

1. Introduction

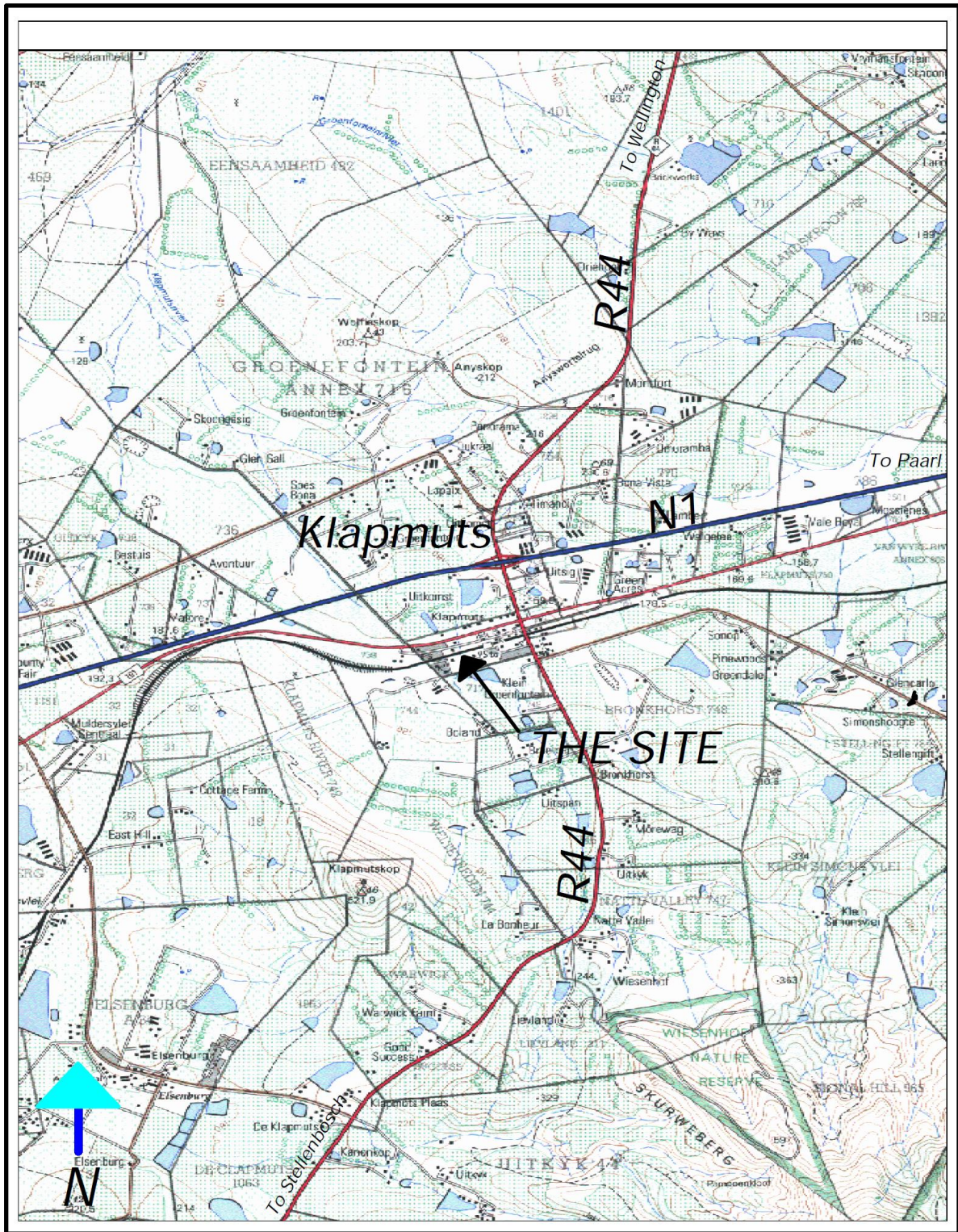
Klapmuts is a small hamlet with a population of approximately 6000, centrally located approximately 15km from the towns of Paarl, Stellenbosch and Kraaifontein. It has experienced slow growth as a residential area considering its proximity to Cape Town and other towns in the Winelands. It has lacked basic services infrastructure, such as water, until very recently and has historically been “viewed by planners as a deconcentration point for metropolitan Cape Town”.¹ Large plots of land within the village are undeveloped and vacant. The local setting of Klapmuts (Figure 2) however forms an important sector of the ‘Greater Simonsberg’ wine route. Historic werfs (Elsenburg, Muldersvlei and Natte Vallei) are located to the west and south of the village. Klapmuts itself is a poor community, however in recent years it has been seen as a potential growth point at which a number of more upmarket developments are proposed.

The development proposal that has triggered this report is for the construction of 15 town houses. The proposal involves the consolidation of erven 212, 213, 214, 223 & 224 situated between Beyers Street and Bell Street within the residential areas of Klapmuts. The existing Klapmuts River is located along the Western boundary of the properties and has been upgraded with pedestrian access along the river. The existing erven are all zoned residential, however the owners of the property, KWV international (Pty) Ltd wish to rezone and sub-divide the property into residential zone 3 in order to build 15 freehold townhouses for the use of the company staff. The site under consideration (Figure 1) takes on the appearance of a vacant plot of land adjacent to the railway line surrounded by low cost housing. There are no structures on the site; however there are a number of graves on the existing residential erven which constitute the only identifiable heritage indicators.



Figure 1 Location of the proposed development in Klapmuts.

¹ Klapmuts Hills Residential Development, Rezoning and Subdivision Application, Anton Lotz Town and Regional Planning August 2006, p1.



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Project:
 Application for the
 Rezoning &
 Subdivision: Erven
 212, 213, 214, 223 &
 224, Klapmuts

Discription:
 Regional Plan

KWV Klapmuts

Scale	NTS	File nr.	H 10-22
Drawn	PJLR	Date	March 2011
Checked	PJLR	Drawing nr.	1

Figure 2 Location of the site.



View onto the properties from Beyers Street with Klapmuts River on right



View onto the properties from Bell Street with Klapmuts River on left

Figure 3 Views of the study area in its current condition.

1 Historical Context

The hill known as 'Klapmuts' was so named by Abraham Gabbema, VOC Fiscal and Bailiff, who explored the Berg River Valley with seven officers in 1657. This series of early Dutch East India Company reconnaissance missions resulted in much of the localised nomenclature still used today. Gabbema coined 'Clapmusbergh', 'Diamant' and 'Paarl' Berg, and in so doing, inscribed this foreign landscape with familiarizing features of home.² 'De Clapmuts' (later the vernacularized to 'Klapmuts') resembled a style of sailor's cap with flaps³, although Jan van Riebeeck makes reference in his journal to the hill resembling a farm maiden's hat.⁴ A "muts" in Dutch refers to a *beanie*-type cap.

A VOC outpost, or *buitepost*, was established at Klapmuts but its exact location is still a matter of some uncertainty⁵. The outpost may well have been 'De Clapmuts' farm (granted in 1684) on the southeastern flanks of Klapmuts Hill. Lending support to this locality is a 1796 application submitted by Sgt. Johan Christiaan Loork, who was stationed at the *buitepost*. He requests permission to rent a place called Klapmuts; to live and 'work at the same place where he worked for the VOC'.⁶ According to Hans Fransen, the *buitepost* was indeed at Klapmuts farm, which "was one of the Company's posts; it remained unsold until 1791 when the other properties of the Company - or as many of them as possible - were sold."⁷

1.1.1 Early Settlement and Land Ownership in Klapmuts Region: De Groene Fonteijn

Historically, the freehold land grants around Klapmutskop primarily focused on grain production and stock farming. Citizen inventories (*Opgaaf rolle*) also indicate an emphasis on wine production in the greater Klapmuts area which continued for almost 200 hundred years until the end of the 19th century when vines across the region were devastated by the outbreak of *Phylloxera*, and many farmers were bankrupted. Fortunately, unaffected vines and new technology allowed the wine industry to recover.

The old 'De Groene Fonteijn' farm limits fall within the present-day boundaries of Klapmuts. Abraham Diemer acquired De Groene Fonteijn in 1699. He managed Simon van der Stels' (later Willem Adriaan's) farm Stellengift in Simondium (Simonsvlei), located on the northeastern flanks of Klapmuts Hill.⁸ Joan Blesius and Abraham Diemer had been co-grantees of Stellengift. However, as employee of the

² Smuts, Francois, 1979: *Stellenbosch Three Centuries*, Official Commemorative Volume, published by the Stellenbosch Town Council in Collaboration with the Oude Meester Group

³http://www.thepropertymag.co.za/pages/452774491/articles/2005/May/Yellows_Brick_Road_.asp

⁴ Unpublished report on Klapmuts by Maretha Geldenbhuys for the proponent. Reference to Jan van Riebeeck's Dagregister which states that the mountain peaks of Klapmuts remind him of the hats of '17th century farm women'.

⁵ Sleigh, Dan, pers. comm

⁶ CA BO 110, 59

⁷ Fransen, Hans 2004: *Old Buildings of the Cape*, p. 206

⁸ Fransen 2004: 211

VOC, it was illegal for Blesius to hold land. He stayed on in town, while Diemer managed the farm. It was thus Diemer, whom according to Margaret Cairns in her research on Simonsvlei farm history: “was the real creator of the estate”.⁹ Agricultural productivity was excellent during Diemer’s tenure. By 1692, 4000 vines had been planted and “wheat, barley, and rye had been sown and reaped and the land supported some 450 head of assorted livestock”.¹⁰

Diemer married in 1697 and moved to Table Valley and took up a post with the Burger Cavalry and was Commissioner of the Marriage Court. He and his wife presumably died during the first Cape smallpox epidemic in 1713.¹¹ According to Hans Fransen, De Groene Fonteijn came into the possession of Adriaan Louw in 1775 or 1776 through his marriage to the widow of previous owner Joseph le Riche, although the next officially recorded transfer on the register was not until 1797 when the property was transferred in its entirety from J. le Riche to Johannes Andrian Grundelingh. The latter half of the 19th century saw portions of the farm being subdivided off, indicating the burgeoning development of Klapmuts settlement.

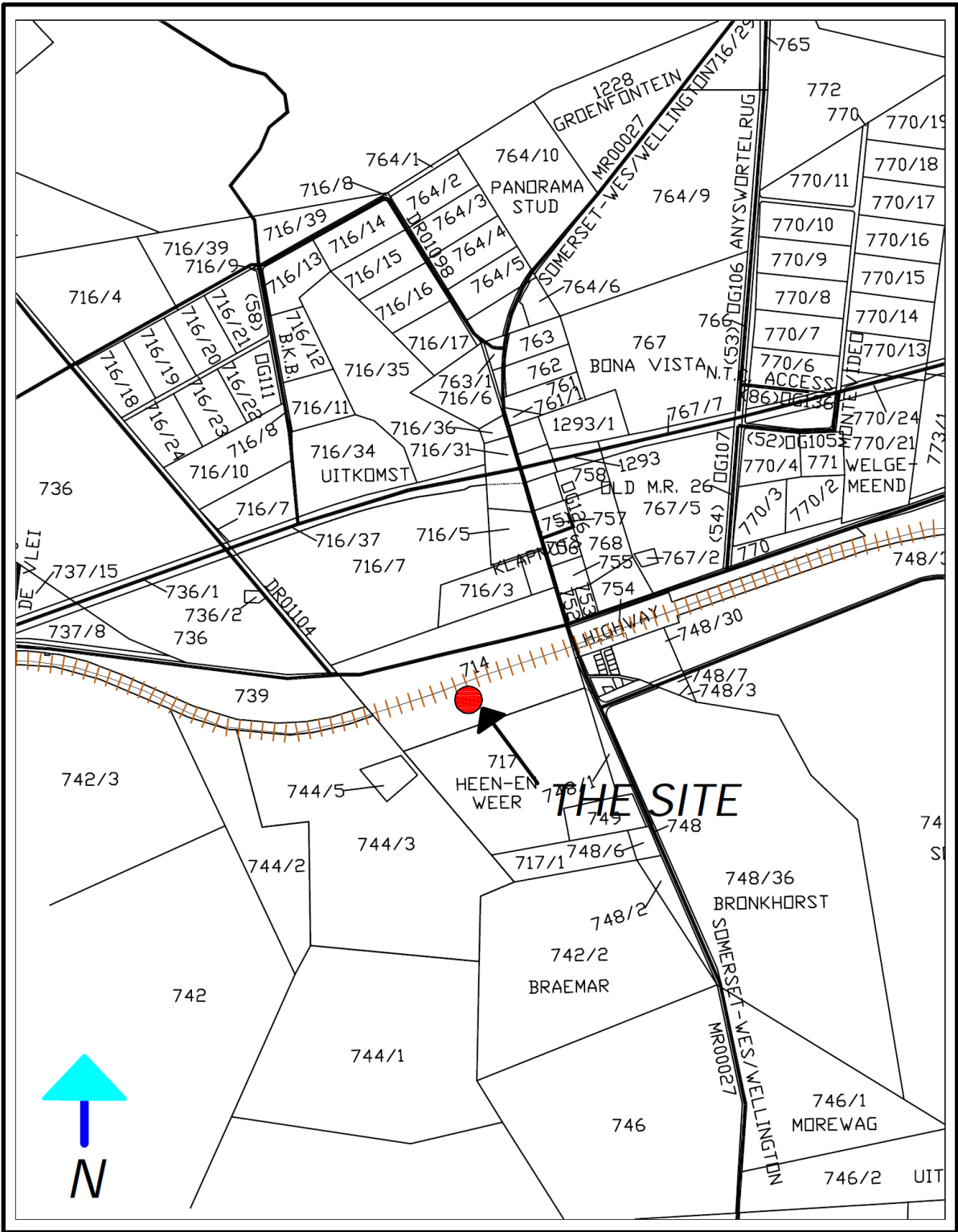
Table 1: Transfer Deeds History: Farm 742/3 Klapmuts Rivier

Deed	Date	From	To	Size
Paarl Q. 2.1	12.11.1884	Grant	1. Johannes Nicolaas de Villiers 2. Estate Adriaan Jacobus van der Byl 3. Jacobus Johannes Brink	483 mgn, 226 sq. rds
170	11.6.1885	Estate Late A J vd Byl	Andries Christoffel v. d. Byl	whole
Partitioned 164 165 166	14.7.1887		J de Villiers A C van der Byl J J Brink	208 mgn 310 sq.rds 7 mgn 208 sq. rds. 203 mgn 307 sq. rds.
2386	27.11.1890	J J Brink	John Starke	203 mgn, 307 sq. rds.
2395	29.3.1898	John Starke	1. J. I. Starke 2. J. T. Starke, trading as Starke Bros.	203 mgn, 307 sq. rds.

⁹ Cairns, Margaret, ‘Simonsvlei: The Story of a farm and its people, 1961-1999’, VASSA Journal No. 2 Dec 1999, p 3

¹⁰ Cairns 1999:3

¹¹ Ibid



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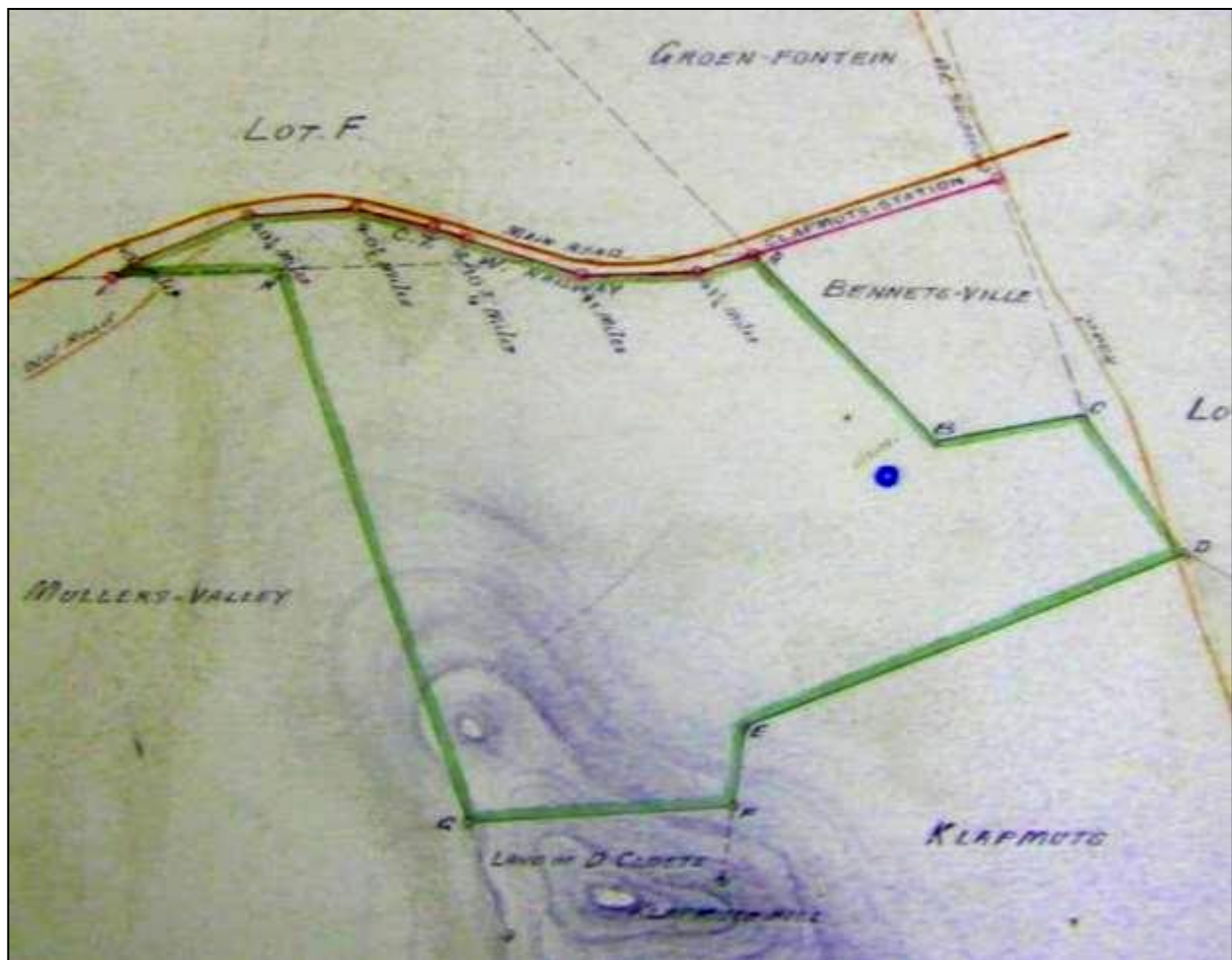
Description:
 Locality Plan

KWV Klappmuts	
Scale: NVS	File nr.: H 10-22
Drawn: PJLR	Date: March 2011
Checked: PJLR	Drawing nr.: 2

Figure 4 The broader erf 714 which was divided into erven 212, 213,214,223 &224.

1.1.2 Farm 742 Klapmuts Rivier

Farm 742/3 'Klapmuts Rivier' was a portion that is listed as being subdivided from De Groene Fonteijn in 1884 and granted to Johannes Nicolaas de Villiers and two others (Figure 5)¹². Over the years, the de Villiers, Byls and Starkes have played their roles as proprietors of Farm 742 – familiar names in Klapmuts land ownership history (Table 1). The de Villiers family owned several farms in the region – Natte Valleij was bought by Abraham de Villiers in 1770, and Jacob Izaak de Villiers built the Le Bonheur (Weltevreden, see next section) homestead around 1820.¹³ In 1944, Portion Figure 5: Lot E, Farm 742 Klapmuts Rivier, Grant diagram, surveyed 1884 DO Paarl Q 1.2, 12.11.1884



3 was subdivided (85,400 morgan) and was transferred to Julius Jesse Starke from John Isaac Starke. It has remained in the Starke family until very recently.

¹² DO Paarl Q 1.2, 12.11.1884

¹³ Simons, Phillida Brooke 2001: *Cape Dutch Houses and other old favourites*, Fernwood Press (Pty) Ltd, South Africa, p. 144-145

1.1.3 Farm 744 Oude Weltevreden

Oude Weltevreden was originally part of the neighbouring 'Natte Valleij' farm. After owner Abraham de Villiers' death in 1814, various deductions were made and a portion passed to his ninth child, Jacob Izaak, who named it Weltevreden. According to Phillida Brooke Simons, J.I. de Villiers is believed to have been born in an outbuilding on the farm in 1791, and built what is now the H-shaped homestead around 1820.¹⁴ The homestead and wine farm was renamed 'Le Bonheur' in 1994 to avoid confusion with the three other farms of the same name in the area. A portion of the original Weltevreden farm is included in the proposed development, but the land itself does not have any heritage resources or structures of significance on it.

1.1.4 Evolution of Klapmuts settlement

The area around Klapmutskop was primarily grazing and agricultural ground during the early farming and settlement period of the 17th and 18th centuries. An important feature of the area during this period was the 'Clapmuts Outspan'. Outspans were laid out at intervals as 'resting places' for farmers driving heavy ox-wagons back and forth to the Cape markets.¹⁵ Many of the steep passes, such as Franschoek Pass, were not far from Klapmuts and this particular outspan served as a critical stopover interval that offered sufficient grazing land and water. The presence of the outspan, and later on the railway may well have been the original impetus leading to the eventual construction of the Klapmuts Hotel – possibly on the outspan site.

The development of Klapmuts hamlet did not begin until after the inauguration of the railway line (Cape Town - Paarl) in 1863. The 1873 map (**Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 6) indicates that the new hamlet constituted a grid system of roads parallel with the railway line, with the Klapmuts station as focal point of the plan. Furthermore, the settlement was called the 'Village of Bennetsville'. The names 'Bennetsville' and 'Klapmuts' seemed to have been used interchangeably during this period. The Klapmuts Hotel was soon built by the Ward family in the late 1890s, and became a favourite watering hole for travelers.

The character of the settlement was that of a poor and generally disenfranchised community: farm labourers, the unemployed, and those trying to eke out a living from rail construction and associated odd jobs. In an 1882 request for gratis community smallpox vaccinations, a concerned local teacher C. Benjamin, noted that the doctor's fee would be "a heavy one, and as most of the people in this neighbourhood are poor, it will be too hard on them to pay it."¹⁶

¹⁴ Simons, Phillida Brooke 2000: 145

¹⁵ Smuts, Francois, 1979: *Stellenbosch Three Centuries*, Official Commemorative Volume, published by the Stellenbosch Town Council in Collaboration with the Oude Meester Group, p. 230

¹⁶ CA CO 4220 B72

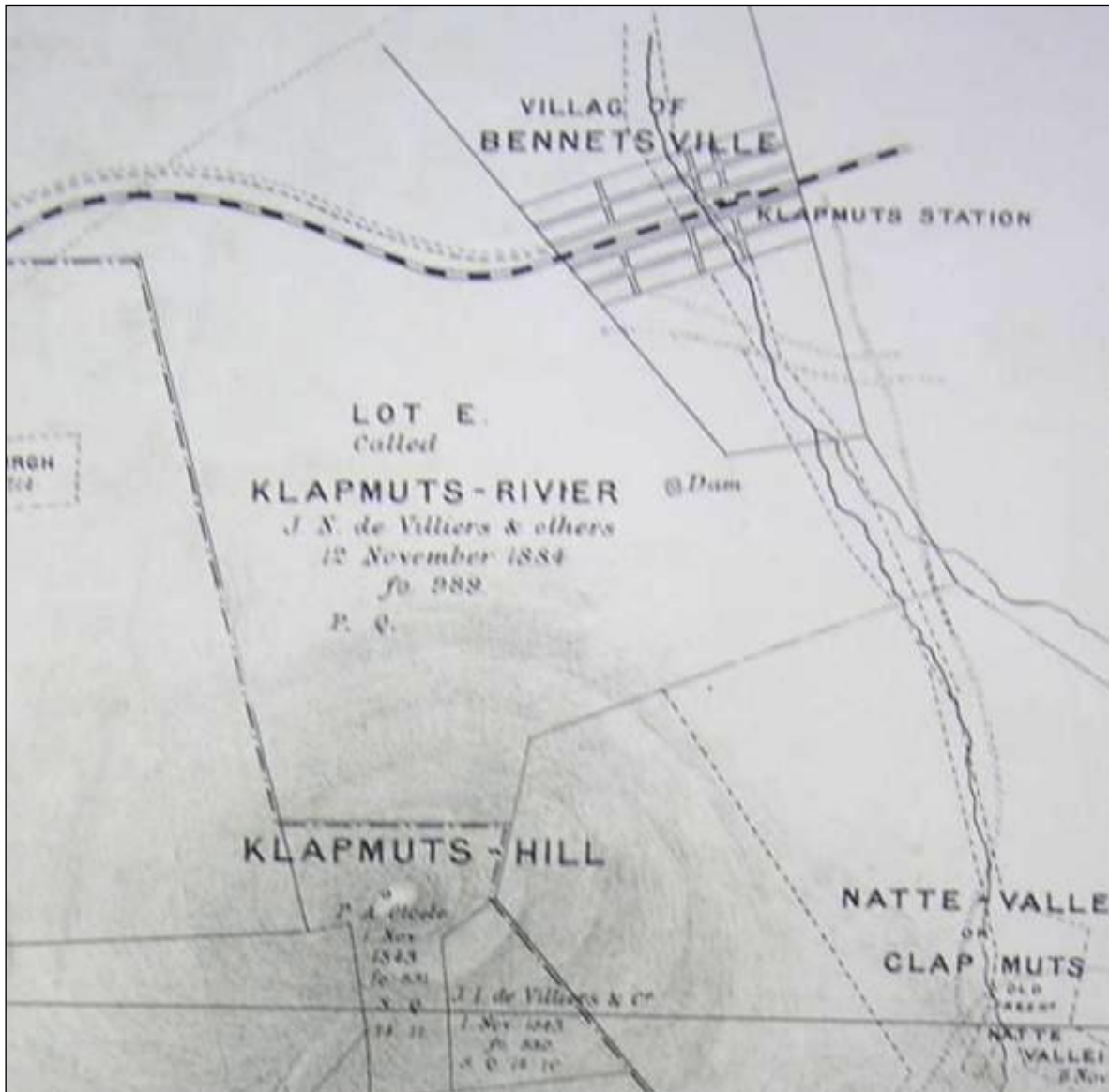


Figure 6 An 1883 diagram of Klappmuts showing the fledgling village of Bennet's Ville.

A lock-up and convict station were established near the Klappmuts station at the turn of the century. Convicts were a source of free labour in both rural areas and towns. In a letter dated 24.1.1899, the Inspector of Prisons remarked that in Klappmuts “thirty [convicts] were working in groups of ten each guarded by a Constable at the farms of Messrs. Louw, v.d. Byl and Groenewalt, a considerable distance from the Station – the nearest four miles away.”¹⁷

The quartering of workers for the railway line, its locality in the winelands (with its infamous *dop* system), and the establishment of a convict outpost was a formula for attracting less-than-desirable social elements. Local complaints mention, for example, ‘a coloured man lying drunk in the middle of the road, not 100 yards from the Station’, at which the police remarked he “could lie there until he died.”¹⁸ Mr. John Whitley complained in 1904 that illegal gambling and the selling of liquor was occurring in the evenings at the railway relief camps “amongst the unemployed at

¹⁷ CA CO 1884 123

¹⁸ CA AG Vol. 1486 ref 8059

Klapmuts”¹⁹ Upon investigation, a response by Sgt. D. T.M Davison paints a picture of Klapmuts on the weekends and evening: “The detachment at Klapmuts are fully employed keeping order in the village, 25 arrests were made last month mostly for drunkenness and breaches of the peace.”²⁰

It was around this time that the matter was raised of an official name change for the settlement. In 1902, Mr. Cloete wrote a letter to the Resident Magistrate requesting the Klapmuts Station name to be changed to Bennetsville, necessitated by the confusion and inconvenience of the many ‘Klapmuts’ place names in the area. Mr. Cloete had “urgent official letters” delayed by being delivered to the Klapmuts Station, rather than to his ‘Klapmuts’ farm. He contends that he has ‘right of name’ by not only his position as Field Cornet of the Ward, but by virtue of “the name of my farm being Klapmuts which dates back previous to 1825 when transfer was passed to my father.”

He proposed a name change of the station to ‘Bennet’s Ville’ that was the “original name of that Station and Post Office ever since the line was built...called so after the Engineer who had charge of that portion of the line.” He further stated, “People of the neighborhood were quite satisfied with the name [Bennet’s Ville]...and have no objection to the name being restored.”²¹

After some debate at the district level authorities, this proposed alteration of the name was denied. A letter from the Chief Traffic Manager sums up the outcome as follows: “Since 1902, Klapmuts Railway was become of considerable importance to a section of the community throughout South Africa who are interested in the establishment of a Klapmuts Racing Club”, and that owners “as far distant as East London, Durban, Johannesburg and Kimberley sent horses to compete in the Klapmuts Handicap”. The name of the Station, and village he suggests should not be changed unless the “Klapmuts Racing Club and all other parties interested in the land surrounding the Station agree to it”.

Apart from the Klapmuts Hotel and a few railway related houses, there are very few buildings of architectural significance in Klapmuts. This is evident by examination of early- mid 20th century aerial photographs that depict very little apart from the railway station and the hotel. Most of the buildings were built after 1960. Slow growth of the town can be linked to the lack of service infrastructure. Bore holes, for example were the only source of water until 1996. In 1998, two phases of low-cost housing were built and 850 units absorbed a large proportion of shack dwellers from La Rochelle and Mandela Park.²² Informal settlement continues to exist along the periphery of the low-income housing schemes immediately adjoining the proposed Klapmuts Hills development site.

¹⁹ CA AG 1509 10426

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ CA CGR 2/1/405 ref. 371/5/34604

²²

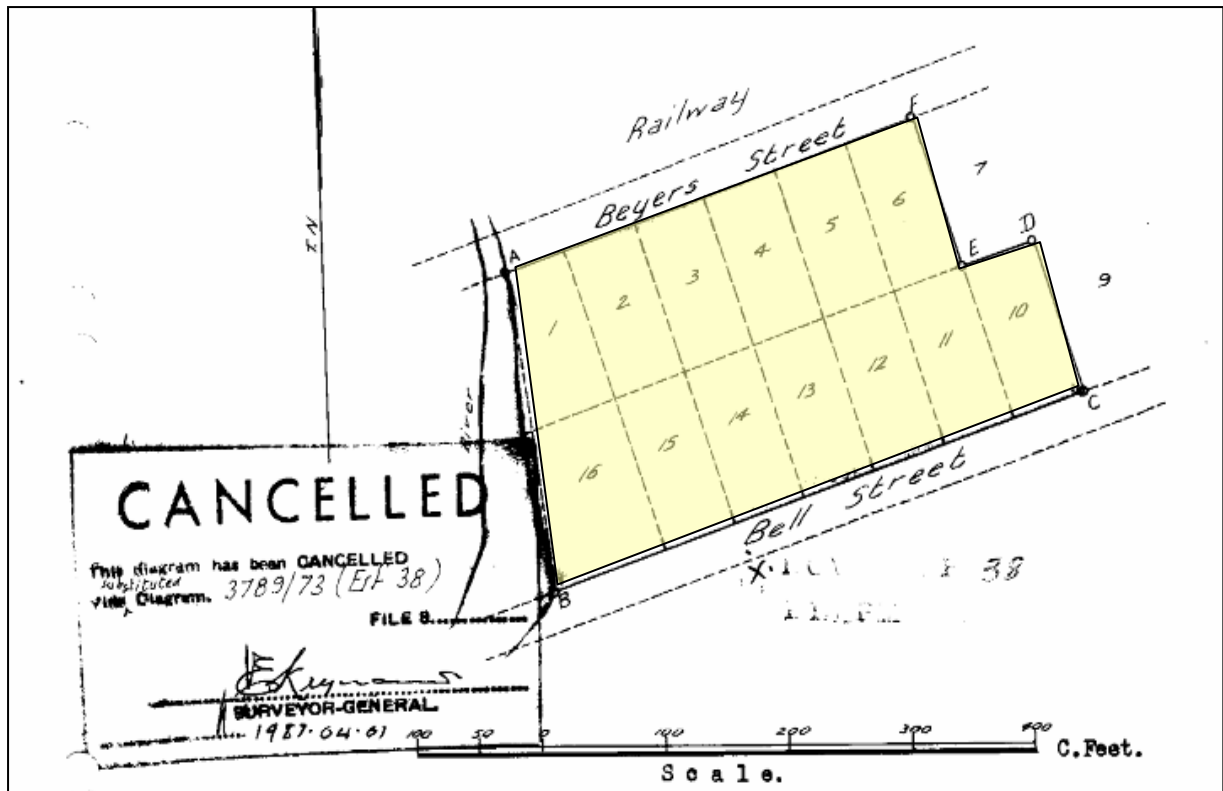


Figure 8 SG 921/1894 showing Block H bounded by the river, Beyers and Bell Streets.

In 1850 the farm was sold to Robert Hare. From 1863, Hare started subdividing. 37 urban lots were sold off during 1863 and 1865. Land for the railway line was sold to the Colonial Government in 1880 and a further 4 lots were sold privately. Hare died in 1887 and after the death of his wife, the subdivision of large portions of the remainder of the farm took place as part of the establishment of the village of Bennetsville. Both Hare and his wife are buried at the St John's Cemetery in Wynberg.

William Higgin Baxter acquired large portions of Bennetsville and in 1894 sold Block H (amongst other portions) to John Andrew Ward for the sum of £2500. The property remained in the Ward family until John Andrew's death in 1935. Ward bequeathed Block I to his common-law wife²³ and the remainder of the estate was divided equally between her and their 4 children (They appear to have paid £1790 for the properties). Both John Ward and a second grave (presumably Rachel Bailey) are buried on what was once Erf 38. There is evidence of other graves on the erf, but these are unmarked.

In April 1938, the Wards sold to Floors van Niekerk for the sum of £1200 (rather less than what was paid for it).. The property was bequeathed to Alexander Gedult van Niekerk, the son of Floors and Hester Jacoba. He appears to have been insolvent and the property immediately transferred to Basil Lloyd Williams.

²³ Ward and Rachel Bailey were not married. He refers to her in his will as 'his friend'. Whether this was a factor of Rachel Bailey being a woman of colour, or another reason, is unknown.

In none of the transfer deeds are there any mention of a burial ground, nor conditions regarding access to a burial ground.

Table 2 Deeds Summary: Klapmuts erf 714.

ERF No	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Comments
			1699		Grant	Abraham Diener	Original freehold grant along the course of the Klapmuts River. The erven not situated on this, but subsequent quitrent grant is annex
714/1	344/1818	StQ7.51	4/07/1827	1370M 352.5 SR	Grant	Johannes Minnaar	
714/1		165	27/12/1845	1370M 352.5 SR	JA Grundeling	Cornelius Ernestus Grundeling	
714/1		128	9/08/1849	1370M 352.5 SR		JA Steydler	
714/1		86	12/04/1850	1370M 352.5 SR	JA Steydler	Robert Hare	
Robert Hare subdivides the farm, starting in 1863: 37 erven sold between 1863 and 1865 Erf 33 sold to the Colonial Government in 1880 for the railways (SgD 2087/1879) Subdivision picks up again in 1886 onwards.							
38	921/1894	3803	12/07/1894	1M 74 SR	Est Robert Hare	William Higgin Baxter	Formerly lots 1 -6, and 10-16 Block H Baxter also owned numerous other lots
38		5774	12/10/1894	1M 74 SR	WH Baxter	John Andrew Ward	
38		1483	18/2/1938	1M 74 SR	Est JA Ward	Rachel Jacoba Bailey John BC Ward Catherine GM Ward William JR Ward Martha J Ward	His common law wife and children
38		3592	13/4/1938	1M 74 SR	RJ Bailey and others	Floors van Niekerk	
38		24822	27/10/1967	1M 74 SR	Est Floors v Niekerk	Alexander Gedult van Niekerk	
38		2483	27/10/1967	1M 74 SR	Insol Est AG van Niekerk	Basil Lloyd Williams	
212	1973	56685	1988	1320m ²			
213	1973	56686	1988	714 m ²			
214	1973	56687	1988	714 m ²			
223	1973	56692	1988	714 m ²			
224	1973	56693	1988	2040 m ²			Subdivided into 256 and 255
255	5217/73			714 m ²			
256	5218/73			714 m ²			

2 Heritage Indicators

On the site itself are remnants of 5 graves, all of them broken and clearly uncelebrated or visited for a considerable amount of time. Only one of the grave stones is legible. It commemorates the burial of Andrew John Ward who passed away in 1935. Next to it lies a second similar grave with the headstone missing. Presumably this was his life-partner, Rachel Baily.

Andrew Ward was the founder and owner of the Klapmuts Hotel and owner at one time of the land on which he is buried. Mr Ward, a Scotsman appears to have formed a close relationship with Rachel Jacoba Bailey, a local woman of “coloured” origin with whom he fathered a number of children. Like many South African families, racist attitudes of the times played havoc with the lives of the Ward Family. No doubt it was racial discrimination which led to his burial outside the “white cemeteries” of the day (ie Paarl or Stellenbosch).. Mr George Ward, Andrew Ward’s grandson (interviewed by Rapport) tells how his family were forced as a result of a dispute to sell up, discriminated against and had to move to the other side of the railway. George Ward was still alive in 2010, however all attempts to contact him have proved futile. Rapport newspapers have been unable to supply us with his contact details despite several requests.

The wide distribution of the 5 visible graves in the study area was a cause for concern. In our experience this could mean that many graves had become lost over time. To check this, a ground penetrating radar scan was carried out which confirmed the presence of *at least* some 30 graves within the study area which have no visible grave markers of any kind. Many of these are very shallow being less than 1m deep. Unfortunately despite extensive local advertising and enquiries, the occupants of the graves remain unknown.

The site may have had a farm grave yard on it when Ward purchased the land in the 19th century and it was expedient for him to be buried there. Likewise the site may have been used as a burial ground for railway workers or even convicts. Similar such burial grounds are still to be found adjacent to the Western Main Railway system. Unfortunately the extensive review of the historical background of the land parcels involved makes no mention of a cemetery. The erf was originally subdivided to be part of Bennets’Ville, its intended use being for residential purposes. It therefore may be described as an unofficial cemetery outside the control of a local authority.

3 Impact of the proposed development

The development proposal will have no impact on broader heritage issues. In fact it could be argued that if the development will result in the upgrading of this area of the village and edge of the Klapmuts River, its contribution will be positive on both aesthetic and social grounds.

It is highly probable that the activity will impact the graves. At present the site is in a very poor condition. The majority of graves are lost under vegetation and dumped garbage. They are vulnerable in that activities such as laying of cables and services

(even if the proposed development does not go ahead) may result in accidental disturbance. By modern standards the graves are extremely shallow. The exhumation of the graves and the establishment of small memorial garden would afford the deceased a greater degree of dignity than what the site has to offer at this time.

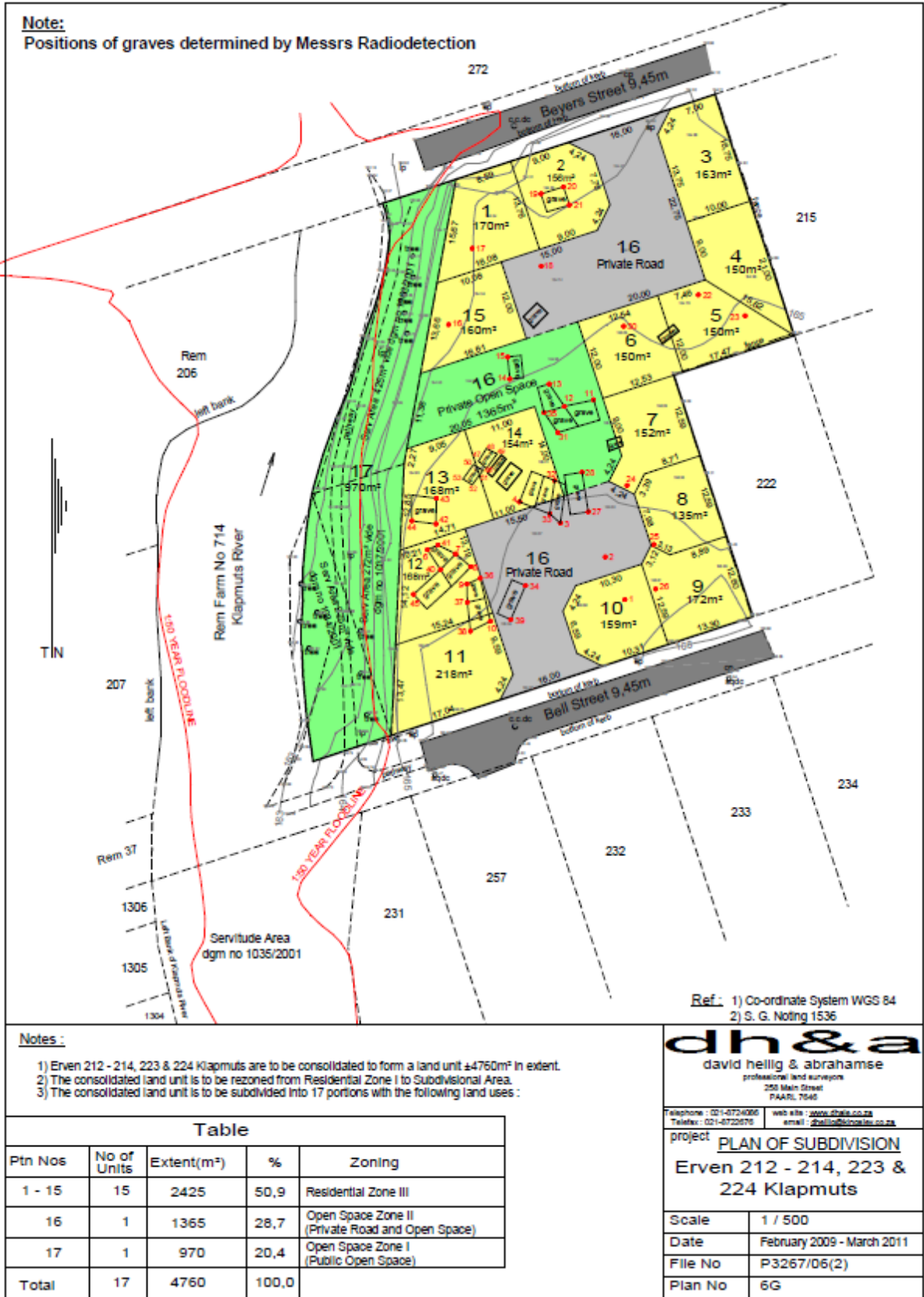


Figure 9 Possible locations of graves as determined by ground penetrating radar with proposed development layout.

4 Public consultation

Notice of intension to exhume remains was well advertised by Doug Jeffery Environmental Consultants. Being a Klapmuts based company they were well placed to do this. Intent was advertised for no less than 60 days by notices on site and in local and regional newspapers. Enquiries within the present day Klapmuts community failed to produce any registration of interested and affected parties. Appendix A is a collation of measures taken to advertise intent.

5 Future direction

The possibility of leaving the graves in-situ and developing over them was explored with the developers and their consultants. Unfortunately the apparent very shallow depths of the graves make them liable to be impacted by the installation of services or potentially even deep building foundations.

The wide dispersal pattern of the graves means that it is not possible to develop the site in such a way as to avoid them. For this reason the consensus of opinion was that they should be dis-interred.

Since it has not been possible to contact any interested and affected parties, or elicit a response form the Klapmuts community a course of action is suggested.

- The research that has been undertaken has established that there is a connection between the history of Klapmuts and Andrew John Ward. It is suggested that this connection be physically acknowledged through memorialization on site.
- The persons buried on the site remain unknown. It is likely they had a connection with Klapmuts through farm labour or railway work. It is suggested that this connection be physically acknowledged through memorialization on site.
- The fact that no interested and affected parties have come forward, does not exempt the human remains from being treated with sensitivity. It remains possible that there are still relatives that may come forward to acknowledge their ancestors.
- The graves do not form part of any official cemetery administered by a local authority; hence the burials unit of SAHRA is the compliance and permitting authority.

It is recommended that the human remains be exhumed by an undertaker working in collaboration with an archaeologist who will create an archive of observations and findings. The remains are greater than 60 years of age which means that archaeological involvement is required in terms of section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act.

While analysis of the human remains is not recommended for such “recent” graves, the archaeologist must observe (and record details of) the process to the point at which he/she is satisfied that no “foul play” has played a role in the original burial of human remains. If there is suspicion that “foul play” is involved, a full forensic analysis will be required.

It is recommended that the human remains be cremated and the ashes returned to the site for internment within a small memorial garden situated at a convenient locality within or close to the new development. Remains of grave stones including those of Andrew Ward should be displayed at the memorial along with a communal marker/stone/sign acknowledging the lives of unknown persons;

Or

Subject to permission from the local authority, it is recommended that the human remains be placed in mini-coffins and be returned to the site for internment within a small memorial garden situated at a convenient locality within or close to the new development. Remains of grave stones including those of Andrew Ward should be displayed at the memorial along with a communal marker/stone/sign acknowledging the lives of unknown persons.

Should decomposition of the human remains be total (which is possible in granite derived soils) a memorial should be erected nevertheless.

5.1 Permits

This report serves in part as a heritage assessment and in part as a motivating document to apply for an exhumation permit from SAHRA for relocation of graves greater than 60 years of age outside the control of a local authority.

Before work begins the local branch of the South African Police services should be informed.

The state pathologist for the region should be notified.

Appendix A

Supporting documentation



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

NOTICE OF INTENT TO RELOCATE BURIALS

(SECTION 36, NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, NO.25 OF 1999)



Location & Activity:

Information and comment is sought from interested and affected parties with respect to graves located on erf 212, 213, 214, 223 and 224, Klapmuts. The site is located between Beyers Street and Bell Street, adjacent to the Klapmuts River.

Application has been made to redevelop the land for housing purposes.

Notice is hereby given of intention to disinter and relocate the human remains in terms of section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Opportunity to participate:

Persons who consider themselves interested and affected parties or have information about the history of the graves are invited to provide written comment to the contact details provided below and/or register as interested and affected parties before 20 December 2010 (60 days).

In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application.

DOUG JEFFERY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ATT: Clinton Geyser

P O Box 44, Klapmuts, 7625

Tel: 021 875-5272; **Fax:** 021 875-5515

Email: clinton@dougieff.co.za

COMMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE MONDAY 20 December 2010!



INKQUBO YOKUTHATHA INXAXHEBA KOLUNTU

ISAZISO SOKWAMKELWA KOKUFUDUSWA KWAMANGWABA

(ICANDELO 36, LOMTHETHO I-NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES,
NOMB. 25 YOWE-1999)



Umhlaba & Umsebenzi:

Kufunwa inkcukacha neengcamango zabantu abanomdla nabachaphazelekayo malunga namangwaba abekwe kwiziza ezingunobolo 212, 213, 214, 223 nowama-224, eKlapmuts. Lo mhlaba uphakathi kweBeyers Street kunye neBell Street, kuLuphi nomlambo iKlapmuts.

Sifakwe isicelo sokuba kusebenzwe lo umhlaba kwakhona ukwenzela ukuba kwakhwe izindlu.

Isaziso siyagqithiswa ke ngoko sokuba kombwe okanye kutuduswe amathambo abali ngokwecandelo 36 loMthetho I-National Heritage Resources 25 yowe-1999.

Ithuba lokuthatha Inxaxheba:

Abantu abazithatha njengabo banomdla kwanabo bachaphazelekayo okanye abanotwazi wemvelaphi yala mangwaba, bayaminywa ukuba bagqithisele iingcamango zabo ezibhalwe phantsi kwezi nkcukacha zorixibelelwano zibhalwe apha ngezantsi kwaye okanye babhalise njengabo banomdla nabachaphazelekayo ngaphambi komhla wama-20 kuDisemba 2010 (intsuku ezingama-60).

Ukuze bakwazi ukubhalisa okanye bafake iingcamango, abantu abanomdla nabachaphazelekayo kufuneka bagqithise amagama, iidilesi & inkcukacha zorixibelelwano (ezibonisa indlela abayikhetayo yokuthunyelelwa kwabo izaziso) baz e babonise noWalamano lokushisina ngqo, lwezizimali, lokobuqu, okanye nezinye izinto ezibakhuthazayo kwesi sicelo.

DOUG JEFFERY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

IYA KU:- Clinton Geysler

P O Box 44, Klapmuts, 7525

Ihowuni: 021 875-5272; Ifeksi: 021 875-5515

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**INGCAMANGO KUFUNeka ZIFAKWE NGO- OKANYE NGAPHAMBI KWANGO 20 kuDISEMBA
2010!**



PUBLIEKE DEELNAME PROSES

KENNIS VAN VOORNEME OM GRAFTE TE VERPLAAS

(ARTIKEL 36, WET OP NATIONALE ERFENIS HULPBRONNE, NO.25 VAN 1999)



Plek & Aktiwiteit:

Inligting en kommentaar word gevra van belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye met betrekking tot die grafte geleë op erwe 212, 213, 214, 223 en 224, Klapmuts. Die terrein is geleë tussen Beyers Straat en Bell Straat, aangrensend aan die Klapmuts-rivier.

Aansoek is gedoen om die grond vir behuising doeleindes te herontwikkel.

Kennis geskied hiermee van voorneme vir opgrawing en verplasing van die menslike oorskot in terme van artikel 36 van die Wet op Nasionale Erfenis Hulpbronne, No 25 van 1999.

Geleentheid om deel te neem:

Persones wat hulself beskou as belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye of inligting oor die geskiedenis van die grafte het word uitgenooi om skriftelike kommentaar te lewer by die kontaknommers hieronder en/of te registreer as belanghebbende en geaffekteerde partye voor 20 Desember 2010 (60 dae).

Om te registreer moet u versoek om op die lys geplaas te word of kommentaar lewer, B&GPe moet ons voorsien van hul naam, adres en kontak besonderhede (met aanduiding van die gewenste metode van kennisgewing) en 'n aanduiding van enige direkte sake-, finansiële-, persoonlike- of enige ander belang welke hulle in hierdie aansoek mag hê.

DOUG JEFFERY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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KOMMENTAAR MOET ONS VOOR/OP MAANDAG 20 Desember 2010 BEREIK!

R5.20
31W Ingeval

•••
DONDERDAG
11 OKTOBER 2010
es-en-negentigste jaargang
leerengacht 40 Kaapstad

DIE BURGER

PUBLIEKE DEELNAME-PROSES KENNIS VAN VOORNEME OM GRAFTE TE VERPLAAS (ARTIKEL 36, WET OP NASIONALE ERFENIS-HULPBRONNE, NO.25 VAN 1999)

Plek & Aktiwiteit:

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KOMMENTAAR MOET ONS VOORLOP MAANDAG 20 DESEMBER 2010 BEREIK!

Paarl Post

Voice of Drakenstein • Stem van Drakenstein

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Dis-Chem Dischem
Paarl Mall
Gatineau Spring Breakfast
Price: R70 per person
Date: 23 October 2010
Venue: Picardie, Guest-house
Time: 10:00 - 12:00
Contact Debra/Lana 021-863-5060
Limited Space

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS NOTICE OF INTENT TO RELOCATE BURIALS (SECTION 36, NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, NO.25 OF 1999)

Location & Activity:

Information and comment is sought from interested and affected parties with respect to graves located on erf 212, 213, 214, 223 and 224, Klipmuts. The site is located between Beyers Street and Bell Street, adjacent to the Klipmuts River.

Application has been made to redevelop the land for housing purposes.

Notice is hereby given of intention to disinter and relocate the human remains in terms of section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Opportunity to participate:

Persons who consider themselves interested and affected parties or have information about the history of the graves are invited to provide written comment to the contact details provided below and/or register as interested and affected parties before 20 December 2010 (60 days).

In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should provide their name, address & contact details (indicating your preferred method of notification) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application.



DOUG JEFFERY ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
ATT: Clinton Geyser
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Tel: 021 875 5272 | Fax: 021 875 5515
Email: clinton@dougjeff.co.za

COMMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE MONDAY 20 DECEMBER 2010!

INKQUBO YOKUTHATHA INXAXHEBA KOLUNTU ISAZISO SOKWAMKELWA KOKUFUDUSWA KWAMANGCUBA (ICANDELO 36, LOMTHETHO I-NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES, NOMB. 25 YOWE-1999)

Umhlaba & Umsobanzi:

Kufunwa iinkcukacha neengcamango zabantu abanondima nabachaphazelekayo malunga namangcwaba abelwe kwilizisa esingumbolo 212, 213, 214, 223 nowama-224, eKlipmuts. Lo mhlaba uphakathi kweBeyers Street kunye neBell Street, kufuphi nomlambo iKlipmuts.

Sifakiwe isicelo sokuba kusetyenzwe lo umhlaba kwakhona ukwenza ukuba kwakhiwe izindlu.

Isaziso siyagqithiswa ke ngoko soluba kombule okanye kufuduswe amathambo abali ngokwecandelo 36 loMthetho I-National Heritage Resources 25 yowe-1999.

Ithuba lokuthatha inxaxheba:

Abantu abozithatha njengabo banondima kwanabo bachaphazelekayo okanye abanolwazi leemvelaphi yala mangcwaba, boyaminywa ukuba bagqithisole iingcamango zabo ezibhalwe phantsi kwezi nkcukacha zorubelwano zibhalwe apha ngezantsi kweyokanye babhalise njengabo banondima nabachaphazelekayo ngaphambi komthetho wama-20 kuDisemba 2010 (intshuku usizama-60).

Ukuze bakwazi ukubhalisa okanye bafake iingcamango, abantu abanondima nabachaphazelekayo kufuneka bagqithise amagama, idilesi & iinkcukacha zorubelwano (ezibonisa indlela abiyikhetheyo yokuthanyelwa kwabo izaziso) baze babonise nobelwano lokuthatha ngqo, kwecandelo, ukobuzi, okanye nezinye izinto ezibakuthazayo kwesi sicelo.



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INGCAMANGO KUFUNKA ZIFAKWE NGO-OKANYE NGAPHAMBI KWANGO 20 kuDISEMBA 2010!



Rapport

Oupa se grond vir nageslag verlore

2010-01-23 17:33



Mnr. George Ward met 'n foto van sy oupa John Andrew Ward en sy ouma Rachel Jacoba Bailey. Die twee lewensmaats mag nooit getrou het nie. | Foto: Alwyn Marx

Marlene Malan

mmalan@rapport.co.za

Hy onthou nog goed hoe hy 75 jaar gelede saam met sy ouma, ouers, susters en broer uit hul tuiste, die Klappmuts-hotel, moes padgee. “Ná my wit oupa se dood was ons nie meer welkom in die wit gebied nie omdat Ouma bruin was. Ons moes na oorkant die spoorlyn trek. “Oupa se groot ‘sonde’ was sy vrou, Rachel Jacoba Bailey, en die kinders wat uit dié verbintenis gebore is. Oupa en Ouma kon nooit trou nie.” Mnr. George Ward (79) van Monte Vista naby Kaapstad het lankal vrede gemaak met die verlede.

Hul grondeis op 'n deel van die grond wat in Klappmuts aan sy oupa behoort het, is dertien jaar gelede aan die Ward-nageslag uitbetaal. Tog grieve dit hom dat Klappmuts nooit ontwikkel het nie – omdat die verkoop en ontwikkeling van “die hele gebied” jare gelede deur die staat gevries is, glo weens 'n dispuut oor sy Skotse oupa, John Andrew Ward, se testament.

“Oupa het die hele Klappmuts besit. Ek lees nou hoe 'n klomp mense praat oor hoe wonderlik dié gebied ontwikkel gaan word. Maar niks kan met daardie grond gebeur voordat die dispuut uitgeklaar is nie.”

Volgens George het sy oupa die grootste deel van sy grond aan ene Louis Hodes verkoop. Hodes het dié grond aan sy seun, Issy, bemaak, “maar Issy het alles verloor omdat sy pa ook as getuie in my pa se testament geteken het. Dis onwettig. Daar is geen twyfel nie dat Louis die grond wederregtelik uit my pa gekry het.”

Die kooptransaksie, volgens die koopbrief, was op 17 Oktober 1935. John Andrew is op 23 Januarie 1936 dood en die grond is 'n week later, op 31 Januarie 1936, in Louis Hodes se naam geregistreer. Die datum van 'n kodusil aan die testament, wat Louis Hodes as getuie geteken het, was Augustus 1935.

Dokumente wat George opgespoor het, bewys Hodes het daarna die grootste deel van John Andrew se reeds bemaakte grond gekoop. George vertel dit het hom jare geneem om sy oupa se testament en die res van die dokumente wat hy aan KaapRapport gewys het, in argiewe te vind.

“Tot vandag dink ek my oupa is dood omdat die verlies van sy grond vir hom te erg was.”

Op John Andrew se doodsertifikaat word sy beroep as hoteleienaar aangegee. Sy huwelikstatus was “ongetroud” en Rachel Jacoba word in sy testament “my friend” genoem. Hul vier kinders was John Benjamin (George se pa), Catherine Georgina, William Johan en Martha Jacoba.

George vertel altesame R1,3?miljoen is in 1996 aan die Wards uitbetaal. “Elke familie het so R176?000 gekry. Maar wat van die res van Klapmuts? Dis ook Ward-grond.”

Sonder bitterheid sê George: “Dis weens die apartheidsregering dat my oupa, my pa, ek, my kinders en kleinkinders gely het.”

- Rapport