



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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South African Heritage Resources Agency - Pretoria Office | 432 Paul Kruger Street | Pretoria

Form 601 /v2
June 2011

Official Use:
Site Ref:
Grade 1:.....
Committee Date:.....

National Heritage Site Nomination Form

This form precedes the submission of the 'Nomination Document' and is designed to assist with the grading of heritage resources in terms Section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, as part of the process of declaration as a National Heritage Site (Section 27). Nominated heritage resources that are of special national significance will be graded as Grade 1 and considered for National Heritage Site status.

Proposed National Heritage Site: No. 2 FORTH ROAD, RONDEBOSCH, CT, 7700
SPECIFIC SIGNIFICANT FLAG POLE.

Brief Statement of Significance: (A full statement of significance is required as an attachment)

SIGNIFICANT HERITAGE FLAG POLE MONUMENTAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEM. WHICH TO BE PRESERVED
WITH HISTORY, DECLARE AN OBJECT OF SIGNIFICANCE
CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE HERITAGE + SIGNIFICANT.

Proposed By: MRS PNINA WOOD AND.
MR CHRIS SCHOEMAN **Date Proposed:** SEPT/OCT 2019
Contact Details: c.schoeman3@gmail.com (cell: 072 249 3074)
pw.architects@gmail.com 072 949 8375

Name of Property:

Street Number and Street: No. 2 FORTH Rd, Rondebosch,

Suburb: RONDEBOSCH

Town: CAPE TOWN **District:**

Cadastral Information

Erf/ Farm Number: 96811

Registration.
Division:

Longitude:

- SEE EMAILED MAPS WITH
CO-ORDINATES. (15/10/2019)



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SEE EMAILED ATTACHED MAPS FOR
CO-ORDINATES emailed 15/10/2019

Latitude:
Map Reference: Recording Method:

Please supply those marked (*) with this nomination form, as well as any others that are already available. Those marked (**) will be requested when the proposal first goes to SAHRA Council for endorsement (Tentative List of National Heritage Sites). Those marked (***) will be required when the Nomination goes to the following Council Meeting for approval as a National Heritage Site). All information submitted to SAHRA will remain with SAHRA. (

- * Expanded statement of significance; (Refer specifically to significance criteria listed below)
- * Motivation for declaration as a National Heritage Site, including potential heritage value, threats and vulnerabilities; — DEVELOPMENT ON ERF 96811.
- * Short history of the place; SEE MR LEON KENNETH STATEMENT.
- * Physical description of the heritage resource; IN EMAIL.
- * Locality plan (map) and Site Plan;
- * Photographs and plans;
- ** List of moveable objects relating to site that are proposed as part of nomination, or for archaeological or palaeontological site ;list of repositories where these are housed;
- ** Bibliography of documentation relating to the heritage resource;
- ** Statement of current protections and restrictions (e.g. previous national monument; register of immovable property; conservation area; current zoning; servitudes);
- ** List any heritage organizations consulted and their comments on the proposed nomination.
- *** Site plan (with proposed site boundaries);
- *** Conservation or management plans (send immediately if any exist);
- *** Heritage Agreement (if required).



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Type of Resource

Place

Structure

Archaeological Site

Palaeontological Site

Geological Feature

Grave

Do moveable objects relating to the site form part of the Nomination?

Serial nomination (Is more than one site being nominated as part of a 'Joint Nomination')

(For serial nominations, complete one form for each site, supply additional details about the information relating to the relation of the sites, and the management and phasing of proposed nomination be attached).

Sphere of Significance

International

National

Provincial

Regional

Local

Specialist group or community

High

BOER WAR

Med

Low

What other similar sites may be compared to the site? How does the site compare to these sites?

.....
(Please expand on separate sheet)

Owner:

(If state-owned; responsible department and official position of contact)

Postal

Address:

Telephone: Fax: Cell:

E-Mail: Web Page:

Contact Person: *(If different from above. Please supply contact details)*

.....
.....



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Type of Significance

Indicate with a tick	Comment where appropriate. Indicate sphere of significance: i.e. National, Provincial, Local and degree of significance: i.e. High, Medium or Low.
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1. Historical Value

a. It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- i. Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- ii. Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- iii. Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.
- iv. Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period

b. It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- i. Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.

c. It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- i. Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. Aesthetic Value

a. It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- i. Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- ii. Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- iii. Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- iv. In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.



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3. Scientific Value

a. It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- i. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- ii. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- iii. Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- iv. Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.

settlement of an entire community.

b. It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

- i. Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social Value

a. It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- i. Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- ii. Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degrees of Significance

5. Rarity:

a. It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

- i. Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures,
- ii. landscapes or phenomena.
- iii. Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to the nation, Province, region or locality.



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6. Representivity:

a. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects

- i. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- ii. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, Province, region or locality.

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.....
An activity being preserved.
.....

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: 15/10/2029.

Name	Title	Organisation	Contact Details				Comments	
			Tel	Cel / Fax	Email	Address		
						Postal	Street	
P. WOOD	MRS.	Architect	072 9498375		pwarchitects @gmail.com		3 Tweed Rd Newlands/Rondebosch	
C. Schoeman	MR	Historian	072 2493074		c.schoeman3 @gmail.com		CT. 7700	

Prepared by Historian:
Mr Christian Schoeman.
Prepared 8 Sept 2019.
cschoeman3@gmail.com.
(7 pages total)

HISTORY OF THE AREA

Landmarks in the history of the area:

In 1779 "Crown Land", the farm called "Questenberg" was granted to the burgher **Tobias Rogiers**, and this land included the major portion of what is Kelvin Grove today.

In 1881 the Scotsman **John Brodie** bought the property that was then known as "Moeders Bewys", and named his new homestead "Kelvin Grove" after Kelvinside in his native Glasgow.

In 1896 **Mr James Cook Rimer** (1848-1928), the great-great-grandson of the famous Captain James Cook's sister Margaret (hence the second name Cook), bought Kelvin Grove. James Rimer had made his money on the Witwatersrand gold mines and retired to Cape Town by the mid-1890s.

The area adjoining Kelvin Grove and bounded by White, Kelvin, Hardwick and Camp Ground Road was transferred to James Rimer on 23 December 1896, and then on 10 September 1902 to **John James White** (Surveyor General Dgm No. 3812/1902; Deed No. 9528).

It was transferred from the insolvent estate of John James White to **Sybrand Johannes van der Spuy** on 15 September 1920 (Deed No. 13128), with on the same date, Lot 9 from Sybrand van der Spuy to **John Bernard Callanan** (Deed No.13130).

THE VICTORIAN COTTAGES

The late-Victorian cottages in this area are described by the late Dr Hans Fransen and Dr Mary Cook (*The Old Buildings of the Cape*, 1965) as follows:

"1-15 Hardwick Road. A delightful little pocket hidden between Camp Ground cul-de-sac and the railway, and between Kelvin Grove sports grounds and Groote Schuur Primary School, was developed round the turn of the century and survives largely intact. This is a row of eight closely spaced villas, all with one bay-stoepkamers under bargeboard gables with

finials, making for an agitated skyline. Several have been altered but most retain their slate roofs and simple verandas. Perhaps the best is No.1 with its rustication, quoining and arched windows on the bay section and its bull-nosed veranda on a scalloped timber veranda.

3-9 Forth Road. A row of four villas similar to those in Hardwick and Tweed Rds.

1-7 Tweed Road. Four very similar villas, all with bull-nose verandas on cast-iron supports, Nos. 3 and 5 with cast-iron fences. The other side of this street contains similar work, but much altered.

26/28 White Road. Facing the railway, an attractive two-unit single storey with outer stoepkamers, built 1882 by B D Wilson.”





NO 2 FORTH ROAD

The present house on the property was built in 1940 by the contractor McCarthy & Flegg.

As mentioned above, the property was transferred from the insolvent estate of John James White to Sybrand Johannes van der Spuy in 1920 and on the same date, Lot 9 from Van der Spuy to **John Bernard Callanan**. The latter was arguably the most important figure to inhabit the property. He died on 15 March 1944 and was buried in the Maitland Cemetery. His gravestone reads “Commander John Bernard Callanan, KCSG, aged 80.”

The designation KCSG is a reference to his title as a Knight Commander of the Papal Order of Saint Gregory the Great, founded by Gregory XVI in 1831. It is awarded in four classes and two divisions, Military and Civil.

According to archival evidence around 1926, John Callanan was also the Chairman of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society in Cape Town, a worldwide organisation of lay Catholics who reach out to vulnerable and marginalized people in their local community, and that has been operating in South Africa since 1856. The Society is still very active today as a registered non-profit and public benefit organisation (NPO 003/193).

During those early years there were mostly poor, lower middle class people living in this area (bounded by White, Kelvin, Hardwick and Camp Ground Road), according to information passed down to present resident Mr Leon Boonzaaier by his grandfather, who had bought No.3 Tweed Road as early as 1908. This phenomenon was confirmed by historian Dr Helen Robinson, an expert on Rondebosch and the Southern Suburbs . It would therefore make sense that John Callanan had laboured in his immediate community on behalf of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society.

Photographs in the Cape Archives also show Callanan as a councillor of the City of Cape Town, as well as a member of the Cape Hospital Board. It should be noted that since 1913, Rondebosch had formed part of the Municipal Council of Greater Cape Town. Since 1920, the City Council had established several child welfare centres, in which Callanan would have played a significant role. Callanan's term of office also coincided with the sewerage scheme for the Southern Suburbs and a major reconstruction scheme of the City's main roads. As a member of the Cape Hospital Board, he was also involved in the planning of a new hospital, namely Groote Schuur, in the Cape Peninsula to supplement the New Somerset Hospital in Portswood Road. The Great Flu epidemic, site disputes and sufficient funds unfortunately delayed the start of the project until 1931.

After Callanan's death in 1944, the property was acquired by **H R Day**, who on 17 January 1947 transferred it to **Marjorie Boyne de Villiers** (nee Rush, her family hailed from Yorkshire), born on 28 July 1901 in Kimberley. Her husband was **Charles Nezar de Villiers**, a South African army officer born on 3 June 1888 in Bethulie. According to the De Villiers family history he received an O.B.E. These honours were created in 1917 by King George V during the First World War as a way of rewarding civilians and servicemen in support positions for their contribution to the war effort. Nowadays they are used to recognise an achievement or service to the community in areas such as the arts, charity or education. De Villiers died in Cape Town on 7 February 1962. Marjorie was his second wife whom he married in Germiston in 1933. Ms de Villiers died in Wynberg on 12 September 1981.

Mr Rubin Hurwitz (born 26 July 1903) took transfer from Ms De Villiers on 16 September 1948. His sons Leon, now living in Israel, and Dennis from Cape Town were able to provide useful information on the property. It remained in the family until 1977 when Mr Hurwitz transferred to **Ms Catherine Lovell Cullis** (born Hathorn, 24 July 1948) and married in community of property to **Sydney Neville Raynor Cullis**. By 1988 it was owned by **I W Bailey** and in the process of transfer.

The most recent transaction was the cession and transfer from **Alexmatt Investment Trust** to **Superstrike 52 Proprietary Limited** on 14 June 2018 (Title Deed No.T40703/2018).

THE HOUSE AT NO.2 FORTH ROAD

The house that is presently on the property was built in 1940 by the contractors McCarthy, Flegg & Co, known at the time as a company of master builders, and it was the first to be built on the erf. It appears on the 1945 aerial photo of the area. It therefore coincides with the time of Mr John Bernard Callanan. It has seen several alterations between 1951 and 1988 but is nevertheless located in the Kelvin Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ).

THE OLD FLAGPOLE ON THE PROPERTY

An old cast iron/steel flagpole is still situated in the Kelvin Street/Forth Road corner of the property. When Mr Rubin Hurwitz took over the property a few years after World War II, he was told of the custom of the hoisting of the South African flag on the property to commemorate the soldiers who had been killed during the Anglo-Boer War, World War I and World War II. This would have applied to the time of Commander John Bernard Callanan and SA Army officer Charles Nezar de Villiers. The folklore of De Villiers hoisting the South African flag on the flagpole was confirmed by Mr Leon Hurwitz from Israel, who had been living at 2 Forth Road from 1948 to about 1970. It is just obvious that with the property transfer from the De Villiers's to the Hurwitzes in 1948 that the latter would have been told of this tradition.

MILITARY PRESENCE IN RONDEBOSCH

There has been a military presence in Rondebosch during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), First World War (1914-1918) and Second World War (1939-1945) with troops having been

stationed at the Rondebosch Common, hence the name Camp Ground Road. During the Boer War, the No.3 British Hospital and private Portland Hospital were erected alongside each other to the east of Diocesan College (Bishops). Wounded and sick British troops were transported by hospital trains to Rondebosch Station, from where they were taken to these hospitals. During the First World war, the Common was taken over for a certain period, while from March 1940 it has been used as a training camp; many of the old residents recalled the presence of the army on the Common during the 1940s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Juna Malherbe & Alet Malan, Huguenot Memorial Museum. *Genealogy of the De Villiers Family In South Africa*. Huguenot Society of South Africa, Franschhoek, 2013

Hans Fransen & Mary Cook. *The Old Buildings of the Cape*. A A Balkema, 1965

F J Wagener (ed.). *Rondebosch Down the Years 1657-1957*.

Peter Hart. *Rondebosch and Rosebank Street Names*. 2001

Adele Naudé. *Rondebosch and Round About*. David Philip, 1973.

Desmond Martin. *Rondebosch as I knew it*. Self-published, 2013.

Beatrice Law. *Papenboom in Newlands*. 2007

W J de Kock (ed.). *Dictionary of SA Biography*. HSRC, 1968-1987.

James Walton. *Josephine Mill and its Owners*. Historical Society of Cape Town, 1978.

John R Shorten. *The Golden Jubilee of Greater Cape Town 1963*. John R Shorten Pty Ltd, 1963.

MANUSCRIPTS

“Hardwick Estate: Personal History”, by Mr Leon Boonzaaier, resident 3 Tweed Road since 1946;

“Personal History of Hardwick Estate”, by Mr Charl Pauw, resident 4 Tweed Road since 1970.

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Messrs Leon Hurwitz and Dennis Hurwitz, sons of former owner of 2 Forth Road, Rubin Hurwitz (took transfer 1948);

CAPE ARCHIVES:

MOOC 6/9/10893: Estate Papers John Bernard Callanan

DOC 4/1//408: Mortgage Bond John Bernard Callanan

3/CT 4/2/1/3/314: Plans of Proposed House, White & Kelvin Roads, Rondebosch; Chevalier J B Callanan - 1927.

AG3823 (Photo): Mayor, councillors City of Cape Town, 1926

AG13793 (Photo): Portraits of Members of Cape Hospital Board

Map M5/387 Cape Peninsula and Boland circa 1920

NATIONAL ARCHIVES:

VWN 3969: PG652/62/45 Evidence Society of St Vincent de Paul by Chevalier Callanan, Chairman, 1926

DEEDS OFFICE, CAPE TOWN:

Erf Register Book, Newlands/Rondebosch

Title Deeds 8146/1906; 13218/1920; 13130/1920;

560/1947; 21363/1948; 18319/1977.

LAND SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CAPE TOWN:

Surveyor General Diagrams

3812/1902;

2247/1905;

2233/1906;

4763/1920

SA LIBRARY:

The Cape Times Cape Peninsula Directories, 1900-1950.