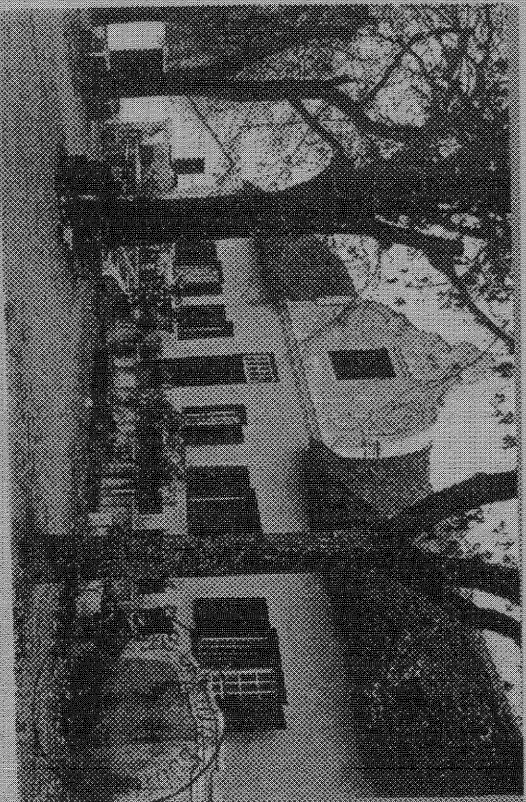


# ONVERWACHT

*Report on a First Phase Archaeological Survey  
Prepared for Chris Erasmus & Associates*

*Wellington  
June 2004*



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## Executive Summary

Rezoning agricultural land for residential use raises interesting question about how to identify and manage graveyards developed in the historic period. The difficulty arises as a result of the way graveyards were previously administered, and is often compounded by the absence of death certificates for the people buried there which could provide invaluable dating and forensic information. Prior to the introduction of the Cape Cemeteries Board in 1883 private burials occurred at the discretion of the landowner, and while each independent local authority had a cemetery within its borders, whether public or private, few written records existed to identify these sites. In an attempt to regulate the disposal of the dead in the greater Cape Town area Dr Gregory of the Health Branch of the Colonial Secretary's Office (1896) identified all the private and public cemeteries and concluded that most of them should be closed. He suggested that burials should be concentrated at the Maitland Cemetery and regulated by one authority, the Cape Peninsula Cemeteries Board. This authority existed until the early 1970s when it was taken over by the Divisional Council of the Cape. Local authorities elsewhere in the Western Cape adopted the regulations set out by Council and rural burials were no longer allowed on private land. Families could choose to have their next-of-kin buried in church or municipal graveyards and specific bylaws relating to the control of these cemeteries came under the control of the Divisional Council of the Cape.

At Onverwacht, a farm developed on a grant from the VOC in 1699 and continually occupied until the present day, there is a community memory of a graveyard associated with the farm. However, there are no identifiable structures to locate the graveyard in space or suggest the antiquity of the site. In order to address these issues prior to the development of the site a Public Participation Process, following the regulations set out in the National Heritage Act Section 36 (1999) for graves and burial grounds was entered into with the local community from 23 March until the 21 May 2004.

The results of the Public Participation Process demonstrated that 15 living relatives of the deceased, who had lived on the farm until 2001, were able to identify the approximate position of the graveyard, provide detailed oral histories concerning their next-of-kin, and information pertaining to the length of occupation of the landscape. Their oral histories were verified by three independent observations and thus established their inclusion into the project team as Interested and Affected Parties.

# 'Onverwacht'

## *A First Phase Archaeological Investigation*

### *1. Introduction*

This report was commissioned by Chris Erasmus & Associates on behalf of their client the Onverwacht Home Owners Association. The scope of the project was the identification and mitigation of a historic graveyard at Onverwacht which had been identified, through an oral tradition in the local farming community, as a place of sacredness. The graveyard, situated on the western boundary of 68 000 square meters of land rezoned for residential use, was identified as an area that would be impacted by trenching activities associated with the new development.<sup>1</sup> A cease work order was issued by Chris Erasmus the consulting engineer and archaeologist on 23 March 2004, to halt the development until a management plan was in place that would inform the local community on how the development would proceed in light of the regulations set out in the National Heritage Act; which protect graveyards older than 60 years old. The site is located at 33° 32' 50" S; 19° 00' 07" 6" E on the North Western boundary of the town of Wellington in the Drakenstein Valley. Figure 1 shows the geographical location of the site and Figure 2 the position of the graveyard on the site plan.

### *2. Historical Background*

The Dutch East India Company (VOC) founded a refreshment station at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 to supply VOC ships enroute between the East and Europe. Their main interest in the Cape was commercial and in this light set about exploring the interior of Africa for two reasons: Firstly, to barter with the Khoekhoe who maintained herds of indigenous sheep and cattle and who were known to trade with passing ships and secondly, to find the legendary kingdom of Monomotapa and its fabulous riches.

Prior to the arrival of the Dutch in 1652, the Cape had been home to nomadic tribes of Khoekhoe as well as small bands of hunter-gatherers ('Bushmen' or Soaqua). During the 17<sup>th</sup> century the dominant group at the Cape was the Cochoqua who are thought to have used the Drakenstein Valley as grazing for their stock. They had occupied this landscape for at least a thousand years before colonial contact. The Cochoqua, whom the Dutch also called the Saldanhars, consisted of two branches; one, lead by Oedasoa, lived in the region of the Mosselbank River, west of Perdeberg, and the other, under the chieftainship of Gonnoma, lived along the Berg River. On 16 October 1657 the Council of Policy sent a scouting party into the interior to barter stock from the Saldanhars and to invite them to the Fort with a view to further bartering, thus establishing the first contact with the indigenous population at the Cape.<sup>2</sup> In the early years of the Cape of Good Hope, the Khoekhoe played an integral role in the supply of fresh meat to the refreshment station and the Dutch actively sought out Khoekhoen settlements in the interior for trade purposes.

In November 1660 a party of men lead by Jan Danckaert set out for the interior to find the gold of Monomotapa and negotiate an agreement with the legendary ruler of that kingdom. Danckaert and his companions however failed to find the fabled riches of Monomotapa and as

<sup>1</sup> Patrick, M (2004) 'Onverwacht': An Archaeological Scoping Survey. Unpublished Report prepared for Chris Erasmus & Associates. Cape Archaeological Survey, Cape Town.

<sup>2</sup> De Wet, G.C. (1987) White Settlement in the Drakenstein Valley up to 1700. In Oberholser, AG & Van Breda, P. (eds) Paarl Valley 1687 – 1987. Pretoria: Human Science Research Council.

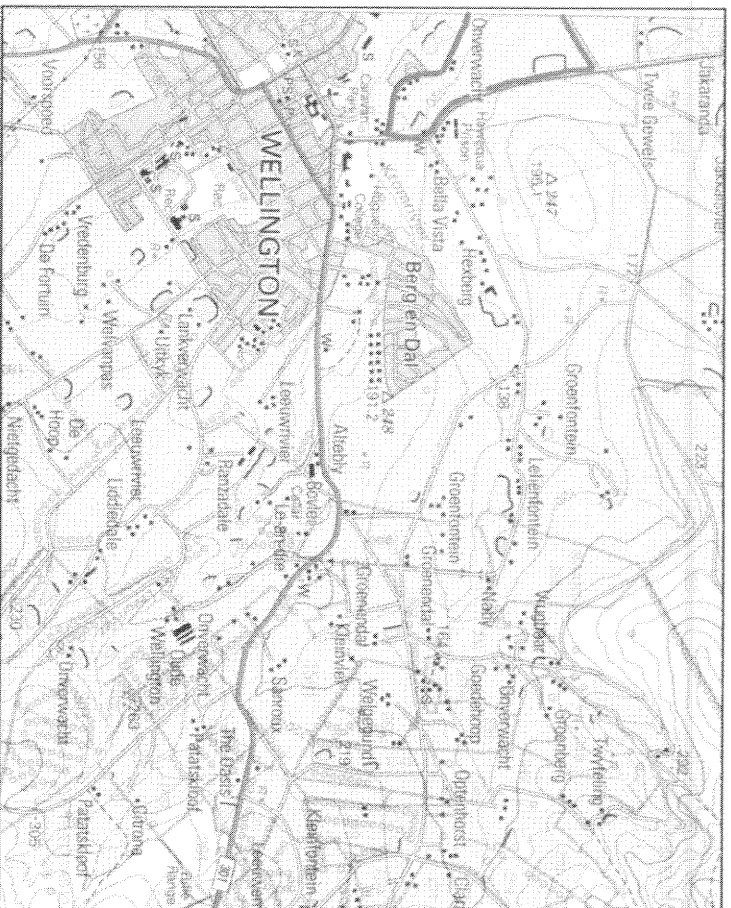


Figure. 1 Geographical location of the site in the Drakenstein Area  
3319CA BAIN'S KLOOF





a consequence no further scouting parties visited the interior of Africa for the next twenty-seven years.

Fully thirty years elapsed between the first expedition to the Drakenstein Valley in 1657 and the establishment of the first *white* settlement in the area. In 1679 a number of prospective free burgher farmers petitioned Commander Simon van der Stel to grant them farms in the valley, and he decided to settle them along the Berg River. He stipulated that the boundaries of the new settlement were to be Simonsberg and Paarl Mountain in the West and the Drakenstein range to the East, and from 1696 farms were also allocated in Franschoek, and within five years northwards into Wellington.<sup>3</sup>

In February 1699 eight farms were granted by Willem Adriaan van der Stel in Wagenmakervallei (the present Wellington). These farms measured 30 morgen<sup>4</sup> each and were registered by the VOC surveyor and land grants drafted. The grants, however, were only signed by the Governor at a much later date and by 1700 about fifteen farms had been granted along the Berg River.

In the next few years the modest settlements on the Berg River expanded, mainly owing to the arrival of the Huguenots at the Cape in 1688. The opening of the Drakenstein for settlement by free burghers was stimulated by the need to resolve the dire grain shortages experienced at the Cape. The refreshment station was unable to provide sufficient supplies to passing Company ships and produce enough grain for local consumption.<sup>5</sup> The Huguenots were particularly welcomed because of their experience in viticulture. Wine was supplied to the Company to supplement the supply of fresh water during the long sea voyages from the Cape. To facilitate the integration of the French speaking Huguenots with the Dutch speaking community, they were granted farms amongst already established farms owned by Dutch speakers. Although, as it transpired, most of the land-owner inhabitants of the Drakenstein in the 17<sup>th</sup> century were of French origin; 61% French, 17% Dutch and 9% German with Franschoek having the largest concentration of French speaking inhabitants 11 out of 13, followed by Wellington were 12 out of 15 people spoke French as their mother tongue.<sup>6</sup>

Paarl, Franschoek and the Wankersvlei community (Wellington) although situated within a few kilometers of each other, developed as separate and distinct entities. This can be in part ascribed to the physical division caused by the Berg River, especially during the winter months when the river was in flood. Despite the fact that it must have been virtually impossible to attend church in Paarl during the winter months, the first attempts to obtain a separate church for Wagenmakersvlei were only made in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1836 part of the farm Champagne was bought from F Marais for the purpose of establishing a town. In 1840 a church was consecrated and shortly thereafter, the town was renamed Wellington after the Duke of Wellington. In 1847 the town was proclaimed a market town and twenty-six years later in 1873, granted the status of a municipality. According to the 1875 census there were 327 house and 2 192 people who reside in the town.<sup>7</sup>

Due to its relatively small population and the limited economic activity associated with wine farming, the industrial development of the town did not occur until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> This is unusual. Farms granted in this period usually measured 60M.

<sup>5</sup> Van Zyl, D.J. (1987) Economics. In: Oberholster, A.G & Van Breda, P (eds) Paarl Valley 1687-1987. Human Science Research Council. Pretoria.

<sup>6</sup> De Wet

<sup>7</sup> Visagie, J.C. (1987) Local government institutions. In: Oberholster, A.G & Van Breda, P (eds) Paarl Valley 1687-1987. Human Science Research Council. Pretoria.

coinciding with the development of roads, bridges, passes and the laying out of telegraph and railway lines. Apart from the wine farming the second largest industry to emerge in the area was wagon making. Initially, modest one-man undertakings where wagons were manufactured and repaired and carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths and upholsters worked independently, the industry was developed on a commercial basis with the discovery of diamonds and gold in the Northern territories. The influx of diggers, businessmen, tourists and transport drivers to the diamond and gold fields created an exceptional demand for vehicles. The industry was further expanded inform 1899 to 1918 after the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War. Hundreds of wagons and carts were ordered by the British army from both the Paarl and Wellington wagon makers. After the war, thousands of orders were received from the northern colonies to replace all the wagons and carts destroyed by the war and the South-West African Government also place orders after the Herero Rebellion of 1904. The last period of prosperity in the industry coincided with the start of World War 1 in 1914 when thousands of wagons and carts were made for the army. The demise of the industry was finally heralded by the arrival of the motorcar, when trucks and tractors became the most used means of transport.<sup>8</sup>

### 3. *Origins and Transfer History*

Appendix 1 lists the transfer history of the Onverwacht property in chronological sequence and provides details of owners and occupiers of the property until the present century. Some mention is made of the more recent history of outbuildings associated with the farm as they have been demolished without the necessary heritage authorizations in place.

3.1 In 1699 a piece of land measuring 30 morgen situated along the Kromme Rivier in Wagenmakervallei was granted in Freehold to Louis Leriche (OSF 1(2) 439, 1699). The original deed has been lost, but a copy of the surveyors diagram (SGD 34/1699) indicates that the original grant included portions of land on both sides of the River (Vide Fig 3). Leriche arrived at the Cape in 1698, together with the Cronier brothers Pierre and Estienne, who were granted the neighbouring farms Versailles and Olyvenhout on board the Driebergen from Normandie.<sup>9</sup>

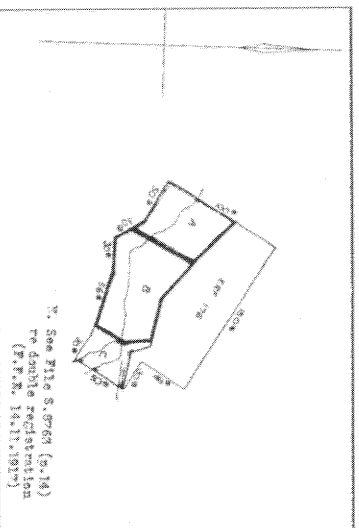


Figure 3: Diagram dated 1699 showing the freehold grant to Louis Leriche

3.1 In 1722 Leriche sold Kromme Rivier to Charles Marais. Marais died a bachelor and his

<sup>8</sup> Van Zyl

<sup>9</sup> Le Roux, J.G & Le Roux, W.G (n.d.) Wellington-Blouville. Drakenstein Heemring. Ons Drakensteinse Erfgrond ( Unpublished Booklet)

- brother's wife inherited the farm. The land however was farmed by the Malherbes of the neighbouring farm Hexberg and after the widow's death the farm was bought by Petrus Jacobus Malherbe, one of the sons of the Hexberg Malherbes. In 1783 the farm was sold to Adriaan Louw who in 1789 sold to Pieter Cilliers.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.3 The first subdivision of the property occurred in 1799 when Pieter Cilliers sold a portion of Kromme Rivier and its associated buildings, measuring 12 morgen 299 square roods to Daniel Malan (TD 7646, 1799) (Vide Fig 4). The new farm was named Onverwacht<sup>11</sup>. Daniel Malan then sold the property to his father Jacobus Johannes Malan for the sum of 14 000 Gulden Indische Valutie (TD 7647 1799). The remainder of Kromme Rivier or Krommerivier, measuring 17morgen 301square roods, was transferred to Jan Godtlieb Brink in 1805. In 1836 Brink was granted in perpetual quitrent an additional 74 morgen 390 square roods. The land is described as being bounded by Versailles (NW), Champagne (SE), Onverwacht (NE) and government ground (SW) (SQ11.21 1836).<sup>12</sup>

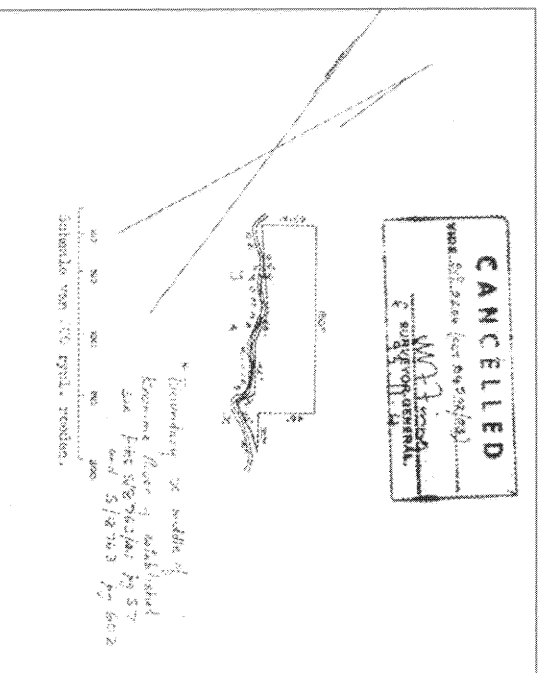


Figure 4: Diagram dated 1799 showing a portion of Kromme Rivier sold to Daniel Malan which was renamed Onverwacht

- 3.4 In 1810, Aletta Bosman, the widow of Jacobus Johannes Malan sold Onverwacht to Jacobus Marais for the sum of 17 550 Gulden. On a census roll of 1801, Jacobus Johannes Malan (d'oude) and his wife Aletta Bosman are listed with one son, no daughters, 9 male slaves, 4 female slaves, 2 male slave children, 6 horses, 25 head of cattle, 287 sheep as well as the details of the crops planted on the farm (J 226, 1801). In 1810, at the time of her death, Aletta Bosman owned 5 slaves (MOOC 7/1/58).
- 3.5 In 1836, Jacobus Marais was granted a piece of land in perpetual quitrent, measuring 60 morgen 289 square roods which is described as being contiguous to the farm Kromme Rivier (Vide Fig 5). It is clear from the survey diagram (SGD 304/1834) and subsequent Transfer Deeds, that this perpetual quitrent was in fact, an extension of the farm Onverwacht.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> This portion was referred to as Erf 176 prior to its consolidation with Erf 19.

<sup>12</sup> Le Roux

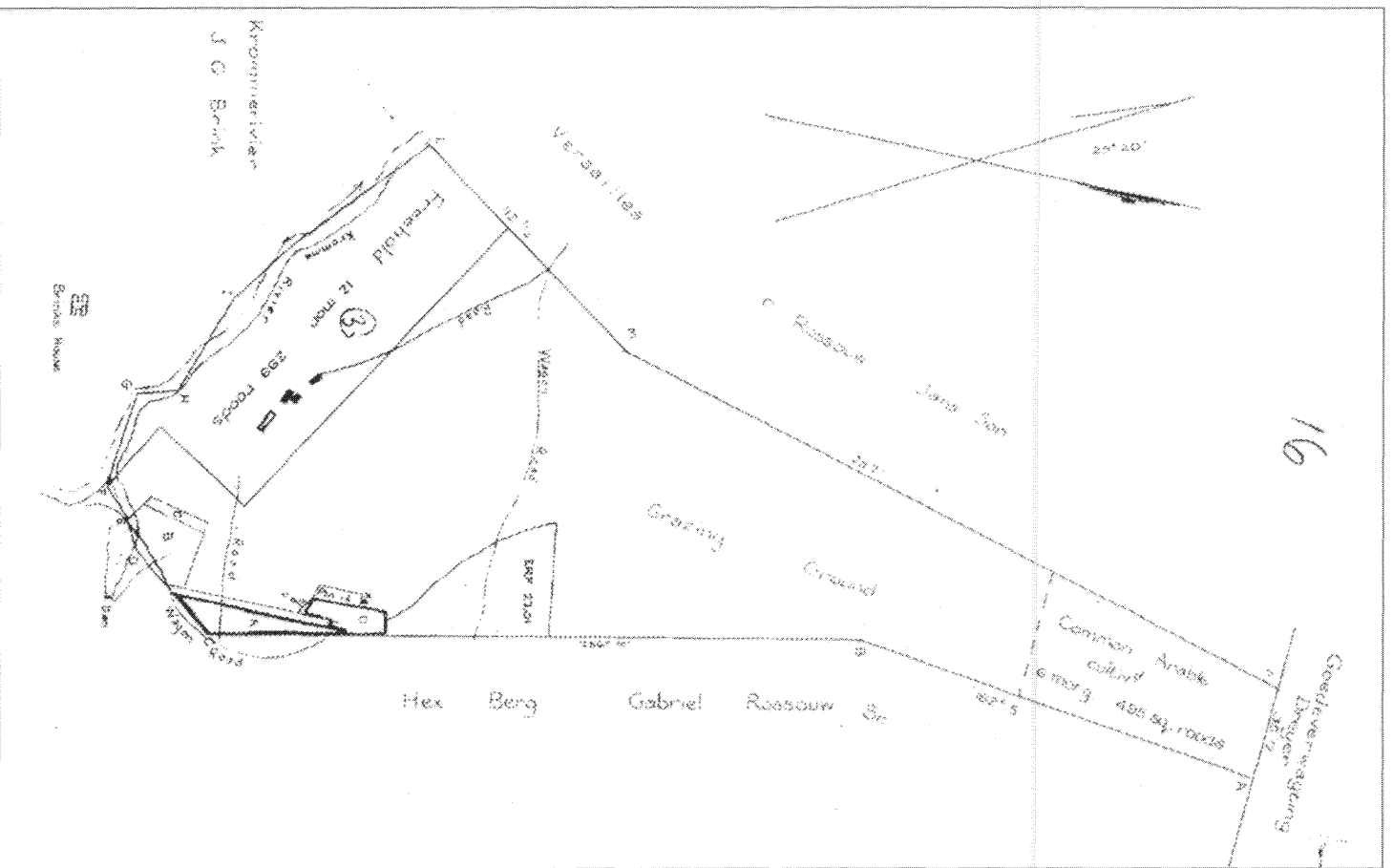


Figure 5: Diagram dated 1834 showing the perpetual quitrent land granted to Jacobus Marais

3.6 In the 1850s small portions of land, mainly part of the quitrent were subdivided and sold (SGD 304/1834). The freehold portion and the bulk of the remaining quitrent were sold to Daniel Charl Marais in 1850.

- 3.7** In 1905, the farm was sold to Jan Godlieb Marais and his brother Francois Guillaume Marais who were trading under the name of Marais Brothers (TD 237, 1905). The nature of their business is not known.
- 3.8** In 1911 Jan Godlieb Marais bought the ‘certain freehold place called Onverwacht’ and the remaining extent of the perpetual quitrent places adjoining’ from Marais Brothers for the sum of £3 800 Sterling.
- 3.9** In 1945 the farm passed first to the widow of JG Marais, Susanna Perold, and then to her son Roeland Pieter Marais. One of the conditions of the transfer was that Susanna should have the right to occupy a portion of the old dwelling house until such time that the smaller dwelling house (then occupied by Helena Hester Jacoba Marais, the spinster sister of JG Marais until her death) became available. This smaller dwelling house was situated 30 yards from the old dwelling house.
- 3.10** Marais sold his property on 10 January 1945 to Christiaan Bauermeister, the Director of HH Motors Pty Ltd. The transfer was not concluded until 20 January 1960. The current owner, Johann Bauermeister, son of Christian has in his possession a photograph that shows the front elevation of the house, which by the late 1940s which had been Victorianised with a corrugated-iron roof and stoep (image unavailable). From the mid 1950s Mr Bauermeister senior, a life member of the Simon Van der Stel foundation, began the restoration of the dwelling and replaced the corrugated-iron roof with thatch and restored the front gable as previously depicted in an Arthur Elliot photograph (E652) (Bauermeister pers comm).
- 3.11** In 1993, erf 176 (the remaining portion of the freehold grant) and the remainder of erf 19 the remaining portion of the perpetual quitrent grant) were consolidated into erf 9202 and registered to the Trustees of the Onverwacht Trust. The first rezoning and development of the property occurred at this time and 51 dwellings were established on 34 000 square meters of farm land. Fourteen dwellings used by the farm labourers of Onverwacht over at least two generations were destroyed at this time. The dwellings, condemned by the Department of Health, Wellington Municipality, were demolished when it was established that there were no sewage or running water facilities available to their occupants. The residents of these dwellings were re-housed in RDP housing in the Paarl area (Momple pers comm).

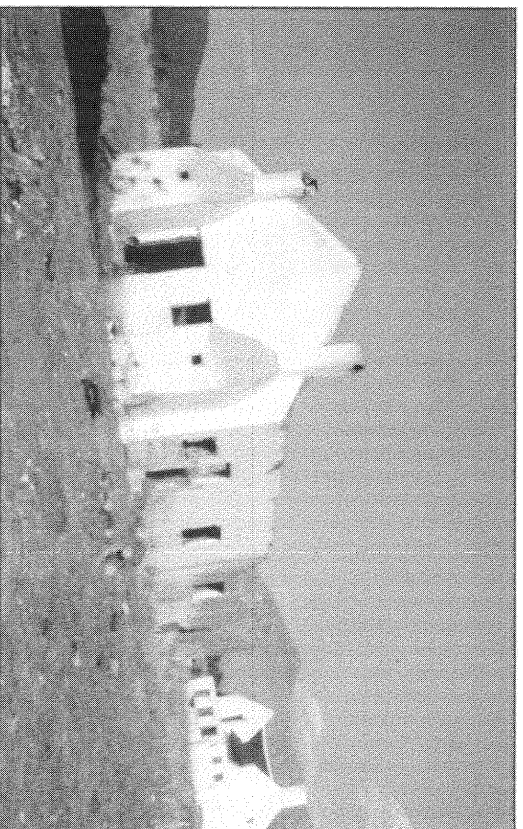


Figure 6: Farm Labourers’ Dwelling c 2001

#### 4. *Spatial Development and Land Use*

From a series of maps and diagrams, it is possible to trace the development of Kromme Rivier and Onverwacht to its contemporary configuration. Figure 7 shows the general position of the 17<sup>th</sup> century farms in Wagenmakers Valley in 1695-1710. The map is useful in that it shows the geographical location of the Khoe clans, the Gonnemase and Obiquas who lived in the area at the time of colonial contact. The Kromme Rivier farm is not specifically noted on the map but this is a common occurrence in the 18<sup>th</sup> century where there was a time delay, often of several years, before freehold grants were formally surveyed.

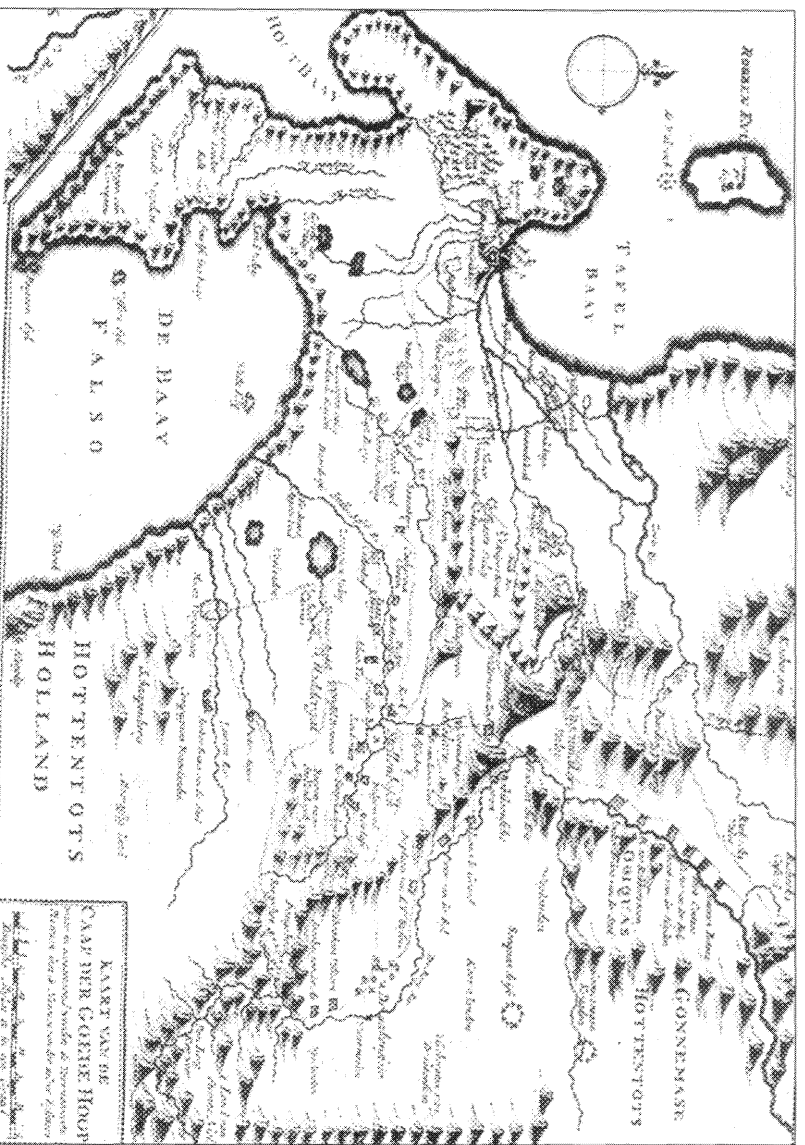


Figure 7: Map of the Cape (1695-1710) showing agricultural lands and Khoekhoen grazing lands

The Payne & Dixson Military Survey of 1809 shows the position of the subdivision the newly created farm Onverwacht (1799) and although not named, the location of the farm can be determined relative to the farm of Jan Godlien Brink who bought a portion of the Kromme Rivier farm measuring 17 morgen 301 square roods in 1805. The land is described as being bound by Versailles (NW), Champagne (SE), Onverwacht (NE) and government ground on the (SW) (Vide Fig. 8). The map is interesting in that it shows the number of land grants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the position of dwellings on each farm, and the extent of the early vineyards. Others like Brink, de Toit and Van der Merver also have corn fields. Onverwacht has two rectangular buildings positioned next to each other as well as cultivated lands and a small vineyard. One dwelling would have served as the main house and the other as the wagon house and wine cellar. Geographically, the farms are strategically placed for access to water on the Kromme River.







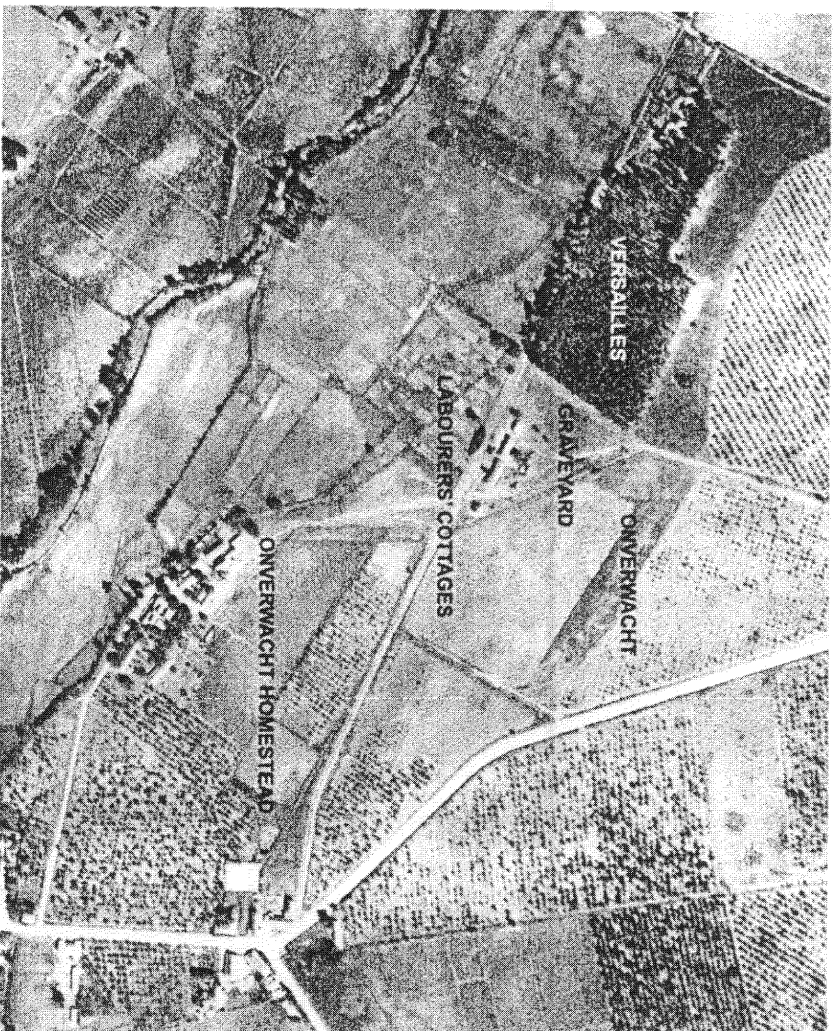


Figure 10: Aerial photograph (1945) showing the position of the Onverwacht farmstead, labourer's cottages and the graveyard

The first colonists in Wellington, as elsewhere in the Drakenstein Valley, began the cultivation of their land under extremely difficult circumstances. The VOC provided them with food and timber to construct their temporary houses and farming supplies were obtained on credit from the Company warehouse. They set out vegetable gardens, grain fields and vineyards and erected rough mud buildings with thatched roofs in which to live. There was a permanent shortage of money, draught oxen and labour on these early farms. The established colonists started a fund to which cattle, grain and money could be contributed for distribution amongst the Drakensteiners. Further aid came from the burgher councils who provided wagons at no charge to transport the new arrivals to Drakenstein.<sup>13</sup> The assumption has always been that slaves formed the backbone of labour on the farms in the Western Cape. However, farmers in the Drakenstein and Stellenbosch Districts also relied on Khoekhoen labour and during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the abolition of slavery, 54% of farmers in these districts relied on a combination of slave and free labour.<sup>14</sup> In his diary, Adam Tas (1705-1706)

<sup>13</sup> Van Zyl

<sup>14</sup> Clift, H.E (1995) *The Assimilation of the Khoikhoi into the Rural Labour Force of Paarl, Drakenstein District* Unpublished Honors Dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town.

described the various tasks that his Khoekhoen servants performed and lists them working as messengers, driving wagons and cutting wheat and rye.<sup>15</sup>

For the farmers in the Drakenstein Valley, the period 1795 to 1820 was prosperous. The presence of a strong army and navy at the Cape as well as the development of overseas markets ensured that farmers obtained good prices for their wine. This prosperity is reflected in the inventory of the late Aletta Bosman, the widow of Jacobus Malan when Onverwacht boasted fine porcelain soup dishes with saucers, stemmed wine glasses, glass salt shakers, 2 dining tables and twelve chairs, four poster beds, and curtains on the window. In the wine cellar casks, six horse carts with accessories and in the stable six wagon horses. The couple also had five slaves to attend to domestic matters in the house and assist with agricultural activities associated with the farm (Vide Appendix 2). However, during the last decade of the Company rule and the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century farmers were confronted by an exceptional rise in their cost of living. This was due in part to the drop in value of the rixdollar and the increased price of farming equipment, slaves and household goods tripled in this time period.

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the *phylloxera* virus had spread to the Drakenstein area and in the next ten years millions of vines in the valley were destroyed. Following on from this many farmers lost their vineyards and were forced to reduce their stock, or borrow money on interest to restock. By 1829 a large number of farmers were in such a critical economic position that they were unable to pay their taxes and were referred to as 'the poor'. After the *Phylloxera* incident many farmers in the Wellington and Franschoek area turned to deciduous fruit farming encouraged by Cecil Rhodes and Ernest Pickstone.

Towards the end of 1834 the slaves, who were part of the labour force on these farms, were freed and as the four-year transition period from slavery to indentured labour extended, the labour shortage on farms became so acute that farmers were often unable to carry out their farming activities. This economic hardship was to be faced several times over in the next sixty years. In an attempt to prevent the total collapse of the wine industry at the Cape, various rescue measures were attempted and in 1906 the idea of establishing co-operative wine cellars was advanced. Wellington farmers were the first to establish such a co-operative wine cellar and their vision was soon followed by other farmers in the Drakenstein area.

### 5. *The Historic Graveyard*

Situated on the boundary of the historic farms Onverwacht and part of Versailles, is a cemetery that was used by farm labourers to bury their dead. The graveyard, measuring approximately 90 x 25 meters lies in a portion of abandoned vineyard on the North West boundary of the development area on Onverwacht and may have extended into the vineyards on the neighboring farm Versailles. There are no above ground structures, such as head or footstones, or grave goods that would identify the area as a graveyard (Vide Fig.11). The graveyard, situated on the perpetual quitrent land granted in 1836 is associated with the farm Onverwacht. Prior to the 1836 grant, this land would have been used as commonage and a condition attached to the grant states that all roads and thoroughfares should remain clear and unhindered. The survey diagrams show at least two wagon routes that cross the farms in this area, although no visible signs of these road were located in the current landscape.

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<sup>15</sup> Fouch, L. (1970) *Diary of Adam Tas 170501706*. Van Riebeeck Society. Series No1. Cape Town.

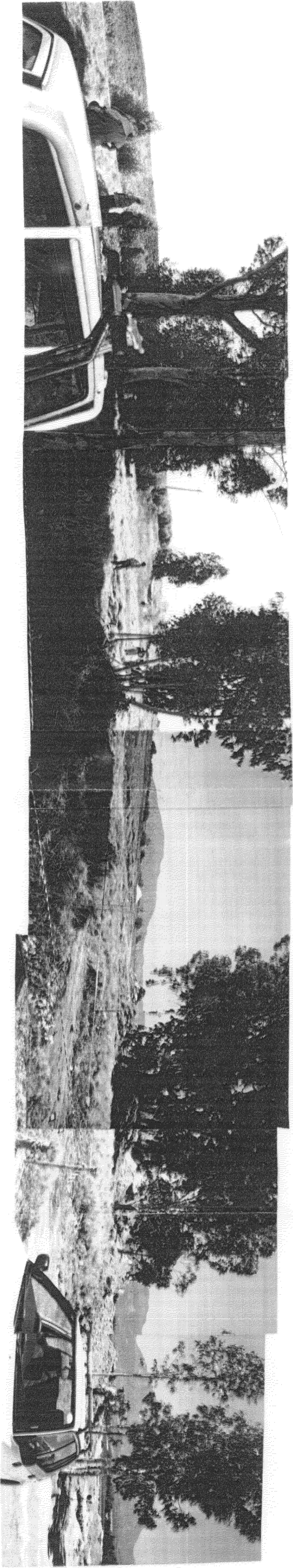


Fig. 11 General view of the graveyard facing north

There was no reference to the burial ground in the transfer deeds, in the archives or in written records held by the local church. With the exception of the listing of the names of the 5 slaves in the inventory of Aletta Bosman, (1809) viz Tonjhe van de Kaap, Lezar van Madagascar, Galant van de Kaap, Tonet van de Kaap and Bella van de Kaap; no other indication in given of the people who worked on this farm (Vide Appendix 1). While the oceanic slave trade was abolished in 1808, emancipation of slavery at the Cape only came into effect in 1840. This has implications for the farm labours at Onverwacht when one considers how many generations of a particular family may have worked as farm labours there. The oldest occupant, interviewed as part of a public participation process to record an oral history associated with the farm, was a woman in her late 70s. Her parents were born and had lived on the farm their entire life and she had also spent her life living on the farm until removal in 2001. It is therefore possible that her parents were born around the time of the emancipation of slavery, or that she is the direct descendant of the Khoekhoen who historically lived in the area.

## 6. *Public Participation and Community Negotiations*

The sixty day mandatory waiting period in which to conduct the public participation process was implemented on 23 March and ended on the 21 May. The process commenced when Chris Erasmus & Associates, two representatives from the Onverwacht Home Owners Association, and the archaeologist met with two members of the local farming community to establish if there was oral history associated with the graveyard. (Vide Fig. 12) The informants, both men in their mid forties related a history of burials being conducted on the site up until 30 years ago and marked out the approximate boundary of the graveyard. Their oral history was confirmed by the current farm owner Mr Jonathan Bauernmeister, whose family has farmed at Onverwacht since the mid 1940s. Their history was also confirmed by two residents of the Onverwacht housing development who provided the following information. In 1998 Mr Jack McLeod dug a furrow to drain water from the hill behind his house, in the vicinity of the graveyard, and at approximately 1 meter below the ground exposed a human skull. The trench was covered up and no further digging occurred in that area (McLeod pers comm). In November 2003 Mrs Louis Smit attended to an elderly woman sitting in the hedgerow on erven 9728. When questioned, the woman said that she was distressed that the graveyard in which her family was buried would be destroyed by the development of residential housing on the estate (Smit pers comm).



Figure 12: First Meeting with community members to establish the boundaries of the graveyard

Taken together these histories relate to four independent accounts of a graveyard on erven 9728 and 9729. Having established the authenticity of the oral history it was agreed that the oral informants, Mr Mos Mentor and Mr Pete Mentor would consult with the other members of the community and invite them to a site meeting for the purpose of recording their history, and to attempt to reach a negotiated settlement between the developer of the land, and those who considered themselves the living descendants of those buried at Onverwacht. The archaeologist would facilitate the meeting and advise both the local community and the developer of the regulations set out in the National Heritage Act which protected graveyards older than 60 years.

On 27 March twelve community members met on site with the archaeologist, engineer and chairperson of the Home Owners Association to record their history (Vide Fig 1.3). The meeting was recorded by the Paarl Post in the interest of disseminating information to the wider community, and to provide an opportunity for those who considered themselves Interested and Affected Parties to register their interest. Appendix 3 sets out the information recorded at this meeting and two women, the oldest members of the group, related the following memories associated with the graveyard which established the antiquity of the site:

***Informant One:***

Sarah Visagie, a 74 year old woman was born at Onverwacht and six members of her family are buried in the graveyard, including her parents who were also born and lived on the farm

***Informant Two:***

Rachel Cloete, a 71 year old woman was born on the farm in 1923. She had lived and worked on the farm until 2001 when the land was sold for development. Her father, a foreman on the farm and her mother were both born on the farm and are buried in the graveyard.

Given their direct association with the graveyard community members were advised of the options set out in the National Heritage Act. Namely, their right to public participation and to make decision about the ongoing management of the graveyard, and that they may choose that the burials remain in-situ or have their family members reburied in a graveyard of their choice at project cost.



Figure 1.3: Second community meeting 27 March 2004

## 7. *Memorialization*

Community members and the developer were advised that the two options available in managing and preserving the site were: to allow the graveyard to remain undisturbed by the development process and seek a way to memorialize the landscape; or relocate the graveyard to a designated cemetery of the Interested and Affected Parties' choice. Community members were asked to vote on the options presented and they unanimously decided on option one to preserve the graveyard on site.

In light of the oral history presented and the on-site discussions concerning the graveyard the developer (The Home Owners Association) agreed to repurchase even 9729 and 9728 which had been sold and to develop a garden of remembrance on these sites for community members. A formal accord was drafted between the two parties which set out the right of the next-of-kin to on-going visitation, the need to develop a memorial wall and plaque on the site, and the need to publicly document the names of those buried in the graveyard. The accord was signed on the 21 May in Wellington at the offices of Chris Erasmus & Associates and a copy of the document is attached for public perusal (Vide Fig. 14 & Appendix 4).

The garden of remembrance will be formally opened on the 24 September to commemorate the dead and to coincide with Heritage day.

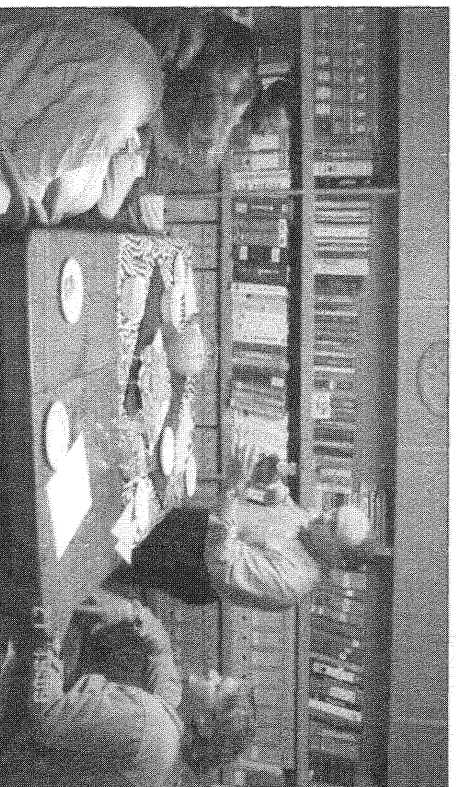


Figure 14: Meeting to sign the accord, Wellington 21 May 2004

## 8. *Conclusions*

Oral traditions collected from community members in Wellington have established the presence of a Christian graveyard at Onverwacht. The origin of the graveyard is unknown, but it was certainly in use by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was used until the mid 1960s to bury the men and women who worked at the Onverwacht farmstead. The practice of burying the dead on this site was discontinued when the Wellington Municipality requested that the dead should be buried in church or municipal graveyards. This seems to be in line with the policy guidelines adopted by the Divisional of the Cape in the mid 1960s when the council attempted to identify private burial grounds, and administer cemeteries under one organization called the Cape Provisional Cemetery Board. Prior to this burial's occurred on farms and in churchyards but no records or rules governed how or where people should be buried. Since no central register was available this led to difficulties when land was redeveloped; the

Onverwacht burial ground is a good example of this. From the mid 1960s municipalities adopted the newly promulgated standard cemetery regulations and private burial grounds were formally closed.<sup>16</sup>

Historically, burial customs and the associated rituals developed in a linear manner and are recognizable as four phases. The earliest phase, called the frontier phase, indicates that people were buried near the site of death without a permanent marker. This was followed by the domestic phase when people were buried near homesteads or trees. The last two phases saw the development of a more formalized ritual. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century the practice of burying people in churchyards was developed in Europe and by the 11<sup>th</sup> century in a walled space within the churchyard. Potter fields, where the indigent were buried, occur on common ground away from settlement centers from the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>17</sup> and occurs in rural areas of South Africa until the present. The Onverwacht burials fall into the domestic phase were the men and women who lived and worked on the land were buried near their home.

An attempt was made to link the contemporary surnames of the farm labourers to those found in the inventory of the late Aletta Bosman, widow of Jacobus Malan, who owned the farm in 1799. However no connection could be made with the living population on the farm to the names of the slaves or free Khoekhoe who were employed on the farm in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as they were simply named after their place of birth, Tonije, Galant, Tonet, and Bella van de Kaap, or Lezar van Madagascar.

This study emphasizes the importance of collecting oral histories from community members as part of a Heritage Review prior to the rezoning of agricultural land, and the need for community negotiation and memorialization that is acceptable to those who consider themselves the living relatives of the deceased buried in rural graveyards.

The public participation process in this instance was specifically managed using an action research model, through direct contact with farm labourers who could demonstrate an oral tradition associated with the site. Three independent observations from other community members, as well as a photographic record of the burial site, substantiate the claim made by the registered Interested and Affected Parties.

## 9. Recommendations

The developer and the consulting engineer have been advised of the following mitigation measures:

- (1) The servitude pipes and proposed road that run along erven 9728 and 9729 should be rerouted to avoid disturbance of the graveyard; this has been addressed by the developer who has redesigned the layout of the road and repositioned the servitude pipes to the east of the graveyard (Vide Appendix 5).
- (2) The erven marked 1358, which runs the North of the graveyard should be monitored by an archaeologist when the foundations for the new dwelling are prepared. In the event that human skeletal remains are recovered they should be reburied with the permission of community members in the garden of remembrance.

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<sup>16</sup> Molyneux, C.(pers comm) Summary of Legislation relating to Death and the Disposal of the Dead in Cape Town.

<sup>17</sup> Sloan, D.C. (1991)The Last Great Necessity. John Hopkins Press. Baltimore

- (3) The following legislative matters should also be addressed in the event that human remains are recovered from erven 1358;
- i.* the developer or their appointed agent needs to apply for an exhumation permit to comply with the Exhumation Ordinance 12/1980;
  - ii.* the developer or their appointed agent needs to apply to the Provincial Department of Health for a permit to dispose of unclaimed bodies
  - iii.* the developer or their appointed agent needs to apply for a permit to rebury human remains under the Municipal Ordinance 20/1974 and Divisional Councils Ordinance 18/1976. It is an offence to bury human skeletal remains other than in an authorized cemetery.
  - iv.* the developer should consult the building regulations concerning the agreed proximity of graveyards to residential dwellings
  - v.* a draft plan of the memorial stone for the garden of remembrance should be submitted to the SAHRA for approval

#### *10. Acknowledgements*

The author of this report would like to thank Diaan Walters, Chris Erasmus and Grant Momple for their unfailing commitment to finding a workable solution to preserve a historic graveyard at Onverwacht. The Home Owners Association, under the chairmanship of Grant Momple, is gratefully acknowledged for buying back land sold to new owners to create the garden of remembrance. The living relatives are thanked for their generosity of spirit in agreeing to meet with the development team, and negotiate a win-win settlement at a time of great personal distress when memories of another time were recounted by the development process.



## 11. References

- (1) Cape Archives, Roeland Street, Cape Town  
J226, 1801. Stellenbosch Opgaaf rollen  
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M1/1159, Map of the Cape (1695- 1710)  
Pough- SAL.KR.CP.A3.Divisional Map  
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Visagie, J.C. (1987) *Local government institutions*. In: Oberholster, A.G & Van Breda, P (eds) *Paarl Valley 1687-1987*. Human Science Research Council. Pretoria.
- (4) Photographic Plates: Diaan Walters, Chris Erasmus & Associates, Wellington  
Community Meeting 1  
Community Meeting 2  
Signing of the Accord

APPENDIX 1: Summary of the Deeds of Transfer

Erf/Farm No	SGD Diagram	Title Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Price
Erf 176	34/1699	OSF 1/439	28/02/1699	30M	Grant – Freehold	Louis Leriche	
Erf 176	40/1799	7646	26/04/1799	12M 299 SR	Pieter Cilliers	Daniel Malan	
Erf 176		7647	26/04/1799	12M 299 SR	Daniel Malan	Johannes Jacobus Malan	14 000 Gulden
Erf 176		46	23/03/1810	12M 299 SR	Estate of Aletta Bosman and JJ Malan	Jacobus Marais	Indische valutie 17 550 Gulden
Erf 19	304/1834	StellQ 11/20	15/10/1836	70M 580 SR	Grant - Quitrent	Jacobus Marais	
Erf 176 + 19		688	4/06/1850		J Marais	Daniel Charl Marais	£620 Sterling
Erf 176 + 19		237	13/01/1905		DC Marais	Jan Godlieb Marais & Francois Guillaume Marais T/A Marais Brothers	£2 000
Erf 176 + 19		7317	23/09/1911		Marais Brothers	Jan Godlieb Marais	£3 800
Erf 176 + 19		397	18/01/1945	12M 299 SR + 58M 84SF	Estate JD Marais	Susanna D Marais nee Perold	
Erf 176 + 19		398	18/01/1945	12M 299 SR + 58M 84SF	Susanna D Marais	Roeland Pieter Marais	
Erf 176 + 19		513	20/01/1960		RP Marais	Hottentots Holland Motors Pty Ltd (Christaan Bauernmeister)	
Erf 176 + 19		3757	28/03/1962		HH Motors Pty Ltd	Margaretha Jackmann Bauernmeister	
Erf 176+ 19		35221 – par 1, 2	1993		HH Motors Pty Ltd	Mr Bester	
9202		84502	1993	66, 1694 Ha	Consolidated Title	Trustees of the Onverwacht Trust	

**APPENDIX 2: Inventory of late Aletta Bosman widow of Jacobus Johannes Malan  
(MOOC 7/1/58 73, 1809)**

Inventory of all goods and effects of the late Aletta Bosman, widow of Jacobus Johannes Malan, on 23 November 1809. ... One farm or homestead named Onverwacht situated in the Wagenmakers Valley in the district of Stellenbosch, measuring 12 morgen 299 square roods

In the Dwelling House:

- In the Voorhuys

5 'ophaal' curtains	2 glass salt shakers
2 square dining tables	2 'in zoort' butter dishes
1 round butterfly table <sup>16</sup>	1 glass caraf and 2 bottles
1 tea table	2 glass flasks
12 'equale' carved chairs	5 porcelain flower pots 'in zoort'
6 'equale' carved chairs	1 copper mortar and pestle
1 large earthenware pot with copper jug	1 coffee grinder
?4 footwarmers and 2 spittoons	2 earthenware pots
1 tea-maker	1 'uitkwas' and 1 earthenware fire pan
3 teapots 'in zoort' <sup>17</sup>	1 white soup dish
1 lacquered tray	38 white plates 'in zoort'
1 copper coffee pot with fire pan (tesje)	2 white dishes (schotels)
1 white earthenware water flask with basin	2 soup spoons 'in zoort'
1 porcelain soup dish with saucer	1 jar and earthenware mustard pot
2 porcelain flower pots	26 pewter spoons 'in zoort'
2 flasks 'in zoort'	29 forks 'in zoort'
9 porcelain plates 'in zoort'	28 knives 'in zoort'
2 earthenware sugar bowls	1 pewter kettle with 1 pewter brazier
12 cups and saucers 'in zoort'	7 cups with saucers 'in zoort'
7 water glasses 'in zoort'	6 pewter teaspoons 'in zoort'
7 stemmed wine glasses 'in zoort'	1 copper ?
	1 copper sugar 'trommeltye' <sup>18</sup>

- In the Room on the Right

1 cabinet with 5 porcelain pots on it	1 bed with 1 mattress, 4 cushions and 'voerzitze' blanket
1 four poster bed with white hangings, 1 mattress, bolster, 4 cushions and ? blanket	2 tea tables 'in zoort'
1 bed with 1 mattress, bolster, 4 cushions and ? blanket	8 carved chairs 'in zoort'
	1 'foliant' Bible with lectern

- In the Room on the Left

1 small four poster bed with blue hangings, with 1 narrow mattress, bolster, 4 cushions with 1 'voerzitze' blanket, 1 woollen blanket with 1 bedspread	1 pewter and 2 earthenware basins
1 cupboard with glazed doors containing 1 metal trunk with 1 'vo' bus'	1 porcelain jar with metal funnel
5 flasks and 6 bottles	2 earthenware basins and small butter vat
	6 carved chairs 'in zoort'
	1 tea table with metal trunk on it
	1 hamper

<sup>16</sup> Folding table

<sup>17</sup> 'in zoort' may mean assorted.

<sup>18</sup> ?Small trunk or box

- In the Agerkamer  
1 chest and 2 baskets

- In the Pantry

3 copper candlesticks and 2 snuffs  
3 'pepperdoosjes in zoot'  
1 metal 'cantaan'  
6 earthenware dishes 'in zoot'  
2 small pewter dishes  
3 earthenware pots 'in zoot'

2 flour sieves  
1 meat barrel  
1 bread knife  
1 rack  
1 iron

- In the Kitchen

1 table  
7 buckets 'in zoot'  
1 water urn with its basin  
5 iron pots 'in zoot'  
1 iron bread pan  
1 copper casserole  
1 copper boiler  
1 fire tongs with 1 ash shovel

1 copper tart pan  
2 skimmers, ladle and meat fork  
1 cleaver and 1 three legged pot  
1 grid iron  
1 frying pan  
1 chopping board  
?4 chimney chains

In the Wine Cellar

3 empty cask<sup>19</sup>  
3 halfannen  
1 traphalle with lower barrel  
1 small barrel and 1 floofje  
1 meat vat  
1 funnel  
1 flour chest  
1 corn scoop  
1 day bed  
3 empty flasks  
1 empty flask 'met wat lyn oly en vert'  
2 earthen pots 'in zoot'  
2 bushels rotiang and 1 ox skin  
1 horse carriage with its accessories  
6 horse carts with accessories

1 raisin kettle  
6 baskets 'in zoot'  
10 'mudde'<sup>20</sup> bags  
13 yellow wood planks  
22 ditto half or ends of planks  
2 stickles and 3 vineyard knives  
1 saw and 1 drill  
1 wood axe  
1 chisel and 1 knife  
7 spades 'in zoot' and 2 picks  
1 crowbar  
1300 oat bushels  
1 heap thatching  
1 corn shovel

In the Stable

6 wagon horses

Chartles

One slave 'jong'/man named  
<sup>21</sup>  
One small slave boy named  
One slave 'meid'/woman named

Tontje van de Kaap  
Lezar van Madagascar  
Galant van de Kaap  
Bella van de Kaap

<sup>19</sup> A legger held about 600 litres

<sup>20</sup> One muid = about 8 gallons dry measure

**APPENDIX 3:**  
**Minutes of the first meeting between the developer and Interested and Affected Parties**  
**27 March 2004**

**Proceedings:**

- (1) Mary Patrick formally introduced the local community to the developer, the Onverwacht Home Owners Association and the site engineer Diaan Walters. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the role players of the regulations set out in the National Heritage Act (1999) that protected graves older than sixty years. Community were invited to share their memories of having lived in the area, which of their family members were buried here and asked to identify on the ground were they believed the graveyard was situated. Diaan Walters translated the meeting into Afrikaans.
- (2) Sahra Visagie (nee Brown) a 74 year old woman was nominated as the oldest living person present. She was born at Onverwacht and pointed out the position of where they had previously lived. Her father had been a foreman on the farm and had built his own home close to the area where the current meeting was being held. Her father, mother, and four other members of her family are buried in the graveyard. Sahra concludes that the presence of the graveyard has been known to the developer since 2000.
- (3) Simon Booysen gave an explanation of where he believes the graves are located.
- (4) Rachel Cloete (71 yrs) states that she was born on the farm and that her mother, father and four other members of her family are buried in the graveyard. She believes that the graveyard has been existence for at least 74 years.
- (5) Jan Visagie states that he was born on the farm
- (6) Cillie Willense states that three members of her family are buried in the graveyard and that she was the last person to be born in the farm houses.
- (7) Johannes Cyster has two children buried on the farm. He knows the approximate boundaries of the graveyard but not the exact position of the graves.
- (8) Elize Mentor was born on the farm and her entire family, which amounts to 10 individuals, are buried in the graveyard. She states that Adam Mentor, now deceased tended the graveyard and set out the graves in rows.
- (9) Mary Patrick enquired when the last burial had occurred in the graveyard. The community responded by saying that from the late 1960s all new burials were located in Municipal graveyards.
- (10) Mary Patrick invited the community to position themselves on the four corners of the graveyard so that this may be photographically recorded. The role players were then advised that the community so gathered constitute the next-of-kin and the interested and affected parties with whom the developer should negotiate a settlement.  
The following options were suggested as a way forward in the heritage management of the site:
  - i. the IAPs would be asked for permission to exhume the graves and have the contents reburied in a cemetery of their choice or;
  - ii. The graveyard should remain undisturbed and a garden of remembrance created for the deceased and their family

Members of the community were asked to vote for each option by a show of hands and a unanimous decision to adopt option number two was recorded. The community was advised that all costs associated with this would be borne by the developer. Members were also advised that they would be asked to sign an accord that would set out the responsibilities for the ongoing maintenance of the garden by the developer and community rights of access.

- (11) The developer undertook to repurchase the affected erven back from their new owners and declare the sale of the land null and void in order to facilitate the development of a garden of remembrance on the site.
- (12) Sahara Visagie was nominated by the community as their spokesperson to put forward a proposal for a memorial stone and to draw up an epitaph that will form part of the memorization of the site.
- (13) The Paarl Post recorded the meeting and undertook to disseminate the information to the wider Wellington community.

**List of Attendees and Oral History**

Cillie Willemsse	Next-of-kin	Three members her family buried at Onverwacht
Rachel Cloete	Next-of-kin	Father and mother buried at Onverwacht plus 4 other members of her family buried at Onverwacht
Sarah Visagie	Next-of-kin	Six members of her family, including her parents buried at Onverwacht
Jan Visagie	Next-of-kin	Born on the farm
Mos Mentor	Next-of-kin	Born on the farm, ten members of his family buried at Onverwacht
Jacoba Mentor	Next-of-kin	Born on the farm, ten members of her family buried at Onverwacht
Maria Cloete	Next-of-kin	Father and Mother buried at Onverwacht
Sampie Cloete	Next-of-kin	Father and Mother buried at Onverwacht
Fela Cloete	Next-of-kin	Father and Mother buried at Onverwacht
Ester Booyesen	Next-of-kin	Father and Mother buried at Onverwacht
Cillie Willemsse	Next –of- Kin	Born on the farm, 3 members of her family buried at Onverwacht
Johannes Cyster	Next-of-kin	2 of his children buried here. Knows the approximate boundaries but not sure where their graves are
Anton Wolfardt	Onverwacht Home Owners Association	N/A
Grant Momple	Onverwacht Home Owners Association	N/A
Diaan Walters	Chris Erasmus & Associates	N/A
Mary Patrick	Cape Archaeological Survey	N/A

**Mary**

**From:** "Grant Momphe" <grant@fruiton.co.za>  
**To:** <Maryp@method1.co.za>  
**Sent:** Monday, April 05, 2004 5:41 PM  
**Subject:** Onverwacht Development

Dear Mary,

I refer to our earlier conversation.

Following our first "group focus" session on site with the living relatives of the deceased persons assumed to be buried on Onverwacht, we can report back as follows:

- 1) We have initiated dialog with the 2 parties who had purchased the 2 stands in question.
- 2) We have agreed to "neutralize" the 2 sales of these erven and have the area declared "open park".  
(Sales price per Erf is R120 000)
- 3) This area will be grassed and planted with trees and maintained by our Estate Management Team.
- 4) We have agreed to erect a "wall of remembrance" for those deceased persons buried on the Estate.
- 5) As Onverwacht is essentially an "open farm development" without perimeter fencing and gate access control, the site will be accessible to living relatives. We would obviously request and expect consideration for neighbours' privacy during such visitation.

Mary, as we explained to you verbally, the Onverwacht Homeowners Association entered into this "development completion" in good faith and had no idea that we would run into such sensitive situations. We would obviously like to resolve the matter as carefully and conveniently as possible.

As all of the planning and approval for this development took place about 12 years ago we assumed that all significant issues pertaining to the completion of same would have been resolved during these early stages.

We appreciate your assistance and understanding in the handling of this issue and assure you of our full support in establishing a suitable, workable solution.

Yours truly,

Grant Momphe

(Chairman – Onverwacht HOA)

\*\*\*\*\*

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LIST OF MEETING ATTENDANTS

DATE: 27 MARCH 2004

PLACE: ONVERWACHT

TIME: 12 00 NOON

NAME	ORGANISATION	JOB TITLE	TEL AND FAX NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Cillie Willause	Relative				
Rachel Cloete	"				
Sarah Visagie	"				
Jan Visagie	"				
Mos Mentor	"			0834245403	
Jacoba Mentor	"				
Jonathan Mentor	"				
Maria Cloete	"				

NAME	ORGANISATION	JOB TITLE	TEL AND FAX NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	E-MAIL ADDRESS
Sampe Cloek	"				
Feh Cloek	"				
Estu Spinaberg	"				
Simon Booyse	"				
ANTON WOLFAARDT	ONVERWACHT HOMEOWNERS		8735978	0824454091	acwolfardt@worldonline.co.za
DIANA WALTGRS	CHRIS GRASMUS & ASS.		8643793(w)	0827396758	rfcon@mweb.co.za
MARY PATRICK	ARCHAEOLOGIST		7614744	083 208 0648	maryr@method.co.za

~~Water~~  
Mary Patrick March 2004

**APPENDIX 4**

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND MEETING: ONVERWACHT GRAVEYARD**

Date	Time	Venue
08/05/2004	12H30	Site

**Attendees:**

Mary Patrick	Cape Archaeological Survey cc	(CAS)
Grant Mompfé	Onverwacht Homeowners Ass	(OHOA)
Anton Wolfaardt	Onverwacht Homeowners Ass	(OHOA)
Nota Kemp	Onverwacht Homeowners Ass	(OHOA)
Louisa	Onverwacht Homeowners Ass	(OHOA)
Living Relatives	Wellington & Paarl	
Melanie Bosman	Paarl Post	(PP)
Diaan Walters	Chris Erasmus and Associates	(CEM)

**Apologies:** -

**Copies to:**

**NEXT MEETING**

Date	Time	Venue
24 September	To be arranged	Onverwacht

ALL PERSONS ATTENDING THIS MEETING ARE DEEMED TO HAVE TAKEN NOTE OF ACTIONS REQUIRED. FAILURE TO RECEIVE THESE MINUTES DOES NOT REDUCE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS/ACTIONS REQUIRED.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
1	<b>GENERAL</b>	
1.1	Mary Patrick acted as spokes person and Diaan Walters translated the meeting in Afrikaans.	Info
1.2	All parties were welcomed and the following parties were asked to introduce themselves. Melanie Bosman (Paarl Post) Grant Mompfé (OHOA) Anton Wolfardt (OHOA) Nota Kemp (OHOA) Louisa (OHOA)	
1.3	The living relatives (LR) were asked if they object to Paarl Post documenting the story regarding the graveyard.  All were in favour.	
1.4	The LR were asked if the indicated area was a acceptable indication of the graveyard area.  All agreed.	
1.5	The permission of the LR were asked for an road way over to the South East corner of the graveyard.  Permission was granted.	
1.6	It was mentioned to the LR that all the work in that area will be monitored by archaeologist.	
1.7	It was explained to the LR that an agreement between them and the OHOA was required. The LR were asked if they would agree to sign a contract.  All agreed.	
1.8	The LR were asked to comment on the idea of a opening ceremony to bless the site with a minister of their choice.  All were in favour of the idea and will forward the details of their minister to OHOA.	
1.9	The next meeting was scheduled two weeks from today. CEM will arrange the time and place. The two representatives of the LR will sign the contract with OHOA and will decide on a date for the "opening ceremony" of the graveyard. The representatives are Sara Visagie and Anthony Mentor.	
1.10	Sara thanked the OHOA and the archaeologist for their thoughtfulness for looking after the graveyard.	

OOREENKOMS

tussen

Onverwacht Huiseienaarsvereniging, die voorsitter, Mnr Grant Mompulé  
Mnr Grant Mompulé ID nr. ....616413 5119 080

EN

die naasbestaandes van die oorledenes op die landgoed van Onverwacht word verteenwoordig  
deur mev S Visagie en mnr J Mentoor.

Mev S Visagie ID nr. 2.9.0.71.5...0084.08.6

Mnr J Mentoor ID nr. 7305125733086

insake

die oprigting van 'n tuin van herinnering op Onverwacht Landgoed ter nagedagtenes van die  
oorledenes.

Die volgende is gesamentlik ooreengekom:

1. Erf 9728 en Erf 9729 sal omskep word in 'n tuin van herinnering as nagedagtenis aan die  
oorledenes. Hierdie twee erwe verteenwoordig die begrafplaas gedateer uit die vroeë 1900's.
2. 'n Gedenksmuur sal opgerig word deur Onverwacht Huiseienaarsvereniging met inskripsies wat  
deur die naasbestaandes van die oorledenis voorsien sal word.
3. Die tuin sal deurlopend in stand gehou word deur Onverwacht Huiseienaarsvereniging.
4. Die naasbestaandes gee toestemming dat daar 'n pad van 3.6m wyd oor 'n ooreengekome area  
gebou kan word. Die padkonstruksie sal deur die argeoloog gemonitor word.
5. Die naasbestaandes het die reg tot toegang om slegs die gedenkarea te besoek.
6. Die tuin van herinnering sal ingewy word op 24 September 2004.

Geteken te WENNINGTON.....21..... dag van Mei 2004.

As getuies:

1.  .....  
..... Die Voorsitter

As getuies:  
1.  .....  
..... Mavis Rahmel  
2.  .....  
..... Mev S Visagie

As getuies:

1.  .....  
..... Mnr J Mentoor  
2.  .....  
..... Mnr J Mentoor



# Grafte word bewaar



HERINNERING. Jan Vlaagle (links) en sy vrou Sarah (naasregs), oud-inwoners van die Onverwacht Landgoed by Wellington, deel in die bewaring van die historiese begraafplaas met argeoloog Mary Patrick (naaslinks), raadgewende Ingenieur Diaan Walters (voor) en Grant Mompilé (regs), voorsitter van die Inwonersvereniging.

**Malané Bosman**

GRAFTE wat jare lank onversorg tussen lang gras in die skaduwee van bloekombome op die Onverwacht Landgoed by Wellington lê, sal eersdaags weer besoek van hul naasbestaandes ontvang.

Daarvoor sal die huiseienaarsvereniging van die langdoed en die ontwikkelers wat met uitbreidings besig is, sorg.

Die ontwikkelers sou slote vir dienste aan die noordwestelike deel van die oorspronklike plaas grawe toe hulle in Maart van die grafte te hore gekom het.

Werk is onmiddellik gestaak en die hulp van die bekende argeoloog, Mary Patrick, is ingeroep. Met navorsing is bevestig dat dit as begraafplaas vir plaaswerkers en hul gesinne gebruik was.

Die oordraggeskiedenis van Onverwacht sedert die uitreiking van die plaas in 1699, is in argiewe nage-spoor.

Familielede en voormalige plaasbewoners is opgespoor en by die beplanning betrek.

Deur mondelinge oortelling is vasgestel dat die begraafplaas tot 30 jaar gelede in gebruik was.

Sarah Visagie en haar man Jan, is egpaar in hul

hul seuns onder die bloekombome ter ruste gelê.

Sarah het die meeste van haar jare op Onverwacht vir die Marais-gesin in die kombuis gewerk, en kinders opgepas. Haar man het op die wingerdplaas gewerk, en seisoentye het sy gehelp appelkose droog.

Die arbeidershuise is gesloop met die ontwikkeling van 'n gedeelte van die plaas in wooneenhede.

Die Visagtes het soos die ander voormalige plaaswerkers na nuwe tuistes geskuif, en woon nou in die Weltevrede-gebied by Wellington.

Soos bepaal deur nasionale erfeniswetgewing sal die begraafplaas op Onverwacht nie versteur word nie, maar eerder in 'n tuin van herinnering omskep word.

Die komitee beplan 'n diens waartydens die grond geseen sal word.

Pastoor Dawid Claasen, ook 'n boorling van die oorspronklike wingerdplaas Onverwacht, is genader om die diens waar te neem.

"I want to thank you very much," het Sarah Visagie verlede week onder die bloekombome in gebroke Engels aan die Britse argeoloog gesê.

"It is a happy time for us, but also unhappy because now we remember all



Isaac Poole

## Bekende oorlede

'n BEKENDE Wellingtonner, Isaac Poole (73), is verlede week oorlede in die Silwerkruin ouetehuis.

Mnr Poole was vroeër jare baie aktief in die gemeenskap en het in die Bestuurskomitee van Wellington gedien.

Hy het aanvanklik soos sy pa Henry as skoenmaker gewerk, maar was later winkelier en versekeringskonsultant.

Hy was kerkraadslid van St Alban's Anglikaanse Kerk en majoor van die Seunsbrigade.

Hy was ook vroeër jare trommajoor van die Excelsior Kersfeeskoor, voorsitter van die Wellington Tuinbouvereniging en aktief in sportkringe (rugby en krieket).

Hy word oorleef deur twee dogters, Pauline Carlse van Wellington en Patsy Mackereel van Kraaifontein, ses kleinkinders en tien agterkleinkinders.

Die begrafnis is Saterdag om 14:00 by St Albans Kerk.