some landowners were Company officials.

Before 1775 there were very few large houses (22), one of them was a country residence, and the backgrounds of the householders were varied. Most also owned farms, as well as other dwellings in Table Valley to hire out. There were 17 records between 1775 and 1800 of similar people involved in government and monopolies. The 19th century records had 36 large houses, including two rented ones, representing government officials and some successful tradesmen, wealthy widows, and professionals (church, medicine and school). The three properties with names in the 19th century were fashionable residences fabricated from old farmsteads, Valkenburg (Rondebosch), Zorgvleit (Rondebosch) and a *thuin*, Buitenzorg (Table Valley). Note that all the records in Table 3.8 showing house size and wealth in Table Valley are included in this series, except Smuts in 1755.

¹¹ The widow of Secunde Sellengrebel (MOOC/12.15, 1764); Fiscaal deNys (MOOC8/24.29, 1804).

Table 3.11 Large houses, from the recorded inventories (continued overleaf)

Notes: * large house size: from 1701-1750 = >6 living rooms
1750 ff = >8 rooms
* additional properties in brackets []
* descriptions in italics taken from de la Fontaine (Guelke *et al* 1990)

Abbreviations:

BC Burgher Councillor C&M Civil & Marriages Board
BK Bookkeeper CO Company servant
BM Burgher Militia FB Freeburgher
CJ Council of Justice OC Orphan Chamber

Locations include street blocks, street names and farm names;
refer to Appendix B for details; cross-reference Appendix C2:
HS Hofstede OS Opstal
TV Table Valley DP Dorp
HH hired house

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1701	1.69	HS 7 Roodenburg	Sneewindt Hendrik Vroom Abigail	BM, Church Council
1710	2.43	HS 6 Veldhuys TV 7 [TV]	de Beer Christina Helot	Secunde
1713	3.31	TV 7 Heerengragt [Diemerskraal Tygerbery]	Diemer Abraham Sneewindt Anna (daughter of 1.69)	Father was shopkeeper and church elder
1716	3.21	TV 7 Olif/1Bergdw [Zorgvliet]	Botma Cornelis Gerrits Jannetje	Son of first FBs at Rondebosch
1719	3.92	TV 8 Heerengragt [Tuinhuis]	Breda Engela, Ley Michiel	Swiss, meat dealer
1719	3.102	TV 7 - [Aan't Pad]	Louw Pieter Wendels Elisabeth	Son of FB at Rondebosch
1726	4.118	TV 8 Heereng/Olif [Bosheuwel]	Moller Hendrik van Banchem Anna	Son of BC, <i>is een jongman die bestaan kan</i>
1730	5.79	TV 9 -	Delitsch Jan Pretorius Elizabeth	Lt BM, OC, BC
1732	5.110	TV 7 2deBergst [5 HHs]	van der Swyn Jan van Dam Josina	CO Assistent
1733	5.65	TV 7 - [HS Cape]	van den Berg Dirk Heylon Anna	? (MOOC8/14.53)
1739	6.44	TV 7 E:E 3 [Clooenburg]	Heufke Johannes de Jong Barbara (MOOC8/5.137)	BC, OC, C&M, Capt BM, wine licence, <i>is een pagter en kan bestaan</i>

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1743	6.67	TV 7 B,Heerestraat [others TV,OS]	Meyboom Geertruyd Cloppenburg Abraham	?
1748	7.60	DP 7 Stellenbosch [Nietvoorby]	Lourents Peter van der Byl Cath'a	Merchant, <i>landdross</i>
1748	7.71	TV 14 S 2 [Boshoff, others TV]	de Koning Debora Moller Jacobus	CO Harbour Master
1749	7.61	TV 7 Olif/2deBerg	van Hoeting Johanna Greeve Johan	Baker 1748, repatriated to Germany 1749
1752	8.1	TV 9 Zeestraat	Louw Beatrix Needer Johannes	CO Assistent, BC, OC, C&M
1752	8.34	TV 13 Heerengragt	de Wit Thomas Delitsch Johanna	CO (see below, 1755)
1754	8.7	TV 11 - [6 HHs]	van Booven Susanna Smuts Hermanus	<i>woond silletjes aan de Caab en doet een winkeltje</i>
1755	8.34	TV 13 Heerengragt	Delitsch Johanna Schindelaar Godfrd	Capt BM
1761	10.76	TV 8 -	von Dessin Joachim Ehlers Christina	CO, CJ, OC, BK
1764	11.26	TV 11 - [+ others]	Slotsloo Louisa de Grandpreez Jos	CO merchant, CJ
1764	12.15	TV 12 G:G	Fothergill Anna Swellengrebel Serg	Widow of Secunde, CO merchant, OC
1767	12.54	TV 10 N 8	Strydom Addriana de Waal Johannes	Jan's son
1768	13.43	TV 11 WW:W 8 [Schotsekloof, 12 HHs]	de Waal Jan Frappe Hendrina	CO, sexton, <i>'n baie welgeselde man</i>
1771	13.65	TV 9 K 5	Brink Sophia de Wet Hendrik	see below 1802
1772	14.30	TV 12 L 4 [+ others]	Colyn Maria van Sittert Joh's	BC, CO surgeon
1772	14.61	TV 13 K:K 1&2 [2 HHs]	Verschuur Hillelje Hop Jan	Widow of BC, OC, Capt BM

Table 3.11 Large houses, from the recorded inventories (continued overleaf)

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1773	14.59	TV 13 E 1&2	Blanckenberg Joh's van der Heyden Anna	JC, OC Secrtry
1773	15.15	TV 9 Heerengrt/Zee	Meyer Maria deNys Adriaan	CO (30 slaves)
1777	20.15	TV 10 K:K 11 [Kronendal + others]	Vogel Jan Martin du Plessis Anna	Wine merchant, left large fortune, 35 houses & plots in TV, 2 farms at Hout Bay, c100 slaves
1778	19.27	TV 12 -	Lomhaard Johanna Nothling Benjamin	Adjutant BM, boarding house
1779	17.58	TV 9 Grauwe Erwtje	Myburgh Albert de Villiers Eliz	Farmer Stell. (died 1756)
1783	18.52	TV 14 E 1&2 [Imhoff's Gift]	Kirsten Johan Frank Johanna	CO merchant, after 1775 <i>negotie overdrager. Hy was 'n ryk man, met o.a. 6 huise in TV, estate Rd48153</i>
1783	18.53	TV 9 O 5	Fleck Jan Rasp Maria	BM, tailor, x1739 M.Heufke emancip. slave of Johannes H.; sons educated in Europe
1786	19.14	TV 10 L 2	Waldpot Johan Hesse Hendrina	OC messenger
1786	19.20	TV 9 D:D 5	van Sittert Andries van der Spuy Susanna	Son of Johannes
1787	19.28	TV 9 Grauwe Erwjies	Frank Catharina van Amstel Hendrik	CO upper surgeon
1788	19.66	TV 10 T 6	van der Poel Petrus Meyburgh Elsje	?
1790	20.6	TV 10 12 1 [HH]	Ehlers Johan Boooyen Susanna	Smith Stellenbosch
1791	20.1	TV 9 -	Steyn Johannes ten Diemen Anna	Capt BM 1787
1793	46.28	TV 12 G, Bergstraat [+ pakhuizen]	Ronnenkamp Tobias Hofman Christina	OC, Lutheran (died 1790)

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1794	21.5	TV 14 A	van Breda Maria de Waal Arend	Commiss. C&M
1795	21.29	TV 14 -	Fischer Harmanus Heufke Alida	Major & Chef BM (Joh's grndd)
1795	21.33	TV 13 G:G	Westerhoff Dirk van der Heyden Cath	CO, BK, BC
1796	22.4	TV 12 D 5, Bergst	Bletterman Johannes Schott Geertruyd	CO, BC
1796	21.40	TV 11 9	Carlese Catherina Ziervogel Carl	Swede, CO court messenger
1800	22.57	TV 9 J 9 [+ others]	Hadeler Johan	? store, 42 slaves
1800	23.12	TV 10 X 6, Pleinst	Verbeek Catharina Zeeman Pieter	Store
1800	23.34	TV 10 F 5, Kerkplein [K 1, Leliest]	Zastron Carel Woeke Anna	District Surgeon Graaf-Reinet 1796-91, surgeon Stell.
1801	31.72	TV 11 Buitenkant 9	Eybergen Barthol. Wiid Jacomina	?
1802	23.40	TV 17 Heereng/Castl [#14 in 1800]	de Wet Hendrik Smuts Margaretha	BC, CJ
1803	24.6	TV 9 Boomstraat 12	van Dyk Evert [#20 in 1800]	CO hosp.meestr. Bateman Maria
1804	24.28	TV 9 N 12 [18 Casteelst + others]	van Middelkoop G. Valentynse Johanna	Storekeeper
1804	24.29	TV 14 R 1&6 Keyzergragt	de Neys Jacob Cruywagen Johanna	interim Fiscal, OK, BC. (wife deceased)
1084	24.38	TV 12 V:V Casteelst [#10 in 1800, 2 HH in R:R 1]	Matthyzen Hendrik (non-white wives)	Deputy Bailiff, interpreter
1805	24.34	TV 9 W 1	Blanckenberg Aletta de Wit Petrus	BC
1807	26.24	HS 10 Valkenburg [+ other land]	van Schoor Jan van der Spuy Sophia	Commiss. C&M, 46 slaves

Table 3.11
Large houses, from the recorded inventories

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1807	26.33	TV 10 W:W 8 [#54 Loopstr in 1800]	Herhold Jan Hitzman Anna	Butcher, wife the daughter of very wealthy burgher
1807	26.36	TV 9 Boomstraat [#16 in 1800, + 5 others]	Neumeyster Johan van Blerk Catharina	Tanner, wife widow of tanner
1809	27.35	TV 10 D:D, Berg/Lang 4 [2 HH block T]	Kraft Johan Ophausen Rachel	Beer brewer Stell., brewer & general dealer in CT
1810	28.27	TV 10 J 6, Casteelst [#2 in 1800]	Bruyns Catharina Mallet Pieter	Widow
1812	28.57	TV 10 Wale/Buitengr	Volken Johan du Toit Elisabeth	CO, Capt. BM, wife widow of <i>heemraad</i>
1812	28.70	TV 10 HH of J. Hudson	Weiler Balthazar	<i>Uitlandige</i> schoolmaster
1814	30.28	TV 9 Casteelst 4 [4 HH Kerkst]	Prediger Christoffl Roep Magdalena	Medical doctor
1816	31.70	TV 12 Heerengr/Langmarkt 24	Blanckenberg Cath'a Brand Christoff	
1817	32.44	TV 14 K:K 1&2 [+ HHs]	Gie Michiel le Febre Elzabe	Both of wealthy families
1817	32.47	TV 14 Langemarkt 32	Biemzgnien Anna Yzelle Jan	Widow of storekeeper
1818	33.48	TV 14 Kerkplein [#6 in 1800]	van der Poel Wilmna Swanevelder Jan	Widow of ex BC in Batavia, both much married
1819	33.2	TV 15 Langemarkt 26	Serrurier Johannes Timmendorf Magdalena	ex Predikant CT
1819	35.20	TV 9 Pleinst 5&6	Vottelen Johanna Cruywagen Jan	Widow
1821	36.35	TV 12 Keeromst 4 [+ Breest]	Plagman Sophia Moeke Johan	Widow of master mason, her mother <i>vd Kaap</i>
1821	38.61	HS 11 Zorgvleit in Rondebosch	Eksteen Johannes Munnik Alida	
1823	40.4	TV 10 F:F, Berg/Lngmk [#26 in 1800, + Kerkst]	Pool Hester Loedolff Johannes	Widow

Date	MOOC	House type, size & location	Names	Occupation
1823	40.10	TV 9 HH of Johannes van Helsdingen	van Reenen Fredrik Heugh Susanna	Properties in Papendorp and Tygerberg
1823	40.38	TV 11 Boom/Buitenkant 2	van der Riet Martha van Ryneveld Willem	Widow of Chief Justice
1824	40.24	HS 10 Buitenzorg + other land]	Jurgens Maria Thalman Carel	Widow, wealthy, he died in Batavia 1817
1824	41.53	TV 13 Heerengragt [+ others]	Reetz Jan van Reenen Barbara	Vendu Master in 1816
1825	41.3	TV 9 Buitenkant 13 [+ another]	Wagener Johan Kannemeyer Cath'a	Coachmaker (wife deceased)
1825	44.7	TV 11 Gravestraat 14 [+ others]	Bresler Frans Brink Maria	JR, ex Receiver of Revenue
1827	41.41	TV 9 St John St	Berrange Jan Serrurier Cornelia	Reverend
1831	45.101	TV 11 Leliest/Raw La [+ HHs]	van der Lith Alida Ley Johannes	

Another way of looking at wealth was to observe the way in which the colonists invested their money within the household and in other inventoried possessions. The table of Investments (Table 3.12), though greatly constrained by the patchiness of the record, provided some food for thought. In this table, fixed property is the valuation in rixdollars put on the house and outbuildings by the appraisers (so hired houses (HH) were not evaluated) and the total household comprises all other inventoried moveable possessions. The investment categories show the amount of rixdollars invested in each domain of the household as a percentage of the total moveable household assets. Excepting fixed property, slaves were normally the major investment category in the country and often in town as well; confirming the opinions of historians such as Hengherr (1953:13) and Ross (1984:7). The spread of investment among the categories of house, produce, livestock and slaves reflected the economic base of the household. In general 18th century Table Valley households invested more in the furnishings and fittings of the dwelling than the farmers, exceptions being very poor farmers.

MOOC	Date	Name	Fixed Property ² Rixdollars	Total Hhold ³	Investment categories: ¹				
					House %	Shop %	Yard %	Cellar %	Livest %
<u>Rural</u>									
7.32	1753	Taak van	2000	3070	12	23	13		52
8.46	1758	Coezee	333	245	17	53	6		24
10.37	1762	Holman	425	577	31	34			35
10.38	1762	Merwe v d	3533	4358	12	10	14	11	53
10.44	1763	Merwe v d	1691	1861	12	25	9		54
12.4	1766	Hugo	2232	4263	6	40	12		42
12.42	1768	Kriel	833	1076	20	33			47
13.2	1769	Plessis du	2333	3044	10	9	32	16	33
13.54	1771	Dyk van	3067	1619	8	12		18	62
14.31	1772	Booyens	1000	1061	18	18	19	17	28
17.57	1776	Joubert	3666	2652	17	26		8	49
16.40	1777	Renen van	3333	4509	7	5	24	24	40
17.68	1779	Liebenberg	666	3120	2	10		27	61
49.27	1782	Hauman	6333	10541	5	7	33	7	48
49.58	1784	Toit du	8832	9909	3	10	27	12	38
50.15	1786	Mostert	11366	3165	15			30	55
50.66	1790	Alleman	8000	6170	14	6			80
51.5	1793	Rossouw	5500	6797	4	13	19	5	59
51.2	1793	Rossouw	1000	1031	5	23	7	36	29
26.24	1807	Schoor van		36223	28	4			68
37.31	1820	Hassner		48620	29½	7	3	5½	55
42.26	1827	Reenen van	3100	39967	6	7	12	12	63
46.99	1832	Krynauw	6683	4906	31	16	24	3	26
192.61	1848	Wyk van	4000	2197	19	5		76	

Notes

- ¹ House (domestic items); Shop (retail goods); Yard (workshop); Cellar (wine etc.); Livestock; Slaves.
- ² See Appendix F3: fixed property.
- ³ See Appendix F2: calculated household minus fixed property.

Table 3.12 **Household investments: fixed property, moveable goods and categories of possessions (continued overleaf)**

MOOC Date	Name	Fixed Property Rixdollars	Total Hhold	Investment categories:				
				House %	Shop %	Yard %	Cellar %	Livest Slaves %
<u>Table Valley</u>								
8.17	1755	Mist van der	1016	45	?	16		39
8.18	1755	Mostert	1471	48	4			48
8.20	1755	Smuts	7333	23	59			18
8.21	1755	Caab van de	454	51 ⁴		5		44
8.22	1755	Esser	1222	40		1		59
8.23	1757	Laar van	3844	28	41	10		21
8.39	1758	Horsel	619	20		31		49
10.45	1763	Jurgens	2000	32	16	19		33
11.15	1764	Groenewald	600	48				52
12.96	1769	Schietekatte	578	22		26		52
13.41	1770	Martens	1333	26		41		33
13.65	1771	Brink	2666	48	20			32
14.20	1771	Luyt	577	48				52
14.30	1772	Colyn	17366	15	52	21		12
14.40	1772	Knoetsen	700	52	48			
14.46	1773	Prins	1666	28		16		56
15.28	1775	Aarde van	2500	4	10	50		36
15.41	1775	Immelman	2147	42	28	2		28
16.3	1775	Vlok	3466	14				86
16.35	1777	Mostert	3333	31				69
17.10	1778	Andreas	2666	15		31		54
46.28	1793	Ronnenkamp	26000					
21.40	1796	Carelse	6000	34		17		49
22.4	1796	Bletterman	5666	44	4			52
23.12	1800	Verbeek	2919	65	35			⁵
23.40	1802	Wet de	14991					⁶
28.27	1810	Bruyns	12703	⁷				69
31.22	1815	Adriaanse	734	100				⁸
32.44	1817	Febre le	34224	37	5	½	3	½
36.8	1821	Kaap van de	5553					⁹
47.20	1823	Kraaywinkel	2000	100				
40.23	1825	Kriel	2686	18				82 ¹⁰
41.3	1825	Wagener	10497	37	35			28
47.37	1833	Munnik	1133	29				71
<u>Dorp</u>								
28.2	1808	Rotenburg	8912	22		4	1	73
28.28	1810	Phaff	1547	66	26	4	3	1
33.35	1817	Groenewald	13866	12				88
36.68	1821	Broodryk	540	62	18			20
37.42	1821	Boshoff	1809	57		36		7
146.95	1838	Leatt	1081	86	14			
144.62	1838	Brand	2666	16		74		10
192.29	1847	Briers	6000	38	44	18		

⁴ 14% of this in gold and silver.

⁵ Auction figures, incomplete, i.e. slaves not sold.

⁶ Auction figures, incomplete, i.e. slaves not sold.

⁷ House and shop not disentangled.

⁸ Auction figures, incomplete, i.e. slaves not sold.

⁹ Auction figures, incomplete, i.e. slaves not sold.

¹⁰ Cheap form of manumission was "owning" members of family.

Table 3.12 Household investments: fixed property, moveable goods and categories of possessions

There is much potential for a systematic economic study of probate records. For the purposes of this study, however, the values of items described in the following chapters may be set against the average valuation of standard possessions recorded in all documents, such as slaves (Table 3.13 and Appendix F4) and beds (Table 3.14).

Date	MOOC#	Av value Rd	Date	MOOC#	Av value Rd
1762	10.37	100	1777	16.35	134
1762	10.38	100	1777	16.40	138
1763	10.44	100	1778	17.10	134
1763	10.45	100	1779	17.68	135
1764	11.15	100	1782	49.27	167
1766	12.4	100	1784	49.58	167
1768	12.42	100	1786	50.15	192
1768	13.28	100	1790	50.66	198
1769	12.96	100	1793	51.2	150
1769	13.2	100	1793	51.5	198
1770	13.41	100	1796	21.40	233
1771	13.54	100	1796	22.4	168
1771	13.65	100	1807	26.24	872
1771	14.20	100	1808	28.2	722 ¹²
1772	14.30	100	1810	28.27	546
1772	14.31	100	1817	32.44	1088 ¹³
1773	14.46	100	1820	37.31	1340
1775	15.28	100	1821	36.68	107
1775	15.41	100	1825	40.23	737
1775	16.3	100	1825	41.3	3000
1776	17.57	100	1832	46.99	317
			1833	47.37	956

Table 3.13 Average value of inventoried slaves between 1762 and 1833

Date	Number of records	Total Rd	Average Rd
1750s	12	404	34
1760s	7	192	27
1770s	11	339	31
1780s	3	179	27
1790s	12	380	32
1800s	3	121	40
1810s	6	394	66
1820s	5	271	54
1830s	4	290	72
1840s	3	221	74

1750-1800 average value Rd37; 1800-1850 average value Rd61

Table 3.14 Average value of a best bed for each decade between 1750 and 1850

¹² 1 female

¹³ 1 blacksmith

Table 3.15 shows a selection of valuations for tableware vessels from inventories and auction lists of 1772, 1793, 1802 and 1817 (the range is expressed in rixdollars and stuivers). Comparison of tableware values between body types (porcelain and creamware or unspecified refined earthenware) reveals that in general oriental porcelain held its price against creamware. Not apparent from this table but observed in the inventories, pewter was initially costly and then faded out as a common tableware, but refined earthenwares imported from England were sometimes as expensive as porcelain if the vessel was more elaborate than a plate or dish (such as a coffee pot).

	1772	1793	1802	1817
Plate - deep				
Porcelain		0.22-0.23	0.24-0.28	
Creamware or refined earthenware		0.9-0.11		
Plate - flat				
Porcelain	0.4	0.6-0.11	0.12-0.20	
Creamware or REW			0.7-0.11	0.6
Dish				
Porcelain		0.17-3.12	1.12-2.0	2.0-3.9
Pewter	0.27	1.0-1.		2.6
Creamware or REW			0.18-1.30	1.15-2.12
Soup bowl/terrine				
Porcelain	1.0-7.0	4.7-8.6	3.12	
Pewter	3.18-5.6			
Creamware or REW			1.30-5.24	1.6-6.0
Teapot				
Porcelain	0.19	1.4-1.8		
Pewter	0.24	3.0		2.24
Creamware or REW			2.5	

Table 3.15 **Tableware valuations**
(price range in rixdollars and stuivers: from
MOOC8/14.30,1772; MOOC10/45.28-31,1793;
MOOC10/19.45-49,1802; MOOC10/31.47-48,1817)

Status appeared to be more dependent on quantity than quality of household contents in the earlier period, as most households contained a similar range of furniture and fittings, and it remained a slippery handle to grasp. Generalising from a list of the more expensive items evaluated in a range of inventoried households, and the rooms in which they were located, (Table 3.16), it seems the cabinet and the clock (usually a "standing" clock) were the most commonly valuable items throughout the years from 1755 to 1827, and were usually displayed in the front room and *galdery* respectively. The other costly items (e.g. buffet, bureau and tea machine) were introduced in the 19th century.

Object	MOOC#	Date	Value Rd	Room name
Buffet	32.44	1817	100, 120	voorkamer
Bureau	23.12	1800	90	voorkamer
	32.44	1817	128	agterkamer
Cabinet	8.20	1755	55	kamer
	14.30	1772	80, 50	kamer
	15.41	1775	75	voorkamer
	49.27	1782	66	kamer
	49.58	1784	200, 50	kamer
	50.15	1786	80	kamer
	50.66	1790	80	voorkamer
	23.12	1800	80	voorkamer
	26.24	1807	220	voorkamer
	28.2	1808	200	kamer
	28.27	1810	225, 230	voorkamer
	32.44	1817	252	bokamer
Clock	8.18	1755	50	kamer
	14.30	1772	75	voorhuis
	16.35	1777	80	galdery
	49.27	1782	66	voorhuis
	21.40	1796	50	galdery
	22.4	1796	70	galdery
	26.24	1807	200	galdery
	28.27	1810	426	galdery
	36.8	1821	150	kamer
	42.26	1827	113	hall
Kast met glas	28.27	1810	93	bokamer
Klerekast	22.4	1796	60	agterkamer
	37.31	1820	134	agterkamer
Wardrobe	41.3	1825	175	front room
	146.95	1838	100	parlour
	192.29	1838	100	drawingrm
	192.61	1848	110	kamer
Organ	17.10	1778	80	voorkamer
Piano	32.44	1817	212	voorkamer
Barrel organ	144.62	1838	100	hall
Billiard table	28.28	1810	275	voorhuis
Rustbank	32.44	1817	225 & 115	voorkamer
Sofa	146.95	1838	100	parlour
Sedan chair	22.4	1796	80	kamer
	28.27	1810	127	voorkamer
	32.44	1817	85	voorhuis
Tea machine				
witcu	28.27	1810	130	galdery
gebr	32.44	1817	60	dispens
witcu	32.44	1817	84	dispens
plet	32.44	1817	103	galdery

Table 3.16 Expensive items (excluding beds) evaluated in various inventoried households

The introduction of new fashionable items is tracked through the periods and described in the following chapters. Other researchers selected key categories from households of different wealth groups, including luxury goods, consumer goods, real estate and securities, money, decorative items, and so on (Benes 1989; Braudel 1967; van der Woude & Schuurman 1980; Weatherill 1988). As will be seen in Chapter Nine, tablewares as a general category provide a useful indicator of status. Silverware was always a status item and was usually inventoried separately from the more mundane wares, and often evaluated by weight with other silver items.

Summary

This chapter described and evaluated some of the archival resources available for primary study in Cape Town and indicated the potential of probate and other documentary records for an archaeological research approach. Systematic work with these documents has provided us with two databases of dated, located and often evaluated households. The first set of information covers about 800 inventory documents from Master of the Orphan Chamber (MOOC) 8 files dating between about 1700 to 1834, and is listed in various ways in Appendix C. From these lists and other details in the database (for instance room numbers for each household) some observations have been made about household layout, size and distribution over time and between regions (Appendix G). The second database is based on detailed transcriptions of selected inventories from the MOOC8 documents supplemented by room-by-room appraisals out of MOOC7/1 and auction lists out of MOOC10 volumes, covering a range of households in the various regions (Appendix D). From this information some preliminary exercises in evaluating wealth and status items have been carried out. Subsequent chapters will describe in detail the contents of the transcribed households and other household records that have been studied in detail, referring to this database and the Appendixes derived from it.

CHAPTER 4

A SEPARATE IDENTITY: THE CAPE COLONY UNDER THE VOC BETWEEN 1740 AND 1780

This chapter briefly skips across the early 18th century Cape up to about 1740 and then describes the traits typifying Cape Colonial households under the VOC. The architectural framework has been extensively covered by James Walton (1989) and room layout and house contents by Carolyn Woodward (1982; 1983(a)).

Early Cape settlement

Jan Van Riebeeck and his party settled beside Table Bay in 1652 and for the next fifty years the tiny colony remained dependent on the Dutch East India Company for its material and social make-up. An active maritime link with Batavia in the east brought oriental merchandise and increasing numbers of non-Europeans and immigrants to the Cape: Eurasians, Asian political prisoners and Asian and African slaves. Many VOC officials had been raised or spent time in the East, and the Cape station was not particularly attractive to the well-born or affluent Netherlander and tended to remain relatively old-fashioned by European or north American colonial standards.

Carolyn Woodward (1982:51-54) wrote that in 1714 the finest rooms remained multi-purpose and full, and the privileged position of the Cape on a prime trade route meant that even modest establishments sported porcelain, Japanese lacquer and Indian textiles. This relatively easy access to some goods regarded as modish in Europe has important implications for the interpretation of status and material culture, especially when using north American models. It was not until the 1720s that the free population in the Cape colony grew above 2,000 persons and settled territory had spread beyond the extreme southwestern Cape. It must be remembered that the settlers were not all Netherlanders: Germans, French Huguenot refugees and Scandinavians played particularly influential roles in the cultural mix (de Villiers & Pama 1966:xxxvii-xlv; Guelke 1979:41-42; Walton 1989:2-10).

James Walton, working from extant vernacular structures, outlined a progression from the simple three-roomed rectangular dwelling of the early settlers to the "traditional Cape house" of the 18th century (1965), but lacked a well-defined time scale. He described farmstead buildings as consisting of a single room with additions, or a rectangular building with internal partitions (Walton 1989:15), but the layout of the farmstead developed in a haphazard fashion (1989:19) and a "lack of uniformity in

those houses indicated that they represented a local development" (1989:29). Woodward (1982:12-35) challenged the idea of early "Cape-Dutch" homogeneity. She noted that the inventories of the early (17th century) period indicated an amazing diversity of constructions, from small cottages of wattle and daub or timber to brick and stone buildings, and an ubiquitous feature of these houses were lean-tos attached to the sides and ends. Large houses were variable, some with two storeys and others with a single upstairs room over numerous downstairs rooms, some had passages and galleries and even two kitchens. She concluded that this was a period of experimentation, with variable building techniques and multi-purpose and undesignated spaces. This should not be unexpected, since Cape society was also diverse in language, origins and abilities.

Yvonne Brink's work has persuasively shown how the need arose for the establishing of a new identity for the first freeburghers, those "people out of place" set apart from the Company but under its rule, and she has described how "on their farms on the outskirts of the colony the freeburghers developed a discourse of their own", so that by mid-century symbolically loaded "traditional Cape Dutch houses" were built (Brink 1991(b):2-3). Though supporting Brink's thesis, I have deliberately avoided the phrase "Cape Dutch" usually used to describe these houses and features (gables, letter-of-the-alphabet room layout, whitewash and thatch, and so on) because, firstly, they were not especially Dutch¹ and, secondly, popular useage has obscured some crucial differences between periods that developed in rural areas.

Appendix G contains graphs comparing house size (number of rooms) between Table Valley and rural areas for three periods²: before 1725 (G1), 1726-1740 (G2) (early colony under the VOC), and from 1741 to 1780 (G3) (distinctly Cape Colonial period under the VOC).

Before 1725 most of the inventoried houses had three or four rooms in both Table Valley (*Tafel Valley*) and the country (*hofstede* and *opstal*), but during the next 15 years the Table Valley dwellings expanded in size range, whereas rural houses remained predominantly four-roomed. The records from the years 1740 to 1780 also show a distinction between Table Valley and rural dwellings, as Table Valley houses incorporated six-roomed and larger houses. Appendix G (G7) also illustrates the presence of rented houses or rooms (*huurhuise*) alongside private (owner-occupied) houses in the town in the period 1740-1780. The *huurhuise* mostly had four rooms and thus significantly inflated the four-roomed house numbers for Table Valley. Table 3.7

¹ See Obholzer, Baraitser & Malherbe (1985:11-63) for a summary of the Cape-Dutch "origins" debate and the results of their "inquiry into the sources of Cape architecture".

² See Chapter 2 for historical context and periodisation.

indicated that between 1751 and 1775 28% of the recorded houses in Table Valley were rented.

Some Table Valley houses were double-storeyed by this time, either newly built as such or extended upwards by adding a floor and replacing the pitched roof with a flat or tiled one (Mentzel 1921:134-5; Walton 1965:17-18). Evidence in the inventories for upstairs living rooms included descriptions of furniture in the *solder* rooms instead of just stores or lumber, and the prefix *boven-* before the room names. Double-storeyed houses had symmetrical, usually three-bay, facades. Table 3.5 indicates that at least 40% of town houses between 1750 and 1775 were symmetrical, but does not correlate symmetry with more than one storey.

Table Valley 1740-80

21 documents were selected out of 207 room-by-room inventories (10%) for detailed transcription and analysis for this period³, and a further six unevaluated documents were transcribed. Four of the sample are rented houses (*huurhuise*), two are rich households (worth over Rd10,000)⁴.

An elite household for this period was that of Company official and burgher councillor Johannes van Sittert and his wife Maria Colyn, situated in block L number 4 (Figure 2.5 or Figure 9.1), which was inventoried at her death aged about 45 in 1772 (MOOC8/14.30). The household comprised husband and wife and fifteen slaves (8 men and 7 women) and an unknown number of dependents or lodgers, as their children were already grown but four back and upstairs rooms were still fully furnished as bedrooms. It was also the wealthiest household in this section, (worth over Rd29,000, see Appendix F).

A core room in all house plans of this period was the *voorhuis*, through which one entered the front of the building and other rooms took their positional names from their relationship to it (see Appendix H plans B-D). The inventories show that the *voorhuis* was usually flanked by rooms to left and right. Between 1750 and 1776 at least 40% of Table Valley houses were symmetrical in this manner (see Table 3.5), and these dwellings thus probably presented a symmetrical facade to the street. The contents could include curtains, pictures, mirror (looking glass), table, lantern, birdcage, some upright chairs and/or a *rustbank* (bench with back and arms, sometimes cushioned). The presence of curtains suggest a large enough space for windows to be situated

³ Refer to Chapter 3 for the selection process; Appendix D2 lists details of transcribed documents for Table Valley.

⁴ Refer to Appendix F for details of wealth.

beside the front door if flanking rooms blocked the other walls. Despite an often apparent roominess the *voorhuis* usually functioned as entrance lobby in this period; maybe the earlier room was altered in function merely by removing some of its contents. Some were still used as reception-living-eating rooms. If acting as lobby, a sedan chair might be kept there if the household was able to afford one, with a *kist* or a standing clock, and occasionally a piperack. If acting as living-eating room, racks of tableware, more chairs and a table still furnished the room. Colyn and van Sittert's house had a *voorhuis* acting as entrance hall but spacious enough to hold eight cushioned upright chairs, one of their sedan chairs with its *stocken en banden* and a standing clock.

Between 1751 and 1775 51% of indexed townhouses were built with a *galdery* behind the *voorhuis*, or were refashioned in order to create this room (see also Appendix H: plans D-E, Appendix E: rooms) . Also centrally situated, the *galdery* could be an extension of the *voorhuis* backwards with a screen between the two areas, or a separate room entered from the *voorhuis* through symmetrically placed door(s). In larger houses it was directly associated with the rear bed-living room(s), *galdery kamer(s)*, which were later also called *agterkamer(s)*. Thus the rear rooms lead off the *galdery*.

Many contents of the *galdery* were prominently displayed, particularly after 1760, by means of one or two cupboards built into the wall (see Appendix E: wall-cupboards and Table 4.1 below). James Walton illustrated wall-cupboards and some comparable gables, and the position of the wall-cupboards in the *galdery* (mis-named *agterhuis* in his Figure 19) of various houses (Walton 1965:27). These cupboards, and the similarly constructed and decorated *armoires*, have evinced much interest, both functionally and stylistically, as they are often extremely ornate and regarded as a "Cape feature" of rural houses but rare in the town (Atmore 1965:201; Baraitser & Obholzer 1987; Obholzer *et al* 1985:51-55). However, as Woodward pointed out in her review of Obholzer *et al*'s book: "The inventories of deceased estates ... provide no support whatsoever for the claim that these fixtures were a rarity "in the important houses of Cape Town" (1986:43). The table below shows clearly that in fact wall-cupboards were being built into between 25% and 32% of the houses recorded in this study dating from 1770 to 1820, and appear to be more a feature of Cape Town than the country⁵.

⁵ Note: all wall-cupboards were listed in *voorhuis* or *galdery* except for the following Table Valley houses - 1761 *kamer in de gang*; 1774 *dispens*; 1778 *opkamer*; 1794 *kamer* (shop); 1810 *agterkamer*; 1820 *kamer*.

Date	Table Valley	Hofstede + opstal	Dorp	Total	% Total records ⁶
1750-59	2			2	3
1760-69	10	3		13	17
1770-79	20	4		24	27
1780-89	13	9		23	26
1790-99	9	7	1	17	25
1800-09	14	6	1	21	32
1810-19	11	3		14	25
1820-29	7	3	1	11	16

Table 4.1 Records with wall-cupboards

On the walls of the *galdery* in the van Sittert house were four racks of porcelain plates, teaware and shaving basins, a piperack and two mirrors *met armen* (bracket candlesticks), very expensive items at Rd32⁷. A pair of glass-fronted wall-cupboards contained copper, porcelain, pewter and glass wares. On the floor were two *opslag tafels* (drop-leaf folding tables) and a square table, on which stood kettle, chafing dish, coffee and tea pots and teaware, with a set of eight cushioned upright chairs. Almost identically furnished, though less costly (altogether worth Rd58 rather than Rd134), was the *galdery* of Johan Prins in his much smaller house in Block V:V (MOOC8/14.46). Chairs, tables and the porcelain collection were the most expensive items in both cases.

The *galdery* or *gaandery* requires some discussion. In the context of the 18th century Cape it was not just a dining room in either a functional or conceptual sense but more akin to the manorial hall of Europe (though not as overwhelming) that provided the main venue for family and guest interaction, particularly eating together, and many domestic activities with family, servants and slaves together (van der Meulen 1963:5; Cummings 1986:220). It was not the same as the Anglo-American hall-kitchen, either, in the type called hall-and-parlour house (Yentsch 1991(a):201).

Coming back to the front of the house, the rooms leading off to left and/or right of the *voorhuis* were easily accessible and could function as slightly more private extensions of the central rooms. Formally equipped with cushioned chairs (with squabs, *los kussens*, rather than upholstered, *vaste kussens*, and upright wooden backs) and tables, they also enabled display to be made of costly porcelain, glass, fabrics and other objects. For instance the pull-up curtains in the windows were probably a decorative feature as bed-curtains kept sleepers from draughts at night and afforded some privacy

⁶ Refer to Table 3.1 for total numbers of recorded documents for each decade; Table 3.6 indicates the number of Table Valley vs. rural documents.

⁷ See Table 3.14 where the average best bed was worth Rd27 in the 1760s and Rd31 in the 1770s; Table 3.16 lists some of the most expensive items in inventories.

(Thornton 1984:100). If furnished as what Woodward (1983) has usefully labelled the "principal *voorkamer*" the room contained such status-rich objects as mirrors with ornamental frames (in this period only Colyn had superior ornamental frames, *lijsterings*, in her best room), cabinets with silver fittings and porcelain garniture⁸ on top (see Appendix E: porcelain garnitures, glass-fronted cupboards), a Chinese inkstand, a special *alcativ* (oriental carpet) and upright chairs with loose cushions ranged against the walls. Normally the floor was left uncovered. This front room also housed the best bed hung with curtains (*ledikant met behangsel*); such beds should not be referred to as four-posters because there were usually two posts at the foot end and a tall headboard which rose to support the head end of the tester (Thornton 1984:103).

Conspicuous consumption and display was a fundamental part of social and political life in the 18th century, so important in fact that stringent laws were laid down and enforced about the use and abuse of status symbols in public such as coaches, position of church seats, parasols or servants' livery. Inside the house, however, it was only a family's means that limited its resources for display. Therefore, perhaps the most interesting feature in many smart Cape Town houses was the use of a front room as retail store⁹. Though there were no shops as we know them a surprising number of Cape Town houses served as retail outlets for goods obtained from the Company auctions, auctions of deceased, liquidated or confiscated estates and from legal and illegal private trade. A front room often incorporated shelves, glass-fronted cabinets and counters for merchandise alongside the normal living room furniture and storerooms were full of provisions beyond a single household's needs. The transcribed records that included stores in the household's assets were all located under Table Valley in the 18th century. Appendix I lists the contents of some of these stores. These household inventories are therefore crucial evidence of colonists' access to goods that are not otherwise documented.

Equally important is the possibility that Maria Colyn was not merely a wife to her surgeon-councillor husband but actively participated in the household's business affairs by running the store, as had her predecessor Anna Smuts (MOOC8/8.20, 1755). Alongside comfortable sitting-room furnishings such as chairs with cushions and tables, with pull-up window curtains, pictures and mirror on the walls, additional furniture such as an English desk (*Engels-comptoir*), ordinary desk, hanging cupboards, glass-fronted cabinets and counter were there for display of goods and administration of the store. In Anna Smuts' day, the room had still contained a curtained bed because her

⁸ Garnitures were usually a set of three lidded vases and two beakers, *kast potten* or *kaststel* (Woodward 1974:170).

⁹ A store at this period was not a true shop, but trade goods available privately for purchase (see Picard 1968:106).

death predated additions to the back of the house. The goods in the van Sitterts' front room in 1772 consisted of a mixed bag of tablewares, cutlery, food preparation equipment, saw blades, spurs, cloth and clothing, paint, tea, tools and padlocks, and much more. Further merchandise was stored in upper rooms, in the attic and in the warehouse (*pakhuis*) situated in the back yard of the property, including trade beads, red lead pigment, flints and tinder boxes (*tonteldoosen*), sacks of fodder, chests of gunpowder and boxes of thread. Three points are to be emphasised: firstly, the complete physical integration of commerce into the domestic environment¹⁰, secondly, the consequential participation of the whole family (including skilled and unskilled servants or slaves) in the economy of the household, and, thirdly, the generalised nature of the merchandise.

Though the front rooms of the house may be listed either as *voorkamer* or simply as *kamer*, the most lavishly furnished room was not necessarily the *voorkamer*. Beds could be listed in both types of front room throughout this period (see Appendix E beds) and were usually curtained (red fabric was noted in the documents that included colour) so that they presented a neatly and sometimes expensively draped feature. In the van Sittert house *galdery kamers* lead off the *galdery* and whilst one was a simply furnished room with a curtained bed the other was a more intimate bed-sitting room because a cabinet with garniture, spittoons and womens' *stooven* (footwarmers) were listed.

The other rooms with beds in them in the van Sittert household were upstairs, on the same floor as some storerooms. In one was also a virtually worthless, probably broken, *klaverkordium* (harpsichord), and in another the more simple curtainless type of bed (*kadel*). The rear and upper sleeping rooms were considerably less embellished than the front and central areas, which indicates a relative lack of concern for appearance associated with the private areas of the house. Even the large (14 room) Strand Street mansion of Johannes Henricus Blanckenberg (MOOC8/14.59, 1773), Secretary to the Orphan Chamber, member of the Board of Justice, patriarch and father of 14 children, had simply furnished upstairs bedrooms, except in one room where some small items were costly (three porcelain chamber pots and three *alkatijven*).

The last main room listed in the house was the kitchen, usually associated with a separate pantry and/or cellar for storing food preparation items and perishables. Cellars were seldom beneath the house or dug into the ground¹¹. The kitchen was the

¹⁰ See also Figure 10.2, Businesses and Workshops in Cape Town and Dorps.

¹¹ Johannes Louw, at Vleeschbank in Drakenstein, had a *kelder onder 't huys* (MOOC8/49.40, 1782); freeblack Jan Abrahams in the hired house of F. Hurling had *'t onderhuys en de combuys* (MOOC8/49.37, 1783).

only room in the house with a hearth at this period, and it was used for cooking purposes only. The hearth area contained chimney chains, spit, water kettle, tripod and tools for managing the coals and cleaning out ashes. It is not clear from the inventories whether the hearth was laid at floor level or on a raised platform (as most reconstructions would have it). Contemporary buildings in the Netherlands and Dutch north America had floor-level hearths with hooded chimneypieces and Ann Markell has evidence of flat cobbled hearth areas at Vergelgen (Markell 1992). We were unable to trace a substantial raised hearth or chimney construction in the kitchen wing at Paradise (Hall *et al* 1992). Listed cooking vessels were often of copper, but the most costly item was the set of large iron cooking pots, and cheap earthenware cooking pots must have been included in the vague phrase *aardewerk in soort* that peppered the inventories, though they form a significant part of excavated ceramics. The basic toolkit for the cook was a mortar and pestle, grater, chopping board and knife, riceblock and pestle, perforated spoon, meat fork, and colander. Pots and pans allowed roasting, frying, and boiling of food, and specialised items were the *poffertjespan*, *wafelijser*, and *oblieijser*. Tableware in the kitchen was limited to serving dishes and plates mostly made of pewter but some of porcelain (possibly the provincial wares that appear with regularity in archaeological assemblages), kept on a shelf or *pottebank*. Candlesticks, scales and weights, chafing dishes (*komfooren*), coal-holders (*vuurtesjes*) and water containers were also kept in the kitchen area. There was usually a kitchen table, sometimes a baking trough, but chairs were only listed twice in the sample. Food was thus stored, prepared and cooked in the kitchen area.

It was not necessary to have chairs to sit on, however, as 17th century Dutch interior paintings show people sitting on footstools, buckets and barrels in kitchens and taverns. A lack of kitchen chairs may nonetheless serve as one indication of the servile status of the kitchen domain, because of enslaved domestic labour rather than low female status. In this period the kitchen was certainly not a family room where everyone gathered to relax (see also the Dutch in North America (Reynolds 1965:23)); it was much more probably the centre of the domestic slaves' domain. Even small childrens' things, like toys, cradle, *bakermant* and *luijerbakje* (nursing seat and nappy tray) were not listed in the Cape kitchen whereas in Dutch interior paintings they were commonly set beside the hearth.

Particularly noteworthy to visitors was the absence of fireplaces in any other rooms except the kitchen in the Cape houses, despite sometimes bitter winter weather. Interestingly, Fernand Braudel noted that there were no fireplaces in the bedrooms or living rooms of German inns in the early 18th century (1967:218). A lack of suitable fuel in the colony was probably one reason: indigenous plants did not provide good firewood and woody specimens were few and far between by this stage - a large

proportion of slave-hours were spent searching for and collecting firewood for Cape Town hearths - and exotic tree plantations were strictly protected for the Company's needs (Mentzel 1921:147; Mentzel 1944:1-2); Hall *et al* 1992)). To keep warm, box-like perforated *stooven* containing a dish of hot coals were available for individual family members and visitors to tuck under their skirts or beneath their feet like a footstool. These are ubiquitous in pictures of Dutch interiors. There were six listed in the back room and four in a storeroom in the van Sittert house (see also Appendix E footstoves).

There were only two specified slave houses listed in Table Valley, and four on farms, between 1746 and 1775 (see Table 4.2): MOOC8/12.31 was a hired house and MOOC8/15.41 listed the room's contents as a pipe of beer, the sedan chair and a tin watering can. The material presence of slaves in the inventory documents is not obvious, apart from their names listed as property under *Lijfeigenen*. Sometimes clothing is mentioned, but these were probably stored items intended for handing out in the future and therefore still the possessions of the slave-owner's estate. Any of the other outbuildings in Table Valley properties (such as *pakhuis*, *provisiekamer* or *winkel*) could have served as quarters, or the kitchen domain and attic rooms within the main dwelling.

Date	MOOC#	Name	Location	Slaves	
1712	2.63	Greef	HS Nooitgedacht Stellenbos	?	SH
1713	3.30	Diemer	HS Diemersdal Tygerberg	22	SH/SK
1716	3.21	Botma	HS Zorgvleit Rondebosch	15	SH
1717	3.41	v Schalkwyk	HS Doodekraal Tygerberg	7	SH
1719	3.102	Wendels	OS Doornekraal	2	SH
1746	6.120	Schabort	HS Meerrust Drakenstein	7	SH
1755	9.21	Mostert	HS Orange Paardeberg	21	SH
1765	12.14	de Jager	OS Spiegel Riv Swellendam	10	SH
1766	12.31	le Roux	TV HH	3	SH
1773	14.59	Blanckenberg	HS Rygersdal Rondebosch	13	SK
1775	15.41	Immelman	TV	6	SH
1784	19.34	Erasmus	HS on Liesbeeck	12	SH
1790	20.2	Ahlers	HS Maastrigt Tygerberg	65	SK
1807	26.24	van Schoor	HS Valkenburg Liesbeeck	46	SH
1807	26.33	Herhold	TV WW:8	38	SH
1817	32.47	Biemzgnien [W]	TV Langemarkt 32	?	SH
1820	34.46	Davy	HS on Liesbeeck	16	SH
1821	36.35	Plagman [W]	TV Keerom 4	6	SH
1829	44.70	Jordaan	OS Klipheuwel Caledon	13	SH

Table 4.2 Slave houses (SH) & slave kitchens (SK)
(HS hofstede, OS opstal, TV Table Valley, HH huurhuis,
[W] widow)

How did this material culture package translate to smaller premises, especially those without a *galdery*? Magdalena van der Mist and master smith Jan Hendrik Kruger lived with a toddler and four slaves in a three-roomed *huurhuis* (he had come to the Cape in 1747). When she died in 1755 (MOOC8/8.17) their best room was the front room, containing two cabinets (one with figurines and the other with porcelain garniture), desk, open bed with chintz cover, screen, standing clock and two *gueridons*. Pictures and a mirror on the wall, and six small spittoons also indicate that the household successfully met modest social aspirations. Because there was no *galdery* they ate in the *voorhuis* and displayed porcelain tableware there on a shelf, though there was also a cupboard or pantry (*voorhuis camertje*) big enough to store Rd75 worth of sugar and tea. The kitchen was particularly well provided with pewter and copper equipment, though I suspect that many of the pieces had been made by Jan Kruger in his workshop in the yard - Magdalena could hardly have needed 21 copper coal-holders. Their main storage area was in the attic (*solder*). The workshop and its products were closely related to the household and the three male slaves probably assisted the smith.

Freeblack Christina van de Caab (MOOC8/8.21, 1755), her husband Jan Reimers (a house carpenter) and two male slaves lived in similar circumstances in a house in the same block as the van Sitterts. However the entrance *voorhuis* contained pictures and sconces only, so though both rooms to left and right had beds the dining equipment was also in one of them. The workshop was, again, in the yard behind.

Johannes Hertzog and Martha van Aarden (MOOC8/15.28) managed to run two businesses from their house - wagonmaker's shop and retail outlet. Every room except the *voorhuis* and a small front room was utilised to store merchandise as well as perform its normal household function. For instance, in the *galdery* wall-cupboard instead of porcelain and glassware there were padlocks, shaving brushes, hose, handkerchiefs and paper snuff-boxes, amongst other things (see Appendix I). The wagonmaker's workshop was separated from the main rooms, however. A less common domestic business for this period was the school run by Aletta Mostert (MOOC8/16.35, 1777) on the corner of Longmarket and Loop Streets. She used one of the front rooms as school room and the rest of the house was conventional. When her husband Johannes Pool remarried the school room was converted back into a living room with bed (MOOC8/17.76, 1778).

Slightly different were Catharina Mostert (MOOC8/8.18) and ex-Company surgeon Dirk Wydener and their two minor children and seven slaves, who appeared to live in a particularly cramped household. The *voorhuis* was an entrance lobby and so they combined everything in the only other front room - standing clock, tables, desk,

cabinets, curtained bed, 31 chairs, silver objects and porcelain tableware. Another curtained bed was squeezed into a small *opkamer* and the attic was also lived in. They had a surprisingly well-equipped kitchen. In contrast Anna van Laar (MOOC8/8.23, 1757) and Johan Schot (Company bookkeeper) used their *voorhuis* as a reception room (with *speel tafel*, *rustbank* and chairs), a front room as best room with bed, and the other as retail store (Appendix I). The back room was the usual informal bed-sitting room.

Another probably cramped dwelling, this time a *huurhuis*, was inhabited by the sick-comforter Adam Schietekatte (MOOC8/12.96, 1769) and his wife Isabell Brijaarts, who either owned very little furniture or their tiny rooms were just large enough to accommodate a table and chairs or single curtained bed. An odder compilation was the *huurhuis* occupied by Anna Horsel (MOOC8/8.39, 1758) and her husband Jan Robberts, their child and three slaves. The *voorhuis* was used as a living room with bed as well as shelves of tableware and three chairs, but the *voorkamer* was furnished as best room (*ledikant* and cupboards) and there was also a conventional *galdery*. Perhaps the dwelling was on the outskirts of the town, because 25 trek oxen were listed on the *agterplaats* (many rented houses had no specified location within Table Valley in the documents, see Chapter 3).

An example of the full-scale *huurhuis* was occupied by a tailor and his family and three slaves (Hendrik Kerkhof and Maria Luyt (MOOC8/14.20, 1771)). There was no evidence of cramped conditions or partial occupation of a building because, as in many privately-owned dwellings, two front living rooms with beds flanked the *voorhuis*, they dined in the *galdery* behind, where porcelain was also displayed, and upstairs were three rooms for stores and the tailor's workshop.

The middling sorts of Company employees and self-employed freeburghers in Table Valley were represented by minor officials, clerks, skilled artisans and retailers, many of whom rented their dwellings. Between 1750 and 1775 28% of all the room-by-room inventories (therefore households of more than one room) in Table Valley were of rented (*huur*) houses (see also Appendix G7: private vs. hire houses 1740-1780). Between 1740 and 1780 thirteen (out of 42) *huurhuise* were two- or three-roomed dwellings, of which over half were occupied by freeblack or mixed families (deceased persons were only sometimes designated *vrijswart* or had a distinctly slave name, so ethnic breakdown is difficult). Households in hired premises varied from a collection of cramped rooms named by the appraisers according to conventional nomenclature but often functioning erratically, to full-scale houses with complete facilities. The varied function of the *voorhuis* in smaller underclass houses has implications for recreating urban house-plans as the presence of a *voorhuis* does not always imply its function as a

lobby/dining area.

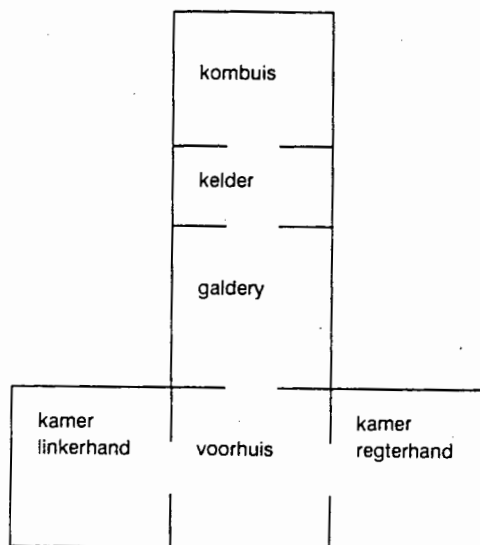
Another side of Cape life can be observed from the inventory of Anna Maria Knoetsen, young wife of Jan Joost Steenberg, innkeeper and wagon-repairman, who lived between Salt river and the Castle (MOOC8/14.40, 1772). She was Steenberg's third wife; the previous two had been Christina de Vries (daughter of Flora van de Kaap) and Johanna van der Swyn (daughter of Rosalina van Bengale). Laidler (1939:403) described this area as important only because the road to Rondebosch ran through it and the passage of the drift was a considerable obstacle to those travelling to the mainland, so the inn was the outspan for waggoners entering and leaving the town. The inventoried *voorhuis* contained thirty-nine chairs, a bench and draughts and backgammon boards - obviously the tavern - and in the kitchen were 200 empty bottles. There were two family living rooms with beds; the *kamer* beside the tap-room and a *kombuis kamer* off the kitchen. There was another bed in the smith's workshop. The whole household, apparently lacking slaves, was valued at Rd180 (one of Colyn's cabinets alone was worth Rd80) and there was no attempt at display.

Rural households

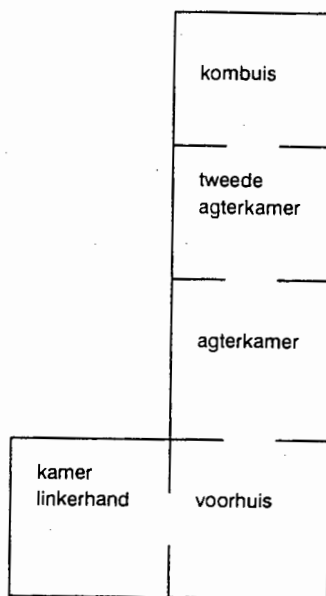
Between 1740 and 1780 73 out of 280 room-by-room inventory records were of rural households (*hofstede* or *opstal*), mostly of four and five rooms in size. After my original tabulations (Malan 1986:74) I suggested that the archival evidence supported Hans Fransen's suggestion (Fransen 1971:14; Fransen 1974:57) that T-shaped houses predominated in the extant record for this period: i.e. three front rooms plus one or two rooms in the "tail" (Appendix H: plans C and D). James Walton (1989:30) suggested that though the T-plan farmhouse was the dominant type in some cases the extra room was not necessarily added symmetrically. Yvonne Brink (1990) also pointed out that early 18th century houses were not necessarily symmetrical even though *voorhuise* were listed. Further work has indeed indicated that until about 1800 maybe only about 9% of recorded rural houses were symmetrically built as opposed to up to 40% of town houses (see Table 3.5). Figure 4.1 shows two possible variations on a five-roomed theme based on inventoried room names; one with symmetrically placed front rooms and the other forming a L-shape.

Most farmers were slave owners or used bonded and indentured indigenous pastoralist (Khoi) labour, but not all slave owners farmed large estates. All farmers were tied to the central market of the VOC and Cape Town, but not all farmers had equally lucrative contracts or monopolies or were within easy access for transporting goods to Cape Town (the only urban centre and major port). There was also limited arable land in the relatively arid and mountainous Cape and even this was mostly unsuitable for

intensive agriculture. While a combination of wine, wheat and cattle farming was profitable, the more distant and poorer farmers were often semi-nomadic stock raisers who planted only to supply stock and household needs. Some farms were owned by residents of Cape Town, both Company servants and self-employed freeburghers, but most belonged to resident third-generation Cape-born colonists. This section will show how rural dwellings shared access to the same material assets of Cape Town but differed in certain details of architectural and social context.



Martens widow Master Cooper TV 1770



Jansz Tailor Paarl 1772

Figure 4.1 **Two possible variations on a five roomed theme, based on room-by-room inventories**

Appendix E (rooms) shows that there was only one *galdery* (MOOC8/10.38) and only a single *opkamer* (MOOC8/17.57) listed in the selection for rural houses in this period. Wall-cupboards were rare (see Appendix E: wall-cupboards, and Table 4.1 above) and pewter was still displayed in the rural *voorhuis* (Appendix E: pewter) alongside the porcelain dishes and plates, whereas in Table Valley it was now in the *galdery* or *voorkamer* and kitchen. Like the townhouse, rural homes were entered through the *voorhuis*, but in the case of the farmhouse the visitor walked directly into a spacious main living room even if the *voorhuis* was situated between two flanking rooms, as in Cape Town. Invariably in this period the *voorhuis* was where rural hospitality was offered (Appendix E: tea urn, hand-washing equipment), meals were taken and porcelain and pewter exhibited (Appendix E: porcelain plates & dishes, teaset) because a *galdery* was only to be found listed in a few select farm houses outside town (between 1751 and 1775 only 5% of the indexed documents).

For instance, the van der Merwe household appraised at Bloemendal, Simondium (MOOC8/10.38, 1762) had an ordinary rural *voorhuis* and a *galdery* listed, with apparently almost identical contents though the relative values were about Rd70 for the *voorhuis* items which included the teakettle and clock and only Rd40 for those of the *galdery* which included two buckets and copper tart pans. If there was a standing clock it was the most expensive item in the *voorhuis*, but unlike the *galdery* in town the room was not curtained. There were only three records in the sample with wall-cupboards in the *voorhuis* because tableware was normally still displayed on the wall on racks or shelves. The items used at table and for display were the same as in town; for instance there did not seem to be less porcelain or fewer vessel types. However, there is no way of knowing whether there was a qualitative difference except through adding up valuations or assessing archaeologically excavated ceramics.

The classic T-shaped farmhouse (Appendix H: plan C) had two front rooms off the *voorhuis*, both of which contained beds, and also the family bible, stores, firearms, desk, clothes or linen cupboard (*kasten*) or cabinet, clothes rack (*kapstok*), and so on. Asymmetrical houses had similar unpretentious living rooms beside and behind the *voorhuis*. These main rooms with beds were more akin to the back or upper rooms of townhouses, being multipurpose, but were usually more crowded. The earliest curtains were listed in 1771 in a front room but were without *ophaalders* (MOOC8/13.54) and the only other (decorative pull-up) window curtains for this period were listed in the *voorhuis* and front rooms of van Reenen's Oliphantsfontein, on the Paerdeberg, in 1777 (MOOC8/16.40).

Display was made in the *voorhuis* and clocks were kept only there. Free-standing glass-fronted cupboards were totally absent in rural inventories though cabinets were occasionally present and some wall-cupboards were installed in the *voorhuis* (Appendix E: glass-fronted cupboards, wall-cupboards). Appendix E (gueridons) shows clearly that gueridons were items ubiquitous in front rooms of townhouses but very rare in rural houses. A farm kitchen was almost indistinguishable from its urban counterpart. In this sample all the farmhouses incorporated kitchens under the main roof, and the hearth was probably placed on the gable end of the building or a wing to prevent thatch fires (Walton 1989:23 & 27).

A feature of rural inventories was a separate *school* room appraised as part of the farmstead rather than within the main dwelling, see Table 4.3 below, and such a room was listed in four of the transcribed inventories (marked *). The teacher was usually a hired servant seconded from the Company soldiery at the Castle, whose main task was to help run the farm as *knegt* or overseer (Mentzel 1944:98; Walton 1989:1-2). His position was intermediate between the farmer and his labourers socially (see section on status in Chapter 3) and physically as the rooms were listed after the main dwelling but distinguished by name from other farm buildings. At Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel (MOOC8/7.32, 1753) the schoolroom contained a table, two beds, bookshelf and bench plus two planks; at Bloemendal Simondium (MOOC8/10.38, 1762) it held a table, bed and bench; at Paradise (MOOC8/13.28, 1768) it held similar furniture plus a halfaum of salted cauliflower and the carpenter's bench and tools; at Berg River (MOOC8/17.57, 1776) the *zoogenaamde school* furniture and bed shared space with harness and a sack of salt. The overseer sometimes had his own quarters (*knegtskamer*) separate from the schoolroom, but his bedroom was usually also the schoolroom. It is not clear if he shared his meals with the farmer and his family. Blanckenberg's overseer at Rygersdal, on the Liesbeck River, occupied a fully furnished room, including porcelain tableware (MOOC8/14.59, 1773).

Some *knegten* contrived to marry a farmer's daughter or his widow and thus made their way into propertied Cape colonial society, sometimes with spectacular success. An example was played out through the inventories of Cloovenburg. Pieter Van Taak left a young widow and children on his death in 1753 (MOOC8/7.32), but Susanna got married again that same year to Hendrik Witsche, a soldier who had been loaned from the Company as farmhand to van Taak between 1747 and 1749 (Hoge 1946:467). Witsche went on to prosper, have two children, build a new house, remarry and father five more children before his own death in 1780 (MOOC8/18.13). The house that he built is described in the next chapter.

Date	MOOC#	Name	Location (all rural)	Slaves
1719	3.95	Geringer	Velthuysen Rondebosch	16 KK
1722	4.48	Kruysman	Kruyshof Drakenstein	11 KK
1753 *	7.32	van Taak	Cloovenburg Rieb.Cast.	15 KK/SCH
1753	7.64	van der Lith	Coelenhof Stellenbosch	22 SCH
1754	9.5	Lubbe [W]	Hartenberg Stellenbosch	8 SCH
1755	9.21	Mostert	Orange Paardeberg	21 SCH
1758	9.44	Knoetsen	Duyvelsberg Drakenstein	5 SCH
1762 *	10.38	van der Merwe	Bloemendal Drakenstein	23 SCH
1762	11.20	Louw	Babilons Toorn Drakenst.	19 SCH
1768 *	13.28	Bosch	Paradijs Newlands	3 SCH
1770	13.60	Louw	Ongegunt Tygerberg	18 SCH
1773	14.59	Blanckenberg	Rygersdal Rondebosch	13 KK
1776 *	17.57	Joubert	Berg River Pontoon	8 SCH
1778	17.21	Kruysman	Gelukkward Twintigrivier	8 SCH
1780	18.26	Greef	Ooortmanspoort Msslbnk	21 KK
1781	18.8	Krynouw	La Motte Drakenstein	14 SCH
1824	40.24	Jurgens [W]	Buitenzorg Tafelvalley	9 KK

Table 4.3 *Knegt* (KK) rooms and *school* rooms (SCH)

The slaves in the country, like those in town, apparently seldom had their own quarters, since a *slavenhuis* or *slavenkombuis* were rarely identified in the room-by-room inventories (see Table 4.2 above). As in Cape Town, domestic slaves may have slept in the house and farm hands in the various outbuildings on the *werf*. Despite the lack of evidence in the documents, many extant farms have a building which is pointed out as having been a slave house (Walton 1989:94). These differ quite widely in architectural character, from the longhouse type, such as at Vergelegen (Markell 1992), to free-standing buildings attached to the fowl run (Walton 1989:94).

In the transcribed records there were no slave houses or slave kitchens listed, even at Bloemendal where Hendrik van der Merwe owned 23 slaves. A contemporary rich town and country property and slaveowner was Johannes Blanckenberg (MOOC8/14.59, 1773) at whose farm, Rygersdal on the Liesbeck, a *slaven combuis* was listed. But there were no domestic utensils or furniture there; nor at the *slavenhuise* on heemraad Schabort's farm Meerrust, Drakenstein in 1746 (MOOC8/6.120), Loubser's Orange, Paardeberg (MOOC8/9.21, 1755), or de Jager's Spiegel River, Swellendam (MOOC8/12.14, 1765).

The farm of Cloovenburg at Riebeeck Casteel had an interesting and perhaps typical architectural history that can be traced through four inventories taken after the deaths of its owners in 1724 (MOOC8/4.121), 1739 (MOOC8/6.44), 1753 (MOOC8/7.32) and 1780 (MOOC8/18.13). A series of schematic house lay-outs based on the room-by-room listings is shown in Figure 4.2.

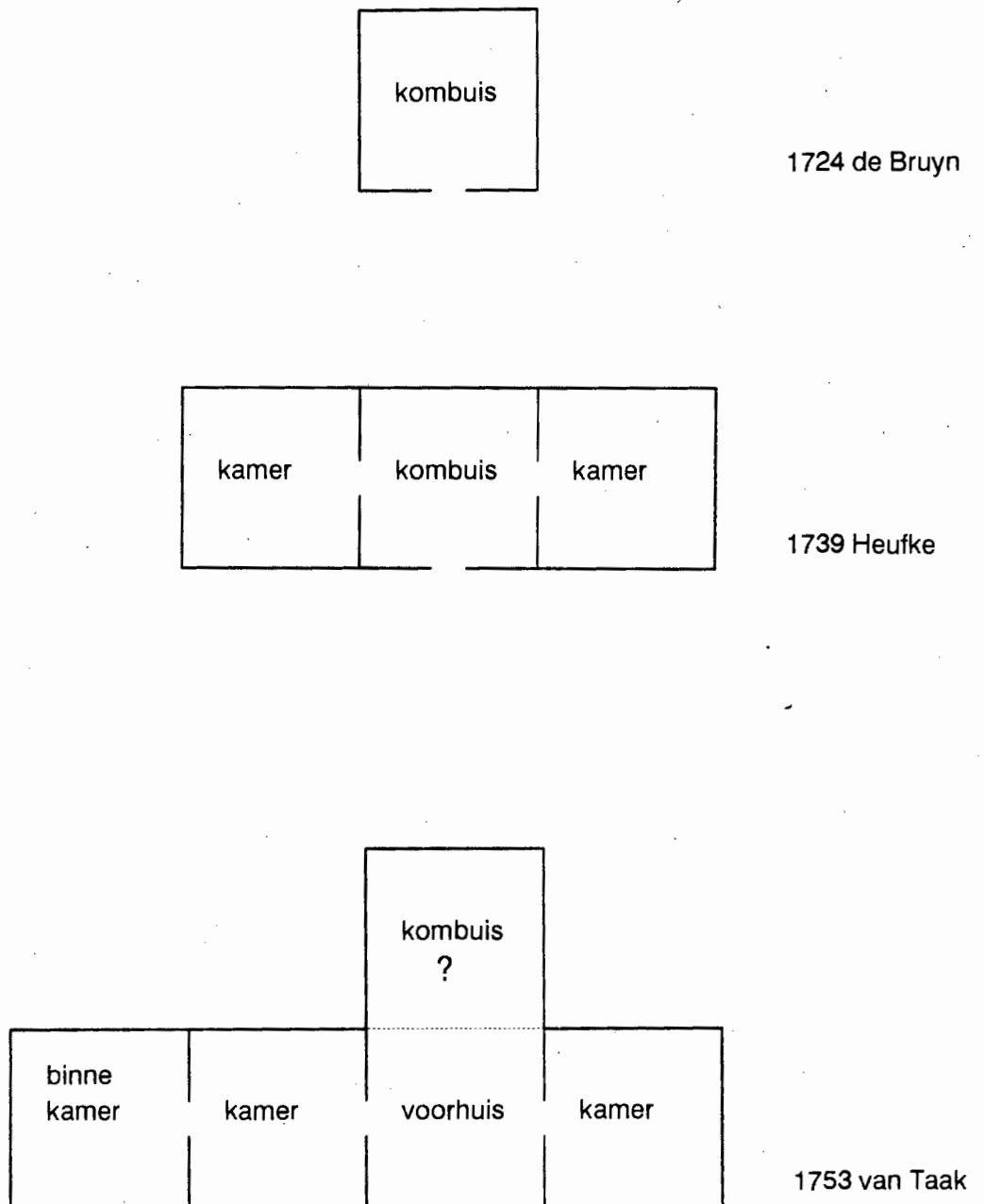


Figure 4.2 Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: early development of the homestead, based on room-by-room inventories

When Christina de Bruyn (widow of *oud Stellenbosch heemraad* Jan Botma) died in 1724 (MOOC8/4.121) she left her children well provided for with shares in properties in Table Valley and Schotsekloof and the farms Sanquasdeurdrift and Cloovenburg near Riebeeck Casteel. The house at Cloovenburg, however, was not for family residence but comprised a modest single-roomed dwelling, with separate *slave kombuis*, *wynkelder* and *koornhuis*. The house contained basic necessities: two beds, a *rustbank*, three tables, eleven chairs, a chest containing linen, and shelves bearing a few porcelain and pewter plates and teaware. The *slave kombuis* doubled as cooking area and store room whilst the nine slaves could have slept there or between the empty leaguers in the wine cellar or sacks of corn in the granary.

The farm was sold and eventually ended up in the possession of another propertied landlord, the Company Official Johannes Heufke (MOOC8/6.44, 1739). He also dwelt in Cape Town in some style whilst his son David ran the farm from the slightly enlarged dwelling, now comprising a bed-sitting room, small store room and kitchen under one roof. The cellar and cornhouse contained considerably more farm produce than before and the eight slaves had a *slavenhuis* which they shared with salt vats, tubs, some pickled cabbages, sacks of beans and a pile of lumber.

The next owner, Pieter van Taak, was the first to live on the farm itself. He radically altered the previous dwelling, as can be seen from Figure 4.2, in a reconstruction based on his inventory dated 1753 (MOOC8/7.32). A *voorhuis* was introduced, providing an intervening entrance for visitors, separating formal and informal parts of the house, and where porcelain was exhibited (20 dishes, 37 plates, 20 teacups and saucers) and meals were taken (table and chairs with cushions). Two curtained bedrooms with curtained beds and a store room were more privately available to the family and the kitchen had many copper utensils among the large range of cooking items listed. There was a *schoolkamer* and *knegtskamer* on the *werf* but in fact the schoolroom contained the bedding and the *knegtskamer* only farm tools and stores. Meanwhile, the slaves (13 men and two women) had no particular place named their own by this stage, but a selection of outbuildings for shelter (*smitswinkel*, *kelder*, *waagenhuis*). A particular interest in horse breeding was evident, with 22 horses *in soort* plus six wagon horses listed together with other stock. The next phase of development at this farm is described in the following chapter.

Summary

Based on the work of Brink and Hall and my previous research, the period from 1715 to 1740 can be summarised as the establishment of an identity separate from both Europe and the East (a Cape colonial identity), but within a typically Dutch colonial

imprint comparable to other VOC settlements. The increasing demarcation of an internally evolved identity as the colony grew and expanded was reflected in more standardised household layouts and contents within regions or status groups. Brink explains this development as a "discourse of dwelling" (1991(b)). Carolyn Woodward's article on the principal front rooms of the Cape Town houses mentioned an "essentially Cape Dutch form" come to full flowering by 1750 (1983:12).

During the period 1740 to 1780 the Company and freeburghers continued to vie with each other for economic and social control, but the tussles still took place within the relatively homogenous and standardised material cultural background of mid-century despite differences developing between town and countryside. Certain house layouts, furnishings and tablewares were combined in a distinctive way. The economy was based on domestic and farm-labour slavery. In town and country households, family, slave and servant lives were intertwined and materially interdependent.

James Walton (1989:9) has described how after about mid-century increased prosperity for farmers from supplying non-Company ships lead to a boom in rural house construction. Farmers rebuilt or expanded the simple three-roomed dwelling to a T-plan with decorative gables, and the number of buildings on the farm increased (1989:30-31). Our archaeological excavations at Morgenhof, a wine farm outside Stellenbosch, and Paradise, a VOC post inhabited the Master Woodcutter near Cape Town (see Figure 4.3), and the architectural history of Cloovenburg played out in the inventories (Figure 4.2), illustrate the new dwellings being built, often to replace linear layouts (Hall, Brink & Malan 1988; Hall *et al* 1992).

A substantial number of Table Valley houses incorporated display of retail goods in their living rooms; merchandise that was acquired through legal and illegal private trade and auction sales. Such general stores provided a variety of goods for sale. Households also incorporated the workplaces of skilled artisans and professionals, often within the domestic domain or close by in the yard, and lodgings were probably widely available for sojourners.

Hired houses formed a significant proportion of inventoried properties, and these ranged in size to cater for both middling and poor sorts, the latter tending to use any rooms as multipurpose domains. Except for the elite houses with a *galdery* reception room and best front room, living rooms were generally multipurpose, and even the back or upstairs rooms in large houses were informally and untidily furnished. The role of the best front room, which housed cabinet and best bed, is more difficult to ascertain: it was used as retail store, a well-appointed reception room, multipurpose living room and bedroom. I suspect that it was a smart but intimate sitting room for

family members and/or women to use, especially as the *voorhuis/galdery* became more specialised towards formal eating.

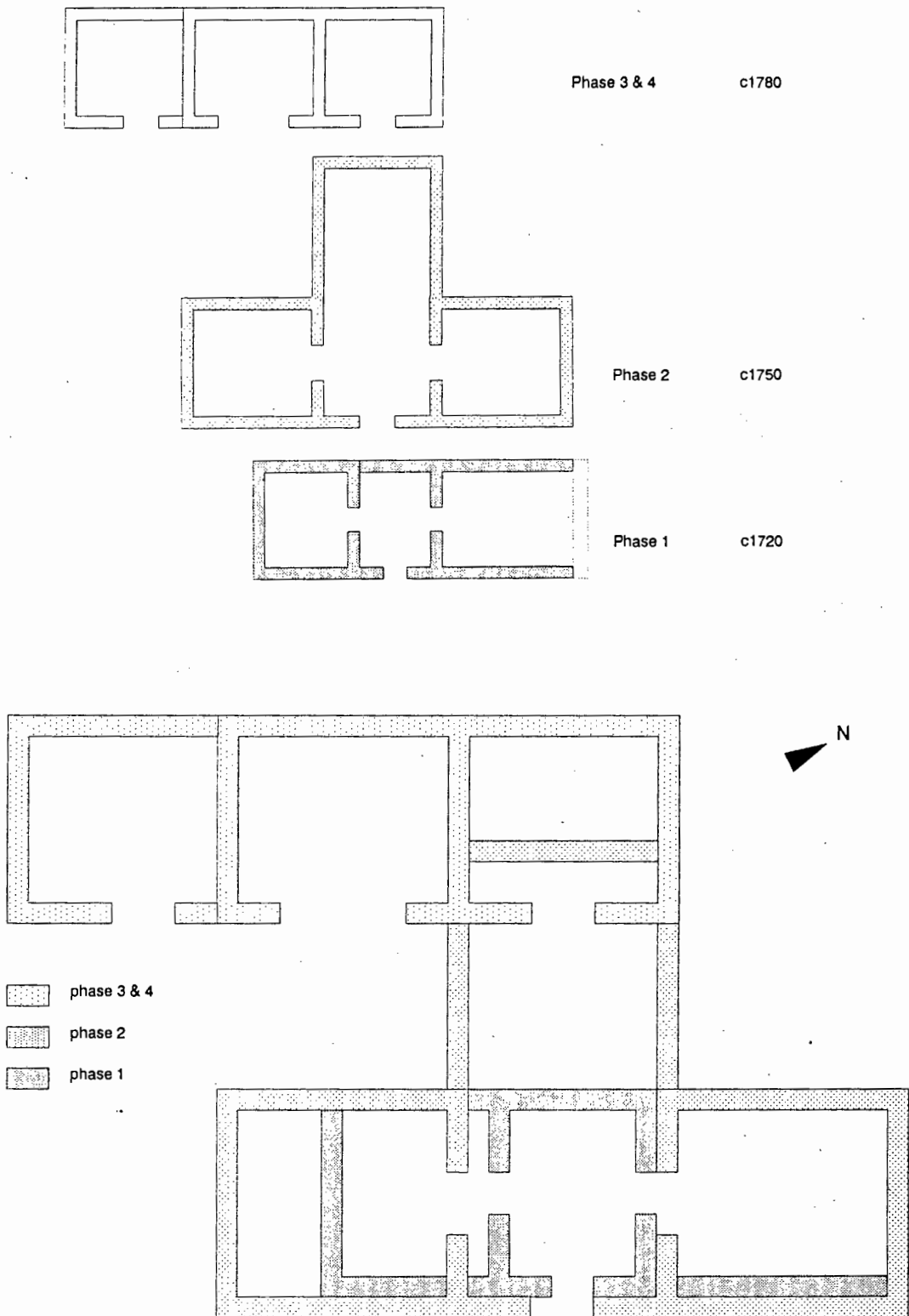


Figure 4.3 Paradise, Newlands: sequence of Main House buildings, based on archaeological excavation

Rural life was centered on the central *voorhuis* where all visitors were received and multiple daily family activities took place. If the house was large enough, one living room was relatively well furnished and included a curtained bed but still lacked some of the urban items - basic ones like curtains as well as prestige objects. When the farmer and his family were assisted by a *knegt*, an outbuilding or room was designated for his use but he was apparently not materially self-sufficient.

Displayed and status-rich objects included silver-trimmed cabinets with porcelain garniture, sedan chair, silverware, ornamental looking-glass and picture frames. Meals were based on centrally placed communal dishes but served onto individual plates and the majority of tablewares were of porcelain. Minimal requirements were dishes, plates and something to drink from. A tea set with pewter teapot and the hotwater kettle were to be found in most households (or in the form of a more or less matching collection of porcelain cups and saucers) and correlation between kettle and warmer (associated with reception of guests), tea drinking, and main reception room (*voorhuis* or *galdery*) is absolute after 1770 in Table Valley and throughout the period in rural households. Tea (and coffee and chocolate) drinking did not retain the social *cachet* of earlier years but had become an ubiquitous habit, though it was still part of the ritual of reception of visitors.

CHAPTER 5

CAPE COLONIAL BLOSSOMING, 1780 TO 1800

New money, new goods and renewed intimacy with Europe through immigrants and sojourners lead to Cape Town households undergoing significant adjustments. In the last third of the 18th century large-scale merchants began to acquire leading positions in the Cape; previously the richest burghers such as the van Reenens, Melcks and Eksteens had acquired their wealth through servicing the Company as farmers and franchise-holders but now the major import houses of la Febre & Co., Cruywagen & Co. and Brand emerged. Cape burghers were officially allowed to own their own ships and import goods in 1792 (Ross 1989(a):263-264).

The architectural shell that housed the goods underwent developments too, partially linked to the considerable impetus to the building industry caused by a chronic housing shortage (Hudson, CA A602 Book A7; Lewcock 1963:15). Lewcock has stated that there were always two distinct types of architecture at the Cape - that of the fashionable world and that of the traditional vernacular. The former, influenced strongly by contemporary trends in Europe, lay like a veneer over the predominantly colonial idiom (1963:414). Lewcock has also suggested that even in the period of decline that hit the Dutch world lavish sums continued to be spent on building in Dutch colonies (in de Silva & Beumer 1988:124). The following section will describe households of the late 18th century that incorporated fashionable items within the colonial idiom rather than refashioning it entirely.

The graphs in Appendix G for this period show that Table Valley houses remain predominantly four to six-roomed (G4), though larger houses are more numerous than in the previous period. Graph G8, however, indicates that the rented houses again inflate the four and five-room records so that five and six-roomed houses in fact dominate private house records. Rural dwellings peak at four rooms (G4), but with a significant number of five-roomed houses in the record.

Table Valley 1780-1800

Epitomising the success potentially attainable by immigrants to the colony from Europe in the 18th century was the career of Tobias Christian Ronnenkamp who became a high VOC official, leader of the Lutheran community, and avid collector of books and porcelain. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, the son of a needle-maker, and came to the Cape in 1754 as a soldier in the service of the Company. By 1761 he had

reached the rank of junior merchant and in 1788 became Secretary to the Orphan Chamber. His further promotion, though strongly supported by some local officials, was blocked by the Heren Seventeen (Directors of the Dutch East India Company) because of his activities in establishing what they regarded as a subversive Lutheran church, and by some local opposition from rivals within the Kaapse Kerk community. He did manage to retain membership of the Council of Policy, was chairman of the Council of Justice in 1790 and seemed well regarded as a knowledgeable man of affairs (Hoge 1946:344; de Kock & Kruger 1972:603-4).

The Ronnenkamps had no children and, at his death at the age of 63 in 1793 (MOOC8/46.28) shortly after his wife died (1790), any other inhabitants of the house remained unrecorded, except for 24 male slaves, (including a cook, mason, and stableboy), eight female and four child slaves. His twelve-roomed, three-storeyed house, store rooms and outbuildings were in Berg Street, block G (Figure 2.5 and Figure 9.1), and a further warehouse was located opposite in block C. He was a wealthy man: a series of auctions (MOOC10/45.28-31) following his death realised about Rd26000 just from the sale of household goods, merchandise and some slaves (fixed property was not evaluated nor its sale price recorded; see Appendix F for comparative estates).

The *voorhuis* was an entrance lobby with four large matching and three assorted black-framed pictures, a red curtain and six green plush upholstered chairs (rather than with loose cushions). In the *voorkamer* to the right was another set of matching pictures as well as the triad of a large gilt looking glass and two gilt *girandoles* (circular branched candlesticks often placed in front of the glass to reflect and increase light), plus a barometer and a portrait. The portrait was noted as bequeathed to the Lutheran council and was probably the depiction of Ronnenkamp hanging in the Lutheran Church in Strand Street today. The desk (*comptoir*), side table, commode (chest of drawers) and tobacco box upon it, all had silver trimmings. *Jalousie matten* (blinds) in the windows protected the room from sunlight as the pull-up curtains were probably more decorative than practical. Most pieces of furniture and the set of twelve upright chairs would have been placed against the walls. The two foot-carpets were a luxury item and this was the first inventory in the sample that listed them, though table carpets were common (*kleedjes*). More newly fashionable¹ items were listed in the lefthand room, including *illusters* (candlesticks with pendant glass drops), marble-topped tables, a table clock and card tables.

¹ "Newly fashionable" applies only to the Cape, because these items were introduced into elite European houses by the 1720s (Thornton 1984:48-60).

Once again five matching black-framed pictures and a large walnut-framed looking-glass were on the walls of the next room, the *gaandery*. There must have been an enormous glass-fronted display cabinet there too, because listed as its contents were at least eighteen different porcelain tea, coffee and chocolate sets, ten cache-pots, ten butter pots, soup bowls and tureens on their dishes, four porcelain candlesticks, eighteen plates, some teapots, slop basins, bowls and lidded beakers, porcelain fruit baskets, an enamelled copper ewer and wash basin and thirty-nine porcelain or wooden figurines plus unknown amounts of porcelain and earthenware *in zoort*. These sets were not intended for retail because the tablewares were located in the *galdery* rather than the normal front-living-room-store, and there was no evidence of out of place merchandise, such as in the Hertzogs' wall-cupboard described in the previous chapter. This was an extraordinary display of such possessions for personal rather than retail purposes in the context of other Cape inventories (see Appendix E: plates & dishes, glass-fronted cupboards), and implies that Ronnenkamp had built up serious collections of items such as sets of porcelain and decorative figurines as well as the books, pictures and gold and silver objects. Silver cutlery and tableware were listed separately but may also have been kept in the *gaandery* (for example Steyn's silverware was in the *gaandery* wall-cupboard (MOOC8/20.1)).

Both back rooms (*comptoir kamer* and *agterkamer*) were lavishly furnished, even if less formally than the front ones, with many particularly masculine attributes such as desks and stationery, guns and swords, pipes and snuff-boxes, canes, money chest and books. Presumably Ronnenkamp carried on business and entertained his colleagues in these rooms.

One *opkamer* (mezzanine room) bedroom was also fully furnished with cabinet, *comptoir*, desk, pictures and mirror as well as the bed, toilet tables and chairs, while the other was a simpler bedroom. The next floor had an apparently spacious *voorzolder* which I deduce was the name for the central area at the head of the stairs, used for more intimate family gatherings (examples can be seen in Koopmans de Wet House in Cape Town and Grosvenor House in Stellenbosch; see also Appendix H, plans G and H for the ground plans of such houses). Seven foot carpets, eight wooden footwarmers, a *rustbank* with mattress and cushions and an armchair indicate a much higher degree of comfort than normal for reception rooms of the 18th century Cape. There were armchairs in the bedrooms as well, with three card tables in one and a *seskante* card table in another of the four bedrooms leading off the *voorzolder*.

A special feature of Ronnenkamp's house was the *uitleyk kamer* which would have been set on top of the flat roof. It is probably one of those clearly visible in Josephus Jones' panorama of Cape Town painted in 1808. Seven spy glasses, six chairs, an armchair

and four spittoons attest to the attraction to guests of panoramic views of the town, mountain and bay, and this room also presented an opportunity for display as the windows were draped with fabric, and there were two looking-glasses and sixteen small pictures with black frames on the walls.

The contents of Ronnenkamp's warehouses and provisions rooms provide a record of what was available for household use and for retail in this period (see Appendix I). Unfortunately his own everyday tablewares, located in the *dispens* and *kelder*, were not itemised. The kitchen boasted a clockwork roasting spit, however, as well as an ordinary one, and the *pottebank* was noted to be glass-fronted by the appraisers. He also had an eight-horse carriage with ten (matching?) brown horses in the stables, a privilege that few burghers achieved. Bidding was hotly competitive at the auction (MOOC10/45.28-31) where the horses were sold in pairs to P.L. Cloete (whose wife was a van Reenen), de Vlamingh and Abraham de Haan (who bought six), realising over Rd800, and the coach, sold to Heer de Wet, brought in another Rd625². Golovnin (1964:59) reported that by 1808 all the carriages in town, excluding the Governor's, the Admiral's and one or two other coaches, consisted of a small number of open carriages, and were very antiquated, and he commented drily that the only similar ones one could find in Europe would be falling to pieces. An incidental but perhaps significantly luxurious item auctioned that day was a tin box containing a remnant of bird nests, bought for Rd30 by Stromboom.

Another well-off household appraised in 1796, also in Berg Street, was that of Johannes Bletterman (MOOC8/22.4), Company official and member of various burgher councils. Rooms to right and left of the *voorhuis* were similarly furnished to Ronnenkamps', but the *galdery* wall-cupboards only contained an unremarkable amount of porcelain and glassware *in zoort* and most of the tablewares were in the pantry. The furnishings of a back room attested to Bletterman's personal affairs (shelf of books and a writing desk) and an interest in game hunting. Upstairs bedrooms had curtains and bed hangings in white, red and blue, with walnut, yellowwood and stinkwood furniture. The provisions room was packed with tablewares, and consumable such as tea, soap, rice and tobacco, and the *pakkhuis* acted as a cellar.

Less opulent, but worth the same in estate value (Appendix F3), was the household of Catharina Carelse (MOOC8/21.40, 1796) and her husband Carel Ziervogel, who was a Company employee originally from Sweden. They not only ran a retail business from the *voorkamer ter linkerhand* but still retained curtained beds in both front rooms, unlike Ronnenkamp and Bletterman. Upstairs in the *voorzolder* the inventory provided

² To compare prices: the slave cook went for Rd600, the mason was worth Rd111 and the stableboy Rd161.

further evidence for the use of this area for informal living, as tableware and an *etens tafel* shared the space with a commode and potty, broken *rustbank* and six old chairs. It is possible, however, that the Ziervogel's took in lodgers, because there were altogether six beds upstairs and three downstairs, and the Ziervogel's had only one small child. Merchandise was stored in a warehouse behind the house.

The three examples described above incorporated the latest goods available to Cape Town inhabitants at this time and indicated fashionable use and display for the latter half 18th century. The families had all been directly exposed to current trends as Ronnenkamp and Ziervogel were immigrants from Europe and the Bletterman family had been repatriated to Germany for some years when Johannes was a young man (Hoge 1946:35). The dwellings were two or three storeys high, strictly symmetrical in front with *voorhuis* and rooms to left and right, then a *galdery* behind with display cupboards. Bletterman's and Ronnenkamp's houses had back rooms with masculine attributes and all three had upstairs bedrooms around a spacious living-room or *voorzolder*. Woodward (1982:41) has pointed out that by this time a fashionable parlour not only lacked tall furniture but was full of tables, and instead the walls were decorated with hanging things, or possibly printed, stencilled and painted. Outbuildings associated with these households included well-stocked warehouses and provisions rooms.

Ronnenkamp and Bletterman epitomised the height of Cape colonial town households under the VOC. Sleeping accommodation had become more separated from daily life by moving upstairs, the upstairs regions were furnished more comfortably, and the men were starting to separate from the family with special purpose office-studies. Reception had become more specialised according to needs, with a range of rooms available to entertain or sit in, but still only the *galdery* for formal dining. Carelse's household was intermediate, with beds in the front rooms alongside fashionable marble-topped tables and *illusters*, and a family business still run from a multipurpose front room.

Though Ronnenkamp's inventory typified the fashionable household of 18th century Cape the sheer amount of collections he owned was comparatively unusual. He amassed books, porcelains and pictures, and was a close friend of Joachim von Dessin whose personal library had been bequeathed to the Colony on his death in 1761, promoting great admiration and comment at the time (de Kock & Kruger 1972:603-604). The idea that Ronnenkamp's collection of porcelain teawares could be regarded as male status items in a male domain helps in understanding the role of these collections (Yentsch 1991(a)). Moreover this relevant comment was made by a woman twenty years later, concerning the von Dessin book collection: "Though there is a public library and reading room the Ladies are excluded from it, since the books are

not allowed to be taken home"³. The control and manipulation of display items by heads of households makes more sense of these superfluous collections, beyond being merely grossly conspicuous consumption. Ronnenkamp had created his own identity and his position in society by working up the VOC hierarchy. He had also been instrumental in creating the identity of urban Cape officials in constantly redefined distinction to their VOC masters, for example by leading the Lutheran community in a Dutch Reformed Church environment. The Cape social and material order was fabricated from an internal response out of an identity of its own, even though still very dependent on external economic factors and imported goods.

Rural households 1780-1800

Houses in the rural areas of the southwestern Cape mostly had four or five rooms (Appendix G), all the transcribed inventories had a *voorhuis* but only one had a *galdery* as well (Appendix E: rooms). There were few urban niceties in the country such as card tables and stone-topped tables or glass-fronted cupboards, but though wall-cupboards continued to be used, porcelain and pewter dishes and plates were no longer displayed in the *voorhuis* after 1782 (Appendix E: plates and dishes). Investment patterns for rural households contrasted with those of urban households (Table 3.12), as townspeople invested about 40% of their assets in furnishings and fittings (House), but farmers had a high of 15% to a low of 4% invested in this category.

The 1780s, however, were years of rebuilding and gentrification of the countryside as well as the town. These rural gentry were relatively substantial land and slave owners, whose own elite controlled distribution of land through their positions as *heemraaden* and *landdrosten* and held such posts as church deacons and officers in the local militia (Ross 1983(b)). The inventories indicate that some farmsteads thus incorporated the items found in Table Valley houses during this period. In the records, distinction was observed between, on the one hand, farms within the Cape district and those prosperous farms that had *galderys*, usually in the Stellenbosch area, and the wider ranging large and small rural farmsteads on the other hand.

Rich contractors were subsumed by substantial farmers and newly wealthy burghers, who had prospered through trade and/or farming, were more easily able to express their status now that the oligarchic Company was losing ground financially and administratively and VOC patronage was no longer so important (Ross 1983(b):205-208; see also Guelke 1989:82).

³ Sarah Norman Eaton, Cape Town, November 1819.

The farm Versse Valley⁴ belonged to Friederich Alleman in 1790 (MOOC8/50.66), as did a house and erf in block D (number 4) in Table Valley. Alleman was about 50 years old when he died and he left a wife and six children. He was the seventh son of Rudolph Alleman, who had been a burgher official made well known by Otto Mentzel who tutored his older children and later wrote his biography (Mentzel 1920). Friederich Alleman was presumably what Mentzel described as a townsman who had invested in a country estate (Mentzel 1921:98). His 25 slaves made up an unusually high percentage investment as, discounting landed property, they amounted to 80% of the estate (Table 3.12 Investments)⁵.

The farmhouse was symmetrically laid out, with a central *voorhuis* flanked by a room to right and left, and behind these were further rooms to right and left, with the kitchen and pantry at the rear. Its furnishings were typical of the rural pattern for this period but included a few items of more urban character. The *voorhuis* contained the expected wall-cupboards, dining and reception items, plus smart curtains, corner cupboard and looking-glasses. The *voorkamers* both had beds in them, but one also had pull-up and draw curtains and *illusters* with the looking-glass. The *rustbank*, chairs and screen were all described as old in the other room, however. One back room was comfortably furnished as a multi-purpose living room, containing curtained bed, writing desk, workbox trimmed with copper, food cupboard, chairs and tables, but the other was a sparsely equipped bedroom.

James Walton (1983:60) suggested that between about 1760 and 1820 many farmers rebuilt or replaced their T-plan with H-plan houses and so the room in the tail became a *galdery*, thus the use of the word *galdery* would imply a modified T- or an H-shape (see Appendix H: compare plan C with plans D & E). The larger houses were not all H-shaped, though the inventory-based layouts were ambiguous because both the *agterkamers* or *galdery kamers* that were used as bedrooms in ten of the records could have been situated either behind or to one side of the *galdery*. I decided that twelve of the records were H-shaped, four were T-shaped with long tails (with or without

⁴ This was an old name for the Liesbeeck River, but the farm is called Varschdrift by Fransen & Cook (1980:87).

⁵ When Hendrik Cloete summarised the essential outlays he would have to make to set up Constantia in 1788 (Schutte 1982:268) he included: "het inkoop van Slaven, Slavinnen, waar onder gerekend word, voor mij een Kok met zijn handlanger, als meede voor mijn Slaven, ook een kok met zijn handlanger, twee huijs Jongens, vier huijs meiden, Coetsier, Staljonge, paarde wagter; of schoon ik maar slegts, door de schraale wijveld een klijne aantal beesten twee of drie maanden in het Jaar om de mist voor te brengen, hier kan houden, egter een beeste wagter moet hebben; een Schape wagter die op een klijn wijnig Slagt Schaapen, tot het huijs gebruyk moet passen. ... 2 tuijniers, 3 jongens die bij Continuatie, zoo bij het uitbroeijen en wijnig maaken van vaatwerk, als in de Kelder moet gebruyk werden. 30 werkjongens te zaamen vijftig koppen, die volgens transport het een door den andere gerekend op Circa f1000 Eijder zal koomen te staan".

additional rooms at right-angles to the end of the tail), and three were neither. Thus a *galdery* was likely to be in an H-shaped house.

Date	MOOC8	Deceased	Spouse	Farm name	Location
1754	7.34	Willems	Wepener	Moolenvleit	Liesbeeck
1754	9.5	Lubbe	Keyser	Hardenberg	Stellenbosch
1755	9.21	Mostert	Loubser	Orange	Paardeberg
1756	7.48	Siekermans	van Reenen	Goed Geloof	Witteboom
1762	10.38	v.d. Merwe	Fick	Bloemendal	Simondium
1770	13.60	Louw	Gildenhuysen	Ongegunt	Tygerberg
1774	15.23	Groenewald	Hatting	Saxenberg	Stellenbosch
1777	17.23	Mostert	Muller	Roodebloem	Tafel Val.
1778	17.21	Kruysman	Botma	Gelukwaard	20 Rivieren
1780	18.13	Witsche	Basson	Cloovenburg	Rieb.Cast.
1784	18.73	Blomer		Vredenburg	Stellenbosch
1784	49.58	du Toit	de Villiers	Bethel	Drakenstein
1785	19.6	Hendriks	de Leeuw	Olyfboom	Paarl
1788	19.47	Keyser	Mouton	Steenwerk	24 Rivieren
1790	20.2	Ahlers	van Bengalen	Maastrigt	Tygerberg
1791	20.29	de Clerq	Mouton	Vogel Valley	Roodezand
1795	21.32	Joubert	Viljoen	Welbedagt	Wellington
1807	26.24	van Schoor	van der Spuy	Valkenburg	Liesbeeck
1817	39.17	van Breda	Laubscher	Roodebloem	Tafel Val.
1820	34.46	Davy		Varschevalley	Liesbeeck
1821	38.61	Eksteen	Munnik	Zorgvleit	Rondebosch
1827	42.26	van Reenen	Smalbergen	Brakkefontein	Cape
1829	48.30	Slabbert	Hannosius	Langefontein	Groenkloof

Table 5.1 Farmsteads with *galdery*

The indexed list included 23 farmhouses with *galdery* out of 127 records, spread over the years from 1754 to 1829 (Table 5.1). They were located on the Liesbeeck River, in Table Valley, near Stellenbosch, in the Tygerberg and Paardeberg, near Paarl, near Tulbagh, near Wellington, at Riebeeck Casteel and at Mamre, and there were one each at Twintig and Vierentwintig Rivers (Figure 3.2). The appraisals were not all evaluated but the records appear relatively more prosperous than most farms and sometimes very wealthy, according to both the number of slaves and range of outbuildings on the *werf*. For instance, by 1790 Altman Ahlers had to have a special *slaven kombuis* to provide for his 65 slaves at Maastrigt in the Tygerberg (MOOC8/20.2).

At Cloovenburg the overseer Hendrik Witsche married his employer's widow and prospered as resident farmer and country gentleman. He married again in 1770, fathered five more children and abandoned the old house (which became a farm building) to build the large extended T-shaped dwelling inventoried at his death in 1780 (MOOC8/18.13) (compare Figure 5.1 with Figure 4.2).

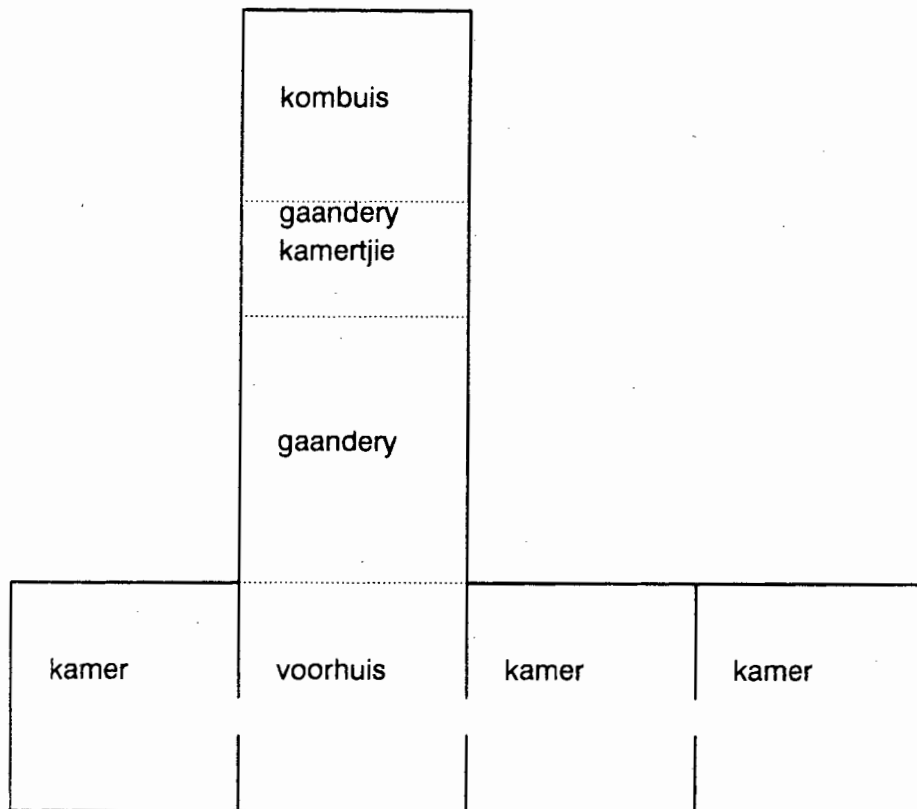


Figure 5.1 **Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: Hendrik Witsche's new house, based on a room-by-room inventory**

The major difference in format was the addition of a *galdery* behind the *voorhuis*. As was the case in Table Valley by mid-century, this had the effect of partially removing the main reception room one step away from the entrance whilst maintaining the open central element of participation in and control over household affairs. A removable or opening screen (*portifisie*) may have separated the two areas. Other separations were evident in the addition of a pantry, and subdivision between study and family bedroom. The house was also built with a *solder* which suggests a high pitched roof and ceilinged rooms below - associated with external decorative gables - whereas the previous inventories made no mention of attic storage space and rooms were probably open to the rafters. The outbuildings remained similar though with the addition of the *oude woonhuis*, but more horses and oxen were listed. Eighteen male slaves and eight female slaves (some third generation Cape-born) were owned by this family.

In 1780 the *voorhuis* retained the tables and eight chairs from the old house but a large chest containing clothes, and bread and tobacco cutting boards were added. The new *galdery* was furnished with curtains, sconces, a rack of porcelain, two wall-cupboards

containing glass, pewter and porcelain, together with dining table, chairs, and water kettle. Off the *galdery* was now a small pantry containing food cupboard, utilitarian porcelain and food preparation equipment. The lefthand front room gained a cabinet with porcelain garniture, joining a desk, six chairs, and curtained bed and stretcher beds, thus becoming furnished in the same style as a mid-18th century town house's best room (Woodward 1983:12-13). Rooms to the right were furnished as study, with bookshelf, table and desk, and living-bed-room, with two curtained and two stretcher beds, silver cutlery and linen.

Though I have not traced any further inventories for Cloovenburg, a survey diagram dated 1795⁶ showed that the property consisted of a line of three main buildings with two smaller buildings before them (Figure 5.2). The righthand building was the new Witsche long-tailed T-house built by 1780 but now with an addition into the back, and the one in the middle was the old T-shaped farmhouse of van Taak. Fransen and Cook describe modern Cloovenburg as an "H-shaped homestead ... extensively altered in the 1860s ... but it retains much older woodwork inside. To judge by the style of a wall-cupboard ... the house must be pre-1800 in date" (Fransen & Cook 1980:254). These inventories have established a more complex history for the house.

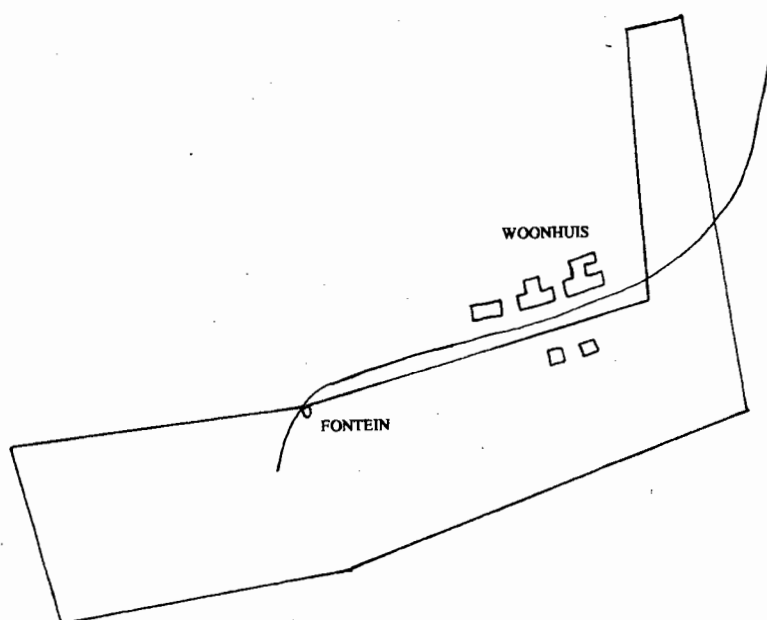


Figure 5.2 Cloovenburg, Riebeeck Casteel: farm and *werf* layout, from a survey diagram dated 1795

⁶ Deeds Office, Cape Town: SG diagram 25/1795 for OSF4-53 dated 20 February 1795.

Stephanus du Toit died at Bethel, Drakenstein, in 1784 (MOOC8/49.58) and he clearly regarded the *voorhuis* as simple entrance lobby though it was still a spacious room. Pictures, twelve chairs and a table - but no displayed tableware - were the only items inventoried. The *galdery* was for entertaining and eating in as it held the piperack, tea urn and tea set, copper ewer and wash basin, some tableware in two wall cupboards and twenty-four chairs. His principal *voorkamer* was a classic example of the period, with *amboinhout* cabinet, desk, porcelain garnitures, gueridons, and red fabrics. Even the other front room had good quality furniture, but also a cheaper painted wardrobe. Instead of another bedroom being in the *agterkamer*, which was merely a store room, the bed was in a *buitenkamer*. This suggests that the house had grown over the years, and room functions altered as demands changed. Indeed, an earlier document drawn up for the farm in 1752 as part of Jan Blignault's estate (MOOC8/8.5) listed the same three front rooms but without a *galdery* and *agterkamer* behind, instead a *voorstebinnen kamer* and an *agterstebinnen kamer* both contained beds.

A rich wine farmer near Stellenbosch, Eduard Hauman of Stellengift, died in 1782 (MOOC8/49.27). He invested only 5% in the House despite his wealth, but 33% in the Cellar and 48% in Slaves (Table 3.12). Apart from beds and bedding the most valuable items in his house were a grandfather clock in the *voorhuis*, a cabinet with copper fittings and six pictures with gilt frames, plus ten chairs upholstered in red and yellow plush in the front room to right, and a silver sugar box in the lefthand room. The righthand room was the principal *voorkamer* for this household but was by no means up to urban standards.

At Ongegunt, Riebecks Casteel, the farmhouse remained solidly middle-level⁷ and physically unaltered when inventoried after Sara van der Westhuysen's death in 1788 (MOOC8/50.39) thirty-eight years after the first appraisal on the death of Aletta Nobel (MOOC8/7.51). There were concessions to fashion with the addition of a cabinet to the contents of the bed-sitting room and glass-fronted wall-cupboards in the *voorhuis* for porcelain tableware and glassware. Special mention was made of twelve turned chairs around the *voorhuis* table (presumably, therefore, a set rather than assorted styles), but there were still no window curtains listed. Waterpoel, Paarl, inventoried in 1793 (MOOC8/51.5), was also a mixed wine and stock farm and had the same layout and very similar room contents as Ongegunt except for a greater number of beds to cater for the larger Roussouw family.

⁷ See Ross (1983(b):207), who saw a clear tendency for numbers of *middle-level* farmers to increase through the 18th century, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the total number of slave owners.

The inventory of Daniel Rossouw, who died in 1793 on the loan farm Rheeboekskraal, Hoek River, Swellendam (MOOC8/51.2), gave a glimpse of life further away. The investment figures, understandably, emphasised the importance of Stock and Yard - including two oxwagons (Table 3.12). He only had two slaves. The whole list of possessions was not as long as that of one room in the previous inventories. The main room was named the *voorhuis* and contained tables, chairs, racks of pewter and spoons, and cooking utensils. The family also owned four *grove porcelain* plates, but these were relatively cheap utilitarian vessels made in provincial kilns in China or neighbouring countries, rather than fine export ware. Though a kitchen is listed, it only contained a baking chest and small churn. The other room held two chests, two guns, two beds and some scales. After the beds, the most valuable item was an old saddle.

Johanna Duminy, writing in 1797 (Duminy-Nothling 1938:122-124), described a similar dwelling, and how such a house had developed.

Our hostess [the wife of Jan Niemand and mother of five children at Kykoedy Kloof, Soutrivier] told us that she had been living on this farm for seventeen years, fifteen years of which had been spent in a miserable little *pondok*⁸. She had had no slaves. She had been all by herself with her husband. Until last year she had still helped to cut the corn, but two years ago they had built the *voorhuis* and one other room. She herself had moulded the bricks, and now this month they had added a large *kombuis*. Two years ago they had bought two little slaves, a girl and a boy, from a French vessel. ... I had been in the room during the afternoon. They had no featherbed to lie on but only prepared skins which, however, were very clean, with a blanket and four pillows on the large *caatel*.

Summary

The first transitional period, from 1780 to 1800, was typified by the increasingly self-conscious urban colonial elite who were often merchants with substantial slave and land-holdings. Their double-storeyed households were fashionable and refashioned towards specialised spaces but remained within the mid-century Cape colonial idiom, though they contrast more and more with those urban and rural households that retained a communal character. Increasing economic independence from the VOC for all householders underlay most of the developments in this period. Residents of Table Valley benefited from the influx of free-spending military personnel while the farmers busily trundled produce to the coast to supply all the ships in Table Bay and other havens.

⁸ Hut or hovel.

Maria COLYN, 1772	Tobias RONNENKAMP, 1793	Hendrik de WET, 1802
bierglas bokaal bord boterpot groot kom koffiekan kom kom & theegoed melk kannetje peperdoos schotel souspotje spoelkom theegoed theepot/trekpot waterflesje wynglas zoutvatje	assietten (ronde, agtknt) atjar bakje atjar kom bakje beekertje bierglas bokaal bord (vlakke, diepe) boter kom boter potje chocolade kopje&piering confyt bak (groot) confyt bakje drinkbeker fruit mandje kannetje kelkje koelbakje koffiekan kom kommetje kopje & piering melk kannetje melk kan mostert potje nestje peper doos pons kom pot potje rijst piering roemer schotel schotel (ronde, agtkant, langwerpig, diepe) sla bak soup kom soup terrine sous bakje sous potje spoelkom theebak trekpot trekpotje vis schotel vrugt bakje water bord water carafe water glas wyn glas zout vat zout vatje zuiker doos zuiker potje	aarbye potje atjar bak & piering beker bierglas bobotie beekertje bokaal bord (vlakke, diepe) boter bus boter kom & deksel boter potje brand glas carafe chocolade kan compot confyt bakje kelken (groot) kelkje ketel koelbakje koffiekan kom kom & deksel kom & onderbakje kom & schotel kommetje kopje & piering melk kan melk ketel melk keteltje mosterd potje peper doosje pot & deksel pot (platte) potje rijst piering roemer room bakje salade bak schotel schotel (vlakke, diepe, ronde, vierkant, langwerpig) soup kom & schotel soup pot soup terrine sous potje & deksel (ronde, ovaale) sous potje (ronde, ovaale) stel theegoed thee ketel trekpot trekpot & onderbakje visch schotel vla bekken vrugt bakje water bord wyn kelkje zout vaatje (ronde, langwerpig) zuiker bus/doos zuiker pot(je)

Table 5.2 **Tableware vessels: from the inventories of Colyn, Ronnenkamp and de Wet**

Thus there is evidence of an increased range of material possessions. Comparison of the households of Ronnenkamp and Colyn (and a slightly later household from 1802), Table 5.2, certainly shows that tableware vessel types burgeoned, many fashionable furnishings were available and introduced often as sets or matching arrangements into a larger range of rooms than before. Elegance was pursued and styles derived from Napoleon's empire were influential: householders had French dictionaries in their desks and the Commandant at the Castle had a portrait of Napoleon on his wall⁹. The upstairs and rear rooms of larger Table Valley houses became almost as lavishly, and more comfortably, furnished and nearly as specialised as the other rooms; the *voorzolder* upstairs informally reflected the centrality of the *galdery* beneath. But visitors commented on how lodgers were integrated into household life. Lesser households retained their multipurpose front rooms, though the *galdery* was becoming specialised if there was one, and the workplace remained associated with the domestic domain.

Several rural Cape houses expanded, or were rebuilt in some cases, to incorporate a *galdery* or back rooms. In general, in the appraised households, wall-cupboards are primarily associated with the main dining area, whether *galdery* or *voorhuis*. Farm houses did not acquire the second storeys and associated privacy of the town houses, and farmers still invested at the most only 13-15% of their moveable assets in the household. Some items had filtered through from the townhouses, such as curtains and wall-cupboards, so that the main rooms in effect became like those of Table Valley in mid-century. It has not been ascertained in detail where the new wealth was invested by lesser, but now more economically independent or self-sufficient, farmers - in furnishings or stock or land - but there is certainly evidence for a core of middling sized (four to six roomed) farmsteads without obvious obligations to the urban entrepreneurs. The status indicators of the rural hierarchy are not explicit in individual items or room contents, unless a direct connection is assumed between *galdery*, gables, farmstead symmetry and eliteness. Farming was not economically promising in general, for Cloete wrote in 1787 that, "the profits of farming cannot be compared to the outlays involved. Although 50 out of every 100 farmers may still be farming into old age, only 3 or 4 of these are prosperous" (Schutte 1982:390).

⁹ "Wealth consists in paper money, houses, slaves and furniture, and frivolous French finery among the women, who babble affected French phrases" (Anonymous letter written between 1778 and 1792 to Swellengrebel, in Schutte 1982:318).

CHAPTER 6

INTERACTION AND ADAPTATION, 1800 TO 1815

The transition from VOC settlement to British colony covered the years 1795 to 1814, as responsibility for the Cape was handed back and forth between Dutch and British authorities according to the fortunes of war and peace in Europe. It was finally ceded to Britain in 1814 as a strategic point on the way to and from her Indian possessions and increasingly became the recipient of British-manufactured goods and passing trade items from her Empire's vast network. This chapter will describe the Cape from five years after the First British Occupation (in 1795), during the period when the interim authority of the colonial office in London was replaced by that of the Netherlands (Batavian Republic 1803-1806), to the Second British Occupation (in 1806).

This was thus a further period of transition, with variable levels of administrative control, waves of economic boom and bust, constant activity in Table Bay harbour and large fluctuations in the town's population. For example, Lewcock (1963:22) calculated from Laidler (1939) and Bird's (1823) figures that in 1801 the army and navy personnel stationed at the Cape together outnumbered the white population of Cape Town (army 4600, navy 3000, white Capetonians about 6000, coloured and black Capetonians about 10000). Outside the town a major development was the growth of villages and small towns or *dorps*.

It was during this period that initial responses to the arrival of the British people and material culture should be observable in the probate records. Ronald Lewcock's excellent study of the "interaction of two cultures" (1963) has been an invaluable basis for understanding architectural developments in building styles and interior decoration. In 1802 Commissioner de Mist (1920:176) reported that, "the protracted stay of the French fleet during the war of 1781-1784, and the foreign regiments in occupation have entirely corrupted the standard of living at the Cape, and extravagance and indulgence in an unbroken round of amusements and diversions have come to be regarded as necessities". Was this true?

Table Valley 1800-1815

The graph of house sizes (Appendix G5) shows that during this period an increasing number of middle to large sized dwellings were being built, with seven to twelve living rooms for private houses. Hired houses started to include a few larger dwellings of seven or eleven rooms (G9). But the majority of Table Valley houses were still four-

roomed.

The inventory (MOOC8/23.40) and *vendurollen* (MOOC10/19.45-49) of the estate of Hendrik de Wet provides an example of an elite Table Valley household in the middle of the Cape in transition, as he died at the end of the First British Occupation in 1802. He was third generation Cape-born son of a well-established family and had been president of the Burgher Council and member of the Council of Justice. Married three times, two wives predeceased him (Sophia Brink (MOOC8/13.65, 1771) and Elisabeth le Febre) but he was survived by Margaretha Smuts. At his death the family and about twenty slaves (see Table 6.1 below) lived in block C, on the corner of fashionable Castle Street and the Heerengracht (14 Heerengragt) in a three-storeyed house (see Figure 2.5 and Figure 9.1).

The ground floor had a *voorhuis* entrance (with checked floor oil-cloth) and four reception rooms plus service rooms and kitchen, the next floor was for bedrooms and some household stores, and the top floor had three rooms for storing merchandise, presumably for resale¹. De Wet's *schryf comptoir* reflected the continued trend towards provision of a masculine retreat with its writing desk, secretaire, five new pairs of men's shoes, three umbrellas, oyster knife, brandy tester and brandy glass, spy glasses, accounts books, barometer and bookshelf with protective checked curtain. The best front room was to the left and was furnished much like that of Ronnenkamp ten years earlier, lacking tall furniture (cabinets) but containing a card table and marble or stone-topped tables. There were about thirty varied sorts of tables in the house. Pictures and looking-glasses were numerous, especially upstairs, and lanterns had become suitably decorative for rooms other than the *voorhuis*.

In the *galdery* some changes had taken place. There was no longer a glass-fronted cabinet or wall-cupboard to display tableware; instead two corner cupboards contained two tea sets, glasses and silverware and other dining equipment. Off this area the *galdery kamer* was used as supplementary eating room, and there was what could have been a butlers' pantry called the *portaal*, which contained the tea-making equipment, pots and bottles in a wall-cupboard, and some tables and chairs. This was one of the earliest inventories to list *witte aarde* tableware, in the pantry; the creamware from Staffordshire that had swept through the fashionable world of Europe and north America many years before (see Table 5.2 for a list of de Wet's tableware vessels).

¹ ... the wholesale Shops are called Stores, they are usually up one Story and make no shew on the outside ... (Sarah Norman Eaton, Cape Town, October 23 1818)

Upstairs the *voorzolder* living room was still centrally linked to the bedrooms. The main rooms off it were furnished remarkably like many mid-18th century front rooms, with silver-trimmed cabinet and curtained bed. Additional fashionable objects, however, were a toilet table, bedside table and chamber pots in each chamber. Merchandise retailed from the third storey store room is described in Appendix I.

Of particular note in this household were the different fabrics described (checked, blue and red checked and chintz window curtains, green flannel, green plush and red damask chair cushions, blue checked and chintz bed hangings). Chairs now included arm chairs and easy chairs (*leuning stoelen*) that were probably comfortably, even expensively, upholstered on the backs as well as seats because slips or covers (*overtreksels*) were listed as well as cushions (Thornton 1984:155-156). The silverware was separately listed and slaves were particularly carefully described in this appraisal (Table 6.1). After 1780 their value as asset or investment had risen (Tables 3.12 and 3.13) and each slave had very specific instructions recorded for his or her disposal to members of the family (see also Elphick & Giliomee 1989:544).

	Name	Occupation
One man slave	Leander van de Caab	Coachman
"	Jan van Ceylon	Cook
"	Benoit van Madagascar	Cook
"	Kito van Mosambique	Cook
"	Adriaan van de Caab	House boy
"	Philip van de Caab	Women's tailor
"	Evert van de Caab	Women's tailor
"	Hoop van Batavia	Men's tailor
"	Afrika van de Caab	Men's tailor
"	May van Batavia	Shoemaker
"	Jonas van de Caab	Cooper
"	July van de Caab	House boy
One female slave	Leonore van Macasser	(Hoop's wife)
"	Malatis van Boegies with two children	
	Rebecca and Lena van de Caab	
"	Oelinda van Boegies with her infant son	
	Agillis van de Caab	
"	Citie van de Caab (Jonas' wife) with two infant sons	
	Hector en Jacob van de Caab	
"	Regina van de Caab	
"	Doortje van de Caab with her child Saartje van de Caab	
"	Theresia van de Caab	
"	Amilia van de Caab	

Table 6.1 Hendrik de Wet's slaves, 1802

What about the less wealthy people at this time? The inventory taken in 1800 for the household of Catharina Bleek (MOOC8/23.12), and her surviving husband Pieter Zeeman, suggested that nothing much had changed for middling sorts since the 1770s. They ran a shop from the left-hand front room of their house in Plein Street - selling oddments like playing cards, dried fruit, spectacles, ribbon, linen and buttons (Appendix I). The other front room was multi-purpose, with curtained bed, bureau, cabinet, table and chairs. This was not a consequence of space constraints, since there were two other bedrooms upstairs. Porcelain, earthenware, glass, pewter and copper were all in glass-fronted wall-cupboards in the *gaandery* rather than displayed in the front room.

James Ewart, a soldier stationed in Cape Town between 1811 and 1814, confirmed such continuity:

Every Dutch inhabitant of Cape Town, who does not hold some situation under Government, is not a clerical man, or a lawyer, or who does not follow some visible trade or occupation, may be consider'd a merchant, that is has a small store or shop in the back part of his house, where he retails goods of various descriptions which he purchases at the public sales of the East India Company or at those of English merchants, the Dutch themselves being rarely importers. By these petty shops, the hire of their slaves, and letting lodgings to the English settlers, and passengers, the great portion of them manage to live, few of them ever getting wealthy (Ewart 1970:24).

Rural households 1800-1815

In this period the contrast in house sizes between Table Valley and rural dwellings became distinct (Appendix G, graph G5), with rural houses remaining predominantly four-roomed, though one larger farmstead was recorded close to the town.

The only farmstead recorded with a *galdery* in this period was that of van Schoor on the Liesbeeck River (Table 5.1). He was relatively wealthy, with an estate valued at over Rd36000 (Appendix F3), and like his father was in the Company's service, a Commissioner for the Civil & Marriages Board, as well as land owner (Table 3.11). Jan van Schoor (MOOC8/26.24, 1807) died owning the farms Valkenberg and Liesbeek on the Liesbeeck River. The room-by-room inventory listed the contents of Valkenberg².

² There may be some confusion about whether the inventoried property was Bloemendal or Valkenberg: the inventory stated Valkenberg, and van Schoor was listed there in 1800 (Rosenthal 1969:250), but Fransen and Cook say he built Bloemendal for himself after the farm was deducted in 1791 from Valkenberg and Liesbeek (Fransen & Cook 1980:89).

The dwelling was more complex in layout than Versse Valley (previously described in Chapter 5) nearby on the Liesbeeck, and the total value of the household was much greater. Though the large *voorhuis* contained almost as much furniture as that of Versse Valley (but no tableware or porcelain on display), the function of dining room was in fact performed by the *gaandery* behind. This could have been because the house was altered to smarten it up by adding the new room, thus becoming more like the town houses in Table Valley nearby. Also in the *gaandery* were therefore, as expected, the wall-cupboard, grandfather clock and tea urn (Appendix E). There was only one *voorkamer* but it seemed relatively sparsely furnished with white curtains, six chairs with black cushions, a costly stinkwood cabinet with silver fittings, and a chintz covered table: there was no bed.

The four *agterkamers* ranged from a bedroom with chest of drawers, chairs and two games tables, to one with only beds and a chamber pot. The *opkamer* in this house acted as gun room and tool store, though it also had curtains and some pictures on the wall. There was also a bedroom in the attic (*bovenkamers*) between the store rooms. The kitchen was totally functional, since all tableware not in the *gaandery* wall-cupboard was lodged in the pantry (porcelain, earthenware and glass - and three dog bowls).

Petrus Borchers' memory of rural customs and manners in the Stellenbosch district at about 1800 went thus:

I fancy myself entering the house of an old respectable countryman, and especially the hall. There was the mistress of the house usually seated, receiving her familiar guests, in dress clean and orderly, surrounded by members of the family and several female servants, generally well employed in needle or other necessary work. On the tea table which she occupied stood the urn and kettle, alongside the waterbuckets mounted with copper, the copper fountain hanging on the wall with a little cock, destined to wash hands ...

Another front room was furnished with bedsteads and fine soft feather beds and other pieces of furniture, and some little ornaments. This was kept for the special purpose of receiving strangers, so that the friend or traveller was generally welcome and his reception prepared (Borchers 1861:204-205).

Borchers must have been describing the type of middle-level, H- or T-shaped farmhouse with *galdery* reception room and two substantial front rooms typical of the end of the 18th century, and also experienced by Lady Anne Barnard on her travels in 1797³ (Robinson 1973:77-79).

³ ... the division of every dutch house in the Colony is the same - A Hall - a square room on each hand & another family eating room behind, with two bed chambers ...

James Walton (1989:31-32) referred to an 'architectural revolution' starting in the 1790s when farmsteads began to take definite patterns, many T-plan farmhouses were enlarged or replaced by H-plan dwellings, and the concavo-convex and Baroque gables gave way to neoclassical pilaster gables. The characteristic features of a more formal layout were an H-plan farmhouse, built or enlarged, long wine cellar and corresponding long building for barn, wagon shed, blacksmiths shop or slave quarters previously in separate buildings (Walton 1989:42). Despite these developments the T-plan house continued to prove the most popular form of Cape rural dwelling.

The layout of Ongegunt, Riebeecks Casteel in 1812, when Johannes Burger died (MOOC8/28.61), remained as it had been in 1750 and 1788 (see Chapter Five). The property had now been in the hands of the same extended family for about a century⁴. Content differences were that the wall-cupboard and tableware had disappeared from the *voorhuis*, except for a teapot and pewter coffee pot, the main room still contained the bed but a wardrobe replaced the cabinet, and the tea machine and tablewares were moved there from both the *voorhuis* and kitchen creating a more crowded environment. The other smaller store room had been converted to a bedroom. The first mention of a *solder* was made in 1812 and the number of farm outbuildings increased with the addition of a stable, wagon house and *buitenvertrek* (shed).

A modest stock-raising farm was Poespaskraal on the Cape peninsula (Steenberg), inventoried in 1796 (MOOC/21.44) and 1811 (MOOC8/34.48). The first inventory was of a young childless couple's household (Margaretha Smuts was about 22 years old at her death) and the second of an old reprobate, Pieter Henkes⁵ (aged about 70), and his surviving third wife whom he had married the year before.

Although the dwelling had been constructed of four rooms built in a T-shape in the 1760s (de Bosdari 1953:42; Fransen & Cook 1980:133) the contents showed clearly that the inhabitants' lifestyle was considerably poorer than that of the Burgers at Ongegunt (above) despite Poespaskraal's vicinity to Cape Town. In the main *voorhuis* in 1796 were six chairs and two tables and by 1811 just a Friesian clock. The main

⁴ Deeds Office: First documented in 1708 (volume missing) the transfer of 1727 (T122 17.3.1727) indicated that the 60 morgen property was left by their father to Jacobus and Andries van der Heyde. It remained in the family for another 105 years, passing through sons-in-law, until being sold to Michiel Nicolaas Smuts in 1813 (T198 15.10.1813) great-great-grandfather of General Christiaan Smuts. There is a possibility that the house was in fact rebuilt in 1812 to the same simple design, as there was a dramatic drop in price from f39500 in 1808 (T163 26.8.1808) to f18000 in 1810 (T11 2.2.1810) and then it shot up again to f43000 in 1812 (T164 18.9.1812). Fransen and Cook (1980:253) described an extant much altered H-plan house.

⁵ Having been a tanner in Stellenbosch since 1775, in 1783 he bought Bosheuwel in Newlands, but in 1790 was arrested and accused of theft from a vessel stranded in Plettenberg Bay in 1788 (Hoge 1946:148; Schutte 1982:288).

room was curtained in 1796 but not in 1811, and contained looking glass, curtained bed, cupboards and chairs, or later a *rustbank*. The other room was a store in 1796 but living room with bed and tea machine in 1811 (apparently combining the functions of *voorhuis* and front bedroom). The rear pantry was either empty by 1811 or had been knocked down.

The nineteenth century *dorp* 1800-1815

During the nineteenth century there were an increasing number of rural districts being established as settlement, government, the church and commerce fanned out from the older centres of Cape Town, Stellenbosch and Swellendam. Tulbagh and Uitenhage districts were founded in 1804, George in 1808, and by 1814 five new sub-districts had been established. Villages in the southwestern Cape were established around the nuclei of church and *drostyd*, and households included small commercial businesses and retail outlets, and retirement houses for neighbouring farmers.

Robert Ross described the merchant penetration of the Cape countryside and the eastern Cape as running parallel with the establishment of larger merchant houses outside Cape Town; for example the firm of Barry & Nephews in Swellendam, or Korsten's entrepreneurship in the eastern Province (Ross 1989(a):268-269). Derek and Vivienne Japha have suggested that in Montagu, rather than initially bringing modernity and commerce into the rural countryside, domestic-based enterprises and service industries were in fact responding to the needs of those farmers carrying out intensive agriculture on small-holdings in and around the villages (Japha 1989:3). The administration system remained little changed between 1800 and 1815, however, with continuity of office-holders across the governmental periods (Freund 1989:346-347).

For this period, inventories have been selected for description from the older settlement of Stellenbosch (settled in the 1680s), although indexed records cover Swellendam (established 1746), Tulbagh and Graaff-Reinet (established 1785) (see Appendix C2). Borchers described life in Stellenbosch between the 1790s and 1830s in his *Memoirs* (1861), whilst Burchell wrote in 1822 (1953:105): "[Stellenbosch is] a place of much greater extent and importance than any of the other villages ... Many of the houses were not inferior to those of Cape Town; their appearance was neat and clean, and gave altogether the idea of an agreeable and cheerful place of abode". Again, James Ewart's comments are interesting:

As in Cape Town the greater number of the inhabitants keep small stores of different kinds of merchandise, which they dispose of to the farmers in the neighbourhood. Many make a livelihood by keeping lodging houses for the commerce of strangers visiting the place (Ewart 1970:59).

Clara Groenewald, wife of Petrus Briers (who was a retired surgeon), died in her seventies in 1817 (MOOC8/33.35) so this household was well appointed but perhaps old-fashioned. A particularly detailed list was taken of their possessions and so I have described it quite fully. In the *voorhuis of gaandery - voor de glazen* - were four old red chintz curtains. *Aan de want* were pictures, trays, mirrors, and another curtain pulled across the gable window *als synde de gaanderye niet gesolderd*⁶. *Op de grond* were eighteen chairs, a rustbank, two yellowwood and a stinkwood tea tables on which were green cloths, two tea urns and trays. There was a chestnutwood table and chestnutwood porcelain cupboard with glass doors (which contained porcelain, flowered and other earthenware, blue glass, a tin teapot, wine and other glasses) and an *onderkast* containing clay pipes and other things.

The first *voorkamer* to the right had blue linen curtains. *Op de grond* was a stinkwood cabinet containing linen and clothes, a desk, an antique *ambons* wardrobe, mirror, table, bed, gueridon, three chairs and four foot-stoves. The second room to the right held kitchenware, irons, food preparation utensils and stores, as well as a *kiaat* bed with white linen hangings. On the left was a *voorkamer* like an 18th century room, with twelve stinkwood chairs, *kiaat* tea tables with green cloths and a red lacquered tray, a gueridon and finally a *kiaat* curtained bed. The bedding and clothes were both described as being "in" the bed. A kitchen and pantry completed this inventory.

The house of Catharine Rotenburg (MOOC8/28.2, 1808, widow of *gerechtsbode* (court messenger) *Haubtfleisch*) had *voorhuis* and *gaandery*, and fitted into the usual urban format of five-roomed house with entrance hall, room to left and right, *gaandery*, *agterkamer* and kitchen. It was not fully fashionable though. Beds were in both front rooms, and the right-hand room housed the more expensive cabinet whilst the left-hand one contained saddle maker's tools and four clocks (there were three barometers in the *gaandery* too) as well as beds and so on.

David Phaff's property was more complicated (MOOC8/28.28, 1810) as he probably carried on business as a tavern-keeper and general dealer within the household (Appendix I). The *voorhuis* contained a billiard table covered in a Flemish linen cloth, with balls and cues alongside, and there was a dining table and glass-fronted cupboard containing drinking glasses, bottles, decanters and liquor. There was no *galdery*. I think the *voorkamer* to right was a shop (it contained a *negotie rak* and *toonbank*) but it was not clear what was for sale amongst the wide range of items listed, and beds, tables, chairs and a washstand rubbed shoulders with a stinkwood cupboard,

⁶ In the *voorhuis* or *gaandery* - in front of the glass [window] panes ... On the wall were pictures ... gable window on the side of the *gaandery* without a ceiling

yellowwood writing box and workbox, and chests of drawers full of linen. The other front room contained only a bed, chests and a *toonbank*. The first back room held the expected beds, but also a whole lot of stored foodstuffs (sugar, rice, oil, almonds and boots). Maybe this was the shop merchandise. Another room described as *onder de trap* acted as a pantry with porcelain and tableware listed in it. Outside in the *buitenvertrek ter rechterhand by de achterdeur*⁷ was a quite ordinary bedroom. Kitchenware, however, was in a *buitenvertrek op de agterplaats* together with stores and a beer vat of sour beer, but no hearth utensils were recorded.

Summary

The second transition period registered the effects of the earlier British material cultural revolution at home in Staffordshire and abroad in the Empire, and saw the Cape colonial elite having to come to terms with British hegemonic challenges to their new-found ascendancy. They responded either by collaboration - adopting new decorative styles and purchasing the new items, and intermarriage - or by making clear statements of separate identity through emphasising those vernacular traits that had evolved during the mid-18th century.

Variety and density of household items continued to denote wealthy homes, with access to both eastern and western merchandise, and careful note was made by appraisers of especially valuable items such as silverware and slaves. Though some people were directly integrated into newly available opportunities, for instance those local officials retained by the British to regulate the colony, others still administered to the general needs of Cape Town's inhabitants by running household-based stores and workshops. Continuities remained in house layout and room function and table settings across the turn of the century. Rural households were also built to a "classic" formula: this time the external appearance of the houses became even more formalized and imposing, but internally still centered on the previous room arrangements.

⁷ ... outside room to the right beside the back door ...

CHAPTER 7

FROM COMPANY TO EMPIRE, 1815 TO 1850

This chapter takes up the story in 1815 and follows developments in the colony until mid-century. During the first half of the 19th century major events influencing the material culture record included a stream of immigration, especially from Britain, commercialisation of the economy, official anglicisation, emancipation of slaves, improvements in communications and rural infrastructures (Davenport 1991:38; Peires 1989). Mercantilism continued to be paramount at the Cape even though London bought into the colony, as there was no local industrial production and there were no rich raw materials to exploit. Shops and stores were developed and specialised (Ross 1989(a):266), and at the same time informal retailing was greatly extended by freeblacks and emancipated slaves in the town (Bank 1991:31), and by peddlers and storekeepers in the *dorpe*.

The later 18th century colonial styles and patterns of architectural layout and household arrangements clearly contrasted with the British modes familiar to immigrants, and whilst some colonists opted for deliberate continuity others embraced the changes. Conversely, some immigrants remained British, some integrated with the older colonists and together they developed a new Cape colonial pattern, whilst many others melted into the polycultural background of Cape Town. The population of Cape Town rose from 15600 in 1815 (Freund 1989:330) to 20000 in 1840 and reached 25000 in 1855¹. During the 1820s, as Cape Town streets extended, new house layouts start appearing. Growing residential areas were in the New (Town) Market area and what is now District Six, from Sir Lowry Street to Constitution Hill, and can be seen in the left-hand area of Figure 7.1 (Lewcock 1963:318).

The number of Orphan Chamber (MOOC8) records dropped dramatically after 1830 (the final volume was dated 1834) as a result of changes in the bureaucratic system, and therefore the selected transcripts have been supplemented by room-by-room inventories filed under Wills and Appraisals (MOOC7/1). Local and London-based banks were taking over the Orphan Chamber's role in providing credit and mortgages (Ross 1989(a):258-263), a Commission of Eastern Inquiry (set up in 1822) investigated and exposed corruption in the civil service, including the Orphan Chamber (Botha 1962(a):142; Peires 1989:490-499), and in 1833 an Ordinance abolished the

¹ *Whites and coloureds*

**PLAN
OF
CAPE TOWN**

Traced from Original supplied from T.B.H.B. Store Room
12/11/06

April 1874

- A ORPHAN HOUSE
- B GOOD HOPE LODGE
- C ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
- D NORMAL SEMINARY
- E DUTCH MISSIONARY CHAPEL
- F GUARD HOUSES
- G SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY
- H COLONIAL OFFICE
- I PUBLIC OFFICES
- K DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
- L UNION CHAPEL
- M HARRINGTON CHURCH (Episcopal)
- N MAGISTRATES COURT
- O POLICE OFFICE
- P WESLEYAN CHAPEL
- Q TOWN HOUSE
- R S.A. MISSIONARY CHAPEL
- S LUTHERAN CHURCH
- T INFANT SCHOOL
- U TOWN PRISON
- V CUSTOM HOUSE
- W POST OFFICE
- X QUEENS WAREHOUSE
- Y SEARCHERS OFFICE
- Z SIDNEY STREET CHAPEL

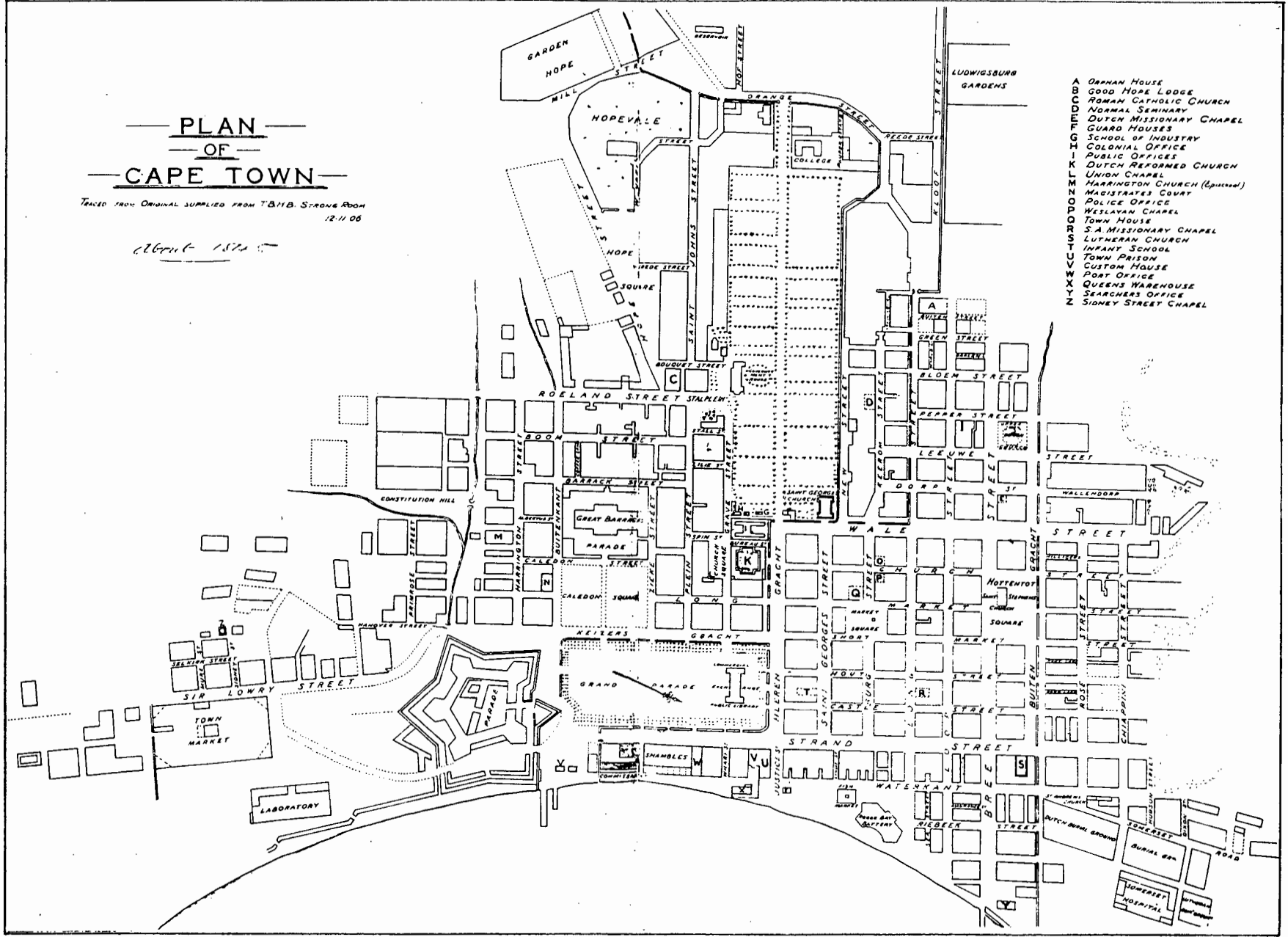


Figure 7.1 A map of Cape Town, drawn in about 1845 (from Picard 1968:158)

Orphan Chamber and its duties were transferred to the newly appointed office of Master of the Supreme Court (Botha 1962(a):132). The Cape Executive was also established in 1834 to extend reforms in local government as part of a calculated attempt to alter local tradition (Wilson & Thompson 1969:318-319) but Roman-Dutch law remained in force (Botha 1962(a):143).

The room-by-room records (see Appendix G) show that rural houses, although still mostly four-roomed, now included a good proportion of six and seven-roomed dwellings (G6). This house size would fit the larger layouts depicted in Appendix H, plans E, F and I. Between 1800 and 1815 in Table Valley (G9) the proportion of private to hired household records had not changed much but a clearly visible development was the more numerous middle and large-sized houses, and for private houses a general increase in nine-roomed dwellings. After 1815 (G10) private houses greatly outnumbered hire houses in the record, and were up to fifteen rooms in size.

A new category, the *residence*, appeared in the records. This was a, usually large, house situated in the suburbs along the flanks of Table Mountain. Examples are often literally called *residences* in the documents, like Francis Hawkin's *country residence called Vineyard*, or William Robertson's *residence called Haasendaal situate at Camp Ground*, but I have also included in the category similar dwellings belonging to similar persons (sometimes referred to as *gentlemen*) with a house and business in Table Valley, plus other properties, such as Jacob Letterstedt and Carel Becker. A smaller home was sometimes called a *villa*.

The previous patterns of house plans and household arrangements began to be affected by increasing diversity and it became difficult to extract "typical" inventories for description. In general, variation was the pattern (see Appendix E: rooms and Appendix H: plans G to L), so instead of seeking the norm, a range of households will be described to cover immigrants and colonists, town and country, village and residence, rich and middling and poor. Although the records used for this research focused on the southwestern Cape, the colony in this period was already pushing across the boundaries of the present Cape Province (see Figure 1.1) and so an inventory from a more distant village, Graaff-Reinet, has been described.

A complicating factor for this period was the lack of comparative wealth and investment figures (Appendix F), either because the records were not evaluated or because slaves were excluded from lists of properties due to slave emancipation (apart from fixed property, slaves were often the largest investment for a household; see Table 3.12). An interesting feature of the documents themselves was that stocks and shares (*Shares in Public Companies*) literally became listed in the place previously

occupied by slaves, directly after the dwelling and outbuilding appraisals, in some inventories. Perhaps this illustrated an interconnectedness between slaves and investment and the later purchase of stocks and shares with compensation money.

The main textual change was the adoption of English as official bureaucratic language after 1825 though the documents were recorded in either language throughout the period. I have deliberately retained the vernacular words, in whichever language was used, to avoid two problems that arose particularly in this period: confusing contemporary terminology with modern usage, or confusing new items with the new words. For example, it was not always clear whether *rustbank* and *sofa* were the same piece of furniture or not (unless the sofa was upholstered with horsehair), and precise definition could point to a crucial distinction between traditional and modern seating arrangements. Sometimes a *galdery* was appraised as the *hall* and sometimes the *dining room*. That there was confusion at the time was evident from a document in which the clerk had tried, and been unable, to translate farm equipment terms and so he added the *afrikaans*² word in brackets.

Another obvious textual change was increasing reference to sets of things, especially tableware, and a tendency to lump categories of goods together, separated from their context within the household. For example, crockery, cutlery or kitchenware replaced itemised lists, and books or wearing apparel and linen were listed all in one place, as valuable silverware had been previously distinguished. Long lists of silver and silver-plate items were still carefully itemised in this period as they were a fashionable and expensively significant investment for display.

How the change in official language affected the attitude of the appraisers and clerk towards inventory lists of tableware is difficult to estimate. The fact that services or sets were increasingly appraised and listed without the ware being specified was surely indicative of a general new attitude towards ceramics. How each item was made or the colour and design had become less important than the fact that it was a matching formal set of vessels intended for a very specific function. Detailed itemisation was now only carried out if the things were especially costly or unusual - silver, silver-plate or gold rimmed ceramics.

Ronald Lewcock (1963:ix) had "no hesitation" in claiming a unique national style for much of the architecture of the early 19th century, a fusion of influences from Dutch and British colonial traditions, while pattern books and illustrated journals had great impact on stylistic choice (1963:419-420). New fashions included room layouts,

² Afrikaans was the creole language that developed out of Dutch and the lingua franca of slaves, but was only formalised much later in the 20th century.

window and door styles, raised timber floors (previously a luxury) with large carpets, fireplaces in living rooms (associated with large gilt chimney-piece mirrors). Hans Fransen (1969:30) described external manifestations of English influence in the peninsula villages, as elongated shapes without any signs of traditional letter-plans, the absence of gables (even of end-gables, as ends were hipped), and a large number of chimneys. Lewcock merely called it the fashionable English "cottage style" that happened to fit in well with previous Cape vernacular architecture (Lewcock 1963:420). Fransen and Cook (1980:2-3) seemed to imply that the square block style aspired to in the late 18th century town house (as at Koopmans de Wet house in about 1782) was later also achieved in the country. For instance side courts were blocked in at elite rural houses such as Meerlust, Rhone, Ida's Valley and Reinet House (see Appendix H: plans H and I). But despite this extension of external neoclassicism, my findings support Lewcock (1963:414) by confirming that features such as the central *galdery* remained unchallenged by an English dining room in many of the larger rural houses of the early 19th century.

The townhouses built by new English inhabitants of Cape Town, in the Georgian style could have a brick facade (the only survivor is now Bertram House Museum (van Blommestein 1991:5; Picton-Seymour 1989:15)) and a stone/brick/plaster parapet above the cornice, or be a grey brick villa with pitched roof and boxed eaves, or be in white or cream stucco Regency style with parapet above classical cornice, or also Regency style but freestanding and with pitched roof and broad eaves, or be a series of stuccoed houses in a terrace with a single cornice (Lewcock 1963:88). As Samuel Hudson remarked, the imported materials needed to build such houses - even bricks³ - were expensive (Hudson, CA A602 Book A7). An imported red brick facade also suggests explicit visual contrast to the plastered and limewashed Cape dwellings (Lewcock 1963:38-40).

Some household furniture items showed general trends (see Appendix E). Cabinets were not listed after 1821 and so the associated porcelain garnitures also dropped out of sight in the records. In mid-18th century the combination had been ubiquitous in front rooms, at the end of the century they were also in back and upstairs rooms, but there were few listed in 19th century documents. Shaving bowls (*scheerbecken*) as decorative features also disappeared from the records. Glass-fronted display cupboards in a *galdery* were only listed on a single farm and in one village house, and wall-cupboards were seldom used for display. The food cupboard (*etenskast*) apparently

³ Locally made bricks were not resilient enough to be left uncoated by plaster or whitewash, though the Wynberg brickyard produced relatively hard bricks from the later 1820s onwards (van Blommestein 1991:5; Lewcock 1963:92)

⁴ Lewcock's book has photographs of red brick buildings (1963:297 & 325) and floor plans of terrace houses (1963:300).

went out of fashion in Cape Town after 1820, probably replaced by a separate larder-type room. The only person to have a looking-glass listed in the *galdery*, or dining room, was a Scots immigrant in 1843 (MOOC7/1/173.81).

Picture numbers and distribution showed new patterning that I suspect indicated a different attitude towards them as decorative features. Either they were now perceived as personal belongings and therefore recorded individually or not listed as general furnishings and so appeared to be rarer, or some people no longer had pictures on the wall as a matter of course (which had been the 18th century custom). This change could be linked to personalisation of pictures; they became chosen individually or were a family portrait as opposed to a set of prints or maps or religious allegories. Also, walls were painted and papered more often by this time (Thornton 1984; Corewijn 1982; and see restorations in Koopmans de Wet and Grosvenor House Museums).

There were no sedan chairs listed after 1820. *Gueridons* were not listed after 1821 except for one in Stellenbosch in 1847; presumably candlesticks would have been replaced by shaded lamps (for candles and/or oil burners) in the main reception rooms (Thornton 1984:157). Beds possibly changed in style after 1820 because instead of the colour of the hangings being recorded, the type of wood was noted. An 18th century curtained bed showed little of its wooden construction and when closed was completely surrounded by fabric, whereas the later four-poster bed showed off its ornate posts and the tester and curtains became merely decorative features (Thornton 1984:226). The *opcamer* is not listed after 1800. Bedrooms as specialised rooms with their own furniture became established in this period; for instance, wash hand stands with basin and jug were listed regularly after 1820. Seating furniture was more carefully described as a wider range of chairs became available. Sets of twelve dining chairs with two matching chairs with arms (for master and mistress of the house) were made of stinkwood, ebony and rattan and mahogany and could be cane-bottomed, cushioned or upholstered with horsehair. In contrast to the formality of the dining room, armchairs, easy chairs, sofas and a sets of *American* chairs were used in much more informal arrangements in the other living and reception rooms (Thornton 1984).

Table Valley 1815-1850

After the British were fully entrenched in Cape society, ceramic acquisition, display and use in some households became very different to the 18th century Cape colonial pattern. As well as the auctions, commercial and social events still keenly attended by all Capetonians (Figure 7.2), specialised shops began to appear along the Heerengracht and elsewhere (Figure 7.3) and newspaper advertisements described a myriad of goods to whet the appetite. Food preparation, service and consumption underwent

fundamental changes. The excavated upper levels of the Barrack Street well (Hall, Halkett, Klose, & Ritchie 1990) and the inventories of Murdock Morison (merchant, hotelier and lodging-keeper) and parvenu Jacob Letterstedt demonstrated the new colonial order. But the old order continued beneath the surface especially in the Cape Town hinterland. Was it merely that the homes of the established Kapenaars⁵ were, understandably, differently arranged compared with the new Capetonians coming from Britain?



Figure 7.2 A public auction taking place on the fashionable Heerengracht, by Charles d'Oyly c.1832 (from Pama 1975:55)

⁵ Capetonian, inhabitant of Cape Colony.

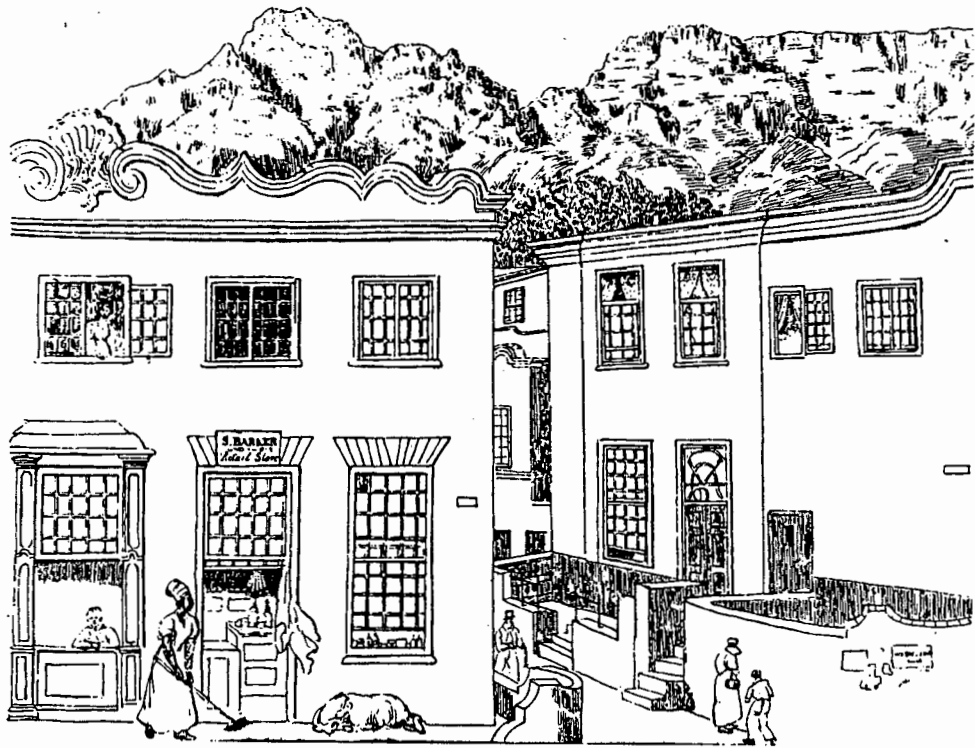


Figure 7.3 Retail store of Widow Barker at the corner of Castle and Burg Streets, by Charles d'Oyly c.1832 (from Picard 1968:110)

Murdoch Morison was a widowed immigrant from Scotland who married a local woman, Johanna Ziedel⁶, and died in 1843. He became well known for his hotel in Keizersgracht⁷, but he lived at his death at 1 Grave Street (MOOC7/1/173.81). Their house in Grave Street was recognizably furnished in an early "Victorian" style. The hall was an entrance hall, though it contained a small table, mirror, pictures, clock and barometer. A front sitting-room on the left hand was a definite English-style drawing room. It contained a sideboard and three china vases, horsehair sofa and chairs, sofa table, card tables and pictures. The dining room seemed particularly English with its book case and piano as well as sideboard, stinkwood and cane chairs and chest-of-drawers; not at all like a *galdery*. Upstairs were four bedrooms with beds, dressing tables, washstands, wardrobes and so on. Interestingly, in the kitchen simple *utensils* were recorded with no details, and then crockery ware, the dinner and desert services and a tea set were mentioned in passing, whilst in contrast every single item of silver and plate was specified. Silver was richly abundant - every sort of utensil and type of

⁶ Daughter of Adam Ziedel, a tailor from Vienna (inventoried in 1791, MOOC8/20.15), and free woman Regina Margaretha Lourens.

⁷ Edward Blount (1821:4) stayed in Cape Town in 1820 and wrote, "We are at Morison's hotel, kept by a Scotchman of that name ... The house is upon the plan of an English boarding-house ...".

cutlery, tea and coffee pots, jugs, candlesticks, decanter stands, cake baskets, cruet stands, dishes with covers.

Iamilla van de Kaap⁸ (MOOC8/36.8) and her husband Johan Gelman, who ran a snuff-making business in Strand Street, also by 1821 used both front rooms as reception rooms only, since the beds were upstairs. There was therefore a distinction to be made between the "parlour" and the other room based on Woodward's criteria for this period: indeed the *kamer inkomende ter regterhand* contained clock, chest of drawers, corner cupboards, small mahogany table and a set of fourteen chairs (two with arms) whilst the left-hand room had a cabinet together with chairs and larger table. The *voorhuis* in this house was abnormal, since it contained the dining equipment and wall-cupboard of a *galdery*, so it seems visitors came straight off the street into the *voorhuis/galdery* (a *klok lantaarn* was listed, and these were positioned at the entrance to a house).

Iamilla's home in Strand Street also had more little cupboards and rooms to store things in than were apparent before. For instance, there were provisions in an *opkamer*, wine and bottles *onder de trap*, and copper and brass ware in *een dispens onder de trap*. A coach-maker in Buitenkant Street (MOOC8/41.3) had a front room, hall, pantry and kitchen downstairs, with a landing place, two bedrooms and three store rooms upstairs (one with a chest containing horns and some buffalo heads, another with a defective bass viol and violin); but Elizabeth Munnik in Keerom Street (MOOC8/47.37) still had the old layout of a sitting room, dining room, and bedroom all downstairs.

At the newly developing harbour side of the town beside Rogge Bay Battery (Figure 7.1), at 15 Riebeek Street, Christina Kriel (MOOC8/40.23, 1825) lived in small premises with a *passage* containing a sofa and two cases of table and kitchen ware while the front room acted as bedroom. She did have a separate kitchen and outside yard and three slaves (one of whom appeared to be her mother-in-law⁹). Kriel was poor, her inventory simple and her background was obscure. Probably dependent on fishing in Table Bay, Christina's late husband, a free-black, had taken the name Visser. It was not until I read the small print at the end of the document whilst seeking a different kind of information that I found evidence of lodgers that was not apparent in the household listing - which did not even indicate a second storey or attic or outbuilding. Claims in favour of the estate included money owed by various people for rooms (Albert in service of Mr Truter, Johannes in service of Mr Twycross, Jan

⁸ Also referred to as Amelia (Hoge 1946:476); she was probably the daughter of a freeblack (*van de Kaap* signifies a Cape-born slave) as the inventory does not note her status as *vryswart*.

⁹ This was a cheap way of emancipating slaves that their free families used, avoiding official manumission fees (Shell 1991:27).

Fisscher and Jacobus Franke), for chintz covers owed by the Hottentot woman Regina, and for a loan to Jacob Brown at Moddergat. Returning to the dwelling house list, I now noticed that the front room contents included 12 chintz covers and two remnants of chintz, which I had previously assumed to be Christina's personal possessions. Lodgers and small-scale home industry supplemented the fishing trade - but where did they lodge? Was this yard like the one recently discovered by contract archaeologists in Shortmarket Street, with rented out rooms like cubicles but sometimes incorporating cooking hearths? (Archaeology Contracts Office 1990).

Large collections of silverware, specie, books and other precious goods were increasingly listed separately during the 18th century, but now even glass, china, and wearing apparel were often listed out of their context. Business premises could also be far removed from the dwelling house. For instance, Thomas Hunter lived in Longmarket Street but his Smithy was in Bree Street (MOOC/1/144.29). His house consisted of a *parlour* (sitting room) and *hall* (dining room) and probably two bedrooms, but china, glass, plate, *delf*, books and clothes were all listed apart. At the same time Carel Becker (MOOC7/1/144.97) lived in Long Street but still practiced as a tailor in his home - upstairs in a multi-purpose bed and living room. Downstairs was only an entrance *hall* and kitchen. Johanna Obermeyer, wife of a carpenter, in 1840 kept to more traditional multi-purpose patterns (MOOC7/1/158.49). The hall was like a *galdery* as it had table and chairs and the tea urn. One front room held a bedstead, pickle tub and two large jars, and the other was the better room with secretary and chest of drawers - but also a bed, wash stand, tableware, linen, bottles, coffee mill, and so on. A back room held only another bed.

Residences

Suburbanisation around Cape Town was a development of this period and fashionable *residences* in Rondebosch, Newlands and Wynberg were listed in the inventories. Ronald Lewcock (1963:310) pointed out that during the 1820s the town house began to lose its popularity in favour of the suburban villa which was inextricably linked with its garden in the Regency manner of living (1963:310 & 318)¹⁰. Two residences in the Rondebosch area were selected for detailed description. One belonged to Carel Becker, a locally born merchant, and the other to William Robertson, a merchant who came to the Cape as Agent Victualler to the Navy in 1806 (Philip 1981:350).

¹⁰ Confirmed by contemporary commentators: Bird 1823:65; Duff Gordon 1927:34; Eaton 1818:10 October. Blount wrote: "... the whole of the road [to Wynberg] from the town ... is lined on either side with the villas of the merchants, and more opulent tradesmen of the town, who drive their buggies to and fro, like our London citizens, and repose from the fatigues of business in these rural retirements ..." (Blount 1821:10).

One residence was described by Fransen & Cook as "the perfect blend of the Cape Dutch and English styles" (1980:92) but built and lived in by Becker shortly before his death, and the other was laid out in the Cape manner but purchased and lived in by Robertson after 1824. I therefore hoped to see if fashion overrode "ethnicity" as the nature of the influence of British ways on elite Cape Town of the early 19th century was of interest both from the artefactual and the attitudinal point of view. Some Cape colonists collaborated when the British merchants arrived, and some middle class British settlers adopted the more relaxed "country living" of the colonials.

At his death William Robertson had a house in Strand Street and a residence called Haasendaal on Camp Ground Road near the Zwart River, as well as other smaller properties (MOOC7/1/150.19, 1839). Although his inventory was tricky to untangle because rooms were not listed very logically, and the Haasendaal and Strand Street properties were written together in an uninterrupted sequence, the main details were there. Haasendaal was laid out in the Cape manner, with a large hall/*galdery* and rooms to left and right, but under Robertson's ownership the rooms functioned in a confusing manner. For instance, the hall was furnished like a *galdery* but with sofa table and *pembroke*¹¹ table, and dinner and dessert services were on display¹², but the *dining room* with its specialised mahogany dining furniture and a fireplace also contained a sofa-bed and card table. There was no listing for a *drawing room* though a fireplace had been installed in the *passage* and other innovations incorporated into the house, such as dressing rooms and kitchen boiler and an Argand lamp¹³. There was a huge amount of silver and silver-plate listed, from a toast rack to cutlery set with two dozen settings, and surprisingly minute details were recorded, from a catalogue of books down to Robertson's single pair of cotton drawers.

Carel Becker's house was Wolmunster, now in Rosebank, and according to Fransen & Cook was built by him in 1839 (MOOC7/1/178.31, 1844) in a U-shape with two bow-fronted projections at either end of the stoep. The body of the house was two rooms deep with a narrow passage from front to back. The stoep rooms to left and right were comfortably and informally furnished, one as Becker's bedroom, study and dressing room combined and the other as sitting room. Both had fireplaces. The dining room also had a fireplace and much silverware, while the drawing room, curtained and upholstered in blue damask, was comfortably but carefully laid out with low stinkwood furniture around the focal fireplace. There was a carpet, probably covering most of the

¹¹ A small, four-legged table with hinged flaps.

¹² *I desert service of 33 pieces ... I dinner service 111 pieces blue tournay* (Tournai in Belgium: a soft-paste porcelain factory).

¹³ Invented in 1798, only prosperous houses had them in the 1820s and 1830s in north America (Larkin 1988:142).

room. The pairs of bell ropes in the stoep sitting room, dining room and drawing room were distinctive features in this inventory: servants were clearly sent out of sight and hearing of reception rooms. The remaining bedrooms were similarly plainly furnished and not distinguishably masculine or feminine, though one was listed as *Miss Kraft's* and the other *Mr Homes*¹⁴. In a new development, however, bedrooms not only became specialised in function but were named as belonging to certain persons. Becker was a widower with two grown children, but his wife Johanna Scholtz had died only six months before he did, so it is odd to find no traces of her possessions. The kitchen, outside pantry, cellar, ironing room, servants' room, loft, boys room, stable and coach house were all listed after the stoep and yard and obviously perceived as separate from the main dwelling house as well as being physically distanced.

For comparison with the residences of Haasendaal and Wolmunster, an English-built and English-inhabited house is of interest. Francis Hawkins (MOOC8/46.44) died in 1831 at *his country residence called Vineyard*, the house that the Barnards¹⁵ had had built for themselves in 1799 after they abandoned the romantic but impractical government "cottage" at Paradise (Hall *et al* 1992). Hawkins was described by Lady Anne Barnard as a "gentleman from India" (he had been a judge in Benares) (Philip 1981:169-170), but had a position with the East India Company in the Cape. The house was U-shaped, with a long, narrow back courtyard, its back wings extended forward to form slight projections, between which there was a covered porch (Fransen & Cook 1980:99; for a drawing of the facade and plan of the room layout see Lewcock 1963:36-37). The inventory listed a layout of drawing room, dining room, bedrooms and a dressing room, pantry and kitchen. Outside was a domestic-sized farmyard with dairy (a hexagonal thatched 'cool room' with Gothic windows survives (Fransen & Cook 1980:99)) and store room, stable, wine store and cattle yard. Mahogany furniture, fireplaces, carpets, white ceramics with gold-edges, silver-plate tea urn, silver-plate tea and breakfast services, and specialised rooms, were characteristic features.

As was clear in the household of Becker at Wolmunster, servants had literally been put outside. They were kept out of the family living rooms except when summoned by the bell and even the kitchen itself had lost some functions to specialized outside rooms (ironing, food preparation and dairying). A different attitude to slaves and servants within the family was becoming apparent in many ways. Special quarters were being

¹⁴ George Home was a *Curator Bonis of the Estate of the said late Johanna Elizabeth Scholtz predeceased wife of the said Carel Arnoldus Becker* together with Becker's son-in-law, and also owed board and lodging (£100 per annum) to the estate; there is no information about Miss Kraft.

¹⁵ Andrew Barnard was Secretary to the first Governor of the Cape, and his wife was confidante of the Colonial Secretary in London.

provided for their domain, and, for instance, the Becker servants' room held a couch, looking glass, washstand, commode, table and bench. The property of Cornelis de Waal in Cape Town (MOOC8/45.71, 1829) had a back room belonging to the *slave woman* (a servant maid with three children) furnished with table, three cupboards, chest, curtained bed, pictures and toilet glass. Freed blacks were also housing a good number of enslaved brethren.

This distancing of servants has been described by Dell Upton in rural 18th century Virginian households (1986:320). In the Cape in town and country it is less evident, except on a few farms and two town properties with their slave houses and slave kitchens (see Table 4.2 for slave houses), but can be deduced by careful reading of household contents and room names in the 19th century. Andrew Bank confirms that the court records for the 1806-1834 period contain numerous references to separate living quarters for slaves on their owners' property (Bank 1991:78), though Robert Ross (1989(b):45) suggests that, conversely, after emancipation living-in servants were in fact unobtainable in Cape Town because of the stigma of slavery. Katherine Elks (1986) and Shirley Judges (1977) have shown how threatened the town-dwelling colonists felt by their slaves and servants, particularly after emancipation, and the consequent fears of the propertied associated with the free but "vagrant" underclasses. Mary Rayner (1986) traced the deterioration in master-slave relations in the countryside, and the transformation of slaves to farm labourers.

Suburban villa

Similar to Hawkins at the Vineyard, though of lesser means, was George Mackrill Nealds Esq. He was an immigrant British cultural hybrid who had been "indianized" through years in the East yet brought with him a strong English identity (Taylor 1983:42). He had been a doctor in India before settling in the Cape, one of those people of whom Bird approved: "The Indian visitors exceed every other single class in number, as much as they surpass in talent" (1823:155). Nealds lived in Wynberg in a house with grounds, coach house, stable and outbuilding, and annexed cottage and its garden (MOOC7/1/196.88, 1849). Following the route of the appraisers, the house was probably laid out with *dining room* and *drawing room* to one side (both with fireplaces), a *study room* on the other side and then further back the master bedroom with separate dressing rooms for Mrs Nealds and the deceased, and Miss Nealds' bedroom behind the dining room. Right at the back was a kitchen and storeroom.

The contents of the rooms show how specialised spaces and furniture became. Chairs with arms were set round the dining table and the sideboard, cutlery, house clock and floor matting completed the dining room. Six rosewood chairs, an armchair, an easy

chair, couch and *declining* chair were in the drawing room, with expected sofa table and bookshelf, and the floor was covered with a *Brussels* carpet. The study provided the clues to Mr Nealds' profession and history as it contained a *secretary* from Bengal, books, surgical instruments and medical books. The master bedroom contained only the bedstead, dressing table and two bedroom chairs, and Miss Nealds also just had a bed, chairs and washstands in her room. The two *dressing* rooms were occupied by the husband's things (press, chest of drawers, toilet glass, boxes of medical instruments, washstand, chair) and the wife's (mahogany wardrobe, washstand, mahogany table, chairs, couch, toilet table, tin bath, fireplace).

The separation between male and female domains in this little house was clearly drawn, as study and dressing room attested, but the study (£40) was valued at the same as the dining (£40) and drawing (£46) rooms whereas Mrs Nealds' boudoir (£20) was worth half as much. Dining room and drawing room would have been common domains, functioning particularly for receiving visitors for dinner parties. The storeroom held a breakfast and tea service and a separate blue dinner service.

Rural households 1815-1850

Another rural rebuilding phase occurred in this period, due largely to the prosperity associated with the increasing British imposition of authority, both social and administrative, that included preferential wine tariffs for the Cape between 1812 and 1825, compensation money paid out to slave owners after emancipation (after 1838) and the integration of wealthy landed families into the ruling and merchant elite of the early 19th century (Marincowitz 1985; Rayner 1986; Worden 1989). The loan system of tenure was replaced by perpetual quit rent grants in 1813 (Walton 1989:64), giving more farmers stable rights to the land. An example of expanding hegemony was the founding of villages like Hottentots Holland (now called Somerset West) to accommodate administrative, commercial and religious decentralization. Figure 3.2 shows the location of rural households and villages mentioned in this section.

An example of a resistant response to encroaching anglicisation, however, is described below. Shortly before the founding of Hottentots Holland in 1817, a well-off farmer Hendrik Hendriks had bought the farm Land-en-Zee-Zigt nearby. He later built a new house alongside the old one, adapting the old building as wine cellar. The new house was what is today regarded as classic Cape rural architecture, H-shaped and with all the accoutrements that appear in the popular imagination, such as neoclassical gable and surrounding oak trees (Walton 1989). Inventoried in 1848, the household contents were revealing (MOOC7/1/194.113). The *voorhuis* was a sitting-room with chairs, tables, women's workboxes and a writing box and the traditional *gaandery* held dining

things, wall-cupboards and tableware. Off this central area were two rooms still containing beds, but one with the washstand and chest of drawers associated with anglicised households in Cape Town. The other, behind the *voorhuis*, had masculine study furnishings, whilst the deceased's bedroom, now named *slaapkamer* (bedroom) rather than the usual *agterkamer* (rear room), contained beds, guns, wardrobe and tea table and chair. Behind this was another, simple, bedroom.

This inventory illustrated clearly the continuity of rural traditions and/or deliberate retention of rural traditions both as facade and internal organization whilst signalling local status as "gentry" by adopting some new items such as specialised bedroom furniture, and Staffordshire earthenwares. Though perhaps the farm Waterpoel, at Paarl Diamant, described below, remained unchanged and unfashionable because of its relative distance from town or village, Land-en-Zee-Zigt was in a fashionable area, within reach (50 km) of Cape Town with its current late-Georgian building boom (Lewcock 1963:294), and was situated on good farmland that remained productive for the same Hendriks family until 1971 (when it was engulfed by the village). This farm house could also be contrasted to the renovations carried out on the nearby village *pastorie* in 1848 to suit the new pastor: the job was a deliberate one of anglicisation and included replacement of casement windows with sashes, new imported teak window frames and doors throughout, the addition of three fireplaces (in dining room, drawing room and study), and improvements to the kitchen (Heap 1970:113).

Waterpoel farmhouse near Paarl in 1828 (MOOC8/43.44) was physically and in content almost unchanged since its appraisal in 1793 (MOOC8/51.5) and very similar to Ongegunt at Riebeeck Casteel in the 18th century or in 1812 (MOOC8/28.61). Teaware and tableware were still in the *hall* (*galdery*) but a writing desk had joined them. Beds and wardrobe were still listed in the best front room, but this tradition was by now a feature of only the smallest houses or poorest households of Cape Town. This farm now apparently had a *knegt* (probably because the farmer was about 87 years old when the house was inventoried on his death) who was accommodated outside the main house - once again, in an intermediate position - but instead of being housed in a small room of his own or the schoolroom, a full list of household possessions was listed directly after those of the *Wine Store*. They included a curtained bed and two small beds and bedding, eight chairs, a large chest, dining table, three small tables, kettle, teapot and chafing dish, tubs, basons, cups and saucers, plates and dishes, cutlery, candlesticks, books, kitchenware, and a gun. Perhaps he lived in the dwelling end of an old *langhuis*.

Vlakkeland, at Daljosaphat near Stellenbosch, had been built by Stephanus Malherbe, husband of deceased Susanna Marais (MOOC7/1/144.10) in about 1809 (Fransen &

Cook 1980:230). This made it an especially useful comparison since the house was presumably owner-built and laid out to suit his current lifestyle rather than adapted from existing circumstances. The farm in 1758 had been considerably less prosperous, as an inventory taken at the death of Jacoba Coezee (MOOC8/8.46) showed: it comprised a *voorhuis*, 't *kamer*, *combuis* and *kelder* only, with two *oude krukkende mans slaaven*¹⁶.

The H-shaped homestead that Malherbe built was situated on its *werf* along with cellar, wagon house and other outbuildings. The *voorhuis* contained fourteen chairs, three tables with green cloths and a dumb-waiter - but no tableware. This was still, therefore, a relatively spacious area compared to many urban entrances. The *galdery* behind was full of tableware - though in a corner cupboard and glass-fronted cupboard rather than wall-cupboards - plus chairs, *rustbank*, and tables. The porcelain and earthenware was displayed only here, since the front room to the right was a bedroom and the one to the left was multi-purpose bed and sitting room with books and the tea urn and neither had even cupboard garnitures listed. The *klyne kamer* and *slaapkamer* (unusually so named) behind were bedrooms, whilst the *agterkamer* was gun-room and store. An extra bedroom (*zoonskamer*) for some of the boys in this large family was elsewhere outside the main dwelling. The kitchen had lost all display items to the pantry, which contained both porcelain and refined earthenware amongst a long list of things.

More peripheral farms - for instance those situated northwards in the Sandveld - were being built well into the 19th century in the same 18th century Cape tradition though on a smaller scale and linear layout. Langefontein was a stock farm about 250 km north of Cape Town on the Oliphants River near Clanwilliam, and the three-roomed house was inventoried in 1838 when Cornelis Burger died leaving his wife and five children (MOOC7/1/144.129). The *voorhuis* contained tables, chairs, a *riempje rustbank* and racks of tableware. The other room was bedroom and store for food and sheep/goat skins. No hearth implements were listed though a *kirchen* was noted with buckets and pots only. Noteworthy also in this inventory were the ubiquitous qualifiers *old*, *defective* and *worn out*.

Ten years later, in 1848, when Johannes van Wyk died at Cafferkuilsrivier, Riversdale, east of Swellendam (MOOC7/1/192.61), comforts for the more distant stock farmer remained basic. Again the living room was called a *voorhuis*, and in this case it contained a *rustbank*, ten chairs, two dining tables and two tea tables. The other room held the beds, wardrobe, iron cooking pots, plates of unspecified ware, and the saddle

¹⁶ ... old, lame male slaves.

and gun. The absence of a formal hearth (which would have contained chimney chains, tongs, bellows, ash pan) in these small dwellings is significant archaeologically. The traveller William Burchell described the "hut" of Gerrit Snyman, the Veld Cornet (local arm of the law) at Roggeveld-berg. It had two apartments, one serving for sitting room and bedroom, and the other as a store. The outbuildings were a barn and a kitchen, and in the latter "the fire was made in the middle, on the ground ..." (Burchell 1953:169).

An interesting ground plan (Appendix H:plan I) of a dwelling house built by Johannes Smit, at Kleinklipfontein in the Sandveld just north of Papkuils River, dates to about 1820. It was a thatched house with limestone block walls (Smith 1985:73). Another similar but more four-square plan house was built at Klipheuwel near Caledon (MOOC8/44.70, Jacobus Jordaan) and consisted of a narrower hall, chamber to right, chamber to left, chamber behind and kitchen (and garret). Outside were the old house, cellar, blacksmith's shop, stable, and slave house (containing farm equipment). The inventoried contents of the rooms can be integrated with Fransen's description below, and a photograph taken by Arthur Elliott between 1900 and 1938 (Cape Archives E2597):

A strange little homestead ... narrower than usual and also deeper, incorporating the room arrangement of an H-shaped plan under one rectangular roof, the extra height of which is mirrored in the tallness of the gable. Though the tall drop-sash door is a little earlier in date than the flanking windows, it may have been put in at the same time; perhaps it was left over from joinery stock (Fransen 1969:153).

Small towns and villages (*dorpe*) 1815-1850

The subdivision of farmland and initial purchase of lots in Somerset West revealed the role of the rural elite in partitioning and developing commercial networks in the countryside (Heap 1970:110-111). Worcester, however, has been described as being planned on a deliberately authoritarian pattern designed to impress the inhabitants with a visual appreciation of law and order (Lewcock 1963:408). The residents of these *dorpe* were of diverse occupation, including small farmers, small-holders and labourers, and a few artisans and professionals - commerce, artisanry, industry and professions were all represented (Japha 1989:16).

The following Stellenbosch inventory was included because it was outside Table Valley, written in English and was also one of the latest in the sample (MOOC7/1/192.29, 1847). David Naude and his wife Anna Briers ran a general store from their property in Dorp Street, but their shop premises were separate from the dwelling (Appendix I). The hall contained a barrel organ, which was unusual, some

tables with a collection of shells on them, a set of twelve stinkwood chairs, brass spittoons, a ladies workbox and six footstools. The table cloth and chair covers were damask. The room to the right was called *drawing room* but no proper drawing room would have had this specialized bedroom furniture in it - bedstead, wardrobe, stretcher, washstand, toilet table with white drapery and toilet glasses, and bed table. It also had six *yellow American chairs*. The appraisers appropriately called the next room a *gallery* (direct translation of *galdery*). There were clocks, corner cupboard and glass-fronted cupboard containing tableware, plus tables and chairs. Unfortunately, the ceramic wares listed in the pantry were not specified except by shape, but a set of *British* plate cutlery was mentioned. The back bedroom was simple, and another back room possibly acted as dressing room.

The Broodryk's house in Church Street, Tulbagh was a much more subdued household (MOOC8/36.68 1821). They were poor and he carried out his silversmithing in the main living room and used the kitchen hearth as a forge. The *voorhuis* was a neat reception room, though, with tea table, kettle and *komfoor*, chairs, hat stand and two shelves. The main room was multi-purpose, whilst the small back room seemed full of tableware and more silverwork and jewellery as well as the bed and stored food. According to Gawie and Gwen Fagan (1975:93 & 99) the house was built by Christiaan Wilhelm Broodryk in about 1805, becoming known as the *oude bakkerij*, and the Fagans restored it to a T-shape with an oven extruding through the gable end of the left-hand front room.

A similar household was that of the carpenter Daniel Boshof, who died in Graaff-Reinet in the same year, 1821 (MOOC8/37.42). The *voorhuis* was the main eating area, with tables, chairs, tea things and the kettle on its *komfoor*. There appears to have been an open ceiling in this room since they managed to store seven yellow wood planks on the beams. The *voorkamer* had one bed in it and a lot of stored goods, including a *Kaffir* basket and mats. The *agterkamer* was the same, except two bibles, a psalm book and other books were up on a shelf. The Boshofs seem to have had relatively comprehensive stores in their house, which was presumably because of a need for some self-sufficiency out on the border, unless they also retailed stores. They were certainly not lacking in ceramic tableware, though, unlike the transhumant stock farmers (who may have feared expensive breakages).

George Nicoll ran a *kanteen*¹⁷ in Caledon, between Cape Town and Swellendam, in the early nineteenth century (he died in 1837 (MOOC7/1/144.4)). The *kanteen* was described after the kitchen and so was a separate room or building, and contained

¹⁷ "... a public house (S. Africa) ..." (Chambers 20th Century Dictionary 1972 edition).

liquor stored in halfaums, ankers and vats as well as a plough, wagon and 700 bundles of roofing straw. Inside the house, Nicoll apparently lived alone. The *voorhuis* had wall-cupboards, and was thus like the rural model, and the bedroom was on the left. The right-hand living room was more interesting as it had an iron *kaggel* (stove) and bellows, cupboards, grandfather clock, books, pictures and things usually in the pantry, but no chairs or tables. The fifteen bottles, *kelkjes*, two glasses and a bell could either indicate it was a barroom or that he drank his profits.

Summary

The fourth period showed the results of separation between town and country, between boer and Briton, rich and poor. It can be typified by its very lack of uniformity. Many more households were established in Table Valley, some newly built, some refurnished and some squeezed into available niches in the existing urban fabric. Digby Warren's study of the rise of a new landlord class in Cape Town in the 1840s describes property speculation and construction of mass housing (1985). Household inventories demonstrated a wide range of internal organisation but with some overriding developments, and all the tables and graphs show changes. Amongst the elite, an acceleration in the general increase in the density of material possessions, number of items available and spatial domains in which to house them took place.

Specialisation was evident overall: in chairs, dining services, rooms and utensils. Social interactions became formally restructured so that special reception areas (dining and drawing rooms) and events (the dinner party) were required. Another class of immigrant - including the ex-servicemen or officials of Britain's empire - brought with them cultural proprieties alien to the Cape. Separations developed between master and servant, husband and wife, home and workplace. It became desirable to commute from residences and villas in Rondebosch and Wynberg to offices in town. Economically, the bases of wealth and status changed. Progressive farmers, like merino wool producers, managed to escape the problems of entering new merchandising networks and the effects of slave emancipation that upset the labour structure of rural areas. In Cape Town, the elite established co-operatives, like the commercial exchange, and merchant houses linked up with capitalist resources in London. Land speculators thrived during housing shortages. Socially, the anti-convict movement and anti-Colonial Office and anti-inferiors feelings unified the urban-based elite. Anti-British and anti-government feelings unified rural society, though villages and towns were infiltrated by immigrants and stores with imported merchandise. Hotels sprang up in Cape Town separate from the owner's domestic household, and in the hinterland inns and lodges started specifically catering for travellers who had previously over-nighted with farmers.

The poor, especially the rural poor, were more amply described by visitors in this period, very often in terms of the potential for "improvement" through British intervention in a backward society. James Ewart's description is an early example (he was in the Cape between 1811 and 1814):

"The houses of the Boors are in general very poor, built of clay mixed with cut straw, and having the appearance outside of large barns, they are divided by two partitions into three rooms, the middle one in which is the entrance serves for a sitting room, one of the other for the Boor and his vrow with the female children, the other for the male part of the family. The partitions are seldom carried higher than the walls, leaving an open space from thence to the ridge of the thatched roof. A small building attached to the back part of the dwelling house serves for a kitchen. The houses for the slaves, with the other offices are erected at a short distance from the principal edifice. Some of these houses might be made tolerably comfortable if furnished with any degree of neatness, and the walls and floors kept clean from cobwebs and dust. Often in the poorer homes the whole furniture consists of two or three broken chairs, an old table or two, the clumsy chest containing their apparel, with a few cooking and other necessary utensils" (Ewart 1970:93).

CHAPTER 8

FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS

As an adjunct to the broad-based descriptions of households of varied sizes and from various regions, comprising Chapters Four to Seven, a selection of urban and rural household sequences have been further studied in time depth so that changes within a single family and/or a single dwelling can be observed through the years. This altered orientation, from "horizontal" to "vertical", is intended to produce longitudinal histories of particular families and of particular buildings, tracking their relationships and adaptations to change through the material culture record.

The selection was necessarily made from those recorded households with more than one room-by-room inventory taken within the study period. Ideally, I had hoped that sequences could be found for each category of household - rich urban, rich rural, poor urban and poor rural, and so on - but unfortunately the documentary record did not comply. For this reason, where a series does not exist, I have described and compared equivalent households. For Table Valley, two large town houses and one small property are described, located in Grave Street, Groene Plein and Klipvischsteeg (see Figure 8.1), none of which still survive. For rural households, description focuses on a large farmstead previously on the outskirts of the town, formerly Roodebloem and presently the Ruth Prowse Art Centre in Woodstock; then two large farmsteads outside Table Valley have been compared, l'Arc d'Orleans and Brakkefontein (though these lack sequential appraisals), and finally a sequence of three documents are examined for the middle-sized farm Ongegunt, near Riebeeck Casteel (see Figure 3.2).

Table Valley

Block W¹, no.1: Grave Street/Parliament Street

In Grave Street (block W, no.1) the same property was appraised three times during the hundred years between 1750 and 1850: in 1772 (MOOC8/14.53), 1805 (MOOC8/24.34) and finally in 1825 (MOOC8/44.7). A summary of the changes that took place over about fifty years serves to illustrate the history of a comfortable colonial household in Table Valley throughout the periods of later 18th century colony, transitional years and the early decades of the British colonial period.

¹ Blocks are shown on the map in Figure 2.5.

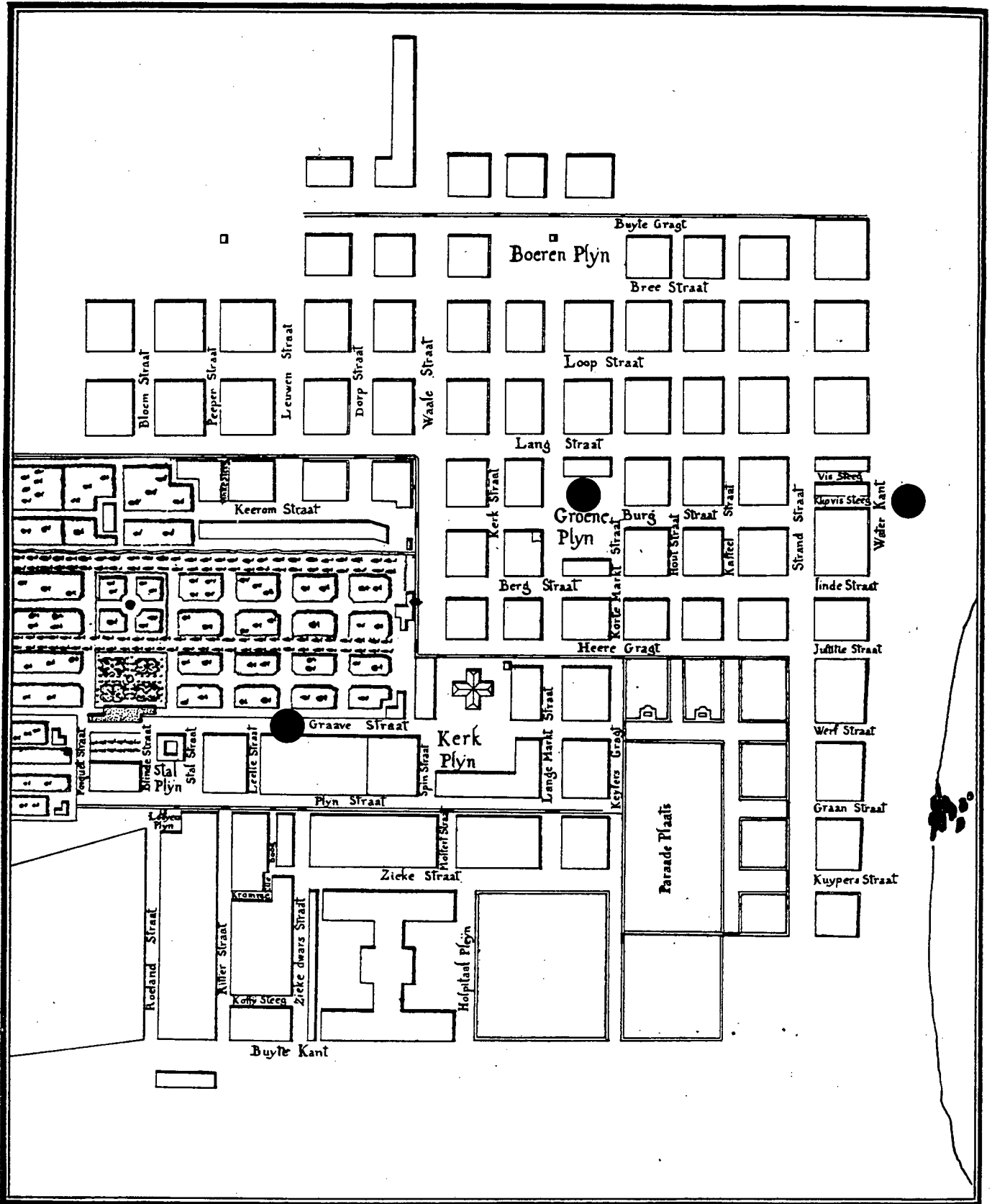


Figure 8.1 Map of Cape Town c.1804, showing Grave Street, Groene Plein and Klipvischsteeg (from Picard 1968:62)

The original grant for the property was in 1708 (2/132 30.6.1708) but the area was not developed, or a dwelling built, until 1748 (T116 11.11.1748). In 1764 Anna Heylon, Mauritius-born widow of Dirk van den Bergh from Bremen, bought the property for f6400² (T397 3.10.1764) and when she died the inventory described a single-storeyed, six-roomed house (MOOC8/14.53 1772). Johannes Marthinus Horak bought the property (T4530 21.1.1773), but he was a property dealer and soon sold it to the Widow Hansen, Johanna Visser, for a profit of f3100 (T4723 6.5.1775). By 1800 Johanna had gone to live at a farm called Drie Fonteynen³ (Rosenthal 1969:97) and the house was sold to another widow, Aletta Jacoba Blanckenberg, for f32000 (T153 16.9.1800). Her husband had been burgher-councillor Petrus de Wit, son of Jan de Wit (or John White) who had come to the Cape from north America in 1700. At her death in 1805 another inventory was taken of the house (MOOC8/24.34), by now with additional rooms downstairs and a second storey. In 1806 Frans Bernard Bresler (T104 13.6.1806), member of the Court of Justice and ex-Acting Receiver of Revenue, took transfer of the property for f30175 and extended the upper storey. His second wife was the widow of one of Aletta's sons, Jacobus. Bresler's death by suicide in 1825 after an enquiry into embezzlement (de Kock & Kruger 1972:86-88; Peires 1989:491), marked the third and last appraisal of the household contents, now listed at 14 Grave Street. The block eventually returned to Government hands and became government offices. It is today covered by a large brown block that houses the Deeds Office between Plein and Parliament streets opposite the House of Assembly in Cape Town.

The *voorhuis* was a small lobby with similarly sparse contents in all three listings. Candlesticks, a *klok lantaarn* and lamp, respectively lit the entrance as lighting technology progressed. This continuity indicates that some of the characteristic features of Cape colonial town households were already in place in the 1770s and remained unchanged well into the British period, and it is especially significant that the form of the *voorhuis* should be so persistent considering that it was the first space encountered by visitors on entering the house.

The main reception room, however, the room to the right, had its contents changed subtly but significantly over the years covered by the probate records. In 1772 Maria Heylon furnished it with a small cabinet (with porcelain garniture and glassware on top), some tables and twelve chairs with cushions and an unusual black ebony bed with red hangings. In 1805 Aletta Blanckenberg owned a cabinet, two tables, two games tables and a *lade tafel*, but had removed the bed. The chairs had green velvet cushions to match the green curtains and table cover. Though the room had gradually filled up

² f = florin = guilder (see Currency in Appendix B: Abbreviations).

³ This is a common farm name and the Directory does not include the district, but Johanna Visser was living there with the Verwey family.

she still had the typical 18th century cabinet. Aletta's was a truly transitional room. By the time Frans Bresler died in 1825 this room had become furnished as a formal anglicised drawing-room, with sofa, sofa table, small occasional tables and a carpet. Thus the bed was first to go, then the cabinet.

The other less formal front room, to the left, changed similarly. The bed, cupboard with porcelain garniture and rack of porcelain plates of 1772 were replaced by twelve green plush chairs, a *cylinder kastje* and small folding table in 1805. These in turn gave way to a selection of tables, a couch, secretaire (containing Masonic decorations), shaving box and twelve chairs with two matching armchairs when the room became Frans Bresler's study. It thus went from multi-purpose to specialised male-oriented room.

The *gaandery* in 1772 was the focus of display for porcelain table and teaware with five racks on the walls, the welcoming tea urn and hand washing equipment and glassware in a wall-cupboard. A tall clock and *rustbank* completed a typical later 18th century room. By 1805 the racks had been removed and checked blinds instead of curtains decorated the windows. The two wall-cupboards still contained porcelain and glass *in zoort* and the tea machine and tall clock remained. Bresler's *hall* again had curtains, but otherwise only a sideboard, chairs and tables (though the wall-cupboard may still have been there but not appraised since 32 teacups and saucers and glassware were listed).

In 1772 back rooms (*gaandery kamer* and *bottelary*) were for storage and the kitchen completed the main house layout. It had racks of pewter dishes and plates, cutlery and serving ware and the pots and pans were of copper and iron. The 1805 house had a storage room (*agterkamer*) where the previous *galdery kamer* had been, but in addition another *agterkamer* was built for extra sleeping space though the bed was alongside two cabinets, a press, square table, large linen *kist* and two bedside tables. Storage and sleeping were combined. This back room in 1825 was more specialised. Two chests of drawers, a washstand, nightstool and curtained bed were recognisably special-purpose bedroom furniture. But a corner cupboard containing teaware and silver plate, another teaset, candlesticks and so on were anachronistic because tableware was usually kept in the pantry.

The pantry of the 19th century households contained all the rest of the tableware. Whereas in 1772 porcelain and glass was found in all three main rooms, by 1805 only the dining area and pantry were suitable for tableware and porcelain was no longer displayed except for a single punch bowl in Aletta's best room. In 1805 white earthenware (creamware) had joined the porcelain tableware but was kept in the pantry.

The kitchen had no items of display. Copper and iron utensils were not even distinguished by the appraisers. Silverware was listed separately and in detail and had completely replaced the best porcelain or copper wares as displayed utensils. Bresler's ceramic ware was listed as *delph* and covered all the forms from soup terrines to chamber pots but (with reference to archaeological evidence) was more probably Staffordshire-manufactured handpainted pearlware decorated in blue and white chinoiserie designs, or transfer-printed wares, visually similar to Dutch (or delft) tin-glazed earthenware.

In 1805 alterations to the house had led to a *voorportal van de combuis* being built (later, in 1825, it was described as the *entry room leading to the kitchen*) that suggests a separation between "servants and served spaces" as described for 18th century Virginia (Upton 1986:320). Certainly this period was one of major alterations in country and town houses, for instance at Koopmans de Wet House and the nearby Lutheran parsonage in Strand Street, that made more rooms specialised, took beds out of the main reception rooms and gave houses much more depth in terms of passing into increasing privacy, and removing much tableware outside so that servants dealt with it beyond the family circle. There were no outbuildings listed in 1772. In 1805 tablewares were in a *pakhuis* on the *agterplaats*, and there was also a shed *in de thuijn*. In 1825 two *cellars* were listed in the yard, one of which held tablewares.

The late 18th century bedroom was removed to the back of the house or upstairs. In the case of Aletta, the downstairs back room was not smart, neither was the upstairs *voorzolder* room. It was possibly more comfortable: it had four old chairs, an armchair, beds and three small tables. Bresler, however, had four upstairs rooms and one over the hall called *gallery* that was furnished with chests, animal skins on the floor, chairs and a small table. The bedroom had the expected night table, two small sofas, two chairs, and so on, and two other rooms seem to have been dressing rooms. One for Mr Bresler, with barometer, spyglass, tobacco, books, and curiosities such as elephants' teeth, as well as washstand and mirror. The other had a toilet mirror, clothes horse, *delph* wash basin and ewer and chamber pot. The fourth room was used as a store.

What tablewares were used in the households and where was it kept? In 1772 the wares were porcelain for serving and eating and drinking tea (dishes, plates, cups and saucers). Glassware was probably associated with drinking (only *bocaalen* are itemised)⁴, except for a single candlestick. There were also pewter dishes, plates and cutlery. Porcelain was seen in every room, on shelves and cabinets and the glass-

⁴ In the transcribed documents, before 1775, two glass salt cellars are listed (MOOC8/13.54) and a cruet with glass bottles (MOOC8/13.28) in 1771.

fronted wall-cupboard held glassware. The pewter was in the kitchen except for a candlestick. In 1805 a porcelain punch bowl and large glass carafe were the only display items in front rooms. There was no tableware exposed - it was in the wall-cupboard in the *galdery* - and porcelain, glass, copper and pewter tea-making equipment was also similarly confined. The creamware plates and dishes for eating were in a pantry, completely out of sight, whilst extra creamware was in the *pakhuis*. In 1825 the *hall* cupboard still had tea things in it, but of unspecified ware, together with glass and silver-plated vessels. Silver-plate, serving vessels, silver cutlery and *delph* tablewares were all in the pantry.

Outside, in the *cellar* of 1825, glass tableware, unspecified wares and a black earthen breakfast set was kept. Maddeningly, the 1805 inventory did not specify vessel forms: porcelain, glass and white earthenware was all *in zoort*. The range of different forms listed in 1825 was in huge contrast to the few porcelain plates and dishes of 1772. The glass tableware was interesting, too, introducing new items such as finger, jelly and cordial glasses as well as supplementing the supply of ceramic sweetmeat, butter and salt pots and dessert dishes.

The number of slaves and servants increased during the period covered by these documents. Two men and one woman slave in 1772 were required to service Anna Heylon's household. In 1805 Aletta Blanckenberg's slaves were both domestics and skilled or semi-skilled men hired out by their owner to provide income to the household (Bank 1991:25; Ross 1985). The eight men included a mason/bricklayer and she also owned five women and a child. The Bresler slaves were individually detailed as four men labourers, one man carpenter, two men tailors, one houseboy, two boys, one child, two women, five servant maids and one girl child. There is no evidence to show where these people spent their time in the household.

Block K:K, nos. 1 & 2: Longmarket Street/Greenmarket Square

Other prosperous families, of the Cape elite, lived on the Burg Street corner of Greenmarket Square opposite the Burgher Watch House (Block K:K nos.1 & 2). Now demolished, a corner of the house was incorporated as an incidental feature on the extreme right-hand side of drawings and paintings of the Town House and square in the 18th and 19th centuries (Figures 8.2 to 8.5). It was one of the earlier double-storeyed buildings in the block.

First documented in 1708 (volume missing from Deeds Office) this property was relinquished by the repatriated burgher Philip Philipson Rigter and purchased by Jan Hop in 1716 (T1134 5.11.1716). Hop had been born in Hanover in 1685, came to the

Cape and practised as a smith between 1711 and 1713, became a burgher in 1714 and went on to become a member of the Burgher Council, Orphan Chamber and Captain of the Burgher Watch (de Villiers & Pama 1966:331; Hoge 1946:173). He married Hiletje Verschuur (widow Pieper) in 1715. By the time of Hiletje's death in 1772 (MOOC8/14.61), by then a great-grandmother aged about 88, an inventory showed that their house was well established.



Figure 8.2 "The picture of the Slaves" in Greenmarket Square, by Johannes Rach, 1762 (from Fehr 1955: plate 7)

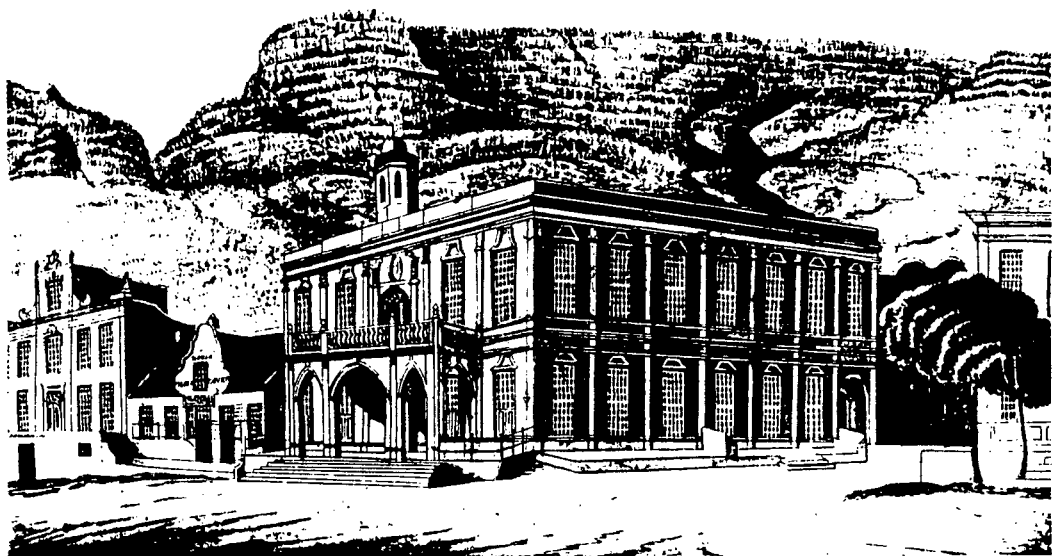


Figure 8.3 The Town House, by John F. Comfield, 1824 (from Fehr 1955: plate 9)



Figure 8.4 Greenmarket Square, by "J.W.", in about 1835 (from Lewcock 1963:36)

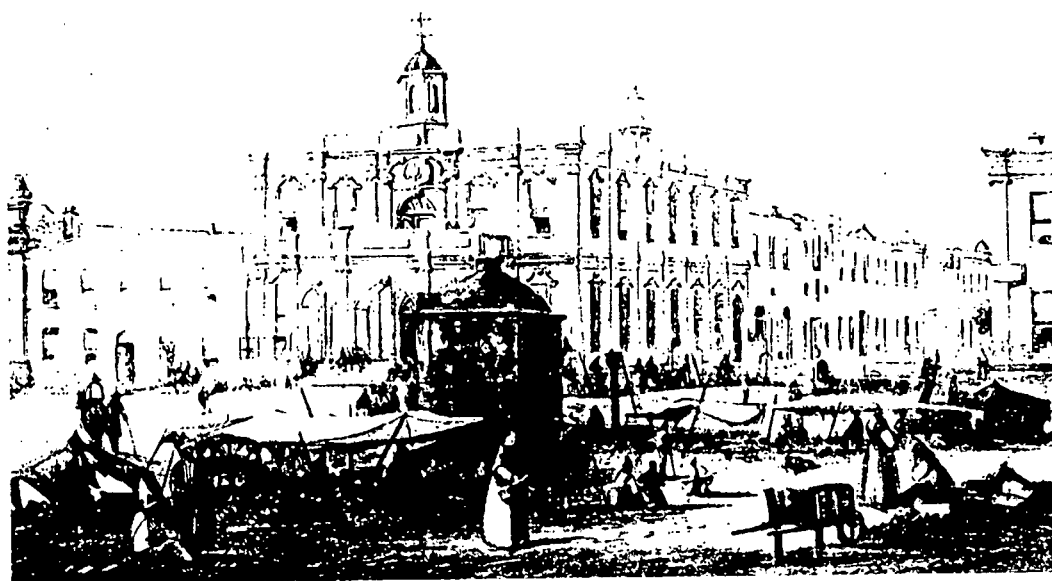


Figure 8.5 Greenmarket Square, by Thomas W. Bowler, 1854 (from Fehr 1955: plate 15)

But Hillelje Verschuur's family were already grown up and the property was sold in December 1772 for f25300 to Johan Conrad Gie from Zurich (T4521 7.12.1772), also a member of the Burgher Council and one of the founders of the Freemasons Lodge "De Goede Hoop" (de Villiers & Pama 1966:244). He died in 1793 but the house only officially passed down to his son Michiel Coenraad in 1799, for a sum of f65000 (T7626 29.3.1799). The next inventory for this house was taken at Michiel's wife's death in 1817 (MOOC8/32.44). Elzabe le Febre was in her early fifties when she died, the family was prosperous, respectable (Arkin 1960:278) and influential. Her eldest son, Johan Coenraad, inherited the property (T42 23.1.1818) and in turn passed it on to his son, Michiel Coenraad, in 1848 (T1817 23.11.1848). By this time the property was worth £1000. The property passed out of the family's hands in 1863, when Johannes Bam bought it for £1500 (T355 17.7.1863), eventually being sold to the Wesleyan Society in 1874 (T227 14.8.1874), which demolished the house and built the neo-gothic Methodist church still standing on the site. It is incidentally interesting to see how the church and London Hotel dominate the scene in Figure 8.6, whereas in previous depictions the Town House was the most important feature.

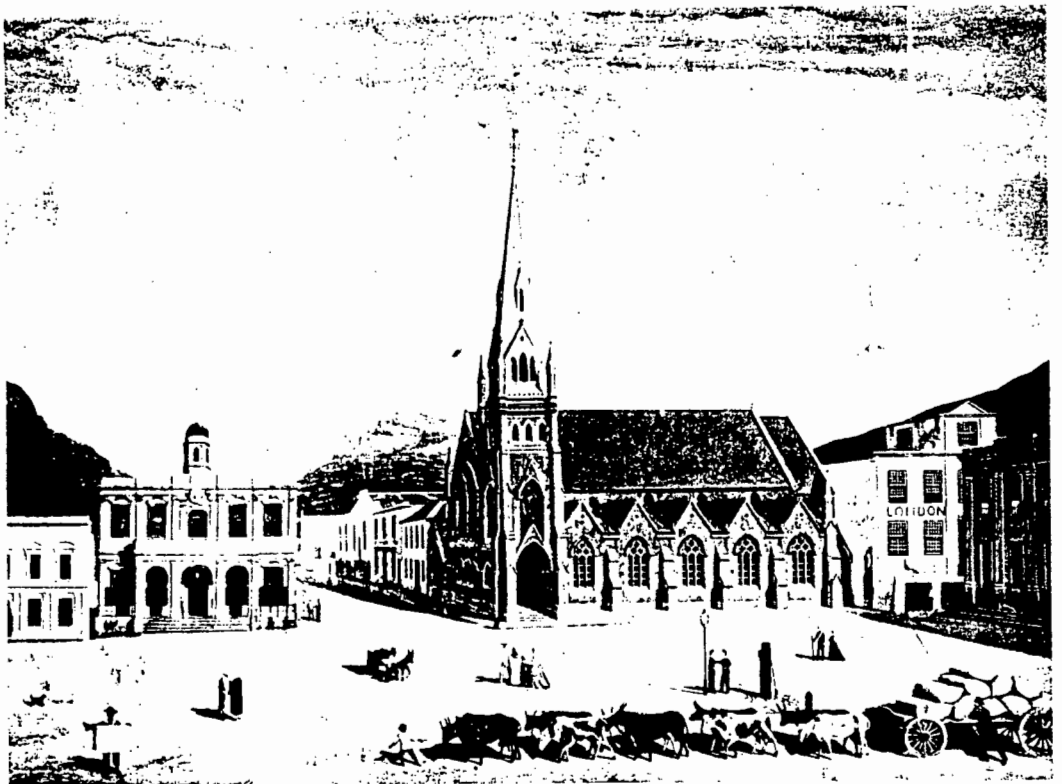


Figure 8.6 The house in Block K:K replaced by a church, drawn by Louis Foucher in 1885 (from Fehr 1955: plate 16)

The two inventories taken of this house were forty years apart - 1772 and 1817 - but very little physical alteration of the house occurred. Hilleetje Verschuur owned three male slaves and one female on her death whereas the Gie family owned eight men (including carpenters, tailors, labourers and a cook), six women (including washmaid and housemaid) and three children. Both women had a lot of gold and silver jewellery. The contents of this fashionable property illustrated the changed pattern of material culture between the Cape colonial years at the height of the later 18th century period and the situation at the end of the transitional period, but within the constraints of a house layout built in mid-18th century.

The *voorhuis* in 1772 was an entrance lobby, containing pictures and tall clock alone, though the glass lamp shade (*glase stulp*) was a newly adopted item. In 1817 oil-cloth and a mat were on the floor. The two front rooms epitomised current fashionable interiors. Woodward (1983:14) described them as "drawing rooms" in 1817, but in 1772 they were typical principal *voorkamers* with curtained beds, cabinet, tables and chairs. The best room had white pull-up curtains in the windows, and white hangings on the bed, a cabinet was topped with porcelain and the pictures had gilt frames. The second room had red hangings and a cupboard topped with porcelain. By 1817 the beds and tall cupboards had been removed and the curtains were drawn across the windows. The best room was still hung in white but horsehair upholstery on the *rustbank* indicated that it was a "sofa" rather than traditional Cape *rustbank*. A set of twelve chairs with two matching chairs with arms were new items, as were six little tables (including a small billiard table), two marble-shelved corner cupboards with porcelain and ornaments, and a floor carpet.

The other front room in 1817 had chintz drawn curtains, the fabric probably now imported from Europe rather than the East (Woodward 1983:14), and a matching chintz covered sofa. Mahogany was introduced in the form of a tea table, there was a card table and *bufet*, and a piano completed the new look (the music sheets were catalogued). Interestingly, an earthen *gorgolet* was listed; this became a distinctive item in early 19th century drawing rooms of the Cape. What function it had in this formal context is not clear, as it was originally a form of water flask (Woodward 1982:225).

The *galdery* in 1772 had two copper chandeliers, porcelain tableware dishes and plates and three teapots on racks, as well as wall-cupboards with glassware inside. The tea equipment (*keetel en confoor*) were on a tea table. In 1817 the windows had chintz curtains, a carpet was underfoot and a corner cupboard with silver-plated ware replaced the wall-cupboard: but the tea equipment was still in this room.

The contents of the back rooms were changed from multipurpose to recognisably specialised functions between 1772 and 1817. The right-hand one in 1772 held a table, cupboard of copperware, wardrobe and *kapstok*, and a *trap kastje* (stair cupboard⁵) containing bullets and shot. In 1817 this room had become a male-oriented sitting room with bureau, guns, microscope, bookshelf (the books were catalogued), barometer, and so on. The other back room was a sitting room in 1772 and 1817. The changes were from red plush chairs to horsehair and the addition of pictures to the gilt-framed mirrors on the walls.

Upstairs an *opcamer* in 1772 was furnished as informal sleeping room with *pavillion* bed, desk, money chest, armchair and bible, but was not listed at all in 1817. In 1772 a *boven galdery* was furnished as dining room with twenty-seven chairs, wall-cupboards and table but the other rooms were variably used as multipurpose bedrooms and store rooms except for one, more formally equipped with two curtained beds, ten chairs, a table, two armchairs and a *rustbank*. By 1817 the *voorzolder* (an area similarly found in other large house inventories) was listed as furnished with chairs, table, cabinet, corner cupboard and linen store.

The other rooms had become distinct bedrooms containing beds, chairs, cupboards and toilet equipment only. Stores had been relocated to three newly built pantries (*dispens*) downstairs. The best bedroom furniture in 1817 was lavish and expensive⁶: chintz drawn curtains, gilt-framed mirror, ten pictures, toilet table with white cloth, *rustbank* with red plush cushions, mahogany commode, bidet, stinkwood bed, two Chinese chests, silver-trimmed cabinet for linen, wardrobe, chest of drawers with shelves for jewellery, money chest and hamper. This sort of upstairs, private, feminine luxury was unknown in the 1770s.

In 1772 the *galdery* downstairs and upstairs and the kitchen all contained the household tablewares. In the kitchen two shelves held three pewter and four porcelain dishes, and two dozen porcelain plates *in zoort*. The 1817 household had three pantries full of tableware of all sorts (including white earthenware table service, *japans nestjes*, porcelain and glassware) so that food preparation activities had clearly been removed from the living rooms.

⁵ Therefore the stairs rose from the back part of the house, as in Koopmans de Wet House today (see Appendix H: plan G).

⁶ The silver trimmed cabinet was the most costly single item of furniture, sold for Rd252 at the subsequent auction (MOOC10/31.47-48). Of the downstairs furniture in the right-hand front room, a chintz-covered *rustbank* fetched Rd225 and the piano Rd212.

The porcelain by this time almost without exception consisted of teaware or pots and jars. The matching formal services were expensive. Two tea services (of unspecified ware but with gold rims) on their trays sold for Rd121 and Rd83 at auction and a table service (unspecified) went for Rd100: the purchasers were widow Cloete, Mr J. van Reenen and August Moller, the former both elite families and the latter a successful German immigrant butcher (Hoge 1946:277). Table plates were white earthenware (creamware). Glass bowls, pots and jars came into the record in 1817. Silver tableware in 1772 comprised cutlery, boxes, salts and a teapot; in 1817 there were trays, serving vessels such as sauce pots, and teaware (replacing porcelain) as well as much cutlery. Cutlery was diverse and special purpose. Sets, boxed in a *foudraal*, typically consisted of a dozen knives (with green, white or silver handles), desert and table forks, spoons and a ladle. Other special instruments included fish slices, butter knives, soup spoons, sauce spoons, salad forks, sugar spoons, tea strainers, tea spoons, preserve forks and marrow spoons.

Block R:R no.1: Klipvischsteeg (off Strand Street)

What happened at the seaward side of Cape Town over a forty year period? A house and erf at block R:R (no.1) was inventoried in 1766 (Willem Boonsayer MOOC8/12.59) and 1805 (Clara Pietersz MOOC8/24.39). This property was listed as 5 Klipvischsteeg in 1800 (Rosenthal 1969:200). Willem Boonsayer bought the erf from land magnate Jan de Waal in 1755 (T3145 24.3.1755) for f4000, when it already had two houses on it. It was subdivided at his death and part sold to Jochem Niebenaar for f4300 (T4115 24.5.1766) and part to Jan Weber for f6450 (T4804 22.4.1766). The rest of the property's history is unclear because Deeds Office transfers were missing and the next record appeared in 1836, well after the death of Clara Pietersz. The property now lies beneath the block containing the Boston House building on the north side of Strand Street opposite the Cape Sun hotel.

In both appraisals the house layout comprised a *voorhuis*, rooms to right and left and kitchen, but the earlier household included an upper room (*camer daar aan*) and the later one a *dispens*. In the *voorhuis* in 1766 were a wall-cupboard and racks for display and storage of the full range of porcelain tablewares (dishes, plates, saucer-dishes and teaware), a table, *rustbank* and ten chairs. By 1805 the glass-fronted cupboard held teaware and glass but not tableware, though dining tables and chairs were still there. The best front room in 1766 was multi-purpose and held more racks of porcelain teaware and tableware as well as three beds, cabinet, tables, and half a dozen chairs. Still there in 1805 were a curtained bed, cabinet, and so on, but added to these were a bureau and gueridons. The *camer daar aan* of 1766, which had held a collection of porcelain, guns, chests and boxes and a bed, was not listed in 1805 (it was possibly an

attic room) and the room to left had also changed its function. In 1766 this room was a retail store in which glass-fronted cupboards displayed toys, cotton, pins, cloth, cutlery and other goods and also a living room with cabinet, two curtained beds, table and chairs. In 1805 it was a specialised bedroom with *jatyhout* bed hung with red fabric and five chairs. The retail function had been moved outside into the back yard (see below).

Willem Boonsayer was in the Company's service but by 1766 his family of wife, Hendrina Mulder, four children, a man slave and two women slaves (one blind), also ran a general store from their home, let the hired house behind the main dwelling, and fished in Table Bay with the *vischrol met zyn toebehooren*, inventoried on the beach. Clara Maria Pietersz in 1805 was a widow at least 60 years of age, of mixed parentage⁷, with six grown children. Her household evidently relied on the sea for some of its living as she owned three slaves described as fishermen as well as a man cook, an old man and two women.

A careful reading of Pietersz's inventory revealed that this household was closely akin to that of 1766. Pietersz's property included a *vertrek* (outhouse) with four rooms, but instead of listing the expected stores, provisions and workshop equipment, there was a room with table, chairs and draughts board, another with curtains, pictures, four beds and bedding and two chamber pots (i.e. it was presumably in use), another similar room but without the beds (possibly they belonged to their occupants), and then the fourth with the expected provisions and stores but also a *toonbank* or shop counter. It was apparently a hired house and backyard shop and a good deal of liquor and more stores were housed in a separate *pakhuis*. This backyard was thus always a busy, crowded place, with the dinghy and oars stored there too in 1805, and the whole property functioned as a complex economic unit rather than purely domestic or commercial site⁸.

The Boonsayer family kept tableware all over the house, in the *voorhuis*, front rooms and *opkamer*, though the kitchen held only three pewter dishes. In the hired house were porcelain and earthenware bowls and pots. Pietersz, however, stored her tableware in a pantry though retaining glassware and porcelain teaware in the display cupboards of the *voorhuis*. There was no evidence of a larger range of vessel types in the later inventory though she had five white earthenware dishes in the pantry, so if these were English creamware it had already become widely available (de Wet's

⁷ Though the inventory does not specify her status, Hoge (1946:380) names her Clara Maria Pieterse of the Cape, daughter of Pieter van Ineas. *Of the Cape* indicates that her parent(s) was a Cape-born slave or freeblack.

⁸ This was borne out by the 1810-1830 Street Directories that listed subsequent owner/occupiers (the Klynsmits) with a retail shop.

household in 1802 was one of the first to be inventoried with creamware). The hired house was supplied with a basic range of vessels of pewter, white earthenware, porcelain and an earthen teapot.

Farm houses

Farm within Table Valley: Roodebloem, Woodstock

How did these town households compare to a contemporary elite farmstead within the Table Valley area? Roodebloem was inventoried in 1777 (MOOC8/17.23) and 1817 (MOOC8/39.17) and at both dates the lists contrasted more to other contemporary farmsteads in size and layout of house and richness of contents than to town dwellings. The farm lay about 3 km south-east of the Castle, along the old wagon road leading to Salt River. The deceased women whose inventoried possessions included Roodebloem, were members of the Mostert and van Breda families who were of socially high status and both owned numerous town and country properties. Elizabeth Mostert also owned a house and erf and buildings in Oliphants Street (Block L, numbers 8, 13 and 14), Susanna van Breda owned properties on the Windberg, Massenberg and at Saldanha Bay, as well as two *opstallen*.

The house's history was difficult to untangle. Fransen and Cook (1980:86) have compiled some evidence, and I have retraced some of the Deeds Office transfers. Fransen and Cook (1980:101) also reproduce a watercolour by Klein dating to 1804 showing a single-storeyed gabled house, possibly H-shaped, which they date to about 1770. The house was subsequently made into a double-storeyed building and Victorianised, but the layout of the complex has been sketched by Fransen and Cook.

The original grant is dated 24 September 1666 (O.C.F. 31 *aan Hendrik Lacus, onderkoopman*) and then the first transfer is dated 1705 to J.C. Phijffer (T659 1.9.1705). The second transfer is of 16 morgen in 1715 from Jan. P. Oortmans to Jan Jacques Coetse at 1500 guilders (T1027). A series of transfers (T1111 in 1716, T1505 in 1723 and T1560 in 1723) brought the property (still worth 1500 guilders) into the hands of P.J. van der Heijden, whose wife Maria van Alewyk passed the farm to their son Hendrik in 1750 (T2875 27.7.1750). Hendrik van der Heijden's widow was Elizabeth Mostert, who then married Hendrik Muller in 1770, and died herself (and her estate was inventoried) in 1777. Fransen and Cook believe van der Heijden or Muller either rebuilt the house or added gables to an older building. Certainly by 1777 there were three front rooms (*voorhuis* and rooms to left and right), *galdery*, two *galdery kamers*, and kitchen - therefore either an H-plan or U-plan layout (Appendix H: plans E and F).

In 1817, when Susanna van Breda died, she was the widow of Hendrik Oostwald Laubscher, who may have inherited the house from Pieter Laubscher, to whom it was probably transferred in 1778 (the surname and other details are torn from the document). The property then passed on to another Pieter Laubscher (Hendrik's son) in 1828 (T32 7.3.1828), though there are also transfer records for a former piece of Roodebloem as part of the sequestrated estate of H.O. Laubscher⁹. I have not traced any connections between the Muller and Laubscher families. Fransen and Cook suggest that Hendrik Laubscher made alterations to the main house (1980:86), but it was identically laid out in 1817 and 1777 according to the room names in the inventories of Mostert and van Breda.

Although the farmhouse had a *voorhuis* entrance furnished with chairs, *rustbank* and table, it was already used as formal entrance way in 1777, and by 1817 provided even less seating. The earlier household had two front rooms with beds but one was the type of principal *voorkamer* then in fashion, with chairs, tables, porcelain topped cupboard and porcelain teaware. By 1817 this room had developed into a fashionable formal sitting room with chintz-upholstered sofa, mahogany bureau and *pianoforte*. The beds had also been removed from the other front room, to be replaced with games and card tables and chairs. The dining area or *gaandery* remained centrally situated, functioning as a reception room in 1777 but by 1817 significantly the tall glass-fronted cupboard was replaced with two corner cupboards that reflected the dining rooms of the new or altered town houses, the grandfather clock was moved to the *voorhuis* and the tea urn was kept in a pantry instead of the *galdery*.

Rear rooms at Roodebloem in 1777 were used to store guns and food preparation equipment, but in 1817 they had become separate specialised bedrooms containing the beds and cupboards removed from the front rooms of the house and joined by a dressing table and chest-of-drawers, as was the case in de Wet's townhouse. Tableware was also removed to the pantry and a vast amount was listed. This farmstead was now almost indistinguishable in contents and layout from a town house. It was only the long list of outbuildings, cellarage, livestock and slaves that indicated that it was still a working farm. In 1817 the forty-two slaves were carefully documented not only by name but with age and occupation. Mostly labourers, there were also wagon drivers, gardeners, coachmen, (male) cook, houseboy, housemaids, children's nanny and washmaids.

⁹ Roodebloem appears to have been re-granted (or subdivided) in 1807, to Susanna van Breda (O.C.F. 6/168, folio 13408).

Farms outside Table Valley

Unfortunately there was no sequence of documents suitable for observing developments at a wealthy farmstead outside the Table Valley district. Therefore two documents of comparative farms with similar main house structures and high status occupants are selected for the years 1820 and 1827 so that some nuances can be observed. The documents were those of Johan Hassner (MOOC/37.31, 1820), a German immigrant who became district surgeon in Paarl and Graaff-Reinet and whose second wife owned the farm L'Arc d'Orleans, and Gysbertus van Reenen (MOOC/42.26, 1827), a member of the well-established Cape merchant family but a youngest son, who farmed at Brakkefontein. See Figure 3.2 for the locations of the farms. Both these farmsteads had probably been built in the late 18th or early 19th century (only L'Arc d'Orleans is recorded in Fransen & Cook (1980:223) as a U-shape), the estate auctions fetched Rd48620 (MOOC10/36.29-31) and Rd39967 (MOOC10/4.25-26) respectively, and both farms employed about forty slaves. Both of the deceased were well-established family men of about 56 and 64 years of age, respectively. Another comparable inventory that could be added to the end of this sequence has already been described in Chapter Seven: the appraisal of Land-en-Zee-Zigt in Somerset West was made in 1848 (MOOC7/1/194.113) though the house had been built earlier in the century. The main features of all these properties were the continuities in rural life and the consistently unpretentious furnishings, even in large houses¹⁰.

L'Arc d'Orleans, Drakenstein and Brakkefontein, Cape

The early history of l'Arc d'Orleans has been adequately summarised by Fransen & Cook (1980:223) and Brooke Simons (1987:148). The Franschoek farm was originally granted in 1695, but a U-plan farmstead was built either by Joseph le Riche or his widow's second husband Adriaan Louw by 1777 (the date on the front gable). Johan Fredrik Hassner, the householder who died in 1820, had been a surgeon under the VOC, district surgeon under the First British Occupation and during the Batavian Republic undertook to improve the Government warm baths at Caledon. His surviving wife, Martha Maria du Toit (Widow le Riche), was a member of the families associated with the farm throughout its history. After the 1850s it came into the hands of another Huguenot family, the Malans.

At L'Arc d'Orleans in 1820 the inventoried household and farmstead included a large *voorhuis*, front and rear rooms, the kitchen and numerous outbuildings, plus children

¹⁰ David Cohen discovered that in north America, even after the conquest of New Netherlands by England in the 17th century, a distinct Dutch-American culture area survived until the end of the 19th century in the countryside (Cohen 1987:185).

and slaves of various ages. The *voorhuis* was large, with four window curtains, four dining tables, the *etenskast*, two square tables, a *rustbank* and twelve chairs. There was no *galdery* listed in the inventory and so I assume that there was merely a temporary demarcation or screen between the front and rear areas of this central space, with two windows flanking the door in the front, and two similarly in the rear walls (see Appendix H: plan F). A wall-cupboard held silverware and glasses and the tea kettle and *komfoor*, there was a tea table and four footstoves, and so it was here that eating and reception took place.

The front room on the right was presumably used by Hassner as, alongside bedding, it also contained a glass-fronted medicine cupboard, surgical instruments and a book shelf. The other living rooms all had beds in them and remained multipurpose. There was also an outside (*buitenvertrek*) bedroom. A rear store room held porcelain tablewares and white (refined) earthenware dishes, plates and *potjes* and a blue earthen set of cups and saucers (the only "modern" items). In the pantry were food preparation items, and cooking equipment and utensils were in the kitchen.

At Brakkefontein, by 1827, the van Reenens had adopted a slightly more specialised style than the household at l'Arc d'Orleans, though still retaining beds in living rooms. The entrance functioned as a reception-room *voorhuis*, though it was now named the *passage*, as it contained twelve chairs and three tables and was well lighted with six *shade* lamps. The separately listed *hall* contained the clock, a set of five dining tables, a set of chairs, and two side tables only. No tableware was displayed: the pantry at Brakkefontein concealed all the tableware, serving vessels, and the kettle and chafing dish. There was a good deal of tableware, however, including sixty dishes and nine dozen plates.

Sofa, chairs, window curtains with poles (fashionable) and beds were in the best living room, as was an *Optica with a Book of Prints*. But the left-hand room was more austere with wardrobe, gun rack, writing desk, washstand and curtained bed. Another, fully specialised, bedroom held many chairs, two tables and stretcher bed and the back bedroom only held cupboard, stretcher bed, table and washstand with its *bason & jug*.

This document (MOOC8/42.26) was written in English, and some of the items in the farm outbuildings are noted in both English and *afrikaans*. The farm stock included oxen, cattle, horses and Spanish sheep, as well as wine-making equipment. A list of van Reenen's slaves, their ages and occupations forms Table 8.1.

Name	Age	Occupation
Gedult of Mosambique	61	Labourer
Apollos of Mosambique	46	Labourer
Amor of Mosambique	41	Labourer
Abel of Mosambique	36	Labourer
July of Mosambique	41	Labourer
Cupido of Mosambique	41	Labourer
Philip of Malabar	51	Tanner
August of Mosambique	41	Labourer
Palientie of Mosambique	36	Labourer
Caesar of Batavia	41	Labourer
Dollie of this Colony	44	Carpenter
Esau of Mosambique	35	Labourer
David of Mosambique	34	Labourer
Africa of this Colony	26	Labourer
Hoop of this Colony	26	Labourer
Isaac of this Colony	25	Labourer
Cobus of this Colony	24	Labourer
Jan of this Colony	23	Labourer
Klaas of this Colony	19	Labourer
Abraham of this Colony	13	Labourer
Willem of this Colony	16	Labourer
Adam of this Colony	13	Labourer
Jephta of this Colony	76	Labourer
Adonis of Malabar	46	Tailor
Troekie of Mosambique	31	Cook
Novel of Mosambique	41	Baker
Carolus of Mosambique	91)	
April of Mosambique	51)	bequeathed to the children according to a codicil
Lafleur of Malabar	71)	
Orecrea of Mosambique	71)	
Apollos of this Colony	53)	
Pamela of this Colony	51)	
Steyn of this Colony	41	Housemaid
Eva of this Colony	41	Housemaid
Steyntje of this Colony	11	beq. to daughter
Juliana of this Colony	19	Housemaid
Flora of this Colony	51	Washmaid
Roset of this Colony	10	
Roos of this Colony	9	
Lea child of Steyn		
Hanna child of Steyn		
Alexander child of Eva	born April 1822	
Francina child of Steyn	born February 1826	
Eva of this Colony	13	

Table 8.1

Gysbertus van Reenen's slaves, 1827

Ongegunt, Riebeeck Casteel

The sequence of records for Cloovenburg, also near Riebeeck Kasteel, have been used in Chapters Four and Five to demonstrate architectural developments in the rural southwestern Cape as farm houses were rebuilt or restyled and the farmstead layouts formalised. In contrast, therefore, the following farm was selected to demonstrate changing household contents in an unchanging architectural framework.

Ongegunt was a mixed wine and stock farm situated between Riebeeck Kasteel and Malmesbury. First documented in 1708¹¹, the transfer of 1727 (T122 17.3.1727) indicated that the 60 morgen property was left by their father to Jacobus and Andries van der Heyde. It remained in the extended family line for another 105 years until being sold to Michiel Nicolaas Smuts in 1813 (T198 15.10.1813), great-grandfather of famous South African statesman General Christian Smuts. Three inventories recorded the contents of this farmstead in 1750 (Aletta Nobel and Sybrand van Dyk MOOC8/7.51), 1788 (Sara van der Westhuysen and Johannes de Waal MOOC8/50.39) and 1812 (Johannes Burger and Margaretha Louw MOOC8/28.61).

The inventoried layout of the house did not change from the four-roomed dwelling first recorded with *voorhuis*, rooms to right and left and kitchen. It was probably in the form of the common T-plan house (see Appendix H: plan C) but may have been rebuilt (see below). The inventories recorded a rural household of the middling sort of farmer. Hendrik de Waal's father was certainly a rich man (de Villiers & Pama 1966:1089) but the de Waals at Ongegunt were still a young couple when she apparently died in childbirth with their second child - who survived. Farm labour was supplied by eight male slaves in 1750 and there was only one woman slave, and similarly in 1788 there were eleven men slaves and one woman. The 1812 list was more descriptive so we learn that eight men slaves included a wagon driver, coachman, shepherd and gardener and there were four women slaves.

Deeds Office information showed that the farm was quickly passed on from person to person in the 19th century. Andries Gobregt's daughters married Johannes Abraham Burger and Jacobus Andries Louw and the farm passed from Gobregt first to Louw (T163 26.8.1808) and then to Burger (T11 2.2.1810) and then to Burger's brother Petrus (T164 18.9.1812) and after his death it was sold to Michiel Smuts who had recently married Maria Magdalena van der Byl (T198 15.10.1813). There was a dramatic drop in price from f39500 in 1808 to f18000 in 1810, and then it shot up

¹¹ This volume was missing from the Deeds Office strong room at the time of research.

again to f43000 in 1812. Did Burger alter or rebuild it between 1810 and 1812? Fransen and Cook (1980:253) suggested that an H-plan house was built by Smuts in about 1815 but it seems that rebuilding may already been started. For instance, a *zolder* was first listed in 1812 and the number of farm outbuildings increased with the addition of a stable, wagon house and *buitenvertrek*.

The *voorhuis* in a four-roomed farm house like this acted as entrance hall, reception and eating area. Racks on the wall held copper and pewter spoons in 1750 and porcelain in 1788 but there were none in 1812. There were also wall-cupboards in the *voorhuis* in 1788 that contained glassware, and twelve turned (*gedraayde*) chairs were particularly pointed out by the appraisers. In 1812 the wall-cupboards were gone, or not rebuilt, because they were presumably no longer in fashion as tableware was not displayed here. A *rustbank* is listed both in 1750 and in 1812 in the *voorhuis*.

The front rooms were simply furnished with emphasis on the left-hand one. In 1750 the bed was accompanied by a desk with silver spoons and forks and jewellery in it, a large chest of clothes, two tables and eight chairs. There was a tea kettle there too. In 1788 a cabinet replaced the desk and chest, and two white earthen chamber pots were mentioned but it is difficult to know if they were tin-glazed refined earthenware or coarse earthenware with pale glaze. It is unlikely that they were Staffordshire creamware at this date. In 1812 the room had become more crowded. There were two beds, two tables and nine chairs, a wardrobe held clothes and the tea machine was on a table but there was also much tableware of copper, pewter, dishes and plates, bowls and pots and glasses. The most valuable items of furniture apart from beds were the *groot kist* (with brass fittings) in the front room in 1750, a *cajatonhoue* cabinet in 1788, and *klederen kast* in 1812.

The other front room may have been a smaller room, used as a store in 1750 and 1788, and only by 1812 housing a couple of beds, gun rack and two chairs. The kitchen in 1750 and 1788 contained the copper, pewter and iron utensils for food preparation but in 1812 the tableware had been removed to the living room. Tablewares at Ongegunt in 1750 were dishes, plates and a bowl and were of pewter only and kept in the kitchen. In 1788 a rack and wall-cupboard in the *voorhuis* held porcelain and glassware but pewter was still in the kitchen, and in 1812 the *voorhuis* had a shelf with porcelain pot and pewter coffee pot on it, but the (unspecified) tableware and glassware were in the front room along with the tea machine.

Summary

These sequences have not only served to show the changing - or in some cases, unchanging - lives of families and their dwellings over the years from 1750 and 1850, but also demonstrate how much denser the volume of material culture of large town houses was in relation to lesser houses and those in rural areas. The descriptions thus appear to emphasise the Table Valley records, whereas in fact there was merely more to disclose. The transfer records reveal a complex web of family and house histories, with properties passing from husbands to wives to further spouses, from mothers to sons, and between in-laws.

The history of the house in Grave Street between 1772 and 1825 showed how architectural extensions and alterations to the building, as well as newly purchased or rearranged furnishings, enabled the householders to keep up to date. The addition of new rooms onto the back of the house, and then upstairs, enabled the owners first to remove beds from the living areas into more private bedrooms, and then to furnish separate rooms as specialised living rooms. The front of the house in particular became more formal and then showed evidence of an anglicised family.

The house in Greenmarket Square was not physically altered between 1772 and 1817, but the changed contents of the rooms illustrated clearly the material culture transition from a Dutch-Batavian colony to British colony. The *voorkamer* became a drawing room, mahogany tea tables and the piano replaced a cupboard with porcelain garniture, and silver-plate replaced the porcelain tableware. As in the Grave Street house, multipurpose back and upstairs rooms became specialised and household chores were removed from the main family areas.

The farmstead of Roodebloem, inventoried in 1777 and 1817, paralleled the changes taking place in these town houses though its form was different. It remained the classic rural (probably H-shaped) farmstead in 1777 and 1817, and was only given a second storey after the second inventory was taken.

In contrast, although the inventories at Klipvischsteeg were also taken forty years apart (1766 and 1805), very little change had taken place in house layout or furnishings. The later inventory showed that tablewares were kept in a pantry and cupboards rather than all over the house, and the retail store had been moved from a multipurpose front room outside to the back yard. But the household remained partly dependent on lodgers and fishing for its livelihood.

The households on the farms l'Arc d'Orleans and Brakkefontein were of similar size and layout to Roodebloem, except for their large *voorhuise*. These rural inventories showed little evidence of fashion, however, or specialisation and a move towards privacy, despite the fact that both families were well connected to the new regime and the old elite, and owned prosperous farms. The function of the rooms of these farmsteads were not significantly different to those of the middle-level four-roomed house on the farm of Ongegunt which were recorded first in 1750 and later in 1788 and 1812.

CHAPTER 9

TABLEWARES: INVENTORIED AND EXCAVATED

The artefacts that survived to be excavated from the site of Paradise, an 18th century VOC post-holder's homestead in Newlands Forest, Cape Town, were predominantly those associated with the storage, preparation and consumption of food: ceramics, glass and bones. They were found in the context of rebuilding episodes that allowed certain assemblages of discards and debris to be associated with architectural developments through time (Hall *et al* 1992). What was missing from excavated evidence, however, were non-preserved organic remains, including the actual foods processed and eaten (flesh, grain, vegetables, drinks), those vessels that remained unbroken or were more decorative than utilitarian, and *in situ* context of use (the floors of the house were swept clean). Neither did the dining table, chairs and linen become converted to debris and/or survive to be excavated, to reveal how the collection of surviving ceramics articulated with those used at the 18th century table or displayed to visitors.

In contrast, the possessions that were regarded as suitable for appraisal and recording in the inventory of the deceased estate of Solomon Bosch, Master Woodcutter at the post of Paradise, at his death in 1768 (MOOC8/13.28), were precisely those associated with the inhabiting, furnishing and fitting of the household that did not appear in the archaeological record. Pictures, children, tables, bedding, curtains, salted cauliflower, slaves and the bird in its cage were all listed. Thus items also significant to archaeologists and other social historians are found listed in the inventories, but not usually revealed in excavations. They could include cloth or clothing, jewellery, and items of aesthetic or intellectual value (such as books, scientific instruments, or curiosities).

A major connection between the excavated and documented assemblages is in the domain of tablewares. They preserve well in the ground and are a quantitatively rich category in both records. Because of the need to develop an interface between archaeologically excavated artefacts and documentary descriptions, and because tablewares carry particularly loaded significance in everyday practical as well as symbolic and status behaviour, emphasis in this chapter has been put on those items associated with consumption of food. The changing relationships between rooms or spaces where tablewares were used, displayed and stored, and the particular location or context of tablewares in the household, have been described in the preceding chapters: here, the inventoried tablewares are also related to ceramic tablewares from archaeological sites.

Availability of tablewares to consumers (the range of choice for buyers) is a crucial but problematic part of interpreting archaeological assemblages from Cape sites. Virtually all tableware vessels were imported¹, from both West and East, passing through the port of Cape Town. Although the Cape was part of a global system of supply and demand (firstly through the VOC and then through the British) no specific records appear to have been kept of such imports to the Cape by the Dutch East India Company. Christiaan Jorg's detailed analysis of the VOC porcelain trade (1982) only covers orders placed in the East for the Netherlands. Marcus Arkin investigated the impact of the British East India Company on the colony's economic life, but complained that: "... for the period covered by this investigation, reliable statistical data is frequently hard to come by ..." (1960:180). Unrecorded legitimate and contraband merchandise was also carried on most ships passing *via* the Cape (Woodward 1974:173).

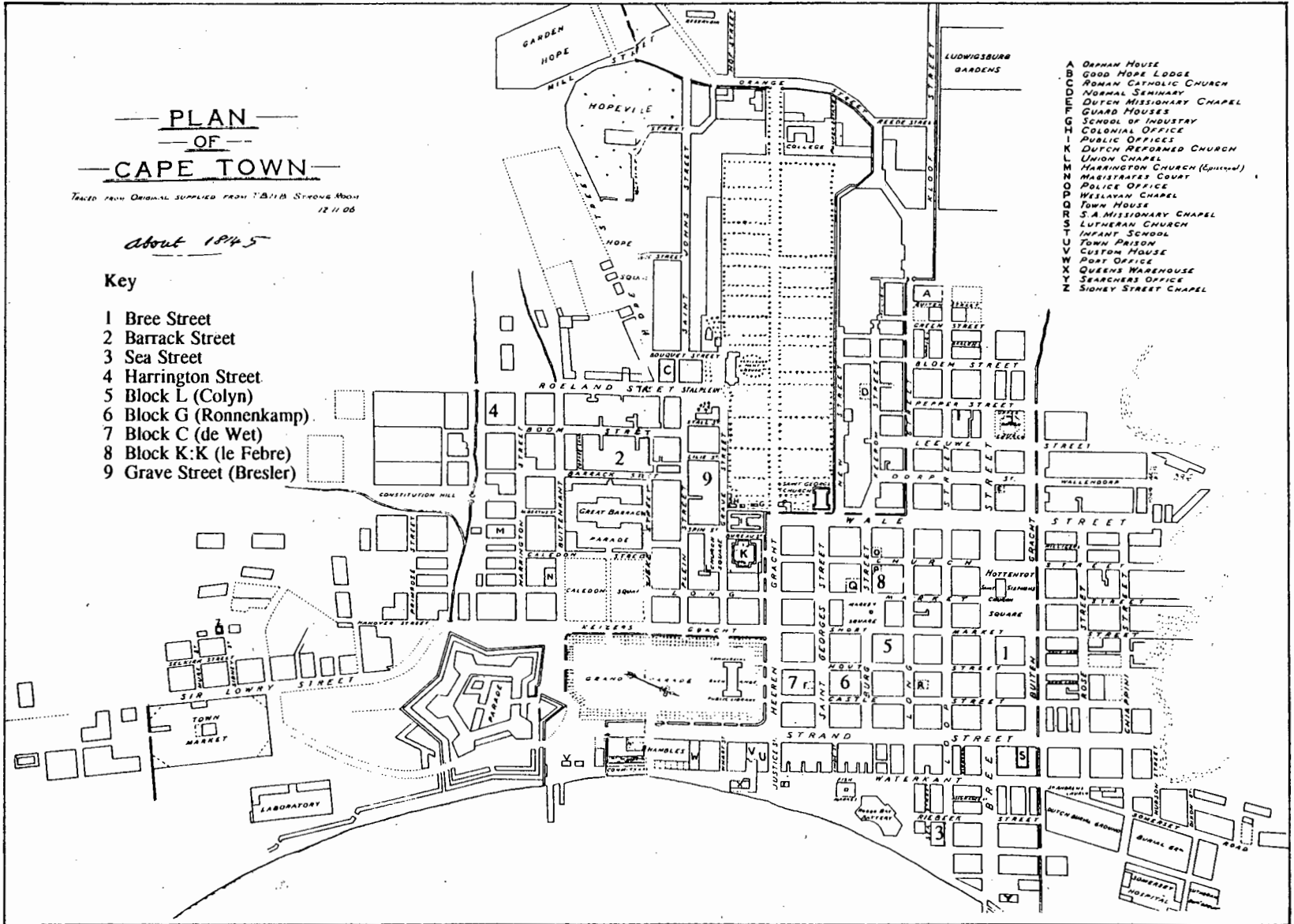
Deceased or sequestrated estate auctions (*vendues*) and private retailing were the main sources of supply of household tablewares, once the goods had been off-loaded from ships in Table Bay; and there are plenty of auction lists and household inventories to provide this evidence. For the purposes of this study, and of particular relevance to the artefact analyses currently in progress in the Historical Archaeology Research Group, the passage of material culture in the form of tablewares is chronologically plotted through Cape households: the advent of new items into fashionable homes and their diffusion over town and country. The dating of porcelains, for the mid to late-18th century years (about 1740 to 1780) is unreliable; primary work on excavated artefacts and probate studies will contribute towards understanding this poorly-researched period.

Otto Mentzel (1921:121), writing of the mid-1700s, remarked: "I have seen enormous porcelain salad dishes, a yard in diameter, the like of which is a rare sight in Europe". This remark brings home the point that the material culture of the Cape was different to that of Europe or other colonies: in contrast to European (Baart *et al* 1986) and, for instance, colonial American households (Noel Hume 1991:257; Martin 1989; Yentsch 1991(b):146), and as a result of VOC control and geographical position, oriental porcelain was the dominant tableware category in 18th century Cape inventories and dominates archaeological assemblages².

¹ Coarse kitchen earthenware was made locally as well as being imported, but research on provenience is still in progress.

² Nonetheless, Christiaan Jorg has commented: "The social function of [Chinese export] porcelain, on the other hand, has still scarcely been studied at all. One might think here, for example, of research into inventories of people from different levels of the population, spread over a number of periods" (Jorg 1982:194).

Figure 9.1 Map of Cape Town showing the location of archaeological sites and inventoried households (after Picard 1968:158)



The archaeological sites to be cited in this chapter are all in Cape Town (Figure 9.1), except Paradise (about 10 km distant, in the present suburb of Newlands, marked in its original context on Figure 2.3). They include the homestead at the VOC outpost of Paradise occupied from about 1720 to about 1810, the back yard of a dwelling and warehouses in Bree Street occupied by a notary from 1788 to 1818, a well in the backyard context of 18th century domestic and 19th century commercial properties in Barrack (Ziekedwars) Street, an area of early 19th century housing development in Sea Street, and the debris associated with a stream filled in in the 19th century at the rear of a house in Harrington Street.

<u>Paradise</u>												
Main House	phase		early 18thC	mid 18thC	late 18thC	early 19thC						
			1	2	3	4						
Oriental porcelains			49	59	81	52						
Refined earthenwares			0	3	6	25						
Other			51	38	13	23						
			100%	100%	100%	100%						
<hr/>												
<u>Bree Street</u>			(post 1788 to c1817)									
	phase		1	2	3	4						
Oriental porcelains			89	82	82	84						
Refined earthenwares			0,1	6	8	8						
Other			10,9	12	10	8						
<hr/>												
<u>Barrack Street</u>			c1780-1800		c1820-40		mid-late 19thC					
	level		4	3	2	1						
Oriental porcelains			59	10	0	8						
Refined earthenwares			20	76	80	72						
Other			21	24	20	20						
<hr/>												
<u>Sea Street</u>			(end 18th to mid 19th century)									
House 6	level	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3a	3	2	1
OP		91	83	53	54	58	33	23	0	18	19	21
REW		0	0	27	27	25	47	64	70	68	71	66
Other		9	17	20	19	17	20	13	30	14	10	13
<hr/>												
<u>Harrington Street</u>			(second half of the 19th century)									
Oriental porcelains												
Refined earthenwares												
Other												

Table 9.1 Proportions of oriental porcelains to other ceramics from some Cape Town archaeological sites (percentage of minimum number of vessels)³

³ Archaeology Contracts Office 1991(a); ACO 1991(b); Hall 1991(b); Hall, Halkett, Klose & Ritchie 1990; Hall *et al* 1992. See maps of Cape Town (Figure 9.1) and the peninsula (Figure 2.3) for site locations.

Table 9.1 shows the proportions of oriental porcelains to refined earthenwares (mostly Staffordshire wares) to other ceramics (stonewares, coarse earthenware, tin-glazed earthenware) from archaeologically excavated assemblages. The figures, based on preliminary results, are percentages of the estimated minimum number of vessels.

1740-1780

In inventories dating between 1750 and 1780 porcelain was the ubiquitous ceramic as far as tea sets and table plates were concerned, except for a few pewter or earthen kitchen plates in each household. Porcelain was listed from Table Valley to Tulbagh, and from rich 12-roomed townhouse to poor three-roomed farmhouse, and differences in wealth were only partially reflected in the quantity of porcelain in each household (see Table 9.2 below). In this period porcelain types were not differentiated in the records apart from the separation of *japans* ware and coarse (*grof, grove*) vessels from ordinary porcelain.

Estate value	Name, Date & Location	Vessels
Rd3044	du Plessis 1769 Wellington	15 dishes, 20 plates, 10 basins, 6 slop bowls & teaware
Rd1066	Prins 1773 Table Valley	10 dishes, 21 plates, teaware & some assorted vessels
Rd313	Jephta of the Cape 1781 Table Valley	3 dishes, 11 plates, 4 <i>grove</i> plates, soup terrine & a teapot
Rd245	Coezee 1758 Daljosaphat	3 dishes, 14 plates & teaware
Rd171	Mostert 1755 Table Valley	6 dishes, 23 plates & assorted vessels

Table 9.2 Porcelain vessels in a range of Cape households

Some general comments can be based on Carolyn Woodward's initial work with ceramics from inventories and Cape collections (Woodward 1974). Formally, food was served in the form of a variety of different dishes in one or two courses, creating a crowded table. At this period there were not sets of matching plates and dishes. People assembled their dinnerware piecemeal and were quite unconcerned by a mixture of pewter, silver, and differently patterned porcelain. Despite this, even an arbitrary collection of oriental blue and white porcelain created a harmonious impression. It was not until later that polychrome tablewares became widely popular at the Cape, beyond

being used for matching tea sets, and were manufactured or acquired in sets or services. It is important to note that teawares and dining table wares were conceived of, made and decorated as separate entities. Teawares were important household items both in terms of their fashionable attributes and role in the tea ceremony as focus of social relations. By the 1690s tea drinking was already adopted at every level of Cape society, and very often was drunk from porcelain (Woodward 1974).

At this period the tea table only had on it a kettle, teapot, cups and saucers - teaspoons, milk jug, slop bowl and sugar basin were later necessities. Chocolate drinking was expensive and unusual in the early Cape though coffee began to rival tea during the 18th century. Other drinking and liquid storage vessels in porcelain, and to a lesser extent earthenware, were varied and numerous, though glassware was prevalent if not common and used for wine, water and beer. Porcelain beakers, flasks and *gorgolets* (water flasks) were listed, while bottles, jugs and tankards occurred in porcelain, stoneware and earthenware.

The fine porcelain tablewares in excavated archaeological assemblages, such as the post of Paradise, were mostly Chinese but occasionally Japanese pieces, of the common export type of ware. The earliest pieces were from the end of the reign of Kang Xi (1622-1722) and the latest were enamelled saucers made at the end of the 18th century. The decoration was predominantly underglazed blue and white, but included overglaze enamel decoration with or without underglaze blue and white, sometimes with a brown exterior, and plain white teabowls. Plates, tea bowls and saucers, and bowls were the most common forms. There were also the coarse, provincial porcelain, bowls that were utilitarian vessels popular in the Cape and the East, but not common in the West (Hall *et al* 1992). The inventories demonstrate that it must not be forgotten that pewter was used to store, serve and drink from too, and silver vessels were also listed in wealthier homes (Martin 1989).

A family thus entertained guests to meals in the *galdery* or *voorhuis* (see Chapter Four), usually providing the staple diet of mutton with rice and vegetables, served from porcelain dishes and eaten off porcelain plates (Mentzel 1921:100-104). Tea and coffee were drunk from porcelain cups, but the teapot was usually pewter. In Table Valley inventories, pewter dishes and plates were kept in the kitchen, rather than displayed in reception rooms like porcelain, but glassware was often special enough to be shown off. In rural households pewter was still kept in the *voorhuis* (see Appendix E: pewter; dishes & plates).

The Table Valley household inventory of Maria Colyn typified the tablewares used by the wealthy at this time, as well as those made available to others through private sale

from the store in the left-hand front room of her 11-roomed double-storeyed house in Block L (see Figure 9.1). In Table 9.3 the function, material and inventoried name⁴ of the vessel-types are listed. Lesser households' tableware vessels were very similar to hers, though, for town and country, and comprised porcelain dishes and plates, cups and saucers and slop bowl, and sometimes a butter pot, *assietten* (saucer-dishes), and sundry bowls. Often included were many pewter dishes and plates, usually a pewter teapot and coffee pot and occasionally a bowl (interestingly, a pewter teapot (24 stuivers) was more expensive than porcelain (19 stuivers): see Table 3.15 in Chapter 3). Drinking vessels (wine and beer glasses, large wine glasses (*bocaaalen*)) and salt cellars were made of glass. Silver table vessels (wares apart from cutlery) were not often listed though silversmiths were already making a living from the wealthy in Cape Town⁵.

Maria COLYN		MOOC8/14.30, 1772
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee	pewter	koffiekan melk kannetje theepot/trekpot
	porcelain	theegoed theepot
	<i>japans</i>	koffiekan kom & theegoed melk kannetje theepot
	<i>grove</i>	spoelkom
Eating	pewter	bord
	porcelain	bord
Serving	coarse earthen	schotel
	pewter	groot kom kom peperdoos schotel zoutvatje boterpot schotel souspotje
Drinking	glass	bierglas
		bocaaal waterflesje wynglas

Table 9.3 Tablewares in Colyn's inventory, 1772

⁴ Refer to the Glossary (Appendix A) for translations of these terms.

⁵ For instance Christiaan Ackerman, MOOC8/7.18 1751.

Wooden tableware was not mentioned and earthenwares were used for storage and cooking, except for the odd plate, dish or teapot, and were usually listed as *aardewerk in zoort*. Since the inventoried earthenwares were seldom listed in detail, those excavated from Cape Town sites provide important evidence. Earthenwares dating throughout the 18th century were invariably of the common types found in Europe and her colonies (Baart *et al* 1986; de Kleyn 1977; ter Molen & Vreeken 1991). They were coarse-bodied, usually red but sometimes buff coloured, with clear or greenish lead glaze, and occasional slip decoration. Potting techniques included finger-tip impressions and pinching of rims, and simple incised lines⁶.

1780-1815

It was only after 1780 that fashionable Cape society appeared to have had access to the full range of tablewares from the East (Sheaf & Kilburn 1988:123-127), enabling them to serve separate dishes from specialised vessels of porcelain. Glass and silver vessels also became used as tablewares. In 1793 Ronnenkamp's household included these varieties of porcelain decoration: with gold trimming - red, *chinase* blue, *chinase* flowered and *chinase* black; and without - *chinase*, *chinase* blue, *chinase* flowered, flowered, blue, white, blue and white, white and green, yellow, black, *japans* and *japans* red. Specialised vessels included porcelain fruit baskets, milk jugs, drinking beakers, chocolate cups, *water kruiken*, punch bowls, soup terrines, *atjar* bowls⁷, custard cups⁸, fish dishes, flat and deep (for soup) plates and dishes, round and octagonal and oblong saucers, plates and dishes (see Table 9.4).

Glassware was now used for purposes other than drinking. Preserve jars, salt and mustard pots and carafes were listed, and drinking glasses differed for each type of liquid but still included *bocaalen* and *roemers*. Pewter was confined to the coffee pot, kettle and warmer, teapot, water flask and butter bowl. Silver appeared on the table too - a teaset, the salt and pepper pots, sauce boats, wine cooler and even three plates. Silver and plate tableware started to appear in the form of salt cellars and sugar basins, otherwise porcelain and pewter and glass continued to grace the cupboards and shelves of *voorhuis* and *galdery*.

⁶ The coarse earthenwares from Cape sites were less embellished as the 18th century advanced, because only clear glazes and fewer decorations such as rouletting and incising were used. This may have been a result of increased local production and decreased imports (Jane Klose pers.comm.).

⁷ Under the name of *Affar* is included a great number of things dressed with vinegar, and made hot with spices; cauliflowers, French beans, gherkins, lemons, unripe maize and the young shoots of the bamboo ... (Lichtenstein, quoted in Pearse 1968:125; see also Coetzee 1977:44-46).

⁸ Covered custard cups were essential to smart entertaining in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Howard 1984:108).

Tobias RONNENKAMP		MOOC8/46.28, 1793
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee/chocolate	earthen pewter porcelain silver/plate laq. earthen	trekpot koffiekan trekpotje beckertje chocolade kopje & piering kannetje kopje & piering koffiekan melkkan spoeikom trekpot zuikerpotje melk kannetje theebak zuiker doos trekpot
Eating	earthen porcelain silver/plate	bord bord (vlakke, diepe) bord
Eat/Serve?	porcelain	kommetje rijst piering water bord
Serving	earthen glass pewter porcelain silver/plate tin	bakje nestje schotel confyt bak (groot) confyt bakje zoutvat boter kom schotel kom assietten (ronde, agtkant) atjar bakje atjar kom boterpotje fruit mandje kom mostertpotje pot potje schotel (ronde, agtkant, langwerpig, diepe) sla bak soup kom soup terrine sous bakje sous potje vis schotel vrugt bakje zoutvat peper doos sous potje zout vatje sous potje
Drinking	glass porcelain silver/plate	bierglas bocaal kelkje roemer water carafe water glas wyn glas drinkbeker pons kom koelbakje

Table 9.4 Tablewares in Ronnenkamp's inventory, 1793

These new forms and dining habits did not reach most households. Though no new forms or types of porcelain were listed in these households yet, extra pieces were stored in a pantry. In the country, large estates mirrored the townhouses, with their fitted, glass-fronted, wall-cupboards in the *voorhuis* or *galdery* containing porcelain teaware, the pewter tea and coffee pots, while dishes and plates were in a pantry⁹. Hendrik Witsche, a successful farmer, had special glassware in his *galdery* wall-cupboard signalling his status to his visitors¹⁰. Smaller farmhouses, without *galdery* or pantry, still kept their basic plates and dishes in the *voorhuis* or main living room.

According to Christian Jorg's Netherlands porcelain trade analysis (1982:226-306 - Appendix 11), by the 1780s many of the very varied porcelain items were no longer in official *requesten*, or a single further order was made in the 1790s. Jorg confirmed that after about 1787 the Company trade in Chinese porcelains to the Netherlands was much curtailed due to declining proceeds from sales, problems of competition from European manufacturers and delay in carrying out orders to satisfy the demand of rapid fashion change (1982:111-112). Surprisingly, despite the VOC's withdrawal from the China Trade, Cape Town probate inventories of households and warehouses dating after 1785 indicated that more oriental porcelains were being imported than ever before at the same time that Europe wanted less. Household ceramics in the Cape included significant amounts of Staffordshire refined earthenwares only after 1800 (see next section) whereas in the European parent countries (Britain and the Netherlands) local porcelain and refined earthenware manufactures had already largely replaced imported eastern porcelains.

Figure 9.2 shows that profits from sales of porcelain by the VOC in the Netherlands fell from a healthy 19% in 1730-1735 to 6% in the 1750s and 1760s down to 2,5% in 1780-1785 (Jorg 1982:134). Official orders by the Dutch East India Company petered out completely by the 1790s (Jorg 1982:111) and the English East India Company ceased bulk purchases in 1791 (Godden 1979:49). Neil McKendrick has documented the huge effect Wedgwood had on international trade (McKendrick *et al* 1982) and Jan Baart's excavations in Oostenburgermiddenstraat (domestic dwellings within a stone's throw of VOC warehouses in Amsterdam) revealed that even Amsterdammers of very ordinary sorts were buying British tablewares after 1750. Creamwares appeared in the record from the 1760s and pearlware in the 1780s (Baart *et al* 1986).

⁹ Alleman at Versse Valley, Liesbeck River (MOOC8/50.66 1790); du Toit at Bethel, Drakenstein (MOOC8/49.58 1784).

¹⁰ At Cloovenberg: 2 cristal frugtglasen, 2 kommen & deksels, 2 groot bocaalen, 3 groot kelken, 1 klein kelkje, 2 vrijemetverlaars (freemason) glasen (MOOC8/18.13 1780).

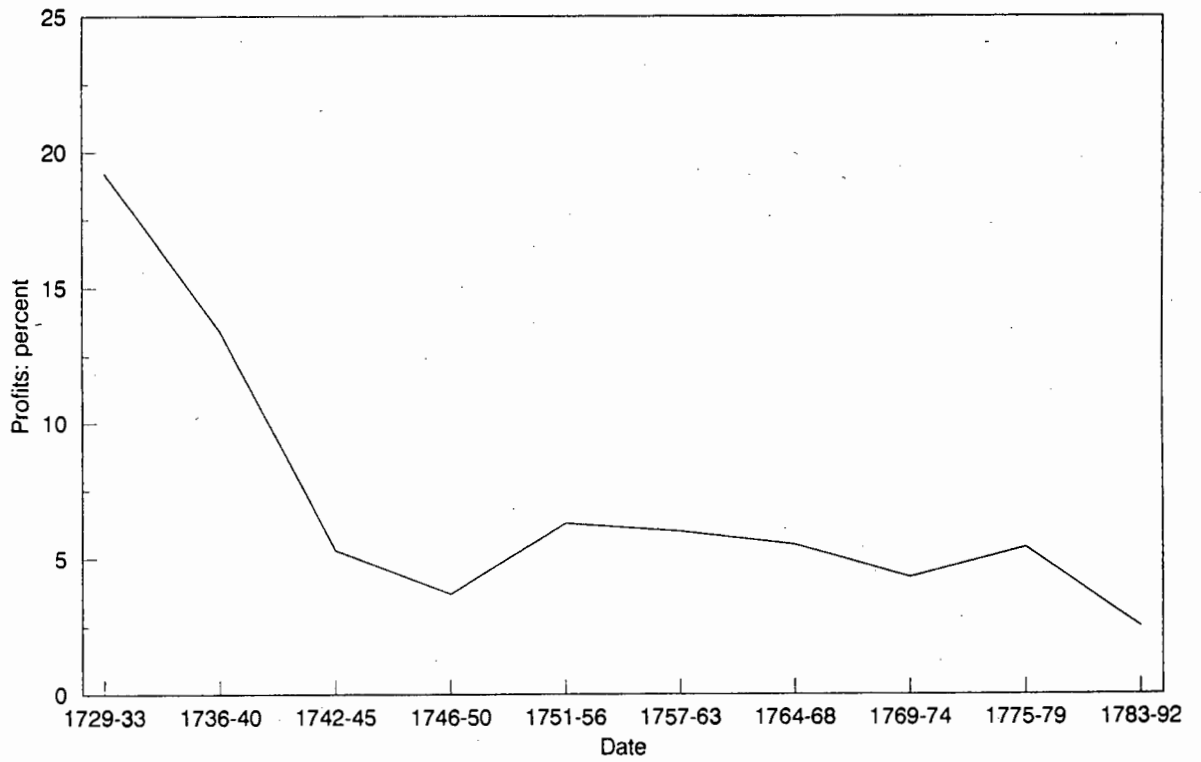


Figure 9.2 Profits on porcelain sales by the Dutch East India Company in the Netherlands (after Jorg 1982:134)

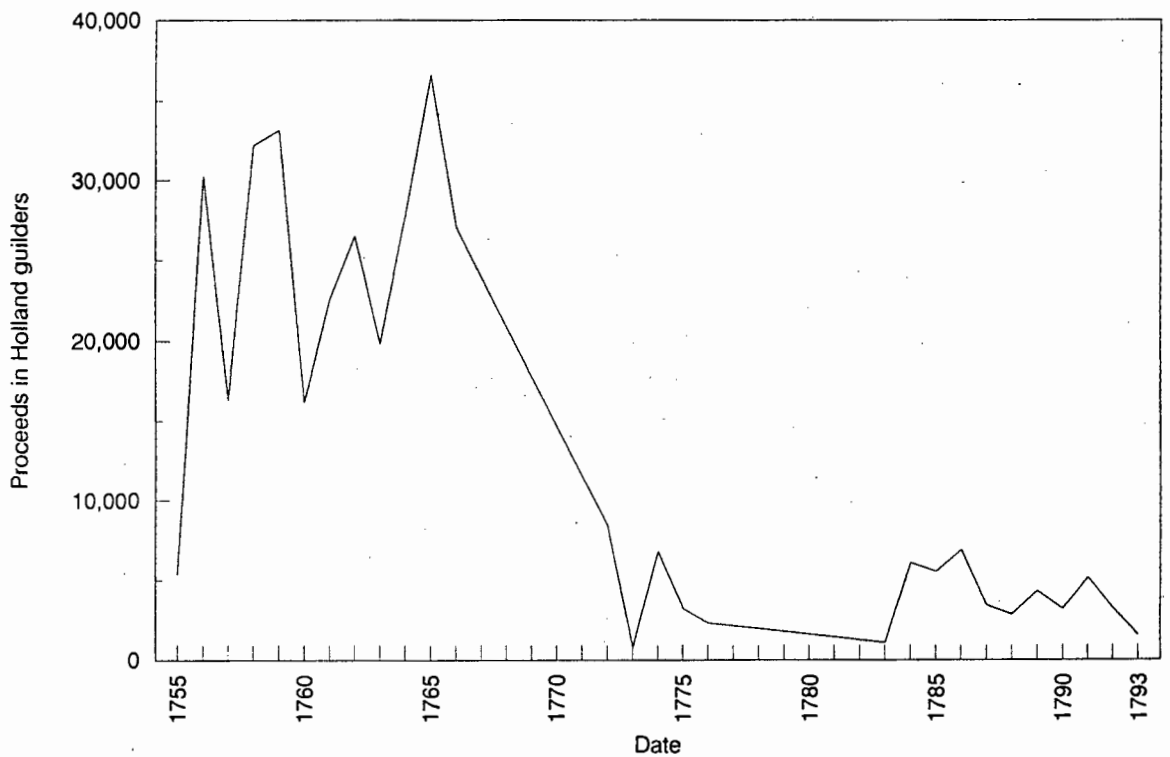


Figure 9.3 Proceeds from permitted private trade in porcelain, sold by the Chambers of Zeeland (1755-76) and Amsterdam (1783-93) (after Jorg 1982:141)

Was the porcelain in Cape colonial estates evidence of a general or local phenomenon? Was it part of the general trend towards diversity and consumerism or an opportunistic chance to break away from Company control? VOC mercantile control was much weakened at the Cape by this time and so this wide choice could signify new fashions and/or an opportunity to indulge in freer private trade. Figure 9.3 shows that the amount of porcelain brought in by private individuals and sold by the Chamber of Amsterdam between 1783 and 1793 increased a little at times in this period (Jorg 1982:141), even though "in 1791 the Directors were forced to admit that Chinese dinner services had gone completely out of fashion" (Jorg 1982:173).

The economic boom at the Cape during the fourth Anglo-Dutch war (1780-1784) stimulated the development of private mercantile activity (Arkin 1960:187; Ross 1989(a):204) while the French and other military occupations had a profound effect on Cape fashionable society in both dress and cuisine and provided the cash to extensively refurbish house and storeroom (Coetzee 1977:43; Mentzel in Pearse 1968:103). At the Cape commercial restrictions favouring British wares were only established from about 1815 after the Cape officially became a Crown colony, though Chinese porcelain already carried prohibitive duty into England itself from 1799. Certainly a visitor, Cornelius de Jong (1793:140), found the Capetonians' buying habits interesting enough to comment on, because he wrote:

De kabinetten, stoelen, kasten en tafels zijn uit Holland, het glaswerk en tafelservies uit Engeland, en ider moet het duurste hebben.¹¹

In 1802 Hendrik de Wet's personal teawares, in his house on the Heerengracht, were still inventoried in the *galdery* but in a newly fashionable corner cupboard of *ambonshout* now that the fashion was for sparser furniture in this room. In the two cupboards were the usual porcelain tea sets and drinking glasses, plus silver-plate sugar and mustard pots and a teapot, but there were no plates or dishes because tablewares were stored in the pantry. They consisted of white earthenware (*witte aarde*) in many serving forms and flat and deep plates, though he still used some porcelain (Japanese) plates and dishes, but these were not in the form of a service. De Wet had therefore managed to get hold of plain white plates, dishes, bowls, pots and cruets - the creamware fashionable in Europe and the western colonies from about 1780 but only listed in Cape inventories after 1790¹².

¹¹ Cabinets, chairs, cupboards and tables come from Holland, glassware and table services from England, and everyone must have the most expensive.

¹² British-made creamware was mass-produced in Staffordshire and widely available in Britain, Europe and North America after 1760. By 1784 Wedgwood was, in fact, exporting nearly 80% of his total produce (McKendrick *et al* 1982:135).

Hendrik de WET		MOOC8/23.40, 1802
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee/chocolate	earthen copper japanned/laq pewter porcelain silver/plate creamware tin	melk keteltje trekpot koffiekan koffiekan theeketel ketel melk keteltje thee ketel kopje & piering melk ketel stel theegoed melk kan thee ketel trekpot & onderbakje zuiker bus/doos zuiker potje zuiker pot chocolade kan melk keteltje
Eating	pewter porcelain creamware	bord bord (vlakke, diepe) bord (vlakke, diepe)
Eat/Serve?	pewter porcelain creamware	water bord kommetje rijst piering water bord rijst piering via bekken
Serving	pewter porcelain silver/plate creamware black earthen glass tin	boter bus schotel visch schotel atjar bak & piering boter kom & deksel boter potje kom kom & deksel kom & schotel pot (platte) pot & deksel potje salade bak schotel (vlakke, diepe, ronde) soup kom & schotel soup terrine sous potje visch schotel mostert potje potje sous potje zoutvaatje (ronde, langwerpig) aarbye potje bobotie bekertje boter potje kom (ronde) kom & deksel (ronde) kom & onderbakje mosterd potje peper doosje room bakje salade bak schotel (ronde, vierkant, langwerpig) soup terrine sous potje (ronde, ovaale) sous potje & deksel (ronde, ovaale) visch schotel vrut bakje potje compot confyt bakje zout vaatje soup pot soup terrine
Drinking	glass porcelain silver/plate	bierglas bocaal brand glas carafe kelkje kelken (groot) roemer wyn kelkje beker koelbakje

Table 9.5 Tablewares in de Wet's inventory, 1802

On the third floor of the house two special rooms, the *koper kamer* (copper room) and the *porcelain kamer* (porcelain room) were crammed with merchandise. The former held cooking and food preparation items of copper and iron and the latter held tablewares of porcelain, *witte aarde*, glass, lacquer and metals. His warehouse appraisal indicated the wide range of drinking glasses also available at this time - for beer, water, red wine, white wine (*roemers* and *kelkjes*), and for special occasions (*bocaaalen* and liqueur glasses). The range of vessels in de Wet's inventory is listed in Table 9.5.

In England early Staffordshire wares such as creamware and pearlware had already almost completely dominated the domestic and European ceramic markets and increasingly blue and white Chinoiserie-patterned wares replaced the real thing - at first hand-painted and then in cheaper underglaze transfer-prints. Between 1795 and 1815, coinciding neatly with the transitional years of the First British Occupation and Batavian Republic, these new and archaeologically significant ceramics arrived at the Cape. Mass-produced Staffordshire refined earthenwares were to be found in fashionable households, both as smart tea services in the reception rooms, and as basic tableware in the pantries (particularly that called *witte aarde* by the appraisers). Creamware and "black" earthenware (probably a Jackfield-type), were the earliest to be listed¹³, and were, indeed, the earliest to be manufactured (Noel Hume 1991:122-128).

From about 1790 Cape sites and documents started to include a few of these Staffordshire wares, though porcelains continued to be widely purchased and used. Initially refined earthenwares were sporadic (they comprised only four out of over 20,000 sherds in phase 1 at Bree Street and remained a minor component) but the archaeological site of Sea Street demonstrated the transition very clearly, as the proportion of refined earthenwares rose and porcelains declined (Table 9.1). The range of wares, decoration and forms included almost everything available at the time - late creamware, decorated and undecorated, pearlwares with blue hand-painted as well as enamelled *chinoiserie* designs, polychrome hand-painted, shell-edged, annular and early transfer-printed wares. There were even two saucers similarly decorated, only one was oriental porcelain and the other refined earthenware from Staffordshire (Klose 1991).

The parallel use of Chinese and Japanese porcelains alongside the new British refined earthenwares is noteworthy. Fashionable people were not disposing of their porcelains in favour of the new Staffordshire wares at the turn of the century, even if they

¹³ A black earthen teaset was listed in the *galdery* wall-cupboard of Catharina Verbeek's house, while porcelain plates were in the *galdery kamer* (MOOC8/23.12 1800, Plein Street).

invested in newly available British-made tea services. De Wet's possessions were auctioned after his death (MOOC10/19.45-49), attracting much local interest over a sequence of days, and from the list made of the items sold, name of purchaser and amount realised I found that porcelain was still big business in 1802, the family bought much of it back and the other purchasers were upper crust neighbours (and virtually all interrelated). Though comparative prices showed that some of the larger creamware vessels fetched as high prices as the porcelains (it had travelled as far from its source as porcelain) porcelain was still acceptably in fashion in this circle.

The later inventory of Elzabe Anthoinetta le Febre (MOOC8/32.44, 1817) (incidentally a cousin of de Wet's second wife) supported this evidence for continued use of porcelains alongside refined earthenwares. She was the recent widow of Michiel Coenraad Gie who had been a VOC official and held posts under the Batavian Government in Cape Town and during the Second British Occupation (Kruger & Beyers 1977:325-6). The household tablewares were very like those of de Wet, were stored in three pantries and included white earthenware, Chinese and Japanese porcelains, and glass. Though by 1817 the best tableware included much silverware and was displayed in the *galdery* her auction list (MOOC10/31.47-48) showed that, even so, ceramics for the table were still selling well to high society. A Chinese porcelain table service, green and white Staffordshire service and sundry other tablewares were also inventoried together as late as 1822 (MOOC8/37.51) in the *pakhuis* of the aristocrat (Bird 1823:152) Baron William Ferdinand van Reede van Oudtshoorn at Saasveld in Table Valley¹⁴.

Sarah Norman Eaton made this observation about apparent conspicuous consumption in her Journal entry dated 10 October, 1818, shortly after her arrival from England to visit her brother in Cape Town:

What astonishes me is that people here should lay out so much money in houses and furniture ... and live in so expensive a style .. plate glass and china are very expensive here, yet I have not been in a House yet where they is not a profusion of each ...

Even less opulent households had some refined earthenware with their porcelain tablewares, though they were not usually on display, whereas porcelain and glass remained in the wall-cupboards. Though *witte aarde* (creamware) was now unambiguously listed in the documents in forms associated with dining, I believe similar but unspecified wares were also refined earthenwares because porcelain was usually identified alongside. For example, the widow Hauptfleisch's estate in

¹⁴ The house was built for him with the new-style long passage between flanking rooms by fashionable architect Louis Thibault in 1791 (Fransen 1969:24).

Stellenbosch (MOOC8/28.21, 1808) listed dishes, plates, teaware and bowls of unspecified material next to specified porcelain, pewter, glass and *aarde*. Poor two- or three-roomed townhouses contained similar unspecified wares¹⁵.

Serving vessel forms were of broader variety and were now, in the early 19th century, listed beyond the urban merchant households, in prosperous farmsteads¹⁶, and even further afield in the countryside and villages. Lady Anne Barnard (Robinson 1973:17-18) even remarked on brightly shining Staffordshire plates "in their glass cupboard" at Pieter du Toit's farmstead near Wellington. More and more, however, unless wall-cupboards were part of the fittings, or special pieces displayed¹⁷, ceramic tableware disappeared into the pantry. Silverware was increasingly being acquired by the middling levels¹⁸.

The Table Valley inventories indicated that more porcelains were being imported than ever before - as Ronnenkamp and De Wet exemplify - both in massive amounts and a wide range of types. At the Cape, the higher duties levied on foreign imports by Navy Acts only superseded Asiatic trade concessions (thus favouring Staffordshire over the East) during the Second British Occupation after 1815 (Sheaf & Kilburn 1988:159-162; Arkin 1960:315-316). But if the Cape was totally dependent on sea-borne ceramic supplies, and the Dutch-VOC China trade had collapsed, how were the numerous later porcelains getting there?

Though Dutch and British East India Companies were pulling out of the China trade, in 1784 the newly independent Americans entered it and were actively commissioning and shipping things until the 1830s (Howard 1984:58), as were the Scandinavians until about 1813 (Hyvonen 1986). The route to Canton eastward by way of the Cape was particularly popular with large Indiamen from Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia and they developed trading privileges along the way to dispose of cargoes to best advantage (Mudge 1981:40-43) with carried trade peaking in 1817-1818 (Mudge 1981:65).

¹⁵ Andries had 3 porcelain pots, unspecified 4 dishes, 8 plates and a butter pot (MOOC8/28.39 1811); Adriaanse had unspecified soup terrine, dishes, plates, ewer & basin, cups & saucers (MOOC8/31.22 1815).

¹⁶ Van Schoor at Valkenberg had blue porcelain *confyt potten* in the *galdery* wall-cupboard, and unspecified soup terrine, dishes, fish plate, flat and deep plates in the pantry, plus glassware and silver teaset and cruet (MOOC8/26.24 1807); Phaff in Stellenbosch had glass *confiture* pots and carafes, blue porcelain soup terrine and fish plate, red & blue porcelain plates, unspecified vegetable dishes, fish dish and teaware, some white *holborden* and flat plates (MOOC8/28.28 1810); Theresia van de Caap had porcelain bowls and teaware, deep and flat plates, shaving basin, water plates, round dishes, soup terrine, large dish, and a glass *limonade becker* (MOOC10/20.5 1803).

¹⁷ Bruyns had *chinase porcelain theegoed* with *familienaam* - presumably armorial porcelain (MOOC8/28.27 1810).

¹⁸ MOOC8/24.39 1805, Pietersz; MOOC8/28.2 1808, Rotenburg.

Chinese export porcelain was manufactured and decorated specifically for the Western market (mostly at the kiln of Jingdezhen) and so the shapes and decorative motifs of porcelain vessels resulted from a complex interplay between Eastern and Western influences (Jorg 1982; Sheaf & Kilburn 1988:98-100). The American market was now also influencing style and taste, resulting in a great difference between the colonial period dominated by the Netherlands and European demand in 1620-1780 and the era following the opening up of the China trade (Howard 1984:58). The designs in 1785 were simple and restrained stock motifs which had been used for the European markets; in about 1790 blue border bands with gold stars were introduced, and in about 1795, as taste became more classical, so did the porcelains. Three main border patterns (including *Nankin*, *Canton* and *Fitzhugh* (Woodward 1974:1 fig.81)) and certain enamelled motifs became popular, such as the United States seal of an eagle (Crossman 1976:5-6; Scheurleer 1989:207)). This bordered ware was scarce in the Netherlands (Scheurleer 1989:207) and bulk imports by the British Company had been abandoned¹⁹, although private trade in Europe did continue (Godden 1979:50; Scheurleer 1989:84)).

The problem of private trade, of course, is the lack of records, and though commemorative wares, special made-to-order designs and armorial ware may be identifiable, information about the ordinary household wares available and used in the Cape colony entirely depends on inventories and excavations²⁰. Identification of the porcelain vessels documented in the probate records became more positive following archaeological excavations in Bree Street (Hall 1989(b); Archaeology Contract Office 1990), a few blocks away from the streets where Ronnenkamp, de Wet and le Febre lived and died. This area on the western edge of Cape Town was partitioned and developed in the late 1780s, starting as dwelling houses with attached warehouses and later becoming more commercialised as home and workplace separated, and more crowded as housing shortages lead to backyard in-fill. From 1788 to 1817 number 90 Bree Street belonged to notary Daniel Petrus Haupt. Excavations there produced an enormous assemblage of porcelain that included almost all the vessels mentioned in the inventories - Chinese with blue, flowered, red, black and brown (with and without gold) decorations, Japanese with blue and red decorations (Hall 1991(c)).

The inventories of Ronnenkamp, de Wet and le Febre included decorative wares that were probably part of this trade. Local museum and private collections include

¹⁹ The Act of 1799 put 100% customs duty on chinaware for Britons, and a ring or cartel of traders had ruined the market, so by 1801 trade had dwindled to almost nothing (Godden 1980:35-37).

²⁰ Agents' records for the Cape have not yet been suitably researched; Theal records 19th century imports to the Cape, but only as "Chinaware" or "Earthenware", etc. (e.g. Theal 1902:242-294).

armorial wares such as the Cloete service made in typical late enamelled style in about 1800 (in Koopmans de Wet House Museum, Woodward 1974:129) and the dog-tooth design is on a saucer dish of *famille rose* and gold made for Johan Frederik Kirsten at the end of the 18th century (Woodward 1974:101-2). In the Sea Street site ceramic assemblages varied examples of this style of export porcelain were found (Archaeology Contract Office 1991(b)). The designs on sherds, and the vessel forms, were also directly comparable to local collections in North and South America or Scandinavia (Howard 1984; Hyvonen 1986; Mudge 1981; Veiga 1989). Sea Street ceramics included among porcelain patterns the *Canton*, *Nankin* and *Fitzhugh* borders, and the enamelled wares included starred blue bands, black dogtooth and triangle bands, iron red rims, dots, lines and wavy lines, and the flowers and wreaths and garlands of late 18th and early 19th century export porcelain.

Inventories showed that more porcelain was being bought for households and retail between 1790 and 1815 than ever before, and of many shapes and patterns (see Table 5.2 that compares inventories from 1772 with 1793 and 1802). Evidence from excavations of contemporary sites (Bree Street and Sea Street) showed that the ceramics included the new styles. Further investigations revealed evidence for the American and other non-Dutch or British ships' presence in Table Bay. Though in 1795 the Dutch navy acts were suspended to suit the English, more American than any other ships visited Table Bay (Williams 1972:31). Between 1795 and 1800, although more British ships came into Table Bay, American and Danish ships did most of the carrying. During the Batavian Republic (1804-5), though most Eastern trade lay officially in the hands of the *Aziatische Raad*, neutral ships were used and many were American. For instance, during the season 1804-5, ships visiting Table Bay included 96 American, 33 Danish, 10 French and only 17 Dutch vessels (Freund 1971:194; Freund 1989:329).

There was also the necessary concomitant increase in trading outfits in Cape Town to replace the VOC monopolies and extend the officials' private trading. In the 1770s the family dynasties of van Reenen, van Ryneveld, Kirsten, Cloete, Cruywagen and le Febre were established by local entrepreneurs with official VOC connections. During the Second British Occupation, after 1806, these local merchants were subsumed by merchants with direct connections with British capital in London, but many burgher families married their daughters into this immigrant merchant class, as they had with the British military officers in the late 18th century (Freund 1989:328-334; Ross 1989(a):263-264). The purchasers of goods at the auction of le Febre's estate, who had English names, unless already married, almost invariably wed local girls²¹.

²¹ Colonel John Graham married Johanna Cloete (Philip 1981:149; Benjamin Grayson married Anna Wannenburg (*ibid.*:152); Joseph Lusson married Catharina Cloete

Then import focus started swinging around from the East to Europe. The period from 1820 saw re-moulding of the Cape as a British colony when anglicisation became official policy, higher duties were levied on non-Empire imports and the material culture of Cape Town entered into a new phase (Arkin 1960:316).

With the advent of many visitors from Europe with literary pretensions the contemporary written accounts of households and daily life started to multiply, especially when pointing out differences in customs and manners from their own. William Burchell, in the Cape from 1810 to 1815, dined at the farm house of van der Byl in Paarl and recorded that:

Several slaves followed each other with dishes of hot meat and stews, and as many of vegetables cooked in different ways. With these, and other things, a large table was soon covered, while wine glasses and bottles occupied the intermediate spaces (Burchell 1953 (first published 1822):102).

Burchell's description is of a crowded table and suggests a preponderance of dishes over plates, set out *en masse* rather than as a sequence of courses. Based on the inventoried information, the food was probably eaten off fish, deep or flat plates. Woodward (1982:205), quoting the *Volmaakte Hollandse Keuken-Meid* (published in Amsterdam in 1746), described such a table setting as belonging to the mid-18th century, but visitors who returned to the Cape after a few years absence remarked on the changes they noticed in foodways in town. Samuel Hudson, who first stayed in the Cape in 1797, sarcastically remarked in 1799 that:

English cookery has in a great measure banished the delicious Ragous [sic] sent up in a sea of sheeps-tail fat which usually was the sauce for every dish (Cape Archives A602, Book 7).

Some more hints of change in this period were contained in Robert Percival's, admittedly jingoistic, writings:

On the first introduction of the English officers at the Cape into the Dutch houses .. they were for a considerable time obliged to conform to their hours, customs, and manner of living, which certainly was very unpleasant to Englishmen. ... By degrees, however, .. alterations took place, and our countrymen persuaded the Dutch to adopt more of the English customs .. so that there was a mixture of manners half English, half Dutch, in the hours of dining, and in the mode of dressing the victuals (Percival 1804:257-8).

The victuals at the Dutch houses are latterly (in 1801) much better

(*ibid.*:242); George Reynolds married Anna von Bratt (*ibid.*:342); Thomas Rowles married Elizabeth de Waal (*ibid.*:365); George Thomas married Caroline la Grange (*ibid.*:420).

dressed, a great deal of that stinking butter and grease left out, and at least two or three dishes roasted and boiled *a la mode Angloise*. The breakfast hour was altered to 9, dinner to 4, and supper to 10. At each of these meals better fare was introduced; the wine .. was purer and older, and tolerably good, and every thing came to be clean and in good order (Percival 1804:267).

Poorer rural households' tableware needs were still communal and simple. An inhabitant of the Cape, Johanna Duminy, wrote about a visit to a humble farmstead in 1797:

... we then came to Jan Niemand's farm called Kykoedykloof and situated on the Soutrivier ... For dinner she had a big dish of game and soup which we thoroughly enjoyed (Duminy-Nothling 1938:122).

1815-1850

By the time the Cape was finally ceded to Britain in 1814 a number of British officers and merchants had settled firmly into Cape social and economic circles²² and in 1825 English became the official language and anglicisation started to be enforced. Access to goods was now much facilitated and, with the advent of local shops, instruction books and newspapers, new fashions could be advertised and demands created. By the 1820s general merchants and chandlers continued to do business in Cape Town, but there was a steady move towards specialisation; business was no longer largely conducted from private houses, and there was a steady trend towards the establishment of definite shops (Ross 1989(a):266; Laidler 1939:202-203).

In addition to the town house and rural estate homestead or farmhouse, a third region became significant: the *dorp* or village of the southwestern Cape grew as focus of commerce and population. Further afield were Uitenhage, Graaff-Reinet and Grahamstown. The *dorp* inventories on record were of tradesmen, small retailers and canteen keepers²³ and signified the introduction of commercialisation into the countryside: possibly as part of a general development of consumerism that had already swept over Britain and North America in the 18th century, possibly as a means of imposing control over a hugely scattered population.

According to contemporary visitors' comments traditional foodways continued well into

²² Strategic marriages were arranged between the daughters of the 18th century official and social elite and eligible British military and merchant bachelors (Bird 1823:170); see previous footnote for some examples.

²³ MOOC8/36.68 1821, Broodryk, silversmith, Tulbagh; MOOC8/37.42 1821, Boshoff, carpenter, Graaff-Reinet; MOOC7/1/144.4 1837, Nicoll, canteen keeper, Caledon; MOOC7/1/191.57 1847, Matthe, Bredasdorp; MOOC7/1/192.29 1847, Briers, shopkeeper, Stellenbosch.

the 19th century despite the spread of formal services and British tablewares; mutton dishes were being served and the *galdery* and *voorhuis* were still being built on country estates even if some Cape Town households boasted bottled stout and a dining room with fireplace (Blount 1821:102-103). William Bird, writing about the state of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822, pointed out broad-scale demand for new items when emphasising its potential as an investment:

The merchandize on hand is in considerable quantity. The aggregate of plate, linen, furniture, and other moveables, now collected in every house in the colony, is of great value. The boer has yielded to the force of example, and the very best European furniture is found in the distant farms of South Africa. In these things does the boer now vest any superfluity of rixdollars ... (Bird 1823:126).

The final period of this study thus documents change in the context for tablewares with the diversification of households in Cape Town and its suburbs. For example, the concept of an English-style separate, specialised dining-room was introduced, which connoted particular furniture and dining habits, such as mahogany and horsehair chairs, the formal dinner-party and breakfast services. In the inventories silverware was always described in detail in this period, but often *crockery* and dinner, tea, breakfast or desert services were not itemised piece by piece.

Frans Bresler of Grave Street (MOOC8/44.7 1825) was a wealthy ex-VOC official and retired member of the Court of Justice. In his *hall (galdery)* were a teaset and some plate and glass items. Teaware was also in a back bedroom, but most of his tablewares were in the pantry and cellar: silver-plate tea service, *delph* serving and eating vessels, fashionable blue glass and white glass finger bowls and unspecified tableware of all shapes and sizes (Table 9.6). His table was very well provided, but still traditionally Cape colonial in context, being situated in the hall.

Francis Hawkins, at the Vineyard in Newlands (MOOC8/46.44 1831), was, in contrast, a newcomer to the Cape in the English East India Company's service. He kept no tableware at all in the dining-room (a fully English-style, specialised room with sofa, mahogany chairs and fireplace), but the appraisers listed a *large handsome gilt edge and handled dinner and desert set* in the storeroom and a white and gilt teaset, white plates, plus silver-plate services and serving wares in the pantry (Table 9.7).

The merchant, Carel Becker, at Wolmunster (MOOC7/1/178.31 1844) had silver and plate in the dining-room, but also there were mahogany chairs and a fireplace. In the pantry were unspecified tablewares (flat, soup, dessert, cheese plates, and custard cups), the fashionable gilt teaware and plates, and many glass vessels including finger glasses and jelly glasses (Table 9.8).

Frans BRESLER		MOOC8/44.7, 1825
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee	? silver/plate tin	cup & saucer tea pot tea set (complete) coffee urn milk pot sugar pot tea pot tea service tea urn milk pot
Eating	? delph black earthen	egg cup plate plate (soup,cheese,flat) plate (breakfast) breakfast set
Eat/serve?	? glass	bobotie cup water plate jelly glass
Serving	? china delph glass pewter silver/plate	bowl dish hash dish pickle pot salad bowl sauce tureen soup bason & cover soup tureen sweetmeat pot vegetable dish large pot & cover bason butter pot dish dish & cover salad bowl sauce tureen soup terrine butter pot dessert dish & cover drummer finger glass salt sweetmeat pot dish cake basket sweetmeat pot
Drinking	delph glass silver/plate	jug champagne glass cordial glass decanter wine glass jug

Table 9.6 Tablewares in Bresler's inventory, 1825

Francis HAWKINS		MOOC8/46.44, 1831
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee	gilt-edged silver/plate tin ?	tea set tea service teapot cup & saucer.
Eating/Serving	gilt-edged silver/plate white	dinner set dessert set breakfast service dish egg frame hotwater dish & cover plate
Drinking	glass	cooler decanter tumbler wine glass

Table 9.7 Tablewares in Hawkins' inventory, 1831

Carel BECKER		MOOC7/1/178.31, 1844
Function	Material	Vessel
Tea/coffee/chocolate	blue gilt silver/plate	cup & saucer slop basin cup & saucer chocolate pot coffee pot milk pot sugar pot teapot tea urn
Eating	? gilt glass	egg cup plate (flat, soup, dessert, cheese) plate plate
Eat/serve?	? glass silver/plate	custard cup hot water dish jelly glass hot water plate
Serving	? gilt glass silver/plate	basin & cover dish dish & cover dish (flat, cheese) pot salad bowl sauce boat soup tureen basin butter pot finger glass bread basket butter pot cheese stand egg stand mustard pot pepper box salad basin salt sugar stand toast rack
Drinking	? glass	water jug champagne glass cooler decanter jug liqueur glass tumbler wine glass

Table 9.8 Tablewares in Becker's inventory, 1844

Jacob Letterstedt's suburban ex-farmhouse *residence*, Mariendahl in Rondebosch, was described in his inventory (MOOC7/1/193.59, 1848) as having specialised rooms (*slaapkamer, zitkamer, kantoor, eetkamer*), specialised meals and table services (*thee en dejeuner servies, thee en koffie servies, tafel servies, dessert servies*) and British furniture in the drawing room (*ottomanes, sofa, mahonyhouten tafels*) arranged around the focal point of a fireplace with overmantel and ornaments. His tablewares were silver-plate, white with gold, purple with gold, blue with gold. The imported English dining room was a completely separate space, compared to the *galdery* of the traditional Cape house, and was only used for eating in. The English drawing room was also separated and specialised.

In some of the smart new Cape country houses, however, contemporary families like that of Hendrik Hendriks at Land-en-Zee-Zicht, Somerset West, retained the more communal central *galdery* as main reception and dining area, continuing to incorporate a glass-fronted wall-cupboard in which to display precious wares - though in the pantry creamwares and other British ceramics were stored.

Although the fashion was for silver, plate and white gilded tableware, the ordinary household contained a wide range of coloured, probably transfer printed, earthenwares (blue, purple, black and green are all mentioned), which were often described in terms of *sets* and *services* and were thus presumably purchased as units rather than in the more haphazard manner of earlier days. Gold and gilding were particularly emphasised and appeared with white, blue and purple colours in a *residence*, but there was not yet any gilt ware outside Cape Town and suburban residences. Some porcelain remained in all households, however, and the poorer householder made do with a few assorted plates and dishes.

This prosperity was not universal and the poorer household of this period still apparently had very little tableware. In the lesser households of Cape Town assorted wares were listed in living rooms, pantries and *voorhuis*. In Long Street the Beckers had five children but their inventory listed only five plates and three dishes in their front room (MOOC7/1/144.97, 1838). The *chineesch Asamko's* possessions, when auctioned after his death, included four earthen pots, three small pots, a dozen saucers, nine cups, a bowl, twenty plates and four dishes (MOOC10/35.82, 1820). In an *Estimate of Expence of Articles required for setting 100 Families at the Cape of Good Hope* (Theal 1902:228) for the 1820s, it was suggested that Household Furniture should include:

	2 chairs	*	Knives & Forks
*	2 iron pots	*	Spoons
*	6 Pewter Plates		Pails, &c.
*	6 Basons		Rd60

* = the articles marked thus should be purchased in England, and would in that case be cheaper.

Most townspeople and villagers reflected modestly the new ideas or chose to carry on with the old way of life. On the farms variety in tablewares and room use also persisted. The wall-cupboard may have displayed a silver teaset and glassware while porcelain and refined earthenware of many forms was in the storeroom-cum-bedroom behind²⁴, some households still had a glass-fronted cabinet in the *voorhuis* or *galdery* to hold all tableware²⁵, and the occasional pantry had been built²⁶. Typically, Magdalena de Klerk's front living room at Weltevreden in Stellenbosch, still combined bed, washstand and wardrobe with mahogany tea table and eight armchairs, and the *voorhuis kast* (in the dining area) held a range of teaware, dishes, plates and glassware (MOOC7/1/191.117, 1847). In contrast, however, on a sheep farm near Uitenhage called Honeyville, the immigrant William Tyssen built a house with *parlour* and two specialised bedrooms and used a formal service of earthenware (three vegetable dishes, a dozen dinner plates, a dozen cheese plates, six soup plates, four egg-cups and a butter pot), which was stored in the kitchen (MOOC7/1/190.134, 1847). The poor household with five children, on a farm near Clanwilliam, had but five dishes, three *kommetjes*, a saucer, milk jug and pewter teapot, plus glassware, for the table (MOOC7/1/144.129, 1838).

Summary

This chapter has demonstrated how the interplay between different sources of information about material culture (in this case, with particular reference to excavated and inventoried ceramics) enhances the knowledge and understanding of acquisition, use and display of objects in the Cape household. The inventories of wealthy Cape colonists are examples of minutely detailed records of household tablewares and those available for resale. From the documents, precise dates, locations and context of use are available. In conjunction with analysis of excavated sherds, a body of information can be established of exactly which types of ware, decorative motifs and vessels forms were available and used during the colonial period.

²⁴ For example, MOOC8/37.31 1820, Hassner at L'arc d'Orleans, Drakenstein; MOOC7/1/190.75 1847, Joubert at Groenhof, Klapmuts.

²⁵ For example, MOOC7/1/144.10 1838, Marais at Vlakkeland, Daljosaphat; MOOC7/1/194.116 1848, Basson at Kanonberg, Malmesbury.

²⁶ MOOC8/42.26 1827, van Reenen at Brakkefontein, Cape.

The Barrack Street well site is an example of the necessary integration of both lines of research. The ceramic assemblage demonstrates a clear split between a porcelain-dominated ceramic assemblage deposited before 1800 to that containing fashionable gilded white wares and the ubiquitous (often willow pattern) transfer prints of the mid-19th century, as recorded in the inventories (Hall, Halkett, Klose & Ritchie 1990). Not distinguishable in the documents, however, are the sponged, hand-painted or industrial slipware vessels that occur throughout the 19th century excavated samples. The history of decorated creamwares and pearlwares in the Cape therefore relies heavily on evidence from archaeological excavations. The only clues to the possible presence of blue and white hand-painted refined earthenwares with *chinoiserie* patterns could be references to *delph* in a few documents (see Bresler, Table 9.6).

Different levels of scale are also demonstrated by this research, when explanations for patterns and changes in the excavated and documented records demand the integration of widely ranging sources. The scale for both sites and inventories expands from the single room, to the household in different regions and times, to the household's place within the larger community of the colony, and ultimately to the colony's position within global trade networks. Our work on imported ceramics in particular enables direct comparison to be made between the results of similar archaeological research taking place in regions of the Cape colony and colonies on other continents. Due to the Cape's position astride the major trade route between Europe and Asia, important evidence for trade in porcelain is being gained from sites and inventories dating to the years after official records were kept by the Dutch East India Company. The impact of mass-produced tablewares on colonial material life throughout the world, such as those manufactured in Staffordshire, is another focus for cross-comparison.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSIONS

There is a rich body of archaeological evidence about the material culture of colonial households in the Cape between 1750 and 1850. In this study emphasis has been placed on the documents produced as a result of room-by-room appraisals of households taken on the death of the householder, whether man or woman. Other architectural and artefactual evidence, including some recently excavated from Cape sites, has been integrated into the descriptions and interpretations made. Together, these lines of evidence are placed within the historical framework of Cape colonial development from a Dutch East India Company settlement to British colony. The Cape colony was multi-faceted, and the layout of houses and contents of rooms reflect the larger picture while illustrating the particular detail. This study has explored, through their households, how people responded to influences such as changing government, domestic slavery, immigrants, increased wealth and consumer fashions. It has described the architecture of Cape colonists' houses and the contents of their households, British immigrant life styles, and newly available items as they were introduced into the colony. Assessment has been made of access to material culture, such as importation and redistribution of goods, and the role of private retail trade in the economic and social context of urban and village households. The material culture of households analysed in this research has revealed that Cape colonists had built up their own identity within the Dutch East India Company dominions by the mid-18th century. Though manifesting characteristic spatial and material culture features, homogeneity was only superficial, as differing contexts imparted variety to developments within this colonial society.

Four major phases were discerned between the years 1750 to 1850 as, over the 18th century and into the early 19th century, a small group of colonists grew in numbers and diversity, expanded and increasingly separated along regional and socioeconomic lines: (1) the mid 18th century Cape colonial period, broadly similar in pattern for both rural and town households; (2) the late 18th century transitional period when some households in the town and a select few in the country had access to new money and merchandise, distinguishing them from the middling sorts; (3) the turn-of-the-century transitional period when British government had taken over from that of the Dutch East India Company, locally-based merchants took over from Company proteges, Staffordshire refined earthenware tablewares were first imported alongside oriental porcelains, and urbanisation developed in contrast to rural areas; (4) the period up to mid 19th century when British immigrants joined an elite group of merchants and

commercial farmers in establishing their ascendancy over the increasing numbers of "middling sorts", taking advantage of an economy re-focusing from East to West and transferring from Company to Empire.

A tripartite model can also be built for the Cape between 1750 and 1850, reflecting a swing away from and back to active European influence¹. The first period covered a "Dutch" Cape under the control of the eastern arm of the Dutch East India Company, from 1652 to the mid 18th century, when colonists were dependent on the Company regime and its ships to carry supplies from Europe and the East. Then there was a short period of defiance² and self-consciousness, manipulation of the Company's maritime weakness during times of war so that colonists gained access to non-Company ships, and relative independence from governmental control as transition was made from Dutch to British colonial status between 1780 and 1815. The final period saw full incorporation of the Cape within the trade and governmental networks of the British Empire.

Carolyn Woodward (1982) concluded from her inventory study that the early (pre-1715) Cape houses were varied and their contents often unpredictable. Despite the tiny population, especially after the smallpox epidemic of 1713, the community showed diversity (Woodward 1982). The evidence from the room-by-room inventories dating between 1697 and 1725 recorded in this study (Appendix G) showed that most of these houses were small (up to four-roomed) both in Table Valley and on the farms. Between 1725 and 1740 more five and six-roomed dwellings were inventoried in Table Valley than in rural areas and the household contents became more predictable. By 1740 the town and countryside followed separate trajectories in household size, and forms differed (Table 3.5 shows the tendency towards symmetry was much greater in Table Valley households), even though house layout was similarly centered on a *voorhuis* despite the number of rooms. The study pursued this regional divergence by describing houses separately in Table Valley, rural areas and small towns or villages.

By 1740, four-roomed and larger dwellings in town and country were entered through the *voorhuis*, and from there access was gained to multipurpose front room(s) and/or rear room(s), and a kitchen completed the main dwelling³. Larger town houses incorporated a *galdery* (reception and eating room) behind the *voorhuis* during the

¹ As James Deetz has illustrated for early colonial British North America (Deetz 1977), except the Cape always imported a large proportion of its household furnishings and fittings and remained very dependent on outside resources.

² Particularly manifested in the Cape Patriot Movement (Schutte 1989:309-315).

³ When production and consumption, income labour and domestic labour, work and home, public and private, are all tied into organic family life (Deetz 1977) these multipurpose and merged social spaces thus indicate merged power, property, economic and social relations (Yentsch 1991(a):200-204).

period 1740 to 1780, and both these rooms, if used for eating in, were associated with a distinctive Cape attribute: one or two cupboards built into the wall (Table 4.1). The front rooms of these houses had become more formally furnished though back rooms remained disorderly. Inventoried households situated in Table Valley also included a category described in the documents as *huurhuise*, which were dwellings rented rather than owned by the occupier, usually four-roomed in size (Appendix G). Many householders of all strata took in lodgers as well, but these rented-out rooms were not necessarily separate from the family sphere, itemised as hired in the appraisals, or otherwise easily recognisable in the inventories. Between 1750 and 1775 hired houses comprised 28% of all the recorded room-by-room inventories in Table Valley (Table 3.7). Up to 1800 the private town houses were mostly five and six rooms in size, but with some large dwellings also inventoried, and the hired dwellings continued to be a significant proportion of four-roomed houses right up to 1833, at about 30% of the records.

A particular feature of many town houses, of all sizes, was the combined use of a front room as living room, bedroom and retail store throughout the 18th century. Woodward noted that in 1680 Company officials were forbidden to keep shops, which were rather a privilege of the burghers who were allowed to sell such goods as would not prejudice the Company (Woodward 1982:295). Diverse goods were displayed on shelves and stored in cupboards alongside the curtained bed and other furniture. Merchandise was also stored in attic rooms and warehouses (*pakhuisse*) in the back yard or on an adjoining property. Such detailed evidence of merchandise readily available for the colonists to purchase is an important source of information. There are few other documented details of goods imported by private traders, and though a large amount of money was transferred by individuals to Europe via the VOC to pay for imports (Ross 1989(a):256-257), it is also not known how much of it was for personal rather than retail merchandise. The sorts of goods stored and displayed for retail are listed in Appendix I. They cover most household and home-industry needs, from needles and tablewares to clothing and spades, and include preserved or dry foodstuffs, alcohol and soap.

Some rural room-by-room inventories, particularly for the years between 1750 and 1780, featured a separate *school* room or *knegt* room situated on the property but not part of the main household (Table 4.3). These rooms were associated with the recruitment of a farm overseer, seconded from Company employment, who often doubled up as teacher to the farmer's children. The listed contents of the rooms would not include the personal belongings of the *knegt*, of course, but usually consisted of a bed, desk and bench and farmyard stores. There was also little material evidence from the domiciles of slaves, who formed the largest category of colonist throughout all

levels of society in both Cape Town and its hinterland (Armstrong & Worden 1989:129-130). Five recorded inventories with named slave houses predate 1740, there are six between 1740 and 1780 and eight more up to 1830, and none of the 18th century documents list any objects but tools and stores in these quarters (Table 4.2). The absence of completely separate overseer and slave premises means that comparisons of excavated material culture between socioeconomic sectors of a rural estate would be difficult for the 18th century Cape⁴. It is also difficult to use contents of probate records, though farms with absentee landlords run by a *knegt* who died and whose possessions were inventoried at the farmstead may be traceable.

Developments in farm households diverged from those in town houses after 1780. Though some farmsteads were rebuilt or built to incorporate a *galdery* and back rooms, the function of the front rooms remained multipurpose, whereas in Table Valley the larger houses were now double-storeyed and increasingly specialised internally. The greater proportion of inventoried town and farm houses remained relatively unchanged until the first decades of the 19th century, when inventories showed the results of the introduction of British immigrants and merchandise into the colony. Wealthy homes in Table Valley first reflected increased access to both Eastern and Western merchandise, and new ideas about the arrangement of rooms, furniture and reception etiquette. Rural households, however, retained and even embellished the modes of the late 18th century Cape.

Spatial diversity and divisions correlated initially with an expanding colony. Starting from the nucleus of Table Valley, initial separations were geographically between Table Valley and the Liesbeeck farmlands, and socially between Company and freeburgher (who included freeblacks). The town became increasingly urbanised with a range of households and occupations, but still physically intermingled as the blocks were divided into large and small lots. The countryside also became differentiated between the wine-and-wheat belt and stock-raising areas, vicinity to Cape Town, and settlement on richer arable land as opposed to the Sandveld and the Roggeveld. But the variable fortunes of individual households retained much spatial intermixture on the rural landscape. After 1815 the trend towards specialisation and physical and social separations accelerated. The households showed a lack of uniformity, partly as it became more important to designate separate special-purpose spaces (dining-room, drawing-room) rather than retain a centrally situated reception area (*voorhuis*, *galdery*) and partly as British immigrants and cosmopolitan architectural ideas became contrasted to the colonial (particularly rural) tradition.

⁴ Reynolds mentioned similarly integrated conditions on Dutch-American farms in the Hudson Valley (1965:13).

One of the features of the 18th century Cape household was the rarity of fireplaces for heating purposes in living rooms, apart from the cooking hearth in the kitchen (see Chapter Four). This was regarded with horror by the British, to whom the chimneypiece was the dominant architectural feature of a room (Thornton 19984:15,97), and within a few years of their occupation of the colony the houses of officers and higher officials of the government had been fitted with fire grates. They used coal as fuel, which had to be brought all the way from England (Lewcock 1963:24). A relatively easy architectural change to spot in the inventories was who built or fitted fireplaces into the living rooms of their private houses (see Table 10.1 below).

Name	Location	Room(s) with fireplace	Date
Davy	Varschevalley Lsb	KAMER	1820
Reetz	Heerengragt	VOORK, AGTERK	1824
Gebhart	Lions Head	DINING	1825
Berrange	St.Johns Street	AGTERK	1827
de Waal	HH of Mrs Rowles	FRONT, DINING	1827
Hawkins	Vineyard Newlands	DIN, DRAW, DRESS	1831
Hunter	Longmarket Street	BED	1838
Leatt	Diep River	PARLOUR	1839
Robertson	Haasendaal	DINING	1839
Becker	Wolmunster	STOEPRM, DIN, DRAW	1844
Serrurier	TV	VOORKs, EETK	1847
Letterstedt	Mariendahl	ZITK	1848
Nealds	Wynberg	DIN, DRAW, DRESS	1849
Cherry	Springfield	DIN, DRAW, BEDS	1849

Table 10.1 Inventories with fireplaces in living rooms

Items related to fireplaces included overmantels, sofas and sofa tables. A sofa was central to the new style of comfortable relaxed drawing room furnishings arranged around the focal point of the fireplace, introduced to Europe by the English, and a table was set near it on which books and needlework could lie (Thornton 1984:149). Lady Anne Barnard described what was required to transform the governor's quarters in the Castle to *the stile of a comfortable plain English house*. She had *lolling sofas* especially made up by *Regimental Taylors* and added *Scotch carpets English linnen and rush bottom chairs* to make the place tolerable. In addition she recommended that "could coal be brought out they woud answer well also some grates & portable Kitchens - whoever means to settle here shoud bring every thing - furniture in particular" (Robinson 1973:43-56). By the time the Barnards' factotum, Samuel Hudson, wrote his own version of life at the Cape he was able to comment that by 1799:

Indeed Cape Town is not the place it was three years since. Wee have our shops in the English style. Our houses which so lately wer crowded with the heavy dutch Furniture now have the light elegant appearance of a London residence, everything seems new modeld English Fashions. English cookery has in a great measure banished the delicious Ragous sent up in a sea of sheeps-tail fat which usualy was the sauce for every dish; even the very animals are brought into the general lot of inovation, the flowing mane, the tremendous tail of the horse, which served as a safeguard from the flies, now is cut and docked according to the method of the English; even our very slaves use all their exertions to appear as much i the reigning mode as possible.

... now they have adapted a different Mode the houses assume all the elegance of European buildings Another story is added to them the Thatch is removed and light window frames with large squares of Glass The principal rooms are ceiled and Marble Chimney pieces polished stoves English Carpets Mahogany Furniture of every description takes place of the heavy cumbrous antique conveniences of 1790.

Other changes, less simple to identify in the inventories than furniture and fittings, thus included new windows, ceilings, floors, entrances with staircases and long passages and front gardens. Alterations were carried out in most public buildings, for example the Castle, Government House and Newlands House, as part of obvious statements of "building power" (Hall 1989(a)), and some streets and other features were renamed (Picard 1968:86-93). Illustrations of fashionable Cape Town interiors can be seen in Ronald Lewcock's book (1983:326-329).

The archaeological implications arising from research into the documented (inventoried) context of households in the Cape between 1750 and 1850 revolve around the presence or absence of certain lines of evidence in both the archival and excavated records. There was an overall problem in isolating status symbols from household contents that preserve archaeologically . Although certain fashionable items came into the records of fashionable households and percolated downwards, archaeologically there are also problems with "missing artefacts" (Martin 1989), especially valuable metal vessels, and fashion-markers such as clothing, hairstyles and jewellery. Amy Friedlander questioned if archaeologically emphasised items of ceramics and glass in fact were particularly useful indicators of status display, as other categories of consumer goods were widely available - durable (houses) and nondurable (clothes and food) - and so a more holistic analysis of shelter and foodways is necessary (Friedlander 1991:27-28). In Batavia, ability to play the piano and speak French had replaced the betel box and slave retinue as symbols of status in the late 19th century (Taylor 1983:139). In Cape Town both pianos and French dictionaries were listed in the inventories but have not been excavated. Some porcelains were prestigious items (see Ronnenkamp's household described in Chapter Five), but British tablewares such as creamwares and their successors were kept in the pantry, though silver-ware was retained on display.

Ceramics (serving dishes, plates, tea and coffee wares), were described as organised into parcels of similarly decorated sets and groups of types (a dozen plates, a *balie* or *stel* of teaware) in the mid-18th century, and in the 19th century described as matching services. A selection of serving dishes and pots, and single settings of plates to eat off, became available in the mid-18th century. After 1780 there was a wider range of serving vessels and plate shapes, and after 1820 a distinct service complete with serving and eating vessels for each course and meal. From 1775 cutlery boxes containing sets of a dozen knives and forks and spoons were listed. Different glasses became used for different liquids. Beer and wine glasses were joined after the 1790s by glasses for cordials, jellies, liqueurs and brandy, and glasses commemorated important events or affiliations. Wares for the table diversified: in the late 18th century pewter and porcelain were joined by silver, silver-plate, and glass, and after about 1800 by Staffordshire wares. Though some Staffordshire teawares were integrated into household display (for example the "black" earthenware), in general they did not have the same "royal" status attributes that they had attained in Britain and north America during the 18th century (McKendrick *et al* 1982:100-103; Miller *et al* 1989:1-2). Food and cooking styles and hours of meals were significant to observers of Cape society in the 19th century, so the different courses and special services (breakfast, dessert, cheese) were still crucial to social intercourse.

Fernand Braudel wrote eloquently about this material culture of every day life, and his description provides European contexts comparable to the Cape colonial situation. As he commented, these features were easiest to observe initially in well-to-do households.

Luxury in the 18th century meant primarily the separation of the living habits of the rich ... On the one hand there was the home, the place for eating, sleeping, bringing up children. Here, the woman had nothing to do but exercise her role as mistress of the house which (given the abundance of manpower) was crowded with a chattering domestic staff working or pretending to work, disloyal, but also frightened: one word, one suspicion, one theft meant prison or even the gibbet. On the other hand there was the house where the man worked, the shop where he sold, or the office where he spent the best part of his days. Until then there had been no such division: the master had his shop or his workshop in his own home, and housed his workmen and apprentices there. ... The change came in the 18th century - we find the same thing in Canton, Paris and London. An urban phenomenon ... (Braudel 1967:201-202).

Rooms in many Cape houses, especially in urbanised areas, became more numerous and specialised. Multi-functional rooms were often separated into reception rooms and other living areas after 1780. Sleeping and hygiene became a more private affair and, particularly after 1815, bedrooms had exclusive furniture, including beds, bed-side and *toilet* tables and washing facilities. Though not appraised in the inventories, Lewcock

(1963:84-85) confirmed that domestic water closets were starting to be installed after 1815 in Table Valley. Food preparation and storage areas were located in rooms apart from living rooms. Cupboards proliferated and became single-purpose storage for linen, or clothes, or merchandise. Spatial separations were established in households, outbuildings and workplace. Table 10.2 lists businesses and their locations, derived from household inventories dating from 1755 to 1850, showing the increasing occurrence of separate domains for living and working.

Separations clearly took place along the lines described by Deetz (1983:27) for north American colonial culture: from communal to individual, public to private, natural to artificial, and so on. The central *voorhuis* and *galdery* were replaced by a *passage* and *dining room*, multi-purpose front rooms were replaced by a *drawing room* and (often second storey) bedrooms, and exposed wooden beams in ceilings were replaced by painted wood or plaster. In the same way that Robert St. George (1986) summarised 18th century trends for north American colonies, rooms went from open to closed, empty to full, and separations developed between men and women's activities. More goods were acquired, more privacy sought, separate rooms were added, and modes of accumulation changed: less land meant more furniture was purchased, and quality changed to quantity. Increased investment in furniture and expensive things for status display in general when land was no longer readily available has been observed in the inventories of colonial North America (St. George 1986)). This trend or constraint could have applied to town-dwellers of the late 18th century Cape who did not own land or marry into the landed gentry. Of course, during the 19th century, consumerism was another driving force for creating demand that probably spilled over from north-western Europe into the colonies: though it was only after about 1820 that Cape colonists were exposed to newspaper advertisements and shop window displays on the streets.

Was variety and specialisation in the 19th century specifically a result of anglicisation or arising out of more general fashionable modernisation? Anglicisation after about 1820 was perhaps both a statement of modernity and a result of deliberate acculturation (Sturgis 1982:7). Daniel Miller (1987) has summarised the argument that the break up of the *ancien regime* and the impact of Enlightenment gave rise to radical transformation of the actual nature of objects in society. In a period of strong social stratification objects tend to reflect given social hierarchies, there are sumptuary laws and restrictions of mercantile activities, and the material object signifies social status simply. When this breaks down, objects become directly constitutive of social status, people emulate those higher up the social scale, and fashion emerges. Therefore a demand for goods may flourish in the context of ambiguity in social hierarchy (Miller 1987:135-136).

Table 10.2 Businesses and workshops in Cape Town and dorpe

Date	MOOC	Name	Occupation	Business location
1755	8.2	Lever	School	<i>Schoolkamer</i> in back room
1755	8.17	vd Mist	Smith	<i>Winkel</i> in yard
1755	8.20	Smuts	Surgeon, rtr	Wares in front room
1755	8.21	vd Caab	Carpenter	<i>Timmermanswinkel</i> in yard
1757	8.23	van Laar	Retailer	Wares in front room
1759	9.31	Krause	Retailer	Wares in back room
1763	10.45	Jurgens	Smith, retailer	Wares in front rooms, <i>smitswinkel</i> in yard
1764	11.21	Lans	Wagonmaker	Workshop in yard
1766	12.59	Boonsayer	Retailer	Wares in front room
1766	12.12	Amelong	Wagonmaker	Workshop in yard
1767	12.5	van Graan	Shoemaker	Multipurpose front room
1768	13.59	Roode	Wigmaker	<i>Pruymakers winkel</i> in yard
1768	13.66	Schott	Retailer	Wares in front room
1770	13.41	Mack	Cooper	Workshop in yard
1771	14.20	Kerkhof	Tailor	Multipurpose upstairs room
1771	13.65	de Wet	Merchant	Wares in front room
1772	14.40	Steenberg	Smith, publican	Workshop in yard; bar in <i>voorhuis</i>
1772	14.30	v Sittert	Surgeon, rtr	Wares in front room
1774	15.19	Nothling	Watchmaker	Multipurpose front room
1774	16.27	Haszing	? Apothecary	<i>Medzyn winkeltje</i> in back room
1775	15.41	Immelman	Retailer	Wares in front room
1775	15.28	Hertzog	Wagonmaker, retailer	Wares in front room, workshop in yard
1776	16.25	Crause	Tailor	Multipurpose front room
1777	16.35	Pool	School	<i>Schoolkamer</i> in front room
1777	16.46	Nyhoff	Smith	<i>Smitswinkel</i> in back room
1777	20.51	Vogel	Retailer	Wares in front room
1778	19.27	Nothling	Boarding house	Bedrooms upstairs
1778	17.10	Andreas	Smith	<i>Smitswinkel</i> in yard
1779	17.52	vSteenwyk	Retailer	Wares in front room
1781	18.23	Kannemyer	Swordmaker	<i>Swapenamer</i> in yard
1781	49.8	Bock	Shoemaker	Multipurpose front room
1784	18.81	Fesch	Retailer	Wares in front room
1784	18.82	Wedel	School	<i>School vertrek</i> in back room
1784	49.53	Jurgens	Shoemaker	Multipurpose front room
1785	18.93	Kock	Retailer	Wares in front room
1786	19.8	v Bengal	Retailer	Wares in front room
1786	50.8	v Ellewen	Wagonmaker	Workshop in yard
1787	19.22	Seeger	Carpenter	Workshop in yard
1787	19.23	Berning	Watchmaker	Multipurpose back room
1787	19.25	Smit	Baker	Bakery in yard
1787	19.31	Reynderts	Surgeon	<i>Medicinale winkel</i> in yard
1789	19.80	Schmidt	Carpenter	<i>Winkelkamer</i> in back room
1790	19.73	Abrahams	Retailer	Wares in front room
1791	20.15	Ziedel	Retailer	Wares in front room
1793	46.28	Ronnenkmp	Retailer	<i>Pakhuis</i> in yard
1794	20.21	Jacobs	Retailer	Wares in front room
1794	20.22	D'Ailly	Retailer	Wares in front room
1796	21.40	Ziervogel	Retailer	Wares in front room
1797	52.28	Cornel'sn	Carpenter	Workshop in yard
1798	22.10	Ryndert	Shoemaker	Multipurpose back room

Date	MOOC	Name	Occupation	Business location
1800	22.57	Hadeler	Baker, retailer	Bakery in yard, wares in front room
1800	23.12	Zeeman	Retailer	Wares in front room
1802	23.40	de Wet	Retailer	<i>Porcelain & Kopere</i> rooms upstairs, <i>pakhuis</i> in yard
1804	24.18	vMiddelkp	Retailer	Wares in front room
1805	24.49	Joosten	Shoemaker, retailer	Wares in front room, workshop in upstairs room
1805	25.3	dVilliers	Baker, retailer	Bakery in yard, wares in upstairs room
1806	25.7	vPapend'p	Silversmith	Workshop in back room
1807	26.33	Herhold	Butcher	<i>Slaghuis</i> in yard
1807	26.21	Sies	Retailer	Wares in front room
1807	26.36	Neumyster	Tanner	Tannery in yard
1809	27.35	Kraft	Brewer, retailer	Brewery in yard, wares in frntm
1810	28.28	Phaff	Pub,retailer	Wares in front rooms
1812	30.9	Ophausen	Blacksmith	Workshop in yard
1812	28.70	Weiler	School	Classrooms in front & back rooms
1813	30.18	Richter	Retailer	<i>Winkel</i> in yard
1816	32.1	Pfluger	General dealer	Wares in front room
1817	32.44	le Febre	Official, rtr	<i>Pakhuis</i> in yard
1817	32.47	Biemzgn'n	Retailer	<i>Negotie winkel</i> separate front room
1821	35.27	Stackman	Retailer	Wares in front room
1821	36.68	Broodryk	Silversmith	Multipurpose front room
1821	36.8	vd Kaap	Snuffmaker, retailer	Wares in front and upstairs rooms, snuff workshop in yard
1821	37.42	Boshoff	Carpenter	Workshop in yard
1822	37.19	vd Burgh	Clockmaker	Multipurpose front room
1824	41.53	Reetz		<i>Comptoir</i> in the yard
1825	40.23	Kriel		Lodgings in yard
1825	41.3	Wagener	Coachmaker	Workshop in yard
1826	44.46	Bell	Cooper	Workshop in yard
1827	43.27	Anhuyster	Merchant	Second house on premises with no goods but workshop, wares
1829	46.93	Bohmer	Shopkeeper	Separate <i>shop</i> on premises
1830	45.45	Schnaar	Shopkeeper, tapster	Separate <i>shop</i> in house, <i>wine shop</i> and cellar on premises
1832	47.12	Daniels	Storekeeper	<i>Store</i> under Theatre, Hott.Sq.
1833	47.27	Kingham	General dealer	<i>Shop</i> separate room in house
1837	144.4	Nicoll	Tapster	<i>Kanteen</i> separate on premises
1838	144.29	Hunter	Blacksmith	Workshop on separate premises
1838	144.97	Becker	Tailor	Multipurpose front room
1838	146.95	Leatt	Shoemaker	<i>Shop</i> separate room in house
1840	158.49	Schubert	Carpenter	Workshop in yard
1843	173.81	Morison	Hotelier, merchant	Boarding house on separate premises
1847	192.29	Briers	Retail shopkpr	Separate <i>shop</i> on premises
1848	193.59	Letters't	Brewer, agent, merchant	Separate premises for all businesses
1848	195.19	Hay	Shopkeeper	<i>Shop</i> separate room in house
1849	198.116	Wendt	Shopkeeper	<i>Shop</i> separate room in house
1850	202.57	Steyn	Shopkeeper	Separate <i>shop</i> on premises

Martin Hall sees such a fundamental change taking place in the meaning of "Things" as part of the transformation of the colonial Cape in the 19th century (Hall 1992(b):20). The new elite and its material expressions (demonstrated in art, architecture and artefacts) challenges and replaces the old by denying material aspects of and from the past, such as baroque architecture and the disorderly, colourful, underclasses of Cape Town (Hall 1992(b)).

Mercantile developments were also fundamental to material culture composition as control of access to imported goods and of their redistribution changed. Initially all lucrative commerce was under VOC patronage and in the hands of a small elite of concession-holders. The inventory evidence of household-based retailing reveals, though, that monopolistic tendencies were constantly, and then overwhelmingly, subverted legally and illegally by private trade and public auctions. Woodward suggests that officials used their wives to get round prohibitions on private shops, and the earliest known inventory listing such a store belonged to under-merchant Corssenaer's widow (MOOC8/3.37, 1713) (Woodward 1982:29; see also Hudson's comments (Shell 1985(a) & (b)). The Company elite was then replaced by merchant family dynasties, and then in turn replaced by individual merchants, mostly immigrants with capital in London but often also married into the Cape elite. Domestic general stores were replaced by specialised street-front shops. It was not only the southwestern Cape that was affected by economic changes and developments in distribution. Cape Town's Euro-Asian character was replaced in the 19th century by a new role as a conduit for Empire-builders into the African interior (Ross & Telkamp 1985:4). From the 1820s, and possibly before, African populations became increasingly dependent on the travelling salesman who represented the industrial might of Europe. All were enmeshed in a world economy of pottery from the English midlands, German needles, Caribbean sugar, American cloth, and other goods and they were drawn inexorably into the net of dependency on European commodities (Beck 1987; Jeppson 1991; Newton-King 1980; Thornton 1990:17).

Sectors of the urban population resisted specialisation of shops and businesses by spreading tentacles of commerce throughout the town. The series of pictures of Greenmarket Square (see Figures 8.2 to 8.6) show active street vending throughout the century. Some also ignored elite perceptions of fashion. Rooms in many households remained multipurpose, largely as a result of poverty, yet middling households, such as that of Iamilla van de Kaap in 1821, who were able to afford the material symbols such as a set of twelve stinkwood dining chairs, armchairs and sets of silver cutlery, chose not to use them in the modern way. Iamilla and her family dined alongside the best silver-trimmed cabinet in a front room instead of either in the *voorhuis* or a specialised dining room, and upstairs the bedrooms were still shared by beds and stores

and there was a piano in the retail store room. Large landlords/ladies and racketeers prospered in the 19th century, but there were alternative lodgings available in homes and outbuildings, and the inventories provide glimpses of how people survived. Tiny shops, rented rooms, semi-permanent or market stalls and skilled artisan products and services are inventoried⁵. Shirley Judges has also shown that in the 19th century freeblack/underclass commercial activity probably increased in Cape Town; and some informal trade moved out of the household into the streets (1977:7-16). Katherine Elks (1986:57) was able to pinpoint poorer districts of Cape Town between 1825 and 1850, around the Barracks ("Irish Town"), below Strand Street and above Wale Street, which were not yet racially segregated but contained a variety of poor whites, Khoi and freeblacks.

It was not purely access to goods that influenced the material culture of households, but also complex social relations. Hierarchical social separations were enforced from the beginning of the Cape colony, between coloniser and indigene, VOC official and Company servant, Governor and gardener, monopolist and tavern-keeper. Economic separation increased between haves and have-nots, but there were also increased numbers of middling sorts of households⁶. Among the upper levels, social separations occurred as dining habits, room use, social relations between men and women and master/servant relations changed. Men and women had increasingly different domains and servants were pushed outwards. The removal of retail goods from the domestic domain and specialisation of shops can possibly be construed as disenfranchisement, both of women and of small-scale general dealers. As men started working outside their home and outside the VOC hierarchy they also seemed to require more special male domains at home, indicative perhaps of the expression of males as recognised heads of households. The interim period saw men like Tobias Ronnenkamp actually taking over the reception rooms and *galdery* with his collections of porcelain, books and figurines, as well as having his own study/library (Chapter Five). Elite mercantile family heads such as Cloete and Kirsten ordered monogrammed porcelain armorial ware from China at the turn of the century: the search for self-identity and individualisation was thus made material, decorative and long-lasting. Previously such *chine de command* (specially ordered porcelain) had been the prerogative of top Company echelons. In the later 18th century elite male heads of households in Europe and north America also purchased the family's best chinawares (Detweiler 1982).

⁵ Two inventoried examples are Helena Daniels (MOOC8/47.12, 1832) and Rosina Rutgers (MOOC8/26.62, 1808).

⁶ Should they be defined as equivalent to European *bourgeoisie*? In the 19th century, distinctions were being drawn by commentators between Briton and Boer, black and white, rich and poor, town and country, but these were not necessarily class-based.

Jean Taylor (1983:xix) contrasts the Batavian Asian family system and network of clans with that of 19th century Europeans that supplanted it, who retained their identity as immigrants and dependence on Europe. Indies society had become very different to European society by mid-18th century and then by the end of the 18th century mestizo luxury and importance of display was replaced by immigrants who wished to emulate an ideal European gentleman and were self-consciously European. This process she labelled the "Indies Enlightenment" (Taylor 1983:78-85)⁷. Anne Yentsch goes further, by assuming a relationship between household consumption (male-oriented arena of activity within domestic space) and household production (the more female-oriented arena), and so the transfer of power to and from male and female spheres can therefore be made visible through reconsideration of artefacts such as ceramics (Yentsch 1991(b):145-147).

The role of women in the economic and domestic domains of the Cape household appears to be linked to status, location and time. High status women of Cape Town throughout the 18th century were involved economically in domestically-based commerce and production as well as acting as symbols of status in public (church and street), but in the 19th century may no longer have contributed directly to the business, especially after it moved out of the household. Perhaps they followed the trend of upper middle-class women in 19th century New York, and became status symbols themselves, both within the house by receiving outsiders in formal contexts (Wall 1991) and through formal visiting. Other women in the 19th century Cape remained closely associated with the household's business and the documents show that some widows were business-women in their own right. The roles of immigrant women is not so clear as they were not inventoried (because they were married under non-Cape law). Cape women's domain within the household varied accordingly. Initially a communal *voorhuis/galdery* and multipurpose front rooms were available for all activities, later the *galdery* became formalised dining area and the drawing room formalised sitting area. While the husband adapted a downstairs room for his male pursuits, his wife apparently retreated backwards or upstairs with the old furniture but added some comfortable touches. In the British-type inventoried houses she sometimes had her own

⁷ What is the relationship between family systems and the material culture of households? Cape "paternalism" and British "patriarchy" have been contrasted: one being benevolent (fatherly) and the other dominant (Father). Shell (1991) distinguished between rural "patriarchs" and urban "patricians" for an earlier period - such distinction between Company officials and burghers being important because of its effect on slave relations. Rhys Isaac (1982:354) described how, in colonial Virginia, the most prestigious male role was that of the gentleman, and this role derived much of its content from the encompassing metaphor of patriarchy. Contract then replaced patriarchy, though paternalism continued in rural areas (Isaac 1982:310). Isaac (1982:303) also described the increased refinement that accompanied domesticity (see also Norbert Elias' treatise on manners (1978)), and McGuire and Paynter (1991:19) remark on the emergent public man and private woman.

boudoir next to the master bedroom, but the more commonly listed dressing rooms were male domains. But there was continuity between the 18th century and 19th century in attitudes to ownership for men and women under Cape-Dutch law. The ownership of property was bilateral, as the process of inheritance and inventory-taking demonstrates, and Cape women kept their own names throughout the period. The household series documents, described in Chapter Eight, indicate that fixed properties, both urban and rural, could pass down the female line through sons-in-law.

The role of Cape women during the research period was thus never ephemeral, especially when the family's livelihood was based within the household. Furthermore, an investment in slaves was unquestionably fundamental to the economic well-being of most households in the Cape. Slaves' function as status symbols in town can also be assumed since legislators were careful to include their deportment and livery in sumptuary laws. Slaves' function as providers to the family is already well-documented (Ross 1983(a); Shell 1986; Worden 1985), and as a specialised labour force (in the 19th century inventories they were specifically listed with skill or trade, Tables 6.1 and 8.1) they possibly also enabled business work to be done by many women who were thus freed from involvement in household drudgery. Merely tallying slave numbers is problematic though, because as Shell has described there were many different reasons for owning many slaves (Shell 1991).

Those rich and well-connected families who collaborated with the new regime and were also landed gentry easily entered into the commercialisation of agriculture⁸. Landowning was no longer a crucial avenue to respectability in the 19th century; rather control of economic enterprise had become paramount (Hattersley 1969:152). Wine exports and horse breeding, and later on merino wool exports, were plugged directly into the global British empire network. In contrast, those farmers who chose to develop an *afrikaaner* identity, or who could not afford to keep in close contact with the market of Cape Town, manifest increasingly distinct households in the inventories⁹. The mid 18th century Cape house and the later rural household was distinct in the inventories, and in the 19th century drawn and described by visitors. The pattern was

⁸ The letters of Hendrik Swellengrebel (Schutte 1982) give a good idea of how late 18th century Cape families perceived and manipulated their situation both politically and socially. As Schutte points out, personal relationships were of essential importance in a time when politics were governed by factions (1982:29). Hendrik Cloete's description of alterations to Groot Constantia in 1779-1780 are invaluable indications of his efforts to control and make order in his environment (1982:331). Swellengrebel's friend Cloete was one of the new elite: he was anti-Patriot (he and his family had to keep away from public auctions in outlying districts), and an entrepreneur (1982:36).

⁹ Hendrik Swellengrebel wrote that, "the malcontents at the Cape are not the leading colonists, but people of a lesser type. Rich people had enough reserves to sustain themselves in slump times ... [and were] connected by marriage to Company Servants" (Schutte 1982:37).

one of hospitality, communal living spaces, large extended family structures, and so on. The following descriptions from Lady Anne Barnard were written in 1797, and illustrate the impressions of crowded conviviality she received when travelling outside Cape Town (bearing in mind her exaggerations and loose use of poetic licence):

We found [at the Landdrost's house in Stellenbosch] what is universal in this country - a constant drinking of coffee going forwards - it is to be found boiling on the table over charcoal all day long - wine handed about half a dozen times in the course of the evening, pipes filled and smoked by the gentlemen, and the room filled with slaves - a dozen at least ...

... we here found the misfortune of the very scanty accomodation the cape people have for friends at their houses, as with every possible exertion there was only one room for the Landrost, his wife and 3 daughters, and another for Mr B. and me and anne ... (Robinson 1973:85-86) ...

[At Brandvlei a] very old grandmother, an infirm man on crutches, two men with bad legs, one with a much worse, five or six children baffling description, and a dozen of slaves and their children, were contained in the eating room (Robinson 1973:15).

These depictions of Cape interiors show rural reception rooms with men, women, children and slaves or servants together (Figures 10.1 to 10.4).



Figure 10.1 Interior of a rural *voorhuis* with the family awaiting the arrival of the local preacher, by J.C. Poortermans (1786-1870) (from Hattersley 1969:fig.7)



Figure 10.2 Interior of a rural *voorhuis*, by Charles Bell, c.1835 (from Cook n.d.:95)



Figure 10.3 Interior of a rural house, probably near Knysna, by Henry Butler, c.1835 (from Cameron 1986:89)



Figure 10.4 Interior of a rural house, Rheboksfontein, by Thomas Baines, 1850 (from Cook n.d.:96)

House layouts and room functions on larger estates also purposefully retained, or even emphasised, in the 19th century those symbols that the rural gentry polished in the late 18th century, when "the Cape people recognised amongst themselves sundry differences in rank and class" (Schutte 1982:37). The middling farmers remained relatively unchanged in their daily life: exchanging a limited amount of produce for cash so that they could buy a few necessities and continuing to build farmsteads organically and flexibly. Conservatism tends to persist in farming communities everywhere, and when William Duckitt was brought from England to the Cape by Governor Sir George Yonge in 1801 to teach the farmers modern farming methods, he succeeded most in establishing his own family's fortune (Duckitt 1978). Herman Charles Bosman, though writing about the late 19th century, expressed the continued attitude of hard-working farmers to outsiders and newfangled ideas:

Now and again I saw Webber. From what I heard about him it seemed that he was working hard. But of course no *rooinek* [redneck] can make a living out of farming, unless they send him money every month from England. And we found out that almost all the money Webber had was

what he paid on the farm. He was always reading in those green books what he had to do. It's lucky that those books are written in English, and the Boers can't read them. Otherwise many more farmers would be ruined every year. When his cattle had the heart-water, or his sheep had the blue-tongue, or there were cut-worms or stalk borers in his mealies, Webber would look it all up in his books. I suppose that when the Kafirs stole his sheep he would look that up, too (Bosman 1969:147-148).¹⁰

The perceived contrast between the smart British households of Cape Town and farmsteads in the rural areas was the source of much contemporary comment. Archdeacon Merriman, writing in 1854, described how Dutch and English attitudes to servants differed and perceptively connected this to the intersection of social and physical planes:

I have ceased to wonder at the preference which coloured people frequently show for living in service with Dutch people rather than English. There is less of the awful distance kept up between the parties in one case than the other. The Dutchman will allow the coloured man to have all his relations and belongings come and live with him, while an Englishman rarely will. Moreover, he acts peremptorily but speaks kindly and less haughtily to the natives than an English gentleman is used to do to his inferiors; nor has he, like the latter, any drawing room in which himself and wife are secluded. They all live (family, and to a great extent servants too) in the great "fore-house"; there sits the vrouw, usually with a coloured woman occupied in some domestic work, in the same apartment; the coloured woman has always her baby ... and children besides, playing in the room. If the baby cries, the vrouw will perhaps send one of her own children to nurse it; whatever dainties the Dutch children have to amuse or keep them quiet between meals, the little blackies ... participate in on equal terms ... (Streak 1974:215).

In contrast, Petrus Borchers¹¹ recalled that in about 1800 social custom separated the ladies from their husbands when visits were paid to one another's houses (Scott 1987:94). Mentzel also described such visiting etiquette among "ladies of the town" (Mentzel 1921:107). When people visited the Borchers' parsonage they sat "generally in the study" ... "The ladies used to accompany their husbands, and were received in a separate room, and amused themselves by conversing on different subjects ... enjoying a cup of coffee, tea, chocolate, sweetmeats, cakes, etc., and when the clock announced the hour for departure they joined their husbands, some being carried in sedan chairs, then in fashion, by two bearers" (Borchers 1861:206). These were certainly elite, and probably idealised, families of the late 18th century: the 19th century dinner party was a very different social occasion. A journal kept by Lady Jane Franklin, wife of the Governor of van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), described dinners at the Cape in 1836

¹⁰ It amused me to find that an immigrant farmer William Thyssen's inventory listed two books, on the treatment of cattle, which were kept in the parlour (MOOC7/1/190.134 1847, Honeyville, Gamtoos River, Uitenhage)

¹¹ Grandson of Aletta Jacoba Blanckenberg, see the description of Block W in Chapter Eight.

where men and women were seated alternately in an arrangement called "dining promiscuously" (van Blommestein 1991:7) - presumably a newly fashionable system of dinner partying.

The role of intermarriage in forming the later household's material culture may also need consideration. From the first many immigrant men colonists took local wives¹²: "Not a week that some one of our countrymen does not lead to the alter a Dutchwoman and by this means wee shall very shortly see a race of Englishmen grafted on a Dutch stock which in a great measure will conciliate the affections of the people in general" (Hudson October 22nd 1799). However, Hudson's employer, Lady Anne Barnard, had put a more socially conscious barb on the end of a similar remark in her letter of 1798: "... our officers have of late been marrying the dutch Frows at a great rate; and it is civil to shew them every civility possible when so married without minding their pedigree which is not sometimes very correct ... (Robinson 1973:181). Conversely, even though "[V]ery frequent marriages take place between English gentlemen and Cape ladies" ... "[o]nly one British lady has as yet honoured a Cape-Dutch gentleman with her hand" (Bird 1823:170-171). Jean Taylor noted that in Batavia the roles of women and slaves were immediately affected by the advent of English immigrants (Taylor 1983:111). Though propertied Cape women may have been married as commodities, the circumstances of the marriages between the non-officer class of immigrant and local women in the 19th century were different (Elphick & Giliomee 1989:557).

Consideration of the multiple contexts in which households were established and maintained is essential for understanding the domestic material culture of the past, and this study has demonstrated that households of the Cape, between 1750 and 1850, were sensitive to a range of local and external influences and events. These contexts included regional, socioeconomic and political factors, and required careful tracing through time. In particular, variations between town and country and the complex relationship between the economy, status and material culture have been investigated. A reasonable understanding of elite and middle-level households has been reached, and they provide circumstances against which lesser or poorly-documented households can be assessed.

¹² An example of an elite Cape marriage was that between Maria Wilhelmina de Waal and John Pigott Watney in 1803. She died as a widow in 1827 (MOOC8/44.4) whilst living in the hired house of Mrs Rowles, surrounded by an entirely "English" planned and furnished household, except that she also possessed a multitude of slaves and extensive properties in the country. George Nelson of London married Margaretha Slabber (MOOC8/43.3) in about 1800, but lived modestly in multipurpose rooms with their eight children and five slaves at Bronwell in Salt River until she died in 1827.

Probate records provide a crucial and detailed source of information about houses, their contents and the placement of objects within the household, and in this case have been analysed in terms especially compatible with archaeological research. The interpretive time blocks and spatial frameworks derived from the investigation of groups of documents can be integrated closely with the level of information provided by excavated assemblages, that span accumulations of debris from a number of years, from different areas or regions. In this way our understanding of the position of individual sites within re-constructions of the past has been extended, and the varied roles of items of material culture demonstrated, while the excavated material culture records in turn expand our knowledge in those places where the documentary records are silent.

This study has thus formulated a framework in which to understand the archaeology of the transitional period of Cape colonial history during which changes were made in adapting from a Dutch East India Company settlement to British colony. Distinctions were drawn between the specific effects of the imposition of British rule on the Cape household and an assessment made of broader influences emanating from changes in intellectual and economic circumstances in the western world.

Comparison between the southwestern Cape and other southern African regions, and with Batavia and other colonial societies, would further extend the scale of the research. This would require systematic work on processing the archival material and analysis of the information so that more focused or quantified approaches can be followed to balance the present illustrative case study approach.

REFERENCES

- ABRAHAMS, Gabeba. 1984(a). The development of historical archaeology at the Cape, South Africa. *Bulletin of the South African Museum*, 5:20-23
- ABRAHAMS, Gabeba. 1984(b). The archaeological potential of Cape Town. Unpublished Honours dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
- ADAMS, L.P. 1976. Photogrammetric survey of stone structure between graght walls, Golden Acre Site, Cape Town. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, vol.31(121&122):3-4
- ARCHAEOLOGY CONTRACTS OFFICE. 1990. Archaeological excavations at Block 11, Cape Town. Unpublished report, Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town
- ARCHAEOLOGY CONTRACTS OFFICE. 1991(a). Archaeological excavations at 109 Harrington Street, "The Granite Lodge". Unpublished report, Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town
- ARCHAEOLOGY CONTRACTS OFFICE. 1991(b). Archaeological work at Sea Street, Cape Town. Unpublished report, Archaeology Contracts Office, University of Cape Town
- ARKIN, Marcus. 1960. John Company at the Cape: a history of the agency under Pringle (1794-1815). *Archives Year Book for South African History* vol II:77-349
- ARMSTRONG, James C. & Nigel WORDEN. 1989. The slaves, 1652-1834. In R. Elphick & H. Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- ASKINS, William V. 1988. Sandy Ground: historical archaeology of class and ethnicity in a 19th century community on Staten Island. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, City University, New York
- ATMORE, M.G. 1965. *Cape Furniture*. Cape Town: Howard Timmins
- BAART, Jan M., W. KROOK & A.C. LAGERWEIJ. 1986. *Opravingen aan de Oostenburgermiddenstraat: van VOC tot Werkspoor*. Utrecht: Matrijs
- BANK, Andrew. 1991. The decline of urban slavery at the Cape, 1806 to 1843. *Communications*, no.22. Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town
- BARAITSER, Michael & Anton OBHOLZER. 1987. *Town furniture of the Cape*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- BEAUDRY, Mary C. (ed). 1988. *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- BEAUDRY, Mary C., Lauren J. COOK & Stephen A. MROZOWSKI. 1991. Artifacts and active voices: material culture as social discourse. In Randall H. McGuire & Robert Paynter (eds). *The Archaeology of Inequality*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell

- BEAUDRY, M.C., J. LONG, H.M. MILLER, F.D. NIEMAN, G.W. STONE. 1983. A vessel typology for early Chesapeake ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 17(1):18-43
- BECK, Roger B. 1987. The legalization and development of trade on the Cape frontier, 1817-1830. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, Indiana University
- BENES, Peter (ed). 1989. *Early American Probate Inventories*. Boston: Boston University
- BIELINSKI, Stefan. 1991. How a city worked: occupations in colonial Albany. *A beautiful and fruitful place: selected Rensselaerswijck Seminar papers*. New York: New Netherland Publishing
- BIRD, William. 1823. *The State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822*. London: John Murray
- BLOMMAERT, W. & J.A. WIID (eds). 1937. *Die joernaal van Dirk Gysbert van Reenen, 1803*. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society (vol.18)
- BLOUNT, Edward. 1821. *Notes on the Cape of Good Hope made during an excursion in that Colony in the year 1820*. London: John Murray
- BOESEKEN, Anna J. (ed). 1948. *Geskiedenis-Atlas vir Suid-Afrika*. Cape Town: Nasionale Pers
- BORCHERDS, Petrus B. 1861. *An Autobiographical Memoir of Petrus Borchardus Borchers, Esq.* Cape Town: A.S. Robertson
- BOSHOFF, Anlen. 1987. Slawe-orkeste en musiekinstrumente aan die Kaap. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.8:49-55
- BOSHOFF, Anlen. 1990. Die interieur van 'n 19de-euuse Kaapse Moslemhuis na aanleiding van dokumentere bronne. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.11:5-14
- BOSMAN, Herman Charles. 1969. *Mafeking Road*. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau
- BOTHA, C. Graham. 1962(a). *Cape Archives and Records*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- BOTHA, C. Graham. 1962(b). *General History and Social Life of the Cape of Good Hope*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- BOXER, C.R. 1965. *The Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600-1800*. London: Hutchinson
- BRAUDEL, Fernand. 1967. *Capitalism and Material Life, 1400-1800*. (Trans. Miriam Kochan) London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson
- BRAUDEL, Fernand. 1973. *The Mediterranean and the New World in the age of Philip I*. London: Collins
- BREDEKAMP, Henry. 1990. Die Kaapse prekoloniale Khoisan-samelewing: nuwe visies en neigings in ons geskiedskrywing. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.11:5-14

- BRINK, L. Yvonne. 1990. The voorhuis as a central element in early Cape houses. *Social Dynamics*, vol.16(1):38-54
- BRINK, L. Yvonne. 1991(a). Gender theory: an aid to understanding problems in historical archaeology. Unpublished paper presented at the "Gender and Archaeology" Workshop, University of Cape Town
- BRINK, L. Yvonne. 1991(b). Artefacts as texts. Unpublished seminar paper, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
- BROOKE SIMONS, Phillida. 1987. *Cape Dutch houses: a concise guide*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- BURCHELL, William J. 1953. *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*. Vol I. (original 1822) London: Batchworth Press
- CAIRNS, Margaret. 1974. *Cradle of commerce: the story of Block B*. Cape Town: Woolworths
- CAIRNS, Margaret. 1980. Paradise, Newlands. *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library* 35(2):60-65
- CAIRNS, Margaret. 1985. Freeblack landowners in the Southern Suburbs of the Cape Peninsula during the eighteenth century. *Kronos*, vol.10:
- CAMERON, Trehwella (ed). 1986. *An Illustrated History of South Africa*. Johannesburg: Southern Book Publishers
- CARR, Lois Green & Lorena S. WALSH. 1988. The standard of living in the Colonial Chesapeake. *William and Mary Quarterly* 45:135-59
- CHACE, Paul G. 1985. Traditional patterning of earthenware entries and the form of the probate inventory in 17th century Plymouth Colony. In Sarah P. Turnbaugh (ed) *Domestic pottery of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. New York: Academic Press
- CHRISTOPHER, A.J. 1976. *Southern Africa: studies in historical geography*. Folkestone: Dawson & Sons
- COETZEE, John M. 1988. *White Writing: on the culture of letters in South Africa*. Yale: Radix (Yale University)
- COETZEE, Renata. 1977. *The South African Culinary Tradition*. Cape Town: C.Struik
- COHEN, David S. 1987. Dutch-American farming: crops, livestock and equipment, 1623-1900. In R. Blackburn and N. Kelley (eds), *New World Dutch Studies: Dutch arts and culture in colonial America, 1609-1776*. Albany Institute of History & Art
- CONNAH, Graham. 1988. 'Of the hut I builded': the archaeology of Australia's history. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- COOK, Mary A. nd. *The Cape Kitchen*. Stellenbosch Museum/Swellendam Drostdy
- COREWIJN, Jan. 1982. Interior decorative wall paintings at Koopmans de Wet House Museum. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.3:20-25

- CROSSMAN, Carl. 1976. *A design catalogue of Chinese export porcelain for the American market*. Salem, Mass.: Peabody Museum
- CUMMINGS, A.L. 1986. Inside the Massachusetts house. In Dell Upton & John M. Vlach (eds) *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.
- D'AGOSTINO, Mary-Ellin. 1992. Goods and chattles: comparing probate inventories from 17th Plymouth Colony, Maryland, and Bermuda. Unpublished paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Kingston, Jamaica.
- DAVENPORT, T.R.H. 1991. *South Africa: a modern history*. (4th edition). London: Macmillan
- DEAGAN, Kathleen. 1982. Avenues of Inquiry in Historical Archaeology. *Advances in Archaeological Method & theory*, volume 5. New York: Academic Press
- DEAGAN, Kathleen. 1988. Neither history not prehistory: the questions that count in historical archaeology. *Historical Archaeology*, vol.22:7-12
- DE BOSDARI, C. 1964. *Cape Dutch houses and farms*. (Second edition). Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- DEETZ, James. 1973. Ceramics from Plymouth, 1620-1835: the archaeological evidence. In Ian M.G. Quimby (ed). 1973. *Ceramics in America*. University of Virginia, Winterthur Conference 1972
- DEETZ, James. 1977. *In Small Things Forgotten*. New York: Anchor Press.
- DEETZ, James. 1983. Scientific humanism and humanistic science: a plea for paradigmatic pluralism in historical archaeology. *Geoscience & Man*, vol.23:27-34
- DEETZ, James. 1988(a). American Historical Archaeology: methods and results. *Science* 239:362-367
- DEETZ, James. 1988(b). History and archaeological theory: Walter Taylor revisited. *American Anthropology*, 53(1):13-22
- DE JONG, C. n.d. *Reizen naar de Kaap de Goede Hoop, Ierland en Noorwegen in de jaren 1791 tot 1797*. MSS African Studies Library, University of Cape Town
- DE KLEYN, J. 1977. *Pot-Sierlijk Versied Volksaardewerk*. Arnhem: Netherlands
- DE KOCK, W.J. & D.W. KRUGER (eds). 1972. *Dictionary of South African Bibliography, volume II*. Pretoria: Tafelberg
- DE MIST, J.A. 1920. *The Memorandum of Commissary J.A. de Mist*. Cape Town: Van Riebeeck Society
- DE SILVA, R.K. & W.G.M. BEUMER. 1988. *Illustrations and views of Dutch Ceylon, 1602-1796*. London: Serendib Publications
- DETWELER, Susan G. 1982. *George Washington's chinaware*. New York: Harry N. Abrams

- DE VILLIERS, C.C. & C. PAMA. 1966. *Genealogies of old South African families*. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- DUCKITT, Hildagonda J. 1978. *Hilda's Diary of a Cape Housekeeper*. London: Macmillan. (Facsimile of 1902 edition, Chapman & Hall Ltd.)
- DUFF GORDON, Lady. 1927. *Letter from the Cape*. (Annotated by Dorothea Fairbridge). London: Oxford University Press.
- DUMINY-NOTHLING, Johanna. 1938. *Duminy diaries*. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- EATON, Sarah Norman. 1818. Sarah Norman Eaton's journal from leaving London June 22nd 1818 and of a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope on board the GARLAND, Captn. Brown - a brig measuring 181 tons. Journal from my arrival at the Cape of Good Hope 26th September 1818: Journal No.3. SAL MSB 177
- EATON, Sarah Norman. 1953. A housewife at the Cape in 1818 (by D.H.V.). *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, vol. VIII(2):45-49
- ELIAS, Norbert. 1978. *The Civilizing Process, volume I The History of Manners*. (Translated by Edmund Jephcott). Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- ELKS, Katherine D. 1986. Crime, community and police in Cape Town, 1825-1850. Unpublished MA thesis, University of Cape Town
- ELPHICK, Richard & Hermann GILIOME (eds). 1989. *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- ELPHICK, Richard & Robert SHELL. 1979. Intergroup relations: khoi, settlers, slaves and free blacks. In R. Elphick & H. Gilliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society 1652-1820*. Cape Town: Longman
- ELPHICK, Richard & Robert SHELL. 1989. Intergroup relations: Khoikhoi, settlers, slaves and free blacks, 1652-1795. In R. Elphick & H. Gilliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- EWART, James. 1970. *James Ewart's Journal: covering his stay at the Cape of Good Hope (1811-1814) & his part in the expedition to Florida and New Orleans (1814-1815)*. [Introduction by A. Gordon-Brown] Cape Town: C.Struik.
- FAGAN, Gawie & Gwen. 1974. *Church Street in the Land of Waveren*. Cape Town: Tulbagh Restoration Committee
- FEHR, William. 1955. *The old Town House*. Cape Town: Board of Trustees of the Michaelis Collection
- FOUCHE, Leo (ed.) 1970. *The Diary of Adam Tas*. Second Series No.1. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- FRANKEN, J.L.M. 1940. 'n Kaapse huishoe in die 18de eeu, uit von Dessin se Briefboek en Memoriaal. *Archives Year Book for South African History*, derde jaargang, deel I.

- FRANSEN, Hans. 1969. *Architectural beauty of the old Cape as seen by Arthur Elliott*. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- FRANSEN, Hans. 1971. The square plan in Cape architecture. *Van der Stel Foundation Bulletin* 24:9-14
- FRANSEN, Hans. 1974. A monuments "census" for the Western Cape. *Van der Stel Foundation Bulletin* 30:56-58
- FRANSEN, Hans & Mary COOK. 1980. *The Old Buildings of the Cape*. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- FREDRICKSON, George M. 1981. *White supremacy: a comparative study in American and South African history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- FREUND, William M. 1971. Society and government in Dutch South Africa: the Cape and the Batavians, 1803-6. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Yale University
- FREUND, William M. 1989. The Cape under the Transitional governments, 1795-1814. In R. Elphick & H. Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- FRIEDLANDER, Amy. 1991. House and barn: the wealth of farmers, 1795-1815. *Historical Archaeology*, 25(2):15-29
- FRIEDMAN, Robert. 1983. Digging up the US. *American Heritage*:45
- GEERTZ, Clifford. 1973. *The interpretation of cultures*. New York: Basic Books
- GLASSIE, Henry. 1977. Archaeology and folklore: common anxieties, common hopes. In L. Ferguson (ed) *Historical archaeology and the importance of material things*. Society for Historical Archaeology
- GODDEN, Geoffrey A. 1979. *Oriental export market porcelain and its influence on European wares*. London: Granada
- GODDEN, Geoffrey A. 1980. *Godden's Guide to Mason's China and the Ironstone wares*. Woodbridge: Antique Collectors Club
- GOLOVNIN, V.M. 1964. *Detained in Simon's Bay: the story of the detention of the Imperial Russian Sloop Diana from April 1808 to May 1809*. (Translated from the Russian by Lisa Millner and edited by O.H. Spohr). Cape Town: Friends of the South African Library
- GRIBBLE, John. 1988. Archives and ruins: aspects of the historical settlement of Verlorenvlei in the eighteenth century. Unpublished BA (Honours) dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
- GRIBBLE, John. 1989. Verlorenvlei vernacular: a structuralist analysis of Sandveld folk architecture. Unpublished MA dissertation, University of Cape Town
- GROBBELAAR, Esther. 1987. Some household possessions of Joachim Nicolaus von Dessin, c.1761. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.8:28-36

- GUELKE, Leonard. 1979. The white settlers, 1652-1780. In R. Elphick & H. Gilliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society 1652-1820*. Cape Town: Longman
- GUELKE, Leonard. 1989. Freehold farmers and frontier settlers, 1657-1780. In Richard Elphick & Herman Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- GUELKE, Leonard & Robert SHELL. 1990. *The Deeds Book: the Cape Cadastral Calendar, 1677-1731*. New Haven: Opgaaf Project
- GUELKE, Leonard, Robert SHELL & Anthony WHYTE. 1990. *The de la Fontaine report: 30 January 1732*. New Haven: Opgaaf Project.
- HALL, Martin. 1989(a). Building power: the British colonization of the Cape of Good Hope after 1795. Unpublished paper presented to the First Joint Archaeology Congress, Baltimore, Maryland
- HALL, Martin. 1989(b). Block 11 Cape Town - an archaeological assessment. Unpublished report, Archaeological Contracts Office, University of Cape Town
- HALL, Martin. 1991(a). Material culture as text: a way of comparing things. Unpublished paper presented at the SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia
- HALL, Martin. 1991(b). Archaeological work at Sea Street, Cape Town. Unpublished report, Archaeological Contracts Office, University of Cape Town
- HALL, Martin. 1991(c). A study in the archaeology of early colonial settlement: Cape Town in the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Unpublished final report to the Human Sciences Research Council
- HALL, Martin. 1991(d). Gender and the archaeology of urban Cape Town. Unpublished paper presented at the "Gender and Archaeology" Workshop, University of Cape Town
- HALL, Martin. 1991(e). High and low in the townscapes of Dutch South America and South Africa: the dialectics of material culture. *Social Dynamics*, vol.17(2):41-75
- HALL, Martin. 1992(a). "Small things" and the "mobile, conflictual fusion of power, fear and desire". In Anne Yentsch & Mary Beaudry (eds) *The art and mystery of historical archaeology: essays in honor of James Deetz*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press
- HALL, Martin. 1992(b). People in a changing urban landscape: excavating Cape Town. Inaugural lecture, University of Cape Town, New Series no.169
- HALL, Martin, Yvonne BRINK & Antonia MALAN. 1988. Onrust 87/1: an early colonial farm complex in the western Cape. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, vol.XLIII, no.148, December 1988
- HALL, Martin, David HALKETT, Jane KLOSE & Gabrielle RITCHIE. 1990. The Barrack Street well: images of a Cape Town household in the 19th century. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 45:73-92

- HALL, Martin, Antonia MALAN, Sharon AMANN, Lyn HONEYMAN, Taft KISER & Gabrielle RITCHIE. 1993. *The Archaeology of Paradise. South African Archaeological Society, Goodwin Series*, forthcoming.
- HANSON JONES, A. 1980. American probate inventories: a source to estimate wealth in 1774 in 13 colonies and 3 regions. In A.D. van der Woude & Anton Sschoorman (eds) *Probate Inventories: a new source for the historical study of wealth, material culture and agricultural development*. Utrecht: HES Publishers
- HATTERSLEY, A.F. 1969. *An Illustrated Social History of South Africa*. Cape Town: A.A.Balkema
- HATTINGH, J.L. 1985. Grondbesit in die Tafelvallei. Deel I, Die eksperiment. Grondbesit van Vryswartes. *Kronos*, vol.10:32
- HEAP, Peggy. 1970. *The Story of Hottentots Holland: social history of Somerset West, the Strand, Gordon's Bay and Sir Lowrys Pass over three centuries*. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- HENGHERR, E. 1953. Emancipation and after: a study of Cape slavery and the issues arising from it, 1830-1843. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Cape Town
- HODDER, Ian. 1986. *Reading the past: current approaches to interpretation in archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- HODDER, Ian. (ed) 1987. *Archaeology as long term history*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- HODDER, Ian. 1989. *The meanings of things: material culture and symbolic expression*. London: Unwin Hyman
- HOGUE, J. (ed) 1946. Personalalia of the Germans at the Cape. *Archives Year Book for South African History*. Cape Town: Cape Times Ltd.
- HOWARD, David. 1984. *New York and the China trade*. New York: New York Historical Society
- HUDSON, Samuel Eusebius. 1799. The Diary of Samuel Eusebius Hudson Chief Clerk in the Customs Cape Town, 1798-1800. Copied from the Original with all errors by A.C.G.L[lloyd]. SAL MSB 252: Entry for October 22 1799
- HUDSON, Samuel Eusebius. MSS. Cape Archives: CA A602
 Corunna Journal 1814. Passage to the Cape.
 Remarks made at Cape Town and in its Vicinity in the Years 1796.7.8.9.1800.1.2.3.4.5.& 6.
 Booklets:
 A5 in box A602 (9) Notes on Auctions, Slaves, Marriages & Funerals. Auctions has been transcribed by Robert Shell and appears in the South African Library Bulletin.
 A7 includes a section on Building.
 A10 Property sequestered in 1821
 A11 Inventory Furniture Books Pictures Linnen Plate of S.E. Hudson 1826
- HYVONEN, Heikki. 1986. *Chinese porcelain*. Painatus Auranen Forssa: National Board of Antiquities

- ISAAC, Rhys. 1982. *The transformation of Virginia, 1740-1790*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press
- JACOBS, Els M. 1991. *In Pursuit of Pepper and Tea: the story of the Dutch East India Company*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers/Amsterdam: Netherland Maritime Museum
- JAPHA, Derek & Vivienne. 1989. Discourse of detail: architecture and culture in Montagu, 1854-1915. Unpublished paper presented to the Spatial and Historical Archaeology Research Centre Seminar, University of Cape Town
- JEPPSON, Patrice L. 1991. Colonial systems and indigenous responses: black material expressions at a British Mission in South Africa. Unpublished paper presented at the SHA Conference for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia
- JORG, Christian J.A. 1982. *Porcelain and the Dutch China Trade*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff
- JUDGES, Shirley. 1977. Poverty, living conditions and social relations - aspects of life in Cape Town in the 1830s. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of Cape Town
- KLOSE, Jane. 1991. A tale of two saucers. *Crossmend*, vol.1(1):3-4
- KRUGER, D.W. & C.T. BEYERS (eds). 1977. *Dictionary of South African Biography, volume III*. Pretoria: Tafelberg
- LAIDLER, P.W. 1939. *The Growth and Government of Cape Town*. Cape Town: Unie-Volkspers
- LARKIN, Jack. 1988. *The Reshaping of Everyday Life 1790-1840*. New York: Harper & Row
- LEONE, Mark P. 1982. Some opinions about recovering mind. *American Antiquity*, 47(4):742-760
- LEONE, Mark P. & Parker POTTER. 1988. *The Recovery of Meaning: historical archaeology of the eastern United States*. Washington: Smithsonian Institute Press
- LEONE, Mark P., Parker POTTER & Paul A. SHAKEL. 1987. Toward a critical archaeology. *Current Anthropology* 28(3):283-302
- LEWCOCK, Ronald. 1963. *Early 19th Century Architecture in South Africa*. Cape Town: AA Balkema
- LINDBLAD, J. Thomas. 1990. Using the computer in expansion history. *Itinerario* 14(2):81-94
- MAIN, Gloria L. 1988. The standard of living in southern New England, 1640-1773. *William and Mary Quarterly* 45:124-34
- MALAN, Antonia. 1986. Eighteenth century Cape: archives, architecture and archaeology. Unpublished Honours dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town
- MALAN, Antonia. 1990. The archaeology of probate inventories. *Social Dynamics* 16(1):1-10

- MARINCOWITZ, John C.N. 1985. Rural production and labour in the Western Cape, 1838-1888, with special reference to the wheat growing districts. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London
- MARKELL, Ann B. 1992. Walls of isolation: the garden fortress of Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel. Unpublished paper presented at the SHA Conference for Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica
- MARTIN, Ann Smart. 1989. The role of pewter as missing artefact: consumer attitudes toward tablewares in late 18th century Virginia. *Historical Archaeology* 23(2):1-27
- MCGUIRE, Randall H. & Robert PAYNTER (eds). 1991. *The Archaeology of Inequality*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- MCKENDRICK, Neil, John BREWER & J.H.PLUMB. 1982. *The Birth of a Consumer Society: the commercialization of eighteenth century England*. London: Europa Publications Ltd.
- MELTZER, Lalou. 1987. A plot in Wale Street in Cape Town once the property of Joachim Nicolaus von Dessin. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.8:37-48
- MENTZEL, Otto F. 1920. *Life at the Cape in the mid-18th century being the biography of Rudolf Siegfried Alleman*. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- MENTZEL, Otto F. 1921. *A Geographical and Topographical Description of the Cape of Good Hope*. Parts I & II. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- MENTZEL, Otto F. 1944. *A Geographical and Topographical Description of the Cape of Good Hope*. Part III. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- MILLER, Daniel. 1987. *Material culture and mass consumption*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- MILLER, George, Ann Smart MARTIN & Nancy S. DICKINSON. 1989. Changing consumption patterns: English ceramics and the American market from 1770 to 1840. To be published as part of the 29th Winterthur Conference
- MUDGE, Jean McClure. 1981. *Chinese export porcelain for the American trade, 1785-1835* (Second edition). E.Brunswick: Assoc. Univ. Presses
- NEWTON-KING, Susan. 1987. Commerce and material culture on the eastern Cape frontier, 1784-1812. Unpublished paper presented at the Wits History Workshop The making of class, University of the Witwatersrand
- NOEL HUME, Ivor. 1991. *Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America*. (First published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1969). New York: Vintage Books
- OBHOLZER, Anton M., Michael BARAITSER & Willem D. MALHERBE. 1985. *The Cape House and its Interior*. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch Museum

- PAMA, Cornelis. 1975. *Regency Cape Town*. Cape Town: Tafelberg Press
- PAYNTER, Robert & Randall H. MCGUIRE. 1991. The archaeology of inequality:: material culture, domination and resistance. In Randall H. McGuire & Robert Paynter (eds) *The Archaeology of Inequality*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- PEARSE, G.E. 1968. *Eighteenth Century Architecture in South Africa*. (third edition) Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- PEIRES, J.B. 1989. The British and the Cape, 1814-1834. In R. Elphick & H. Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- PERCIVAL, Robert. 1804. *An Account of the Cape of Good Hope by Captain Robert Percival*. London: C. & R. Baldwin
- PHILIP, Peter. 1981. *British residents at the Cape, 1795-1819*. Cape Town: David Philip
- PICARD, Hymen J. 1968. *Gentleman's Walk*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- PICTON-SEYMOUR, Desiree. 1989. *Historical buildings in South Africa*. Cape Town: Struikhof
- PIWONKA, Ruth. 1987. New York colonial inventories: Dutch interiors as a measure of cultural change. In R.H. Blackburn & N.A. Kelley (eds) *New World Dutch Studies: Dutch arts and culture in colonial America, 1609-1776*. Albany Institute of History & Art
- RAYNER, Mary I. 1986. Wine and Slaves: the failure of an export economy and the ending of slavery in the Cape colony, South Africa, 1806-1834. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Department of History, Duke University
- REYNOLDS, Helen W. 1975. *Dutch houses in the Hudson Valley before 1776*. New York: Dover Publications (for Holland Society of New York)
- ROBINSON, A.M. Lewin. 1953. Samuel Eusebius Hudson, 1764?-1828. *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, vol. VIII, 1953-54:4-11
- ROBINSON, A.M. Lewin (ed). 1973. *The Letters of Lady Anne Barnard to Henry Dundas from the Cape and Elsewhere, 1793-1803, together with her Journal of a Tour into the Interior and Certain Other Letters*. Cape Town: A.A. Balkema
- ROSENTHAL, Eric. 1969. *Cape Directory 1800*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- ROSS, Robert. 1983(a). *Cape of Torments: Slavery and Resistance in South Africa*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul
- ROSS, Robert. 1983(b). The rise of the Cape gentry. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, vol.9(2):193-217
- ROSS, Robert. 1984. The occupations of slaves in 18th century Cape Town. in C. Saunders & H. Phillips (eds) *Studies in the history of Cape Town*, vol.2:1-14

- ROSS, Robert. 1985. Cape Town (1750-1850): synthesis in the dialectic of continents. In R.J.Ross & G.J. Telkamp (eds) *Colonial Cities*. Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff (for the Leiden University Press)
- ROSS, Robert. 1989(a). The Cape of Good Hope and the world economy, 1652-1835. In R.Elphick & H.Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- ROSS, Robert. 1989(b). Structure and culture in pre-industrial Cape Town: a survey of knowledge and ignorance. In W.James and M.Simons (eds) *The angry divide: social and economic history of the western Cape*. Cape Town: David Philip
- ROSS, Robert J. & Gerard J. TELKAMP (eds). 1985. *Colonial cities*. Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff
- ROTH, Rodris. 1988. Tea drinking in 18th century America: its etiquette and equipage. In R. St. George (ed) *Material Life in America, 1600-1860*. Boston: Northeastern University Press
- SCHEURLEER, D.F. Lunsingh. 1989. *Chine de Commande*. Lochem: de Tijdstroom
- SCHRIRE, Carmel. 1990. Excavating archives at Oudepost I, Cape. *Social Dynamics*, vol.16(1):11-21
- SCHRIRE, Carmel. 1991. The historical archaeology of the impact of colonialism in 17th century South Africa. In Lisa Falk (ed) *Historical Archaeology in Global Perspective*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press
- SCHUTTE, G.J. (ed) 1982. *Briefwisseling van Hendrik Swellengrebel Jr. oor Kaapse Sake, 1778-1792*. Cape Town: van Riebeeck Society
- SCHUTTE, G.J. 1989. Company and colonists at the Cape. In R. Elphick & H. Giliomee (eds) *The Shaping of South African Society, 1652-1840*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman
- SCHUURMAN, Anton J. 1989. *Materiele Cultuur en Levensstijl: een onderzoek naar de taal der dingen op het Nederlandse platteland in de 19e eeuw: de Zaanstree, Oost-Groningen, Oost-Brabant*. Utrecht: HES Uitgevers
- SCHUYLER, Robert (ed). 1978. *Historical archaeology: a guide to substantive and theoretical contributions*. New York: Baywood Publishing
- SCHUYLER, Robert. 1988. Archaeological remains, documents and anthropology: a call for a new culture history. *Historical Archaeology*, vol.22(1):36-42
- SCOTT, Patricia E. 1987. An approach to the urban history of early Victorian Grahamstown 1832-53. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Rhodes University
- SCOTT, Patricia E. & James DEETZ. 1990. Building, furnishing and social change in early Victorian Grahamstown. *Social Dynamics*, vol.16(1):76-89

- SHAMMAS, Carole. 1980. The domestic environment in early modern England and America. *Journal of Social History*, vol.14 no.1, Fall 1980:3-24
- SHAMMAS, Carole. 1990. *The Pre-industrial Consumer in England and America*. Oxford: Clarendon Press
- SHEAF, Colin & Richard KILBURN. 1988. *The Hatcher Porcelain Cargoes*. Oxford: Phaidon, Christies
- SHELL, Robert C-H. 1985(a). Auctions - their good and evil tendency (part 1). *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, vol.39:147-151
- SHELL, Robert C-H. 1985(b). Auctions - their good and evil tendency (part 2). *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*, vol.40, 1985-1986:12-1
- SHELL, Robert C-H. 1986. Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope, 1680 to 1731. Unpublished PhD thesis, Graduate School of Yale University
- SHELL, Robert C-H. 1991. The changing functions and effects of the domestic slave market at the Cape, 1658-1830. Unpublished seminar paper, History Department, University of Cape Town
- SMITH, M.H.D. 1985. *Boerepioniers van die Sandveld*. Pretoria: Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing
- SMUTS, Francois. 1979. *Stellenbosch Three Centuries*. Stellenbosch Town Council & Oude Meester Group
- SOLOMON, Ann C. 1989. The critique of positivism and its implications in archaeology. Unpublished paper presented to Spatial and Historical Archaeology Research Centre, University of Cape Town
- SOLOMON, Ann C. 1991. Gender and archaeology. Unpublished paper presented to "Gender and Archaeology" Workshop, University of Cape Town
- SOLOMON, Ann C. 1992 (in press). Gender, representation and power in San art and ethnography. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*.
- ST.GEORGE, Robert Blair, 1986. "Set thine house in order": the domestication of the yeomanry in seventeenth century New England. In Dell Upton and John M. Vlach (eds) *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press
- ST.GEORGE, Robert Blair (ed). 1988. *Material Life in America, 1600-1860*. Boston: Northeastern University Press
- STREAK, Michael. 1974. *The Afrikaner as viewed by the English, 1795-1854*. Cape Town: C.Struik
- STURGIS, James. 1982. Anglicisation at the Cape of Good Hope in the early nineteenth century. *The Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, vol XI (1):5-32
- SWEENEY, K. 1988. Furniture and the domestic environment in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639-1800. In R. St.George (ed) *Material Life in America, 1600-1860*. Boston: Northeastern University Press

- TAYLOR, Jean Gelman. 1983. *The social world of Batavia: European and Eurasian in Dutch Asia*. Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press
- TER MOLEN, J.R. & H. VREEKEN (eds). 1991. *Pre-industrial Utensils, 1150-1800*. Rotterdam: Museum Boymans-van Beuningen/ Amsterdam: de Bataafsche Leeuw
- THEAL, George McCall. 1902. *Records of the Cape Colony*, vol.XII (May 1818-January 1820)
- THEAL, George McCall. 1964. *History of South Africa from 1795 to 1872*. Cape Town: C. Struik
- THOMPSON, George. 1827. *Travels and adventures in southern Africa*. London: Henry Colburn
- THORNTON, Peter. 1984. *Authentic Decor: the domestic interior, 1620-1920*. New York: Viking
- THORNTON, Robert. 1989. Recent trends in the theory of culture. Unpublished paper prepared for the Conference "Knowledge and Method" sponsored by the Centre for Research Methodology of the Human Sciences Research Council.
- THORNTON, Robert. 1990. Sunday morning, Church Square, Pretoria: memorials of violence and the paradoxes of political legitimacy in South Africa. Unpublished paper presented at the Africa Seminar, Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town.
- UPTON, Dell. 1986. Vernacular domestic architecture in eighteenth century Virginia. In Dell Upton & John M. Vlach (eds) *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Athens: University of Georgia Press
- VAN BLOMMESTEIN, Mary. 1991. Ann Lidderdale and Bertram House: a private dream becomes a public reality. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.12:2-9
- VAN DER MEULEN, J. 1963. Northern European origins of South African colonial architecture. *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, XXII(2):51-61
- VAN DER WOUDE, A.D. & Anton SCHUURMAN (eds). 1980. *Probate Inventories: a new source for the historical study of wealth, material culture and agricultural development*. Utrecht: HES Publishers
- VAN DUINEN, R. 1930. *Campagne's Engelsch Woordenboek*. 's Hertogenbosch: L.C.G. Malmberg
- VEIGA, Jorge G. 1989. *Chinese export porcelain in private Brazilian collections* (English edition). Brazil: A. Benicio Biz
- VOIGT, Elizabeth. 1977. The destruction of archaeological evidence in South Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, vol.32(126):107-112
- VOS, Hennie N. 1980. Excavating our colonial past. *South African Museums Association Bulletin*, vol.14(1&2):354-356

- VOS, Hennie N. 1988. Schreuderhuis revisited: archaeological and archaeotectural investigations. Unpublished report by the Research Centre for Historical Archaeology, Stellenbosch Museum
- VOS, Hennie N. & Sonia SCHOEMAN. 1990. The Stellenbosch Hotel extension (SHE) project. Unpublished report by the Research Centre for Historical Archaeology, Stellenbosch Museum
- WALL, Diana diZerega. 1991. Sacred dinners and secular teas: constructing domesticity in mid-19th century New York. *Historical Archaeology*, vol.25(4)::69-81
- WALTON, James. 1965. *Homesteads and Villages of South Africa*. Pretoria: van Schaik
- WALTON, James. 1983. *Galderij and achtergalderij*. *Restorica*, 14:60-61
- WALTON, James. 1989. *Old Cape Farmsteads*. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau
- WARREN, Digby. 1985. Property, profit and power: the rise of a landlord class in Cape Town in the 1840s. Unpublished paper presented at the Fifth Workshop on the History of Cape Town, University of Cape Town
- WARREN, Digby. 1986. Merchants, Commissioners and Wardmasters: municipal politics in Cape Town, 1840-54. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Cape Town
- WEATHERILL, Lorna. 1988. *Consumer behaviour and material culture in Britain, 1660-1760*. London: Routledge
- WEYNS, Jozef. 1974. *Volkshuisraad in Vlaanderen*. Beerzel, Antwerp: "Ter Speelbergen"
- WHEELER, Kathleen. 1985. Interior decoration at the Cape, 1815-1835. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum*, no.6:5-15
- WIJSENBEEK-OLTHUIS, Thera F. 1985. Study of inventories of household goods; sources, methodology, and preliminary results. (Translation by Mech Monhemuis). *Bulletin KNOB*, jaargang 84 (2&3):130-135
- WILCOXEN, Charlotte. 1985. Household artefacts of New Netherlands, from its archaeological and documentary record. *Bulletin KNOB*, jaargang 84(2&3):120-128
- WILLIAMS, J.B. 1972. *British Commercial Policy and Trade Expansion, 1750-1850*. Oxford: Clarendon Press
- WILSON, M. & L. THOMPSON (eds). 1969. *The Oxford History of South Africa*. Vol.I: South Africa to 1870. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- WINER, Margot & James DEETZ. 1990. The transformation of British culture in the Eastern Cape, 1820-1860. *Social Dynamics*, vol.16(1):55-75
- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1974. *Oriental Ceramics at the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1795*. Cape Town: A.A.Balkema

- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1981. Domestic arrangements at the Cape as revealed in the inventories for 1709-1712. *Restorica* 10, December 1981:12-16
- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1982. The Interior of the Cape House 1670-1714. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Fine Arts, University of Pretoria
- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1983(a). From multi-purpose parlour to drawing room: the development of the principal voorkamer in the fashionable Cape house 1670-1820. *Bulletin of the South African Cultural History Museum* no.4:5-19
- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1983(b). Cape inventories: reply to Marion Robertson's letter, July 1982. *Restorica* 13, April 1983
- WOODWARD, Carolyn S. 1986. Book review of the *Cape house and its interior* by Obholzer *et al* (*op.cit.*). *Restorica*, vol.19:42-46
- WORDEN, Nigel. 1985. *Slavery in Dutch South Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- WORDEN, Nigel. 1989. Adjusting to emancipation: freed slaves and farmers in the mid-19th century southwestern Cape. In W.James and M.Simons (eds) *The angry divide: social and economic history of the western Cape*. Cape Town: David Philip
- YENTSCH, Anne. 1991(a). The symbolic divisions of pottery: sex-related attributes of English and Anglo-American household pots. In R.H. McGuire & R. Paynter (eds) *The archaeology of inequality*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- YENTSCH, Anne. 1991(b). Engendering visible and invisible ceramic artefacts, especially dairy vessels. *Historical Archaeology*, vol.25(4):132-155
- YENTSCH, Anne & Mary C. BEAUDRY. 1992. *The art and mystery of historical archaeology: essays in honour of James Deetz*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press
- YENTSCH, Anne & Larry MCKEE. 1987. Footprints of buildings in 18th century Annapolis. *American Anthropology*, 6(1):40-41

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Notes

Most of the documents were written in Dutch, before there were formalised rules of spelling. Sometimes words were written phonetically and often S and Z, C and K, Y and IJ were used interchangeably. The form of the word is written in this glossary as it appeared most frequently in the documents. For example *kadel* and *catel* are the same object.

This is not a straightforward Dutch-English dictionary. Unfamiliar words from other languages have been defined, for example *monteith* and *girandole*.

The main sources are Woodward (1982) and van Duinen (1930).

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

A

aambeeld	anvil
afdak	lean-to
agterhuis	rear rooms, rear wing
agterplaats	back yard, courtyard
alcativ	pile carpet of eastern origin
ambonhout, amboyana	reddish brown wood, often used as veneer (narra in Philippines)
anker	anchor, measure
armblaker	candlestick, sconce
armozine	sarsenet, thin silk material
arm, armpje	bracket
armstoel	arm chair
aschop	ash shovel
assiet	saucer-dish, saucer-shaped stand
atlas	shiny cotton or satin
avegaar	auger
avondmaal	supper, Communion

B

baai	bay, baize, red wine
baftas	calico
bak	bowl, basin, trough
bakermat/mand	swaddling seat for feeding or changing baby, crib or bassinet
bakkist	baking trough
bakoond	bake oven
balie	tub (also persbalie, trapbalie for pressing grapes, wasbalie, spoelbalie, teegoedbalie, haesbalie, etc.)
bandees	Portuguese: salver
bandelier	cross belt
bank	form, bench without back rest
banket bakker	pastry cook ("banquet" was third/last course of sweetmeats and pastries)
bankschroef	bench vice
becker, be(e)ker	beaker
bed	feather bed used as mattress as well as duvet
bedpan	bed pan
beeld	figure, statue
beender	instrument for extracting marrow
beijtel	chisel
bekken	basin
bekleede stoelen	upholstered chairs
bekleedsel	cover, wrapping
bennetje	basket
bereidsel	dressings, preparation
betilles	muslin
bijl	axe
blaasbalg	bellows
blaatje	small tray
blaker	low flat chamber candlestick
boekspiegeltjes	three flat mirrors to reflect multiple images
boender	scrubbing brush
bok	trestle

bokaal, bocaal	beaker, large drinking glass
bolder wagen	rumbling cart
bolkozijnen	casement window with two openings next to each other
bollebuijsje	small cake or fritter
bont	fur
boor	drill
bord	plate
bordes	stoep, step, flight of stairs, landing place
borretje, bordje	possibly a type of tray (see theeborretje, schenkboretje)
borstel	brush (also stoffers, vrijschuijers, kamer besems, luiwagens, glazen wassers, kleeborstels, haarschuiertjes, boenders, etc.)
bos	bundle, bunch
bossen	bundles
boterpot	butter pot, crock
bottelerij, bottelary	pantry
bottelarijtje	built in cupboard, or part of cupboard where wine stored
braadpan	frying pan
brand emmer	fire bucket
brandglazen	burning glasses for making fire
brandspiegel	reflector
brandzolder	fireproof ceiling
brij	porridge
brij(brei)naald	knitting needles
bril	spectacles
buit	booty
buitekamer/vertrek	room with own entrance, outside room
bultzak	mattress filled with kapok, sometimes feathers or straw
burrie, berrie	hand barrow
bus	cannister

C

cabaaij	short jacket worn over sarong
cachet	seal
caliatoerhout	dark red eucalyptus wood
candeel	caudel (warm drink of sweetened or spiced ale or wine)
castrol	casserole
chagrijn doosje	stiff leather box, often containing cutlery
chasinet	net curtain
chelas	fine cotton suitable for handkerchiefs
chits	chintz, an Indian cotton with printed or painted designs
cijfer lei	abacus
coelbakje	wine cooler
coffer	chest with rounded top, trunk
combaers	blanket
commode	chest of drawers

D

dambord	draught board
degen	sword
dek	cover
dekbedden	quilt
deken	blanket
deksel	lid
dekstoel	deck chair
dispens	pantry
dissel	shaft, adze
dommekragt	screw jack
dompertje	extinguisher
doodkist	coffin

doofpot	hot coal holder, extinguisher
doopbalie	butter tub for table use
doorloop	passage
doorslag	punch, drainer, colander
doreas	cotton and silk cloth from India
draad	wire, thread
draagbaar	portable
draagband	sword belt
draagstoel	sedan chair
drievoet	trivet
dromgangh	cheap dyed cotton cloth
duig	stave
duimstok	carpenters measure, rule
dwarsfluit	German flute

E

ebbenhout	ebony
eg	harrow
el	measuring rod
emmer	bucket
estamine	woollen material, tammy
etenskast	food cupboard
etui	Fr. case, box, needlecase

F

falbalas	pleated frill or furbelow
fatasse, photassen	checked cloth of strong weave
flessen	flagons, flasks, bottles
fluit	tall drinking glass
fluweel	velvet
foedraal, foudraal	case, sheath, cover (originally of Spanish leather)
fontyntje	water basin on wall, water bottle
franje	fringe
fuik	trap

G

galdery/gaandery	gallery, passage, hall, eating room
gang	passage
ganzebord	lit. goose board, board game
garen	yarn, thread
gars	barley
gatebettel	milk strainer
gebrijde	knitted
gebruineerde	burnished
geelkoper	brass
gekeperd	twilled
gemailerde	enamelled
gemakhuisje	privy, close stool
gemakstoel	commode, easy chair
gemeen	ordinary
gereedschap	tools
geruit	checked
geschonden	broken
gespen	buckles
getrokkenroer	rifle
geweefde	woven
geweer	gun
gieter	watering can
girandole	Fr. branched candlestick
glase ruijten	glass panes

gorgelet	water flask usually associated with a bowl probably for washing hands (originally a term for kendi)
grendel	bolt
grift, griffel	slate pencil
gueridon	tall flat topped stand for candles, vases, etc., pedestal table
H	
haak	hook, clasp
haardijzer	grate for logs, fire dogs
hagel	hail, shot
hakebord, hakbord	chopping board
hakmes	chopping knife
hakselbank	straw chopper
halfsleten	worn out, second hand
hals	neck
halsdoek	scarf, neckerchief
handlampet	ewer (with basin for washing hands)
hang orlogie	wall clock
hangijzer	hearth chain with pan holder
hangmat	hammock
hangslot	padlock
hark	rake
hartsvanger	dagger
haspel	reel
heft, hegt	handle, haft
hemdrok	shirt, shift, camisole
hengsel	hinge, handle
hoed	hat, bonnet
hoepel	hoop
hofstede	homestead, country house
hol	hollow, deep
hooker	small swift ship with two masts
horlogie	clock
houtebak	wooden bowl
houwer	broadsword
humhums	plain cotton of thick stout texture
I	
inboedel	household goods
ijseren platen	hearth plates
ijzerdraad	iron wire
illuster	chandelier, candlestick with pendant glass drops
inktkoker	inkstand
ivoor	ivory
J	
jacken	jacket
jalousie matten	cloth window blinds, called Venetian blinds in England and <i>jalousies a la persienne</i> in France
K	
kaars	candle, also waxkaars, scheepskaars, vetkaars (tallow)
kaarsenbak	candle tray
kabinet	cabinet, dominant piece of furniture sometimes with brass or silver fittings
kachel, kaggel	stove
kadel, katel	stretcher bed, usually without posts or hangings
kakstoel	child's commode
kam	comb

kamerdoek	cambric, lawn
kamermat	rush matting
kamerpot	chamber pot
kan, kannetje	jug, tankard (if pewter, a flagon)
kanasser, kanaster	coarse rush basket for sugar
kandelaar	candlesticks
kanebord	wall rack with hooks to hold handled drinking vessels
kant	lace, edge, border
kantoor, comptoir	cabinet, office, usually associated with study area
kapmes	cleaver
kapspiegel	dressing table mirror
kapstoel	dressing table chair
kapstok	cloak stand, a row of pegs
kaptafel	dressing table
karba	carboy (glass container of 5-15 gallons)
karbonade(pan)	chop or cutlet pan
karwatzen	riding whips
karzaai	kersey (woollen material)
kast	cupboard
kastanje	chestnut
kastrol	casserole
katoen	cotton
kegelspel	skittles
kelk, kelkje, kelckie	stemmed wine glass
kelder	cellar, cellaret with flasks
kemelhaar	mohair
kerf	notch
ketel	kettle, cauldron, boiler
keulse	from Cologne, salt-glazed stoneware
klaptafel	folding table
klatergoud	tinsel, brass foil
klavecimbel, klavier	
klavercordium	harpsichord
kleedje	cover for table or chest
kleerborsel	clothes brush
kleer- klederkast	wardrobe
kleij huis	wattle and daub dwelling
kleinigheid	trifles, bric a brac
kleinood	jewel, trinket, gem, treasure
klisterspuit	enema syringe
kloklantaarn	bell-shaped lantern
klompje	small clog; hard-burnt brick imported from Europe
klont	lump
knaap	lectern, gueridon
knijpen	nippers, trimmers
knipmes	clasp-knife
knoop	button
koek	cake, lump, bar
koekenpan	frying or baking pan
koffer	chest, trunk
kogelvorm	bullet mould
koker	case, sheath, quiver
kom	basin, bowl
komfoor	brazier, chafing dish
kommetje	handleless cup or small bowl
kooi	bunk aboard ship, or cheap ledikant at Cape
kooij	bird cage
kookketel	boiler
koornharp	corn sieve
koraalen	beads

korenschuur	granary
korf	basket, hamper, hive
kous	stocking
kouseband	garter
kraamstoel	maternity chair
kraan	tap to draw wine or beer from cask
kraanzaag	pit saw
kranz	wreath or garland, probably table decoration (see <i>tafel kransen</i>)
krijt	chalk, crayon
krommen	to bend
kroon	meat hanger, chandelier
kruidehoorn	powder horn
kruik	pitcher, jug, urn
kruiskozijn	window with immovable upper lights & 2 casements
kruiwagen	wheelbarrow
krukkende	ailing, lame
kunstkabinet	ornamental display cabinet
kurketrekker	cork puller
L	
lade tafel	chest of drawers
lak	sealing wax, stain
laken	table cloth, sheet
lamp pit	candle wick
lampet	ewer
langwerpig	oblong
lap	remnant, patch, shred of cloth
leaguer, legger	cask, c.600 litres (halfleaguer - aum - halfaum - anker; descending in ratio of 2:1)
ledige	empty
ledikant	French: <i>lit de camp</i> , curtained bed with wooden posts and tester
leest	last
lei, lij	writing slate
lessenaar	desk (met zyn voet = with stand)
leuning	back of chair, rail, baluster
leuningstoel	armchair
lijnoly	linseed oil
lijst	frame, border
linne pars	linen press
looiery	tannery
lootgewicht	weight
luyer-, luyjermant	layette or nappy basket
luyjer bakje	nappy tray
luyjk	shutter
luywagen	long handled scrubbing brush
M	
mahony, mahonie	mahogany
mallemol	fine muslin, often embroidered
mand, mant	basket, hamper
marmeer	marble
matras	squab, firm cushion
matte	straw-bottomed
merg lepel	marrow spoon
mersaeije	woollen cloth
messaging	brass
moeris, mouris	plain woven cloth
mofjes	muffs

moker
mompipj
monkey
monteith
mop
muizeval
mul
musqueton
mutsen
mutsje
muurkas

N

naaidoos
naaikist
naaikussen
naairing
naaldkoker
nageltang(etjes)
nagtblaker
nagtspiegel, nagtpot
naijschaartje
nestel
neteldoek
niquania
noteboom

O

oblieijzer
oester
oker
olysteen
omber, ommer
onbruikbaar
ondersteek(bek)
o(o)rlogie
ophaal gordijn
opkamer
opslag tafel

opstal
orgel
ottoman
ouderwets
overtrocken

P

pakhuis
parecala, percallas
parthy
paruyke
passers
patroon (tas)
pauk
paviljoen
pembroke table
pendule
pennemes
pershuis
persik

mallet
mum pipe (between leaguer and halfleaguer)
a liquor vessel
large bowl for cooling punch glasses
brick
mouse trap
dust, refuse
musket
bonnets
1/8 pint
wall cupboard

needle box, sewing box
"housewife", sewing kit
sewing cushion
tailor's thimble
needlecase
nail scissors
candlestick
chamber pot
sewing scissors
lace, point, tag
muslin
cheap striped cotton
walnut

wafer iron
oyster
ochre
hone
game of ombre
useless
bedpan
watch (zak oorlogie = pocket watch)
pull-up curtain, Venetian curtain
mezzanine room usually above *kelder*
drop-leaf table, also described as
opslaantafel/neerskantafel = gateleg table
outhouse, building on loan farm
organ
cushioned seat like sofa without back or arms
antique
fitted counterpane; upholstered

warehouse, store
fine cotton used for painted designs
pair, some
wig, peruke
pair of compasses
cartridge (case)
kettle drum
bed with canopy suspended from ceiling
small 4-legged table with hinged flaps
ornamental clock
penknife
pressing house for grapes
peach

peul, peluw	bolster
piering	saucer, saucer dishes
pijlstok	arrow shaft
pijpedoos	pipe holder to prevent breakage
pijpkannetje	jugs with spout
pijpkop	bowl of pipe, ornamental lid for bowl
plaat	plate
plank	shelf; projecting pulley board for <i>ophaal gordijnen</i>
poesten	bellows, puffers
pons, ponsch	punch
pooten	legs or feet of furniture
portaal	porch, lobby
portifisie	screen with doors leading from voorhuis to room behind
portepées	sword suspenders
potlepel	ladle
pottebank	dresser for storing pots and pans
profijter	lit. save-all, gadget on which candle impaled to extend its use
provisiekamer	stockroom, storeroom
pruijke doos	wig box
prul	trifle, trash
Q	
quispedoor	spittoon
R	
raagbol	long broom for spiders' webs
raam, raem(pje)	window frame, screen
raamzaag	frame saw
rabat	valance
rand	border, edge, rim
rasp	grater
riemen	oars
reislaetjes	lit. travelling drawers
rijglijn	lace thread
rijs	wicker
rijs(t)blok	rice block (mortar and pestle)
robbevel	seal skin
roeier	gauge
roemer	glass for white wine
roeper	speaking trumpet
roerhaak	rudder pintle
rok	coat
rolstok	roller, rolling pin
rommeling	sundries
rooster	grid iron
roskam	curry comb
rottan	rattan
rotting	cane
ruit	pane
rustbank	day bed, bench-like seat
S	
saaije	serge
sabel	sabre, sable
salempores	plain cotton cloth
sambreel	umbrella, parasol
saucierken	saucer-dish for serving
schaaf	slicer, plane
schaafbank	joiner's or carpenter's bench

schaal	scales, dish
schaar	scissors, shears
schabel	footstool
schagten	quills
scheepkaars	ships' candle
scheerbecken	barber's shaving basin
scheermes	razor
schel	bell
schenkblad	
schenkbord	tray, salver, dumb-waiter
schenkketel	kettle
schenktafel	serving table, buffet
schepel	bushel container
schepper	scoop
scherm	screen
schietgeweer	rifle
schink	gammon, ham
schoorsteenketting	chimney chain
schoorsteenmantel	mantlepiece, mantleshelf
schoorsteenvalletje	chimney valance
schop	shovel, spade
schotel	dish for serving
schragen	trestles
schrapper	scraper
schrijfdoos, -laage	writing cabinet or box
schuiers	brushes (in modern Afrikaans schuijer = carpet brush)
schuif	door lock, trap door
schuifdoos	lit. sliding box
schuifgordyn	sliding curtains, sometimes in doorway
schuifraam	sash window
schuimspan	skimmer pan
schuit	dinghy
schulp	lit. shell, schulpen = to flute
schulp schaaLEN	fluted dishes in white Delftware
sekade	poinard
sittebanckje	stool
sjabrakken	saddle cloths
slaemer, slamandje	lantern, salad drier of pierced metal
slaghorloge	repeater watch
slagbank	butcher's block
slijpsteen	grindstone, whetstone
slonsje	lantern having only one transparent side and flap or shutter, bull's eye lantern
sluitmand	hamper
smoorpan	stewing pan
snaar	string, cord
snaphaan	musket
snoeien mes	pruning knife
snuijerbak, snuijter	snuffer, wick trimmer
snuijfdooS	snuff box
soetolie	salad oil
solder	attic, loft
soosies	cotton and silk cloth from India
spansriet	lit. Spanish reed
spanzaag	frame or tenon saw
specery	spicery
speerhaak	anvil
speldenbakje	pin box
speldewerk	lace work
spiegeltafel	pier-glass table

spijker	nail, stud
spinsbek	pinchbeck, gold coloured brass
sprits	fritter
spoelkom	slop basin
spoor	spur
sprei, sprij	bedspread, coverlet
spuug-, spuwbalie	sand-filled tub in which to spit
spysrak	food or spice rack
staaf	bar, ingot
staander	cruet set
staartpan	pan with long handle
stal	stable
stamper	pestle
stander	clothes horse, axe-tree
stang	bar, rod
steekbecken	bedpan
steekblaker	candlestick fastened to knife to allow attachment to beams, etc.

steenel	awl
stel	set
stelling	stand
sterfhuys	house where person recently died
steviel	high boot
stijflinnen	buckram
stijfvel	starch
stijgbeugel	stirrup
stijlen	bedposts
stilletje, stelletje	close stool, commode
stoffer	small floor brush, now duster
stok	stick, cane
stoof	footwarmer
stoofpan	stew pan
stopverf	putty
strijk	to iron
strijksel	linament
stulp	cover, shade, glass bell
swavel	sulphur for making matches

T

taatje	?
tafelkastje	chest-of-drawers, bedside table with cupboard below
tafel kransen	table decoration ?
tandestoker	toothpick
teapoy	small table or tripod, tea caddy
teer(put)	tar (bucket)
tentzyl	canvas
tesje	fire pan
testament	New Testament
theebakje	tea tray
tijke	ticking
timmerage	timber cabin
timmerman	carpenter
toebehooren	belongings, appurtenances
toilet	dressing table
tontel doos	tinder box
toom	bridle
touwwerk	cordage, ropework
tover lantaarn	magic lantern
traan	fish oil
trap	stairs

treeft
tregter
trekpot
trielie
trijp
troffel
trommel
tros
tuig
turk's head

V

val, valletje
valies
vat, vaten
vendu
verdieping
verf
vergiettest
verguld
verhemelte
verkeerbord
ve(r)llakte
verrekijker
versiersel
vertoon
vijzel
vingerhoed
vischzèegen
vlaggedoek
vlaggenkaart
vlaggestok
vloertapijt
vloerzyl
vlootje
voerchits
voering
voetbank
voetmat
voetzyl
voorhuis
voorkamer
vra(a)gboek
vreemd
vriese klok
vuilnisblik/bakje
vuurmand
vuurslag
vuurstaal
vuursteen
vuurtang
vuurtesje
vuurwage

W

waaier
wafelijser
wan
wasbalie
waschfontyn

trivet
tin or brass funnel
teapot, kettle
buckram
plush
trowel
metal box
bunch, string
harness
long handled broom for spiders' webs

valance
portmanteau, carpet bag, Glastone bag
casks or barrels of no particular capacity
auction
storey
paint, dye
colander
gilt
canopy
backgammon board
japanned, lacquered
spyglass
ornament
show, presentation
mortar (used with pestle or *stamper*)
thimble
fish net
bunting, a thin plain coloured worsted
flag chart
flag staff
floor carpet
oil-cloth, linoleum
butter tub for table use
lining chintz
lining
footstool
foot mat
oil-cloth, linoleum
hall, vestibule, room entered from main door
front room
catechism
strange, foreign, exotic
Friesland clock
dustpan
warming basket, linen warmer
fire steel, steel & tinder
steel for making spark
flint
fire tongs
fire pan, coal holder
portable grate on wheels

fan
waffle iron
winnowing basket
tub, bathtub, handbasin
water urn and basin for washing hands

waterbalie
 waterpot
 weel, weil
 weinig
 werf
 weigh, wieg
 weig(weeg)schaal
 wetstaal
 witkwast

metal-bound tub with stand
 chamber pot
 wheel
 little, few
 uncultivated space around farmhouse
 cradle, usually basketwork
 balance, scales
 whetting steel, knife sharpener
 whitewashing brush

Z

zaag, saag
 zaaij
 zadel
 zakbengeltje
 zandloper
 zeel
 zeildoek
 zift
 zijd-, sydceweer
 zijd gordyn
 zijkamer
 zitting
 zout-, soutvaatje

saw
 silk
 saddle
 watch chain
 hourglass
 trace, strap
 sail cloth, canvas
 sieve
 sidearm
 curtain drawn to the side
 room to the side of a main room
 seat of chair
 salt cellar

APPENDIX B

ABBREVIATIONS**Contents**

Miscellaneous
House Type
City Block or Ward
Room Function
Room Names
Locations
Descriptions (material, condition)

Notes

For translations or definitions of the words in these lists, see Appendix A Glossary.

For city blocks see map, Figure 2.5.

For street names see maps, Figures 2.5, 2.6 and 8.1

For rural locations see map, Figure 3.2.

APPENDIX B

ABBREVIATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

VOC	Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (Dutch East India Company)
MOOC	Master of the Orphan Chamber
Rd	Rixdollar

OCCUPATION

BC	Burgher Councillor
BK	Bookkeeper
BM	Burgher Militia
CJ	Council of Justice
C&M	Civil & Marriages Board
CO	Company servant
FB	Freeburgher
OC	Orphan Chamber

HOUSE TYPE

DP	dorp	village
DS	double storey	
H&E	huis en erf	house and plot
HH	huurhuis	hired house
HS	hofstede	farmstead
OS	opstal	loan farm
PO	post	
RES	residence	
TV	Tafel Valley	

CITY BLOCK OR WARD

A, B, C, and lot number
 AA, BB, CC, and lot number
 1, 2, 3 ... 12, 13 ... and lot number

STREETS

	<u>Old</u>	<u>Modern</u>
BERGDW	1de Bergdwars 2de Bergdwars	St. George's Burg
DRIEBERGDWARS	3de Bergdwars	Long
GRAVE	Grave	Parliament
HEEREGR	Heerengracht	Adderley
KEYZERSGRGT	Keyzersgracht	Darling
LANGE	Lange	Long
OLIF	Olifant	Hout
ZEE	Zee	Strand
ZIEKEDWARS	Ziekedwars	Barrack
	Stadhuisplein	
	Groeneplein	Greenmarket Sq.
	Hottentotsplein	
	Boereplein	Riebeeck Sq.
	Zieke	Corporation

ROOM FUNCTION

B	bed
S	sitting
DIS	display
PAVIL	pavilion bed
STO	store
TW	tableware
WC	wall-cupboard

ROOM NAMES

AGPL	agter plaats
AK	agter kamer
BAKH	bak huis
BED	bedroom
BEES	beestiaal
BK	binne kamer
BNPL	binne plaats
BOAK	boven agter kamer
BOK	bo kamer
BOT	bottelery
BOVH	boven voorhuis
BOVK	boven voor kamer
BOVS	boven voor solder
BRM	back room
BV	buiten vertrek
CELL	cellar
COMP	comptoir kamer
CUK	koper kamer
D	dispens
DIN	dining room
DRAW	drawing room
DRS	dressing room
ENT	entrance
FTRM	front room
GAL	galdery, gaandery
GAK	groot agter kamer
GALK	galdery kamer
GANG	gang
HALL	hall
INRM	inner room
K	kamer
KELD	kelder
KEUK	keuken
KITCH	kitchen
KK	klyne kamer
KNEGT	knegt kamer
KOMB	kombuis
KOMBK	kombuis kamer
KORNH	koorn huis
KUYPW	kuypers winkel
LAND	landing
LIBR	library
MK	middel kamer
MOLENH	molen huis
O3	dierde verdieping
OK	op kamer
OPZYK	op zykamer
PAKH	pak huis

PANTRY	pantry
PASS	passage
POORT	poort
PORT	portaal
PROVK	provisie kamer
ROOM	room
SCH	school
SHOP	shop
SLAVH	slaven huis
SLK	slaap kamer
SMITW	smits winkel
SNYK	snyders kamer
SOL	solder
STAL	stal
STOR	store room
STRY	strykamer
TIMMW	timmermans winkel
TRAP	kamer onder de trap
UPRM	upstairs room
VER	vertrek
VH	voorhuis
VHK	voorhuis kamer
VK	voor kamer
VSOL	voor solder
VVER	voor vertrek
WAGEN	wagen huis
WERF	werf
WGNMW	wagenmakers winkel
WINK	winkel
WYNK	wynkelder
ZYKAMER	zykamer

LOCATIONS

BAN	Banhoek
BER	Berg River
BGD	Bergdwars
BLA	Blaauwberg
BOR	Bot River
BOT	Bottelary
BRE	Breede River
CAL	Caledon
CAN	Cango
CON	Constantia
DAL	Daljosaphat
DIE	Diep River
DRK	Drakenstein
DRN	Doorn River
EER	Eerste River
GOU	Gourits River
GPB	Groote Paerdeberg
GRN	Groenkloof
GRT	Grootberg
HEX	Hex River
HOT	Hottentots Holland
HTB	Hout Bay
JNK	Jonkershoek
KAP	Cape
KDB	Koudebokkeveld
KKR	Kaffirkuils River

KLI	Klipberg
KLP	Klapmuts
KOE	Koeberg
KRM	Kromme River
KRN	Karnemelks River
LAN	Langeberg
LEU	Leeuwen River
LSB	Liesbeeck River
MLR	Moole River
MOS	Mossel Bay
MSB	Mosselbank
OLF	Olifantshoek
OLR	Olifants River
OVB	Overberg
PAR	Paerdeberg
PDM	Paarl Diamant
PIQ	Piquetberg
PLA	Plattekloof
POT	Potteberg
PQN	Picnickerskloof
PRL	Paarl
RDS	Roodezand
RIE	Riebeeck Casteel
RON	Rondebosch
SIM	Simonsberg
SIV	Simonsvlei
SNE	Sneeuberg
STB	Steenberg
STL	Stellenbosch
SWE	Swellendam
TUL	Tulbagh
TWN	Twintig Rivers
TYG	Tygerberg
UIT	Uitenhage
VTG	Vierentwintig Rivers
WAG	Wagenmakersvalley
WAV	Land van Waveren
WEL	Wellington
WEM	Wemmershoek
WIN	Windberg
WIT	Witteberg
WMB	Waarmbokkeveld
WTZ	Witzenberg
WYN	Wynberg
ZWB	Zwartberg
ZWT	Zwartland

DESCRIPTIONS

aard (aarde, aardewerk)	earthenware
blard (blauw aarde)	blue earthenware
blauw	blue
blik(ke)	tin
brass	brass
col	coloured
compl	complete
crack	cracked
cu (kopere)	copper
defec	defective
empty	empty

gebr(uineerde)	burnished
gem(aillerde)	enamelled
gesch(ilderede)	painted
gesch(onden)	broken
glcu (geel kopere)	brass
groen	green
grt (groot)	large
halfs(leten)	worn out, second hand
hout	wood
incom	incomplete
iron	iron
jap	japanned
keulse	german stoneware
kln (klein)	small
large	large
ledig(e)	empty
lood	lead
marm(eer)	marble
nieuw	new
onbr(uikbaar)	useless
oud	old
pewt	pewter
plate	plated
plet(tit)	plated
porc(elain)	porcelain
rdcu (rood kopere)	red copper (copper)
rood	red
rott(ing)	cane
silv	silver
small	small
staal	steel
sto	stoneware (see keulse)
swart	black
tin(ne)	pewter
tje, tjes	small
verbl (verlakte blikke)	tin enamelled
verg(ulden)	gilt
verl(akte)	japanned, lacquered
wit	white
witcu (wit kopere)	brass, bronze
wtard (wit aarde)	white earthenware
yst (yster)	iron
ystin (yster vertinde)	tinned iron
zilv (zilvere)	silver
zward (zwart aarde)	black earthenware

APPENDIX C

INDEXES

Contents

Recorded room-by-room inventories sorted according to:

C1	Date
C2	Location
C3	Deceased name
C4	Spouse name

Notes

For Location abbreviations see Appendix B: Abbreviations.

House types:	DP	dorp	village
	HS	hofstede	farmstead
	OS	opstal	loan farm
	PO	post	Company post
	TV	Table Valley	Cape Town
	DS		double storey
	HH	huurhuis	hire house

Streets:

	<u>Old</u>	<u>Modern</u>
BERGDW	1de Bergdwars	St. George's
	2de Bergdwars	Burg
DRIEBERGDWARS	3de Bergdwars	Long
GRAVE	Grave	Parliament
HEEREGR	Heerengracht	Adderley
KEYZERSGRGT	Keyzersgracht	Darling
LANGE	Lange	Long
OLIF	Olifant	Hout
ZEE	Zee	Strand
ZIEKEDWARS	Ziekedwars	Barrack
	Stadhuisplein	
	Groeneplein	Greenmarket Sq.
	Hottentotsplein	
	Boereplein	Riebeeck Sq.
	Zieke	Corporation

APPENDIX C1**INDEX BY DATE**

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1697	1.023	MEYHUYZEN	HS		LANDSKROON PRL
1701	1.069	SNEEWINDT	HS		ROODENBURG LSB
1701	1.063	DE BEER	TV		
1701	1.062	VAN STRALEN	TV		
1702	2.011	VAN BRAKEL	HS		TYG
1703	1.074	DOES	TV		
1706	2.004	VAN AMEIJDE	TV		ZEE ST
1709	2.028	VICTOR	TV		ZEE ST
1709	2.037	LUNS	TV		
1710	2.040	CLAAS	HS		NOOITGEDAGT STL
1710	2.043	DE BEER	HS		VELDHUYS WYN
1710	2.043	DE BEER	TV		
1712	2.058	FREDERIKSE	HS		STL DISTRICT
1712	2.061	GILDENHUYS	HS		ROODENBURGH RON
1712	2.063	GREEF	HS		NOOITGEDAGT STL
1712	2.066	DE VYF	TV		
1712	2.071	EVERTZ	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1713	2.069	DOMINICUS	TV		
1713	3.037	CRUSE	TV		
1713	3.031	DIEMER	TV		HEERENGRAGT
1713	2.073	BORT	TV		
1713	3.030	DIEMER	HS		DIEMERSDAL TYG
1713	2.077	BASSON	TV		
1713	3.024	VERVEY	HS		VALKENBURG LSB
1713	3.025	VERVEY	HS		PAR
1713	3.056	PRETORIUS	HS		MODDEGAT STL
1713	2.070	BLAUWPAERT	TV		
1713	2.076	BASSON	OS		HTB KAP DISTRICT
1713	2.083	SMIT	HS		DWARSINDEWEG STL
1714	2.115	VAN WESTERHOUT	TV		
1714	3.064	LOODEWYK	HS		STL DISTRICT
1714	2.120	MEYER	TV		HEERE ST
1714	2.114	SCHRODER	TV		
1715	3.067	VAN NEERKASSEL	TV		W
1715	3.020	RUTGER-TROOF	TV		OLIFANT ST
1716	3.021	BOTMA	HS		ZORGVLEIT RON
1716	3.036	BOCK	HS		VELTHUYSEN WYN
1716	3.021	BOTMA	TV		OLIF-1 BERGDW
1716	3.036	BOCK	TV	DS	HEERE N:N
1717	3.045	ENGELS	HS		
1717	3.055	PASMAN	HS		IDAS VALLEY STL
1717	3.044	VAN DER SANDE	TV		CASTLE/ADDERLEY
1717	3.041	VAN SCHALKWYK	HS		DOODEKRAAL TYG
1717	3.073	SCHAFFERNIG	TV		
1718	3.083	FAASEN	TV		
1718	3.078	GROEN	TV		
1718	3.081	VAN NIEUWENBROEK	TV		
1718	3.082	VISSER	TV		DRIE BERGH DWARS
1719	3.092	BREDA	TV		HEEREGRAGT
1719	3.102	WENDELS	HS		AAN'T PAD
1719	4.009	BACKEN	TV		
1719	3.095	GERINGER	HS		VELTHUYSEN RON
1719	3.102	WENDELS	TV		
1719	3.102	WENDELS	OS		DOORNEKRAAL
1719	3.095	GERINGER	TV		HEERE ST

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1719	3.105	SPOOR	TV		VREDENBURGH LONGST
1720	4.001	MUNNIK	TV		
1720	4.008	LE SAGE	TV		
1720	4.015	VAN BENGAL	TV		
1720	4.012	VAN HOETING	TV		
1721	4.065	LIGTHART	HS		WESTERHOF TYG
1721	4.066	LIGTHART	TV		
1721	4.021	TREURNICH	TV		
1721	4.069	VALK	HS		VALKENBURG RON
1721	4.067	OLIVIER	HS		HOOGERBERGVALL TYG
1721	4.035	LAUBSCHER	TV	DS	ZEERE ST
1722	4.037	VISSER	HS		BLOMKOOLTJE PRL
1722	4.048	KRUYSMAN	HS		KRUYSHOF DRK
1722	4.080	ROOS	HS		ELSENBURG KLP
1723	4.087	SCHENK	HS		RYGERSDAAL LSB
1723	4.084	VAN STADEN	HS		WELTEVREDEN STL
1723	4.045	HOEKS	HS		SCHOONGESICHT JNK
1723	4.044	BISSEUX	TV		
1723	4.043	TAUKE	TV		
1723	4.042	AMEEN	TV		
1724	4.121	DE BRUYN	TV		
1724	4.054	PELZER	TV		
1724	4.121	DE BRUYN	HS		SCHOTSEKLOOF
1724	4.090	CLAASZ	TV		
1724	4.120	BASSON	HS		KRUYSHOF DRK
1724	4.119	VLOK	TV		
1725	3.014	VAN DER POEL	TV		DRIE BURGDWARS
1725	4.075	VAN DEN HONING	TV		
1726	4.117	BEYERS	TV		
1726	4.118	VAN BANCHEM	TV		HEERENGR/OLIFANTS
1726	4.122	QUINT	TV		HEERE ST
1726	4.122	QUINT	HS		GEDULT STL
1726	4.077	STRANG	TV		
1727	4.103	STAVORINUS	TV		
1727	4.101	ABRAHAMSZ	TV		
1727	5.017	JUNIUS	TV		
1727	5.003	SIEBERT	TV		
1727	5.004	DE WIT	TV		OLIFANTS COR
1728	4.115	VAN DER BYL	HS		SANDVLEIT EER
1728	5.021	GILDENHUYSEN	HS		ROODENBURG RON
1728	5.020	VAN DER OEVER	TV		
1728	5.019	KRUYWAGEN	TV		TWEEDE ZEEDWARS ST
1728	6.019	WAGENAAR	TV		
1729	5.006	RAATS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1729	5.010	VAN WIELINGE	TV		
1729	5.007	MULDER	TV		
1729	5.008	SMUTS	TV		
1729	5.047	MARQUART	TV		HEERENGR/OLIFANTS
1729	5.022	DE SAVOYE	TV		
1729	5.023	MEYER	TV		
1729	5.046	RUYGROK	TV		
1730	5.014	BUTTNER	TV		
1730	5.025	HOBBELS	TV		
1730	5.062	VAN LOVEREN	TV		
1730	5.079	PRETORIUS	TV		

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1730	5.078	JOUBERT	HS		DRIE FONTAINE DRK
1730	5.016	YSFELDT	TV		
1731	5.071	KRUGEL	HS		STELLENGIFT
1731	5.073	VAN DE NEST	TV		
1731	5.074	WITMOND	TV		
1731	5.072	HERWIG	TV		
1732	5.110	VAN DAM	TV		TWEEDE BERG ST
1732	5.052	CLOETEN	HS		VREDENBURG STL
1732	5.061	LAMMANS	TV		
1733	5.060	JONASZ	TV		
1733	5.065	VAN DEN BERG	TV		
1733	5.059	WIGMAN	TV		
1733	5.057	DUYMELING	TV		
1733	5.093	VAN DER BYL	TV		
1733	5.094	DE LANGE	TV		
1733	5.109	DE WIT	TV		HEERENGRAGT
1734	5.103	CONTERMAN	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1734	5.068	VLOTMAN	HS		GEDUNT EER
1734	5.117	RAS	HS		WELTEVREDEN STL
1734	5.118	DE KONING	TV		HEERENGRAGT
1734	5.128	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	HS		TYGERBERGEN TYG
1735	5.134	PAS	HS		SANTVLEIT EER
1735	5.136	VAN DE CAAB	TV		
1735	5.129	BISSEUX	TV		
1736	5.107	VAN DER BURG	TV		
1736	5.139	HOFMAN	HS		OUDE WYNBERG KAP
1736	5.137	DE JONG	TV		
1737	5.124	COLYN	HS		CONSTANTIA STB
1737	5.142	BLANKENBERG	TV		ZEE ST
1738	6.022	BERGH	TV		
1738	6.023	DAVIDSE	TV		
1738	6.003	KLEEF	TV		
1738	6.018	GRANDAM	TV		N
1738	6.004	PLOOY	HS		BRACKEFONTEYN TYG
1738	6.014	VAN ROOYEN	HS		BLOEMENDAL TYG
1738	6.025	MEYBOOM	HS		PLATTEKLOOF TYG
1739	6.026	VAN HOEVEN	TV		L:L 3
1739	6.044	HEUFKE	HS		CLOOVENBURG RIE
1739	6.044	HEUFKE	TV		E:E 3
1739	6.031	BRITS	TV		
1739	6.029	ARENSZ	TV	DS	
1739	6.027	KRIEL	HS		PAARL DIAMANT DRK
1739	6.052	KUYP	TV		
1739	6.026	VAN HOEVEN	HS		MEERENDAL TYG
1740	6.035	VAN DER MIST	TV		
1740	6.037	VAN DE WESTHUYSEN	HS		WESTERDAL TYG
1740	6.039	FICK	OS		NONNA OVB
1740	6.039	FICK	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1740	6.064	RICHARD	HS		BELLINGKAMP DRK
1741	6.063	VERWWEY	TV		
1741	6.096	VAN BENGAL	HS		COORNHOOP LSB
1741	6.097	MEYBOOM	TV		
1741	6.050	SULTANIA	TV		
1741	6.045	OLIVIER	TV		N:N 3
1741	6.045	OLIVIER	HS		PLATTEKLOOF TYG

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1741	6.042	BRAND	TV		SOUTE R
1743	6.067	MEYBOOM	TV		B, HEERE ST
1743	6.060	SCHONE	TV		
1743	6.059	HAUK	HS		PAPENBOOM LSB
1743	6.057	VAN WILLIGH	TV		
1743	6.057	VAN WILLIGH	TV		
1743	6.094	OTTO	TV		E:E 3
1744	6.084	DU PREEZ	TV		
1744	6.071	POSSE	TV	DS	G:G 8
1744	6.085	COEBERGEN	TV		OLIFANTS ST
1744	6.074	VAN BENGALLEN	TV		G:G 2
1744	6.092	VAN GENDT	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1744	6.077	DONKER	TV		
1744	6.076	COMBRINK	HS		VARIETAS WIN
1745	6.091	WEESBERG	HS		LA DAUPHINE OLF
1745	6.080	GREEF	HS		HOOGEKRAAL TYG
1745	6.078	VAN NIEUWKERKEN	HS		BRACKEFONTYN KOE
1745	6.119	HASEWINKEL	TV		D 4
1745	6.089	ACKERMAN	TV		I 9 & 10
1745	6.104	MEYER	TV		
1745	6.079	DOMAN	HS		TYGERBERGEN TYG
1745	10.014	THOORN	TV	HH	
1746	6.108	BEYERS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1746	6.107	PAULMAN	TV		
1746	6.120	SCHABORT	HS		MEERRUST DRK
1747	6.136	SMIT	TV		
1747	6.138	DU PLESSIS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1747	6.115	GIBELAAR	HS		ELSENBURG STL
1747	6.116	BIERMAN	TV	HH	
1747	6.122	VENTER	HS		SEEVENRIVIEREN BAN
1747	6.126	SOHIERS	TV		G:G 4 & 6
1748	7.060	LOURENTS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1748	6.129	GROENEWALT	HS		GROENHOF STL
1748	7.071	DE KONING	TV	DS	S 2
1748	7.071	DE KONING	HS		BOSHOF LSB
1749	7.059	LOMBAART	HS		LANGEDOK DRK
1749	8.004	HOPPE	HS		KRUYSHOF DRK
1749	7.052	ARENTS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1749	7.061	VAN HOETING	TV		OLIFANT/TWEEDEBERG
1750	7.058	MULDER	TV		D:D
1750	7.055	FOURY	HS		SLANGERIVIER WAG
1750	7.051	NOBEL	HS		ONGEGUNT REI
1750	7.012	LE RICHE	HS		KRUYSHOF DRK
1750	7.007	JURGENS	TV		
1751	7.018	ACKERMAN	TV		M:M
1751	7.054	BUISSET	TV		F:F
1752	7.023	DE WAAL	TV	DS	L 4
1752	7.025	KEYSER	HS		BOTTELERY
1752	7.072	VAN OUDENAARDEN	TV		W 2
1752	7.069	WILLEMS	TV		
1752	7.070	MIGAULT	TV		
1752	8.005	BLIGNAULT	HS		BETHEL DRK
1752	8.001	LOUW	TV		ZEEST COR
1752	8.034	DE WIT	TV		
1752	9.004	KEYSER	HS		HARTENBERG BOT

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1752	7.050	LE ROUX	HS		STL DISTRICT
1753	7.032	VAN TAAK	HS		CLOOVENBURG RIE
1753	7.064	VAN DER LITH	HS		COELENHOF STL
1753	7.030	VAN STAADEN	HS		BRACKEFONTEYN KOE
1753	7.029	VAN GOCH OR GOEK	TV		
1754	7.034	WILLEMS	HS		MOOLENVLEIT LSB
1754	9.005	LUBBE	HS		HARTENBERG STL
1754	7.036	KRUGEL	TV		I:I
1754	7.033	DOMAN	TV		Q
1754	8.007	VAN BOOVEN	TV	DS	
1754	8.010	HANSEN	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1755	8.008	SNYMAN	TV		
1755	8.008	SNYMAN	HS		DROOGE VALLEY PAR
1755	8.009	VAN RHENEN	TV		G
1755	8.006	MULDER	TV		
1755	8.013	HANEKOM	TV	HH	
1755	8.015	SMUTS	TV		
1755	8.017	VAN DER MIST	TV	HH	
1755	8.018	MOSTERT	TV		
1755	8.019	VAN DEN BANK	TV		
1755	9.011	BASTRO	TV		Y:Y 6
1755	8.027	JOURDAAN	TV	HH	
1755	8.021	VAN DE CAAB	TV		L 2
1755	9.006	LA FEBRE	TV		HEERENGRAGT
1755	8.029	PAASEN	TV		
1755	9.008	VIRET	TV		N 10
1755	9.041	VAN DEN BERGH	TV		R 1 & 2
1755	12.017	NEEDER	TV		B
1755	8.038	VAN AKEN	TV		W:W 3
1755	9.022	GREEF	TV		
1755	8.022	ESSER	TV		
1755	9.026	CATZ	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1755	9.010	ROOS	TV		
1755	9.012	SCHOLTS	TV		M:M 3
1755	9.049	RHENIUS	TV		
1755	9.013	BECK	TV		
1755	9.021	MOSTERT	HS		ORANGE PAR
1755	10.018	ESSER	TV		
1755	8.028	LEVER	TV		K 8
1755	9.009	VAN ROOYEN	TV		O:O 12
1755	8.020	SMUTS	TV		L 1
1755	8.034	DELITSCH	TV		HEERENGRAGT
1755	9.029	VAN ROOYEN	TV		L:L 2
1756	9.020	DE VILLIERS	HS		DIEMERSDAL TYG
1756	7.048	SIEKERMANS	TV		E:E
1756	7.048	SIEKERMANS	HS		GOED GELOOF WIT
1756	8.011	DE KRAMER	TV		OLIFANTS ST
1756	8.037	VAN GOTTENBURG	TV	HH	
1757	9.027	VAN SMITTENBERG	TV		T:T 4
1757	8.023	VAN LAAR	TV		G:G 12
1757	9.047	MEIRING	HS		PAROCHIE HUYS TUL
1758	8.046	COEZEE	HS		VLAKKELAND DAL
1758	8.039	HORSEL	TV	HH	
1758	9.028	VAN KAKERKEN	TV		W:W 4
1758	8.025	VAN AS	TV	HH	

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1758	9.044	KNOETSEN	HS		DUYVELSBERG DRK
1758	9.046	ROBERTSZ	TV	HH	
1759	9.033	KLUYSMAN	TV		N:N
1759	9.031	KRAUSE	TV	HH	
1759	9.050	ROUX	TV		L 9
1759	9.030	JONASZ	HS		RAPENBURG LSB
1759	9.043	REBECCA	TV	HH	
1760	10.009	SMUTS	TV		
1760	10.016	BEUST	TV	DS	
1760	10.050	VAN ZYL	TV	HH	
1760	10.071	KEEVE	TV		HEERE/TWEEDEBERGDW
1761	10.020	BASTROO	TV		K 7
1761	10.017	DE VILLIERS	HS		VREDENBURG STL
1761	11.019	VAN DER PORT	TV		E:E 3
1761	10.076	VON DESSIN	TV		
1762	10.028	LAMPRECHT	TV	HH	
1762	10.038	VAN DER MERWE	HS		BLOEMENDAL DRK
1762	10.037	HOLMAN	HS		UITKYK TUL
1762	10.053	BENTVELD	TV		R:R 2
1762	10.033	GEISINGER	TV	HH	
1762	11.020	LOUW	HS		BABILONS TOORN DRK
1762	10.069	ARTOYS	TV	DS	
1763	10.044	VAN DER MERWE	HS		VREEDENHOF PRL
1763	10.073	TJOJINGYO	TV	HH	
1763	10.072	DE WET	TV	HH	
1763	10.045	JURGENS	TV		Z:Z 4
1763	10.062	SCHOEMAN	TV	HH	
1763	10.042	DU PLESSIES	HS		LIMIET RIVIER DRK
1763	10.058	STENS	TV	HH	
1764	10.066	BLOM	HS		EENDRAAGT BRE
1764	11.001	ESTERHUYSEN	TV	HH	
1764	11.015	GROENEWALD	TV		
1764	11.004	VAN MANDEAR	TV	HH	
1764	11.021	LANS	TV	DS	N:N 11 & 12
1764	11.024	GROVE	TV		L:L 5
1764	11.026	SLOTSLOO	TV	DS	
1764	11.045	VAN RENEN	TV		HEERE/TWEEDEBURGDW
1764	11.028	SPAMAN	DP		ROOSEFONTYN PRL
1764	11.030	HARMENSZ	TV	DS	V:V
1764	11.041	SCHILDMAYER	TV	HH	
1764	11.029	RAAK	TV	DS	ZEE ST
1764	12.015	FOTHERGILL	TV	DS	G:G
1764	11.010	GUTSCHE	TV	HH	
1765	12.014	DE JAGER	OS		SPIEGELR SWE
1765	12.011	VOS	TV		
1765	11.046	HARTWICH	OS		UITGELEEGEN POT
1765	11.042	REGNAULT	TV	HH	
1766	12.012	AMELONG	TV		O:O 1
1766	12.031	LE ROUX	TV	HH	
1766	12.004	HUGO	HS		DRIE FONTEYNEN DRK
1766	12.059	BOONSAYER	TV		R:R 1
1767	12.025	HEYMANS	TV	HH	
1767	12.026	DUVAL	TV	HH	
1767	12.062	ECKARD	TV	HH	
1767	12.032	RYNTHAUS	TV		N:N 7 & 9

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1767	12.034	PIETERSZ	TV	HH	
1767	12.052	JOURDAAN	TV	HH	
1767	12.054	STRYDOM	TV		N 8
1767	12.058	VAN GRAAN	TV	HH	
1767	13.013	VAN DEN HEUVEL	HS		RONDEBOSJE TYG
1767	12.061	MALANG	HS		PAARL DIAMANT DRK
1767	12.016	DE VLIAGER	TV	HH	
1768	12.038	VAN DER SCHYF	TV	HH	
1768	13.043	DE WAAL	TV	DS	SCHOTSEKLOOF
1768	13.006	SMUTS	TV		
1768	13.028	BOSCH	PO		PARADYS
1768	13.005	GRYLING	TV		L 10
1768	13.029	HECKROOD	TV		K:K
1768	13.043	DE WAAL	TV	DS	W:W 8
1768	13.030	WURMER	TV		M:M 10
1768	13.067	SCHOTT	HS		BERGVLEIT CON
1768	13.066	SCHOTT	TV		G:G 12
1768	13.008	RENECKE	HS		FORTUYNTJE HOT
1768	13.018	VOLRAAD	HS		GOEDE GIFT SIM
1768	13.059	ROODE	TV		T 1
1768	12.042	KRIEL	TV		
1768	13.058	VAN DYK	TV		
1769	13.023	VAN BENGALAN	TV		
1769	13.002	DU PLESSIS	HS		KROMME RIV WEL
1769	13.007	DE NATAL	TV	HH	
1769	12.096	SCHIETEKATTE	TV	HH	
1769	13.011	VALENTYN	TV		V:V
1769	13.031	BOPP	TV	HH	
1770	13.053	DE VILLIERS	HS		GROOTE ZALSE STL
1770	13.041	MARTENS	TV		2 4
1770	13.061	ERASMUS	TV		P:P
1770	13.060	LOUW	HS		ONGEGUNT TYG
1770	14.019	NIEUWOUDT	HS		STL DISTRICT
1770	14.018	MOLLER	TV	HH	
1770	14.011	FRAY	TV	HH	
1770	14.017	GREEF	TV		M
1771	14.004	OPHAUSEN	TV	HH	
1771	13.065	BRINK	TV	DS	K 5
1771	13.054	VAN DYK	HS		LANGE VALLEY DRK
1771	14.020	LUYT	TV	HH	
1771	14.026	WILKENS	TV		H:H 3
1772	14.028	REDECKER	TV		X 1
1772	14.030	COLYN	TV		L 4
1772	14.031	BOOYENS	HS		GROENENDAL WAG
1772	14.040	KNOETSEN	TV		SOUTERIVER/CASTEEL
1772	14.044	MOSTERT	TV	HH	
1772	14.058	ROGIERS	TV	DS	
1772	14.061	VERSCHUUR	TV	DS	K:K 1 & 2
1772	14.053	HEYLON	TV		W 1
1772	14.056	JANSEN	DP		PAARL
1773	14.054	VAN ROOYEN	TV		F:F 10 & 11
1773	14.057	HARTOG	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1773	14.046	PRINS	TV		V:V
1773	14.052	VAN DE CAAB	TV	HH	
1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	HS		RYGERSDAL LSB

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	HS		KEERT DE KOE BLA
1773	14.060	BLANCKENBERG	TV	HH	
1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	TV	DS	E 1 & 2
1773	15.015	MEYER	TV		ZEE/HEERENGRAGHT
1774	15.005	VAN BENGALLEN	TV	HH	
1774	15.016	BLANCKENBERG	TV		OLIFANT COR
1774	16.027	HASZING	TV		OLIFANTS ST
1774	15.019	NOTHLING	TV		N:N 5 & 7
1774	16.053	LE ROUX	HS		FORTUYNTJE HOT
1774	15.023	GROENEWALD	HS		IDAS VALLEY STL
1774	15.025	HATTING	TV		W:W 7
1774	15.026	DE LEEUW	TV		SCHOTSEKLOOF
1774	16.053	LE ROUX	TV		H 6
1774	15.023	GROENEWALD	HS		SAXENBURG STL
1775	16.003	VLOK	TV		M 11
1775	15.021	MEYER	TV		L:L 11
1775	15.041	IMMELMAN	TV		
1775	16.019	CROESE	OS		OLIFANTS DRN
1775	15.046	VAN ZYL	OS		VOORHUYLS LEU
1775	16.018	LENS	TV		M:M 9 AND 10
1775	15.028	VAN AARDEN	TV		1 3
1776	16.058	VAN SCHOOR	TV		OLIPHANTS ST
1776	16.025	SMAL	TV		H:H 6
1776	17.022	PERSOON	TV		
1776	16.028	KRISTENS	TV		M:M 6 AND 10
1776	16.022	ADRIAANSZ	TV		
1776	16.009	WENTZEL	TV		
1776	16.023	VAN BOEGIES	TV		
1776	16.052	MULDER	TV		F:F 7
1776	17.057	JOUBERT	HS		PONTOON BER
1777	16.035	MOSTERT	TV		Y:Y 4
1777	16.047	TIMM	TV	HH	
1777	16.050	STAVORINUS	TV		X:X 4
1777	20.051	VOGEL	TV	DS	K:K 11
1777	17.023	MOSTERT	HS		ROODEBLOEM KAP
1777	16.051	HEUNING	TV	HH	
1777	16.040	VAN RENEN	HS		OLIPHANTSFN PAR
1777	16.038	BRUYNS	TV		
1777	16.056	EVERSDYK	TV	HH	
1777	16.046	NYHOFF	TV	HH	
1777	20.052	VOGEL	HS		CRONENDAL HTB
1777	16.036	MENTZ	TV		OLIPHANTS COR
1777	17.023	MOSTERT	TV		OLIPH L 8,13,14
1778	17.021	KRUYSMAN	HS		GELUKWAARD TWN
1778	17.076	POOL	TV		Y:Y 4
1778	17.035	GERMERSHAUSE	TV	HH	
1778	17.037	VAN NEK	TV		X:X 7
1778	17.034	TYSSEN	TV		M 6
1778	17.067	JANSEN	TV		N:N 6
1778	19.027	LOMBAARD	TV	DS	
1778	17.010	ANDREAS	TV		1 7
1779	17.050	DE PREZ	OS		NOOITGEDAGT CAN
1779	17.073	BERGH	TV		F:F
1779	17.043	VAN DER SCHEYF	TV	HH	
1779	17.053	HENDRIKSE	TV		E:E

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1779	17.040	METZLER	TV	HH	
1779	17.058	MYBURGH	TV		GRAUWE ERWTJE
1779	17.059	VERBEEK	TV	DS	
1779	17.052	VAN STEENWEYK	TV	HH	
1779	17.068	LIEBENBERG	OS		ELSYENBOSCH VTG
1779	17.051	JONKER	DP		PAARL
1780	18.013	WILSCHE	HS		CLOVENBURG RIE
1780	17.062	OPPEL	TV	HH	
1780	18.004	BUITENDAG	TV		13
1780	17.063	DE VILLIERS	OS		ZEEKOEYENGAD GRT
1780	18.026	GREEF	HS		OORTMANSPOST MOS
1781	18.001	WANNENBURG	TV		16 3
1781	18.005	DU PREEZ	HS		KLIPFONTEIN WAV
1781	18.008	KRYNOUW	HS		LA MOTTE DRK
1781	18.010	VERWEY	HS		BLOEMENSTEIN TYG
1781	18.011	BOOYSEN	HS		ST MARTYN DRK
1781	18.014	GEYZER	TV	DS	ZEE ST
1781	18.033	VAN MACASSAR	TV	HH	
1781	18.031	DE KOCK	TV	HH	
1781	18.030	VAN DE CAAB	TV	HH	
1781	18.023	KANNEMEYER	TV		
1781	49.008	MYERS	TV	HH	
1781	49.010	MARAIS	HS		PATRYZENVALLY STL
1781	49.012	HUGOT	HS		REBOCKSKLOOF WAG
1782	18.038	LYBREGT	TV		
1782	18.006	DE WITH	HS		KLASENBOSCH WYN
1782	18.032	MEYERS	TV	HH	
1782	18.037	VAN DE CAAB	TV	HH	
1782	18.061	HEUNING	TV		12
1782	18.064	VAN WYK	TV	HH	
1782	18.048	LAPPE	TV	HH	
1782	18.039	BASTRO	TV		K 7
1782	18.060	OTTO	HS		DE RUST DRK
1782	49.040	LOUW	HS		VLEESCHBANK DRK
1782	49.027	HAUMAN	HS		STELLENGIFT SIV
1782	49.021	BANTJES	TV	HH	
1782	49.029	BESTER	HS		DRAAYHOEK KOE
1783	18.067	DE MILANDER	TV		
1783	18.045	MODEMAN	TV	DS	K 8
1783	18.052	KIRSTEN	TV	DS	E 1 & 2
1783	18.053	FLECK	TV	DS	O 5
1783	18.085	WIESNER	TV	HH	
1783	49.036	VAN WYK	TV	HH	
1783	49.037	ABRAHAMS	TV	HH	
1784	18.073	BLOMER	HS		VREDENBURG STL
1784	18.081	FESCH	TV		L 10
1784	18.082	WEDEL	TV		V
1784	18.091	VREDENBURG	TV	HH	
1784	18.098	SEBRITS	DP		CALLEBASSECRL STL
1784	49.051	VAN LAAR	TV	HH	
1784	49.059	VAN DYK	TV	DS	L 2
1784	49.058	DU TOIT	HS		BETHEL DRK
1784	49.053	VAN DE CAAB	TV		H:H 3
1784	49.050	SIMONS	TV	HH	
1784	49.043	MARAIS	HS		LEEUVENVALLY KRM

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1785	19.007	MOHR	TV	DS	
1785	19.002	ANDRIESE	TV	HH	
1785	18.093	KOCK	TV		V:V 6
1785	19.006	HENDRIKS	HS		OLYFBOOM DRK
1785	18.077	STANDER	TV		17
1785	49.076	OVERHOLSTER	OS		HACKELAARSFNTN PIQ
1785	49.070	MEIZER	TV	HH	
1785	49.069	SPENGLER	TV	HH	
1786	19.020	VAN SITTERD	TV	DS	D:D 5
1786	19.013	HARDERS	TV	HH	
1786	19.014	WALDPOT	TV	DS	L 2
1786	19.012	BERGMAN	TV		1
1786	19.010	MOSTERT	HS		KOE
1786	19.009	HEUNING	TV	HH	
1786	19.008	VAN BENGALLEN	TV	HH	
1786	19.015	WIEGT	TV		4
1786	50.015	MOSTERT	HS		KOEBERGEN
1786	50.014	OELOFS	OS		WINDBERG VOET
1786	50.008	MARAIS	TV		
1787	19.023	BERNING	TV		14
1787	19.025	ESSELAAR	TV		
1787	19.034	ERASMUS	HS		LSB
1787	19.037	MARAIS	HS		LE PLESI DRK
1787	19.022	SEEGER	TV		6
1787	19.032	DE VRIES	TV	DS	X 3
1787	19.038	VAN SITTERD	TV		
1787	19.026	VAN PUNTOGALE	TV	HH	
1787	19.028	FRANK	TV	DS	GRAUWE ERWETJES
1787	19.031	REYNDERTS	TV		R:R 8
1787	19.033	KRYNOUW	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1787	50.022	DU TOIT	OS		BOSJESMANSRIV SNE
1788	19.047	KEYSER	HS		STEENWERK VTG
1788	19.049	ANDRESEN	TV		O:O 8
1788	19.057	LE ROUX	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1788	19.066	VAN DER POEL	TV		T 6
1788	50.038	HEYNS	TV		Z:Z 9
1788	50.039	VAN DER WESTHUYSENHS			ONGEGUNT RIE
1789	19.051	THERON	OS		KLIPFONTEIN WTZ
1789	19.080	SCHMIDT	TV	DS	V:V ZEEST (EX R:R)
1789	19.059	BIEL	TV		18
1789	19.054	ENGELS	TV		
1790	19.067	SENEKAL	OS		RIETKLOOF PIQ
1790	19.065	BRITS	TV		O:O 3 & 4
1790	19.073	VAN DE CAAB	TV	HH	
1790	20.006	EHLERS	TV	DS	12 1
1790	19.064	GERRITSEN	TV		3
1790	20.002	AHLERS	HS		MAASTRIGT TYG
1790	19.079	LEEWNER	TV		M 6
1790	50.066	ALLEMAN	HS		VERSSEVALLEY LSB
1790	50.074	SCHREUDER	TV	HH	
1791	20.001	STEYN	TV	DS	
1791	20.029	DE CLERCQ	HS		VOGELVALLY RDS
1791	20.015	SIEDEL	TV		E:E 3
1791	19.070	KNOEK	TV		F:F
1792	20.034	BASSON	OS		LANGEKLOOF RIE

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1792	20.041	VAN DYK	TV		LOOP ST O 11
1792	50.087	LOUW	HS		GOEDE RUST DAL
1793	20.046	OLIVIER	OS		MUIZEKRAAL PLA
1793	20.048	GREIFFENSTEIN	TV		DE WAAL P:P 8
1793	20.024	TAILLEFORT	HS		WONDELING DRK
1793	20.039	VAN WYK	TV	HH	
1793	20.036	CILLIERS	HS		ORLEANS PALMTR DRK
1793	20.023	KRUGEL	DP		PAARL
1793	20.020	MOSTERD	TV		DORP ST 13 6
1793	46.028	RONNENKAMP	TV	DS	BERGST, G
1793	51.005	ROSSOUW	HS		WATERPOEL PDM
1793	51.002	ROSSOUW	OS		RHEEBOKSKRAAL SWE
1794	21.005	VAN BREDA	TV	DS	A
1794	20.021	JACOBS	TV	DS	MARKET ST H 1
1794	21.004	COETZE	TV		17
1794	20.022	D'AILLY	TV	DS	RIDDERSKRAAL 12
1794	21.007	GROENEWALD	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1795	21.029	FISCHER	TV	DS	
1795	21.031	HEGERS	TV		
1795	21.032	JOUBERT	HS		WELBEDAGT WAG
1795	21.033	WESTERHOF	TV	DS	G:G
1795	21.034	EMSIGHOFF	TV		
1795	21.020	VAN DE CAAB	TV		DORP ST 4
1795	21.017	STIEBER	TV		
1795	21.016	WILSENBACH	TV	HH	
1795	21.015	JENTZEN	TV		L:L 5,6 & 7
1795	21.018	DIEDERIKS	OS		STL DISTRICT
1795	27.022	STOLS	OS		KLIPFONTEIN OLR
1796	21.044	SMIT	HS		POESPASKRL STB
1796	21.042	DE VILLIERS	HS		NABYGELEEEN DRK
1796	21.041	SIESEN	TV	HH	
1796	21.036	JOUBERT	HS		FORTUYNTJE HOT
1796	22.004	BLETTERMAN	TV	DS	BERG ST D 5
1796	21.035	LOMBAARD	HS		VOORSPOED REI
1796	21.040	CARELSE	TV	DS	9
1797	22.046	SONDERMAN	TV	HH	
1797	21.050	BUYK	HS		LIESBEEK LSB
1797	22.001	HEUNING	HS		HOORNBOSCH PAR
1797	21.051	PALING	TV		W 5
1797	22.006	BREWITS	TV	HH	
1797	52.028	CORNELISSEN	DP		STELLENBOSCH BL 2
1797	52.025	VAN DER BYL	OS		ZOUTEFONTEIN ZWT
1798	22.040	DE HAAN	OS		GROENEKLOOF
1798	22.016	OLIVIER	HS		BURGERSFONTEIN DRK
1798	22.012	THEUNISSEN	TV	HH	
1798	22.010	RYNDERT	TV	HH	
1799	22.050	FRANKE	TV	DS	
1799	22.028	HENDRIKZ	TV	HH	
1799	22.033	DIRKSZ	TV	HH	
1799	22.048	THIELE	TV	HH	
1799	22.049	KOTZE	TV		20 3,4 & 5
1799	23.009	WILLEMSE	OS		MODDERFNTN KFK
1799	53.029	LAUBSCHER	HS		ALLESVERLOREN RIE
1800	22.051	GOUWS	OS		KEEROM OLR
1800	23.001	LOMBARD	HS		SONQUASDRDRFT DRK

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1800	23.005	JURINE	TV	HH	
1800	23.008	OVERHOLTZER	HS		ONVERWAGT LEU
1800	22.057	HADELER	TV	DS	J 9
1800	23.034	ZASTRON	TV	DS	KERKPLN, F 5
1800	23.012	VERBEEK	TV	DS	PLEINST, X 6
1801	24.014	BASSON	OS		DIEPERGAT BER
1801	23.021	VAN DYK	OS		NOUVELING BER
1801	31.072	EYBERGEN	TV	DS	BUITENKANT, 9
1802	23.027	LATEGAAN	HS		ARRNHM DRK
1802	23.040	DE WET	TV	TS	HEEREGR/CASTEEL C
1802	24.009	KARSTEN	HS		LILIEFONTEIN
1803	24.005	VAN DE CAAB	TV	HH	LELIJSTR
1803	24.006	VAN DYK	TV	DS	BOOMSTR 12
1803	24.007	ROEGIE	TV	HH	
1803	24.002	MAREEZ	OS		KEESJESKRAAL BOR
1803	24.060	BRUGMAN	TV	HH	
1803	25.039	GREEFF	OS		SWELLENGIFT KOE
1804	24.011	CORDES	TV		CASTLE COLONELS QT
1804	24.038	MATTHYZEN	TV	DS	CASTEELST, V:V
1804	24.018	VAN MIDDELKOOP	TV	DS	N 12
1804	24.019	NIEUWHOUT	DP		DALJOS/WAGNMKRSVAL
1804	24.029	DE NYS	TV	DS	KEYZERSGRGT, R 1&6
1804	24.015	POOLMAN	TV	HH	
1804	24.063	BRINKHOFF	TV	HH	
1804	24.054	VAN VELDEN	TV	HH	
1805	24.036	VAN KERVEL	HS		ORANJE PDM
1805	24.034	BLANCKENBERG	TV	DS	W 1
1805	24.039	PIETERSZ	TV	DS	R:R 1
1805	24.040	MOSTERD	TV	HH	
1805	24.049	JOOSTEN	TV	HH	
1805	24.056	MINAAR	HS		VONDELING GPB
1805	25.003	DE VILLIERS	TV	DS	LEEUWNBL VOET
1805	25.006	SLABBERT	OS		SNYDERSFNTN KLI
1805	25.008	MAREEZ	OS		PAARDEVLY HOT
1805	25.009	JANSSEN	TV		Z:Z 6
1806	25.015	HOFFER	TV	DS	J 10
1806	25.032	MULLER	DP	HH	ZWARTLAND
1806	25.005	SMIT	OS		TWEEKUYLEN ZWT
1806	25.007	VAN PAPENDORP	DP	HH	GRAAFF REINET
1806	25.046	VAN SCHALKWYK	OS		RUYTEVALLY PDM
1806	25.033	JONES	TV	HH	
1806	26.040	KEULDER	OS		VROOLIJKEID ZWB
1806	26.045	AURET	HS		LIGTENBURG MSB
1807	26.021	LIES	TV	DS	L 10
1807	26.024	VAN SCHOOR	HS	DS	VALKENBERG LSB
1807	26.033	HERHOLD	TV	DS	W:W 8
1807	26.036	NEUMEYSTER	TV	DS	BOOMSTR
1807	26.039	VAN ELLEWEN	TV	HH	
1807	26.042	BARNARD	TV		CASTLE
1807	26.019	VLOTMAN	TV	HH	
1807	26.065	UNGERER	OS		BRUIJNTJESR SWE
1807	28.001	VAN DE WESTHUIJSEN	OS		KELDERFNTN ZWT
1807	26.069	LOUW	OS		BRAKKEFONTEIN KRN
1807	27.002	NIETSCH	HS		GRIETSGAT HOT
1807	27.019	BEYERS	TV	HH	

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1808	26.066	LIEBENBERG	OS		CARDOUW VTG
1808	27.017	VAN DER MERWE	OS		NONNASRIV HEX
1808	26.062	RUTGERS	TV	HH	
1808	26.061	FRANKEN	TV	HH	
1808	27.030	LE ROUX	OS		POTJESKRAAL BRE
1808	28.002	ROTENBURG	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1809	27.035	KRAFT	TV	DS	BERG/LANGE, D:D 4
1809	27.023	BINTVELD	TV	DS	KEEROM/LEEUEWENS, 6
1809	28.006	PRETORIUS	OS		MALANSVALY LAN
1810	28.014	MEYBURGH	OS		ZANTFNTN BER
1810	28.026	ESTERHUIZEN	OS		PIQUETBERGEN
1810	28.027	BRUYNS	TV	DS	CASTEELST, J 6
1810	28.028	PHAFF	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1810	28.035	MAREEZ	OS		EZELSJAGTSBGN STL
1811	28.039	ANDRIES	TV		H:H 6
1811	34.048	HENKES	HS		POESPASKRL STB
1811	46.009	MEYER	TV	HH	
1812	28.057	VOLKEN	TV	DS	WALE/BUITNGRAGT
1812	28.061	BURGER	HS		ONGEGUND RIE
1812	28.070	WEILER	TV	HH	
1812	29.003	ROSSOUW	OS		NIEUWEDRFT BER
1812	29.010	KAMPHER	TV	HH	
1812	29.034	MEYBURG	OS		BOKKEFONTEIN KDB
1812	30.009	LUCAS	TV		LANGE/NIEUWESTEG
1812	35.031	BAARD	TV	DS	LANGEST 68
1813	30.018	RICHTER	DP		SWELLENDAM
1814	30.028	PREDIGER	TV	DS	CASTEELST 4
1814	30.054	HABICHT	TV	HH	
1814	30.064	DE VILLIERS	HS		DIEPEVALLEY DIE
1814	30.030	HURLING	HS		ZORGVLIET, TV
1814	30.029	BOSMAN	TV		LEEUEWENBIJL VOET
1814	30.031	DE WAAL	TV		
1815	31.022	ADRIAANSE	TV	HH	
1815	31.032	GILDENHUYZEN	HS		KOORNLANDS DRK
1815	31.044	GROBBLER	HS		BLAUWEHEUVEL UIT
1815	30.065	BUISINNE	TV		CASTEELST 27
1815	31.003	ANDRIESSEN	TV	HH	
1815	31.048	SMITH	OS		VOGELFONTEIN KDB
1816	32.001	PFLUGER	TV		ZIEKEDWARSSST
1816	32.022	OOSTHUYZEN	OS		BERGFONTEIN GOU
1816	31.070	BLANCKENBERG	TV	DS	HERRENG/LANGMKT 24
1817	32.011	DENNER	TV		17 1 & 5
1817	31.075	BOSENBERG	TV	DS	HOUTST 4
1817	32.044	LA FEBRE	TV	DS	K:K 1 & 2
1817	32.046	CONRADIE	OS		RIETR KOGMNSKL SWE
1817	32.047	BIEMZGNIEN	TV	DS	LANGEMKTST 32
1817	32.042	SWANEPOEL	HS		BRUINTJESRIVER SWE
1817	33.035	GROENEWALD	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1817	39.017	VAN BREDA	HS		ROODEBLOEM KAP
1818	33.047	BOYIE	TV		HOUTST
1818	33.048	VAN DER POEL	TV	DS	KERKPLEIN
1818	33.046	KLOPPERS	OS	HH	BAAIFALS
1818	33.018	VAN ZYL	OS		MIDDELVOETPAD MLR
1818	34.005	DELPORT	OS		WELGEMAN BOR
1818	33.009	LEENDERSZ	TV	DS	WAALEST, L:L 4

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1818	37.024	JOOSTEN	OS		DRIEFONTEIN KDB
1819	33.002	SERRURIER	TV	DS	LANGEMKTST 26
1819	33.004	BESTER	HS		SPANJAARSBOSCH BER
1819	33.057	JANTZEN	TV		WALENDRPST 25
1819	33.058	LOUW	HS		KALLEBASKRAAL STL
1819	34.011	VAN DER MERWE	OS		WAAGEBOOMSR WMB
1819	33.045	DE JAGER	TV		LANGEST, 20 3 & 4
1819	35.020	VOTTELEN	TV	DS	PLEINST 5 & 6
1819	45.099	AURET	TV	HH	
1820	33.044	FLECK	TV	DS	LANGEST 55
1820	34.045	MOSTERT	TV		LOOPST, BL19 85
1820	34.046	DAVY	HS		LIESBEECKR
1820	34.020	HUGO	TV	DS	WAALEST, L:L 4
1820	35.015	VAN DE CAAB	TV		KOFFIESTEEG
1820	35.028	MEESER	TV		KEEROMST 42
1820	36.036	SMIT	HS		ATTACQUASKLOOF CAL
1820	34.022	VAN NIEUWKERK	HS		LEEUVENKUIL ZWT
1820	34.006	STEYN	TV		TUINLAND
1820	37.031	HASSNER	HS		LARCDORLEANS WEM
1820	37.032	HASSNER	HS		WARMEBAD SWRTB HOT
1821	36.008	VAN DE CAAB	TV	DS	STRANDST 37
1821	36.035	PLAGMAN	TV	DS	KEEROMST 4
1821	35.027	STACKMAN	TV	HH	
1821	36.068	BROODRYK	DP		TULBAGH, KERKST
1821	37.042	BOSHOF	DP		GRAAFF REINET
1821	38.061	EKSTEEN	HS	DS	ZORGVLIET RON
1822	36.048	VAN WYK	OS		GANYEMANSKRAAL PQN
1822	36.064	DE VILLIERS	TV		TUYNST 1
1822	36.065	SMITH	OS		OLIJVEENBOOM BER
1822	36.070	BESTBIER	HS		BRAKKEVALLEY KAP
1822	37.051	VAN OUDTSHOORN	HS		SAASVELD, TV
1822	39.002	SMITH	OS		LILYSFONTEIN ZWB
1822	37.019	VAN DER BURGH	TV		N 12
1822	37.054	BARENDS	TV		KERKST, L:L 3
1823	38.040	ROSSOUW	TV		KEEROMST, BL17
1823	38.031	GOOR	TV	HH	
1823	38.020	SMIT	OS		DROOGERYSTKLF PIQ
1823	38.035	DOMUS	DP		STELLENBOSCH
1823	40.010	VAN REENEN	TV	HH	
1823	39.006	BRUMMER	TV		KERKST
1823	40.004	POOL	TV	DS	BERG/LANGEMKT, F:F
1823	40.038	VAN DER RIET	TV	DS	BOOM/BUITENKANT 2
1823	40.043	PRINS	TV	HH	
1823	47.020	KRAAYWINKEL	TV	HH	
1824	40.024	JURGENS	HS	TS	BUITENZORG, TV
1824	41.053	REETZ	TV		HEEREGR, NR BIBLIOT
1825	41.003	WAGENER	TV	DS	BUITENKANT 13
1825	40.023	KRIEL	TV		RIEBEECKST 15
1825	44.007	BRESLER	TV	DS	GRAVEST 14
1825	42.025	BURNARD	TV	HH	
1825	40.036	VAN BREDA	TV		
1825	43.009	GEBHART	TV		LIONS HILL FRONT
1826	41.047	DU TOIT	TV		BOEREPLEIN NW SIDE
1826	43.043	VAN REENEN	OS		ROODEBLOEM ADJ KAP
1826	41.042	SCHICKERLING	TV	DS	KEEROMST 27 & 28

DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	SURNAME	HOUSE TYPE	SUB TYPE	LOCATION
1826	44.046	BELL	TV		CASTLE/ZIEKEDWARS
1826	43.030	SMITH	TV		
1826	45.078	VOGEL	DP		UITENHAGE
1827	41.041	BERRANGE	TV	DS	ST.JOHN STREET
1827	43.003	SLABBER	HS		BRONWELL, SALTR
1827	43.010	BAULCOMB	TV	HH	GOVERNMENT GARDEN
1827	44.004	DE WAAL	TV	HH	
1827	42.026	VAN REENEN	HS		BRAKKEFONTEIN KAP
1827	44.011	VAN HELSLAND	HS		BOKKERIVIER SWE
1827	43.027	ANHUYSER	TV	DS	ZIEKEDWARS 22(1)
1827	43.048	DE WAAL	TV	DS	KEEROMST 23
1827	45.096	VISSER	HS		WOLVEDANS ZWT
1828	43.044	DU TOIT	HS		WATERPOEL PDM
1828	43.017	DREYER	TV		BREEDENBURG/LANGE
1828	43.012	DE SMIDT	TV		HOTTENTOTS SQ NOR
1829	45.007	DE WAAL	TV		
1829	44.070	JORDAAN	OS		KLIPHEUWEL CAL
1829	48.030	SLABBERT	OS		LANGEFONTEIN GRN
1829	46.093	BOHMER	TV	DS	LOOPST, M:M 6
1830	45.045	SCHNAAR	TV		ZIEKEDWARS
1831	45.101	VAN DER LITH	TV	DS	LELIEST, RAW LA 6-9
1831	46.044	HAWKINS	HS		VINEYARD NWLDS KAP
1831	46.079	BLANCKENBERG	HS		KEESENBOSSCH ZWT
1831	47.014	VAN GOEVERDEN	TV		
1832	46.047	DE KOCK	HS		UITKYK, TV
1832	47.012	DANIELS	TV	HH	BUITENGRAGT 4
1832	47.001	BROEKMAN	HS		WELVERGENOEGD DIE
1832	46.099	KRYNAUW	HS		GENSWYK PDM
1833	48.027	BASS	TV	HH	LONG ST
1833	47.027	KINGHAM	TV		PLEIN ST, ERF 2
1833	47.037	MUNNIK	TV		KEEROMST
1833	48.010	PIETERS	TV		BREEST, 16 5(6)

APPENDIX C2

INDEX BY LOCATION

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
		1831	47.014	VAN GOEVERDEN	KEEVE
DP	CALLEBASSECRL STL	1784	18.098	SEBRITS	ZAAYMAN
DP	DALJOS/WAGNMKRSVAL	1804	24.019	NIEUWHOUT	
DP	GRAAFF REINET	1806	25.007	VAN PAPENDORP	KALMEYER
DP	GRAAFF REINET	1821	37.042	BOSHOF	PETZER
DP	PAARL	1772	14.056	JANSEN	BUYS
DP	PAARL	1779	17.051	JONKER	LANGVELD
DP	PAARL	1793	20.023	KRUGEL	
DP	ROOSEFONTYN PRL	1764	11.028	SPAMAN	KNOETSE
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1712	2.071	EVERTZ	LE FEBRE
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1729	5.006	RAATS	BASTIAANS
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1734	5.103	CONTERMAN	BEYERS
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1740	6.039	FICK	VAN BILLIOEN
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1744	6.092	VAN GENDT	GROENEWALD
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1746	6.108	BEYERS	CONTERMAN
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1747	6.138	DU PLESSIS	VAN ELLEWE
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1748	7.060	LOURENTS	VAN DER BYL
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1749	7.052	ARENTS	VAN STEENWYK
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1754	8.010	HANSEN	STRAND
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1755	9.026	CATZ	GROENEWALD
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1773	14.057	HARTOG	
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1787	19.033	KRYNOUW	GROENEWALD
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1788	19.057	LE ROUX	HARTOG
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1794	21.007	GROENEWALD	KRYNAUD
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1808	28.002	ROTENBURG	HAUBTFLEISCH
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1810	28.028	PHAFF	
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1817	33.035	GROENEWALD	BRIERS
DP	STELLENBOSCH	1823	38.035	DONUS	VAN DER SPUY
DP	STELLENBOSCH BL 2	1797	52.028	CORNELISSEN	HAMMAN
DP	SWELLENDAAM	1813	30.018	RICHTER	ROTHMAN
DP	TULBACH, KERKST	1821	36.068	BROODRYK	MEYER
DP	UITENHAGE	1826	45.078	VOGEL	
DP	ZWARTLAND	1806	25.032	MULLER	
HS		1717	3.045	ENGELS	VAN STADEN
HS	AAN'T PAD	1719	3.102	WENDELS	LOUW
HS	ALLESVERLOREN RIE	1799	53.029	LAUBSCHER	BASSON
HS	ARRNHEM DRK	1802	23.027	LATEGAAN	LANNE
HS	ATTACQUASKLOOF CAL	1820	36.036	SMIT	NIEMAND
HS	BABILONS TOORN DRK	1762	11.020	LOUW	MORKEL
HS	BELLINGKAMP DRK	1740	6.064	RICHARD	JOUBERT
HS	BERGVLEIT CON	1768	13.067	SCHOTT	COLYN
HS	BETHEL DRK	1784	49.058	DU TOIT	DE VILLIERS
HS	BETHEL DRK	1752	8.005	BLIGNAULT	ROSSOUW
HS	BLAUWEHEUVEL UIT	1815	31.044	GROBBLER	VAN ROOYEN
HS	BLOEMENDAL DRK	1762	10.038	VAN DER MERWE	FICK
HS	BLOEMENDAL TYG	1738	6.014	VAN ROOYEN	APPEL
HS	BLOEMENSTEIN TYG	1781	18.010	VERWEY	VOLSCHENK
HS	BLOMKOOLTJE PRL	1722	4.037	VISSER	KRUGEL
HS	BOKKERIVIER SWE	1827	44.011	VAN HELSLAND	DUMINY
HS	BOSHOF LSB	1748	7.071	DE KONING	MOLLER
HS	BOTTELERY	1752	7.025	KEYSER	LUBBE
HS	BRACKEFONTEYN KOE	1753	7.030	VAN STAADEN	ENGELA
HS	BRACKEFONTEYN TYG	1738	6.004	PLOOY	VAN NIEUWERKE
HS	BRACKEFONTYN KOE	1745	6.078	VAN NIEUWERKEN	VAN STADEN
HS	BRACKEFONTEIN KAP	1827	42.026	VAN REENEN	SMALBERGEN

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
HS	BRAKKEVALLEY KAP	1822	36.070	BESTBIER	VAN DER WESTHUIZEN
HS	BRONWELL, SALTR	1827	43.003	SLABBER	LOND
HS	BRUINTJESRIVER SWE	1817	32.042	SWANEPOEL	NIEUWENHUYSEN
HS	BUITENZORG, TV	1824	40.024	JURGENS	THALMAN
HS	BURGERSFONTEIN DRK	1798	22.016	OLIVIER	HUGO
HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE	1739	6.044	HEUFKE	DE JONG
HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE	1753	7.032	VAN TAAK	MULDER
HS	CLOVENBURG RIE	1780	18.013	WILSCHE	
HS	COELENHOF STL	1753	7.064	VAN DER LITH	DE JONG
HS	CONSTANTIA STB	1737	5.124	COLYN	WIESER
HS	COORNHOOP LSB	1741	6.096	VAN BENGAL	
HS	CRONENDAL HTB	1777	20.052	VOGEL	
HS	DE RUST DRK	1782	18.060	OTTO	
HS	DIEMERSDAL TYG	1713	3.030	DIEMER	SNEEUWIND
HS	DIEMERSDAL TYG	1756	9.020	DE VILLIERS	MEYBURG
HS	DIEPEVALLEY DIE	1814	30.064	DE VILLIERS	LAUBSCHER
HS	DOODEKRAAL TYG	1717	3.041	VAN SCHALKWYK	BREUGHEL
HS	DRAAYHOEK KOE	1782	49.029	BESTER	DE KLERCK
HS	DRIE FONTAINE DRK	1730	5.078	JOUBERT	DE VILLIERS
HS	DRIE FONTEYNEN DRK	1766	12.004	HUGO	ROUX
HS	DROOGE VALLEY PAR	1755	8.008	SNYMAN	LOMBARD
HS	DUYVELSBERG DRK	1758	9.044	KNOETSEN	WANTSENBERG
HS	DWARSINDEWEG STL	1713	2.083	SMIT	GILDENHUYSEN
HS	EENDRAAGT BRE	1764	10.066	BLOM	BOTHA
HS	ELSENBURG KLP	1722	4.080	ROOS	COETSEE
HS	ELSENBURG STL	1747	6.115	GIBELAAR	HOP
HS	FORTUYNTJE HOT	1768	13.008	RENECKE	FICK
HS	FORTUYNTJE HOT	1774	16.053	LE ROUX	LEEVEER
HS	FORTUYNTJE HOT	1796	21.036	JOUBERT	DU TOIT
HS	GEDULT STL	1726	4.122	QUINT	TEMPEL
HS	GEDUNT EER	1734	5.068	VLOTMAN	PUTTERS
HS	GELUKWAARD TWN	1778	17.021	KRUYSMAN	BOTMA
HS	GENSWYK PDM	1832	46.099	KRYNAUW	DISANDT
HS	GOED GELOOF WIT	1756	7.048	SIEKERMANS	VAN RENEN
HS	GOEDE GIFT SIM	1768	13.018	VOLRAAD	VAN JACOBIA
HS	GOEDE RUST DAL	1792	50.087	LOUW	ROSSOUW
HS	GRIETSGAT HOT	1807	27.002	NIETSCHÉ	
HS	GROENENDAL WAG	1772	14.031	BOUYENS	DU PLESSIS
HS	GROENHOF STL	1748	6.129	GROENEWALT	HASSELAAR
HS	GROOTE ZALSE STL	1770	13.053	DE VILLIERS	KRIGE
HS	HARTENBERG STL	1754	9.005	LUBBE	KEYSER
HS	HARTENBERG BOT	1752	9.004	KEYSER	LUBBE
HS	HOOGEBERGVALL TYG	1721	4.067	OLIVIER	OLIVIER
HS	HOOGEKRAAL TYG	1745	6.080	GREEF	VAN HOEVEN
HS	HOORNBOSCH PAR	1797	22.001	HEUNING	GROVE
HS	IDAS VALLEY STL	1717	3.055	PASMAN	CAMPENAARS
HS	IDAS VALLEY STL	1774	15.023	GROENEWALD	HATTING
HS	KALLEBASKRAAL STL	1819	33.058	LOUW	HEYDENREICH
HS	KEERT DE KOE BLA	1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	VAN DER HEYDEN
HS	KEESENBOSCH ZWT	1831	46.079	BLANCKENBERG	BASSON
HS	KLASENBOSCH WYN	1782	18.006	DE WITH	
HS	KLIPFONTEIN WAV	1781	18.005	DU PREEZ	OLIVIER
HS	KOE	1786	19.010	MOSTERT	
HS	KOEBERGEN	1786	50.015	MOSTERT	VAN DER BYL
HS	KOORNLANDS DRK	1815	31.032	GILDENHUYZEN	SMITH

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
HS	KROMME RIV WEL	1769	13.002	DU PLESSIS	BOYENS
HS	KRUYSHOF DRK	1722	4.048	KRUYSMAN	VOLSOO
HS	KRUYSHOF DRK	1724	4.120	BASSON	VOSLOO
HS	KRUYSHOF DRK	1749	8.004	HOPPE	DE VILLIERS
HS	KRUYSHOF DRK	1750	7.012	LE RICHE	ROUSSOUW
HS	LA DAUPHINE OLF	1745	6.091	WEESBERG	
HS	LA MOTTE DRK	1781	18.008	KRYNOUW	
HS	LANDSKROON PRL	1697	1.023	MEYHUYZEN	VAN DE SWAAN
HS	LANGE VALLEY DRK	1771	13.054	VAN DYK	KOTZE
HS	LANGEDOK DRK	1749	7.059	LOMBAART	VAN HOETING
HS	LARCDORLEANS WEM	1820	37.031	HASSNER	DU TOIT
HS	LE PLESI DRK	1787	19.037	MARAI	BLOM
HS	LEEUVENKUIL ZWT	1820	34.022	VAN NIEUWKERK	SMITH
HS	LEEUVENVALLY KRM	1784	49.043	MARAI	MALAN
HS	LIESBEECKR	1820	34.046	DAVY	
HS	LIESBEEK LSB	1797	21.050	BUYK	COLYN
HS	LIGTENBURG MSB	1806	26.045	AURET	VAN NIEKERK
HS	LILIEFONTEIN	1802	24.009	KARSTEN	VAN SCHALKWYK
HS	LIMIET RIVIER DRK	1763	10.042	DU PLESSIES	DE VILLIERS
HS	LSB	1787	19.034	ERASMUS	VERWEY
HS	MAASTRIGT TYG	1790	20.002	AHLERS	VAN BENGALAN
HS	MEERENDAL TYG	1739	6.026	VAN HOEVEN	VAN DER HEEVER
HS	MEERRUST DRK	1746	6.120	SCHABORT	DE VILLIERS
HS	MODDEGAT STL	1713	3.056	PRETORIUS	ELBERTS
HS	MOOLENVLEIT LSB	1754	7.034	WILLEMS	WEPENER
HS	NABYGELEEGEN DRK	1796	21.042	DE VILLIERS	DE VILLIERS
HS	NOOITGEDAGT STL	1710	2.040	CLAAS	GREEF
HS	NOOITGEDAGT STL	1712	2.063	GREEF	CLAAS
HS	OLIPHANTSFN PAR	1777	16.040	VAN RENEN	VAN DER SPUY
HS	OLYFBOOM DRK	1785	19.006	HENDRIKS	DE LEEUW
HS	ONGEGUND RIE	1812	28.061	BURGER	LOUW
HS	ONGEGUNT REI	1750	7.051	NOBEL	VAN DYK
HS	ONGEGUNT RIE	1788	50.039	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	DE WAAL
HS	ONGEGUNT TYG	1770	13.060	LOUW	VAN GILDENHUYZEN
HS	ONVERWAGT LEU	1800	23.008	OVERHOLTZER	SMIT
HS	OORTMANSPOST MOS	1780	18.026	GREEF	CARSTENS
HS	ORANGE PAR	1755	9.021	MOSTERT	LOUBSER
HS	ORANJE PDM	1805	24.036	VAN KERVEL	WYDEMAN
HS	ORLEANS PALMTR DRK	1793	20.036	CILLIERS	
HS	OUDE WYNBERG KAP	1736	5.139	HOFMAN	MYBURGH
HS	PAARL DIAMANT DRK	1739	6.027	KRIEL	MALANG
HS	PAARL DIAMANT DRK	1767	12.061	MALANG	KRIEL
HS	PAPENBOOM LSB	1743	6.059	HAUK	DE NYS
HS	PAR	1713	3.025	VERVEY	VISSER
HS	PAROCHIE HUYS TUL	1757	9.047	MEIRING	VAN DER BYL
HS	PATRYZENVVALLY STL	1781	49.010	MARAI	VAN BRAKEL
HS	PLATTEKLOOF TYG	1738	6.025	MEYBOOM	DE KOCK
HS	PLATTEKLOOF TYG	1741	6.045	OLIVIER	ARTOYS
HS	POESPASKRL STB	1811	34.048	HENKES	DASEL
HS	POESPASKRL STB	1796	21.044	SMIT	SERTYN
HS	PONTOON BER	1776	17.057	JOUBERT	ROSSOUW
HS	RAPENBURG LSB	1759	9.030	JONASZ	BRITS
HS	REBOCKSKLOOF WAG	1781	49.012	HUGOT	JOUBERT
HS	RONDEBOSJE TYG	1767	13.013	VAN DEN HEUVEL	VAN NIEUWKERKEN
HS	ROODEBLOEM KAP	1817	39.017	VAN BREDA	LAUBSCHER

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
HS	ROOEBLOEM KAP	1777	17.023	MOSTERT	MULLER
HS	ROODENBURG LSB	1701	1.069	SNEEWINDT	VROOM
HS	ROODENBURG RON	1728	5.021	GILDENHUYSEN	RIGTER
HS	ROODENBURGH RON	1712	2.061	GILDENHUY	HOUFNAGEL
HS	RYGERSDAAL LSB	1723	4.087	SCHENK	BOTHA
HS	RYGERSDAL LSB	1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	VAN DER HEYDEN
HS	SAASVELD, TV	1822	37.051	VAN OUDTSHOORN	VAN SCHOOR
HS	SANDVLEIT EER	1728	4.115	VAN DER BYL	PAS
HS	SANTVLEIT EER	1735	5.134	PAS	VAN DE BYL
HS	SAXENBURG STL	1774	15.023	GROENEWALD	HATTING
HS	SCHOONGESICHT JNK	1723	4.045	HOEKS	SCHRYVER
HS	SCHOTSEKLOOF	1724	4.121	DE BRUYN	
HS	SEEFENRIVIEREN BAN	1747	6.122	VENTER	JUST
HS	SLANGERIVIER WAG	1750	7.055	FOURY	JOURDAAN
HS	SONQUASDRDRFT DRK	1800	23.001	LOMBARD	
HS	SPANJAARSBOSECJ BER	1819	33.004	BESTER	VAN DYK
HS	ST MARTYN DRK	1781	18.011	BOOYSEN	
HS	STEENWERK VTG	1788	19.047	KEYSER	NOUTON
HS	STELLENGIFT	1731	5.071	KRUGEL	COETSEE
HS	STELLENGIFT SIV	1782	49.027	HAUMAN	KRUGEL
HS	STL DISTRICT	1712	2.058	FREDERIKSE	VERBRUGGE
HS	STL DISTRICT	1714	3.064	LOODEWYK	
HS	STL DISTRICT	1752	7.050	LE ROUX	
HS	STL DISTRICT	1770	14.019	NIEUWOUDT	VAN KERKEN
HS	TYG	1702	2.011	VAN BRAKEL	EHLERS ?
HS	TYGERBERGEN TYG	1734	5.128	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	WALTERS
HS	TYGERBERGEN TYG	1745	6.079	DOMAN	VALK
HS	UITKYK TUL	1762	10.037	HOLMAN	VENTER
HS	UITKYK, TV	1832	46.047	DE KOCK	LOURENS
HS	VALKENBERG LSB	1807	26.024	VAN SCHOOR	VAN DER SPUY
HS	VALKENBURG LSB	1713	3.024	VERVEY	VISSER
HS	VALKENBURG RON	1721	4.069	VALK	FREDERIKS
HS	VARIETAS WIN	1744	6.076	COMBRINK	LEY
HS	VELDHUYS WYN	1710	2.043	DE BEER	HELOT
HS	VELTHUYSEN RON	1719	3.095	GERINGER	
HS	VELTHUYSEN WYN	1716	3.036	BOCK	VAN BENGAL
HS	VERSEVALLEY LSB	1790	50.066	ALLEMAN	COETZER
HS	VINEYARD NWLDS KAP	1831	46.044	HAWKINS	BURRINGTON
HS	VLAKKELAND DAL	1758	8.046	COEZEE	COORS
HS	VLEESCHBANK DRK	1782	49.040	LOUW	BOTHA
HS	VOGELVALLY RDS	1791	20.029	DE CLERCQ	NOUTON
HS	VONDELING GPB	1805	24.056	MINAAR	DE VILLIERS
HS	VOORSPOED REI	1796	21.035	LOMBAARD	WALTERS
HS	VREDENBURG STL	1732	5.052	CLOETEN	PRETORIUS
HS	VREDENBURG STL	1761	10.017	DE VILLIERS	HUGO
HS	VREDENBURG STL	1784	18.073	BLOMER	
HS	VREDENHOF PRL	1763	10.044	VAN DER MERWE	DU TOIT
HS	WARNEBAD SWRTB HOT	1820	37.032	HASSNER	DU TOIT
HS	WATERPOEL PDM	1828	43.044	DU TOIT	LUTTING
HS	WATERPOEL PDM	1793	51.005	ROSSOUW	ROSSOUW
HS	WELBEDAGT WAG	1795	21.032	JOUBERT	VILJOEN
HS	WELTEVREDEN STL	1723	4.084	VAN STADEN	ENGELS
HS	WELTEVREDEN STL	1734	5.117	RAS	KRUGER
HS	WELVERGENOEGD DIE	1832	47.001	BROEKMAN	BEYERS
HS	WESTERDAL TYG	1740	6.037	VAN DE WESTHUYSEN	OLIVIER

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
HS	WESTERHOF TYG	1721	4.065	LIGTHART	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN
HS	WOLVEDANS ZWT	1827	45.096	VISSER	BASSON
HS	WONDELING DRK	1793	20.024	TAILLEFORT	GELDENHUIZEN
HS	ZORGVLEIT RON	1716	3.021	BOTMA	GERRITS
HS	ZORGVLIET RON	1821	38.061	EKSTEEN	MUNNIK
HS	ZORGVLIET, TV	1814	30.030	HURLING	AMELONG
OS	BAAIFALS	1818	33.046	KLOPPERS	ARENDSE
OS	BERGFONTEIN GOU	1816	32.022	OOSTHUYZEN	
OS	BOKKEFONTEIN KDB	1812	29.034	MEYBURG	OLIVIER
OS	BOSJESMANSRIV SNE	1787	50.022	DU TOIT	BURGER
OS	BRAKKEFONTEIN KRN	1807	26.069	LOUW	
OS	BRUIJNTJESR SWE	1807	26.065	UNGERER	BERGH
OS	CARDOUW VTG	1808	26.066	LIEBENBERG	
OS	DIEPERGAT BER	1801	24.014	BASSON	LOUW
OS	DOORNEKRAAL	1719	3.102	WENDELS	LOUW
OS	DRIEFONTEIN KDB	1818	37.024	JOOSTEN	JOOSTEN
OS	DROOGERYSTKLF PIQ	1823	38.020	SMIT	KOTZE
OS	ELSYENBOSCH VTG	1779	17.068	LIEBENBERG	MEYBURGH
OS	EZELSJAGTSBGN STL	1810	28.035	MAREEZ	HAVINGA
OS	GANYEMANSKRAAL PQN	1822	36.048	VAN WYK	VISAGIE
OS	GROENEKLOOF	1798	22.040	DE HAAN	EVERDYK
OS	HACKELAARSPNTN PIQ	1785	49.076	OVERHOLSTER	BURGER
OS	HTB KAP DISTRICT	1713	2.076	BASSON	CLEMENTS
OS	KEEROM OLR	1800	22.051	GOUWS	COETZEE
OS	KEESJESKRAAL BOR	1803	24.002	MAREEZ	
OS	KELDERFNTN ZWT	1807	28.001	VAN DE WESTHUIJSEN	LOUW
OS	KLIPFONTEIN OLR	1795	27.022	STOLS	DE JAGER
OS	KLIPFONTEIN WTZ	1789	19.051	THERON	PRETORIUS
OS	KLIPHEUWEL CAL	1829	44.070	JORDAAN	
OS	LANGEFONTEIN GRN	1829	48.030	SLABBERT	HANNOSIUS
OS	LANGEKLOOF RIE	1792	20.034	BASSON	BASSON
OS	LILYSPONTEIN ZWB	1822	39.002	SMITH	SMITH
OS	MALANSVALY LAN	1809	28.006	PRETORIUS	HANEKOM
OS	MIDDELVOETPAD MLR	1818	33.018	VAN ZYL	ROUX
OS	MODDERFNTN KFK	1799	23.009	WILLEMSE	
OS	MUIZEKRAAL PLA	1793	20.046	OLIVIER	
OS	NIEUWEDRFT BER	1812	29.003	ROSSOUW	HAUSAMEN
OS	NONNA OVB	1740	6.039	FICK	VAN BILLIOEN
OS	NONNASRIV HEX	1808	27.017	VAN DER MERWE	VAN RENSBURG
OS	NOOITGEDAGT CAN	1779	17.050	DE PREZ	
OS	NOUVELING BER	1801	23.021	VAN DYK	VISSER
OS	OLIFANTS DRN	1775	16.019	CROESE	
OS	OLIJVEENBOOM BER	1822	36.065	SMITH	BLIGNAULT
OS	PAARDEVLY HOT	1805	25.008	MAREEZ	LE ROUX
OS	PIQUETBERGEN	1810	28.026	ESTERHUIZEN	VAN DEN BERGH
OS	POTJESKRAAL BRE	1808	27.030	LE ROUX	SCHALKWYK
OS	RHEEBOKSKRAAL SWE	1793	51.002	ROSSOUW	CILLIERS
OS	RIETKLOOF PIQ	1790	19.067	SENEKAL	RAS
OS	RIETR KOGHNSKL SWE	1817	32.046	CONRADIE	VICTOR
OS	ROODEBLOEM ADJ KAP	1826	43.043	VAN REENEN	VAN BLERK
OS	RUYTEVALLY PDM	1806	25.046	VAN SCHALKWYK	SMIT
OS	SNYDERSPNTN KLI	1805	25.006	SLABBERT	
OS	SPIEGELR SWE	1765	12.014	DE JAGER	MALHERBE
OS	STL DISTRICT	1795	21.018	DIEDERIKS	VAN WYK
OS	SWELLENGIFT KOE	1803	25.039	GREEFF	LAMBREGTS

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	HOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
OS	TWEEKUYLEN ZWT	1806	25.005	SMIT	BASSON
OS	UITGELEEGEN POT	1765	11.046	HARTWICH	
OS	VOGELFONTEIN KDB	1815	31.048	SMITH	MINABER
OS	VOORHUYS LEU	1775	15.046	VAN ZYL	STEYN
OS	VROOLIJKEID ZWB	1806	26.040	KEULDER	CERG
OS	WAAGEBOOMSR WNB	1819	34.011	VAN DER MERWE	
OS	WELGEMAN BOR	1818	34.005	DELPORT	DU TOIT
OS	WINDBERG VOET	1786	50.014	OELOFS	VAN HAAG
OS	ZANTFNTN BER	1810	28.014	MEYBURGH	SMITH
OS	ZEEKOEYENGAD GRT	1780	17.063	DE VILLIERS	TERRON
OS	ZOUTEFONTEIN ZWT	1797	52.025	VAN DER BYL	LAUBSCHER
PO	PARADYS	1768	13.028	BOSCH	MARTENS
TV		1701	1.063	DE BEER	VAN VELDEHUYSEN
TV		1701	1.062	VAN STRALEN	VAN DOORNINCK
TV		1703	1.074	DOES	VAN REEDE
TV		1709	2.037	LUNS	HAGEDOORN
TV		1710	2.043	DE BEER	HELOT
TV		1712	2.066	DE VYF	JACOBS
TV		1713	2.069	DOMINICUS	AMEEN
TV		1713	3.037	CRUSE	CORSENAAR
TV		1713	2.073	BORT	VAN KONINKHOVEN
TV		1713	2.077	BASSON	CLEMENTS
TV		1713	2.070	BLAUWPAERT	
TV		1714	2.115	VAN WESTERHOUT	HUYS
TV		1714	2.114	SCHRODER	
TV		1717	3.073	SCHAFFERNIG	
TV		1718	3.083	FAASEN	LOUBSER
TV		1718	3.078	GROEN	STRYDOM
TV		1718	3.081	VAN NIEUWENBROEK	MOSTERT
TV		1719	4.009	BACKEN	
TV		1719	3.102	WENDELS	LOUW
TV		1720	4.001	MUNNIK	VISSER
TV		1720	4.008	LE SAGE	
TV		1720	4.015	VAN BENGAL	WILLEMSZ
TV		1720	4.012	VAN HOETING	VAN AS
TV		1721	4.066	LIGTHART	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN
TV		1721	4.021	TREURNICH	KONINGSHOVEN
TV		1723	4.044	BISSEUX	POSSEAUX
TV		1723	4.043	TAUKE	POOL
TV		1723	4.042	AMEEN	CAMPHER
TV		1724	4.121	DE BRUYN	
TV		1724	4.054	PELZER	VAN DEN BERG
TV		1724	4.090	CLAASZ	WIEDERHOLT
TV		1724	4.119	VLOK	CLEEF
TV		1725	4.075	VAN DEN HONING	NIEUWHOFF
TV		1726	4.117	BEYERS	ESTERHUYSEN
TV		1726	4.077	STRANG	SWART
TV		1727	4.103	STAVORINUS	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1727	4.101	ABRAHAMSZ	SCHENCK
TV		1727	5.017	JUNIUS	VICTOR
TV		1727	5.003	SIEBERT	WAGENAAR
TV		1728	5.020	VAN DER OEVER	
TV		1728	6.019	WAGENAAR	SIEBERT
TV		1729	5.010	VAN WIELINGE	VICTOR
TV		1729	5.007	MULDER	ERASMUS

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV		1729	5.008	SMUTS	KUYP
TV		1729	5.022	DE SAVOYE	KINA
TV		1729	5.023	MEYER	LAMBRECHT
TV		1729	5.046	RUYGROK	VAN HOETING
TV		1730	5.014	BUTTNER	LAUBSHER
TV		1730	5.025	HOBBELS	
TV		1730	5.062	VAN LOVEREN	VAN ZYL
TV		1730	5.079	PRETORIUS	DELITSCH
TV		1730	5.016	YSFELDT	KLEEFF
TV		1731	5.073	VAN DE NEST	VAN HOETING
TV		1731	5.074	WITMOND	TER MEEGDEN
TV		1731	5.072	HERWIG	BEHRENSZ
TV		1732	5.061	LAMMANS	
TV		1733	5.060	JONASZ	JOOSTEN
TV		1733	5.065	VAN DEN BERG	HEYLAND
TV		1733	5.059	WIGMAN	HANS
TV		1733	5.057	DUYMELING	KRUGEL
TV		1733	5.093	VAN DER BYL	SLICHER
TV		1733	5.094	DE LANGE	D'AILLY
TV		1735	5.136	VAN DE CAAB	
TV		1735	5.129	BISSEUX	COETZE
TV		1736	5.107	VAN DER BURG	VAN B
TV		1736	5.137	DE JONG	HEUFKE
TV		1738	6.022	BERGH	HERZOGENRAED
TV		1738	6.023	DAVIDSE	LECKERLAND
TV		1738	6.003	KLEEF	HESSE
TV		1739	6.031	BRITS	LINDEQUIST
TV		1739	6.029	ARENDŠZ	POORTMANS
TV		1739	6.052	KUYP	HEYDENRYK
TV		1740	6.035	VAN DER MIST	COETSE
TV		1741	6.063	VERWWEY	OLIVIER
TV		1741	6.097	MEYBOOM	VALK
TV		1741	6.050	SULTANIA	BOUWERS
TV		1743	6.060	SCHONE	ROELOFS
TV		1743	6.057	VAN WILLIGH	KLEEF
TV		1743	6.057	VAN WILLIGH	KLEEF
TV		1744	6.084	DU PREEZ	VAN DYK
TV		1744	6.077	DONKER	WOLF
TV		1745	6.104	MEYER	
TV		1745	10.014	THOORN	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1746	6.107	PAULMAN	PAULMAN
TV		1747	6.136	SMIT	
TV		1747	6.116	BIERMAN	DU PLESSIS
TV		1750	7.007	JURGENS	LAMMERTZ
TV		1752	7.069	WILLEMS	JANSZ
TV		1752	7.070	MIGAULT	SCHOESTER
TV		1752	8.034	DE WIT	DELITSCH
TV		1753	7.029	VAN GOCH OR GOEK	HARMENS
TV		1754	8.007	VAN BOOVEN	SMUTS
TV		1755	8.008	SNYMAN	LOMBARD
TV		1755	8.006	MULDER	ELANDZ
TV		1755	8.013	HANEKOM	
TV		1755	8.015	SMUTS	ROOS
TV		1755	8.017	VAN DER MIST	KRUGER
TV		1755	8.018	HOSTERT	WYDENER

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	MOOC8 DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV		1755	8.019	VAN DEN BANK	GOOSEN
TV		1755	8.027	JOURDAAN	TALJARD
TV		1755	8.029	PAASEN	FRANSSEN
TV		1755	10.018	ESSER	VAN DER HEYDE
TV		1755	8.022	ESSER	VAN DER HEYDE
TV		1755	9.010	ROOS	RUYGROK
TV		1755	9.049	RHENIUS	VAN DEN HEUVEL
TV		1755	9.022	GREEP	DE NICKER
TV		1755	9.013	BECK	MAARTENSZ
TV		1756	8.037	VAN GOTTENBURG	
TV		1758	8.039	HORSEL	ROBBERTS
TV		1758	8.025	VAN AS	MOLVANGER
TV		1758	9.046	ROBBERTSZ	HORSEL
TV		1759	9.031	KRAUSE	CUTELS
TV		1759	9.043	REBECCA	MEYER
TV		1760	10.009	SMUTS	DE COCK
TV		1760	10.016	BEUST	MEYER
TV		1760	10.050	VAN ZYL	DE WINNAAR
TV		1761	10.076	VON DESSIN	EHLERS
TV		1762	10.028	LAMPRECHT	FRAPPE
TV		1762	10.033	GEISINGER	MARTENS
TV		1762	10.069	ARTOYS	MARIK
TV		1763	10.073	TJOJINGYO	
TV		1763	10.058	STENS	
TV		1763	10.072	DE WET	
TV		1763	10.062	SCHOEMAN	ESTERHUYSEN
TV		1764	11.001	ESTERHUYSEN	MEYER
TV		1764	11.015	GROENEWALD	BERGH
TV		1764	11.004	VAN MANDEAR	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1764	11.026	SLOTSLOO	DE GRANDPREEZ
TV		1764	11.010	GUTSCHE	SCHREUDER
TV		1764	11.041	SCHILDMEYER	JACOBS
TV		1765	12.011	VOS	BOK
TV		1765	11.042	REGNAULT	VAN DER WERF
TV		1766	12.031	LE ROUX	DE GRYS
TV		1767	12.025	HEYMANS	ROELOFSZ
TV		1767	12.026	DUVAL	HEUNDER
TV		1767	12.062	ECKARD	LEVER
TV		1767	12.034	PIETERSZ	BENTVELD
TV		1767	12.052	JOURDAAN	DE NECKER
TV		1767	12.058	VAN GRAAN	BEYERS
TV		1767	12.016	DE VLIAGER	ADRIAANS
TV		1768	12.038	VAN DER SCHYF	KEYTEL
TV		1768	13.006	SMUTS	KOEL
TV		1768	12.042	KRIEL	DE PLESSIS
TV		1768	13.058	VAN DYK	
TV		1769	13.023	VAN BENGALLEN	JANSZ
TV		1769	13.007	DE NATAL	
TV		1769	12.096	SCHIETEKATTE	BRYAARTS
TV		1769	13.031	BOPP	HARTWICH
TV		1770	14.018	MOLLER	TEN KATENBRUGGE
TV		1770	14.011	FRAY	
TV		1771	14.004	OPHAUSEN	ADAMSZ
TV		1771	14.020	LUYT	KERKHOF
TV		1772	14.044	MOSTERT	ADRIAANSZ

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV		1772	14.058	ROGIERS	HEYDENREICH
TV		1773	14.052	VAN DE CAAB	VAN MACASSER
TV		1773	14.060	BLANCKENBERG	VAN DER HEYDEN
TV		1774	15.005	VAN BENGALLEN	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1775	15.041	IMMELMAN	VAN STEENWYK
TV		1776	16.023	VAN BOEGIES	
TV		1776	16.022	ADRIAANSZ	MOSTERD
TV		1776	16.009	WENTZEL	STAVORINUS
TV		1776	17.022	PERSOON	GROENEWALD
TV		1777	16.047	TIMM	MARTENS
TV		1777	16.056	EVERSDYK	VAN ZEYS
TV		1777	16.046	NYHOFF	LEY
TV		1777	16.051	HEUNING	ALLEMAN
TV		1777	16.038	BRUYNS	JANSZ
TV		1778	17.035	GERMERSHAUSE	ESTERHUYSEN
TV		1778	19.027	LOMBAARD	NOTHLING
TV		1779	17.043	VAN DER SCHEYF	
TV		1779	17.040	METZLER	VAN HARMSTEE
TV		1779	17.059	VERBEEK	DE VLAMINGH
TV		1779	17.052	VAN STEENWEYK	IMMELMAN
TV		1780	17.062	OPPEL	HUNDER
TV		1781	18.033	VAN MACASSAR	ANTHONYSSZ
TV		1781	18.031	DE KOCK	MOSTERT
TV		1781	18.030	VAN DE CAAB	BASTIAANSZ
TV		1781	18.023	KANNEMEYER	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1782	18.048	LAPPE	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1782	18.037	VAN DE CAAB	
TV		1782	18.064	VAN WYK	THIELE
TV		1782	18.038	LYBREGT	
TV		1782	18.032	MEYERS	MUYZELBACH
TV		1783	18.067	DE MILANDER	ALBERTYN
TV		1783	18.085	WIESNER	BUYTENDAG
TV		1784	18.091	VREDENBURG	SERTYN
TV		1785	19.007	MOHR	STRYDOM
TV		1785	19.002	ANDRIESE	BEYER
TV		1786	19.013	HARDERS	KUUHL
TV		1786	19.009	HEUNING	SPARENBERG
TV		1786	19.008	VAN BENGALLEN	VAN BOEGIES
TV		1787	19.025	ESSELAAR	SMIT
TV		1787	19.038	VAN SITTERD	ENGELA
TV		1787	19.026	VAN PUNTOGALE	PIETERSEN
TV		1789	19.054	ENGELS	MOSTERT
TV		1790	19.073	VAN DE CAAB	ABRHAHAMS
TV		1791	20.001	STEYN	TEN DIEHEN
TV		1793	20.039	VAN WYK	BREWITS
TV		1795	21.029	FISCHER	
TV		1795	21.031	HEGERS	MARTENS
TV		1795	21.034	EMSIGHOFF	MAASDORP
TV		1795	21.017	STIEBER	VAN HEEVER
TV		1795	21.016	WILSENBAACH	MULLER
TV		1796	21.041	SIESEN	
TV		1797	22.046	SONDERMAN	CARCHANT
TV		1797	22.006	BREWITS	HAUPTFLEISH
TV		1798	22.012	THEUNISSEN	SCHOLS
TV		1798	22.010	RYNDERT	BLOCH

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	MOOC8 DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV		1799	22.050	FRANKE	
TV		1799	22.028	HENDRIKZ	HENDRIKZ
TV		1799	22.033	DIRKSZ	SIMONSZ
TV		1799	22.048	THIELE	STRIKKER
TV		1800	23.005	JURINE	HEYNS
TV		1803	24.007	ROEGIE	ANTHONISZ
TV		1804	24.015	POOLMAN	ARENDZ
TV		1805	24.040	MOSTERD	NOORDBERG
TV		1805	24.049	JOOSTEN	
TV		1804	24.054	VAN VELDEN	JACOBSZ
TV		1803	24.060	BRUGMAN	KUUHL
TV		1804	24.063	BRINKHOFF	WANNENBURG
TV		1806	25.033	JONES	
TV		1807	26.019	VLOTMAN	UYS
TV		1807	26.039	VAN ELLEWEN	KALMEYER
TV		1808	26.061	FRANKEN	GRYLING
TV		1808	26.062	RUTGERS	JANSSON
TV		1807	27.019	BEYERS	SWEEDEN
TV		1812	28.070	WEILER	
TV		1812	29.010	KAMPHER	HENDRIKSEN
TV		1814	30.031	DE WAAL	MOLLER
TV		1814	30.054	HABICHT	WEIS
TV		1815	31.003	ANDRIESSEN	VAN GEEMS
TV		1815	31.022	ADRIAANSE	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1821	35.027	STACKMAN	BRINK
TV		1823	38.031	GOOR	GREBE
TV		1823	40.010	VAN REENEN	HEUGH
TV		1825	40.036	VAN BREDA	EHLERS
TV		1823	40.043	PRINS	KRAAYWINKEL
TV		1825	42.025	BURNARD	FLAMME
TV		1826	43.030	SMITH	FAIRBANKS
TV		1827	44.004	DE WAAL	WATNEY
TV		1829	45.007	DE WAAL	HEUNINGH
TV		1819	45.099	AURET	VAN NIEUWKERK
TV		1811	46.009	MEYER	ROSELT
TV		1781	49.008	MYERS	BOCK
TV		1782	49.021	BANTJES	CALITS
TV		1783	49.036	VAN WYK	CLAASEN
TV		1783	49.037	ABRAHAMS	VAN DE CAAB
TV		1784	49.050	SIMONS	DIRKSEN
TV		1784	49.051	VAN LAAR	COLYN
TV		1785	49.069	SPENGLER	LAMBRECHTS
TV		1785	49.070	MEIZER	BRAND
TV		1786	50.008	MARAI	VAN ELLEWEN
TV		1790	50.074	SCHREUDER	WILDEMAN
TV		0	47.020	KRAAYWINKEL	DE ROOS
TV	1	1786	19.012	BERGMAN	REDECKER
TV	1 3	1775	15.028	VAN AARDEN	HERTZOG
TV	1 7	1778	17.010	ANDREAS	
TV	12	1782	18.061	HEUNING	VLOK
TV	12 1	1790	20.006	EHLERS	BOOYSEN
TV	13	1780	18.004	BUITENDAG	THERRON
TV	14	1787	19.023	BERNING	HECKROODT
TV	16 3	1781	18.001	WANNENBURG	BROUSON
TV	17	1785	18.077	STANDER	LINDEQUASZ

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV	17	1794	21.004	COETZE	KUKE
TV	17 1 & 5	1817	32.011	DENNER	SPORKMAN
TV	18	1789	19.059	BIEL	LOOGEN
TV	2 4	1770	13.041	MARTENS	MACK
TV	20 3,4 & 5	1799	22.049	KOTZE	JENTZEN
TV	3	1790	19.064	GERRITSEN	KOELEKE
TV	4	1786	19.015	WIEGT	FURST
TV	6	1787	19.022	SEEGER	VAN DE CAAB
TV	9	1796	21.040	CARELSE	ZIERVOGEL
TV	A	1794	21.005	VAN BREDA	DE WAAL
TV	B	1755	12.017	NEEDER	
TV	B, HEERE ST	1743	6.067	MEYBOOM	CLOPPENBURG
TV	BERG ST D 5	1796	22.004	BLETTERMAN	SCHOTT
TV	BERG/LANGE, D:D 4	1809	27.035	KRAFT	OPHAUSEN
TV	BERG/LANGEMKT, F:F	1823	40.004	POOL	LOEDOLFF
TV	BERGST, G	1793	46.028	RONNENKAMP	
TV	BOEREPLEIN NW SIDE	1826	41.047	DU TOIT	ROSSOUW
TV	BOOM/BUITENKANT 2	1823	40.038	VAN DER RIET	VAN RYNEVELD
TV	BOOMSTR	1807	26.036	NEUMEYSTER	VAN BLERK
TV	BOOMSTR 12	1803	24.006	VAN DYK	BATEMAN
TV	BREEDENBURG/LANGE	1828	43.017	DREYER	
TV	BREEST, 16 5(6)	1833	48.010	PIETERS	RUSCH
TV	BUITENGRAGT 4	1832	47.012	DANIELS	
TV	BUITENKANT 13	1825	41.003	WAGENER	
TV	BUITENKANT, 9	1801	31.072	EYBERGEN	WIEDT
TV	CASTEELST 27	1815	30.065	BUISINNE	SNUTS
TV	CASTEELST 4	1814	30.028	PREDIGER	ROEP
TV	CASTEELST, J 6	1810	28.027	BRUYNS	MALLET
TV	CASTEELST, V:V	1804	24.038	MATTHYZEN	
TV	CASTLE	1807	26.042	BARNARD	BARNARD
TV	CASTLE COLONELS QT	1804	24.011	CORDES	NAALDENBERG
TV	CASTLE/ADDERLEY	1717	3.044	VAN DER SANDE	VAN HOEDING
TV	CASTLE/ZIEKEDWARS	1826	44.046	BELL	WILLIAMS
TV	D 4	1745	6.119	HASEWINKEL	BORGERTS
TV	D:D	1750	7.058	MULDER	
TV	D:D 5	1786	19.020	VAN SITTERD	
TV	DE WAAL P:P 8	1793	20.048	GREIFFENSTEIN	KLUYSMAN
TV	DORP ST 13 6	1793	20.020	HOSTERD	ROODE
TV	DORP ST 4	1795	21.020	VAN DE CAAB	KANNEMEYER
TV	DRIE BERGH DWARS	1718	3.082	VISSER	SIMONSZ
TV	DRIE BURGDWARS	1725	3.014	VAN DER POEL	VYANDT
TV	E 1 & 2	1773	14.059	BLANCKENBERG	VAN DER HEYDEN
TV	E 1 & 2	1783	18.052	KIRSTEN	FRANK
TV	E:E	1756	7.048	SIEKERMANS	VAN RENEN
TV	E:E	1779	17.053	HENDRIKSE	ARENDSE
TV	E:E 3	1739	6.044	HEUFKE	DE JONG
TV	E:E 3	1743	6.094	OTTO	SIEK
TV	E:E 3	1761	11.019	VAN DER PORT	
TV	E:E 3	1791	20.015	SIEDEL	
TV	F:F	1751	7.054	BUISSET	SNIT
TV	F:F	1779	17.073	BERGH	VAN AS
TV	F:F	1791	19.070	KNOEK	
TV	F:F 10 & 11	1773	14.054	VAN ROOYEN	WITTIG
TV	F:F 7	1776	16.052	MULDER	FRANK
TV	G	1755	8.009	VAN RHENEN	VAN SCHOOR

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV	G:G	1764	12.015	FOTHERGILL	SWELLENGREBEL
TV	G:G	1795	21.033	WESTERHOF	VAN DER HEYDEN
TV	G:G 12	1757	8.023	VAN LAAR	SCHOT
TV	G:G 12	1768	13.066	SCHOTT	COLYN
TV	G:G 2	1744	6.074	VAN BENGALLEN	
TV	G:G 4 & 6	1747	6.126	SOHIERS	
TV	G:G 8	1744	6.071	POSSE	BECKER
TV	GOVERNMENT GARDEN	1827	43.010	BAULCOMB	
TV	GRAUWE ERWETJES	1787	19.028	FRANK	VAN AMSTEL
TV	GRAUWE ERWTJE	1779	17.058	MYBURGH	DE VILLIERS
TV	GRAVEST 14	1825	44.007	BRESLER	BRINK
TV	H 6	1774	16.053	LE ROUX	LEEVEER
TV	H:H 3	1771	14.026	WILKENS	JANSEN
TV	H:H 3	1784	49.053	VAN DE CAAB	JURGENS
TV	H:H 6	1776	16.025	SMAL	CRAUSE
TV	H:H 6	1811	28.039	ANDRIES	LAVEKADEN
TV	HEERE N:N	1716	3.036	BOCK	VAN BENGAL
TV	HEERE ST	1714	2.120	MEYER	COSTEUX
TV	HEERE ST	1719	3.095	GERINGER	
TV	HEERE ST	1726	4.122	QUINT	TEMPEL
TV	HEERE/TWEDEBERGDW	1760	10.071	KEEVE	DELITS
TV	HEERE/TWEDEBURGDW	1764	11.045	VAN RENEN	LOUW
TV	HEEREGR,NR BIBLIOT	1824	41.053	REETZ	VAN REENEN
TV	HEEREGR/CASTEEL C	1802	23.040	DE WET	SNUTS
TV	HEEREGRAGT	1719	3.092	BREDA	LEY
TV	HEERENGR/OLIFANTS	1726	4.118	VAN BANCHEM	MOLLER
TV	HEERENGR/OLIFANTS	1729	5.047	MARQUART	MOLLER
TV	HEERENGRAGT	1713	3.031	DIEMER	SNEEUWIND
TV	HEERENGRAGT	1733	5.109	DE WIT	BOUWMAN
TV	HEERENGRAGT	1734	5.118	DE KONING	BERG
TV	HEERENGRAGT	1755	8.034	DELITSCH	SCHINDELAAR
TV	HEERENGRAGT	1755	9.006	LA FEBRE	
TV	HERRENG/LANGMKT 24	1816	31.070	BLANCKENBERG	BRAND
TV	HOTTENTOTS SQ NOR	1828	43.012	DE SMIDT	STADLER
TV	HOUTST	1818	33.047	BOYIE	ADRIAANSE
TV	HOUTST 4	1817	31.075	BOSENBERG	NIED
TV	I 9 & 10	1745	6.089	ACKERMAN	LE SAGIE
TV	I:I	1754	7.036	KRUGEL	VAN WIELIGH
TV	J 10	1806	25.015	HOFFER	
TV	J 9	1800	22.057	HADELER	
TV	K 5	1771	13.065	BRINK	DE WET
TV	K 7	1761	10.020	BASTROO	
TV	K 7	1782	18.039	BASTRO	SMITH
TV	K 8	1755	8.028	LEVER	PAASEN
TV	K 8	1783	18.045	MODEMAN	PIETSHOLD
TV	K:K	1768	13.029	HECKROOD	MARTENS
TV	K:K 1 & 2	1772	14.061	VERSCHUUR	HOP
TV	K:K 1 & 2	1817	32.044	LA FEBRE	GIE
TV	K:K 11	1777	20.051	VOGEL	
TV	KEEROM/LEEUEWENS, 6	1809	27.023	BINTVELD	RUDELOFF
TV	KEERONST	1833	47.037	MUNNIK	DREYER
TV	KEERONST 23	1827	43.048	DE WAAL	
TV	KEERONST 27 & 28	1826	41.042	SCHICKERLING	MOCKE
TV	KEERONST 4	1821	36.035	PLAGMAN	MOCKE
TV	KEERONST 42	1820	35.028	MEESER	VOS

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV	KEEROMST, BL17	1823	38.040	ROSSOUW	HURLINGH
TV	KERKPLEIN	1818	33.048	VAN DER POEL	SWANEVELDE
TV	KERKPLN, F 5	1800	23.034	ZASTRON	WOEKE
TV	KERKST	1823	39.006	BRUMMER	SCHUMBE
TV	KERKST, L:L 3	1822	37.054	BARENDS	WEESBERG
TV	KEYZERSGRGT, R 1&6	1804	24.029	DE NYS	CRUYWAGEN
TV	KOFFIESTEEG	1820	35.015	VAN DE CAAB	
TV	L 1	1755	8.020	SMUTS	VAN SITTERT
TV	L 10	1768	13.005	GRYLING	FRAY
TV	L 10	1784	18.081	FESCH	
TV	L 10	1807	26.021	LIES	
TV	L 2	1755	8.021	VAN DE CAAB	REIMERS
TV	L 2	1786	19.014	WALDPOT	HESSE
TV	L 2	1784	49.059	VAN DYK	WALDPOT
TV	L 4	1752	7.023	DE WAAL	VAN SITTERT
TV	L 4	1772	14.030	COLYN	VAN SITTERT
TV	L 9	1759	9.050	ROUX	WIERET
TV	L:L 11	1775	15.021	MEYER	
TV	L:L 2	1755	9.029	VAN ROOYEN	MEYBURG
TV	L:L 3	1739	6.026	VAN HOEVEN	VAN DER HEEVER
TV	L:L 5	1764	11.024	GROVE	AURET
TV	L:L 5,6 & 7	1795	21.015	JENTZEN	COETZE
TV	LANGE/NIEUWESTEG	1812	30.009	LUCAS	OPHAUSEN
TV	LANGEMKTST 26	1819	33.002	SERRURIER	TIMMENDORF
TV	LANGEMKTST 32	1817	32.047	BIEMZGNIEN	YZELLE
TV	LANGEST 55	1820	33.044	FLECK	
TV	LANGEST 68	1812	35.031	BAARD	KUSTER
TV	LANGEST, 20 3 & 4	1819	33.045	DE JAGER	
TV	LEEUVENBIJL VOET	1814	30.029	BOSMAN	THEUBES
TV	LEEUVNBL VOET	1805	25.003	DE VILLIERS	DE VILLIERS
TV	LELIEST, RAW LA 6-9	1831	45.101	VAN DER LITH	LEY
TV	LELIJSTR	1803	24.005	VAN DE CAAB	
TV	LIONS HILL FRONT	1825	43.009	GEBHART	
TV	LONG ST	1833	48.027	BASS	
TV	LOOP ST O 11	1792	20.041	VAN DYK	HUGO
TV	LOOPST, BL19 85	1820	34.045	MOSTERT	MOLLER
TV	LOOPST, M:M 6	1829	46.093	BOHMER	VAN ZYL
TV	M	1770	14.017	GREEF	BERKMAN
TV	M 11	1775	16.003	VLOK	MAASDORP
TV	M 6	1778	17.034	TYSSEN	RUYGROK
TV	M 6	1790	19.079	LEEWNER	VALENTYNSE
TV	M:M	1751	7.018	ACKERMAN	DE VILLIERS
TV	M:M 10	1768	13.030	WURMER	
TV	M:M 3	1755	9.012	SCHOLTS	KOOL
TV	M:M 6 AND 10	1776	16.028	KRISTENS	BEWECHE
TV	M:M 9 AND 10	1775	16.018	LENS	
TV	MARKET ST H 1	1794	20.021	JACOBS	HUGO
TV	N	1738	6.018	GRANDAM	NAUTA
TV	N 10	1755	9.008	VIRET	MULLER
TV	N 12	1804	24.018	VAN MIDDELKOOP	VALENTYNSE
TV	N 12	1822	37.019	VAN DER BURGH	MATTHYS
TV	N 8	1767	12.054	STRYDOM	DE WAAL
TV	N:N	1759	9.033	KLUYSMAN	LE ROUX
TV	N:N 11 & 12	1764	11.021	LANS	VAN DEN BANK
TV	N:N 3	1741	6.045	OLIVIER	ARTOYS

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV	N:N 5 & 7	1774	15.019	NOTHLING	
TV	N:N 6	1778	17.067	JANSEN	VAN DER LINDE
TV	N:N 7 & 9	1767	12.032	RYNTHAUS	HOLST
TV	O 5	1783	18.053	FLECK	RASP
TV	O:O 1	1766	12.012	AMELONG	WEK
TV	O:O 12	1755	9.009	VAN ROOYEN	SANDENBERG
TV	O:O 3 & 4	1790	19.065	BRITS	SCHUTS
TV	O:O 8	1788	19.049	ANDRESEN	VAN DE CAAB
TV	OLIF-1 BERGDW	1716	3.021	BOTMA	GERRITS
TV	OLIFANT COR	1774	15.016	BLANCKENBERG	SCHOLTZ
TV	OLIFANT ST	1715	3.020	RUTGER-TROOF	
TV	OLIFANT/TWEDEBERG	1749	7.061	VAN HOETING	GREEVE
TV	OLIFANTS COR	1727	5.004	DE WIT	PLEUNIS
TV	OLIFANTS ST	1744	6.085	COEBERGEN	
TV	OLIFANTS ST	1756	8.011	DE KRAMER	HANNEKOH
TV	OLIFANTS ST	1774	16.027	HASZING	
TV	OLIPH L 8,13,14	1777	17.023	MOSTERT	MULLER
TV	OLIPHANTS COR	1777	16.036	MENTZ	DE WAAL
TV	OLIPHANTS ST	1776	16.058	VAN SCHOOR	VAN OUDSHOORN
TV	P:P	1770	13.061	ERASMUS	VAN DER BURG
TV	PLEIN ST, ERF 2	1833	47.027	KINGHAM	
TV	PLEINST 5 & 6	1819	35.020	VOTTELEN	CRUYWAGEN
TV	PLEINST, X 6	1800	23.012	VERBEEK	ZEEMAN
TV	Q	1754	7.033	DOMAN	SCHOESTER
TV	R 1 & 2	1755	9.041	VAN DEN BERGH	HOLST
TV	R:R 1	1766	12.059	BOONSAYER	MULDER
TV	R:R 1	1805	24.039	PIETERSZ	SCHREIN
TV	R:R 2	1762	10.053	BENTVELD	PIETERS
TV	R:R 8	1787	19.031	REYNDERTS	MELET
TV	RIDDERSKRAAL 12	1794	20.022	D'AILLY	KUHL
TV	RIEBECKST 15	1825	40.023	KRIEL	VISSER
TV	S 2	1748	7.071	DE KONING	MOLLER
TV	SCHOTSEKLOOF	1768	13.043	DE WAAL	
TV	SCHOTSEKLOOF	1774	15.026	DE LEEUW	DE WAAL
TV	SOUTE R	1741	6.042	BRAND	DE VYF
TV	SOUTERIVER/CASTEEL	1772	14.040	KNOETSEN	STEENBERG
TV	ST.JOHN STREET	1827	41.041	BERRANGE	SERRURIER
TV	STRANDST 37	1821	36.008	VAN DE CAAB	GELMAN
TV	T 1	1768	13.059	ROODE	CILLIE
TV	T 6	1788	19.066	VAN DER POEL	MEYBURGH
TV	T:T 4	1757	9.027	VAN SMITTENBERG	STOKVLEIT
TV	TUINLAND	1820	34.006	STEYN	FISCHER
TV	TUYNST 1	1822	36.064	DE VILLIERS	ROSSOUW
TV	TWEDE BERG ST	1732	5.110	VAN DAM	VAN DER SWYN
TV	TWEDE ZEEDWARS ST	1728	5.019	KRUYWAGEN	
TV	V	1784	18.082	WEDEL	KNOOP
TV	V:V	1764	11.030	HARMENSZ	VAN GOEK
TV	V:V	1769	13.011	VALENTYN	COETSEE
TV	V:V	1773	14.046	PRINS	VAN DEN HEEVER
TV	V:V 6	1785	18.093	KOCK	MOSTERD
TV	V:V ZEEST (EX R:R)	1789	19.080	SCHMIDT	JANSSSEN
TV	VREDENBURGH LONGST	1719	3.105	SPOOR	
TV	W	1715	3.067	VAN NEERKASSEL	SIEK
TV	W 1	1772	14.053	HEYLON	VAN DEN BERGH
TV	W 1	1805	24.034	BLANCKENBERG	DE WIT

HOUSE TYPE	LOCATION	DATE	MOOC8 NUMBER	DECEASED	SPOUSE
TV	W 2	1752	7.072	VAN OUDENAARDEN	SLOTSBOO
TV	W 5	1797	21.051	PALING	VAN DOCKUM
TV	W:W 3	1755	8.038	VAN AKEN	WESSELS
TV	W:W 4	1758	9.028	VAN KAKERKEN	VAN DEN BERGH
TV	W:W 7	1774	15.025	HATTING	LE ROES
TV	W:W 8	1768	13.043	DE WAAL	
TV	W:W 8	1807	26.033	HERHOLD	
TV	WAALEST, L:L 4	1818	33.009	LEENDERSZ	VAN EYK
TV	WAALEST, L:L 4	1820	34.020	HUGO	STOHRN
TV	WALE/BUITNGRAGT	1812	28.057	VOLKEN	DU TOIT
TV	WALENDRPST 25	1819	33.057	JANTZEN	SCHUT
TV	X 1	1772	14.028	REDECKER	VAN DE CAAB
TV	X 3	1787	19.032	DE VRIES	OLWEG
TV	X:X 4	1777	16.050	STAVORINUS	WENTZEL
TV	X:X 7	1778	17.037	VAN NEK	VERWEY
TV	Y:Y 4	1777	16.035	MOSTERT	POOL
TV	Y:Y 4	1778	17.076	POOL	MOSTERT
TV	Y:Y 6	1755	9.011	BASTRO	THOMASZ
TV	Z:Z 4	1763	10.045	JURGENS	DELPORT
TV	Z:Z 6	1805	25.009	JANSSEN	KOHLER
TV	Z:Z 9	1788	50.038	HEYNS	LEEVEER
TV	ZEE ST	1706	2.004	VAN AMEIJDE	HEYS
TV	ZEE ST	1709	2.028	VICTOR	STARRENBERGH
TV	ZEE ST	1737	5.142	BLANKENBERG	BAUMANN
TV	ZEE ST	1764	11.029	RAAK	EKSTEEN
TV	ZEE ST	1781	18.014	GEYZER	SIEBERGH
TV	ZEE/HEERENGRAGHT	1773	15.015	MEYER	DE NYS
TV	ZEERE ST	1721	4.035	LAUBSCHER	QUINT
TV	ZEEST COR	1752	8.001	LOUW	NEEDER
TV	ZIEKEDWARS	1830	45.045	SCHNAAR	PFLUGER
TV	ZIEKEDWARS 22(1)	1827	43.027	ANHUYSER	
TV	ZIEKEDWARSST	1816	32.001	PFLUGER	STERGERUN

APPENDIX C3

INDEX BY DECEASED NAME**Note**

RECORD NUMBER refers to the dBase record

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE LOCATION
ABRAHAMS	JAN	VAN DE CAAB	ROSINA	49.037	775	1783	TV
ABRAHAMSZ	JOHANNA	SCHENCK	AHRENDT	4.101	90	1727	TV
ACKERMAN	CHRISTIAAN	DE VILLIERS	MARGARETHA	7.018	210	1751	TV M:M
ACKERMAN	CHRISTIAAN	LE SAGIE	SUSANNA	6.089	184	1745	TV I 9 & 10
ADRIAANSE	FREDRIK	VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	31.022	656	1815	TV
ADRIAANSZ	JULIANA	MOSTERD	JAN	16.022	410	1776	TV
AHLERS	ALTMAN	VAN BENGALLEN	DOORTJE	20.002	516	1790	HS MAASTRIGT TYG
ALLEMAN	FRIEDERICH	COETZER	JOHANNA	50.066	792	1790	HS VERSEVALLEY LS
AMEEN	CHRISTOFFEL	CAMPHER	JACOBA	4.042	75	1723	TV
AMELONG	JUSTUS	WEK	ALETTA	12.012	323	1766	TV 0:0 1
ANDREAS	JOHAN			17.010	802	1778	TV 1 7
ANDRESEN	HERMANUS	VAN DE CAAB	AGATHA	19.049	504	1788	TV 0:0 8
ANDRIES	PETRUS	LAVEKADEN	MARIA	28.039	639	1811	TV H:H 6
ANDRIESE	ELIZABETH	BEYER	STEPHANUS	19.002	480	1785	TV
ANDRIESSEN	CHRISTINA	VAN GEEMS	HENDRIK	31.003	655	1815	TV
ANHUYSER	JOHAN			43.027	737	1827	TV ZIEKEDWARS 22(1)
ARENDSZ	ROELOF	POORTMANS	MARIA	6.029	151	1739	TV
ARENTS	EDUARD	VAN STEENWYK	SARA	7.052	203	1749	DP STELLENBOSCH
ARTOYS	PAULUS	MARIK	MARIA	10.069	297	1762	TV
AURET	HENDRIK	VAN NIEUWKERK	JACOBA	45.099	750	1819	TV
AURET	MARIA	VAN NIEKERK	JOHANNES	26.045	618	1806	HS LIGTENBURG MSB
BAARD	HENRIETTA	KUSTER	JOHAN	35.031	694	1812	TV LANGEST 68
BACKEN	JOHANNES			4.009	51	1719	TV
BANTJES	JAN	CALITS	HENDRINA	49.021	771	1782	TV
BARENDS	BAREND	WEESBERG	ANNA	37.054	709	1822	TV KERKST, L:L 3
BARNARD	ANDREW	BARNARD	ANNE	26.042	617	1807	TV CASTLE
BASS	PIETER			48.027	766	1833	TV LONG ST
BASSON	ARNOLDUS	VOSLOO	MARIA	4.120	80	1724	HS KRUYSHOF DRK
BASSON	COENRAAD	LOUW	CATHARINA	24.014	584	1801	OS DIEPERGAT BER
BASSON	JAN	BASSON	MARTHA	20.034	522	1792	OS LANGEKLOOF RIE
BASSON	WILLEM	CLEMENTS	HELENA	2.077	23	1713	TV
BASSON	WILLEM	CLEMENTS	HELENA	2.076	28	1713	OS HTB KAP DISTRICT
BASTRO	CATHARINA	SMITH	JOHAN	18.039	463	1782	TV K 7
BASTRO	MAGDALENA	THOMASZ	HANS	9.011	241	1755	TV Y:Y 6
BASTROO	MARTHINUS			10.020	287	1761	TV K 7
BAULCOMB	WILLIAM			43.010	734	1827	TV GOVERNMENT GAR-
BECK	CATHARINA	MAARTENSZ	ANTHONY	9.013	263	1755	TV
BELL	ROBERT	WILLIAMS	SARAH	44.046	745	1826	TV CASTLE/ZIEKEDWA
BENTVELD	HANS	PIETERS	SUSANNA	10.053	294	1762	TV R:R 2
BERGH	ANNA	HERZOGENRAED	JOHANNES	6.022	140	1738	TV
BERGH	OLOFF	VAN AS	HELENA	17.073	436	1779	TV F:F
BERGMAN	GEORGE	REDECKER	ELIZABETH	19.012	487	1786	TV 1
BERNING	CHRISTIAAN	HECKROODT	CATHARINA	19.023	492	1787	TV 14
BERRANGE	JAN	SERRURIER	CORNELIA	41.041	726	1827	TV ST.JOHN STREET
BESTIER	CORNELIS	VAN DER WESTHUIZEN	MARTHA	36.070	702	1822	HS BRAKKEVALLEY K-
BESTER	ALBERTUS	VAN DYK	HILLETJE	33.004	673	1819	HS SPANJAARSBOSCH
BESTER	PAUL	DE KLERCK	HELENA	49.029	773	1782	HS DRAAYHOEK KOE
BEUST	ELSJE	MEYER	JAN	10.016	284	1760	TV
BEYERS	ELIZABETH	ESTERHUYSEN	CHRISTOFFEL	4.117	84	1726	TV
BEYERS	HELENA	SWEEDEN	HENDRIK	27.019	626	1807	TV
BEYERS	MARIA	CONTERMAN	HANS	6.108	188	1746	DP STELLENBOSCH
BIEL	MAGDALENA	LOOGEN	CHRISTIAAN	19.059	509	1789	TV 18
BIENZGNIEN	ANNA	YZELLE	JAN	32.047	669	1817	TV LANGENKST 32
BIERMAN	JOHAN	DU PLESSIS	ANNA	6.116	194	1747	TV
BINTVELD	HELENA	RUDELOFF	JOHAN	27.023	628	1809	TV KEEROM/LEEUWENS

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
BISSEUX	JACOB	POSSEAU	ELIZABETH	4.044	73	1723	TV	
BISSEUX	PIETER	COETZE	MARIA	5.129	134	1735	TV	
BLANCKENBERG	ALETTA	DE WIT	PETRUS	24.034	589	1805	TV	W 1
BLANCKENBERG	CATHARINA	BRAND	CHRISTOFFEL	31.070	660	1816	TV	HERRENG/LANGMKT 24
BLANCKENBERG	JACOBUS	SCHOLTZ	JACOMINA	15.016	391	1774	TV	OLIFANT COR
BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	14.059	385	1773	HS	RYGERSDAL LSB
BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	14.059	386	1773	HS	KEERT DE KOE BLA
BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	14.060	387	1773	TV	
BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	14.059	388	1773	TV	E 1 & 2
BLANCKENBERG	JOSIAS	BASSON	MARIA	46.079	757	1831	HS	KEESENBOSCH ZWT
BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	BAUMANN	CATHARINA	5.142	139	1737	TV	ZEE ST
BLAUWPAERT	MARGARITA			2.070	27	1713	TV	
BLETTERMAN	JOHANNES	SCHOTT	GEERTUYDE	22.004	550	1796	TV	BERG ST D 5
BLIGNAULT	JAN	ROSSOUW	ANNA	8.005	217	1752	HS	BETHEL DRK
BLOM	CATHARINA	BOTHA	CHRISTOFFEL	10.066	305	1764	HS	EENDRAAGT BRE
BLOMER	DIEDRIK			18.073	474	1784	HS	VREDENBURG STL
BOCK	CHRISTIAAN	VAN BENGAL	ANNA	3.036	37	1716	HS	VELTHUYSEN WYN
BOCK	CHRISTIAAN	VAN BENGAL	ANNA	3.036	39	1716	TV	HEERE N:N
BOHMER	JOHAN	VAN ZYL	HESTER	46.093	758	1829	TV	LOOPST, M:M 6
BOONSAYER	WILLEM	MULDER	HENDRINA	12.059	326	1766	TV	R:R 1
BOOVENS	GEERTRUYD	DU PLESSIS	CHAREL	14.031	374	1772	HS	GROENENDAL WAG
BOOYSEN	GERRIT			18.011	454	1781	HS	ST MARTYN DRK
BOPP	CHRISTOFFEL	HARTWICH	ANNA	13.031	358	1769	TV	
BORT	JOHANNA	VAN KONINKHOVEN	WYLEM	2.073	21	1713	TV	
BOSCH	SALOMON	MARTENS	GESINA	13.028	340	1768	PO	PARADYS
BOSENBERG	CHRISTIAAN	NIED	ALETTA	31.075	662	1817	TV	HOUTST 4
BOSHOF	DANIEL	PETZER	HERMINA	37.042	707	1821	DP	GRAAFF REINET
BOSMAN	ANNA	THEUBES	ANDREAS	30.029	649	1814	TV	LEEUWENBIJL VOET
BOTMA	CORNELIS	GERRITS	JANNETJE	3.021	36	1716	HS	ZORGVLEIT RON
BOTMA	CORNELIS	GERRITS	JANNETJE	3.021	38	1716	TV	OLIF-1 BERGDW
BOYIE	CHRISTIAAN	ADRIAANSE	JOHANNA	33.047	677	1818	TV	HOUTST
BRAND	JAN	DE VYF	CHRISTINA	6.042	166	1741	TV	SOUTE R
BREDA	ENGELA	LEY	MICHEL	3.092	49	1719	TV	HEEREGRAGT
BRESLER	FRANS	BRINK	MARIA	44.007	743	1825	TV	GRAVEST 14
BREWITS	JAN	HAUPTFLEISH	MARIA	22.006	557	1797	TV	
BRINK	SOHPA	DE WET	HENDRIK	13.065	368	1771	TV	K 5
BRINKHOFF	HENDRIK	WANNENBURG	ANNA	24.063	598	1804	TV	
BRITS	MAGDALENA	LINDEQUIST	BAREND	6.031	150	1739	TV	
BRITS	SOPHIA	SCHUTS	JAN	19.065	512	1790	TV	O:O 3 & 4
BROEKMAN	NICOLAAS	BEYERS	CHRISTINA	47.001	760	1832	HS	WELVERGENOEGD DIE
BROODRYK	WILHELM	MEYER	ALETTA	36.068	701	1821	DP	TULBAGH, KERKST
BRUGMAN	NICOLAAS	KUHL	JOHANNA	24.060	597	1803	TV	
BRUMMER	JOHAN	SCHUMBE	ANNA	39.006	716	1823	TV	KERKST
BRUYNS	AURORA	JANSZ	FREDRIK	16.038	427	1777	TV	
BRUYNS	CATHARINA	MALLET	PIETER	28.027	636	1810	TV	CASTEELST, J 6
BUISINNE	WILHELM	SMUTS	SUSANNA	30.065	654	1815	TV	CASTEELST 27
BUISSET	MARIA	SNIT	DIRK	7.054	211	1751	TV	F:F
BUITENDAG	CAREL	THERRON	MARIA	18.004	447	1780	TV	13
BURGER	JOHANNES	LOUW	MARGARETHA	28.061	641	1812	HS	ONGEGUND RIE
BURNARD	JONATHAN	FLAMME	FRANCINA	42.025	730	1825	TV	
BUTTNER	JAN	LAUBSHER	ENGELA	5.014	107	1730	TV	
BUYK	JAN	COLYN	CORNELIA	21.050	554	1797	HS	LIESBEEK LSB
CARELSE	CATHARINA	ZIERVOGEL	CAREL	21.040	552	1796	TV	9
CATZ	JAN	GROENEWALD	CATHARINA	9.026	261	1755	DP	STELLENBOSCH
CILLIERS	PIETER			20.036	528	1793	HS	ORLEANS PALMTR DRK

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE LOCATION
CLAAS	SUSANNA	GREEF	MATTHYS	2.040	10	1710	HS NOOITGEDAGT STL
CLAASZ	HENRIETTA	WIEDERHOLT	WILLEM	4.090	79	1724	TV
CLOETEN	JAN	PRETORIUS	GEERTRUY	5.052	118	1732	HS VREDENBURG STL
COEBERGEN	AUGUSTINUS			6.085	175	1744	TV OLIFANTS ST
COETZE	SUSANNA	KUKE	JOHAN	21.004	533	1794	TV 17
COEZEE	JACOBA	COORS	JAN	8.046	272	1758	HS VLAKKELAND DAL
COLYN	JOHANNA	WIESER	CAREL	5.124	138	1737	HS CONSTANTIA STB
COLYN	MARIA	VAN SITTERT	JOHANNES	14.030	373	1772	TV L 4
COMBRINK	HERMEN	LEY	MAGDALENA	6.076	179	1744	HS VARIETAS WIN
CONRADIE	PIETER	VICTOR	HENDRINA	32.046	668	1817	OS RIETR KOGMNSKL
CONTERMAN	HANS	BEYERS	MARIJE	5.103	127	1734	DP STELLENBOSCH
CORDES	HENDRIK	NAALDENBERG	GEERTRUYD	24.011	583	1804	TV CASTLE COLONELS
CORNELISSEN	LYBRAND	HAMMAN	ANNA	52.028	798	1797	DP STELLENBOSCH BL
CROESE	MARIUS			16.019	403	1775	OS OLIFANTS DRN
CRUSE	CATHARINA	CORSENAAR	WILLEM	3.037	19	1713	TV
D'AILLY	SUSANNA	KUHL	JAN	20.022	534	1794	TV RIDDERSKRAAL 12
DANIELS	HELENA			47.012	761	1832	TV BUITENGRAGT 4
DAVIDSE	CICILIA	LECKERLAND	WILLEM	6.023	141	1738	TV
DAVY	JOSEPH			34.046	688	1820	HS LIESBEECKR
DE BEER	CHRISTINA	HELOT		2.043	11	1710	HS VELDHOYS WYN
DE BEER	CHRISTINA	HELOT		2.043	12	1710	TV
DE BEER	JAN	VAN VELDHOYSEN	ANNA	1.063	3	1701	TV
DE BRUYN	STYNTIE			4.121	76	1724	TV
DE BRUYN	STYNTIE			4.121	78	1724	HS SCHOTSEKLOOF
DE CLERCQ	JOSEPH	MOUTON	MAGDALENA	20.029	519	1791	HS VOGELVALLY RDS
DE HAAN	ABRAHAM	EVERDYK	CHRISTINA	22.040	558	1798	OS GROENEKLOOF
DE JAGER	FREDRIK			33.045	675	1819	TV LANGEST, 20 3 &
DE JAGER	SAREL	MALHERBE	MAGDALENA	12.014	319	1765	OS SPIEGELR SWE
DE JONG	BARBARA	HEUFKE	JOHANNES	5.137	137	1736	TV
DE KOCK	SERVAAS	LOURENS	ALETTA	46.047	756	1832	HS UITKYK, TV
DE KOCK	SERVAAS	MOSTERT	MARIA	18.031	457	1781	TV
DE KONING	ANNA	BERG	OLOF	5.118	130	1734	TV HEERENGRAGT
DE KONING	DEBORA	MOLLER	JACOBUS	7.071	199	1748	TV S 2
DE KONING	DEBORA	MOLLER	JACOBUS	7.071	200	1748	HS BOSHOPF LSB
DE KRAMER	JOHANNES	HANNEKOM	GEESJE	8.011	267	1756	TV OLIFANTS ST
DE LANGE	ALIDA	D'AILLY	JOHANNES	5.094	125	1733	TV
DE LEEUW	CORNELIS	DE WAAL	JACOBA	15.026	397	1774	TV SCHOTSEKLOOF
DE MILANDER	HERMANUS	ALBERTYN	ANNA	18.067	469	1783	TV
DE NATAL	AURORA			13.007	355	1769	TV
DE NYS	JACOB	CRUYWAGEN	JOHANNA	24.029	588	1804	TV KEYZERSGRGT, R
DE PREZ	JAN			17.050	435	1779	OS NOOITGEDAGT CAL
DE SAVOYE	BARBARA	KINA	ELIAS	5.022	104	1729	TV
DE SMIDT	ADAM	STADLER	HELENA	43.012	735	1828	TV HOTTENTOTS SQ 1
DE VILLIERS	ANNA	ROSSOUW	PETRUS	36.064	699	1822	TV TUYNST 1
DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	MEYBURG	ALBERT	9.020	264	1756	HS DIEMERSDAL TYG
DE VILLIERS	ESTHER	THERRON	JAN	17.063	448	1780	OS ZEEKOEYENGAD G-
DE VILLIERS	IZAAK	LAUBSCHER	MARIA	30.064	653	1814	HS DIEPEVALLEY DI
DE VILLIERS	JACOBA	DE VILLIERS	JACOB	25.003	599	1805	TV LEEUWBL VOET
DE VILLIERS	JACOBA	KRIGE	WILLEM	13.053	359	1770	HS GROOTE ZALSE S'
DE VILLIERS	JAN	HUGO	ANNA	10.017	288	1761	HS VREDENBURG STL
DE VILLIERS	MAGDALENA	DE VILLIERS	PETRUS	21.042	547	1796	HS NABYGELEEGEN D-
DE VLEGGER	JAN	ADRIAANS	MAGDALENA	12.016	337	1767	TV
DE VRIES	JOHANNA	OLWEG	FRANS	19.032	497	1787	TV X 3
DE VYF	ABRAHAM	JACOBS	MARIA	2.066	16	1712	TV
DE WAAL	ANREND	MOLLER	MARTHA	30.031	651	1814	TV

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
DE WAAL	AREND			43.048	741	1827	TV	KEEROMST 23
DE WAAL	CORNELIS	HEUNINGH	ALETTA	45.007	748	1829	TV	
DE WAAL	ELIZABETH	VAN SITTEERT	JAN	7.023	212	1752	TV	L 4
DE WAAL	JAN			13.043	338	1768	TV	SCHOTSEKLOOF
DE WAAL	JAN			13.043	339	1768	TV	W:W 8
DE WAAL	MARIA	WATNEY	JOHN	44.004	742	1827	TV	
DE WET	HENDRIK	SMUTS	MARGARETHA	23.040	577	1802	TV	HEEREGR/CASTEEL C
DE WET	OLOFF			10.072	300	1763	TV	
DE WIT	GERTRUY	BOUWMAN	HENDRIK	5.109	126	1733	TV	HEERENGRAGT
DE WIT	THOMAS	DELITSCH	JOHANNA	8.034	219	1752	TV	
DE WIT	WILHELMINA	PLEUNIS	JACOB	5.004	93	1727	TV	OLIFANTS COR
DE WITH	CHRISTIAAN			18.006	460	1782	HS	KLASENBOSCH WYN
DELITSCH	JOHANNA	SCHINDELAAR	GODFRIED	8.034	255	1755	TV	HEERENGRAGT
DELPORT	PETRUS	DU TOIT	JOHANNA	34.005	681	1818	OS	WELGEMAN BOR
DENNER	DOROTHEA	SPORKMAN	ARNOLD	32.011	664	1817	TV	17 1 & 5
DIEDERIKS	HESTER	VAN WYK	ADRIAAN	21.018	545	1795	OS	STL DISTRICT
DIEMER	ABRAHAM	SNEEUWIND	ANNA	3.031	20	1713	TV	HEERENGRAGT
DIEMER	ABRAHAM	SNEEUWIND	ANNA	3.030	22	1713	HS	DIEMERSDAL TYG
DIRKSZ	CLARA	SIMONSZ	LOVINUS	22.033	564	1799	TV	
DOES	CHRISTINA	VAN REEDE	ADRIAAN	1.074	6	1703	TV	
DOMAN	CATHARINA	SCHOESTER	GEORGE	7.033	229	1754	TV	Q
DOMAN	HENDRIK	VALK	GEERTRUYD	6.079	186	1745	HS	TYGERBERGEN TYG
DOMINICUS	ANNA	AMEEN	CHRISTOFFEL	2.069	18	1713	TV	
DOMUS	JOHANNA	VAN DER SPUY	PETRUS	38.035	712	1823	DP	STELLENBOSCH
DONKER	JOHANNA	WOLF	CHRISTIAAN	6.077	178	1744	TV	
DREYER	JOHANNA			43.017	736	1828	TV	BREEDENBURG/LANGE
DU PLESSIES	ANNA	DE VILLIERS	JACOB	10.042	303	1763	HS	LIMIET RIVIER DRK
DU PLESSIS	MARIA	VAN ELLEWE	JAN	6.138	192	1747	DP	STELLENBOSCH
DU PLESSIS	PIETER	BOYENS	BREGYE	13.002	354	1769	HS	KROMME RIV WEL
DU PREEZ	CICILIA	OLIVIER	JAN	18.005	451	1781	HS	KLIPFONTEIN WAV
DU PREEZ	MARIA	VAN DYK	HENDRIK	6.084	173	1744	TV	
DU TOIT	ESTER	ROSSOUW	PETRUS	41.047	728	1826	TV	BOEREPLEIN NW SIDE
DU TOIT	FRANCOIS	LUTTING	ANNA	43.044	740	1828	HS	WATERPOEL PDM
DU TOIT	MARIA	BURGER	WILLEM	50.022	789	1787	OS	BOSJESMANSRIV SNE
DU TOIT	STEPHANUS	DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	49.058	781	1784	HS	BETHEL DRK
DUVAL	JAN	HEUNDER	ANNA	12.026	328	1767	TV	
DUYMELING	MAURITS	KRUGEL	MARGARETHA	5.057	123	1733	TV	
ECKARD	MARTIN	LEVER	ALIDA	12.062	329	1767	TV	
EHLERS	JOHAN	BOYSEN	SUSANNA	20.006	514	1790	TV	12 1
EKSTEEN	JOHANNES	MUNNIK	ALIDA	38.061	714	1821	HS	ZORGVLIET RON
EMSIGHOFF	ELISABETH	MAASDORP	CHRISTIAAN	21.034	540	1795	TV	
ENGELS	ELIZABETH	MOSTERT	CORNELIS	19.054	510	1789	TV	
ENGELS	LAMBERT	VAN STADEN	MARIA	3.045	40	1717	HS	
ERASMUS	CATHARINA	VAN DER BURG	ROELOF	13.061	361	1770	TV	P:P
ERASMUS	MARIA	VERWEY	JOHANNES	19.034	494	1787	HS	LSB
ESSELAAR	CATHARINA	SMIT	ANDRIES	19.025	493	1787	TV	
ESSER	HELENA	VAN DER HEYDE	WILLEM	10.018	247	1755	TV	
ESSER	HELENA	VAN DER HEYDE	WILLEM	8.022	250	1755	TV	
ESTERHUIZEN	WILLEM	VAN DEN BERGH	MAGDALENA	28.026	635	1810	OS	PIQUETBERGEN
ESTERHUYSEN	ELIZABETEH	MEYER	HENDRIK	11.001	306	1764	TV	
EVERSDYK	MARIA	VAN ZEYS	BAREND	16.056	422	1777	TV	
EVERTZ	ABRAHAM	LE FEBRE	CATHARINA	2.071	17	1712	DP	STELLENBOSCH
EYBERGEN	BARTHOLOMEUS	WIEDT	JACOMINA	31.072	661	1801	TV	BUITENKANT, 9
FAASEN	SIMON	LOUBSER	ALETTA	3.083	45	1718	TV	
FESCH	JOHAN			18.081	475	1784	TV	L 10

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
PICK	ANNA	VAN BILLIOEN	BERNARDUS	6.039	157	1740	OS	NONNA OVB
PICK	ANNA	VAN BILLIOEN	BERNARDUS	6.039	158	1740	DP	STELLENBOSCH
FISCHER	HARMANUS			21.029	536	1795	TV	
FLECK	CHRISTIAAN			33.044	686	1820	TV	LANGEST 55
FLECK	JAN	RASP	MARIA	18.053	472	1783	TV	O 5
POTHERGILL	ANNA	SWELLENGREBEL	SERGIUS	12.015	317	1764	TV	G:G
FOURY	LOUIS	JOURDAAN	ANNA	7.055	206	1750	HS	SLANGERIVIER WA
FRANK	CATHARINA	VAN AMSTEL	HENDRIK	19.028	500	1787	TV	GRAUWE ERWETJES
FRANKE	JOHANNES			22.050	562	1799	TV	
FRANKEN	ANNA	GRYLING	JACOBUS	26.061	619	1808	TV	
FRAY	PIETER			14.011	365	1770	TV	
FREDERIKSE	BEELTJE	VERBRUGGE	LOURENS	2.058	13	1712	HS	STL DISTRICT
GEBHART	JOHAN			43.009	733	1825	TV	LIONS HILL FROM
GEISINGER	JAN	MARTENS	CHRISTINA	10.033	295	1762	TV	
GERINGER	HANS			3.095	52	1719	HS	VELTHUYSEN RON
GERINGER	HANS			3.095	55	1719	TV	HEERE ST
GERMERSHAUSE	JAN	ESTERHUYSEN	JOHANNA	17.035	430	1778	TV	
GERRITSEN	SOPHIA	KOELEKE	ADAM	19.064	515	1790	TV	3
GEYZER	HELENA	SIEBERGH	HENDRIK	18.014	455	1781	TV	ZEE ST
GIBELAAR	JAN	HOP	ANNA	6.115	193	1747	HS	ELSENBURG STL
GILDENHUYIS	ALBERT	HOUFNAGEL	MARGARETA	2.061	14	1712	HS	ROODENBURGH RON
GILDENHUYSEN	MARGARETHA	RIGTER	PHILIP	5.021	95	1728	HS	ROODENBURG RON
GILDENHUYZEN	HENDRIK	SMITH	HILLETJE	31.032	657	1815	HS	KOORNLANDS DRK
GOOR	MARIA	GREBE	JAN	38.031	711	1823	TV	
GOUWS	ELISABETH	COETZEE	GERRIT	22.051	568	1800	OS	KEEROM OLR
GRANDAM	JAN	NAUTA	GEERTRUYD	6.018	143	1738	TV	N
GREEF	HENDRIK	VAN HOEVEN	SUSANNA	6.080	181	1745	HS	HOOGKRAAL TYG
GREEF	JOHANNA	DE NICKER	PIETER	9.022	260	1755	TV	
GREEF	MATTHYS	CARSTENS	ANNA	18.026	449	1780	HS	OORTMANSPOST MC
GREEF	MATTHYS	CLAAS	SUSANNA	2.063	15	1712	HS	NOOITGEDAGT STI
GREEF	PIETER	BERKMAN	WILLEMINA	14.017	366	1770	TV	N
GREEFF	HENDRIK	LAMBREGTS	ANNA	25.039	608	1803	OS	SWELLENGIFT KOR
GREIPPENSTEIN	JACOB	KLUYSMAN	SOPHIA	20.048	525	1793	TV	DE WAAL P:P 8
GROBLER	WILLEM	VAN ROOYEN	MARIA	31.044	658	1815	HS	BLAUWEHEUVEL UJ
GROEN	SUSANNA	STRYDOM	JOOST	3.078	46	1718	TV	
GROENEWALD	JOHANNA	BERGH	OLOF	11.015	307	1764	TV	
GROENEWALD	JOHANNES	HATTING	MARGARETHA	15.023	394	1774	HS	IDAS VALLEY STI
GROENEWALD	JOHANNES	HATTING	MARGARETHA	15.023	395	1774	HS	SAXENBURG STL
GROENEWALD	MARIA	BRIERS	PETRUS	33.035	674	1817	DP	STELLENBOSCH
GROENEWALD	MARIA	KRYNAUD	CHRISTIAAN	21.007	535	1794	DP	STELLENBOSCH
GROENEWALT	CHRISTOFFEL	HASSELAAR	ANNA	6.129	198	1748	HS	GROENHOF STL
GROVE	MARIA	AURET	JEREMIAS	11.024	310	1764	TV	L:L 5
GRYLING	JOHANNA	FRAY	PIETER	13.005	342	1768	TV	L 10
GUTSCHE	SAMUEL	SCHREUDER	SUSANNA	11.010	313	1764	TV	
HABICHT	FREDRIK	WEIS	PAULINE	30.054	652	1814	TV	
HADELER	JOHAN			22.057	567	1800	TV	J 9
HANEKOM	JOHANNES			8.013	236	1755	TV	
HANSEN	JOHAN	STRAND	SARA	8.010	231	1754	DP	STELLENBOSCH
HARDERS	BAREND	KUHL	JACOBA	19.013	485	1786	TV	
HARMENSZ	HANS	VAN GOEK	JACOBA	11.030	314	1764	TV	V:V
HARTOG	PAUL			14.057	382	1773	DP	STELLENBOSCH
HARTWICH	JAN			11.046	321	1765	OS	UITGELEEGEN PO
HASEWINKEL	ISABELLA	BORGERTS	BORGERT	6.119	183	1745	TV	D 4
HASSNER	JOHAN	DU TOIT	MARTHA	37.031	705	1820	HS	LARCORLEANS WM
HASSNER	JOHAN	DU TOIT	MARTHA	37.032	706	1820	HS	WARMEBAD SWRTB

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
HASZING	JAN			16.027	398	1774	TV	OLIFANTS ST
HATTING	CATHARINA	LE ROES	JOHANNES	15.025	396	1774	TV	W:W 7
HAUK	HANS	DE NYS	ALETTA	6.059	169	1743	HS	PAPENBOOM LSB
HAUMAN	EDUARD	KRUGEL	HELENA	49.027	772	1782	HS	STELLENGIFT SIV
HAWKINS	FRANCIS	BURRINGTON	HELEN	46.044	755	1831	HS	VINEYARD NWLDS KAP
HECKROOD	PIETER	MARTENS	SARA	13.029	343	1768	TV	K:K
HEGERS	THEODORUS	MARTENS	ANNA	21.031	537	1795	TV	
HENDRIKS	JOHANNES	DE LEEUW	MARIA	19.006	482	1785	HS	OLYFBOOM DRK
HENDRIKSE	JOHANNES	ARENDSE	MARIA	17.053	438	1779	TV	E:E
HENDRIKZ	SOPHIA	HENDRIKZ	JOHANNES	22.028	563	1799	TV	
HENKES	PIETER	DASEL	JOHANNA	34.048	689	1811	HS	POESPASKRL STB
HERHOLD	JAN			26.033	613	1807	TV	W:W 8
HERWIG	HERMINA	BEHRENSZ	PIETER	5.072	116	1731	TV	
HEUFKE	JOHANNES	DE JONG	BARBARA	6.044	148	1739	HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE
HEUFKE	JOHANNES	DE JONG	BARBARA	6.044	149	1739	TV	E:E 3
HEUNING	AGATHA	SPARENBERG	ERNST	19.009	489	1786	TV	
HEUNING	ANNA	ALLEMAN	NICOLAAS	16.051	426	1777	TV	
HEUNING	ELISABETH	GROVE	ANDRIES	22.001	555	1797	HS	HOORNBOOSCH PAR
HEUNING	PAULUS	VLOK	ANNA	18.061	464	1782	TV	12
HEYLON	ANNA	VAN DEN BERGH	DIRK	14.053	379	1772	TV	W 1
HEYMANS	PETRONELLA	ROELOFSZ	CHRISTIAAN	12.025	327	1767	TV	
HEYNS	ANDRIES	LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	50.038	790	1788	TV	Z:Z 9
HOBBELS	MELCHIOR			5.025	108	1730	TV	
HOEKS	ANNA	SCHRYVER	ISAK	4.045	72	1723	HS	SCHOONGESICHT JNK
HOFFER	JOHAN			25.015	605	1806	TV	J 10
HOFMAN	COENRAD	MYBURGH	CONSTANTIA	5.139	136	1736	HS	OUDE WYNBERG KAP
HOLMAN	JAN	VENTER	JOHANNA	10.037	293	1762	HS	UITKYK TUL
HOPPE	HENDRIK	DE VILLIERS	MARGARETHA	8.004	202	1749	HS	KRUYSHOF DRK
HORSEL	ANNA	ROBBERTS	JAN	8.039	273	1758	TV	
HUGO	ANNA	ROUX	PAUL	12.004	325	1766	HS	DRIE FONTEYNEN DRK
HUGO	JACOBA	STOHREN	JOHAN	34.020	684	1820	TV	WAALEST, L:L 4
HUGOT	MARIA	JOUBERT	JOSUA	49.012	770	1781	HS	REBOCKSKLOOF WAG
HURLING	FREDRIK	AMELONG	MARIA	30.030	650	1814	HS	ZORGVLIET, TV
IMMELMAN	JUSTUS	VAN STEENWYK	SARA	15.041	402	1775	TV	
JACOBS	ANDRIES	HUGO	JOSINA	20.021	532	1794	TV	MARKET ST H 1
JANSEN	JURGEN	VAN DER LINDE	PETRONELLA	17.067	433	1778	TV	N:N 6
JANSEN	SIERKE	BUYS	CATHARINA	14.056	380	1772	DP	PAARL
JANSSEN	YDA	KOHLER	DIEDERIK	25.009	604	1805	TV	Z:Z 6
JANTZEN	ANDRIES	SCHUT	JOHANNA	33.057	679	1819	TV	WALENDRPST 25
JENTZEN	JOACHIM	COETZE	CATHARINA	21.015	544	1795	TV	L:L 5,6 & 7
JONASZ	ANNA	JOOSTEN	JAN	5.060	120	1733	TV	
JONASZ	CLAAS	BRITS	ANNA	9.030	281	1759	HS	RAPENBURG LSB
JONES	GEORGE			25.033	607	1806	TV	
JONKER	ADOLPH	LANGVELD	MARIA	17.051	444	1779	DP	PAARL
JOOSTEN	JACOBUS	JOOSTEN	ANNA	37.024	704	1818	OS	DRIEFONTEIN KDB
JOOSTEN	JOHANNES			24.049	594	1805	TV	
JORDAAN	JACOBUS			44.070	746	1829	OS	KLIPHEUWEL CAL
JOUBERT	FRANCOIS	DU TOIT	MARTHA	21.036	549	1796	HS	FORTUYNTJE HOT
JOUBERT	JOSUA	VILJOEN	CORNELIA	21.032	538	1795	HS	WELBEDAGT WAG
JOUBERT	PIETER	DE VILLIERS	SUSANNA	5.078	111	1730	HS	DRIE FONTAINE DRK
JOUBERT	PIETER	ROSSOUW	MARTHA	17.057	415	1776	HS	PONTOON BER
JOURDAAN	MAGDALENA	DE NECKER	FRANCOIS	12.052	332	1767	TV	
JOURDAAN	MARIA	TALJARD	JACOB	8.027	242	1755	TV	
JUNIUS	CORNELIA	VICTOR	CORNELIS	5.017	91	1727	TV	
JURGENS	HANS	LAMMERTZ	FLORA	7.007	209	1750	TV	

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
JURGENS	MARIA	THALMAN	CAREL	40.024	721	1824	HS	BUITENZORG, TV.
JURGENS	PIETER	DELPORT	ANNA	10.045	301	1763	TV	Z:Z 4
JURINE	ARIJ	HEYNS	AGATHA	23.005	570	1800	TV	
KAMPHER	JOHANNA	HENDRIKSEN	JONAS	29.010	644	1812	TV	
KANNEMEYER	JOACHIM	VAN DE CAAB	MAGDALENA	18.023	459	1781	TV	
KARSTEN	JOHANNES	VAN SCHALKWYK	HUIJBREGTJE	24.009	582	1802	HS	LILIEFONTEIN
KEEVE	HERMANUS	DELITS	JOHANNA	10.071	286	1760	TV	HEERE/TWEDEBERG
KEULDER	JAN	CERG	GEERTUIDE	26.040	616	1806	OS	VROOLIJKEID ZWB
KEYSER	MAGDALENA	MOUTON	JACOB	19.047	503	1788	HS	STEENWERK VTG
KEYSER	PAUL	LUBBE	ALETTA	7.025	213	1752	HS	BOTTELERY
KEYSER	PAUL	LUBBE	STELLA	9.004	220	1752	HS	HARTENBERG BOT
KINGHAM	WILLIAM			47.027	763	1833	TV	PLEIN ST, ERF 2
KIRSTEN	JOHAN	FRANK	JOHANNA	18.052	471	1783	TV	E 1 & 2
KLEEF	MARIA	HESSE	HENDRIK	6.003	142	1738	TV	
KLOPPERS	ABRAHAM	ARENDSE	SARA	33.046	676	1818	OS	BAAIFALS
KLUYSMAN	ANDRIES	LE ROUX	REBECCA	9.033	278	1759	TV	N:N
KNOEK	CHRISTIAAN			19.070	521	1791	TV	F:F
KNOETSEN	ANNA	STEENBERG	JAN	14.040	375	1772	TV	SOUTERIVER/CAST
KNOETSEN	MARIA	WANTSENBERG	COENRAED	9.044	276	1758	HS	DUYVELSBERG DRK
KOCK	MARIA	MOSTERD	JOHANNES	18.093	481	1785	TV	V:V 6
KOTZE	CATHARINA	JENTZEN	JOACHIM	22.049	566	1799	TV	20 3,4 & 5
KRAAYWINKEL	MARIA	DE ROOS	ANDRIES	47.020	803	0	TV	
KRAFT	JOHAN	OPHAUSEN	RACHEL	27.035	630	1809	TV	BERG/LANGE, D:D
KRAUSE	JOHAN	CUTELS	JOHANNA	9.031	279	1759	TV	
KRIEL	CHRISTINA	VISSER	SIMON	40.023	720	1825	TV	RIEBEECKST 15
KRIEL	HERMANUS	MALANG	ELIZABETH	6.027	152	1739	HS	PAARL DIAMANT D
KRIEL	THEODORUS	DE PLESSIS	MAGDALENA	12.042	351	1768	TV	
KRISTENS	JOHAN	BENECKE	GESINA	16.028	408	1776	TV	M:M 6 AND 10
KRUGEL	JOHANNES			20.023	529	1793	DP	PAARL
KRUGEL	MARGARETHA	VAN WIELIGH	HERMANUS	7.036	228	1754	TV	I:I
KRUGEL	MATTHYS	COETSEE	MARGARETHA	5.071	113	1731	HS	STELLENGIFT
KRUYSMAN	ANA	BOTMA	JOHANNES	17.021	428	1778	HS	GELUKWAARD TWN
KRUYSMAN	ARNOLD	VOLSOO	MARIA	4.048	68	1722	HS	KRUYSHOF DRK
KRUYWAGEN	JAN			5.019	97	1728	TV	TWEDE ZEEWARD
KRYNAUW	DANIEL	DISANDT	MARIA	46.099	759	1832	HS	GENSWYK POM
KRYNOUW	CHRISTIAAN	GROENEWALD	MARIA	19.033	502	1787	DP	STELLENBOSCH
KRYNOUW	DANIEL			18.008	452	1781	HS	LA NOTTE DRK
KUYP	JUDITH	HEYDENRYK	GODFRIED	6.052	153	1739	TV	
LA FEBRE	ELZABE	GIE	MICHIEL	32.044	667	1817	TV	K:K 1 & 2
LA FEBRE	REYNIER			9.006	257	1755	TV	HEERENGRAGT
LAMMANS	CORNELIA			5.061	119	1732	TV	
LAMPRECHT	JOHAN	FRAPPE	JOHANNA	10.028	291	1762	TV	
LANS	CORNELIS	VAN DEN BANK	MARIA	11.021	309	1764	TV	N:N 11 & 12
LAPPE	JOHAN	VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	18.048	461	1782	TV	
LATEGAAN	JAN	LANNE	MARIA	23.027	575	1802	HS	ARRNHEM DRK
LAUBSCHER	JOHANNES	BASSON	CATHARINA	53.029	799	1799	HS	ALLESVERLOREN M
LAUBSCHER	NICOLAAS	QUINT	ENGELA	4.035	66	1721	TV	ZEERE ST
LE RICHE	MARIA	ROUSSOUW	DANIEL	7.012	208	1750	HS	KRUYSHOF DRK
LE ROUX	JAN			7.050	221	1752	HS	STL DISTRICT
LE ROUX	MARIA	HARTOG	PHILIP	19.057	505	1788	DP	STELLENBOSCH
LE ROUX	MATTHIAM	LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	16.053	393	1774	TV	H 6
LE ROUX	MATTHIAM	LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	16.053	399	1774	HS	FORTUYN TJE HOT
LE ROUX	PETRONELLA	SCHALKWYK	PHILIP	27.030	629	1808	OS	POTJESKRAAL BRM
LE ROUX	REBECCA	DE GRYS	JAN	12.031	324	1766	TV	
LE SAGE	JAN			4.008	58	1720	TV	

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
LEENDERSZ	HELENA	VAN EYK	MEYNDERT	33.009	670	1818	TV	WAALEST, L:L 4
LEEWNER	JOHAN	VALENTYNSE	CATHARINA	19.079	517	1790	TV	M 6
LENS	FRANS			16.018	405	1775	TV	M:M 9 AND 10
LEVER	ANNA	PAASEN	HERMANUS	8.028	249	1755	TV	K 8
LIEBENBERG	JACOBUS			26.066	622	1808	OS	CARDOUW VTG
LIEBENBERG	JACOBUS	MEYBURGH	MARIA	17.068	443	1779	OS	ELSYENBOSCH VTG
LIES	JOHAN			26.021	611	1807	TV	L 10
LIGTHART	EVA	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	4.065	61	1721	HS	WESTERHOF TYG
LIGTHART	EVA	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	4.066	62	1721	TV	
LOMBAARD	CHRISTOFFEL	WALTERS	MARIA	21.035	551	1796	HS	VOORSPOED REI
LOMBAARD	JOHANNA	NOTHLING	BENJAMIN	19.027	434	1778	TV	
LOMBAART	CLAUDINA	VAN HOETING	GERRIT	7.059	201	1749	HS	LANGEDOK DRK
LOMBARD	DANIEL			23.001	569	1800	HS	SONQUASDRDRFT DRK
LOODEWYK	CATHARINA			3.064	31	1714	HS	STL DISTRICT
LOURENTS	PIETER	VAN DER BYL	CATHARINA	7.060	197	1748	DP	STELLENBOSCH
LOUW	BEATRIX	NEEDER	JOHANNES	8.001	218	1752	TV	ZEEST COR
LOUW	BEATRIX	ROSSOUW	JOHANNES	50.087	794	1792	HS	GOEDE RUST DAL
LOUW	HENDRIK			26.069	623	1807	OS	BRAKKEFONTEIN KRN
LOUW	JOHANNES	BOTHA	MARGARETHA	49.040	776	1782	HS	VLEESCHBANK DRK
LOUW	JOHANNES	HEYDENREICH	MARIA	33.058	680	1819	HS	KALLEBASKRAAL STL
LOUW	JOHANNES	MORKEL	ELIZABETH	11.020	296	1762	HS	BABILON TOORN DRK
LOUW	JOHANNES	VAN GILDENHUYZEN	MARGARETHA	13.060	362	1770	HS	ONGEGUNT TYG
LUBBE	ALETTA	KEYSER	PAUL	9.005	227	1754	HS	HARTENBERG STL
LUCAS	SARA	OPHAUSEN	JOHAN	30.009	646	1812	TV	LANGE/NIEUWESTEG
LUNS	ELISABETH	HAGEDOORN	HENDRIK	2.037	9	1709	TV	
LUYT	MARIA	KERKHOF	HENDRIK	14.020	370	1771	TV	
LYBREGT	CASPER			18.038	466	1782	TV	
MALANG	ELIZABETH	KRIEL	JOHANNES	12.061	336	1767	HS	PAARL DIAMANT DRK
MARAIS	ELIZABETH	VAN BRAKEL	HERMANUS	49.010	769	1781	HS	PATRYZENVALLY STL
MARAIS	GEERTRUY	MALAN	DANIEL	49.043	777	1784	HS	LEEUVENVALLY KRM
MARAIS	HESTER	VAN ELLEWEN	JOHANNES	50.008	786	1786	TV	
MARAIS	JACOB	BLOM	MARIA	19.037	495	1787	HS	LE PLESI DRK
MAREEZ	IGNATIUS			24.002	578	1803	OS	KEESJESKRAAL BOR
MAREEZ	SUSANNA	HAVINGA	BAREND	28.035	638	1810	OS	EZELSJAGTSBGN STL
MAREEZ	ZARA	LE ROUX	JOHANNES	25.008	603	1805	OS	PAARDEVLY HOT
MARQUART	MARGARETHA	MOLLER	HENDRIK	5.047	103	1729	TV	HEERENGR/OLIFANTS
MARTENS	CHRISTINA	MACK	PHILIP	13.041	360	1770	TV	2 4
MATTHYZEN	HENDRIK			24.038	591	1804	TV	CASTEELST, V:V
MEESER	FLORENTINA	VOS	JACOBUS	35.028	693	1820	TV	KEEROMST 42
MEIRING	ARNOLDUS	VAN DER BYL	RYKJE	9.047	271	1757	HS	PAROCHIE HUYS TUL
MEIZER	JOHANNES	BRAND	NEELTJE	49.070	784	1785	TV	
MEWTZ	JOACHIM	DE WAAL	MARIA	16.036	421	1777	TV	OLIPHANTS COR
METZLER	PHILIP	VAN HARMSTEE	HELENA	17.040	439	1779	TV	
MEYBOOM	FLORIS	DE KOCK	CORNELIA	6.025	146	1738	HS	PLATTEKLOOF TYG
MEYBOOM	GEERTRUYD	CLOPPENBURG	ABRAHAM	6.067	167	1743	TV	B, HEERE ST
MEYBOOM	GESINA	VALK	CORNELIS	6.097	162	1741	TV	
MEYBURG	HESTER	OLIVIER	GERRIT	29.034	645	1812	OS	BOKKEFONTEIN KDB
MEYBURGH	WILLEM	SMITH	MARIA	28.014	634	1810	OS	ZANTFNTN BER
MEYER	BAREND			15.021	401	1775	TV	L:L 11
MEYER	CATHARINA	LAMBRECHT	AMOS	5.023	105	1729	TV	
MEYER	GERRIT	COSTEUX	SUSANNA	2.120	32	1714	TV	HEERE ST
MEYER	JOHANNA	ROSELT	JEAN	46.009	753	1811	TV	
MEYER	MARIA	DE NYS	ADRIAAN	15.015	389	1773	TV	ZEE/HEERENGRACHT
MEYER	PIETER			6.104	185	1745	TV	
MEYERS	SUSANNA	MUYZELBACH	CAREL	18.032	467	1782	TV	

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOCS	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
MEYHUYZEN	GODFRIED	VAN DE SWAAN	BARBARA	1.023	1	1697	HS	LANDSKROON PRL
MIGAULT	MARIA	SCHOESTER	MARTHINUS	7.070	216	1752	TV	
MINAAR	JACOB	DE VILLIERS	JOHANNA	24.056	596	1805	HS	VONDELING GPB
MODEMAN	FREDRIK	PIETSHOLD	ANNA	18.045	470	1783	TV	K 8
MOHR	HANS	STRYDOM	RACHEL	19.007	479	1785	TV	
MOLLER	ROEDOLF	TEN KATENBRUGGE	GEERTRUYD	14.018	364	1770	TV	
MOSTERD	ALIDA	ROODE	JOHAN	20.020	530	1793	TV	DORP ST 13 6
MOSTERD	MARIA	NOORDBERG	JOHANNES	24.040	593	1805	TV	
MOSTERT	ALETTA	POOL	JOHANNES	16.035	409	1777	TV	Y:Y 4
MOSTERT	CATHARINA	WYDENER	DIRK	8.018	239	1755	TV	
MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	LOUBSER	JOHANNES	9.021	256	1755	HS	ORANGE PAR
MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	MULLER	HENDRIK	17.023	419	1777	HS	ROODEBLOEM KAP
MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	MULLER	HENDRIK	17.023	423	1777	TV	OLIPH L 8,13,14
MOSTERT	GEERTRUYDA	MOLLER	PETRUS	34.045	687	1820	TV	LOOPST, BL19 8E
MOSTERT	JAN	ADRIAANSZ	JULIANA	14.044	376	1772	TV	
MOSTERT	THOBAS			19.010	488	1786	HS	KOE
MOSTERT	THOBAS	VAN DER BYL	MARIA	50.015	788	1786	HS	KOEBERGEN
MULDER	ADAM			7.058	205	1750	TV	D:D
MULDER	CATHARINA	FRANK	DIRK	16.052	414	1776	TV	F:F 7
MULDER	GEERTRUYD	ELANDZ	FREDERIK	8.006	235	1755	TV	
MULDER	JOHANNES	ERASMUS	CATHARINA	5.007	101	1729	TV	
MULLER	GEORGE			25.032	606	1806	DP	ZWARTLAND
MUNNIK	ELIZABETH	DREYER	JOHANNES	47.037	764	1833	TV	KEEROMST
MUNNIK	JAN	VISSER	JACOMINA	4.001	57	1720	TV	
MYBURGH	ALBERT	DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	17.058	440	1779	TV	GRAUWE ERWTJE
MYERS	MARIA	BOCK	PIETER	49.008	768	1781	TV	
NEEDER	BEATRIX			12.017	259	1755	TV	B
NEUMEYSTER	JOHAN	VAN BLEEK	CATHARINA	26.036	614	1807	TV	BOOMSTR
NIETSCH	JOSEPH			27.002	624	1807	HS	GRIETSGAT HOT
NIEUWHOUT	CHRISTIAAN			24.019	587	1804	DP	DALJOS/WAGNKR
NIEUWOUDT	JAN	VAN KERKEN	MARIA	14.019	363	1770	HS	STL DISTRICT
NOBEL	ALETTA	VAN DYK	SYBRAND	7.051	207	1750	HS	ONGEGUNT REI
NOTHLING	JACOB			15.019	392	1774	TV	N:N 5 & 7
NYHOFF	JAN	LEY	CORNELIA	16.046	424	1777	TV	
OELOFS	WILHELMINA	VAN HAAG	OLON	50.014	787	1786	OS	WINDBERG VOET
OLIVIER	ALETTA	OLIVIER	CORNELISJE	4.067	65	1721	HS	HOOGEBERGVALLE
OLIVIER	ANNA	ARTOYS	PAULUS	6.045	164	1741	TV	N:N 3
OLIVIER	ANNA	ARTOYS	PAULUS	6.045	165	1741	HS	PLATTEKLOOF TV
OLIVIER	GERRIT			20.046	524	1793	OS	MUIZEKRAAL PLA
OLIVIER	HESTER	HUGO	PETRUS	22.016	559	1798	HS	BURGERSPONTEN
OOSHUYZEN	NICOLAAS			32.022	665	1816	OS	BERGFONTEIN GO
OPHAUSEN	JOHAN	ADAMSZ	MARGARETHA	14.004	367	1771	TV	
OPPEL	BERNHARD	HUNDER	ANNA	17.062	446	1780	TV	
OTTO	MICHIEL			18.060	468	1782	HS	DE RUST DRK
OTTO	MICHIEL	SIEK	ANNA	6.094	172	1743	TV	E:E 3
OVERHOLSTER	CICILIA	BURGER	PETRUS	49.076	785	1785	OS	HACKELAARSPWNT
OVERHOLTZER	CICILIA	SMIT	FRANCOIS	23.008	571	1800	HS	ONVERWAGT LEU
PAASEN	HENDRIK	FRANSSSEN	CATHARINA	8.029	244	1755	TV	
PALING	CATHARINA	VAN DOCKUM	BAREND	21.051	556	1797	TV	W 5
PAS	WILLEM	VAN DE BYL	EMMA	5.134	132	1735	HS	SANTVLEIT EER
PASMAN	WEMMER	CAMPENAARS	CORNELIA	3.055	41	1717	HS	IDAS VALLEY ST
PAULMAN	CHRISTIAAN	PAULMAN	SARA	6.107	189	1746	TV	
PELZER	ABRAHAM	VAN DEN BERG	ELIZABETH	4.054	77	1724	TV	
PERSOON	CHRISTIAAN	GROENEWALD	ELIZABETH	17.022	413	1776	TV	
PFLUGER	SIMON	STERGERON	ANNA	32.001	663	1816	TV	ZIEKEDWARSSST

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
PHAFF	JAN			28.028	637	1810	DP	STELLENBOSCH
PIETERS	SUSANNA	RUSCH	GEORGE	48.010	765	1833	TV	BREEST, 16 5(6)
PIETERSZ	CLARA	SCHREIN	COENRAAD	24.039	592	1805	TV	R:R 1
PIETERSZ	SUSANNA	BENTVELD	HANS	12.034	331	1767	TV	
PLAGMAN	SOHPIA	MOCKE	JOHAN	36.035	696	1821	TV	KEEROMST 4
PLOOY	ENGELA	VAN NIEUWERKE	JOHANNES	6.004	144	1738	HS	BRACKEFONTEYN TYG
POOL	HESTER	LOEDOLFF	JOHANNES	40.004	718	1823	TV	BERG/LANGEMKT, F:F
POOL	JOHANNES	MOSTERT	ALETTA	17.076	429	1778	TV	Y:Y 4
POOLMAN	JAN	ARENDZ	JOHANNA	24.015	585	1804	TV	
POSSE	JAN	BECKER	CATHARINA	6.071	174	1744	TV	G:G 8
PREDIGER	CHRISTOFFEL	ROEP	MAGDALENA	30.028	648	1814	TV	CASTEELST 4
PRETORIUS	DAVID	HANEKOM	HESTER	28.006	633	1809	OS	MALANSVALY LAN
PRETORIUS	ELIZABETH	DELITSCH	JAN	5.079	110	1730	TV	
PRETORIUS	WESSEL	ELBERTS	GEERTRUY	3.056	26	1713	HS	MODDEGAT STL
PRINS	JOHAN	VAN DEN HEEVER	JOSINA	14.046	383	1773	TV	V:V
PRINS	JURRIAAN	KRAAYWINKEL	AGATHA	40.043	724	1823	TV	
QUINT	ENGELA	TEMPEL	JAN	4.122	86	1726	TV	HEERE ST
QUINT	ENGELA	TEMPEL	JAN	4.122	87	1726	HS	GEDULT STL
RAAK	JAN	EKSTEEN	MARIA	11.029	316	1764	TV	ZEE ST
RAATS	JASPER	BASTIAANS	MAGDALENA	5.006	99	1729	DP	STELLENBOSCH
RAS	MARIA	KRUGER	ANDRIES	5.117	129	1734	HS	WELTEVREDEN STL
REBECCA	ELIZABETH	MEYER	ANDRIES	9.043	282	1759	TV	
REDECKER	JOHAN	VAN DE CAAB	FLORENTINA	14.028	372	1772	TV	X 1
RETTZ	JAN	VAN REENEN	BARBARA	41.053	729	1824	TV	HEEREGR,NR BIBLIOT
REGNAULT	PIETER	VAN DER WERF	MARIA	11.042	322	1765	TV	
RENECKE	ADAM	PICK	ELIZABETH	13.008	348	1768	HS	FORTUYNTEJE HOT
REYNDERTS	DAVID	MELET	MARIA	19.031	501	1787	TV	R:R 8
RHENIUS	JOHANNES	VAN DEN HEUVEL	HELENA	9.049	254	1755	TV	
RICHARD	ISABELLE	JOUBERT	PIETER	6.064	159	1740	HS	BELLINGKAMP DRK
RICHTER	JOHAN	ROTHMAN	ELISABETH	30.018	647	1813	DP	SWELLENAM
ROBBERTSZ	JAN	HORSEL	ANNA	9.046	277	1758	TV	
ROEGIE	FREDRIK	ANTHONISZ	MAGDALENA	24.007	581	1803	TV	
ROGIERS	JOHANNA	HEYDENREICH	GODFRIED	14.058	377	1772	TV	
RONNENKAMP	TOBIAS			46.028	754	1793	TV	BERGST, G
ROODE	JAN	CILLIE	HESTER	13.059	350	1768	TV	T 1
ROOS	ANNA	RUYGROK	ROELOF	9.010	252	1755	TV	
ROOS	JAN	COETSEE	SARA	4.080	69	1722	HS	ELSENBURG KLP
ROSSOUW	DANIEL	CILLIERS	SARA	51.002	795	1793	OS	RHEEBOKSKRAAL SWE
ROSSOUW	FRANCOIS	ROSSOUW	MARIA	51.005	796	1793	HS	WATERPOEL PDM
ROSSOUW	GABRIEL	HURLINGH	SARA	38.040	713	1823	TV	KEEROMST, BL17
ROSSOUW	HENDRIK	HAUSAMEN	ANNA	29.003	643	1812	OS	NIEUWEDRFT BER
ROTENBURG	CATHARINA	HAUBTFLEISCH	GODFRIED	28.002	632	1808	DP	STELLENBOSCH
ROUX	MARGARETHA	WIERET	STEEVEN	9.050	280	1759	TV	L 9
RUTGER-TROOF	HANS			3.020	35	1715	TV	OLIFANT ST
RUTGERS	ROSINA	JANSSON	JOHANNES	26.062	620	1808	TV	
RUYGROK	ARNOUT	VAN HOETING	ANNA	5.046	106	1729	TV	
RYNDERT	JOHAN	BLOCH	JOHANNA	22.010	561	1798	TV	
RYNTHAUS	YDA	HOLST	JAN	12.032	330	1767	TV	N:N 7 & 9
SCHABORT	JAN	DE VILLIERS	MARIA	6.120	190	1746	HS	MEERRUST DRK
SCHAFFERNIG	GODFRIED			3.073	44	1717	TV	
SCHENK	JOOST	BOTMA	SARA	4.087	70	1723	HS	RYGERSDAAL LSB
SCHICKERLING	JAN	MOCKE	MARIA	41.042	727	1826	TV	KEEROMST 27 & 28
SCHIETEKATTE	ABRAHAM	BRYAARTS	ISABELLA	12.096	356	1769	TV	
SCHILDMEYER	JAN	JACOBS	MARIA	11.041	315	1764	TV	
SCHMIDT	JAN HENDRIK	JANSSON	MARIA	19.080	508	1789	TV	V:V ZEEST (EX R:R)

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	-TYPE	LOCATION
SCHNAAR	CAREL	PFLUGER	ANNA	45.045	747	1830	TV	ZIEKEDWARS
SCHOEMAN	DANIEL	ESTERHUYSEN	MARTHA	10.062	302	1763	TV	
SCHOLTS	HENDRIK	KOOL	MARGARETHA	9.012	262	1755	TV	M:M 3
SCHONE	JAN	ROELOFS	ANNA	6.060	168	1743	TV	
SCHOTT	JOHAN	COLYN	JOHANNA	13.067	346	1768	HS	BERGVLEIT CON
SCHOTT	JOHAN	COLYN	JOHANNA	13.066	347	1768	TV	G:G 12
SCHREUDER	ANNA	WILDEMAN	ALBERT	50.074	793	1790	TV	
SCHRODER	HENDRIK			2.114	33	1714	TV	
SEBRITS	FRANS	ZAAYMAN	RACHEL	18.098	478	1784	DP	CALLEBASSECR L 5
SEGER	JOHAN	VAN DE CAAB	EVA	19.022	496	1787	TV	6
SENEKAL	ANNA	RAS	JOHANNES	19.067	511	1790	OS	RIETKLOOF PIQ
SERRURIER	JOHANNES	TIMMENDORF	MAGDALENA	33.002	671	1819	TV	LANGEMKTST 26
SIEBERT	HELENA	WAGENAAR	ANTHONY	5.003	92	1727	TV	
SIEDEL	ADAM		MARGARETHA	20.015	520	1791	TV	E:E 3
SIEKERMANS	JOHANNA	VAN RENEN	JACOB	7.048	265	1756	TV	E:E
SIEKERMANS	JOHANNA	VAN RENEN	JACOB	7.048	266	1756	HS	GOED GELOOF WIT
SIESEN	ADAM			21.041	548	1796	TV	
SIMONS	LEVINUS	DIRKSEN	CLARA	49.050	778	1784	TV	
SLABBER	MARGARETHA	LOND	GEORGE	43.003	732	1827	HS	BRONWELL, SALTR
SLABBERT	DIRK	HANNOSIUS	MARIA	48.030	767	1829	OS	LANGEPONTEIN GR-
SLABBERT	JAN			25.006	601	1805	OS	SNYDERSPNTN KLI
SLOTSLOO	LOUISA	DE GRANDPREEZ	JOSEPHUS	11.026	311	1764	TV	
SMAL	JOHANNA	CRAUSE	HENDRIK	16.025	406	1776	TV	H:H 6
SMIT	ALETTA	BASSON	JOHANNES	25.005	600	1806	OS	TWEEKUYLEN ZWT
SMIT	CATHARINA			6.136	191	1747	TV	
SMIT	CATHARINA	NIEMAND	JOHANNES	36.036	697	1820	HS	ATTACQUASKLOOF
SMIT	GERRIT	KOTZE	ANNA	38.020	710	1823	OS	DROOGERYSTKLF P
SMIT	JUDITH	GILDENHUYB	AREND	2.083	29	1713	HS	DWARSINDEWEG ST
SMIT	MARGARETHA	SERTYN	NICOLAAS	21.044	546	1796	HS	POESPASKRL STB
SMITH	CHRISTINA	FAIRBANKS	ABNER	43.030	738	1826	TV	
SMITH	MAARTEN	SMITH	ADRIANA	39.002	715	1822	OS	LILYSPONTEIN ZW
SMITH	NICOLAAS	BLIGNAULT	MARGARETHA	36.065	700	1822	OS	OLIJVEENBOOM BE
SMITH	PIETER	MINABER	MARIA	31.048	659	1815	OS	VOGELPONTEIN KD-
SMUTS	ANNA	VAN SITTERT	JOHANNES	8.020	253	1755	TV	L 1
SMUTS	CORNELIA	ROOS	JOHANNES	8.015	237	1755	TV	
SMUTS	JOHANNES	KUYP	JUDITH	5.008	102	1729	TV	
SMUTS	MARIA	KOEL	JOSEPH	13.006	345	1768	TV	
SMUTS	MICHIEL	DE COCK	SUSANNA	10.009	283	1760	TV	
SNEEWINDT	HENDRIK	VROOM	ABIGAIL	1.069	2	1701	HS	ROODENBURG LSB
SNYMAN	JOHANNA	LOMBARD	ANTHONY	8.008	232	1755	TV	
SNYMAN	JOHANNA	LOMBARD	ANTHONY	8.008	233	1755	HS	DROOGE VALLEY P
SOHIERS	PIETER			6.126	196	1747	TV	G:G 4 & 6
SONDERMAN	GEORGE	CARCHANT	MARIA	22.046	553	1797	TV	
SPAMAN	FREDRIK	KNOETSE	DIRKJE	11.028	312	1764	DP	ROOSEFONTYN PRI
SPENGLER	LODEWYK	LAMBRECHTS	HUYBREGTJE	49.069	783	1785	TV	
SPOOR	JAN			3.105	56	1719	TV	VREDENBURGH LOW
STACKMAN	MAGDALENA	BRINK	CORNELIS	35.027	692	1821	TV	
STANDER	HENDRIK	LINDEQUASZ	HELENA	18.077	483	1785	TV	17
STAVORINUS	AURELIA	WENTZEL	CAREL	16.050	417	1777	TV	X:X 4
STAVORINUS	JAN	VAN DE CAAB	GRISELDA	4.103	89	1727	TV	
STENS	CHRISTOFFEL			10.058	299	1763	TV	
STEYN	CATHARINA	FISCHER	LUCAS	34.006	682	1820	TV	TUINLAND
STEYN	JOHANNES	TEN DIEMEN	ANNA	20.001	518	1791	TV	
STIEBER	JAN	VAN HEEVER	JOSINA	21.017	542	1795	TV	
STOLS	GABRIEL	DE JAGER	ISABELLA	27.022	627	1795	OS	KLIFFONTEIN OLB

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOCS	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
STRANG	CAREL	SWART	ANNA	4.077	88	1726	TV	
STRYDOM	ADRIANA	DE WAAL	JOHANNES	12.054	333	1767	TV	N 8
SULTANIA	MARIA	BOUWERS	HARMEN	6.050	163	1741	TV	
SWANEPOEL	SUSANNA	NIEUWENHUYSEN	HENDRIK	32.042	666	1817	HS	BRUINWJESRIVER SWE
TAILLEFORT	ELIZABETH	GELDENHUIZEN	HENDRIK	20.024	526	1793	HS	WONDELING DRK
TAUKE	LUCRETIA	POOL	JOHANNES	4.043	74	1723	TV	
THERON	JAN	PRETORIUS	MARIA	19.051	507	1789	OS	KLIPFONTEIN WIZ
THEUNISSEN	JOHANNES	SCHOLS	JOHANNA	22.012	560	1798	TV	
THIELE	JOHANNA	STRIKKER	JOHAN	22.048	565	1799	TV	
THOORN	CHRISTIAAN	VAN DE CAAB	GEERTRUYD	10.014	187	1745	TV	
TIMM	JAN	MARTENS	MARIA	16.047	416	1777	TV	
TJOJINGYO				10.073	298	1763	TV	
TREURNICH	HENDRIK	KONINGSHOVEN	CATHARINA	4.021	63	1721	TV	
TYSSEN	JOACHIM	RUYGROK	ANA	17.034	432	1778	TV	M 6
UNGERER	SAMUEL	BERGH	ELISABETH	26.065	621	1807	OS	BRUIJNTJESR SWE
VALENTYN	HELENA	COETSEE	HENDRIK	13.011	357	1769	TV	V:V
VALK	CORNELIS	FREDERIKS	CATHARINA	4.069	64	1721	HS	VALKENBURG RON
VAN AARDEN	MARTHA	HERTZOG	JOHANNES	15.028	801	1775	TV	1 3
VAN AKEN	JOHANNA	WESSELS	MARTHINUS	8.038	248	1755	TV	W:W 3
VAN AMEIJDE	AALTJEN	HEYS	LOUWRENS	2.004	7	1706	TV	ZEE ST
VAN AS	CATHARINA	MOLVANGER	JAN	8.025	275	1758	TV	
VAN BANCHEM	ANNA	MOLLER	HENDRIK	4.118	85	1726	TV	HEERENGR/OLIFANTS
VAN BENGAL	ANGELA	WILLEMSZ	ARNOLDUS	4.015	59	1720	TV	
VAN BENGAL	ROBERT			6.096	161	1741	HS	COORNHOOP LSB
VAN BENGALLEN	ADRAIAAN	VAN DE CAAB	SARA	15.005	390	1774	TV	
VAN BENGALLEN	CAREL			6.074	176	1744	TV	G:G 2
VAN BENGALLEN	LUCAN	VAN BOEGIES	HANNA	19.008	490	1786	TV	
VAN BENGALLEN	ROSETTA	JANSZ	JAN	13.023	353	1769	TV	
VAN BOEGIES	SEPTEMBER			16.023	407	1776	TV	
VAN BOOVEN	SUSANNA	SMUTS	HERMANUS	8.007	230	1754	TV	
VAN BRAKEL	JACOBUS	EHLERS ?	MARGARETHA	2.011	5	1702	HS	TYG
VAN BREDA	AREND	EHLERS	ELIZABETH	40.036	722	1825	TV	
VAN BREDA	MARIA	DE WAAL	AREND	21.005	531	1794	TV	A
VAN BREDA	SUSANNA	LAUBSCHER	HENDRIK	39.017	717	1817	HS	ROODEBLOEM KAP
VAN DAM	JOSINA	VAN DER SWYN	JAN	5.110	117	1732	TV	TWEDE BERG ST
VAN DE CAAB	ARNOLDUS			5.136	133	1735	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	CHRISTINA			18.037	462	1782	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	CHRISTINA	REIMERS	JAN	8.021	243	1755	TV	L 2
VAN DE CAAB	FRANCINA	JURGENS	FRANS	49.053	780	1784	TV	H:H 3
VAN DE CAAB	IAMILLA	GELMAN	JOHAN	36.008	695	1821	TV	STRANDST 37
VAN DE CAAB	ISAAK			35.015	690	1820	TV	KOFFIESTEEG
VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	VAN MACASSER	CHRISTIAAN	14.052	384	1773	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	LUCRETIA	ABRHAHAMS	JAN	19.073	513	1790	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	MAGDALENA	KANNEMEYER	JOACHIM	21.020	541	1795	TV	DORP ST 4
VAN DE CAAB	RACHEL	BASTIAANSZ	FRANS	18.030	458	1781	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	THERESA			24.005	579	1803	TV	LELIJSTR
VAN DE NEST	FRANS	VAN HOETING	HENDRINA	5.073	114	1731	TV	
VAN DE WESTHUIJSEN	PIETER	LOUW	MARGARETHA	28.001	631	1807	OS	KELDERPNTN ZWT
VAN DE WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	OLIVIER	BEATRIX	6.037	156	1740	HS	WESTERDAL TYG
VAN DEN BANK	SUSANNA	GOOSEN	JOHANNES	8.019	240	1755	TV	
VAN DEN BERG	DIRK	HEYLAND	ANNA	5.065	121	1733	TV	
VAN DEN BERGH	ALETTA	HOLST	JAN	9.041	246	1755	TV	R 1 & 2
VAN DEN HEUVEL	ALETTA	VAN NIEUWERKEN	BERNARDUS	13.013	335	1767	HS	RONDEBOSJE TYG
VAN DEN HONING	ALETTA	NIEUWHOFF	CLAAS	4.075	83	1725	TV	
VAN DER BURG	STEVEN	VAN B	HENDRINA	5.107	135	1736	TV	

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VAN DER BURGH	CHRISTIAAN	MATTHYS	MARIA	37.019	703	1822	TV	N 12
VAN DER BYL	EMMA	PAS	WILLEM	4.115	94	1728	HS	SANDVLEIT EER
VAN DER BYL	RYKYE	LAUBSCHER	NICOLAAS	52.025	797	1797	OS	ZOUTEPONTEIN ZW
VAN DER BYL	SOPHIA	SLICHER	LAMBERTUS	5.093	124	1733	TV	
VAN DER LITH	ALIDA	LEY	JOHANNES	45.101	752	1831	TV	LELIEST, RAW LA
VAN DER LITH	DANIEL	DE JONG	JOHANNA	7.064	223	1753	HS	COELENHOF STL
VAN DER MERWE	ANNA	VAN RENSBURG	HENDRIK	27.017	625	1808	OS	NONNASRIV HEX
VAN DER MERWE	FRANCOIS			34.011	683	1819	OS	WAAGEBOOMSR WMB
VAN DER MERWE	HENDRIK	FICK	MARIA	10.038	292	1762	HS	BLOEMENDAL DRK
VAN DER MERWE	WILLEM	DU TOIT	SUSANNA	10.044	304	1763	HS	VREEDENHOF PRL
VAN DER MIST	JACOB	COETSE	MARIA	6.035	155	1740	TV	
VAN DER MIST	MAGDALENA	KRUGER	JAN	8.017	238	1755	TV	
VAN DER OEVER	JAN			5.020	96	1728	TV	
VAN DER POEL	PETRUS	MEYBURGH	ELSJE	19.066	506	1788	TV	T 6
VAN DER POEL	PIETER	VYANDT	JOHANNA	3.014	82	1725	TV	DRIE BURGDWARS
VAN DER POEL	WILHELMINA	SWANEVELDE	JAN	33.048	678	1818	TV	KERKPLEIN
VAN DER PORT	GERRIT			11.019	289	1761	TV	E:E 3
VAN DER RIET	MARTHA	VAN RYNEVELD	WILLEM	40.038	723	1823	TV	BOOM/BUITENKANT
VAN DER SANDE	RAYNIER	VAN HOEDING	HENDRINA	3.044	42	1717	TV	CASTLE/ADDERLEY
VAN DER SCHEYF	DIRK			17.043	437	1779	TV	
VAN DER SCHYF	ANNA	KEYTEL	ANDREAS	12.038	344	1768	TV	
VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	MARIA	WALTERS	SAMUEL	5.128	131	1734	HS	TYGERBERGEN TY
VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	SARA	DE WAAL	JOHANNES	50.039	791	1788	HS	ONGEGUNT RIE
VAN DYK	BURGERT			13.058	352	1768	TV	
VAN DYK	EVERT	BATEMAN	MARIA	24.006	580	1803	TV	BOONSTR 12
VAN DYK	GEESJE	WALDPOT	JOHAN	49.059	782	1784	TV	L 2
VAN DYK	JOHANNES	KOTZE	CATHARINA	13.054	369	1771	HS	LANGE VALLEY DI
VAN DYK	MARIA	VISSER	JOHANNES	23.021	574	1801	OS	NOUVELING BER
VAN DYK	TOBIAS	HUGO	ANNA	20.041	523	1792	TV	LOOP ST 0 11
VAN ELLEWEN	JOHANNA	KALMEYER	JOHANNES	26.039	615	1807	TV	
VAN GENDT	WILLEM	GROENEWALD	CATHARINA	6.092	177	1744	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN GOCH OR GOEK	JACOBA	HARMENS	HANS	7.029	225	1753	TV	
VAN GOEVERDEN	GERTRUIDA	KEEVE	PETRUS	47.014	762	1831		
VAN GOTTENBURG	ANDRIES			8.037	268	1756	TV	
VAN GRAAN	JACOBUS	BEYERS	MARTHA	12.058	334	1767	TV	
VAN HELSLAND	CHARLES	DUMINY	JEANETTE	44.011	744	1827	HS	BOKKERIVIER SW
VAN HOETING	JOHANNA	GREEVE	JOHAN	7.061	204	1749	TV	OLIFANT/TWEED
VAN HOETING	ROELOF	VAN AS	JANNETJE	4.012	60	1720	TV	
VAN HOEVEN	MARIA	VAN DER HEEVER	JURGEN	6.026	147	1739	TV	L:L 3
VAN HOEVEN	MARIA	VAN DER HEEVER	JURGEN	6.026	154	1739	HS	MEERENDAL TYG
VAN KAKERKEN	WILLEM	VAN DEN BERGH	ELIZABETH	9.028	274	1758	TV	W:W 4
VAN KERVEL	HENRIETTA	WYDEMAN	ANDRIES	24.036	590	1805	HS	ORANJE PDM
VAN LAAR	ANNA	SCHOT	JOHAN	8.023	270	1757	TV	G:G 12
VAN LAAR	JACOBUS	COLYN	JOHANNA	49.051	779	1784	TV	
VAN LOVEREN	CHRISTINA	VAN ZYL	WILLEM	5.062	109	1730	TV	
VAN MACASSAR	WILLEMINA	ANTHONYSZ	ANTHONY	18.033	456	1781	TV	
VAN MANDEAR	SIMON	VAN DE CAAB	RACHEL	11.004	308	1764	TV	
VAN MIDDELKOOP	GORIS	VALENTYNSZ	JOHANNA	24.018	586	1804	TV	N 12
VAN NEERKASSEL	MARGARETHA	SIEK	JAN	3.067	34	1715	TV	W
VAN NEK	MARIA	VERWEY	GYSBERT	17.037	431	1778	TV	X:X 7
VAN NIEUWENBROEK	ADAM	MOSTERT	MARIA	3.081	47	1718	TV	
VAN NIEUWKERK	ENGELA	SMITH	ALEWYN	34.022	685	1820	HS	LEEUWENKUIL ZW
VAN NIEUWKERKEN	JOHANNES	VAN STADEN	ANNA	6.078	182	1745	HS	BRACKFONTYN K-
VAN OUDENAARDEN	STAVELINA	SLOTSBOO	PETRUS	7.072	214	1752	TV	W 2
VAN OUDTSHOORN	WILLIAM	VAN SCHOOR	SUSANNA	37.051	708	1822	HS	SAASVELD, TV

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VAN PAPENDORP	PIETER	KALMEYER	HELENA	25.007	602	1806	DP	GRAAFF REINET
VAN PUNTOGALE	EYDA	PIETERSEN	HENDRIK	19.026	499	1787	TV	
VAN REENEN	FREDRIK	HEUGH	SUSANNA	40.010	719	1823	TV	
VAN REENEN	GYSBERTUS	SMALBERGEN	MARIA	42.026	731	1827	HS	BRAKKEFONTEIN KAP
VAN REENEN	JAN	VAN BLERK	GEZINA	43.043	739	1826	OS	ROODEBLOEM ADJ KAP
VAN RENEN	DANIEL	VAN DER SPUY	MARIA	16.040	420	1777	HS	OLIPHANTSPN PAR
VAN RENEN	JACOB	LOUW	MARIA	11.045	318	1764	TV	HEERE/TWEEDEBURGDW
VAN RHENEN	CATHARINA	VAN SCHOOR	WILLEM	8.009	234	1755	TV	G
VAN ROOYEN	ALETTA	WITTIG	JOHAN	14.054	381	1773	TV	F:F 10 & 11
VAN ROOYEN	ANTHONY	APPEL	SOPHIA	6.014	145	1738	HS	BLOEMENDAL TYG
VAN ROOYEN	CORNELIS	MEYBURG	BARBARA	9.029	245	1755	TV	L:L 2
VAN ROOYEN	JOHANNA	SANDENBERG	SIMON	9.009	251	1755	TV	O:O 12
VAN SCHALKWYK	GERRIT	SMIT	HILLETJE	25.046	609	1806	OS	RUYTEVALLY PDM
VAN SCHALKWYK	THEUNIS	BREUGHEL	GYSBERTA	3.041	43	1717	HS	DOODEKRAAL TYG
VAN SCHOOR	JAN	VAN DER SPUY	SOPHIA	26.024	612	1807	HS	VALKENBERG LSB
VAN SCHOOR	SUSANNA	VAN OUDSHOORN	WILLIAM	16.058	412	1776	TV	OLIPHANTS ST
VAN SITTERD	ANDRIES			19.020	484	1786	TV	D:D 5
VAN SITTERD	JOHANNES	ENGELA	MARGARETHA	19.038	498	1787	TV	
VAN SMITTEBERG	JAN	STOKVLEIT	CHRISTINA	9.027	269	1757	TV	T:T 4
VAN STAADEN	ANNA	ENGELA	JURGEN	7.030	224	1753	HS	BRACKEFONTEYN KOE
VAN STADEN	MARIA	ENGELS	LAMBERT	4.084	71	1723	HS	WELTEVREDEN STL
VAN STEENWEYK	SARA	IMMELMAN	JOBS	17.052	442	1779	TV	
VAN STRALEN	JORIS	VAN DOORNINCK	JACOB	1.062	4	1701	TV	
VAN TAAK	PIETER	MULDER	SUSANNA	7.032	222	1753	HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE
VAN VELDEN	RACHEL	JACOBSZ	JOB	24.054	595	1804	TV	
VAN WESTERHOUT	DIRKIE	HUYS	CORNELIS	2.115	30	1714	TV	
VAN WIELINGE	MARGARETA	VICTOR	CHRISTIAAN	5.010	100	1729	TV	
VAN WILLIGH	NICOLAAS	KLEEF	MARIA	6.057	170	1743	TV	
VAN WILLIGH	NICOLAAS	KLEEF	MARIA	6.057	171	1743	TV	
VAN WYK	ALIDA	BREWITS	CASPER	20.039	527	1793	TV	
VAN WYK	JANNETJE	CLAASEN	HERMAN	49.036	774	1783	TV	
VAN WYK	MARTHA	VISAGIE	JOHANNES	36.048	698	1822	OS	GANYEMANSKRAAL PQN
VAN WYK	SUSANNA	THIELE	HENDRIK	18.064	465	1782	TV	
VAN ZYL	CHRISTINA	DE WINNAAR	JAN	10.050	285	1760	TV	
VAN ZYL	CHRISTINA	STEYN	HANS	15.046	404	1775	OS	VOORHUYLS LEU
VAN ZYL	MARIA	ROUX	HENDRIK	33.018	672	1818	OS	MIDDELVOETPAD MLR
VENTER	CORNELIA	JUST	CAREL	6.122	195	1747	HS	SEVENRIVIEREN BAN
VERBEEK	CATHARINA	ZEEMAN	PEITER	23.012	573	1800	TV	PLEINST,X 6
VERBEEK	MARTHA	DE VLAMINGH	DIGNUS	17.059	441	1779	TV	
VERSCUUR	HILLETJE	HOP	JAN	14.061	378	1772	TV	K:K 1 & 2
VERVEY	DIRK	VISSER	GERTJE	3.024	24	1713	HS	VALKENBURG LSB
VERVEY	DIRK	VISSER	GEERTJE	3.025	25	1713	HS	PAR
VERWEY	GYSBERT	VOLSCHENK	ANNA	18.010	453	1781	HS	BLOEMENSTEIN TYG
VERWWEY	BEATRIX	OLIVIER	HENDRIK	6.063	160	1741	TV	
VICTOR	JOHANNA	STARRENBERGH	JOHANNES	2.028	8	1709	TV	ZEE ST
VIRBT	MAGDALENA	MULLER	JOHANNES	9.008	258	1755	TV	N 10
VISSER	HENDRIK	BASSON	ANNA	45.096	751	1827	HS	WOLVEDANS ZWT
VISSER	MARIA	SIMONZ	LAMBERT	3.082	48	1718	TV	DRIE BERGH DWARS
VISSER	ZACHARIA	KRUGEL	ANDRIES	4.037	67	1722	HS	BLOMKOOLTJE PRL
VLOK	ARNOLDUS	CLEEF	CATHARINA	4.119	81	1724	TV	
VLOK	NICOLAAS	MAASDORP	CHRISTINA	16.003	400	1775	TV	N 11
VLOTMAN	BAREND	PUTTERS	ELIZABETH	5.068	128	1734	HS	GEDUNT EER
VLOTMAN	JOHANNA	UYS	HENDRIK	26.019	610	1807	TV	
VOGEL	JAN			20.051	418	1777	TV	K:K 11
VOGEL	JAN			20.052	425	1777	HS	CROWENDAL HTB

DECEASED		SPOUSE		MOOC8	RECORD	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VOGEL	JOHAN			45.078	749	1826	DP	UITENHAGE
VOLKEN	JOHAN	DU TOIT	ELISABETH	28.057	640	1812	TV	WALE/BUITINGRAGT
VOLRAAD	JOHANNES	VAN JACOBA	ANNA	13.018	349	1768	HS	GOEDE GIFT SIM
VON DESSIN	JOACHIM	EHLERS	CHRISTINA	10.076	290	1761	TV	
VOS	JOHAN	BOK	JOHANNA	12.011	320	1765	TV	
VOTTELEN	JOHANNA	CRUYWAGEN	JAN	35.020	691	1819	TV	PLEINST 5 & 6
VREDENBURG	MAGDALENA	SERTYN	NICOLAAS	18.091	477	1784	TV	
WAGENAAR	ANTHONY	SIEBERT	HELENA	6.019	98	1728	TV	
WAGENER	JOHAN			41.003	725	1825	TV	BUITENKANT 13
WALDPOT	JOHAN	HESSE	HENDRINA	19.014	486	1786	TV	L 2
WANNENBURG	ABRAHAM	BROUSON	RACHEL	18.001	450	1781	TV	16 3
WEDEL	JOHAN	KNOOP	ANNA	18.082	476	1784	TV	V
WEESBERG	DIRK			6.091	180	1745	HS	LA DAUPHINE OLF
WEILER	BALTHAZAR			28.070	642	1812	TV	
WENDELS	ELIZABETH	LOUW	PIETER	3.102	50	1719	HS	AAN'T PAD
WENDELS	ELIZABETH	LOUW	PIETER	3.102	53	1719	TV	
WENDELS	ELIZABETH	LOUW	PIETER	3.102	54	1719	OS	DOORNEKRAAL
WENTZEL	CAREL	STAVORINUS	AURELIA	16.009	411	1776	TV	
WESTERHOF	DIRK	VAN DER HEYDEN	CATHARINA	21.033	539	1795	TV	G:G
WIEGT	MARIA	FURST	JOHAN	19.015	491	1786	TV	4
WIESNER	JOHAN	BUYTENDAG	ANNA	18.085	473	1783	TV	
WIGMAN	ANNA	HANS		5.059	122	1733	TV	
WILKENS	JOHANNA	JANSEN	PAULUS	14.026	371	1771	TV	H:H 3
WILLEMS	ANNA	WEPENER	JOACHIM	7.034	226	1754	HS	MOOLENVLEIT LSB
WILLEMS	LOYTJE	JANSZ	JAN	7.069	215	1752	TV	
WILLEMSE	CASPARUS			23.009	572	1799	OS	MODDERFWIN KFK
WILSCHE	HENDRIK			18.013	445	1780	HS	CLOVENBURG RIE
WILSENBACH	JOHAN	MULLER	ALETTA	21.016	543	1795	TV	
WITMOND	SIMON	TER MEGDEN	MARIA	5.074	115	1731	TV	
WURMER	SOPHIA			13.030	341	1768	TV	M:M 10
YSFELDT	PIETER	KLEEFF	MARIA	5.016	112	1730	TV	
ZASTRON	CAREL	WOEKE	ANNA	23.034	576	1800	TV	KERKPLN, F 5

APPENDIX C4

INDEX BY SPOUSE NAME

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST-NAME	SURNAME	FIRST-NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
		ANDREAS	JOHAN	17.010	1778	TV	1 7
		ANHUYSER	JOHAN	43.027	1827	TV	ZIEKEDWARS 22(1)
		BACKEN	JOHANNES	4.009	1719	TV	
		BASS	PIETER	48.027	1833	TV	LONG ST
		BASTROO	MARTHINUS	10.020	1761	TV	K 7
		BAULCOMB	WILLIAM	43.010	1827	TV	GOVERNMENT GARDEN
		BLAUWPAERT	MARGARITA	2.070	1713	TV	
		BLOMER	DIEDRIK	18.073	1784	HS	VREDENBURG STL
		BOOYSEN	GERRIT	18.011	1781	HS	ST MARTYN DRK
		CILLIERS	PIETER	20.036	1793	HS	ORLEANS PALMTR DRK
		COEBERGEN	AUGUSTINUS	6.085	1744	TV	OLIFANTS ST
		CROESE	MARIUS	16.019	1775	OS	OLIFANTS DRN
		DANIELS	HELENA	47.012	1832	TV	BUITENGRAGT 4
		DAVY	JOSEPH	34.046	1820	HS	LIESBEECKR
		DE BRUYN	STYNTIE	4.121	1724	TV	
		DE BRUYN	STYNTIE	4.121	1724	HS	SCHOTSEKLOOF
		DE JAGER	FREDRIK	33.045	1819	TV	LANGEST, 20 3 & 4
		DE NATAL	AURORA	13.007	1769	TV	
		DE PREZ	JAN	17.050	1779	OS	NOOITGEDAGT CAN
		DE WAAL	JAN	13.043	1768	TV	SCHOTSEKLOOF
		DE WAAL	JAN	13.043	1768	TV	W:W 8
		DE WAAL	AREND	43.048	1827	TV	KEEROMST 23
		DE WET	OLOFF	10.072	1763	TV	
		DE WITH	CHRISTIAAN	18.006	1782	HS	KLASENBOSCH WYN
		DREYER	JOHANNA	43.017	1828	TV	BREEDENBURG/LANGE
		FESCH	JOHAN	18.081	1784	TV	L 10
		FISCHER	HARMANUS	21.029	1795	TV	
		FLECK	CHRISTIAAN	33.044	1820	TV	LANGEST 55
		FRANKE	JOHANNES	22.050	1799	TV	
		FRAY	PIETER	14.011	1770	TV	
		GEBHART	JOHAN	43.009	1825	TV	LIONS HILL FRONT
		GERINGER	HANS	3.095	1719	HS	VELTHUYSEN RON
		GERINGER	HANS	3.095	1719	TV	HEERE ST
		HADELER	JOHAN	22.057	1800	TV	J 9
		HANEKOM	JOHANNES	8.013	1755	TV	
		HARTOG	PAUL	14.057	1773	DP	STELLENBOSCH
		HARTWICH	JAN	11.046	1765	OS	UITGELEEGEN POT
		HASZING	JAN	16.027	1774	TV	OLIFANTS ST
		HERHOLD	JAN	26.033	1807	TV	W:W 8
		HOBBELS	MELCHIOR	5.025	1730	TV	
		HOPFER	JOHAN	25.015	1806	TV	J 10
		JONES	GEORGE	25.033	1806	TV	
		JOOSTEN	JOHANNES	24.049	1805	TV	
		JORDAAN	JACOBUS	44.070	1829	OS	KLIPHEUWEL CAL
		KINGHAM	WILLIAM	47.027	1833	TV	PLEIN ST, ERF 2
		KNOEK	CHRISTIAAN	19.070	1791	TV	F:F
		KRUGEL	JOHANNES	20.023	1793	DP	PAARL
		KRUYWAGEN	JAN	5.019	1728	TV	TWEDE ZEEDWARS ST
		KRYNOUW	DANIEL	18.008	1781	HS	LA NOTTE DRK
		LA FEBRE	REYNIER	9.006	1755	TV	HEERENGRAGT
		LAMMANS	CORNELIA	5.061	1732	TV	
		LE ROUX	JAN	7.050	1752	HS	STL DISTRICT
		LE SAGE	JAN	4.008	1720	TV	
		LENS	FRANS	16.018	1775	TV	M:M 9 AND 10
		LIEBENBERG	JACOBUS	26.066	1808	OS	CARDOUW VTC

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
		LIES	JOHAN	26.021	1807	TV	L 10
		LOMBARD	DANIEL	23.001	1800	HS	SONQUASDRDRFT DRK
		LOODEWYK	CATHARINA	3.064	1714	HS	STL DISTRICT
		LOUW	HENDRIK	26.069	1807	OS	BRAKKEPONTTEIN KRN
		LYBREGT	CASPER	18.038	1782	TV	
		MAREEZ	IGNATIUS	24.002	1803	OS	KEESJESKRAAL BOR
		MATTHYZEN	HENDRIK	24.038	1804	TV	CASTEELST, V:V
		MEYER	PIETER	6.104	1745	TV	
		MEYER	BAREND	15.021	1775	TV	L:L 11
		MOSTERT	THOBIA	19.010	1786	HS	KOE
		MULDER	ADAM	7.058	1750	TV	D:D
		MULLER	GEORGE	25.032	1806	DP	ZWARTLAND
		NEEDER	BEATRIX	12.017	1755	TV	B
		NIETSCH	JOSEPH	27.002	1807	HS	GRIETSGAT HOT
		NIEUWHOUT	CHRISTIAAN	24.019	1804	DP	DALJOS/WAGNMKRSVAL
		NOTHLING	JACOB	15.019	1774	TV	N:N 5 & 7
		OLIVIER	GERRIT	20.046	1793	OS	MUIZEKRAAL PLA
		OOSTHUYZEN	NICOLAAS	32.022	1816	OS	BERGPONTEIN GOU
		OTTO	MICHIEL	18.060	1782	HS	DE RUST DRK
		PHAPP	JAN	28.028	1810	DP	STELLENBOSCH
		RONNENKAMP	TOBIAS	46.028	1793	TV	BERGST, G
		RUTGER-TROOF	HANS	3.020	1715	TV	OLIFANT ST
		SCHAFFERNIG	GODFRIED	3.073	1717	TV	
		SCHRODER	HENDRIK	2.114	1714	TV	
		SIESEN	ADAM	21.041	1796	TV	
		SLABBERT	JAN	25.006	1805	OS	SNYDERSFNTN KLI
		SMIT	CATHARINA	6.136	1747	TV	
		SOHIERS	PIETER	6.126	1747	TV	G:G 4 & 6
		SPOOR	JAN	3.105	1719	TV	VREDENBURGH LONGST
		STENS	CHRISTOFFEL	10.058	1763	TV	
		TJOJINGYO		10.073	1763	TV	
		VAN BENGAL	ROBERT	6.096	1741	HS	COORNHOOP LSB
		VAN BENGAL	CARL	6.074	1744	TV	G:G 2
		VAN BOEGIES	SEPTEMBER	16.023	1776	TV	
		VAN DE CAAB	ARNOLDUS	5.136	1735	TV	
		VAN DE CAAB	CHRISTINA	18.037	1782	TV	
		VAN DE CAAB	THERESA	24.005	1803	TV	LELIJSTR
		VAN DE CAAB	ISAAK	35.015	1820	TV	KOFFIESTEEG
		VAN DER MERWE	FRANCOIS	34.011	1819	OS	WAAGEBOOMS R WMB
		VAN DER OEVER	JAN	5.020	1728	TV	
		VAN DER PORT	GERRIT	11.019	1761	TV	E:E 3
		VAN DER SCHEYP	DIRK	17.043	1779	TV	
		VAN DYK	BURGERT	13.058	1768	TV	
		VAN GOTTENBURG	ANDRIES	8.037	1756	TV	
		VAN SITTERD	ANDRIES	19.020	1786	TV	D:D 5
		VOGEL	JAN	20.051	1777	TV	K:K 11
		VOGEL	JAN	20.052	1777	HS	CRONENDAL HTB
		VOGEL	JOHAN	45.078	1826	DP	UITENHAGE
		WAGENER	JOHAN	41.003	1825	TV	BUITENKANT 13
		WEESBERG	DIRK	6.091	1745	HS	LA DAUPHINE OLF
		WEILER	BALTHAZAR	28.070	1812	TV	
		WILLEMSE	CASPARUS	23.009	1799	OS	MODDERFNTN KFK
		WILSCHE	HENDRIK	18.013	1780	HS	CLOVENBURG RIE
		WURMER	SOPHIA	13.030	1768	TV	M:M 10
MARGARETHA		SIEDEL	ADAM	20.015	1791	TV	E:E 3

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
ABRHAHAMS	JAN	VAN DE CAAB	LUCRETIA	19.073	1790	TV	
ADAMSZ	MARGARETHA	OPHAUSEN	JOHAN	14.004	1771	TV	
ADRIAANS	MAGDALENA	DE VliegER	JAN	12.016	1767	TV	
ADRIAANSE	JOHANNA	BOYLE	CHRISTIAAN	33.047	1818	TV	HOUTST
ADRIAANSZ	JULIANA	MOSTERT	JAN	14.044	1772	TV	
ALBERTYIN	ANNA	DE MILANDER	HERMANUS	18.067	1783	TV	
ALLEMAN	NICOLAAS	HEUNING	ANNA	16.051	1777	TV	
AMEEN	CHRISTOFFEL	DOMINICUS	ANNA	2.069	1713	TV	
AMELONG	MARIA	HURLING	FREDRIK	30.030	1814	HS	ZORGVLIET, TV
ANTHONISZ	MAGDALENA	ROEGIE	FREDRIK	24.007	1803	TV	
ANTHONYSZ	ANTHONY	VAN MACASSAR	WILLEMINA	18.033	1781	TV	
APPEL	SOPHIA	VAN ROOYEN	ANTHONY	6.014	1738	HS	BLOEMENDAL TYG
ARENDSE	MARIA	HENDRIKSE	JOHANNES	17.053	1779	TV	E:E
ARENDSE	SARA	KLOPPERS	ABRAHAM	33.046	1818	OS	BAAIFALS
ARENDZ	JOHANNA	POOLMAN	JAN	24.015	1804	TV	
ARTOYS	PAULUS	OLIVIER	ANNA	6.045	1741	TV	N:N 3
ARTOYS	PAULUS	OLIVIER	ANNA	6.045	1741	HS	PLATTEKLOOF TYG
AURET	JEREMIAS	GROVE	MARIA	11.024	1764	TV	L:L 5
BARNARD	ANNE	BARNARD	ANDREW	26.042	1807	TV	CASTLE
BASSON	ANNA	VISSER	HENDRIK	45.096	1827	HS	WOLVEDANS ZWT
BASSON	CATHARINA	LAUBSCHER	JOHANNES	53.029	1799	HS	ALLESVERLOREN RIE
BASSON	JOHANNES	SMIT	ALETTA	25.005	1806	OS	TWEEKUYLEN ZWT
BASSON	MARIA	BLANCKENBERG	JOSTIAS	46.079	1831	HS	KEESENBOSCH ZWT
BASSON	MARTHA	BASSON	JAN	20.034	1792	OS	LANGKLOOF RIE
BASTIAANS	MAGDALENA	RAAPS	JASPER	5.006	1729	DP	STELLENBOSCH
BASTIAANSZ	FRANS	VAN DE CAAB	RACHEL	18.030	1781	TV	
BATEMAN	MARIA	VAN DYK	EVERT	24.006	1803	TV	BOOMSTR 12
BAUMANN	CATHARINA	BLANKENBERG	JOHANNES	5.142	1737	TV	ZEE ST
BECKER	CATHARINA	POSSE	JAN	6.071	1744	TV	G:G 8
BEHRENSZ	PIETER	HERWIG	HERMINA	5.072	1731	TV	
BENECKE	GESINA	KRISTENS	JOHAN	16.028	1776	TV	M:M 6 AND 10
BENTVELD	HANS	PIETERSZ	SUSANNA	12.034	1767	TV	
BERG	OLOF	DE KONING	ANNA	5.118	1734	TV	HEERENGRAGT
BERGH	ELISABETH	UNGERER	SAMUEL	26.065	1807	OS	BRUIJNTJESR SWE
BERGH	OLOF	GROENEWALD	JOHANNA	11.015	1764	TV	
BERKMAN	WILLEMINA	GREEP	PIETER	14.017	1770	TV	M
BEYER	STEPHANUS	ANDRIESE	ELIZABETH	19.002	1785	TV	
BEYERS	CHRISTINA	BROEKMAN	NICOLAAS	47.001	1832	HS	WELVERGENOEGD DIE
BEYERS	MARIJE	CONTERMAN	HANS	5.103	1734	DP	STELLENBOSCH
BEYERS	MARTHA	VAN GRAAN	JACOBUS	12.058	1767	TV	
BLIGNAULT	MARGARETHA	SMITH	NICOLAAS	36.065	1822	OS	OLIJVEENBOOM BER
BLOCH	JOHANNA	RYNDERT	JOHAN	22.010	1798	TV	
BLOM	MARIA	MARAIS	JACOB	19.037	1787	HS	LE PLESIIS DRK
BOCK	PIETER	MYERS	MARIA	49.008	1781	TV	
BOK	JOHANNA	VOS	JOHAN	12.011	1765	TV	
BOOYSEN	SUSANNA	EHLERS	JOHAN	20.006	1790	TV	12 1
BORGERTS	BORGERT	HASEWINKEL	ISABELLA	6.119	1745	TV	D 4
BOTHA	CHRISTOFFEL	BLOM	CATHARINA	10.066	1764	HS	EENDRAAGT BRE
BOTHA	MARGARETHA	LOUW	JOHANNES	49.040	1782	HS	VLEESCHBANK DRK
BOTMA	JOHANNES	KRUYSMAN	ANA	17.021	1778	HS	GELUKWAARD TWN
BOTMA	SARA	SCHENK	JOOST	4.087	1723	HS	RYGERSDAAL LSB
BOUWERS	HARMEN	SULTANIA	MARIA	6.050	1741	TV	
BOUWMAN	HENDRIK	DE WIT	GERTRUY	5.109	1733	TV	HEERENGRAGT
BOYENS	BREGYE	DU PLESSIS	PIETER	13.002	1769	HS	KROMME RIV WEL
BRAND	CHRISTOFFEL	BLANCKENBERG	CATHARINA	31.070	1816	TV	HERRENG/LANGMKT 24

SURNAME	SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
BRAND	NEELTJE	MEIZER	JOHANNES	49.070	1785	TV		
BREUGHEL	GYSBERTA	VAN SCHALKWYK	THEUNIS	3.041	1717	HS	DOODEKRAAL TYG	
BREWITS	CASPER	VAN WYK	ALIDA	20.039	1793	TV		
BRIERS	PETRUS	GROENEWALD	MARIA	33.035	1817	DP	STELLENBOSCH	
BRINK	CORNELIS	STACKMAN	MAGDALENA	35.027	1821	TV		
BRINK	MARIA	BRESLER	FRANS	44.007	1825	TV	GRAVEST 14	
BRITS	ANNA	JONASZ	CLAAS	9.030	1759	HS	RAPENBURG LSB	
BROUSON	RACHEL	WANNENBURG	ABRAHAM	18.001	1781	TV	16 3	
BRYAARTS	ISABELLA	SCHIETEKATTE	ABRAHAM	12.096	1769	TV		
BURGER	PETRUS	OVERHOLSTER	CICILIA	49.076	1785	OS	HACKELAARSFNTN PIQ	
BURGER	WILLEM	DU TOIT	MARIA	50.022	1787	OS	BOSJESMANSRIV SNE	
BURRINGTON	HELEN	HAWKINS	FRANCIS	46.044	1831	HS	VINEYARD NWLDS KAP	
BUYS	CATHARINA	JANSEN	SIERKE	14.056	1772	DP	PAARL	
BUYTENDAG	ANNA	WIESNER	JOHAN	18.085	1783	TV		
CALITS	HENDRINA	BANTJES	JAN	49.021	1782	TV		
CAMPENAARS	CORNELIA	PASMAN	WEMMER	3.055	1717	HS	IDAS VALLEY STL	
CAMPHER	JACOBA	AMEEN	CHRISTOFFEL	4.042	1723	TV		
CARCHANT	MARIA	SONDERMAN	GEORGE	22.046	1797	TV		
CARSTENS	ANNA	GREEF	MATTHYS	18.026	1780	HS	OORTMANSPOST MOS	
CERG	GEERTUIDE	KEULDER	JAN	26.040	1806	OS	VROOLIJKEID ZWB	
CILLIE	HESTER	ROODE	JAN	13.059	1768	TV	T 1	
CILLIERS	SARA	ROSSOUW	DANIEL	51.002	1793	OS	RHEEBOKSKRAAL SWE	
CLAAS	SUSANNA	GREEF	MATTHYS	2.063	1712	HS	NOOITGEDAGT STL	
CLAASEN	HERMAN	VAN WYK	JANNETJE	49.036	1783	TV		
CLEEF	CATHARINA	VLOK	ARNOLDUS	4.119	1724	TV		
CLEMENTS	HELENA	BASSON	WILLEM	2.077	1713	TV		
CLEMENTS	HELENA	BASSON	WILLEM	2.076	1713	OS	HTB KAP DISTRICT	
CLOPPENBURG	ABRAHAM	MEYBOOM	GEERTRUYD	6.067	1743	TV	B, HEERE ST	
COETSE	MARIA	VAN DER MIST	JACOB	6.035	1740	TV		
COETSEE	HENDRIK	VALENTYN	HELENA	13.011	1769	TV	V:V	
COETSEE	MARGARETHA	KRUGEL	MATTHYS	5.071	1731	HS	STELLENGIFT	
COETSEE	SARA	ROOS	JAN	4.080	1722	HS	ELSENBURG KLP	
COETZE	CATHARINA	JENTZEN	JOACHIM	21.015	1795	TV	L:L 5,6 & 7	
COETZE	MARIA	BISSEUX	PIETER	5.129	1735	TV		
COETZEE	GERRIT	GOUWS	ELISABETH	22.051	1800	OS	KEEROM OLR	
COETZER	JOHANNA	ALLEMAN	FRIEDERICH	50.066	1790	HS	VERSEVALLEY LSB	
COLYN	CORNELIA	BUYK	JAN	21.050	1797	HS	LIESBEEK LSB	
COLYN	JOHANNA	SCHOTT	JOHAN	13.067	1768	HS	BERGVLEIT CON	
COLYN	JOHANNA	SCHOTT	JOHAN	13.066	1768	TV	G:G 12	
COLYN	JOHANNA	VAN LAAR	JACOBUS	49.051	1784	TV		
CONTERMAN	HANS	BEYERS	MARIA	6.108	1746	DP	STELLENBOSCH	
COORS	JAN	COEZEE	JACOBA	8.046	1758	HS	VLAKKELAND DAL	
CORSENAAR	WILLEM	CRUSE	CATHARINA	3.037	1713	TV		
COSTEUX	SUSANNA	MEYER	GERRIT	2.120	1714	TV	HEERE ST	
CRAUSE	HENDRIK	SMAL	JOHANNA	16.025	1776	TV	H:H 6	
CRUYWAGEN	JAN	VOTTELEN	JOHANNA	35.020	1819	TV	PLEINST 5 & 6	
CRUYWAGEN	JOHANNA	DE NYS	JACOB	24.029	1804	TV	KEYZERSGRGT,R 166	
CUTELS	JOHANNA	KRAUSE	JOHAN	9.031	1759	TV		
D'AILLY	JOHANNES	DE LANGE	ALIDA	5.094	1733	TV		
DASEL	JOHANNA	HENKES	PIETER	34.048	1811	HS	POESPASKRL STB	
DE COCK	SUSANNA	SMUTS	MICHIEL	10.009	1760	TV		
DE GRANDPREEZ	JOSEPHUS	SLOTSLOO	LOUISA	11.026	1764	TV		
DE GRYS	JAN	LE ROUX	REBECCA	12.031	1766	TV		
DE JAGER	ISABELLA	STOLS	GABRIEL	27.022	1795	OS	KLIPFONTEIN OLR	
DE JONG	BARBARA	HEUFKE	JOHANNES	6.044	1739	HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
DE JONG	BARBARA	HEUFKE	JOHANNES	6.044	1739	TV	E:E 3
DE JONG	JOHANNA	VAN DER LITH	DANIEL	7.064	1753	HS	COELENHOF STL
DE KLERCK	HELENA	BESTER	PAUL	49.029	1782	HS	DRAAYHOEK KOE
DE KOCK	CORNELIA	MEYBOOM	FLORIS	6.025	1738	HS	PLATTEKLOOF TYG
DE LEEUW	MARIA	HENDRIKS	JOHANNES	19.006	1785	HS	OLYFBOOM DRK
DE NECKER	FRANCOIS	JOURDAAN	MAGDALENA	12.052	1767	TV	
DE NICKER	PIETER	GREEF	JOHANNA	9.022	1755	TV	
DE NYS	ADRIAAN	MEYER	MARIA	15.015	1773	TV	ZEE/HEERENGRAGT
DE NYS	ALETTA	HAUK	HANS	6.059	1743	HS	PAPENBOOM LSB
DE PLESSIS	MAGDALENA	KRIEL	THEODORUS	12.042	1768	TV	
DE ROOS	ANDRIES	KRAAYWINKEL	MARIA	47.020	0	TV	
DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	DU TOIT	STEPHANUS	49.058	1784	HS	BETHEL DRK
DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	MYBURGH	ALBERT	17.058	1779	TV	GRAUWE ERWTJE
DE VILLIERS	JACOB	DE VILLIERS	JACOBA	25.003	1805	TV	LEEUNBL VOET
DE VILLIERS	JACOB	DU PLESSIES	ANNA	10.042	1763	HS	LIMIET RIVIER DRK
DE VILLIERS	JOHANNA	MINAAR	JACOB	24.056	1805	HS	VONDELING GPB
DE VILLIERS	MARGARETHA	ACKERMAN	CHRISTIAAN	7.018	1751	TV	M:M
DE VILLIERS	MARGARETHA	HOPPE	HENDRIK	8.004	1749	HS	KRUYSHOF DRK
DE VILLIERS	MARIA	SCHABORT	JAN	6.120	1746	HS	MEERRUST DRK
DE VILLIERS	PETRUS	DE VILLIERS	MAGDALENA	21.042	1796	HS	NABYGELEEGEN DRK
DE VILLIERS	SUSANNA	JOUBERT	PIETER	5.078	1730	HS	DRIE FONTAINE DRK
DE VLAMINGH	DIGMUS	VERBEEK	MARTHA	17.059	1779	TV	
DE VYF	CHRISTINA	BRAND	JAN	6.042	1741	TV	SOUTE R
DE WAAL	AREND	VAN BRED A	MARIA	21.005	1794	TV	A
DE WAAL	JACOBA	DE LEEUW	CORNELIS	15.026	1774	TV	SCHOTSEKLOOP
DE WAAL	JOHANNES	STRYDOM	ADRIANA	12.054	1767	TV	N 8
DE WAAL	JOHANNES	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	SARA	50.039	1788	HS	ONGEGUNT RIE
DE WAAL	MARIA	MENTZ	JOACHIM	16.036	1777	TV	OLIPHANTS COR
DE WET	HENDRIK	BRINK	SOPIA	13.065	1771	TV	K 5
DE WINNAAR	JAN	VAN ZYL	CHRISTINA	10.050	1760	TV	
DE WIT	PETRUS	BLANCKENBERG	ALETTA	24.034	1805	TV	W 1
DELITS	JOHANNA	KEEVE	HERMANUS	10.071	1760	TV	HEERE/TWEEDEBERGDW
DELITSCH	JAN	PRETORIUS	ELIZABETH	5.079	1730	TV	
DELITSCH	JOHANNA	DE WIT	THOMAS	8.034	1752	TV	
DELPORT	ANNA	JURGENS	PIETER	10.045	1763	TV	Z:Z 4
DIRKSEN	CLARA	SIMONS	LEVINUS	49.050	1784	TV	
DISANDT	MARIA	KRYNAUW	DANIEL	46.099	1832	HS	GENSWK PDM
DREYER	JOHANNES	MUNNIK	ELIZABETH	47.037	1833	TV	KEEROMST
DU PLESSIS	ANNA	BIERMAN	JOHAN	6.116	1747	TV	
DU PLESSIS	CHAREL	BOOYENS	GEERTRUYD	14.031	1772	HS	GROENENDAL WAG
DU TOIT	ELISABETH	VOLKEN	JOHAN	28.057	1812	TV	WALE/BUITNGRAGT
DU TOIT	JOHANNA	DELPORT	PETRUS	34.005	1818	OS	WELGEMAN BOR
DU TOIT	MARTHA	HASSNER	JOHAN	37.031	1820	HS	LARCORLEANS WEM
DU TOIT	MARTHA	HASSNER	JOHAN	37.032	1820	HS	WARMEBAD SWRTB HOT
DU TOIT	MARTHA	JOUBERT	FRANCOIS	21.036	1796	HS	FORTUYN TJE HOT
DU TOIT	SUSANNA	VAN DER MERWE	WILLEM	10.044	1763	HS	VREEDENHOP PRL
DUMINY	JEANETTE	VAN HELSLAND	CHARLES	44.011	1827	HS	BOKKERIVIER SWE
EHLERS	CHRISTINA	VON DESSIN	JOACHIM	10.076	1761	TV	
EHLERS	ELIZABETH	VAN BRED A	AREND	40.036	1825	TV	
EHLERS ?	MARGARETHA	VAN BRAKEL	JACOBUS	2.011	1702	HS	TYG
EKSTEEN	MARIA	RAAK	JAN	11.029	1764	TV	ZEE ST
ELANDZ	FREDERIK	MULDER	GEERTRUYD	8.006	1755	TV	
ELBERTS	GEERTRUY	PRETORIUS	WESSEL	3.056	1713	HS	MODDEGAT STL
ENGELA	JURGEN	VAN STAADEN	ANNA	7.030	1753	HS	BRACKEFONTEYN KOE
ENGELA	MARGARETHA	VAN SITP ERD	JOHANNES	19.038	1787	TV	

SURNAME	SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
	FIRST NAME		SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
ENGELS	LAMBERT		VAN STADEN	MARIA	4.084	1723	HS	WELTEVREDEN STL
ERASMUS	CATHARINA		MULDER	JOHANNES	5.007	1729	TV	
ESTERHUYSEN	CHRISTOFFEL		BEYERS	ELIZABETH	4.117	1726	TV	
ESTERHUYSEN	JOHANNA		GERMERSHAUSE	JAN	17.035	1778	TV	
ESTERHUYSEN	MARTHA		SCHOEMAN	DANIEL	10.062	1763	TV	
EVERDYK	CHRISTINA		DE HAAN	ABRAHAM	22.040	1798	OS	GROENEKLOOF
FAIRBANKS	ABNER		SMITH	CHRISTINA	43.030	1826	TV	
FICK	ELIZABETH		RENECKE	ADAM	13.008	1768	HS	FORTUYNTEJE HOT
FICK	MARIA		VAN DER MERWE	HENDRIK	10.038	1762	HS	BLOEMENDAL DRK
FISCHER	LUCAS		STEYN	CATHARINA	34.006	1820	TV	TUINLAND
FLAMME	FRANCINA		BURNARD	JONATHAN	42.025	1825	TV	
FRANK	DIRK		MULDER	CATHARINA	16.052	1776	TV	P:F 7
FRANK	JOHANNA		KIRSTEN	JOHAN	18.052	1783	TV	E 1 & 2
FRANSSSEN	CATHARINA		PAASEN	HENDRIK	8.029	1755	TV	
FRAPPE	JOHANNA		LAMPRECHT	JOHAN	10.028	1762	TV	
FRAY	PIETER		GRYLING	JOHANNA	13.005	1768	TV	L 10
FREDERIKS	CATHARINA		VALK	CORNELIS	4.069	1721	HS	VALKENBURG RON
FURST	JOHAN		WIEGT	MARIA	19.015	1786	TV	4
GELDENHUIZEN	HENDRIK		TAILLEFORT	ELIZABETH	20.024	1793	HS	WONDELING DRK
GELMAN	JOHAN		VAN DE CAAB	IAMILLA	36.008	1821	TV	STRANDST 37
GERRITS	JANNETJE		BOTMA	CORNELIS	3.021	1716	HS	ZORGVLEIT RON
GERRITS	JANNETJE		BOTMA	CORNELIS	3.021	1716	TV	OLIP-1 BERGDW
GIE	MICHEL		LA FEBRE	ELZABE	32.044	1817	TV	K:K 1 & 2
GILDENHUYS	AREND		SMIT	JUDITH	2.083	1713	HS	DWARSINDEWEG STL
GOOSEN	JOHANNES		VAN DEN BANK	SUSANNA	8.019	1755	TV	
GREBE	JAN		GOOR	MARIA	38.031	1823	TV	
GREEP	MATTHYS		CLAAS	SUSANNA	2.040	1710	HS	NOOITGEDAGT STL
GREEVE	JOHAN		VAN HOETING	JOHANNA	7.061	1749	TV	OLIPANT/TWEEDEBERG
GROENEWALD	CATHARINA		CATZ	JAN	9.026	1755	DP	STELLENBOSCH
GROENEWALD	CATHARINA		VAN GENDT	WILLEM	6.092	1744	DP	STELLENBOSCH
GROENEWALD	ELIZABETH		PERSOON	CHRISTIAAN	17.022	1776	TV	
GROENEWALD	MARIA		KRYNOUW	CHRISTIAAN	19.033	1787	DP	STELLENBOSCH
GROVE	ANDRIES		HEUNING	ELISABETH	22.001	1797	HS	HOORNBOOSCH PAR
GRYLING	JACOBUS		FRANKEN	ANNA	26.061	1808	TV	
HAGEDOORN	HENDRIK		LUNS	ELISABETH	2.037	1709	TV	
HAMMAN	ANNA		CORNELISSEN	LYBRAND	52.028	1797	DP	STELLENBOSCH BL 2
HANEKOM	HESTER		PRETORIUS	DAVID	28.006	1809	OS	MALANSVALY LAN
HANNEKOM	GEESJE		DE KRAMER	JOHANNES	8.011	1756	TV	OLIPANTS ST
HANNOSIUS	MARIA		SLABBERT	DIRK	48.030	1829	OS	LANGEFONTEIN GRN
HANS			WIGMAN	ANNA	5.059	1733	TV	
HARMENS	HANS		VAN GOCH OR GOEK	JACOBA	7.029	1753	TV	
HARTOG	PHILIP		LE ROUX	MARIA	19.057	1788	DP	STELLENBOSCH
HARTWICH	ANNA		BOPP	CHRISTOFFEL	13.031	1769	TV	
HASSELAAR	ANNA		GROENEWALT	CHRISTOFFEL	6.129	1748	HS	GROENHOF STL
HATTING	MARGARETHA		GROENEWALD	JOHANNES	15.023	1774	HS	IDAS VALLEY STL
HATTING	MARGARETHA		GROENEWALD	JOHANNES	15.023	1774	HS	SAXENBURG STL
HAUBTFLEISCH	GODFRIED		ROTENBURG	CATHARINA	28.002	1808	DP	STELLENBOSCH
HAUBTFLEISH	MARIA		BREWITS	JAN	22.006	1797	TV	
HAUSAMEN	ANNA		ROSSOUW	HENDRIK	29.003	1812	OS	NIEUWEDRPT BER
HAVINGA	BAREND		MAREEZ	SUSANNA	28.035	1810	OS	EZELSJAGTSBGN STL
HECKROODT	CATHARINA		BERNING	CHRISTIAAN	19.023	1787	TV	14
HELOT			DE BEER	CHRISTINA	2.043	1710	HS	VELDHUYS WYN
HELOT			DE BEER	CHRISTINA	2.043	1710	TV	
HENDRIKSEN	JONAS		KAMPHER	JOHANNA	29.010	1812	TV	
HENDRIKZ	JOHANNES		HENDRIKZ	SOPHIA	22.028	1799	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
HERTZOG	JOHANNES	VAN AARDEN	MARTHA	15.028	1775	TV	1 3
HERZOGENRAED	JOHANNES	BERGH	ANNA	6.022	1738	TV	
HESSE	HENDRIK	KLEEF	MARIA	6.003	1738	TV	
HESSE	HENDRINA	WALDPOT	JOHAN	19.014	1786	TV	L 2
HEUFKE	JOHANNES	DE JONG	BARBARA	5.137	1736	TV	
HEUGH	SUSANNA	VAN REENEN	FREDRIK	40.010	1823	TV	
HEUNDER	ANNA	DUVAL	JAN	12.026	1767	TV	
HEUNINGH	ALETTA	DE WAAL	CORNELIS	45.007	1829	TV	
HEYDENREICH	GODFRIED	ROGIERS	JOHANNA	14.058	1772	TV	
HEYDENREICH	MARIA	LOUW	JOHANNES	33.058	1819	HS	KALLEBASKRAAL STL
HEYDENRYK	GODFRIED	KUYP	JUDITH	6.052	1739	TV	
HEYLAND	ANNA	VAN DEN BERG	DIRK	5.065	1733	TV	
HEYNS	AGATHA	JURINE	ARIJ	23.005	1800	TV	
HEYS	LOUWRENS	VAN AMELJDE	AALTJEN	2.004	1706	TV	ZEE ST
HOLST	JAN	RYNTHAUS	YDA	12.032	1767	TV	N:N 7 & 9
HOLST	JAN	VAN DEN BERGH	ALETTA	9.041	1755	TV	R 1 & 2
HOP	ANNA	GIBELAAR	JAN	6.115	1747	HS	ELSENBURG STL
HOP	JAN	VERSCHUUR	HILLETJE	14.061	1772	TV	K:K 1 & 2
HORSEL	ANNA	ROBERTSZ	JAN	9.046	1758	TV	
HOUPNAGEL	MARGARETA	GILDENHUYG	ALBERT	2.061	1712	HS	ROODENBURGH RON
HUGO	ANNA	DE VILLIERS	JAN	10.017	1761	HS	VREDENBURG STL
HUGO	ANNA	VAN DYK	TOBIAS	20.041	1792	TV	LOOP ST 0 11
HUGO	JOSINA	JACOBS	ANDRIES	20.021	1794	TV	MARKET ST H 1
HUGO	PETRUS	OLIVIER	HESTER	22.016	1798	HS	BURGERSPONTEN DRK
HUNDER	ANNA	OPPEL	BERNHARD	17.062	1780	TV	
HURLINGH	SARA	ROSSOUW	GABRIEL	38.040	1823	TV	KEEROMST, BL17
HUYS	CORNELIS	VAN WESTERHOUT	DIRKIE	2.115	1714	TV	
IMMELMAN	JOBS	VAN STEENWEYK	SARA	17.052	1779	TV	
JACOBS	MARIA	DE VYP	ABRAHAM	2.066	1712	TV	
JACOBS	MARIA	SCHILDMEYER	JAN	11.041	1764	TV	
JACOBSZ	JOB	VAN VELDEN	RACHEL	24.054	1804	TV	
JANSEN	PAULUS	WILKENS	JOHANNA	14.026	1771	TV	H:H 3
JANSSSEN	MARIA	SCHMIDT	JAN HENDRIK	19.080	1789	TV	V:V ZEEST (EX R:R)
JANSSON	JOHANNES	RUTGERS	ROSINA	26.062	1808	TV	
JANSZ	FREDRIK	BROYNS	AURORA	16.038	1777	TV	
JANSZ	JAN	VAN BENGALAN	ROSETTA	13.023	1769	TV	
JANSZ	JAN	WILLEMS	LUYTJE	7.069	1752	TV	
JENTZEN	JOACHIM	KOTZE	CATHARINA	22.049	1799	TV	20 3,4 & 5
JOOSTEN	ANNA	JOOSTEN	JACOBUS	37.024	1818	OS	DRIEFONTEIN KDB
JOOSTEN	JAN	JONASZ	ANNA	5.060	1733	TV	
JOUBERT	JOSUA	HUGOT	MARIA	49.012	1781	HS	REBOCKSKLOOF WAG
JOUBERT	PIETER	RICHARD	ISABELLE	6.064	1740	HS	BELLINGKAMP DRK
JOURDAAN	ANNA	FOURY	LOUIS	7.055	1750	HS	'SLANGERIVIER WAG
JURGENS	FRANS	VAN DE CAAB	FRANCINA	49.053	1784	TV	H:H 3
JUST	CAREL	VENTER	CORNELIA	6.122	1747	HS	SEEVENRIVIEREN BAN
KALMEYER	HELENA	VAN PAPENDORP	PIETER	25.007	1806	DP	GRAAFF REINET
KALMEYER	JOHANNES	VAN ELLEWEN	JOHANNA	26.039	1807	TV	
KANNEMEYER	JOACHIM	VAN DE CAAB	MAGDALENA	21.020	1795	TV	DORP ST 4
KEEVE	PETRUS	VAN GOEVERDEN	GERTRUIDA	47.014	1831		
KERKHOF	HENDRIK	LUYT	MARIA	14.020	1771	TV	
KEYSER	PAUL	LUBBE	ALETTA	9.005	1754	HS	HARTENBERG STL
KEYTEL	ANDREAS	VAN DER SCHYF	ANNA	12.038	1768	TV	
KINA	ELIAS	DE SAVOYE	BARBARA	5.022	1729	TV	
KLEEF	MARIA	VAN WILLIGH	NICOLAAS	6.057	1743	TV	
KLEEF	MARIA	VAN WILLIGH	NICOLAAS	6.057	1743	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8	HOUSE		
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
KLEEFF	MARIA	VSFELDT	PIETER	5.016	1730	TV	
KLUYSMAN	SOPHIA	GREIPPENSTEIN	JACOB	20.048	1793	TV	DE WAAL P:P 8
KNOETSE	DIRKJE	SPAMAN	FREDRIK	11.028	1764	DP	ROOSEFONTYN PRL
KNOOP	ANNA	WEDEL	JOHAN	18.082	1784	TV	V
KOEL	JOSEPH	SMUTS	MARIA	13.006	1768	TV	
KOELEKE	ADAM	GERRITSEN	SOPHIA	19.064	1790	TV	3
KOHLER	DIEDERIK	JANSSEN	YDA	25.009	1805	TV	Z:Z 6
KONINGSHOVEN	CATHARINA	TREURNICH	HENDRIK	4.021	1721	TV	
KOOL	MARGARETHA	SCHOLTS	HENDRIK	9.012	1755	TV	M:N 3
KOTZE	ANNA	SMIT	GERRIT	38.020	1823	OS	DROOGERYSTKLP PIQ
KOTZE	CATHARINA	VAN DYK	JOHANNES	13.054	1771	HS	LANGE VALLEY DRK
KRAAYWINKEL	AGATHA	PRINS	JURRIAAN	40.043	1823	TV	
KRIEL	JOHANNES	MALANG	ELIZABETH	12.061	1767	HS	PAARL DIAMANT DRK
KRIGE	WILLEM	DE VILLIERS	JACOBA	13.053	1770	HS	GROOTE ZALSE STL
KRUGEL	ANDRIES	VISSER	ZACHARIA	4.037	1722	HS	BLOMKOOLTJE PRL
KRUGEL	HELENA	HAUMAN	EDUARD	49.027	1782	HS	STELLENGIFT SIV
KRUGEL	MARGARETHA	DUYMELING	MAURITS	5.057	1733	TV	
KRUGER	ANDRIES	RAS	MARIA	5.117	1734	HS	WELTEVREDEN STL
KRUGER	JAN	VAN DER MIST	MAGDALENA	8.017	1755	TV	
KRYNAUD	CHRISTIAAN	GROENEWALD	MARIA	21.007	1794	DP	STELLENBOSCH
KUSTER	JOHAN	BAARD	HENRIETTA	35.031	1812	TV	LANGEST 68
KUUHL	JACOBA	HARDERS	BAREND	19.013	1786	TV	
KUUHL	JAN	D'AILLY	SUSANNA	20.022	1794	TV	RIDDERSKRAAL 12
KUUHL	JOHANNA	BRUGMAN	NICOLAAS	24.060	1803	TV	
KUUK	JOHAN	COETZE	SUSANNA	21.004	1794	TV	17
KUYP	JUDITH	SMUTS	JOHANNES	5.008	1729	TV	
LAMBRECHT	AMOS	MEYER	CATHARINA	5.023	1729	TV	
LAMBRECHTS	HUYBREGTJE	SPENGLER	LODEWYK	49.069	1785	TV	
LAMBREGTS	ANNA	GREEFF	HENDRIK	25.039	1803	OS	SWELLENGIFT KOE
LAMMERTZ	FLORA	JURGENS	HANS	7.007	1750	TV	
LANGVELD	MARIA	JONKER	ADOLPH	17.051	1779	DP	PAARL
LANNE	MARIA	LATEGAAN	JAN	23.027	1802	HS	ARRNHEM DRK
LAUBSCHER	HENDRIK	VAN BREDA	SUSANNA	39.017	1817	HS	ROODEBLOEM KAP
LAUBSCHER	MARIA	DE VILLIERS	IZAAK	30.064	1814	HS	DIEPEVALLEY DIE
LAUBSCHER	NICOLAAS	VAN DER BYL	RYKYE	52.025	1797	OS	ZOUTEFONTEIN ZWT
LAUBSHER	ENGELA	BUTTNER	JAN	5.014	1730	TV	
LAVEKADEN	MARIA	ANDRIES	PETRUS	28.039	1811	TV	H:H 6
LE FEBRE	CATHARINA	EVERTZ	ABRAHAM	2.071	1712	DP	STELLENBOSCH
LE ROES	JOHANNES	HATTING	CATHARINA	15.025	1774	TV	W:W 7
LE ROUX	JOHANNES	MAREEZ	ZARA	25.008	1805	OS	PAARDEVLY HOT
LE ROUX	REBECCA	KLUYSMAN	ANDRIES	9.033	1759	TV	N:N
LE SAGIE	SUSANNA	ACKERMAN	CHRISTIAAN	6.089	1745	TV	I 9 & 10
LECKERLAND	WILLEM	DAVIDSE	CICILIA	6.023	1738	TV	
LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	HEYNS	ANDRIES	50.038	1788	TV	Z:Z 9
LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	LE ROUX	MATTHIAM	16.053	1774	TV	H 6
LEEVEER	PETRONELLA	LE ROUX	MATTHIAM	16.053	1774	HS	PORTUYNTEJE HOT
LEVER	ALIDA	ECKARD	MARTIN	12.062	1767	TV	
LEY	CORNELIA	NYHOFF	JAN	16.046	1777	TV	
LEY	JOHANNES	VAN DER LITH	ALIDA	45.101	1831	TV	LELIEST,RAW LA 6-9
LEY	MAGDALENA	COMBRINK	HERMEN	6.076	1744	HS	VARIETAS WIN
LEY	MICHIEL	BREDA	ENGELA	3.092	1719	TV	HEERCRAGT
LINDEQUASZ	HELENA	STANDER	HENDRIK	18.077	1785	TV	17
LINDEQUIST	BAREND	BRITS	MAGDALENA	6.031	1739	TV	
LOEDOLFF	JOHANNES	POOL	HESTER	40.004	1823	TV	BERG/LANGEMKT, F:P
LOMBARD	ANTHONY	SNYMAN	JOHANNA	8.008	1755	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOCS		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
LOMBARD	ANTHONY	SNYMAN	JOHANNA	8.008	1755	HS	DROOGE VALLEY PAR
LOND	GEORGE	SLABBER	MARGARETHA	43.003	1827	HS	BRONWELL, SALTR
LOOGEN	CHRISTIAAN	BIEL	MAGDALENA	19.059	1789	TV	18
LOUBSER	ALETTA	PAASEN	SIMON	3.083	1718	TV	
LOUBSER	JOHANNES	MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	9.021	1755	HS	ORANGE PAR
LOURENS	ALETTA	DE ROCK	SERVAAS	46.047	1832	HS	UITKYK, TV
LOUW	CATHARINA	BASSON	COENRAAD	24.014	1801	OS	DIEPERGAT BER
LOUW	MARGARETHA	BURGER	JOHANNES	28.061	1812	HS	ONGEGUND RIE
LOUW	MARGARETHA	VAN DE WESTHUIJSEN	PIETER	28.001	1807	OS	KELDERPNTN ZWT
LOUW	MARIA	VAN RENEN	JACOB	11.045	1764	TV	HEERE/TWEEDEBURGDW
LOUW	PIETER	WENDELS	ELIZABETH	3.102	1719	HS	AAN'T PAD
LOUW	PIETER	WENDELS	ELIZABETH	3.102	1719	TV	
LOUW	PIETER	WENDELS	ELIZABETH	3.102	1719	OS	DOORNEKRAAL
LUBBE	ALETTA	KEYSER	PAUL	7.025	1752	HS	BOTTELERY
LUBBE	STELLA	KEYSER	PAUL	9.004	1752	HS	HARTENBERG BOT
LUTTING	ANNA	DU TOIT	FRANCOIS	43.044	1828	HS	WATERPOEL PDM
MAARTENSZ	ANTHONY	BECK	CATHARINA	9.013	1755	TV	
MAASDORP	CHRISTIAAN	EMSIGHOFF	ELISABETH	21.034	1795	TV	
MAASDORP	CHRISTINA	VLOK	NICOLAAS	16.003	1775	TV	M 11
MACK	PHILIP	MARTENS	CHRISTINA	13.041	1770	TV	2 4
MALAN	DANIEL	MARAI	GEERTRUY	49.043	1784	HS	LEEUEWVALLY KRM
MALANG	ELIZABETH	KRIEL	HERMANUS	6.027	1739	HS	PAARL DIAMANT DRK
MALHERBE	MAGDALENA	DE JAGER	SAREL	12.014	1765	OS	SPIEGELR SWE
MALLET	PIETER	BRUYNS	CATHARINA	28.027	1810	TV	CASTEELST, J 6
MARIK	MARIA	ARTOYS	PAULUS	10.069	1762	TV	
MARTENS	ANNA	HEGERS	THEODORUS	21.031	1795	TV	
MARTENS	CHRISTINA	GEISINGER	JAN	10.033	1762	TV	
MARTENS	GESINA	BOSCH	SALOMON	13.028	1768	PO	PARADYS
MARTENS	MARIA	TIMM	JAN	16.047	1777	TV	
MARTENS	SARA	HECKROOD	PIETER	13.029	1768	TV	K:K
MATTHYS	MARIA	VAN DER BURGH	CHRISTIAAN	37.019	1822	TV	N 12
MELET	MARIA	REYNDERTS	DAVID	19.031	1787	TV	R:R 8
MEYBURG	ALBERT	DE VILLIERS	ELIZABETH	9.020	1756	HS	DIEMERSDAL TYG
MEYBURG	BARBARA	VAN ROOYEN	CORNELIS	9.029	1755	TV	L:L 2
MEYBURGH	ELSJE	VAN DER POEL	PETRUS	19.066	1788	TV	T 6
MEYBURGH	MARIA	LIEBENBERG	JACOBUS	17.068	1779	OS	ELSYENBOSCH VTC
MEYER	ALETTA	BROODRYK	WILHELM	36.068	1821	DP	TULBAGH, KERKST
MEYER	ANDRIES	REBECCA	ELIZABETH	9.043	1759	TV	
MEYER	HENDRIK	ESTERHUYSEN	ELIZABETH	11.001	1764	TV	
MEYER	JAN	BEUST	ELSJE	10.016	1760	TV	
MINABER	MARIA	SMITH	PIETER	31.048	1815	OS	VOGELFONTEIN KDB
MOCKE	JOHAN	PLAGMAN	SOHPIA	36.035	1821	TV	KEEROMST 4
MOCKE	MARIA	SCHICKERLING	JAN	41.042	1826	TV	KEEROMST 27 & 28
MOLLER	HENDRIK	MARQUART	MARGARETHA	5.047	1729	TV	HEERENGR/OLIPANTS
MOLLER	HENDRIK	VAN BANCHEM	ANNA	4.118	1726	TV	HEERENGR/OLIPANTS
MOLLER	JACOBUS	DE KONING	DEBORA	7.071	1748	TV	S 2
MOLLER	JACOBUS	DE KONING	DEBORA	7.071	1748	HS	BOSHOPF LSB
MOLLER	MARTHA	DE WAAL	ANREND	30.031	1814	TV	
MOLLER	PETRUS	MOSTERT	GEERTRUYDA	34.045	1820	TV	LOOPST, BL19 85
MOLVANGER	JAN	VAN AS	CATHARINA	8.025	1758	TV	
MORREL	ELIZABETH	LOUW	JOHANNES	11.020	1762	HS	BABILONS TOORN DRK
MOSTERD	JAN	ADRIAANSZ	JULIANA	16.022	1776	TV	
MOSTERD	JOHANNES	KOCK	MARIA	18.093	1785	TV	V:V 6
MOSTERT	ALETTA	POOL	JOHANNES	17.076	1778	TV	Y:Y 4
MOSTERT	CORNELIS	ENGELS	ELIZABETH	19.054	1789	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOCS		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
MOSTERT	MARIA	DE KOCK	SERVAAS	18.031	1781	TV	
MOSTERT	MARIA	VAN NIEUWENBROEK	ADAM	3.081	1718	TV	
MOUTON	JACOB	KEYSER	MAGDALENA	19.047	1788	HS	STEENWERK VTG
MOUTON	MAGDALENA	DE CLERCQ	JOSEPH	20.029	1791	HS	VOGELVALLY RDS
MULDER	HENDRINA	BOONSAYER	WILLEM	12.059	1766	TV	R:R 1
MULDER	SUSANNA	VAN TAAK	PIETER	7.032	1753	HS	CLOOVENBURG RIE
MULLER	ALETTA	WILSENBACH	JOHAN	21.016	1795	TV	
MULLER	HENDRIK	MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	17.023	1777	HS	ROODEBLOEM KAP
MULLER	HENDRIK	MOSTERT	ELIZABETH	17.023	1777	TV	OLIPH L 8,13,14
MULLER	JOHANNES	VIRET	MAGDALENA	9.008	1755	TV	N 10
MUNNIK	ALIDA	EKSTEEN	JOHANNES	38.061	1821	HS	ZORGVLIET RON
MUYZELBACH	CAREL	MEYERS	SUSANNA	18.032	1782	TV	
MYBURGH	CONSTANTIA	HOFMAN	COENRAD	5.139	1736	HS	OUDE WYNBERG KAP
NAALDENBERG	GEERTRUYD	CORDES	HENDRIK	24.011	1804	TV	CASTLE COLONELS QT
NAUTA	GEERTRUYD	GRANDAM	JAN	6.018	1738	TV	N
NEEDER	JOHANNES	LOUW	BEATRIX	8.001	1752	TV	ZEEST COR
NIED	ALETTA	BOSENBERG	CHRISTIAAN	31.075	1817	TV	HOUTST 4
NIEMAND	JOHANNES	SMIT	CATHARINA	36.036	1820	HS	ATTACQUASKLOOF CAL
NIEUWENHUYSEN	HENDRIK	SWANEPOEL	SUSANNA	32.042	1817	HS	BRUINTJESRIVER SWE
NIEUWHOFF	CLAAS	VAN DEN HONING	ALETTA	4.075	1725	TV	
NOORDBERG	JOHANNES	MOSTERD	MARIA	24.040	1805	TV	
NOTHLING	BENJAMIN	LOMBAARD	JOHANNA	19.027	1778	TV	
OLIVIER	BEATRIX	VAN DE WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	6.037	1740	HS	WESTERDAL TYG
OLIVIER	CORNELISJE	OLIVIER	ALETTA	4.067	1721	HS	HOOGEBERGVALL TYG
OLIVIER	GERRIT	MEYBURG	HESTER	29.034	1812	OS	BOKKEFONTEIN KDB
OLIVIER	HENDRIK	VERWEY	BEATRIX	6.063	1741	TV	
OLIVIER	JAN	DU PREEZ	CICILIA	18.005	1781	HS	KLIPFONTEIN WAV
OLWEG	FRANS	DE VRIES	JOHANNA	19.032	1787	TV	X 3
OPHAUSEN	JOHAN	LUCAS	SARA	30.009	1812	TV	LANGE/NIEUWESTEG
OPHAUSEN	RACHEL	KRAFT	JOHAN	27.035	1809	TV	BERG/LANGE,D:D 4
PAASEN	HERMANUS	LEVER	ANNA	8.028	1755	TV	K 8
PAS	WILLEM	VAN DER BYL	EMMA	4.115	1728	HS	SANDVLEIT EER
PAULMAN	SARA	PAULMAN	CHRISTIAAN	6.107	1746	TV	
PETZER	HERMINA	BOSHOF	DANIEL	37.042	1821	DP	GRAAFF REINET
PFLUGER	ANNA	SCHNAAR	CAREL	45.045	1830	TV	ZIEKEWARS
PIETERS	SUSANNA	BENTVELD	HANS	10.053	1762	TV	R:R 2
PIETERSEN	HENDRIK	VAN PUNTOGALE	EYDA	19.026	1787	TV	
PIETSHOLD	ANNA	MODEMAN	FREDRIK	18.045	1783	TV	K 8
PLEUNIS	JACOB	DE WIT	WILHELMINA	5.004	1727	TV	OLIFANTS COR
POOL	JOHANNES	MOSTERT	ALETTA	16.035	1777	TV	Y:Y 4
POOL	JOHANNES	TAUKE	LUCRETIA	4.043	1723	TV	
POORTMANS	MARIA	ARENDZ	ROELOF	6.029	1739	TV	
POSSEAUX	ELIZABETH	BISSEUX	JACOB	4.044	1723	TV	
PRETORIUS	GEERTRUY	CLOETEN	JAN	5.052	1732	HS	VREDENBURG STL
PRETORIUS	MARIA	THERON	JAN	19.051	1789	OS	KLIPFONTEIN WTZ
PUTTERS	ELIZABETH	VLOTMAN	BAREND	5.068	1734	HS	GEDUNT EER
QUINT	ENGELA	LAUBSCHER	NICOLAAS	4.035	1721	TV	ZEEER ST
RAS	JOHANNES	SENEKAL	ANNA	19.067	1790	OS	RIETKLOOF PIQ
RASP	MARIA	FLECK	JAN	18.053	1783	TV	O 5
REDECKER	ELIZABETH	BERGMAN	GEORGE	19.012	1786	TV	1
REIMERS	JAN	VAN DE CAAB	CHRISTINA	8.021	1755	TV	L 2
RIGTER	PHILIP	GILDENHUYSEN	MARGARETHA	5.021	1728	HS	ROODENBURG RON
ROBBERTS	JAN	HORSEL	ANNA	8.039	1758	TV	
ROELOFS	ANNA	SCHONE	JAN	6.060	1743	TV	
ROELOFSZ	CHRISTIAAN	HEYMANS	PETRONELLA	12.025	1767	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOCS		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
ROEP	MAGDALENA	PREDIGER	CHRISTOPFEL	30.028	1814	TV	CASTEELST 4
ROODE	JOHAN	MOSTERD	ALIDA	20.020	1793	TV	DORP ST 13 6
ROOS	JOHANNES	SMUTS	CORNELIA	8.015	1755	TV	
ROSELT	JEAN	MEYER	JOHANNA	46.009	1811	TV	
ROSSOUW	ANNA	BLIGNAULT	JAN	8.005	1752	HS	BETHEL DRK
ROSSOUW	JOHANNES	LOUW	BEATRIX	50.087	1792	HS	GOEDE RUST DAL
ROSSOUW	MARIA	ROSSOUW	FRANCOIS	51.005	1793	HS	WATERPOEL PDM
ROSSOUW	MARTHA	JOUBERT	PIETER	17.057	1776	HS	PONTOON BER
ROSSOUW	PETRUS	DE VILLIERS	ANNA	36.064	1822	TV	TUYNST 1
ROSSOUW	PETRUS	DU TOIT	ESTER	41.047	1826	TV	BOEREPLEIN NW SIDE
ROTHMAN	ELISABETH	RICHTER	JOHAN	30.018	1813	DP	SWELLENDAM
ROUSSOUW	DANIEL	LE RICHE	MARIA	7.012	1750	HS	KRUYSHOP DRK
ROUX	HENDRIK	VAN ZYL	MARIA	33.018	1818	OS	MIDDELVOETPAD MLR
ROUX	PAUL	HUGO	ANNA	12.004	1766	HS	DRIE FONTEYNEN DRK
RUDELOFF	JOHAN	BINTVELD	HELENA	27.023	1809	TV	KEEROM/LEEUWENS, 6
RUSCH	GEORGE	PIETERS	SUSANNA	48.010	1833	TV	BREEST, 16 5(6)
RUYGROK	ANA	TYSSSEN	JOACHIM	17.034	1778	TV	M 6
RUYGROK	ROELOF	ROOS	ANNA	9.010	1755	TV	
SANDENBERG	SIMON	VAN ROOYEN	JOHANNA	9.009	1755	TV	0:0 12
SCHALKWYK	PHILIP	LE ROUX	PETRONELLA	27.030	1808	OS	POTJESKRAAL BRE
SCHENCK	AHRENDT	ABRAHAMSZ	JOHANNA	4.101	1727	TV	
SCHINDELAAR	GODFRIED	DELITSCH	JOHANNA	8.034	1755	TV	HEERENGRAGT
SCHOESTER	GEORGE	DOMAN	CATHARINA	7.033	1754	TV	Q
SCHOESTER	MARTHINUS	MIGAULT	MARIA	7.070	1752	TV	
SCHOLS	JOHANNA	THEUNISSEN	JOHANNES	22.012	1798	TV	
SCHOLTZ	JACOMINA	BLANCKENBERG	JACOBUS	15.016	1774	TV	OLIFANT COR
SCHOT	JOHAN	VAN LAAR	ANNA	8.023	1757	TV	G:G 12
SCHOTT	GEERTUYDE	BLETTERMAN	JOHANNES	22.004	1796	TV	BERG ST D 5
SCHREIN	COENRAAD	PIETERSZ	CLARA	24.039	1805	TV	R:R 1
SCHREUDER	SUSANNA	GUTSCHE	SAMUEL	11.010	1764	TV	
SCHRYVER	ISAK	HOEKS	ANNA	4.045	1723	HS	SCHOONGESICHT JNK
SCHUMBE	ANNA	BRUMMER	JOHAN	39.006	1823	TV	KERKST
SCHUT	JOHANNA	JANTZEN	ANDRIES	33.057	1819	TV	WALENDRPST 25
SCHUTS	JAN	BRITS	SOPHIA	19.065	1790	TV	0:0 3 & 4
SERRURIER	CORNELIA	BERRANGE	JAN	41.041	1827	TV	ST.JOHN STREET
SERTYN	NICOLAAS	SMIT	MARGARETHA	21.044	1796	HS	POESPASKRL STB
SERTYN	NICOLAAS	VREDENBURG	MAGDALENA	18.091	1784	TV	
SIEBERGH	HENDRIK	GEYZER	HELENA	18.014	1781	TV	ZEE ST
SIEBERT	HELENA	WAGENAAR	ANTHONY	6.019	1728	TV	
SIEK	ANNA	OTTO	MICHIEL	6.094	1743	TV	E:E 3
SIEK	JAN	VAN NEERKASSEL	MARGARETHA	3.067	1715	TV	W
SIMONSZ	LAMBERT	VISSER	MARIA	3.082	1718	TV	DRIE BERGH DWARS
SIMONSZ	LOVINUS	DIRKSZ	CLARA	22.033	1799	TV	
SLICHER	LAMBERTUS	VAN DER BYL	SOPHIA	5.093	1733	TV	
SLOTSBOO	PETRUS	VAN OUDENAARDEN	STAVELINA	7.072	1752	TV	W 2
SMALBERGEN	MARIA	VAN REENEN	GYSBERTUS	42.026	1827	HS	BRAKKEFONTEIN KAP
SMIT	ANDRIES	ESSELAAR	CATHARINA	19.025	1787	TV	
SMIT	FRANCOIS	OVERHOLTZER	CICILIA	23.008	1800	HS	ONVERWAGT LEU
SMIT	HILLETJE	VAN SCHALKWYK	GERRIT	25.046	1806	OS	RUYTEVALLY PDM
SMITH	ADRIANA	SMITH	MAARTEN	39.002	1822	OS	LILYFONTEIN ZWB
SMITH	ALEWYN	VAN NIEUWERK	ENGELA	34.022	1820	HS	LEEUWENKUIL ZWT
SMITH	HILLETJE	GILDENHUYZEN	HENDRIK	31.032	1815	HS	KOORNLANDS DRK
SMITH	JOHAN	BASTRO	CATHARINA	18.039	1782	TV	K 7
SMITH	MARIA	MEYBURGH	WILLEM	28.014	1810	OS	ZANTPNTN BER
SMUTS	HERMANUS	VAN BOOVEN	SUSANNA	8.007	1754	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOCS		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
SMUTS	MARGARETHA	DE WET	HENDRIK	23.040	1802	TV	HEEREGR/CASTEEL C
SMUTS	SUSANNA	BUISINNE	WILHELM	30.065	1815	TV	CASTEELST 27
SNEEUWIND	ANNA	DIEMER	ABRAHAM	3.031	1713	TV	HEERENGRAGT
SNEEUWIND	ANNA	DIEMER	ABRAHAM	3.030	1713	HS	DIEMERSDAL TYG
SNIT	DIRK	BUISSET	MARIA	7.054	1751	TV	F:F
SPARENBERG	ERNST	HEUNING	AGATHA	19.009	1786	TV	
SPORKMAN	ARNOLD	DENNER	DOROTHEA	32.011	1817	TV	17 1 & 5
STADLER	HELENA	DE SMIDT	ADAM	43.012	1828	TV	HOTTENTOTS SQ NOR
STARRENBERGH	JOHANNES	VICTOR	JOHANNA	2.028	1709	TV	ZEE ST
STAVORINUS	AURELIA	WENTZEL	CAREL	16.009	1776	TV	
STEENBERG	JAN	KNOETSEN	ANNA	14.040	1772	TV	SOUTERIVER/CASTEEL
STERGERUN	ANNA	PFLUGER	SIMON	32.001	1816	TV	ZIEKEDWARSST
STEYN	HANS	VAN ZYL	CHRISTINA	15.046	1775	OS	VOORHUYS LEU
STOHREN	JOHAN	HUGO	JACOBA	34.020	1820	TV	WAALEST, L:L 4
STOKVLEIT	CHRISTINA	VAN SMITTENBERG	JAN	9.027	1757	TV	T:T 4
STRAND	SARA	HANSEN	JOHAN	8.010	1754	DP	STELLENBOSCH
STRIKKER	JOHAN	THIELE	JOHANNA	22.048	1799	TV	
STRYDOM	JOOST	GROEN	SUSANNA	3.078	1718	TV	
STRYDOM	RACHEL	MOHR	HANS	19.007	1785	TV	
SWANEVELDE	JAN	VAN DER POEL	WILHELMINA	33.048	1818	TV	KERKPLEIN
SWART	ANNA	STRANG	CAREL	4.077	1726	TV	
SWEEDEN	HENDRIK	BEYERS	HELENA	27.019	1807	TV	
SWELLENGREBEL	SERGIUS	FOTHERGILL	ANNA	12.015	1764	TV	G:G
TALJARD	JACOB	JOURDAAN	MARIA	8.027	1755	TV	
TEMPEL	JAN	QUINT	ENGELA	4.122	1726	TV	HEERE ST
TEMPEL	JAN	QUINT	ENGELA	4.122	1726	HS	GEDULT STL
TEN DIEMEN	ANNA	STEYN	JOHANNES	20.001	1791	TV	
TEN KATENBRUGGE	GEERTROYD	MOLLER	ROEDOLF	14.018	1770	TV	
TER MEEGDEN	MARIA	WITMOND	SIMON	5.074	1731	TV	
THALMAN	CAREL	JURGENS	MARIA	40.024	1824	HS	BUITENZORG, TV
THERRON	JAN	DE VILLIERS	ESTHER	17.063	1780	OS	ZEEKOEYENGAD GRT
THERRON	MARIA	BUITENDAG	CAREL	18.004	1780	TV	13
THEUBES	ANDREAS	BOSMAN	ANNA	30.029	1814	TV	LEEUWENBIJL VOET
THIELE	HENDRIK	VAN WYK	SUSANNA	18.064	1782	TV	
THOMASZ	HANS	BASTRO	MAGDALENA	9.011	1755	TV	Y:Y 6
TIMMENDORF	MAGDALENA	SERRURIER	JOHANNES	33.002	1819	TV	LANGEMKTST 26
UYS	HENDRIK	VLOTMAN	JOHANNA	26.019	1807	TV	
VALENTYNSE	CATHARINA	LEEWNER	JOHAN	19.079	1790	TV	M 6
VALENTYNSE	JOHANNA	VAN MIDDELKOOP	GORIS	24.018	1804	TV	N 12
VALK	CORNELIS	MEYBOOM	GESINA	6.097	1741	TV	
VALK	GEERTROYD	DOMAN	HENDRIK	6.079	1745	HS	TYGERBERGEN TYG
VAN AMSTEL	HENDRIK	FRANK	CATHARINA	19.028	1787	TV	GRAUWE ERWETJES
VAN AS	HELENA	BERGH	OLOFF	17.073	1779	TV	F:F
VAN AS	JANNETJE	VAN HOETING	ROELOF	4.012	1720	TV	
VAN B	HENDRINA	VAN DER BURG	STEVEN	5.107	1736	TV	
VAN BENGAL	ANNA	BOCK	CHRISTIAAN	3.036	1716	HS	VELTHUYSEN WYN
VAN BENGAL	ANNA	BOCK	CHRISTIAAN	3.036	1716	TV	HEERE N:N
VAN BENGALLEN	DOORTJE	AHLERS	ALTMAN	20.002	1790	HS	MAASTRICT TYG
VAN BILLIOEN	BERNARDUS	FICK	ANNA	6.039	1740	OS	NONNA OVB
VAN BILLIOEN	BERNARDUS	FICK	ANNA	6.039	1740	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN BLERK	CATHARINA	NEUMEYSTER	JOHAN	26.036	1807	TV	BOOMSTR
VAN BLERK	GEZINA	VAN REENEN	JAN	43.043	1826	OS	ROODEBLOEM ADJ KAP
VAN BOEGIES	HANNA	VAN BENGALLEN	LUCAN	19.008	1786	TV	
VAN BRAKEL	HERMANUS	MARAIS	ELIZABETH	49.010	1781	HS	PATRYZENVALLY STL
VAN DE BYL	EMMA	PAS	WILLEM	5.134	1735	HS	SANTVLEIT EER

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VAN DE CAAB	AGATHA	ANDRESEN	HERMANUS	19.049	1788	TV	0:0 8
VAN DE CAAB	EVA	SEEGER	JOHAN	19.022	1787	TV	6
VAN DE CAAB	FLORENTINA	REDECKER	JOHAN	14.028	1772	TV	X 1
VAN DE CAAB	GEERTRUYD	THOORN	CHRISTIAAN	10.014	1745	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	GRISELDA	STAVORINUS	JAN	4.103	1727	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	ADRIAANSE	FREDRIK	31.022	1815	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	LAPPE	JOHAN	18.048	1782	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	MAGDALENA	KANNEMEYER	JOACHIM	18.023	1781	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	RACHEL	VAN MANDEAR	SIMON	11.004	1764	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	ROSINA	ABRAHAMS	JAN	49.037	1783	TV	
VAN DE CAAB	SARA	VAN BENGALEN	ADRIAAN	15.005	1774	TV	
VAN DE SWAAN	BARBARA	MEYHUYZEN	GODFRIED	1.023	1697	HS	LANDSKROON PRL
VAN DEN BANK	MARIA	LANS	CORNELIS	11.021	1764	TV	N:N 11 & 12
VAN DEN BERG	ELIZABETH	PELZER	ABRAHAM	4.054	1724	TV	
VAN DEN BERGH	DIRK	HEYLON	ANNA	14.053	1772	TV	W 1
VAN DEN BERGH	ELIZABETH	VAN KAKERKEN	WILLEM	9.028	1758	TV	W:W 4
VAN DEN BERGH	MAGDALENA	ESTERHUIZEN	WILLEM	28.026	1810	OS	PIQUETBERGEN
VAN DEN HEEVER	JOSINA	PRINS	JOHAN	14.046	1773	TV	V:V
VAN DEN HEUVEL	HELENA	RHENIUS	JOHANNES	9.049	1755	TV	
VAN DER BURG	ROELOF	ERASMUS	CATHARINA	13.061	1770	TV	P:P
VAN DER BYL	CATHARINA	LOURENTS	PIETER	7.060	1748	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN DER BYL	MARIA	MOSTERT	THOBIAAS	50.015	1786	HS	KOEBERGEN
VAN DER BYL	RYKJE	MEIRING	ARNOLDUS	9.047	1757	HS	PAROCHIE HUYS TUL
VAN DER HEEVER	JURGEN	VAN HOEVEN	MARIA	6.026	1739	TV	L:L 3
VAN DER HEEVER	JURGEN	VAN HOEVEN	MARIA	6.026	1739	HS	MEERENDAL TYG
VAN DER HEYDE	WILLEM	ESSER	HELENA	10.018	1755	TV	
VAN DER HEYDE	WILLEM	ESSER	HELENA	8.022	1755	TV	
VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	14.059	1773	HS	RYGERSDAL LSB
VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	14.059	1773	HS	KEERT DE KOE BLA
VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	14.060	1773	TV	
VAN DER HEYDEN	ANNA	BLANCKENBERG	JOHANNES	14.059	1773	TV	E 1 & 2
VAN DER HEYDEN	CATHARINA	WESTERHOF	DIRK	21.033	1795	TV	G:G
VAN DER LINDE	PETRONELLA	JANSEN	JURGEN	17.067	1778	TV	N:N 6
VAN DER SPUY	MARIA	VAN RENEN	DANIEL	16.040	1777	HS	OLIPHANTSPN PAR
VAN DER SPUY	PETRUS	DOMUS	JOHANNA	38.035	1823	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN DER SPUY	SOPHIA	VAN SCHOOR	JAN	26.024	1807	HS	VALKENBERG LSB
VAN DER SWYN	JAN	VAN DAM	JOSINA	5.110	1732	TV	TWEDE BERG ST
VAN DER WERF	MARIA	REGNAULT	PIETER	11.042	1765	TV	
VAN DER WESTHUIZEN	MARTHA	BESTBIER	CORNELIS	36.070	1822	HS	BRAKKEVALLEY KAP
VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	LIGTHART	EVA	4.065	1721	HS	WESTERHOF TYG
VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	PIETER	LIGTHART	EVA	4.066	1721	TV	
VAN DOCKUM	BAREND	PALING	CATHARINA	21.051	1797	TV	W 5
VAN DOORNINCK	JACOB	VAN STRALEN	JORIS	1.062	1701	TV	
VAN DYK	HENDRIK	DU PREEZ	MARIA	6.084	1744	TV	
VAN DYK	HILLETJE	BESTER	ALBERTUS	33.004	1819	HS	SPANJAARSBOSCH BER
VAN DYK	SYBRAND	NOBEL	ALETIA	7.051	1750	HS	ONGEGUNT REI
VAN ELLEWE	JAN	DU PLESSIS	MARIA	6.138	1747	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN ELLEWEN	JOHANNES	MARAI	HESTER	50.008	1786	TV	
VAN EYK	MEYNDERT	LEENDERSZ	HELENA	33.009	1818	TV	WAALEST, L:L 4
VAN GEEMS	HENDRIK	ANDRIESEN	CHRISTINA	31.003	1815	TV	
VAN GILDENHUYZEN	MARGARETHA	LOUW	JOHANNES	13.060	1770	HS	ONGEGUNT TYG
VAN GOEK	JACOBA	HARMENSZ	HANS	11.030	1764	TV	V:V
VAN HAAG	SOLOON	OELOFS	WILHELMINA	50.014	1786	OS	WINDBERG VOET
VAN HARMSTEE	HELENA	METZLER	PHILIP	17.040	1779	TV	
VAN HEEVER	JOSINA	STIEBER	JAN	21.017	1795	TV	

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOCS		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VAN HOEDING	HENDRINA	VAN DER SANDE	RAYNIER	3.044	1717	TV	CASTLE/ADDERLEY
VAN HOETING	ANNA	RUYGROK	ARNOUT	5.046	1729	TV	
VAN HOETING	GERRIT	LOMBAART	CLAUDINA	7.059	1749	HS	LANGEDOK DRK
VAN HOETING	HENDRINA	VAN DE NEST	FRANS	5.073	1731	TV	
VAN HOEVEN	SUSANNA	GREEP	HENDRIK	6.080	1745	HS	HOOGEKRAAL TYG
VAN JACOBA	ANNA	VOLRAAD	JOHANNES	13.018	1768	HS	GOEDE GIPT SIM
VAN KERKEN	MARIA	NIEUWOUDT	JAN	14.019	1770	HS	STL DISTRICT
VAN KONINKHOVEN	WYLEM	BORT	JOHANNA	2.073	1713	TV	
VAN MACASSER	CHRISTIAAN	VAN DE CAAB	JOHANNA	14.052	1773	TV	
VAN NIEKERK	JOHANNES	AURET	MARIA	26.045	1806	HS	LIGTENBURG MSB
VAN NIEUWKERK	JACOBA	AURET	HENDRIK	45.099	1819	TV	
VAN NIEUWKERKE	JOHANNES	PLOOY	ENGELA	6.004	1738	HS	BRACKEFONTEYN TYG
VAN NIEUWKERKEN	BERNARDUS	VAN DEN HEUVEL	ALETTA	13.013	1767	HS	RONDEPOSJE TYG
VAN OUDSHOORN	WILLIAM	VAN SCHOOR	SUSANNA	16.058	1776	TV	OLIPHANTS ST
VAN REEDE	ADRIAAN	DOES	CHRISTINA	1.074	1703	TV	
VAN REENEN	BARBARA	REETZ	JAN	41.053	1824	TV	HEEREGR,NR BIBLIOT
VAN RENEN	JACOB	SIEKERMANS	JOHANNA	7.048	1756	TV	E:E
VAN RENEN	JACOB	SIEKERMANS	JOHANNA	7.048	1756	HS	GOED GELOOF WIT
VAN RENSBURG	HENDRIK	VAN DER MERWE	ANNA	27.017	1808	OS	NONNASRIV HEX
VAN ROOYEN	MARIA	GROBBLER	WILLEM	31.044	1815	HS	BLAUWEHEUVEL UIT
VAN RYNEVELD	WILLEM	VAN DER RIET	MARTHA	40.038	1823	TV	BOOM/BUITENKANT 2
VAN SCHALKWYK	HUIJBREGTJE	KARSTEN	JOHANNES	24.009	1802	HS	LILIEPONTJIN
VAN SCHOOR	SUSANNA	VAN OUDTSHOORN	WILLIAM	37.051	1822	HS	SAASVELD, TV
VAN SCHOOR	WILLEM	VAN RHENEN	CATHARINA	8.009	1755	TV	G
VAN SITTERT	JAN	DE WAAL	ELIZABETH	7.023	1752	TV	L 4
VAN SITTERT	JOHANNES	COLYN	MARIA	14.030	1772	TV	L 4
VAN SITTERT	JOHANNES	SMUTS	ANNA	8.020	1755	TV	L 1
VAN STADEN	ANNA	VAN NIEUWKERKEN	JOHANNES	6.078	1745	HS	BRACKEFONTYN KOE
VAN STADEN	MARIA	ENGELS	LAMBERT	3.045	1717	HS	
VAN STEENWYK	SARA	ARENIS	EDUARD	7.052	1749	DP	STELLENBOSCH
VAN STEENWYK	SARA	IMMELMAN	JUSTUS	15.041	1775	TV	
VAN VELDTHUYSEN	ANNA	DE BEER	JAN	1.063	1701	TV	
VAN WIELIGH	HERMANUS	KRUGEL	MARGARETHA	7.036	1754	TV	I:I
VAN WYK	ADRIAAN	DIEDERIKS	HESTER	21.018	1795	OS	STL DISTRICT
VAN ZEYS	BAREND	EVERSDYK	MARIA	16.056	1777	TV	
VAN ZYL	HESTER	BOHMER	JOHAN	46.093	1829	TV	LOOPST, M:M 6
VAN ZYL	WILLEM	VAN LOVEREN	CHRISTINA	5.062	1730	TV	
VENTER	JOHANNA	HOLMAN	JAN	10.037	1762	HS	UITKYK TUL
VERBRUGGE	LOURENS	FREDERIKSE	BEELTJE	2.058	1712	HS	STL DISTRICT
VERWEY	GYSBERT	VAN NEK	MARIA	17.037	1778	TV	X:X 7
VERWEY	JOHANNES	ERASMUS	MARIA	19.034	1787	HS	LSB
VICTOR	CHRISTIAAN	VAN WIELINGE	MARGARETA	5.010	1729	TV	
VICTOR	CORNELIS	JUNIUS	CORNELIA	5.017	1727	TV	
VICTOR	HENDRINA	CONRADIE	PIETER	32.046	1817	OS	RIETR KOGMNSKL SWE
VILJOEN	CORNELIA	JOUBERT	JOSUA	21.032	1795	HS	WELBEDAGT WAG
VISAGIE	JOHANNES	VAN WYK	MARTHA	36.048	1822	OS	GANYEMANSKRAAL PQN
VISSER	GEERTJE	VERVEY	DIRK	3.025	1713	HS	PAR
VISSER	GERTJE	VERVEY	DIRK	3.024	1713	HS	VALKENBURG LSB
VISSER	JACOMINA	MUNNIK	JAN	4.001	1720	TV	
VISSER	JOHANNES	VAN DYK	MARIA	23.021	1801	OS	NOUVELING BER
VISSER	SIMON	KRIEL	CHRISTINA	40.023	1825	TV	RIEBEECKST 15
VLOK	ANNA	HEUNING	PAULUS	18.061	1782	TV	12
VOLSCHENK	ANNA	VERWEY	GYSBERT	18.010	1781	HS	BLOEMENSTEIN TYG
VOLSOO	MARIA	KRUYSMAN	ARNOLD	4.048	1722	HS	KRUYSHOP DRK
VOS	JACOBUS	MEESER	FLORENTINA	35.028	1820	TV	KEEROMST 42

SPOUSE		DECEASED		MOOC8		HOUSE	
SURNAME	FIRST NAME	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	NUMBER	DATE	TYPE	LOCATION
VOSLOO	MARIA	BASSON	ARNOLDUS	4.120	1724	HS	KRUYSHOF DRK
VROOM	ABIGAIL	SNEEWINDT	HENDRIK	1.069	1701	HS	ROODENBURG LSB
VYANDT	JOHANNA	VAN DER POEL	PIETER	3.014	1725	TV	DRIE BURGWARDS
WAGENAAR	ANTHONY	SIEBERT	HELENA	5.003	1727	TV	
WALDPOT	JOHAN	VAN DYK	GEESJE	49.059	1784	TV	L 2
WALTERS	MARIA	LOMBAARD	CHRISTOFFEL	21.035	1796	HS	VOORSPOED REI
WALTERS	SAMUEL	VAN DER WESTHUYSEN	MARIA	5.128	1734	HS	TYGERBERGEN TYG
WANNENBURG	ANNA	BRINKHOFF	HENDRIK	24.063	1804	TV	
WANTSBERG	COENRAED	KNOETSEN	MARIA	9.044	1758	HS	DUYVELSBERG DRK
WATNEY	JOHN	DE WAAL	MARIA	44.004	1827	TV	
WEESBERG	ANNA	BARENS	BAREND	37.054	1822	TV	KERKST, L:L 3
WEIS	PAULINE	HABICHT	FREDRIK	30.054	1814	TV	
WEK	ALETTA	AMELONG	JUSTUS	12.012	1766	TV	O:O 1
WENTZEL	CAREL	STAVORINUS	AURELIA	16.050	1777	TV	X:X 4
WEPENER	JOACHIM	WILLEMS	ANNA	7.034	1754	HS	MOOLENVLEIT LSB
WESSELS	MARTHINUS	VAN AKEN	JOHANNA	8.038	1755	TV	W:W 3
WIEDERHOLT	WILLEM	CLAASZ	HENRIETTA	4.090	1724	TV	
WIEDT	JACOMINA	EYBERGEN	BARTHOLOMEUS	31.072	1801	TV	BUITENKANT, 9
WIERET	STEEVEN	ROUX	MARGARETHA	9.050	1759	TV	L 9
WIESER	CAREL	COLYN	JOHANNA	5.124	1737	HS	CONSTANTIA STB
WILDEMAN	ALBERT	SCHREUDER	ANNA	50.074	1790	TV	
WILLEMSZ	ARNOLDUS	VAN BENGAL	ANGELA	4.015	1720	TV	
WILLIAMS	SARAH	BELL	ROBERT	44.046	1826	TV	CASTLE/ZIEKEDWARS
WITTIG	JOHAN	VAN ROOYEN	ALETTA	14.054	1773	TV	F:F 10 & 11
WOEKE	ANNA	ZASTRON	CAREL	23.034	1800	TV	KERKPLN, F 5
WOLF	CHRISTIAAN	DONKER	JOHANNA	6.077	1744	TV	
WYDEMAN	ANDRIES	VAN KERVEL	HENRIETTA	24.036	1805	HS	ORANJE PDM
WYDENER	DIRK	MOSTERT	CATHARINA	8.018	1755	TV	
YZELLE	JAN	BIEMZGNIEN	ANNA	32.047	1817	TV	LANGEMTST 32
ZAAYMAN	RACHEL	SEBRITS	FRANS	18.098	1784	DP	CALLEBASSECR L STL
ZEEMAN	PEITER	VERBEEK	CATHARINA	23.012	1800	TV	PLEINST, X 6
ZIERVOGEL	CAREL	CARELSE	CATHARINA	21.040	1796	TV	9

APPENDIX D

TRANSCRIBED DOCUMENTS

Contents

Selected and transcribed room-by-room inventories sorted according to:

D1	Date
D2	Location
D3	Name

Notes

See Chapter 3 for discussion of sources, selection and incorporation of documents for detailed analysis.

Abbreviations used in the Cape Archives:

MOOC8	Inventories
MOOC10	Vendu rolls
MOOC7/1	Wills & Appraisals

Cross reference can be made with MOOC8 documents in Appendix C.

Abbreviations are defined in Appendix B

E =	evaluated appraisal	(MOOC8 and MOOC7/1)
A =	auctioned estate	(MOOC10)

House types:	DP	dorp	village
	HS	hofstede	farmstead
	H&E		house and erf
	OS	opstal	loan farm
	PO	post	Company post
	RES		residence
	TV	Table Valley	Cape Town

APPENDIX D3
TRANSCRIBED INVENTORIES
by Name

Name	House type	Date	MOOC8	MOOC10	MOOC7/1	Location
Aarde van	H&E	1775	15.28			TV 1 3
Adriaanse	HH	1815	31.22	29.24		TV Lindent 4
Alleman	HS	1790	50.66			Verssevalley
Andreas	H&E	1778	17.10	(not dead)		TV 1 7
Becker	H&E	1838			144.97	TV 61 Longst
Becker	RES	1844			178.31	Wolmunster
Bletterman	H&E	1796	22.4			TV D 5 Bergst
Booyens	HS	1772	14.31			Groenendaal
Bosch	POST	1768	13.28	9.48		Paradijs
Boshof		1821	37.42	36.42		DP Graaff-Reint
Brand	H&E	1838			144.62	DP? Houw Hoek
Briers	H&E	1847			192.29	DP Stellenbosch
Brink	H&E	1771	13.65			TV K 5
Broodryk	H&E	1821	36.68	35.75		DP Kerkt, Tulb
Bruyns	H&E	1810	28.27	24.33-4		TV J 6 Castlst
Burger	HS	1838			144.129	Clanwilliam
Caab van de	H&E	1755	8.21			TV L 2
Carelse	H&E	1796	21.40			TV 9
Coezee	HS	1758	8.46			Vlakkeland
Colyn	H&E	1772	14.30			TV L 4
Dyk van	HS	1771	13.54			Lange Valley
Esser	H&E	1755	8.22			TV
Febre le	H&E	1817	32.44	31.47-8		TV K:K 1&2
Groenewald	H&E	1764	11.15			TV
Groenewald	H&E	1817	33.35	32.39-41		DP Stellenbosch
Hassner	HS	1820	37.31	36.29-31		L'arc d'Orleans
Hauman	HS	1782	49.27			Stellengift
Holman	HS	1762	10.37			Uitkyk, Tulb.
Horsel	HH	1758	8.39			TV
Hugo	HS	1766	12.4			Driefonteynen
Hunter	H&E	1838			144.29	TV E 56 Longmt
Immelman	H&E	1775	15.41			TV
Joubert	HS	1776	17.57	12.32		Berg Riv.
Jurgens	H&E	1763	10.45			TV ZZ 4
Kaap van de	H&E	1821	36.8	35.8		TV 37 Strandst
Knoetsen	H&E	1772	14.40			TV nr Castle
Koning	H&E	1838			146.86	TV 1&2 Langemkt
Kraaywinkel	HH	1823	47.20			TV
Kriel	H&E	1825	40.23	39.28		TV 15 Riebeckst
Kriel	HS	1768	12.42			Drakenstein
Krynauw	HS	1832	46.99	45.112		Genswyk
Laar van	H&E	1757	8.23			TV GG 12
Lawson	RES	1828	44.10			Grahamstown
Leatt	H&E	1838			146.95	DP Diep River
Lievenberg	OS	1779	17.68	12.41		Elsjenbosch
Luyt	HH	1771	14.20	10.43		TV
Marais	HS	1838			144.10	Vlakkeland
Martens	H&E	1770	13.41			TV 2 4
Merwe van der	HS	1762	10.38			Bloemendal
Merwe van der	HS	1763	10.44			Paarl
Mist van der	HH	1755	8.17			TV
Morison	H&E	1843			173.81	TV 3&4 Keizersg
Mostert	H&E	1755	8.18			TV
Mostert	H&E	1777	16.35			TV YY 4
Mostert	HS	1786	50.15			Koebergen
Munnik	H&E	1833	47.37	46.34		TV Keeromst-
Nicoll	H&E	1837			144.4	DP Caledon
Obermeyer	H&E	1840			158.49	TV 2 Peperst
Phaff	H&E	1810	28.28	24.35		DP Stellenbosch
Pieters	H&E	1833	48.10			TV 16 6 Breest
Plessis du	HS	1769	13.2			Kromme Rivier
Prins	H&E	1773	14.46			TV VV
Reenen van	HS	1777	16.40			Oliphantsfntn
Reenen van	HS	1827	42.26	41.25-6		Brakkefontein
Robertson	RES	1839			150.19	Haasendaal
Ronnenkamp	H&E	1793	46.28			TV G Bergst
Rossouw	HS	1793	51.5			Waterpoel
Rossouw	OS	1793	51.2			Rheebokskraal
Rotenburg	H&E	1808	28.2	24.2		DP Stellenbosch
Schietekatte	HH	1769	12.96			TV
Schoor van	HS	1807	26.24	22.34		Valkenburg
Smuts	H&E	1755	8.20			TV L 1
Taak van	HS	1753	7.32			Cloovenburg
Toit du	HS	1784	49.58			Bethel
Verbeek	H&E	1800	23.12	19.11		TV X 6 Pleinst
Vlok	H&E	1775	16.3			TV M 11
Wagener	H&E	1825	41.3	40.3-4		TV 13 Buitenkn
Wet de	H&E	1802	23.40	19.45-9		TV 14 Heerengrt
Wyk van	HS	1848			192.61	Cafferkuils Riv

APPENDIX E

HOUSEHOLD CONTENTS

Contents

- Beds & bedding
- Cabinets
- Dishes
- Footstoves
- Glass-fronted cupboards
- Gueridons
- Hand-washing equipment
- Pewter
- Plates
- Porcelain garnitures
- Rooms
- Tea kettle/urn/machine
- Tea sets
- Wall-cupboards

Notes

These tables illustrate the number of items, or (X) presence, and location within the house, of some of the items extracted from the transcribed document database during this research, using Clarion Reportwriter (Clarion Software Corporation 1990). The tables are separated into three periods: 1740 to 1780, 1780 to 1815 and 1815 to 1850.

Abbreviations:

AK agterkamer	SNUF snuifwinkel
BOK bokamer	SOL solder
BV buitenvertrek	TIMM timmermanswinkel
DIS dispens	VH voorhuis
GAL galdery	VK voorkamer
KOMBkombuis	WINK winkel
PAKH pakhuis	
PROV provisiekamer	

TRANSCRIBED INVENTORIES
by Date

Date	MOOC8	MOOC10	MOOC7/1	House type	Location	Name	Eval/Auc
1753	7.32			HS	Cloovenburg	Taak van	E
1755	8.17			HH	TV	Mist van der	E
1755	8.18			H&E	TV	Mostert	E
1755	8.20			H&E	TV L 1	Smuts	E
1755	8.21			H&E	TV L 2	Caab van de	E
1755	8.22			H&E	TV	Esser	E
1757	8.23			H&E	TV GG 12	Laar van	E
1758	8.39			HH	TV	Horsel	E
1758	8.46			HS	Vlakkeland	Coezee	E
1762	10.37			HS	Uitkyk, Tulb.	Holman	E
1762	10.38			HS	Bloemendal	Merwe van der	E
1763	10.44			HS	Paarl	Merwe van der	E
1763	10.45			H&E	TV ZZ 4	Jurgens	E
1764	11.15			H&E	TV	Groenewald	E
1766	12.4			HS	Driefonteynen	Hugo	E
1768	12.42			HS	Drakenstein	Kriel	E
1768	13.28	9.48		POST	Paradijs	Bosch	A
1769	12.96			HH	TV	Schietekatte	E
1769	13.2			HS	Kromme Rivier	Plessis du	E
1770	13.41			H&E	TV 2 4	Martens	E
1771	13.54			HS	Lange Valley	Dyk van	E
1771	13.65			H&E	TV K 5	Brink	E
1771	14.20	10.43		HH	TV	Luyt	EA
1772	14.30			H&E	TV L 4	Colyn	E
1772	14.31			HS	Groenendaal	Booyens	E
1772	14.40			H&E	TV nr Castle	Knoetsen	E
1773	14.46			H&E	TV VV	Prins	E
1775	15.28			H&E	TV 1 3	Aarde van	E
1775	15.41			H&E	TV	Immelman	E
1775	16.3			H&E	TV M 11	Vlok	E
1776	17.57	12.32		HS	Berg Riv.	Joubert	EA
1777	16.35			H&E	TV YY 4	Mostert	E
1777	16.40			HS	Oliphantsfntn	Reenen van	E
1778	17.10	(not dead)		H&E	TV 1 7	Andreas	E
1779	17.68	12.41		OS	Elsjenbosch	Lievenberg	EA
1782	49.27			HS	Stellengift	Hauman	E
1784	49.58			HS	Bethel	Toit du	E
1786	50.15			HS	Koeborgen	Mostert	E
1790	50.66			HS	Verssevalley	Alleman	E
1793	51.2			OS	Rheebokskraal	Rossouw	E
1793	51.5			HS	Waterpoel	Rossouw	E
1793	46.28	45.28-31		H&E	TV G Bergst	Ronnenkamp	A
1796	21.40			H&E	TV 9	Carelse	E
1796	22.4			H&E	TV D 5 Bergst	Bletterman	E
1800	23.12	19.11		H&E	TV X 6 Pleinst	Verbeek	A
1802	23.40	19.45-9		H&E	TV 14 Heerengrt	Wet de	A
1807	26.24	22.34		HS	Valkenburg	Schoor van	A
1808	28.2	24.2		H&E	DP Stellenbosch	Rotenburg	A
1810	28.27	24.33-4		H&E	TV J 6 Casteelst	Bruyns	A
1810	28.28	24.35		H&E	DP Stellenbosch	Phaff	A
1815	31.22	29.24		HH	TV Lindenst 4?	Adriaanse	A
1817	32.44	31.47-8		H&E	TV K:K 1&2	Febre le	A
1817	33.35	32.39-41		H&E	DP Stellenbosch	Groenewald	A
1820	37.31	36.29-31		HS	L'arc d'Orleans	Hassner	A
1821	36.8	35.8		H&E	TV 37 Strandst	Kaap van de	A
1821	36.68	35.75		H&E	DP Kerkst, Tulb	Broodryk	A
1821	37.42	36.42		H&E	DP Graaff-Reint	Boshof	A
1823	47.20			HH	TV	Kraaywinkel	EA
1825	40.23	39.28		H&E	TV 15 Riebeckst	Kriel	A
1825	41.3	40.3-4		H&E	TV 13 Buitenkn	Wagener	A
1827	42.26	41.25-6		HS	Brakkefontein	Reenen van	A
1828	44.10			RES	Grahamstown	Lawson	E
1832	46.99	45.112		HS	Genswyk	Krynauw	A
1833	47.37	46.34		H&E	TV Keeromst	Munnik	A
1833	48.10			H&E	TV 16 6 Breest	Pieters	A
1837			144.4	H&E	DP Caledon	Nicoll	
1838			144.10	HS	Vlakkeland	Malherbe	
1838			144.29	H&E	TV E 56 Longmt	Hunter	
1838			144.62	H&E	DP? Houw Hoek	Brand	E
1838			144.97	H&E	TV 61 Longst	Becker	
1838			144.129	HS	Clanwilliam	Burger	
1838			146.86	H&E	TV 1&2 Langmkt	Koning	
1838			146.95	H&E	DP Diep River	Leatt	E
1839			150.19	RES	Haasendaal	Robertson	
1840			158.49	H&E	TV 2 Peperst	Obermeyer	
1843			173.81	H&E	TV 3&4 Keizersg	Morison	
1844			178.31	RES	Wolmunster	Becker	
1847			192.29	H&E	DP Stellenbosch	Briers	E
1848			192.61	HS	Cafferkuils Riv	Wyk van	E

APPENDIX D2
TRANSCRIBED INVENTORIES
by Location

House type	Date	MOOC8	MOOC10	MOOC7/1	Location	Name
Table Valley						
H&E	1755	8.18			TV	Mostert
H&E	1755	8.20			TV L 1	Smuts
H&E	1755	8.21			TV L 2	Caab van de
H&E	1755	8.22			TV	Esser
H&E	1757	8.23			TV GG 12	Laar van
H&E	1763	10.45			TV ZZ 4	Jurgens
H&E	1764	11.15			TV	Groenewald
H&E	1770	13.41			TV 2 4	Martens
H&E	1771	13.65			TV K 5	Brink
H&E	1772	14.30			TV L 4	Colyn
H&E	1772	14.40			TV nr Castle	Knoetsen
H&E	1773	14.46			TV VV	Prins
H&E	1775	15.28			TV 1 3	Aarde van
H&E	1775	15.41			TV	Immelman
H&E	1775	16.3			TV M 11	Vlok
H&E	1777	16.35			TV YY 4	Mostert
H&E	1778	17.10	(not dead)		TV 1 7	Andreas
H&E	1793	46.28	45.28-31		TV G Bergst	Ronnenkamp
H&E	1796	21.40			TV 9	Carelse
H&E	1796	22.4			TV D 5 Bergst	Bletterman
H&E	1800	23.12	19.11		TV X 6 Pleinst	Verbeek
H&E	1802	23.40	19.45-9		TV 14 Heerengrt	Wet de
H&E	1810	28.27	24.33-4		TV J 6 Castlst	Bruyns
H&E	1817	32.44	31.47-8		TV K:K 1&2	Febre le
H&E	1821	36.8	35.8		TV 37 Strandst	Kaap van de
H&E	1825	40.23	39.28		TV 15 Riebeckst	Kriel
H&E	1825	41.3	40.3-4		TV 13 Buitenkn	Wagener
H&E	1833	47.37	46.34		TV Keeromst	Munnik
H&E	1833	48.10			TV 16 6 Breest	Pieters
H&E	1838		144.29		TV E 56 Longmt	Hunter
H&E	1838		144.97		TV 61 Longst	Becker
H&E	1838		146.86		TV 1&2 Langmkt	Koning
H&E	1840		158.49		TV 2 Peperst	Obermeyer
H&E	1843		173.81		TV 3&4 Keizersg	Morison
HH	1755	8.17			TV	Mist van der
HH	1758	8.39			TV	Horsel
HH	1769	12.96			TV	Schietekatte
HH	1771	14.20	10.43		TV	Luyt
HH	1815	31.22	29.24		TV Lindenst 4	Adriaanse
HH	1823	47.20			TV	Kraaywinkel
Rural						
HS	1753	7.32			Cloovenburg	Taak van
HS	1758	8.46			Vlakkeland	Coezee
HS	1762	10.37			Uitkyk, Tulb.	Holman
HS	1762	10.38			Bloemendal	Merwe v d
HS	1763	10.44			Paarl	Merwe v d
HS	1766	12.4			Driefonteynen	Hugo
HS	1768	12.42			Drakenstein	Kriel
HS	1769	13.2			Kromme Rivier	Plessis du
HS	1771	13.54			Lange Valley	Dyk van
HS	1772	14.31			Groenendaal	Booyens
HS	1776	17.57	12.32		Berg Riv.	Joubert
HS	1777	16.40			Oliphantsfntn	Reenen van
HS	1782	49.27			Stellengift	Hauman
HS	1784	49.58			Bethel	Toit du
HS	1786	50.15			Koebergen	Mostert
HS	1790	50.66			Verssevalley	Alleman
HS	1793	51.5			Waterpoel	Rossouw
HS	1807	26.24	22.34		Valkenburg	Schoor van
HS	1820	37.31	36.29-31		L'arc d'Orleans	Hassner
HS	1827	42.26	41.25-6		Brakkefontein	Reenen van
HS	1832	46.99	45.112		Genswyk	Krynauw
HS	1838		144.10		Vlakkeland	Malherbe
HS	1838		144.129		Clanwilliam	Burger
HS	1848		192.61		Cafferkuils Riv	Wyk van
OS	1779	17.68	12.41		Elsjenbosch	Lievenberg
OS	1793	51.2			Rheehokskraal	Rossouw
POST	1768	13.28	9.48		Paradijs	Bosch
Other						
H&E	1808	28.2	24.2		DP Stellenbosch	Rotenburg
H&E	1810	28.28	24.35		DP Stellenbosch	Phaff
H&E	1817	33.35	32.39-41		DP Stellenbosch	Groenewald
H&E	1821	36.68	35.75		DP Kerkst, Tulb	Broodryk
H&E	1821	37.42	36.42		DP Graaff-Reint	Boshof
H&E	1837		144.4		DP Caledon	Nicoll
H&E	1838		144.62		DP? Houw Hoek	Brand
H&E	1838		146.95		DP Diep River	Leatt
H&E	1847		192.29		DP Stellenbosch	Briers
RES	1828	44.10			Grahamstown	Lawson
RES	1839		150.19		Haasendaal	Robertson
RES	1844		178.31		Wolmunster	Becker

1740-1780		BEDS & BEDDING (bd/bed = bedroom)									
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
Date	MOOC#										
1755	8.17			X							
	8.18			X		X			X		
	8.20			X	X	X					
	8.21			X							
	8.22			X	X						
1757	8.23			X	X				X		
1758	8.39	X		X							
1763	10.45		X	X							
1764	11.15			X					X		
1769	12.96			X	X						
1770	13.41			X					X		
1771	13.65			X	X						
	14.20			X							
1772	14.30			X	X	X					
	14.40			X	X				X		
1773	14.46			X							
1775	15.28			X							
	15.41				X				X		
	16.3										
1777	16.35								X		
1778	17.10			X	X						

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1753	7.32			X	X					X(sch)
1758	8.46									
1762	10.37			X	X					X(sch)
	10.38			X	X					
1763	10.44			X						
1766	12.4			X	X					
1768	12.42			X	X					
	13.28			X						X(sch)
1769	13.2			X						
1771	13.54			X						
1772	14.31			X	X					
1776	17.57			X		X				X(sch)
1777	16.40			X						X(wink)
1779	17.68			X						

1780-1815		BEDS & BEDDING									
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
Date	MOOC#										
1793	46.28					X				X(wink)	
1796	21.40			X	X	X					
	22.4					X					
1800	23.12			X		X					
1802	23.40					X				X(opj)	
1810	28.27					X				X(pakh)	
1815	31.22			X							

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1782	49.27			X	X					X(bv)
1784	49.58									X(bv)
1786	50.15			X						
1790	50.66			X	X				X	
1793	51.2			X						
	51.5			X						
1807	26.24				X	X			X	X(vlees)

Dorp		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1808	28.2			X	X					
1810	28.28			X	X					X(bv)

1815-1850		BEDS & BEDDING									
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
Date	MOOC#										
1817	32.44					X			X	X prov)	
1821	36.8					X				X(pakh)	
1823	47.20			X							
1825	40.23										
	41.3					X					
1833	47.37				X	(bed)					
	48.10							X		X(yard)	
1838	144.29				X	(bed)					
	144.97			X		X					
	146.86				X	X					
1840	158.49			X	X						
1843	173.81					X					

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1820	37.31			X	X				X	X(bv)
1827	42.26			X	X					
1832	46.99			X						
1838	144.10			X	X				X	X(zoons)
	144.129			X						
1848	192.61			X						

Dorp		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1817	33.35			X						
1821	36.68			X	X		X			
	37.42			X	X					
1837	144.4			X						
1838	144.62				X	(bed)				
	146.95									
1847	192.29			X	X	(bed)				

Residence		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1839	150.19			X	(bd)	X	(bed)			
1844	178.31				X	(bed)				X(boys)

1740-1780		HAND WASHING EQUIPMENT (Fonteyn, Lampet & kom, Vaatje, Washstand)								
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1755	8.17						F			
	8.18						F			
	8.20									
	8.21						F			
	8.22						F			
1757	8.23									
1758	8.39		F							
1763	10.45									
1764	11.15									
1769	12.96									
1770	13.41									
1771	13.65									
	14.20		L							
1772	14.30									
	14.40						F			
1773	14.46		F							
1775	15.28		L						L	
	15.41		L							
	16.3									
1777	16.35		F							
1778	17.10									

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1753	7.32	F								
1758	8.46									
1762	10.37									
	10.38		F							
1763	10.44	F								
1766	12.4	V								
1768	12.42	V								
	13.28	L								
1769	13.2	F								
1771	13.54	V								
1772	14.31	F								
1776	17.57	F								
1777	16.40							L		
1779	17.68	V								

1780-1815		HAND WASHING EQUIPMENT (Fonteyn, Lampet & kom, Vaatje, Washstand)								
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1793	46.28		L							L(silv)
1796	21.40					L (bed)				L
	22.4		F							
1800	23.12					L (store)				
1802	23.40		V							
1810	28.27									
1815	31.22									L (multipurpose)

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1782	49.27	F					L			
1784	49.58		L					L		
1786	50.15						V			
1790	50.66	F								
1793	51.2	V								
	51.5	V						F		
1807	26.24					L	L			

Dorp		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1808	28.2				L					
1810	28.28			W	L					

1815-1850		HAND WASHING EQUIPMENT (Fonteyn, Lampet & kom, Vaatje, Washstand)								
Table Valley		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1817	32.44								L	
1821	36.8									
1823	47.20					W (bed)				
1825	40.23									
	41.3									
1833	47.37									
	48.10									
1838	144.29					W (bed)				
	144.97									
	146.86						L			
1840	158.49					W (bed)				
1843	173.81						W (beds)			

Rural		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1820	37.31								L	
1827	42.26					W (b) W (beds)				
1832	46.99								L	
1838	144.10	L								
	144.129	L								
1848	192.61									

Dorp		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1817	33.35					V (store)			L	
1821	36.68					V (multipurpose)				
	37.42								L	
1837	144.4	W								
1838	144.62					L (bed)				
	146.95					W (bed)				
1847	192.29					W (b) L (bed)				

Residence		VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
Date	MOOC#									
1828	44.10					W (beds)				
1839	150.19					W (bed&dress)				
1844	178.31					W (bed)				W (servs)

1740-1780						PLATES (excludes stores)	
Table Valley	Porcelain VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Pewter VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Other/unspecified VH/G K	KOMB DIS	
1755 8.17	21						
8.18	23		5				
8.20							
8.21			3				
8.22							
1757 8.23							
1758 8.39	40						
1763 10.45	54				6		
1764 11.15				12			
1769 12.96	24	10		2			
1770 13.41							
1771 13.65							
14.20	69	14					
1772 14.30	42					20	
14.40		13		6			
1773 14.46	21						
1775 15.28	20						
15.41							
16.3		18					
1777 16.35							
1778 17.10	15	4					

Rural						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1753 7.32	37										
1758 8.46	4	7			6						
1762 10.37	6										
10.38	28+11			5	10						
1763 10.44	60										
1766 12.4	28+				10						
1768 12.42	26					6					
13.28	18	14									
1769 13.2	20	9		6		18					
1771 13.54	31										
1772 14.31	42		6								
1776 17.57	54					12					
1777 16.40											
1779 17.68	48			4							

1780-1815						PLATES (excludes stores)	
Table Valley	Porcelain VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Pewter VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Other/unspecified VH/G K	KOMB DIS	
1793 46.28	18	478				X	
1796 21.40					X	40	
22.4						X	
1800 23.12						34	
1802 23.40		6		6		28	
1810 28.27							

Rural						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1782 49.27	50										
1784 49.58		38									
1786 50.15		10									
1790 50.66				8							
1793 51.5											
1807 26.24						40					

Dorp						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1808 28.2						21					
1810 28.28		18(ak)				15(ak)					

1815-1850						PLATES (excludes stores)	
Table Valley	Porcelain VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Pewter VH/G K	KOMB DIS	Other/unspecified VH/G K	KOMB DIS	
1817 32.44		24		4 3		90	
1821 36.8				2		26	
1825 40.23					X		
41.3							
1833 47.37						12	
48.10						18+?	
1838 144.29							
144.97					5		
146.86					57(vsol)		
1840 158.49					10		
1843 173.81							

Rural						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1820 37.31		33(ak)				42(ak)					
1827 42.26						134					
1832 46.99											
1838 144.10				4	30	96					
144.129											
1848 192.61						24					

Dorp						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1837 144.4						30					
1838 144.62											
146.95											
1847 192.29						36					

Residence						Porcelain		Pewter		Other/unspecified	
	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS	VH/G K	KOMB DIS					
1839 150.19					20	39 6+					
1844 178.31						214					

1740-1780										
										ROOMS
Table Valley Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1755	8.17	X		X			X		X	WINKEL
	8.18	X		X		X	X		X	
	8.20	X	X	X	X	X				PAKH
	8.21	X		X			X		X	TIMMWINK
	8.22	X	X	X	X			X	X	
1757	8.23	X	X	X	X				X	PAKH STAL
1758	8.39	X	X	X						
1763	10.45	X	X	X						SMITSWINK
1764	11.15	X		X					X	
1769	12.96		X	X	X			X		STAL
1770	13.41	X	X	X				X		KUYV PAKH
1771	13.65	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PAKH
	14.20	X	X	X		X	X	X		
1772	14.30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PAKH
	14.40	X		X	X					SMITSWINK
1773	14.46	X	X	X						STAL
1775	15.28	X	X	X	X			X	X	WAGONHK
	15.41	X	X	X	X			X	X	SLAVHUIS
	16.3		X	X	X			X		
1777	16.35	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
1778	17.10	X	X	X	X					SMITSWINK

Rural										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1753	7.32	X		X	X		X			X
1758	8.46	X		X			X			X
1762	10.37	X		X	X		X	X		X
	10.38	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
1763	10.44	X		X			X		X	X
1766	12.4	X		X	X		X	X		X
1768	12.42	X		X	X		X			X
	13.28	X		X			X		X	X
1769	13.2	X		X			X			X
1771	13.54	X		X			X			X
1772	14.31	X		X	X		X			X
1776	17.57	X		X		X	X			X
1777	16.40	X		X			X	X		X
1779	17.68	X		X			X			X

1780-1815										
										ROOMS
Table Valley Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1793	46.28	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MANY
1796	21.40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PAKH
	22.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PROV PAKH
1800	23.12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
1802	23.40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PAKH
1810	28.27	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PAKH

Rural										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1782	49.27	X		X	X		X		X	X
1784	49.58	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
1786	50.15	X		X			X		X	X
1790	50.66	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
1793	51.2	X		X			X			X
	51.5	X		X			X	X		X
1807	26.24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Dorp										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1808	28.2	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	PAKH
1810	28.28	X		X	X				X	BV ETC

1815-1850										
										ROOMS
Table Valley Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1815	31.22			X			X			
1817	32.44	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	PROV PAKH
1821	36.8	X		X		X	X	X		PAKH SNUF
1823	47.20	X(hall)		X			X			
1825	40.23	X		X			X			
	41.3		X	X		X	X	X		COACH
STAL										
1833	47.37			X(d)	X	X	X	X		
	48.10			X(h)	X		X	X	X	
1838	144.29			X	X		X			SEP BUS
	144.97	X		X		X	X			
	146.86		X	X	X		X		X	
1840	158.49			X(h)	X	X	X			SHOP FOWL
1843	173.81	X(h)	X(d)	X		X	X			

Rural										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1820	37.31	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
1827	42.26	X(p)	X(h)	X	X	X	X	X		X
1832	46.99		X(h)	X	X		X	X	X	X
1838	144.10	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
	144.129	X	X				X			X
1848	192.61	X		X						X

Dorp										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1817	33.35	X(vh/gal)		X			X	X		X
1821	36.68	X		X	X		X			
	37.42	X		X	X		X	X		TIMM
1837	144.4	X		X			X	X		KANTEEN
1838	144.62		X(h)	X			X			X
	146.95	X(h)		X	X		X			
1847	192.29	X(h)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

Residence										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1839	150.19	X(p)	X(d)	X	X		X	X		X
1844	178.31	X(h)	X(d)	X	X		X	X	X	X

(d) dining room (h) hall (p) passage

1740-1780		TEA KETTLE/URN/MACHINE									
Table Valley											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1755	8.17									X	
	8.18										
	8.20										
	8.21									X	
	8.22									X	
1757	8.23		X								
1758	8.39									X	
1763	10.45										
1764	11.15			X							
1770	13.41		X								
1771	13.65		X								
	14.20		X								
1772	14.30		X								
	14.40									X	
1773	14.46		X								
1775	15.28		X								
	15.41		X	X							
	16.3			X							
1777	16.35		X								
1778	17.10		X								
Rural											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1753	7.32	X									
1758	8.46									X	
1762	10.37	X									
	10.38	X									
1763	10.44	X									
1766	12.4	X									
1768	12.42										
	13.28	X									
1769	13.2	X									
1771	13.54	X									
1772	14.31	X									
1776	17.57	X									
1777	16.40	X									
1779	17.68	X									

1780-1815		TEA KETTLE/URN/MACHINE									
Table Valley											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1793	46.28		X								
1796	21.40		X								
	22.4									X	
1800	23.12		X								
1802	23.40		X								
1810	28.27		X								
1815	31.22										
Rural											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1782	49.27	X								X	
1784	49.58		X								
1786	50.15	X									
1790	50.66	X									
1793	51.2	X									
	51.5										
1807	26.24		X								
Dorp											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1808	18.2									X	
1810	28.28										

1815-1850		TEA KETTLE/URN/MACHINE									
Table Valley											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1817	32.44		X								
1821	36.8					X				X	
1823	47.20									X	
1825	40.23										
	41.3									X	
1833	47.37			X		X				X	
	48.10										
1838	144.29									X	
	144.97										
	146.86										
1840	158.49			X(hall)							
1843	173.81			X(dining)							
Rural											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1820	37.31	X									
1827	42.26			X						X	
1832	46.99									X	
1838	144.10		X	X							
	144.129	X									
1848	192.61										
Dorp											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1817	33.35	X									
1821	36.68	X									
	37.42	X									
1837	144.4										
1838	144.62										
	146.95										
1847	192.29										
Residence											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1839	150.19									X	
1844	178.31			X(dining)							

1740-1780		TEA SETS (theegoed, set, service, or just cups & saucers (k&p))									
Table Valley											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1755	8.17										
	8.18										
	8.20		X								
	8.21										
	8.22		X								
1757	8.23				X	(shop)					
1758	8.39		X	(k&p)							
1763	10.45										
1764	11.15										
1769	12.96										
1770	13.41		X		X						
1771	13.65		X								
	14.20		X								
1772	14.30		X		X	(shop)					
	14.40										
1773	14.46		X								
1775	15.28		X								
	15.41		X								
	16.3				X						
1777	16.35										
1778	17.10		X		X						
Rural											
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER	
1753	7.32		X	(k&p)							
1758	8.46		X								
1762	10.37		X								
	10.38		X								
1763	10.44		X								
1766	12.4		X	(k&p)							
1768	12.42		X	(k&p)							
	13.28		X								
1769	13.2		X								
1771	13.54		X								
1772	14.31		X								
1776	17.57		X								
1777	16.40										
1779	17.68		X								

1780-1815										
Table Valley										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1793	46.28		X							
1796	21.40					X				
	22.4							X		
1800	23.12		X	(k&p)						
1802	23.40		X							
1810	28.27				X					
1815	31.22			X	(k&p)					
Rural										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1782	49.27		X							
1784	49.58		X	(k&p)						
1786	50.15		X							
1790	50.66		X							
1793	51.2									
	51.5									
1807	26.24		X					X	(k&p)	
Dorp										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1808	28.2								X	
1810	28.28			X	(k&p)	X	(k&p)			

1815-1850										
Table Valley										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1817	32.44		X	(k&p)	X				X	
1821	36.8			X	(k&p)					
1823	47.20									
1825	40.23									
	41.3		X	(k&p)						
1833	47.37							X		
	48.10							X	(k&p)	X
1838	144.29									X
	144.97									
	146.86					X				
1840	158.49				X					
1843	173.81									X
Rural										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1820	37.31				X	(k&p)				
1827	42.26							X	(k&p)	
1832	46.99							X	(k&p)	
1838	144.10		X						X	
	144.129									
1848	192.61									
Dorp										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1817	33.35		X							
1821	36.68									
	37.42		X	(k&p)					X	(k&p)
1837	144.4									
1838	144.62							X		
	146.95									
1847	192.29		X							
Residence										
Date	MOOC#	VH	GAL	VK	AK	BOK	KOMB	DIS	SOL	OTHER
1839	150.19									X
1844	178.31		X	(teapots)						X

APPENDIX F

WEALTH

The purpose of these tables is primarily to show that probate records can be used to evaluate wealth, but it became apparent that total wealth depended in some cases on how the figures were calculated. Appendix F1 shows the net wealth of the estate. Appendix F2 summarises three different figures arrived at when estimating total wealth. Appendix F3 links wealth with occupation and Appendix F4 expresses the amount of wealth tied up in slave ownership.

Contents

- F1 Net Wealth: appraised possessions, amounts owed to and owed by the estate, and net value of estate
- F2 Wealth: comparison between valuations taken from transcribed and original manuscript documents
- F3 Wealth & Occupation
- F4 Slaves: numbers and values

Notes

All values are expressed in rixdollars, except where noted in Appendix F1 section (b).

The figures for these tables were taken directly from the original manuscript documents (inventories or auction lists), or added up from the transcribed database print-outs. There may therefore be discrepancies between totals as different factors are included or excluded, but these are noted where appropriate.

All inventoried possessions: all appraised and evaluated possessions, including household goods, merchandise, slaves, livestock, jewellery, etc.

Credit: amounts owed to the estate.

Debit: amounts owed by the estate.

Household: listed possessions excluding fixed property and debit/credit of estate.

Fixed property: houses, warehouses, farmsteads, farm buildings and land, etc. HH is a hired house, therefore not owned by the deceased estate.

APPENDIX F1

NET WEALTH: possessions, debits and credits of the estate

(a) Inventories

MOOC no.	Date	Name	All inv. possess. ¹	Credit	Debit	Net wealth Hhold + Fixed Property ²	
Table Valley							
8.17	1755	Mist van der	1016	213		1229	
8.18	1755	Mostert	2805	2000	2046	2759	
8.20	1755	Smuts	14979	600	8450	6947	
8.21	1755	Caab van de	2654		400	2254	
8.22	1755	Esser	2925	345	120	3150	
8.23	1757	Laar van	6755	4250	8341	2664	
8.39	1758	Horsel	621		291	330	
10.45	1763	Jurgens	2937	533	2238	1232	
11.15	1764	Groenewald	1366		750	616	
12.96	1769	Schiettekatte	830	7213		8044	
13.41	1770	Martens	1935		722	1213	
13.65	1771	Brink	4078	616	3354	1339	
14.20	1771	Luyt	575		244	331	
14.30	1772	Colyn	29929	2891	11068	21752	
14.40	1772	Knoetsen	1013	13	1000	26	
14.46	1773	Prins	2730		2138	592	
15.28	1775	Aarde van	6361	898	3227	4032	
15.41	1775	Immelman	2151	732	1726	1157	
16.3	1775	Vlok	4861			4861	
16.35	1777	Mostert	5273	334	200	5407	
17.10	1778	Andreas	4632	1784	3669	2747	
21.40	1796	Carelse	15711 ³	6869		22580	
22.4	1796	Bletterman		c8920	18643		
23.12	1800	Verbeek					
23.40	1802	Wet de	Auction goods Rd15,029 excl. slaves				
28.27	1810	Bruyns					
31.22	1815	Adriaanse					
32.44	1817	Febre le					
36.8	1821	Kaap van de					
47.20	1823	Kraaywinkel					
40.23	1825	Kriel					
41.3	1825	Wagener					
47.37	1833	Munnik					

¹ All appraised possessions listed in the document, including household goods, merchandise, slaves, livestock, etc.

² Taken from Appendix F3: Fixed property.

³ Cash Rd3455.

MOOC	Date	Name	All inv. possess.	Credit	Debit	Net wealth Hhold + Fixed Property
Rural						
7.32	1753	Taak van	5488	130	3276	2342
8.46	1758	Coezee	587	20	543	64
10.37	1762	Holman	1002		717	285
10.38	1762	Merwe van der	7956	585	2363	6178
10.44	1763	Merwe van der	4114		567	3547
12.4	1766	Hugo	6504	150	576	6078
12.42	1768	Kriel	1937	278	1887	328
13.2	1769	Plessis du	5408	114	959	4563
13.54	1771	Dyk van	4686	339	3567	1458
14.31	1772	Booyens	2060		1244	816
17.57	1776	Joubert	7189	not copied		
16.40	1777	Reenen van	7844	157	5910	2091
17.68	1779	Lievenberg	3786		2918	868
51.2	1793	Rossouw	2031			
49.27	1782	Hauman	16949	765	4963	12751
49.58	1784	Toit du	20215	7900		28115
50.15	1786	Mostert	14993	4108	11977	7124
50.66	1790	Alleman	14169	600	9528	5241
51.5	1793	Rossouw	12335		6059	6276
26.24	1807	Schoor van				
37.31	1820	Hassner				
42.26	1827	Reenen van				
46.99	1832	Krynauw				
192.61	1848	Wyk van	6697		1671	5025
Dorp						
28.2	1808	Rotenburg				
28.28	1810	Phaff				
33.35	1817	Groenewald				
36.68	1821	Broodryk				
37.42	1821	Boshof				
146.95	1838	Leatt				
144.62	1838	Brand				
192.29	1847	Briers				
Other						
7.18	1751	Ackerman				
7.23	1752	Waal de				
198.116	1849	Wendt				
193.59	1848	Letterstedt				
199.135	1850	Plessis du				
194.36	1848	Villiers de	4938		21658	
196.88	1849	Nealds				
200.66	1849	Woudberg				
201.109	1850	Villiers de				

(b) Vendu rollen

MOOC8	MOOC10	Date	Name	Assets
43.27	42.32-3	1828	Anhuysen	Auction goods £177 + invent.cash Rd130 + credit Rd6000 Total £177 + Rd6130
45.101	44.112	1831	Lith vd	Auction goods £352 + house £928 + slave £86 Total £1343
45.45	44.44-5	1830	Schnaar	Auction goods £546
32.1	31.1	1816	Pflugger	Auction goods Rd1561 + slave Rd3005 Total Rd4566
23.40	19.45-9	1802	Wet de	Auction goods Rd15029 excl slaves

APPENDIX F2

WEALTH: calculated, inventoried and net estate

MOOC	Date	Name	Calc Hhold ¹ + Fxd Prop	Inv Hhold ² + Fxd Prop	Net Inv ³ Total
Table Valley					
8.17	1755	Mist van der	1016 HH	1016	1229
8.18	1755	Mostert	2804	2805	2759
8.20	1755	Smuts	14696	14979	6497
8.21	1755	Caab van de	2654	2654	2254
8.22	1755	Esser	2888	2925	3150
8.23	1757	Laar van	6844	6755	2664
8.39	1758	Horsel	619 HH	621	330
10.45	1763	Jurgens	2912	2937	1232
11.15	1764	Groenewald	1366	1366	616
12.96	1769	Schiettekatte	HH 578	830	8044 ⁴
13.41	1770	Martens	1940	1935	1213
13.65	1771	Brink	3920	4078	1339
14.20	1771	Luyt	577 HH	575	331
14.30	1772	Colyn	29672	29929	21752
14.40	1772	Knoetsen	1049	1013	26
14.46	1773	Prins	2732	2730	592
15.28	1775	Aarde van	4712	6361 ⁵	4032
15.41	1775	Immelman	2147	2151	1157
16.3	1775	Vlok	4859	4861	4861
16.35	1777	Mostert	5273	5273	5407
17.10	1778	Andreas	4631	4632	2747
21.40	1796	Carelse	12253	15711 ⁶	22580 ⁷
22.4	1796	Bletterman	11113		
23.12	1800	Verbeek	2919		
23.40	1802	Wet de	14991	Auction 15029 excl slaves	
28.27	1810	Bruyns	12703		
31.22	1815	Adriaanse	734		
32.44	1817	Febre le	34224		
36.8	1821	Kaap van de	5553		
47.20	1823	Kraaywinkel	4139		
40.23	1825	Kriel	2686		
41.3	1825	Wagener	10497		
47.37	1833	Munnik	7824		

¹ Taken from transcription (see Appendix F3): fixed property + calculated household.

² Taken from original document (see Appendix F1): all inventoried possessions.

³ Taken from original document (see Appendix F1): net household + fixed property.

⁴ Claims due to estate included Christoffel Flek Rd2000, Antony Berrange Rd1333, Antony Hitzman Rd1000, Abraham Schiettekatte Rd1666.

⁵ Rd950 in cash, Rd898 owed in wagonmaker and shop account books.

⁶ Cash Rd3455.

⁷ Many small amounts owed.

MOOC	Date	Name	Calc Hhold + Fxd Prop	Inv Hhold + Fxd Prop	Net Inv Total
Rural					
7.32	1753	Taak van	5070	5488	2342
8.46	1758	Coezee	578	587	64
10.37	1762	Holman	1002	1002	285
10.38	1762	Merwe van der	7891	7956	6178
10.44	1763	Merwe van der	3552	4114	3547
12.4	1766	Hugo	6495	6504	6078
12.42	1768	Kriel	1909	1937	328
13.2	1769	Plessis du	5377	5408	4563
13.54	1771	Dyk van	4686	4686	1458
14.31	1772	Booyens	2061	2060	816
17.57	1776	Joubert	6318	7189	8
16.40	1777	Reenen van	7842	7844	2091
17.68	1779	Lievenberg	3786	3786	868
51.2	1793	Rossouw	2031	2031	2031
49.27	1782	Hauman	16874	16949	12751
49.58	1784	Toit du	18741	20215	28115 ⁹
50.15	1786	Mostert	14531	14993	7124
50.66	1790	Alleman	14170	14169	5241
51.5	1793	Rossouw	12297	12335	6276
26.24	1807	Schoor van	36223	Auctioned	
37.31	1820	Hassner	48620	"	
42.26	1827	Reenen van	43067	"	
46.99	1832	Krynauw	11589	"	
192.61	1848	Wyk van	6197	6697	5025
Dorp					
28.2	1808	Rotenburg	8912		
28.28	1810	Phaff	1547		
33.35	1817	Groenewald	13866		
36.68	1821	Broodryk	540		
37.42	1821	Boshof	1809		
146.95	1838	Leatt	1081		1141
144.62	1838	Brand	4623		
192.29	1847	Briers	9169		
Other					
7.18	1751	Ackerman	29997		
7.23	1752	Waal de	11500		
198.116	1849	Wendt	1110		
193.59	1848	Letterstedt	106075		
199.135	1850	Plessis du	14610		
194.36	1848	Villiers de	4668	4938	
196.88	1849	Nealds	4650		
200.66	1849	Woudberg	5955		
201.109	1850	Villiers de	145		

⁸ Not copied.

⁹ *Op diverse schuldbrieven en daarop verschem en Renten Rd7900.*

APPENDIX F3
WEALTH & OCCUPATION

MOOC	Date	Name	Occupation ¹	Fixed ² Propty	Calc ³ Hhold	Net ⁴ Invent
Table Valley						
8.17	1755	Mist van der	[Master Smith]	HH	1016	1229
8.18	1755	Mostert	[CO Surgeon]	1333	1471	2759
8.20	1755	Smuts	[CO Surgeon]	7333	7363	6497
8.21	1755	Caab van de	[Carpenter]	2200	454	2254
8.22	1755	Esser	[?]	1666	1222	3150
8.23	1757	Laar van	[CO Bookkeeper]	3000	3844	2664
8.39	1758	Horsel	[?]	HH	619	330
10.45	1763	Jurgens	Smith, retail	2000	912	1232
11.15	1764	Groenewald	Bookkeeper	600	766	616
12.96	1769	Schiettekatte	Sick comforter	HH	578	8044
13.41	1770	Martens	[Master Cooper]	1333	607	1213
13.65	1771	Brink	[CO BC CJ]	2666	1254	1339
14.20	1771	Luyt	[Tailor]	HH	577	331
14.30	1772	Colyn	[Surgeon], retail	17366	12306	21752
14.40	1772	Knoetsen	[Smith]	700	349	26
14.46	1773	Prins	?	1666	1066	592
15.28	1775	Aarde van	[Wagonmaker], retail	2500	2212	4032
15.41	1775	Immelman	Lieutenant, retail		2147	1157
16.3	1775	Vlok	<i>ex-Heemraad</i>	3466	1393	
16.35	1777	Mostert	[School]	3333	1940	5407
17.10	1778	Andreas	Smith	2666	1965	2747
1.40	1796	Carelse	[Court Messenger]	6000	6253	22580?
22.4	1796	Bletterman	CO BC	5666	5447	
23.12	1800	Verbeek	[Retailer]			2919
23.40	1802	Wet de	Merchant, BC CJ		14991	
28.27	1810	Bruyns	[?] [W]		12703	
31.22	1815	Adriaanse	Silversmith		734	
32.44	1817	Febre le	[Merchant], retailer		34224	
36.8	1821	Kaap van de	[Snuffmaker], retailer		5553	
47.20	1823	Kraaywinkel	[CO 2nd Mate] [W]	2000	2139	
40.23	1825	Kriel	[Fisherman] [W]		2686	
41.3	1825	Wagener	Coachmaker		10497	
47.37	1833	Munnik	[Farmer] [W]	1133	6691	

¹ Profession, Company position, local official post, etc. (see Appendix B for abbreviations); [Brackets] mean deceased is "wife of" and [W] means widow.

² House and/or hirehouse and/or farm and/or loan farm *opstal*.

³ Calculated from transcribed inventory valuation - see also Table 3.12 Investments.

⁴ Includes fixed property; taken from document itself after debits and credits of the estate assessed, see Appendix F1.

MOOC	Date	Name	Occupation	Fixed Propty	Calc Hhold	Net Invent
Rural						
7.32	1753	Taak van	Farmer-Lieut	2000	3070	2342
8.46	1758	Coezee	[Farmer]	333	245	64
10.37	1762	Holman	Farmer-Smith	425	577	285
10.38	1762	Merwe van der	Farmer	3533	4358	6178
10.44	1763	Merwe van der	Farmer	1691	1861	3547
12.4	1766	Hugo	[Farmer]	2232	4263	6078
12.42	1768	Kriel	Farmer	833	1076	328
13.2	1769	Plessis du	Farmer	2333	3044	4563
13.54	1771	Dyk van	Farmer	3067	1619	1458
14.31	1772	Booyens	[Farmer]	1000	1061	816
17.57	1776	Joubert	Farmer	3666	2652	5
16.40	1777	Reenen van	Farmer	3333	4509	2091
17.68	1779	Lievenberg	Farmer	666	3120	868
51.2	1793	Rossouw	Farmer	1000	1031	2013
49.27	1782	Hauman	Farmer-Surgeon	6333	10541	12751
49.58	1784	Toit du	Farmer	8832	9909	28115
50.15	1786	Mostert	Farmer	11366	3165	7124
50.66	1790	Alleman	Farmer-?	8000	6170	5241
51.5	1793	Rossouw	Farmer	5500	6797	6276
26.24	1807	Schoor van	[Farmer-Commss]		36223	
37.31	1820	Hassner	Farmer-Surgeon	+ OS	48620	
42.26	1827	Reenen van	Farmer	3100	39967	
46.99	1832	Krynauw	Farmer	6683	4906	
192.61	1848	Wyk van	Farmer	4000	2197	5025

Dorp

28.2	1808	Rotenburg	[Court Messenger]		8912	
28.28	1810	Phaff	Bar/Shop?		1547	
33.35	1817	Groenewald	[Surgeon]		13866	
36.68	1821	Broodryk	Silversmith		540	
37.42	1821	Boshof	Carpenter		1809	
146.95	1838	Leatt	Shoemaker		1081	1141
144.62	1838	Brand	Farmer-Hostel	2666	1957	
192.29	1847	Briers	Shopkeeper	6000	3169	

MOOC	Date	Name	Occupation	Fixed Propty	Calc Hhold
Other					
7.18	1751	Ackerman	Silversmith	TV 16850	13147
7.23	1752	Waal de	Surgeon	TV 5333	6167
198.116	1849	Wendt	Shopkeeper	TV	1110
193.59	1848	Letterstedt	Agent-Brewer	HS 85775 ⁶	20300
199.135	1850	Plessis du	Farmer	HS 8750	5860
194.36	1848	Villiers de	[W]	DP	4668
196.88	1849	Nealds	Doctor, ex India	DP 3375	1275
200.66	1849	Woudberg		DP	5955
201.109	1850	Villiers de	Carpenter	DP	145

⁵ Not transcribed.

⁶ Evaluation in £ sterling converted at Rd1 = 4/0d.

APPENDIX F4

SLAVES: numbers and values

Date	MOOC	Name of owner	Slave nos. ¹			Tot	Total value Rixdollars	Average value
			M	F	C			
1751	7.18	Ackerman	14	4		18	2065	115 ²
1752	7.23	Waal de	8	3	2	13	1210	93
1755	8.17	Mist van der				4	400	100
1755	8.18	Mostert	5	2		7	700	100
1755	8.20	Smuts	8	2	1	11	1300	118
1755	8.21	Caab van de	2			2	200	100
1755	8.22	Esser	2	3	3	8	720	90 ³
1757	8.23	Laar van	5	3		8	800	100
1763	10.45	Jurgens	2	1		3	300	100
1764	11.15	Groenewald	1	2	1	4	400	100
1769	12.96	Schietekatte	3			3	300	100
1770	13.41	Martens	1	1		2	200	100
1771	13.65	Brink	2	1	1	4	400	100
1771	14.20	Luyt	2	1		3	300	100
1772	14.30	Colyn	8	7		15	1500	100
1773	14.46	Prins	2	3	1	6	600	100
1775	15.28	Aarde van	4	1	3	8	800	100
1775	15.41	Immelman	5	1		6	600	100
1775	16.3	Vlok	10	1	1	12	1200	100
1777	16.35	Mostert	5	5		10	1333	133
1778	17.10	Andreas	8			8	1067	134
1796	21.40	Carelse	8	5		13	3037	233 ⁴
1796	22.4	Bletterman	10	7		17	2850	168 ⁵
1810	28.27	Bruyns	4	9	3	16	8740	546
1815	32.1	Pflugger			1	1	3005	3005
1817	32.44	Febre le	8	6	3	17	18488	1088
1825	40.23	Kriel	1	2		3	2210	737
1825	41.3	Wagener	1			1	3000	3000 ⁶
1833	47.37	Munnik	4	1		5	4780	956

¹ Male, female, child and Total

² On a *thuyn*, and ranged between Rd25 and Rd200

³ Adults Rd100 each and children Rd73 each

⁴ Ranged between Rd120 and Rd350

⁵ Ranged between Rd25 and Rd400

⁶ Blacksmith

Date	MOOC	Name	Slave nos.			Tot	Total value Rixdollars	Average value
			M	F	C			
<u>Rural</u>								
1753	7.32	Taak van	13	2	1	16	1600	100
1758	8.46	Coezee	2			2	60	30 ⁷
1762	10.37	Holman	2			2	200	100
1762	10.38	Merwe van der	19	4		23	2300	100
1763	10.44	Merwe van der	8	2		13 ⁸	1000	100
1766	12.4	Hugo	13	1	4	18	1800	100
1768	12.42	Kriel	4	1		5	500	100
1768	13.28	Bosch	2	1	1	4	390	98 ⁹
1769	13.2	Plessis du	8	1		9	1000	111 ¹⁰
1771	13.54	van Dyk	8	2		10	1000	100
1772	14.31	Booyens	2	1		3	300	100
1776	17.57	Joubert	7	3	3	13	1300	100
1777	16.40	Reenen van	12	1		13	1800	138
1779	17.68	Lievenberg	10	4	3	17	1900	135
1782	49.27	Hauman	23	7		30	5000	167
1784	49.58	Toit du	17	6		23	3833	167 ¹¹
1786	50.15	Mostert	8	1		9	1727	192 ¹²
1788	50.39	Westhuysen vd	11	1		12	2400	200
1790	50.66	Alleman	10	11	4	25	4955	198 ¹³
1793	51.2	Rossouw	2			2	300	150
1793	51.5	Rossouw	12	5	3	20	3967	198 ¹⁴
1807	26.24	Schoor van	25	3		39 ¹⁵	24405	872
1820	37.31	Hassner	25	8	7	40	26795	1340 ¹⁶
1827	42.26	Reenen van	30	9	4	43	25050	583
1832	46.99	Krynauw	4			4	1270	317 ¹⁷
<u>Dorp</u>								
1808	28.2	Rotenburg	2	5	2	9	6492	722
1821	36.68	Broodryk			1	1	107	107

⁷ Oude krukkende mans slaaven

⁸ Plus three to family

⁹ The adults Rd100 each and the child Rd90

¹⁰ Eight at Rd100 each and one at Rd200

¹¹ Ranged between Rd68 and Rd700

¹² Ranged between Rd150 and Rd170

¹³ Ranged between Rd50 and Rd600

¹⁴ Ranged between Rd25 and Rd400

¹⁵ Plus 13 with special instructions

¹⁶ Only 20 individually valued

¹⁷ Only 3 individually valued

APPENDIX G

HOUSE SIZES**Contents**

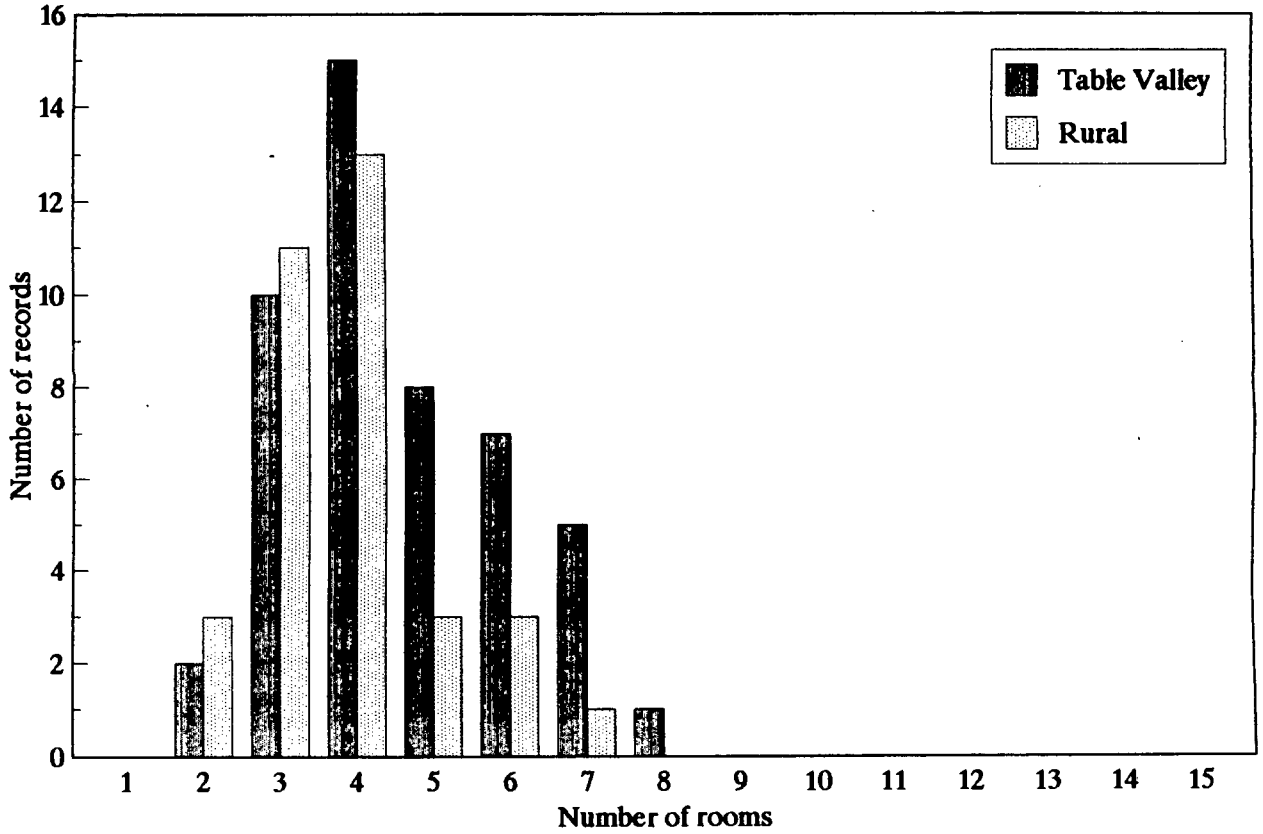
House size is the number of rooms in the main dwelling, excluding service rooms, like pantry and cellar, and outbuildings. The information was taken from the recorded room-by-room inventories.

Table Valley and Rural houses, comparison of house sizes, through time:

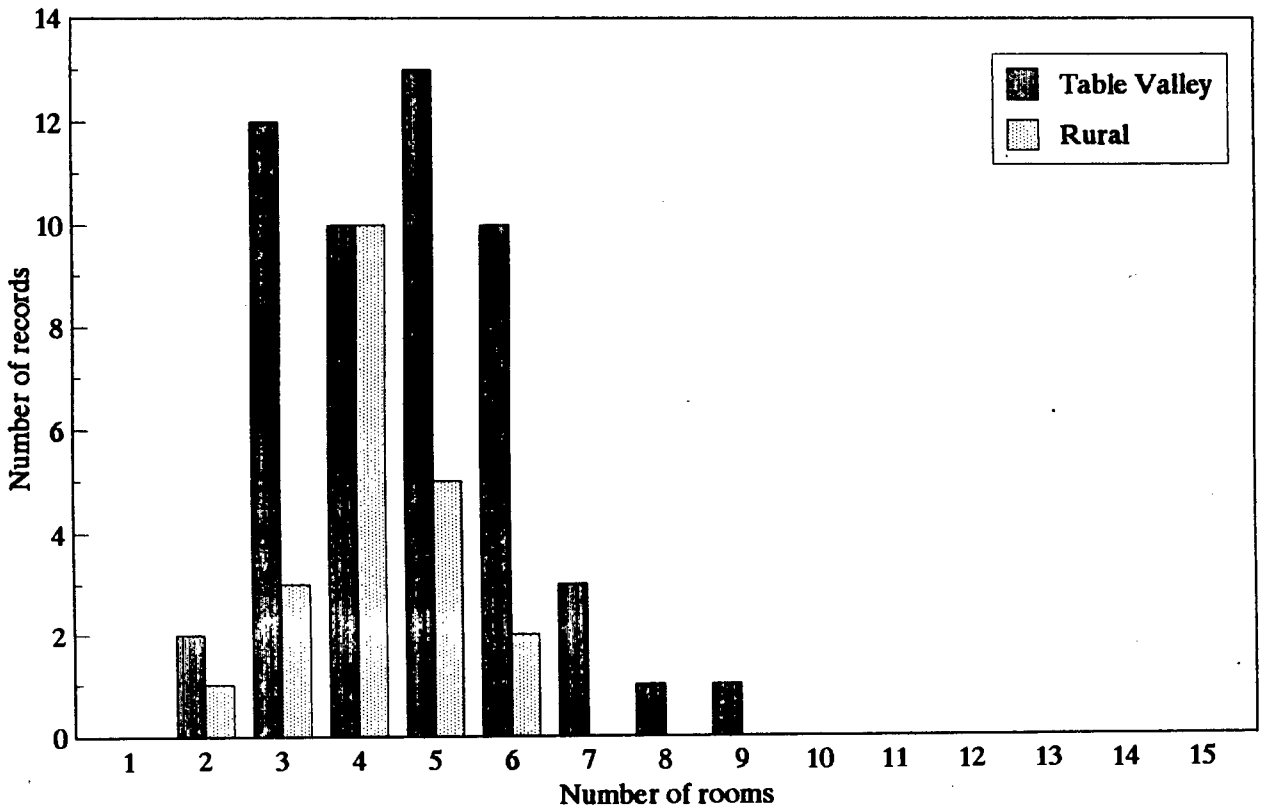
G1	to 1725
G2	1726 to 1740
G3	1741 to 1780
G4	1781 to 1800
G5	1801 to 1815
G6	1816 to 1834

Within Table Valley, comparison of house size between privately owned and occupied houses and hired houses, through time:

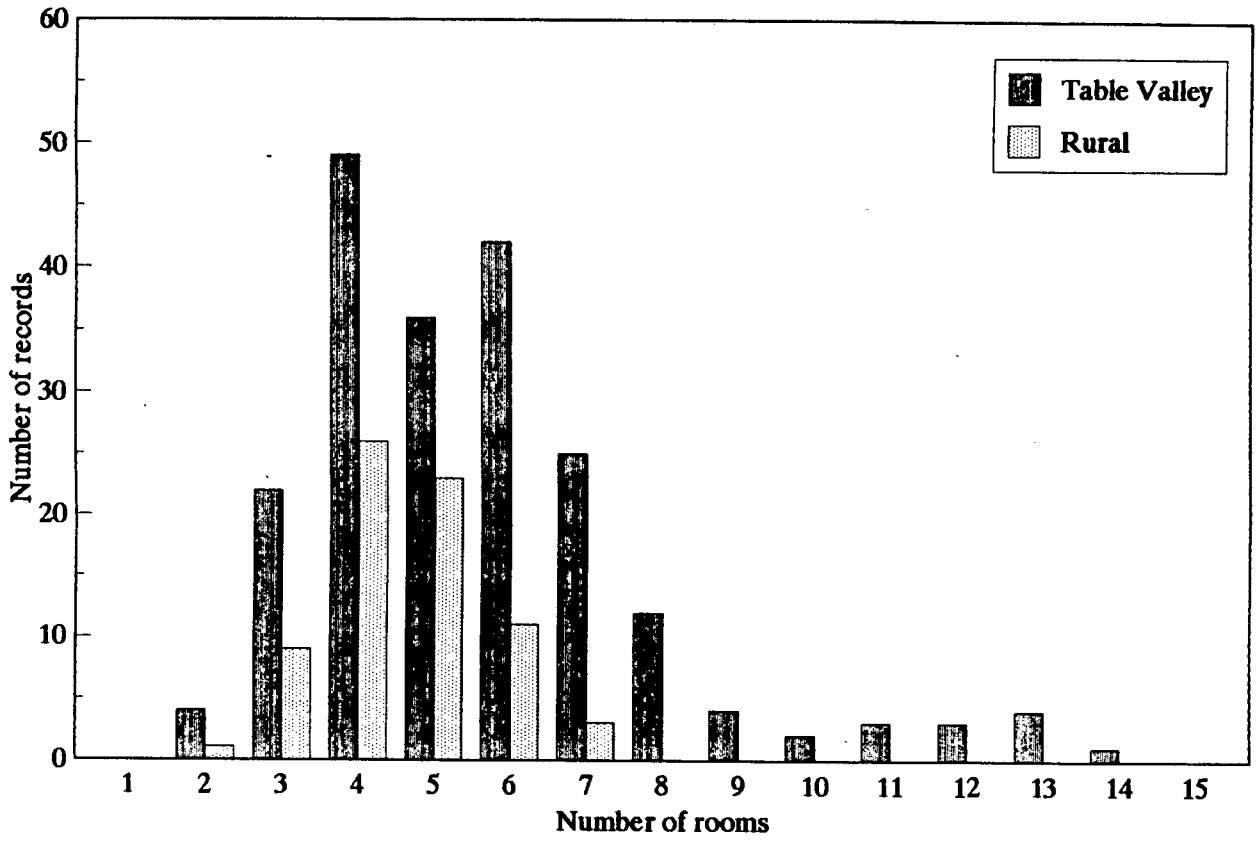
G7	1741 to 1780
G8	1781 to 1800
G9	1801 to 1815
G10	1816 to 1834



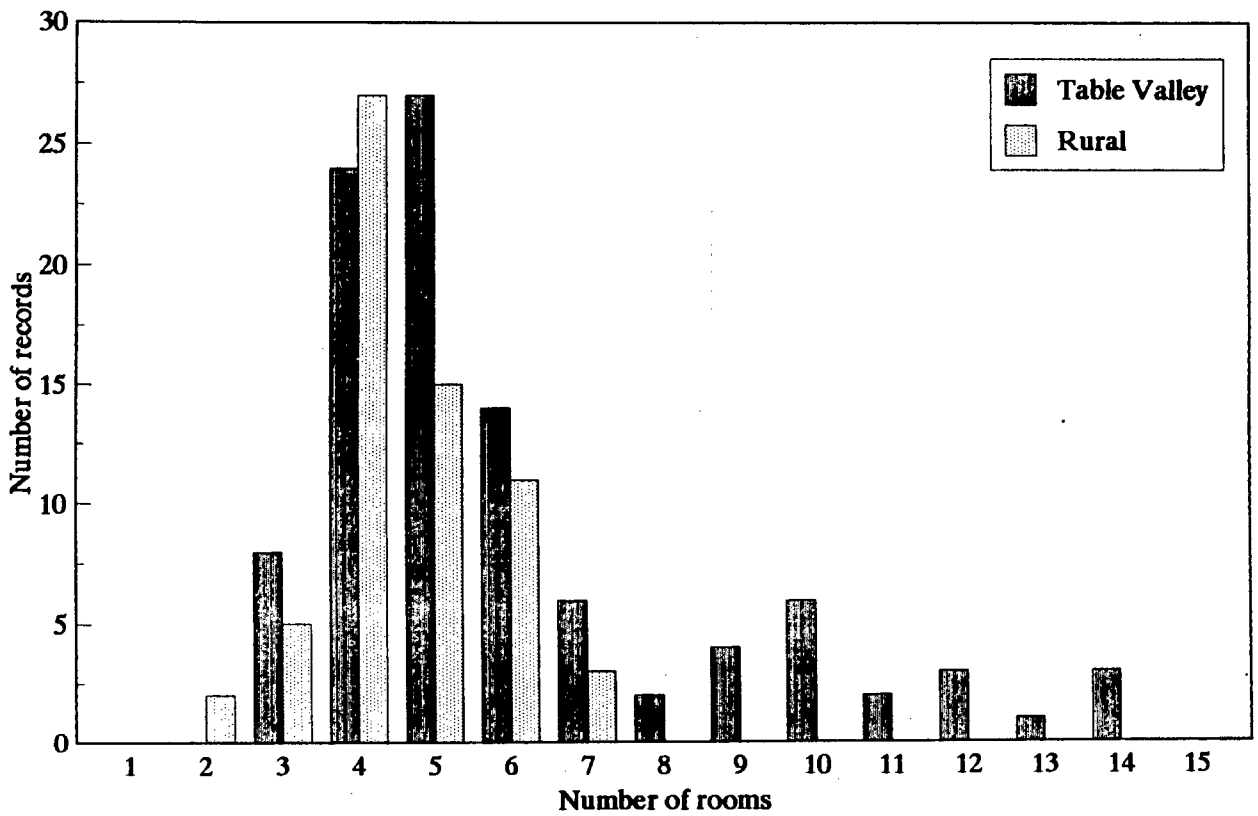
Appendix G1 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, to 1725



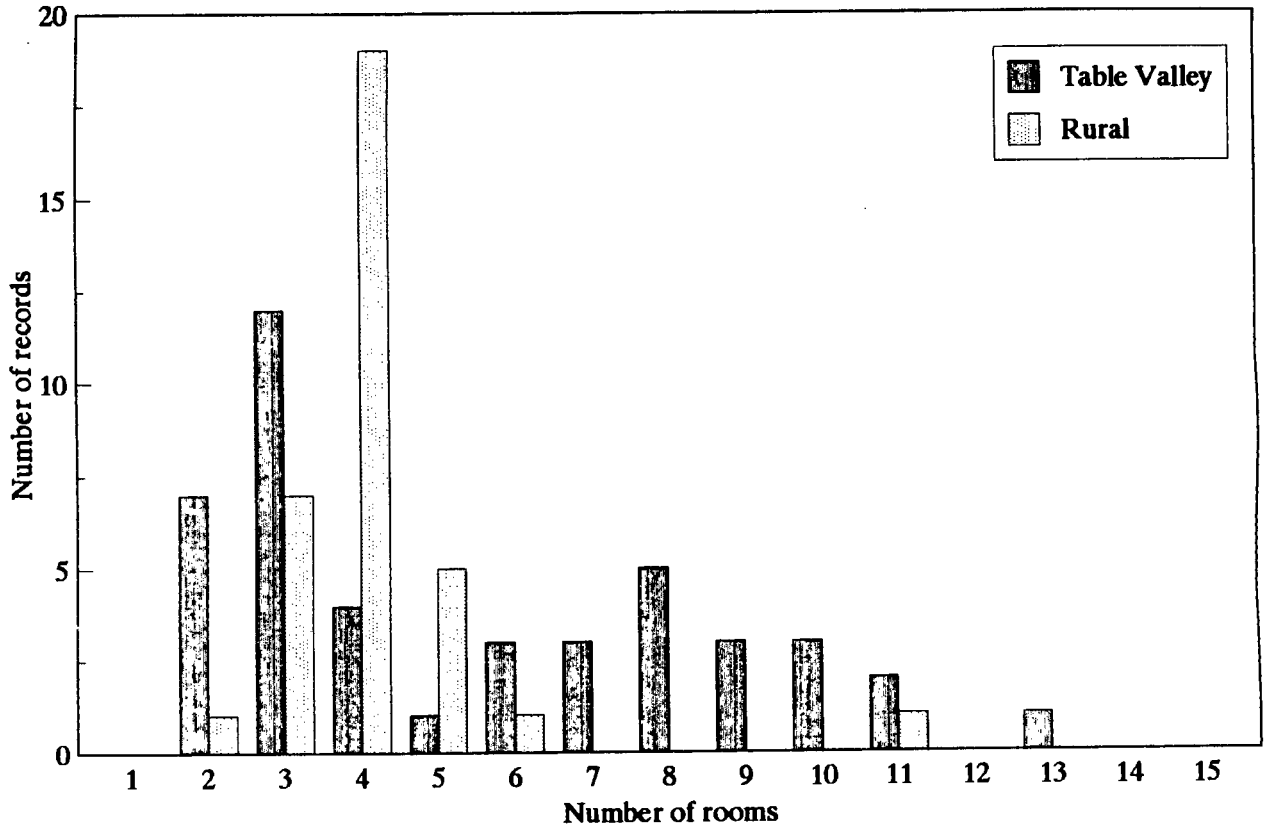
Appendix G2 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, 1726 to 1740



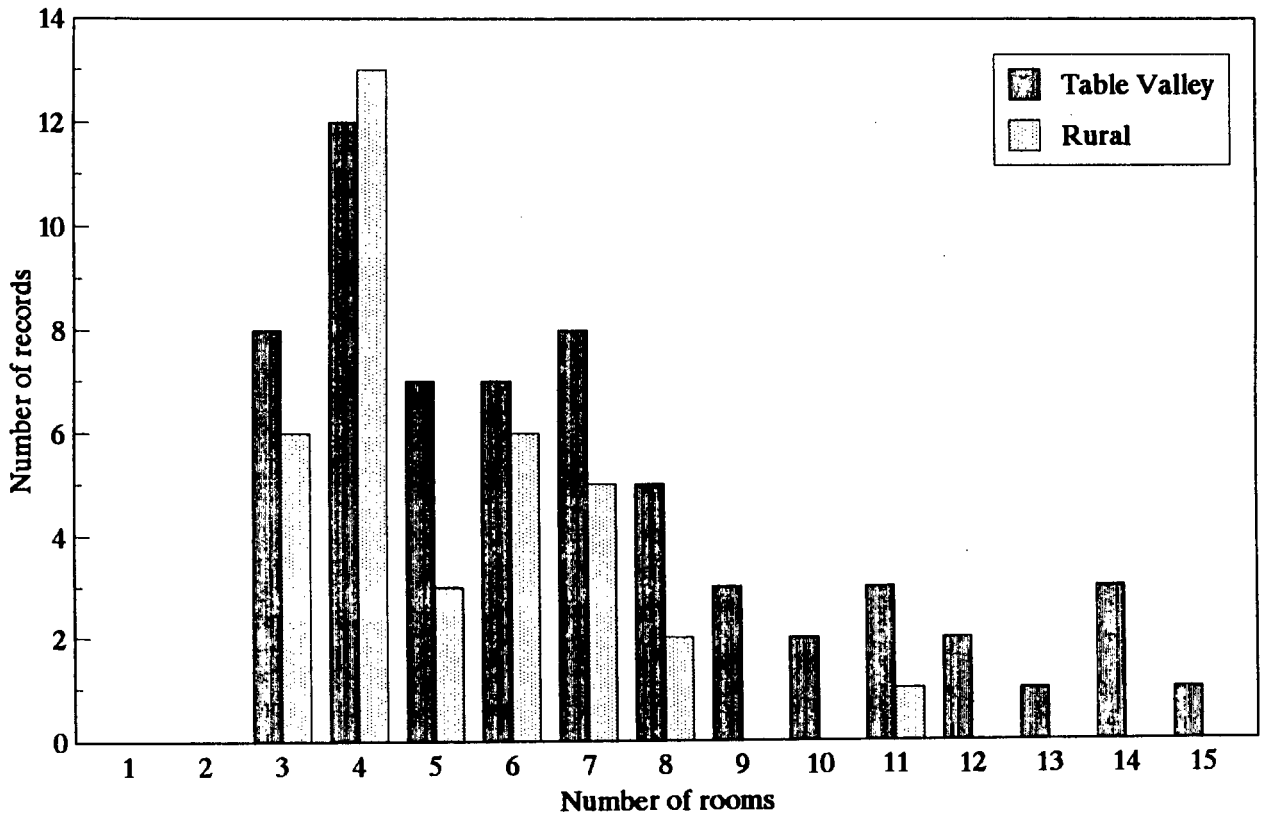
Appendix G3 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, 1741 to 1780



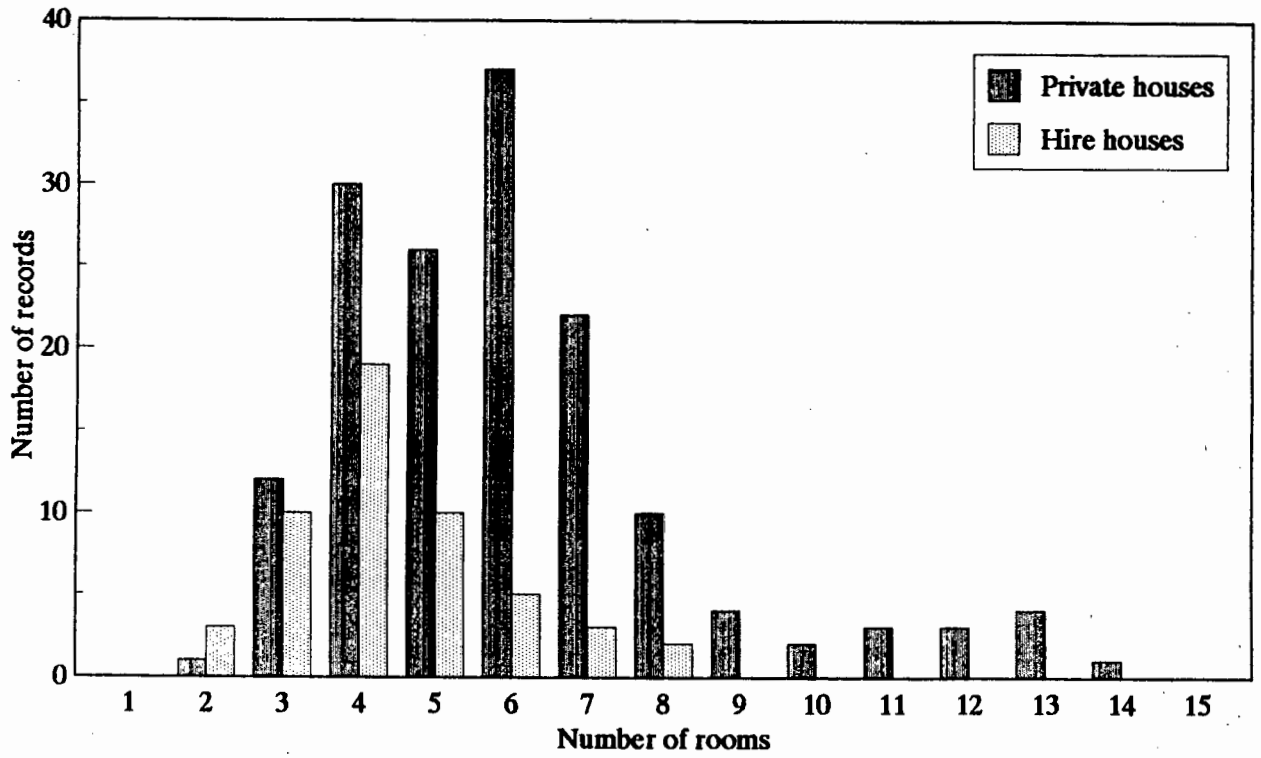
Appendix G4 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, 1781 to 1800



Appendix G5 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, 1801 to 1815

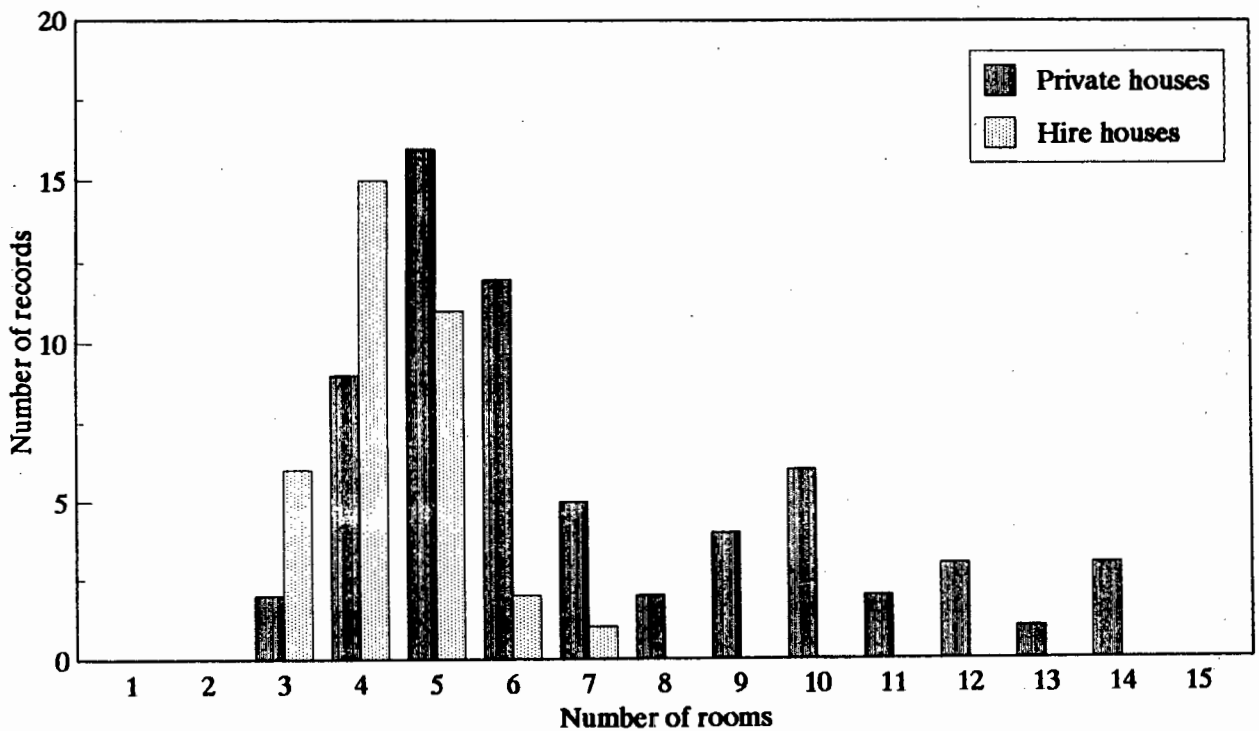


Appendix G6 House size: Table Valley vs Rural houses, to 1816 to 1834



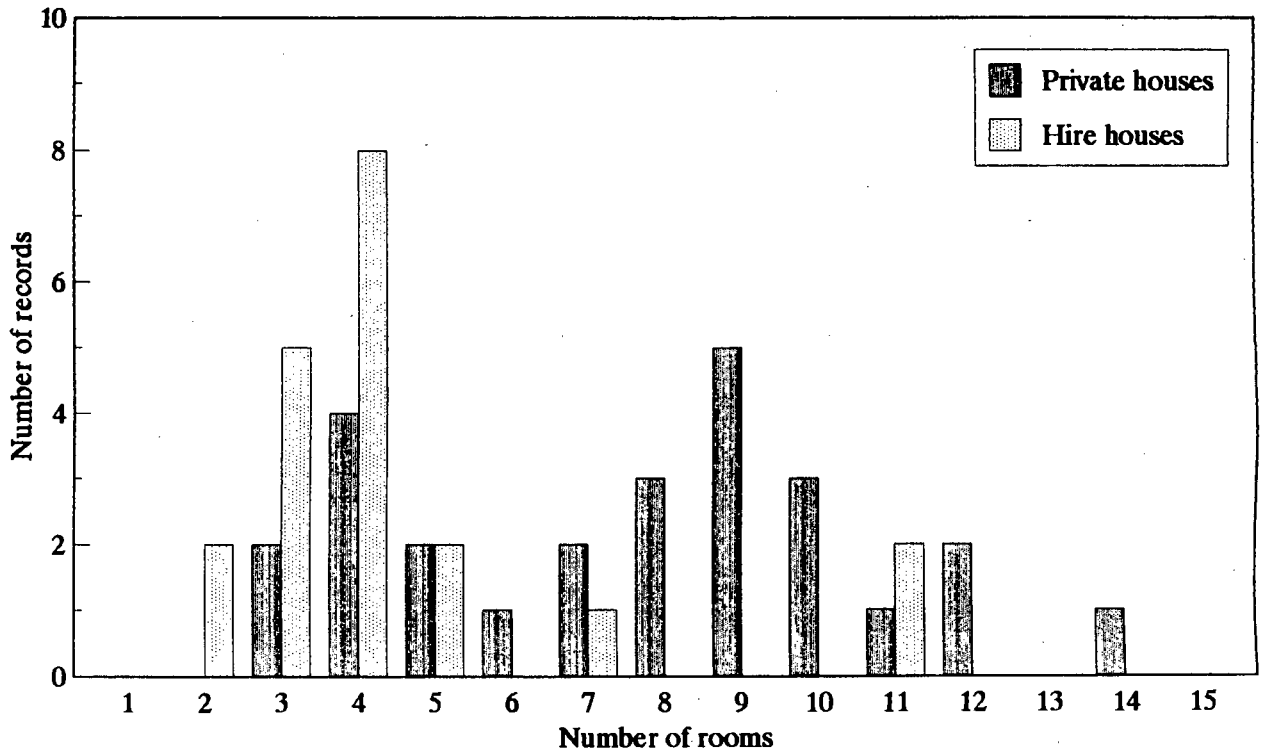
Appendix G7

House size: within Table Valley,
private vs hired houses, 1741 to 1780



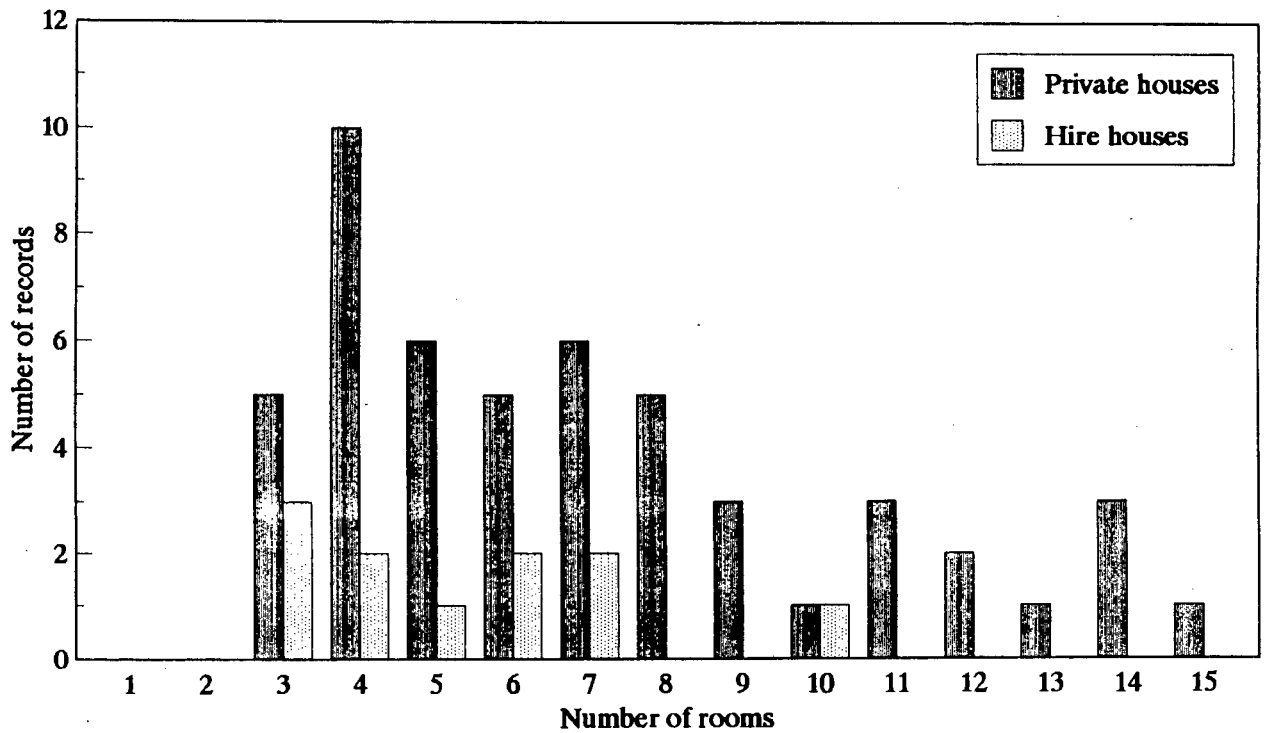
Appendix G8

House size: within Table Valley,
private vs hired houses, 1781 to 1800



Appendix G9

House size: within Table Valley,
private vs hired houses, 1801 to 1815



Appendix G10

House size: within Table Valley,
private vs hired houses, 1816 to 1834

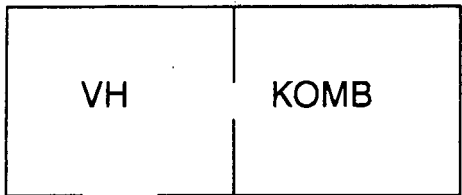
APPENDIX H

Contents

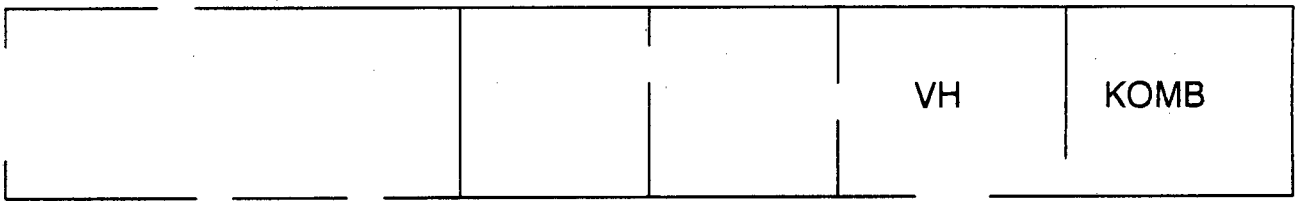
A	two rooms
B	longhouse
C	T-plan (four rooms)
D	T-plan (five rooms)
E	H-plan
F	U-plan (single storey)
G	U-plan (double storey)
H	square plan, enclosed H-plan
I	Condensed H-plan
J	"Bo-kaap", cottage
K	British "villa"
L	"Georgian" square plan

Notes

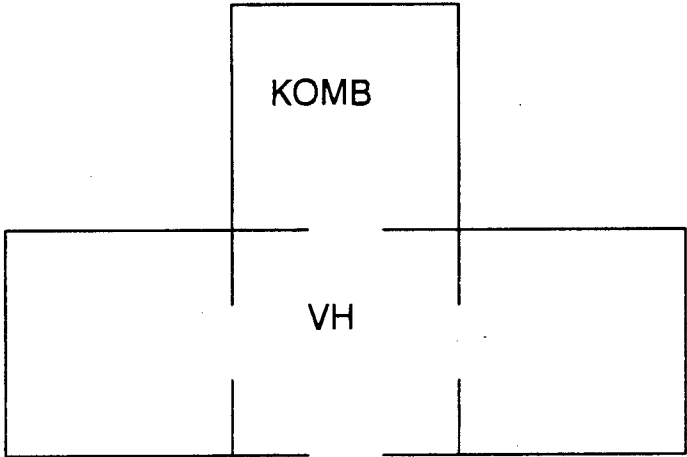
VH	voorhuis	KOMB	kombuis
GALD	galdery		



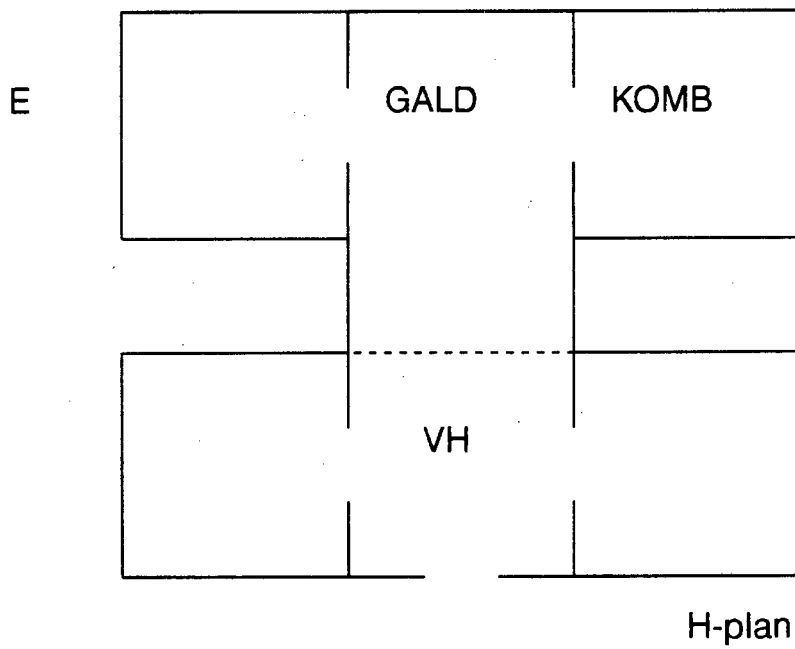
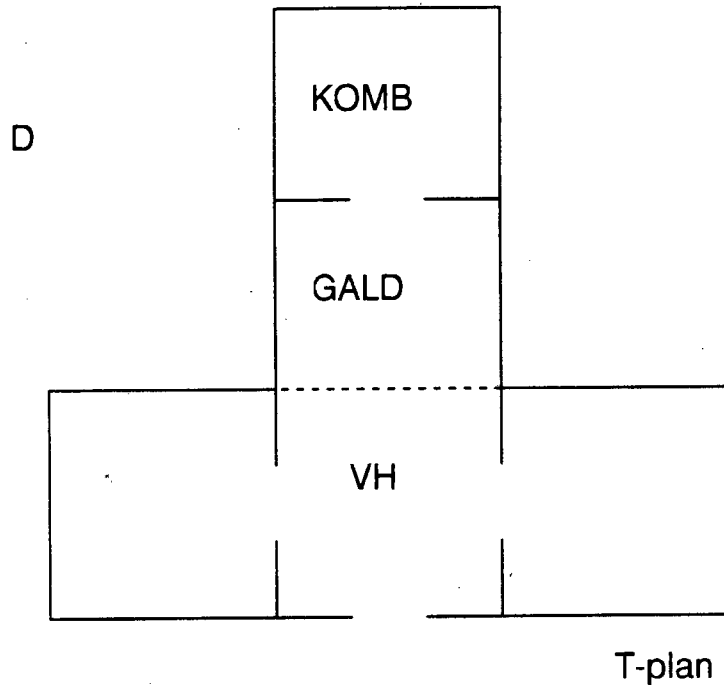
A

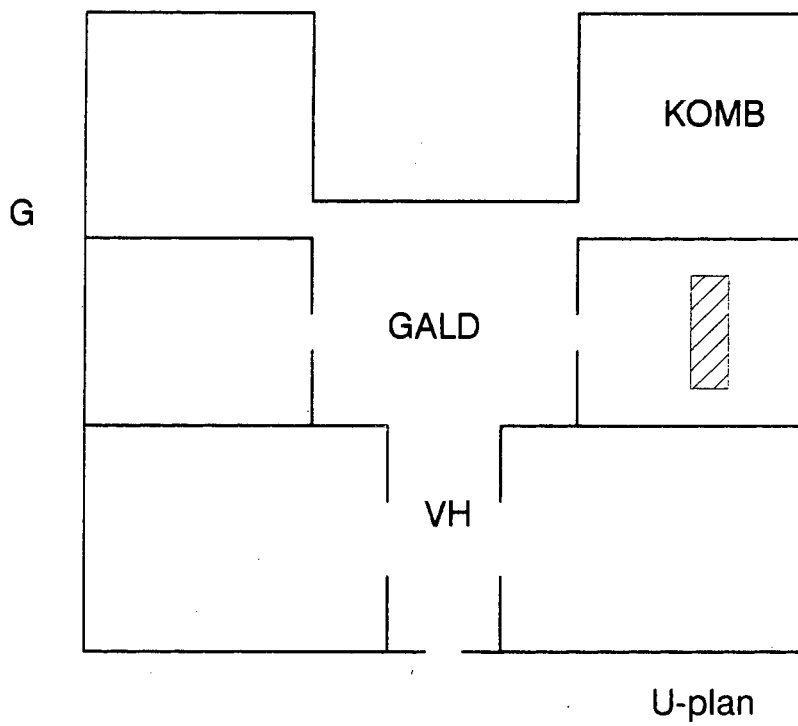
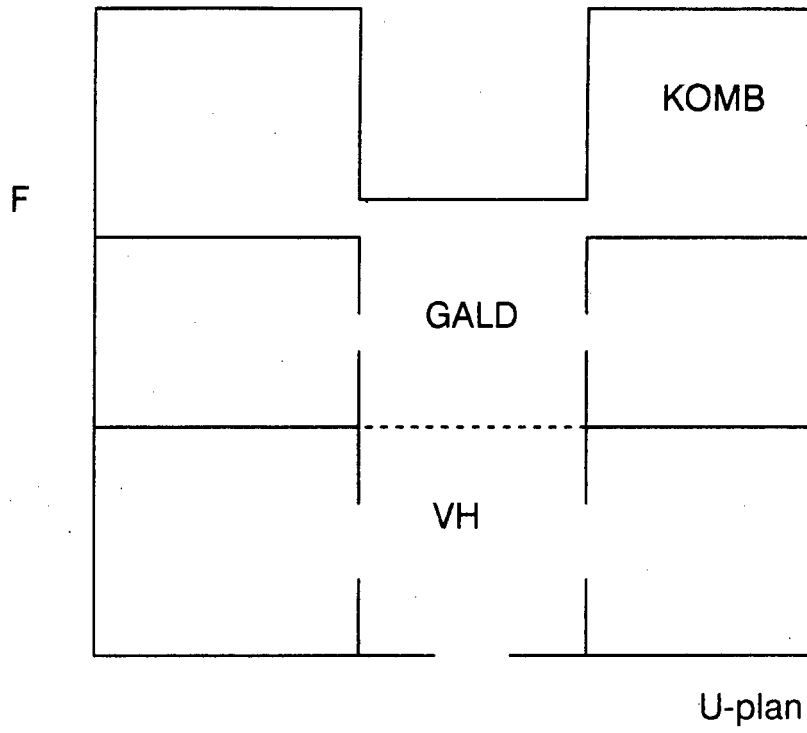


B Longhouse

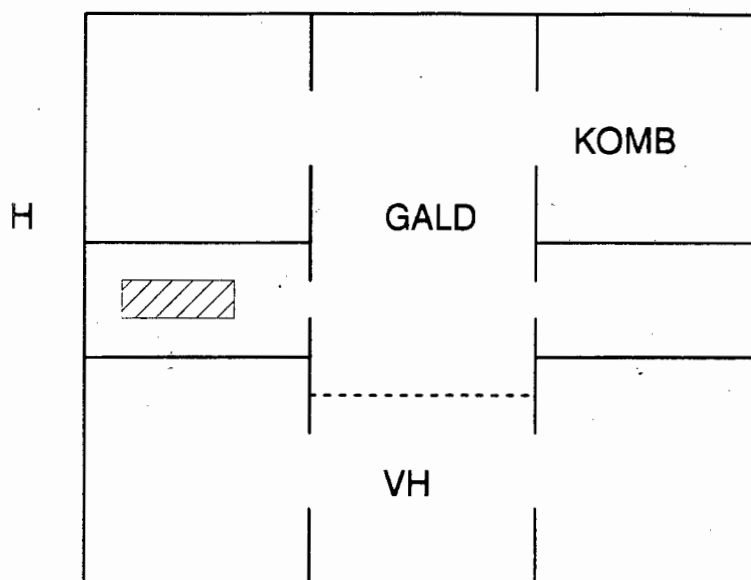


C T-plan

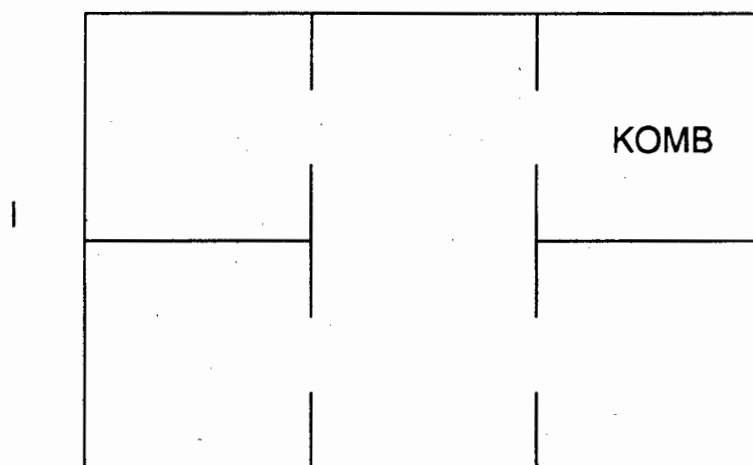




 stairs



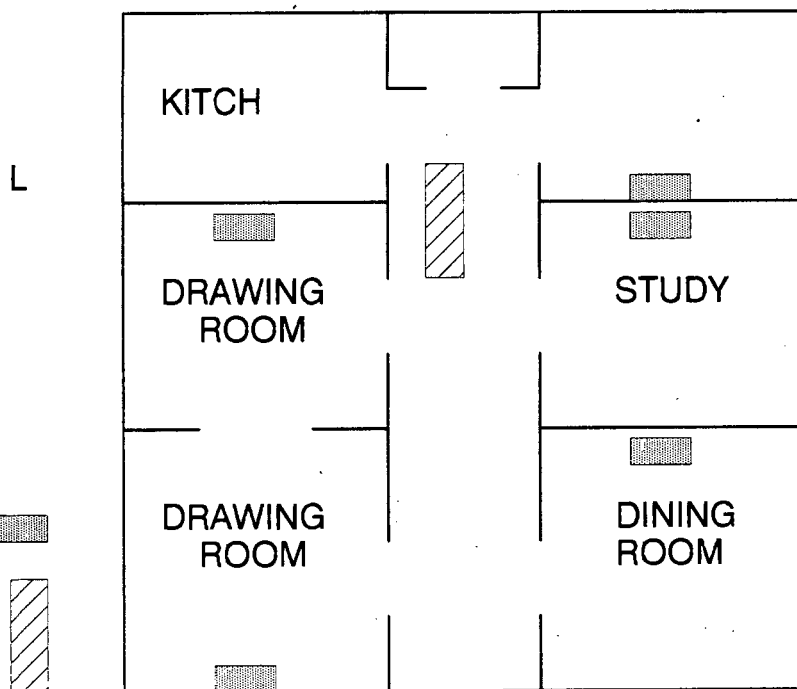
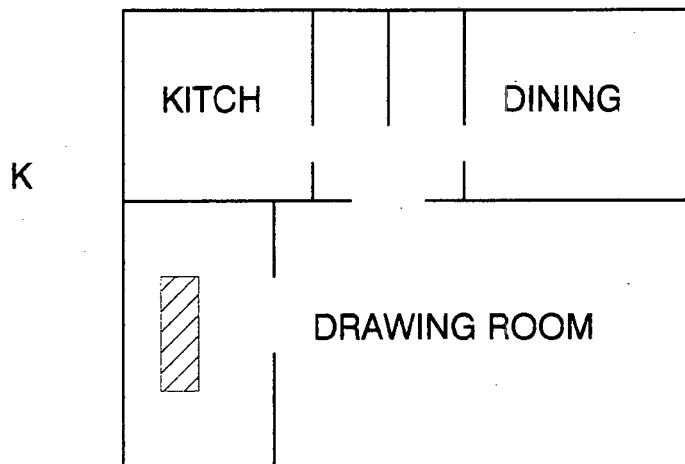
Square plan/enclosed H-plan



Condensed H-plan



Bo-kaap



fireplace



stairs



APPENDIX I

RETAIL STORES

Contents

MOOC8/8.20, 1755	Smuts & van Sittert
MOOC8/8.23, 1757	van Laar & Schot
MOOC8/10.45, 1763	Jurgens & Delpport
MOOC8/13.65, 1771	Brink & de Wet
MOOC8/14.30, 1772	Colyn & van Sittert
MOOC8/15.28, 1775	van Aarde & Hertzog
MOOC8/15.41, 1775	Immelman & van Steenwyk
MOOC8/46.28, 1793	Ronnenkamp
MOOC8/23.12, 1800	Verbeek
MOOC8/23.40, 1802	de Wet & Smuts
MOOC8/28.28, 1810	Phaff
MOOC7/1/146.95, 1838	Leatt
MOOC7/1/192.29, 1847	Briers & Naude

Notes

References are made to Table 3.12 (Investments) in Chapter Three .

Some uncommon items are left untranslated, but a few definitions can be found in the Glossary, Appendix A.

APPENDIX I

RETAIL STORES

MOOC8/8.20 1755. Anna Smuts, young wife of *den oud* Upper Surgeon van Sittert, lived in Block L no.4 in Table Valley (corner of Hout and Long Streets). About Rd4300 (59%) of their household investment was in merchandise: Rd2000 in the front room and as much again was stored elsewhere in the house and *pakhuis*. See below for the same household inventoried when van Sittert's next wife died in 1772.

Left hand front room

Cloth: bleached *guinees*, sailcloth, buckram, Flemish linen, twill, striped dimity, fine linen, bedspreads, lining chintz, flowered gauze, lace, choice chintz, *hollander* chintz, watered *grijn*, silk, red satin, sheets, muslin, bed ticking, baize, blue linen, Bengal shawls, Surat chintz, *chelas* cotton.

Foodstuffs & consumables: saffron, sugar, coffee beans, tea, snuff, tobacco.

Haberdashery: assorted ribbons, mohair wool, needles, sewing silk, handkerchiefs, cards of pins, decorative flowers, kid leather gloves, lace thread, linen bonnets, stockings, cotton gloves, hooks, gold edging, spectacles, fans, ordinary buttons, gilt buttons, large copper buttons, *Hollandse* embroidered childrens' bonnets, velvet muffs, beads, assorted string, garters, cotton, thread, hand parasols, hair nets, combs, powder, red wool bonnets, tinder boxes.

Hardware: curtain rings, copper nails, pipe lids, rice tongs, corkscrews, fire steels, looking glasses, pocket mirrors, bellows, spurs, locks, window catches, adzes, drills, files, chimney chains, bed screws, padlocks, carpenters' squares for frames, nails, iron and copper (or brass) oddments, paint brushes, childrens' tops, pipes.

Stationery: catechism and communion books, writing paper, playing cards.

Tableware & kitchenware: pewter teapots, pewter water pots, pewter tea kettles, coffee pots, copper candlesticks, copper graters, knives, *grove* bowls, steel forks, pewter dishes, pewter bowls, pewter plates, iron frying pans, iron pots, hearth tongs & shovels, *japans* butter pots, assorted *grof* porcelain, glassware.

Upstairs left hand room

Ointment, iron frying pans, walking sticks, tea, Flemish linen, beads, coach nails, locks, rice tongs, brass stirrups, 9000 fish hooks, cotton stockings, coarse combs, copper tinder boxes, pewter teapots, scissors, wagon poles, pewter forks, pewter pipe lids, copper candlesticks, copper graters, fire steels, traps and snares, ironwork, table knives, shot, coffee beans, 24000 almonds, springlocks, bolts, window catches.

Upstairs right hand room

2580 ordinary slop bowls assorted, 1180 pieces teaware, 370 porcelain plates, 10 *japanese* shaving basins, 12 *japanese* plates.

In the warehouse

7 glass-fronted cupboards, spades, tea, sugar, pipes, soap, tobacco, sulphur, chimney chains, 1100 glasses, 36 pewter water pots, 42 pewter dishes & plates, corn sieve, iron scales, empty bottles and sundries.

MOOC8/8.23 1757. Anna van Laar and her husband, Company Bookkeeper Johan Schot, lived in Block G:G no.12 (corner of Wale and Burg Streets). She died young, at the age of 22. Their "shop" was in the front room on the right, and merchandise accounted for 41% of their household assets. There was a *toonbank tafel*, a small glass-fronted cupboard that held assorted goods and a large *glaase kas*, topped with seven slop bowls. The *pakhuis* held their own stores, plus a large amount of paint and 600 empty bottles.

Righthand front room

In the small cupboard: silk thread, thread, darning thread, ribbons, sealing wax, chocolate, combs, corkscrews, gauze *mantieljes*, buttons.

In the large cupboard: handkerchiefs, buckram, *Vaderlands* linen, plain linen, *Cast.guinees*, silk stockings, black mens' stockings, childrens' stockings, mohair wool, serge, womens' gloves, bedspreads, Surat chintz, assorted chintzes, *salegasjes*, *dourias*, *soesjes*, *sichtermans zaaij*, *kherrijdherrij*, *siamaes*, striped gingham, *salempores*, white twill, *Smirnase* dimity, rods, carpets, striped, buckram, *bast*, printed dimity, woollen cloth, green silk, assorted buttons and a pair of pistols.

On the *negotie rak*: 260 pairs or 26 sets of teaware, 132 porcelain plates, 26 porcelain dishes, 3 porcelain shaving basins, 2 porcelain sauce bowls, 7 pewter teapots, a tin box, tea.

Five small cupboards: tea, Javanese sugarloaves, whitewash, files, knives with ivory handles, knives with wooden handles, spades.

MOOC8/10.45 1763. Pieter Jurgens and Anna Delport were inventoried in Block Z:Z, no.4 (corner of Longmarket and Bree Streets). He worked in the smithy in the back yard, and they kept retail goods in the house; together 35% of their household assets.

Lefthand room

A glass-fronted cupboard: thread, cord, needles, alphabet books, cotton bonnets, stockings, chintz dress, blue linen, shop chintz, childrens' stockings, mens' stockings, handkerchiefs, *kleadjes*, light blue sheeting, calico, hats, Flemish linen, knives, fans, ironwork, fire steels, thimbles, tinder boxes, sundries.

Righthand room

Stirrups, axes, stockings, scales, vinegar, dried fruit, tobacco, butter, planks and canes.

MOOC8/13.65 1771. Sophia Brink and Hendrik de Wet (see below), lived in Block K no.5. Their daughter was only one month old when Sophia died aged twenty. There was a *negotie rak* in the lefthand room which held cloth, while the glass-fronted cupboard contained stockings and bonnets: these goods formed about 20% of their household assets.

MOOC8/14.30 1772. Maria Colyn and Johannes van Sittert still lived in block L, no.4 (see above). The goods are still displayed in the left hand room, although there are many more stores elsewhere in the house. Merchandise forms 52% of this household's assets.

Left hand front room

25 "grove" and other porcelain dishes, 25 plates and a *kom* with teaware, 85 beer and wine glasses, 3 water carafes and 3 oil & vinegar jugs, 12 porcelain dishes, 10 plates, 3 small jugs, 7 pewter bowls, 9 coffee mills, 2 copper coffee

pots, 1 small kettle, 4 pewter water pots & 5 kettles.

In two hanging cupboards: 14 pewter teapots, 3 pewter coffee pots, 3 funnels, 2 feeding bottles, 2 pepper boxes, 3 salt cellars, 2 milk jugs & 2 candlesticks, 5 doz pewter spoons & 2 doz soup spoons, some packets of powder, spices, little mirrors, and other trifles.

In a glass-fronted cupboard: buttons, white sewing silk, white & coloured & silk ribbon, *reeters*, trimmings, ear-rings, fans, watch straps, curling combs, scent (*eau de Carmes*) and Flemish linen.

In a glass-fronted cupboard: on top, a defective garniture of porcelain, 80 pieces of porcelain teaware, 2 teapots and 2 butter pots. Inside, cambric, lining chintz, bedspreads, *kust* chintz, red & blue handkerchiefs, *hollandse* & Surat chintz, assorted chintz and linen, twill, carpet squares, womens', mens' & childrens' stockings and garters, bonnets, womens' knitted & woven gloves, fringes, *parecas* (cotton), lace, horsehair hats. On seven shelves, penknives, combs, brass nails, needles, razors and corkscrews, steel forks & snuffers, copper tinder boxes, fire steels, school books, beads, bolts, door locks.

On the wall: frying pans, saw blades, stirrups, and spurs.

In the counter: powdered tea sugar, coffee beans, turmeric and pipes.

On a stand: sieves, blankets, mens' stockings, white & blue calico, blue linen, Russian (*Ruus*) linen, red sailcloth, white & red baize, woollen stockings, sail- and shoe-makers thread, buckram, white & red flannel, an iron, pewter bowl, paint dish, blue checked & striped linen, small *Javaanse* carpets, hats, starch.

Chests of tea, iron chafing dishes & ash shovels, locks, bed screws, adzes, trowels, shot, paint, whitewash, brush fittings and trifles.

A glass-fronted cupboard: on top, 7 *bocaalen*, 3 Japanese bowls and 2 shaving basins. Inside, sarsenet, white & black & blue silk, bed ticking, *grijn*, blanket cloth, blue & black sheets, hats, Chinese linen, striped & checked linen, black & blue & green *grijn*, *calmink*, *chargie*, *canefas*, bombazine, buckram. On the four shelves, padlocks, clasp-knives, choppers and trifles. Underneath, spades and an iron cooking pot.

In the *kantoor*: handkerchiefs, silver trimming, blue & black *lustering*, *peking*, white satin.

Upstairs left hand room

On a stand: 25 coffee mills, 110 pewter teapots, 42 pewter water pots, 22 pewter tea kettles, 16 pewter coffee pots, 17 pewter pepper boxes, 6 pewter salt cellars, 2 pewter milk jugs, 4 pewter tea caddies, 26 pewter spouted jugs, 8 pewter sauce pots, 84 large pewter bowls, 25 bowls (2nd sort), 89 bowls (3rd sort), 8 copper coffee pots, copper candlesticks, steel snuffers, lining chintz, buckram, white sailcloth, coarse *guinees*, white & blue calico, blue linen, Bengal carpet, Bengal & *Kust* handkerchiefs, chintz blankets, Chinese linen, flasks of *haarlemmer olie*, flints, shoe-makers' thread, large iron scales, 1650 flat and deep porcelain plates, tea chests, Flemish linen, sack of feathers.

Chests of tinder boxes and fire steels, powder and iron spurs, stocking garters, string, mens' bonnets, black and blue mens' stockings, blue sheets, red flannel, white silk stockings, string and shoe-makers thread, horn combs, curling tongs, playing cards, steel buttons, horn buttons, striped flannel, Chinese linen, *hollandse* chintz, white thread, bed ticking, sewing silk, cards of pins, coarse *reeters*, mohair *knopen*, quills, slave hats, horsehair hats, yellowwood knives, school books, pewter spoons, pewter candlesticks, pewter cruets, mens' hats, beads, blue & white thread, pipe lids.

Upstairs room on right

36 sieves, and chests and boxes containing shot, trimmers and window catches, adzes, bed screws, hinges, padlocks, augers, *messel* trowels, irons, *cooi ijsers*, door locks, front door locks, bolt locks, 425 coarse slop bowls, 100 pieces porcelain teaware, tea goods, red lead, and shot.

A stand: 8 nests of butter pots, 25 porcelain teapots, 150 porcelain table plates, 5 water pots, 140 earthen dishes, 1 porcelain soup bowl, a porcelain jug and slop bowl, 525 coarse earthen dishes.

Chests with *knieren*, paints, earthenware and salt.

In the *pakhuis* in the yard

Hamper with 312 bottles of red wine, chests of *swavel naaregissing*, woollen stockings, white & red baize, tobacco, turmeric, alum, short pipes, empty bottles, 14 half aums of wine, empty beer pipe, vinegar, tap, funnel, *broodvaatje*, and buckets. Chests with Spanish soap, Cape soap, rice, bottles of wine, jugs of spa water, sacks of grain, boxes of pipes, cellaret of linseed oil, salad oil, liqueur, pipe *enden*, Cape brandy.

In the *pakhuis* attic: coffee beans, bundles of cane, alum, iron chafing dishes, sickles, lead, sieve rims, canvas, staves, Chinese planks, spades, *borrie*, barley, tea sugar, frying pans, glass window panes, corks, hand brushes, clothes brushes, whitewash brushes, paint brushes, powder sugar, linament, earthen dishes, ochre, sulphur, shot, nails, deck chairs, *veld* chairs, empty sacks and chests.

MOOC8/15.28 1775. Martha van Aarde and Johannes Hertzog (a wagonmaker) lived in Block 1, no.3. Most of their assets were tied up in the back yard wagonmaker's business (50%), but they also ran a store from the main dwelling. It was unusual to find merchandise in the *galdery*, however.

Front room to left hand

Glass-fronted cupboard: white calico, slave baize, writing paper, chintz, blue & *siamoise* & *guinees* & red striped and blue cloth, Nanking linen, *grijn*, bombazine, blue sheeting, white linen, bedspreads, white twill, mens' and childrens' hats, striped baize.

A chest with blue silk, silk thread, whitewash, pewter soup spoons, pewter kettle, pewter bowls, iron snuffers, reams of writing paper, Chinese stockings, knives, scissors, padlocks, and sundries. Spades, iron frying pans, axes, hand saws.

In the *galdery* wall-cupboard

Knives, padlocks, tinder boxes, pipe cleaners, fire steels, clasp-knives, scissors, razors, small brushes, writing paper, childrens' stockings, woollen stockings, yarn, a porcelain tea set, handkerchiefs, table knives, cotton stockings, paper snuff boxes, thread, ribbon, buttons and other small things.

In the back room

Powder sugar, candy sugar, tobacco, beads, Cape soap, tea, scales.

In the attic

Sailcloth sacks, bundles of canes, hand canes.

MOOC8/15.41 1775. Lieutenant Justus Immelman and Sara van Steenwyk lived in a six-roomed house in Table Valley. He was 52 years old when he died. In the front room to the left were assorted goods for sale, but it is not absolutely clear whether single items actually belonged to the householders (the spy glass, for instance). More, but similar, merchandise was stored in the attic, and is not listed here. I estimated that about 28% of their household goods were for retail.

Front left hand room

Flemish linen, white & red *cazzaij*, baize, buckram, corks, two boxes of pipes, a pair of pistols, lead tobacco box, yellow paint, ironware, lacquered kettle and chafing dish, *hallische* medicines, tin boxes, dried figs, handkerchiefs, blue striped cloth, *nankings* linen, *souratse* chintz, parasol, ream of paper, enamelled jug, powder sugar, musket and blunderbuss, sword suspenders with silver

trimmings, candles, coffee beans, 6 porcelain bowls, copper kettles, spades, tin tray and moulds, hamper of pipes, white lead.

A glass-fronted cupboard: on top, five porcelain bowls; inside, 4 glass preserve bowls, 8 glass salt cellars, a *bocaal*, glass cruet, pepper boxes, mustard pot, and assorted glassware, 2 porcelain teapots, milk jug and cups and saucers, 2 pewter vinegar jars, packets of iron nails, Chinese paint, chocolate, buttons, hair powder, spectacles, sago, mens' and childrens' hats, knitting yarn, pocket mirrors, white Nanking linen, white calico, *souratse & kust* & striped chintz, black baize, table damask, woman's dress, blue & white sheeting, red *casant*, red sheeting, common striped slave trousers and dresses, floral bands, false pearls, *agrementen* and *carolijntjes*, silver wire, silk, pen-knives, bars of lacquer, saffron, black edging, velvet ribbon, dressing mirror, scissors, *valhoed*, mourning linen, chicken *caatjes*, *cassa*, white calico, *cassembasaarse* chintz, gingham, Nanking linen, white ribbon, fine white thread, coarse thread, darning thread, mens' black silk stockings, silk ribbon, silk thread, mohair, *kniebanden en veeters*, leather gloves, silk gloves, fans, handkerchiefs, sarsenet, gauze, silks, cotton, blue linen, writing paper, blue powder, copper dress and camisol buttons, buttons, gold edging, trimmings, combs, mirrors, pencils, covered wire, hooks and eyes, *eau de Carme*, litmus, embroidery yarn, table knives, pewter table plates, porcelain table plates, childrens' toys, gold weights, spy glass.

MOOC8/46.28 1793. Tobias Ronnenkamp lived in Berg Street, Block G. He had been a merchant in the Company so, apart from the large collection of porcelain he displayed in the *galdery* of his home, his Store Room contained merchandise such as earthenware, porcelain, copper and glass. There is relatively little pewter. I have first listed the stored tablewares together, and then other items according to location.

Copper: 1 ewer & basin, 1 tea urn, 8 candlesticks, 1 small coffee pot, 1 small chocolate pot, 2 small tea kettles, 1 small komfoor, 1 small soap dish.

Pewter: 3 coffee pots, 1 kettle and komfoor, 1 kettle only, 1 water flask, 1 teapot, 1 butter dish, 1 sauce pot.

Earthenware: 2 large earthen water jugs, 11 small water jugs, 8 milk kettles, 5 nests of 5 bowls each, 2 teapots, 2 chamber pots, 1 *komfoor*, 2 pots, 6 coalholders, 2 large pots and 5 small pots.

Porcelain: 6 *stelletjes* pots, 17 chamber pots, 3 punch bowls, 2 *japans* punch bowls, 6 large soup terrines, 5 small soup terrines, 20 butter pots + dishes, 17 salt cellars, 17 *atjar* bowls (small), 12 salad bowls, 1 *japans* salad bowl, 19 bowls, 1 ewer, 4 shaving basins, 1 fish dish, 2 coffee pots, 6 small jugs, 1 *atjar* bowl, 1 yellow porcelain sauce bowl and a water jug, 9 blue spittoons, 1 black spittoon, 3 candlesticks and two snuffers, 40 small saucers, 193 small rice saucers, 1 white sauce pot, 24 round dishes, 5 octagonal dishes, 3 soup bowls, 54 round *assietten*, 12 octagonal *assietten*, 22 fruit bowls, 30 oblong deep dishes, 28 *assietten*, 15 blue rice saucers, 14 water plates, 256 flat plates, 123 deep plates, 3 large *japans* dishes, 12 *japans* dishes, 38 *japans assietten*, 48 blue flat plates, 41 salad bowls, 24 red *japans* flat plates, 8 cruet sets, 1 copper/porcelain enamelled *couverture*, 1 ditto *atjar* bowl, 9 ditto small bowls, 1 ditto tray and night lamp.

Glass: 10 *confyt* bowls, 7 salt cellars, 216 beer glasses, 51 *roemers*, 72 *kelkjes*, 23 water carafes, 5 large *confyt* bowls, 6 oil & vinegar jugs, 90 *kelkjes* & glasses, 42 beer & water glasses, 1 large beer glass with lid, 4 liqueur flasks, 21 *bocaalen*, 3 wine glasses, 5 candle moulds, 3 lamps, 5 jugs and 3 unmounted large *klok* lanterns.

Provisions Room (in the main dwelling)

Hand brush, whitewash brushes, glass brushes, horse brushes, shoe brushes, chamber brushes, hair chamber brush, iron frying pans, iron chafing dish, rice

warmers, bellows, iron curry comb.

Eight chests with spermaciti candles, pictures, liqueur cellaret, hand axes, smoothing irons, pewter candlestick, lacquered trays, draughts board, window panes, blue & yellow paint, dressing-table mirrors, standing clock glasses, set of red reins, coach cushions, box cover, cotton reels, coffee, green tea, chaff, horsehair, curtains, saffron, iron and copperwork, gilt decorations, copper wire, kitchen utensils, red *pavilion* hangings, sail thread, floor carpet, tin of birds' nests, turmeric, pewter dishes, tea caddies, black Japanese *papieren kooker*, spice boxes, English butter, copper cabinet fittings, table mats, harpsichord wires, *klospjel*, lantern cord, tinfoil, Japanese rice kettle, hamper, *Vaderlandsche* & Cape soap, broken camp bed, hides for screens, capok, coffee and gilt *vogeltjes*.

A large rack and three small ones with tablewares (listed above) and tin, copper and iron wares.

In the warehouse behind the dwelling

Pots with preserves and pickles, cannisters of candy sugar, half bottles of soya, white Japanese bottles with soya, jars of olives.

Chests with bottles of Cape and *Vaderlandsche* wines, empty chests and rice baskets, empty bottles and jars, copper ham kettles, bottles of stomach wine (*maag wyn*), rice winnowing basket, glass syringes, jugs of home-made (*heemer*) beer, pewter water flask, tin boxes and a cellaret with home-made beer, jars of preserved and dried fruit, a large tap, stone mortars, empty bottles, jars and sundries.

In the warehouses opposite the dwelling

A step ladder and long ladder, measuring pipes, spermaciti candles, *Vaderlandsche* red wine, quills and pencils, empty butter tubs, salted cauliflower, lard, Ceylon wood, Amboins *wortelhout*, Mauritius and stinkwood planks, syrup, large empty chest.

A large carriage, vat of pitch, wagon grease, and wagon.

In the loft: barley, chaff, cellarets, corn sieve, shovel, bushel container, bottles in wicker, empty bottles and jugs, glass window panes, *rijs kadel*, powder sugar, empty vats, iron pots, paper rack, empty butter pots, stoneware pots, a large round hamper with empty flasks, case bottles, wooden money boxes with iron fittings, empty half bottles, large baskets, bird cages *en Voorts een parthy rommeling*.

MOOC8/23.12. 1800. Catharina Verbeek (widow Zeeman) lived in a double-storeyed house in Plein Street, Block X, no.6. She was nearly 70 years old when she died. She owned only one slave, Batjoe van Batavia, and so she has relatively high proportions of household (65%) and retail (35%) assets. Although there were three chairs, pictures, carpets and a small table in the front lefthand room, the rest of its contents were associated with merchandise. This contrasts with the other living rooms in the house, and indicates a more specialised room functioning as a shop.

Front room to the left

Wooden box with starch, tin boxes with dried peaches, raisins and sugar, cotton, pepper, brushes and a whitewash brush, a mouse trap; a small glass shop shelf with coriander, empty meat vats, basket of corks, button moulds, and quills.

In the glass-fronted *negotie kas*: a Spanish [leather] box, a wooden box and 15 *schuif* boxes and paper boxes containing reels of silk ribbon, a box of hair pins, packets of white tape, woollen and floral ribbons, black silk hair bands, thread, gold trimming, sewing thread, yarn buttons, sealing wax, cord, pillow-case edging, curtain rings, mohair yarn, handkerchiefs, white linen, white cloth with blue border, lining chintz, gauze, *lustering*, *grijn*, foil/tinsel, gauze *veeters*,

fans, spices, *merley*, red & white handkerchiefs, Chinese linen, narrow black *grijn*, chintz, white linen, white towelling, lacquered snuff boxes, a small iron, buttons, thimbles, wire or cord, school books, playing cards, cards of pins, loose pins, *boek speigeltjes*, spectacles, writing paper, foil/tinsel, tin pudding basin, brass candlestick, iron padlock, tin flour boxes, flannel & floral bands, buttons, clasp-knives, fine combs, pencils, ear drops, hooks & eyes, scissors, mohair yarn, pillow-slip borders, trifles, needles and hair pins, knitting needles. In glass cases: hammers, whitewash brushes, woollen cord, night lights and wicks, shears, table knives, a pewter plate and various empty pots, bowls, flasks, bottles and sundries.

MOOC8/23.40 1802. Hendrik de Wet was previously married to Sophia Brink (above), and left Margaretha Smuts a widow on his death. De Wet had the whole third floor in his house in Castle Street devoted to the "Porcelain Room", the "Copper Room", a general store room and the "Tailors Room". The Copper Room contained kitchenware, both copper and iron.

The Porcelain Room

Porcelain:

5 bowls, 3 chamber pots with lids, 3 ewers & basins, 5 ewers without, 6 sauce pots, 6 butter pots, 2 sets of atjar bowls, 64 pairs of cups & saucers.

Blue: 7 soup terrines, 55 flat dishes, 16 deep dishes, 170 flat plates, 33 deep plates, 2 water plates, 2 bowls, 8 round dishes, 2 bowls with lids.

Japanese: 27 round dishes (blue), 35 dishes (red), 1 bowl (red), 17 nests of sauce pots, 4 *kommetjes*, 1 salad bowl, 7 nests of sauce pots (brown), 3 small milk kettles.

Red: 2 soup bowls with dishes.

Blue & white: 1 pot with lid, 1 *platte* pot.

Brown: 2 pots with lids.

White earthenware:

2 soup terrines, 7 round bowls with lids, 4 sauce pots with lids, 6 small sauce pots, 2 oval sauce pots with lids, 8 oval sauce pots, 24 round dishes, 10 square dishes, 16 oblong dishes, 3 fish dishes, 3 mustard pots, 1 pepper box, 16 small *bobotie* beakers, 95 flat plates, 40 deep plates, 58 rice saucers.

On shelf: 61 deep plates, 70 flat plates, 5 soup terrines, 5 fish dishes, 13 oblong dishes, 28 round dishes, 2 salad bowls, 1 chamber pot, 22 small *bobotie* beakers.

Coarse earthenware:

62 pots, pans and baking dishes.

Other tablewares in the Porcelain Room included 2 pewter coffee pots, 1 copper coffee pot, 1 lacquered coffee pot, 1 lacquered tea kettles and *komfoor*, 1 tin chocolate pot. Also listed were tools, cutlery, food preparation utensils and glass carafes, beer glasses and stemmed glasses.

In the front room on the third floor (selected items)

Blinds, hampers, chamber pot, cotton reels, bean slicer, bidet, ballast baskets, baskets, tobacco, chaff sacks, Spanish soap, scrubbing brushes, felling saws, shoe brushes, brushes, *mutze bollen*, wheat, glass window panes, mirror glass.

MOOC8/28.28 1810. A village shop and tavern in Stellenbosh was occupied by David Phaff (a widower) until his death in 1810. The *voorhuis* was the bar-room, the lefthand front room and the room to the right contained *negotie rakken* and a small *toonbank*.

The tavern *voorhuis* held a billiard table and a dining table, and in the glass-fronted wall-cupboard lay glass, porcelain and tin-enamelled drinking vessels, some bottles and a flask of brandy. The right hand room held beds, tables and

chairs, together with a stinkwood cupboard containing a mixture of personal belongings and small goods, and the *negotie rak* had thread and needles on it. Opposite, the left hand room held a bed, *toonbank* and empty chests.

Outside in the yard was a cellar containing sour beer, Cape wine, vinegar, brandy, various bottles of wine, empty bottles, linseed oil, butter, paint, oil, almonds, cumin and turmeric, hides, cooking and food preparation utensils.

MOOC7/1/146.95 1838. Henry Leatt, boot and shoemaker, departed this life in Diep River, a settlement half way between Cape Town and Simonstown. The parlour, shop, bedroom, hall and kitchen of the house were under one roof. In the *shop* were glass cases, a counter and desk, cupboard, boot jack, lasts, boot trees and blocks, hemp, flax, &c.

MOOC7/1/192.29 1847. A village shop in Dorp Street, Stellenbosch, was run by Anna Briers and David Naude. In the inventory taken after Anna's death Naude is specifically recorded as a *retail shopkeeper*. The *Shop* is listed completely separately from the dwelling house, after the outbuildings, though there are goods stored in the attic.

In the house loft (selected items)

Yellow soap, candles, rice, sulphur, sugar, soap, small basins, *common* cups and saucers, sheep skins, coffee, blacking, salt, barley, packing cases, empty bags, spades.

In the shop

Two small show boxes with glass frames contained a small assortment of combs, brushes, needles, buttons and other *fine shopware*. A shop counter with black striped cotton velvet, spurs, blue moleskin, coloured *dull*, boys clothes, flannel, black duffel jackets, red baize, white flannel, baize, black buckskin, tin of roasted coffee.
