
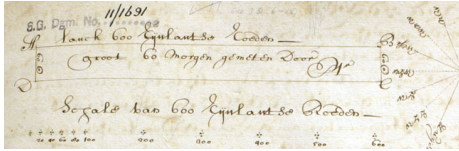



### B.1. Historical timeline compiled by Sally Titlestad

International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
15 <sup>th</sup> C	Age of exploration	700 000 ya	Stone age hunter gathers & pastoralists occupied the Western Cape.		During the pre-colonial period, the area was occupied by hunter-gathers and pastoralists. Archaeological remains dating to the Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age periods have been recorded in the area. Stone hand axes found in the soils overlaying the gravel terraces of the Valley indicate that stone age hunter gatherers may have been in occupation from as early as 700 000 years ago (Kantor, Todeschini & Pistorius, 2005).
		2000 ya	Hunter gatherers and Khoekhoen		From about 2000 ya the area was part of the transhumance pattern of Khoekhoen pastoralists, who followed regular paths with their cattle. Recently, important archaeological remains dating to the Later Stone Age and Colonial Contact periods were discovered in the vicinity of the historical werf on the nearby Solms Delta farm.
		1486	Portuguese explorers landed on the Cape Coast near (now) Mossel Bay. In 1503 and 1510 Portuguese sailors landed in Table Bay (TANAP).		
1598	Edict of Nantes granted French Calvinist protestants rights of religious freedom, ending the French wars of religion.	1647	A Dutch ship ran ashore in Table Bay, giving rise to serious considerations of using the Cape as a refreshment station (TANAP).	17 <sup>th</sup> C	In the 17 <sup>th</sup> century the Drakenstein Valley was used by at least two major Khoekhoen groups, the Goringhaiqua and the Gorachouqua, who moved from the Malmesbury district to Table Bay, arriving in November, heading for Stellenbosch in January and thence, via Wellington, back to Malmesbury. The broad cattle patterns and clearings made by the Khoekhoen were likely the routes followed as well as being the areas first farmed by European settlers, forming the underlying foundation of the present day settlement pattern. Examples include the old route from Stellenbosch through Idas Valley to Franschhoek (The original "Helshoogte pass") and the locations of the 17 <sup>th</sup> C land grants and homesteads on the Valley floor.
		1652	The Dutch East India Company (VOC) established a refreshment station at the Cape. The VOC initially forbade colonial settlement, but unable to produce sufficient food at its location at the fort, soon began to grant land and freedom to those willing to undertake the project. The Company held rigid control over produce, marketing and contact with indigenous people.  The indigenous inhabitants were officially excluded and segregated from colonists, but it is clear from historical accounts that they began to be useful to colonists from the earliest period, becoming somewhat integrated – while remaining deeply mistrusted and denigrated. Three 'Khoi' wars in the second half of the century, the first in 1659, ensured their subordination and dependence on settlers.		The Drakenstein Valley including Paarl and Franschhoek were "discovered" by European settlers while on expeditions to barter for cattle with the Khoekhoen. Figure (right) portion of map showing 'kraals on the outskirts of settlement (CA M1/1162)
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (by the Edict of Fontainebleau), destruction of protestant churches and closure of schools,	1679	Stellenbosch was established by Governor van der Stel.	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> C	Dutch, German and Huguenot settlers and freed blacks were granted freehold land along the banks of the Berg and Dwars Rivers. Typically 60 morgen in thin rectangular plots of land. Title Deeds were issued once cultivation was underway. Title Deeds were issued:
		1687	Records of land transactions began to be kept.	1689	<b>Nieuwedorp</b> was granted in 5 parts, chronologically to Arnoldus Basson, Jacobus van As, Erasmus van Lier, Willem Basson and Pierre Meyer. Arnoldus Basson was married to Anselma of Bengal, who had been van Riebeeck's slave, was manumitted by him, and was the
		1688	Huguenot refugees arrived at the Cape.		
			Governor Simon van der Stel named the valley Drakenstein in honour of visiting High		



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	coupled with increased persecution of protestants in France caused massive numbers of Huguenots to flee France for countries where Protestantism could be practiced.		Commissioner H.A van Reede tot Drakenstein. VOC mapping of the settlement customarily locates Khoekhoen kraals on the margins and outside of areas occupied by European settlement. Incidents like the murder of a farm owner by a 'Hottentot' in an argument over a watermelon, and complaints by the settlers that Hottentot cattle were trampling their vineyards indicate that there was an alternate viewpoint of land use. (Figure below: portion of CA M1/273)		mother of Anna de Koning and Jacobus van As. Willem was the son of the Anselma and Arnoldus. In 1701 the farm was a consolidation of 5 properties owned by Jacobus van As, who had become a wealthy farmer. After his death in 1713 (probably of smallpox) his estate was sold off – most of it to Jacob de Villiers, son of Jacque De Villiers, owner of Boschendal in 1724. The De Villiers now owned half of the Valley and remained the controlling family through the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> C. <b>Meererust and Eenzaamheid</b> were granted 1690 <b>Boschendal</b> was granted in 2 parts, the first to Huguenot Nicolaas de la Noi/Noij in 1690, the second to Jean de Long in 1713, transferred to Abraham de Villiers in 1715. Remained in de Villiers family until 1879. One of 3 brothers who collectively became one the controlling families of the Valley. Present house completed in 1812. Remains of mid 18 <sup>th</sup> C house evident as foundations to present house. 1691 <b>Languedoc</b> (right) granted to Pierre Benezet. Was purchased in 1700 by the owner of Rhone, and was thereafter referred to as 'Rhone and Languedoc'. 1691 <b>Rhone</b> granted to Huguenot Jean Garde. In 1700 he acquired the adjacent farm Lanquedoc to be farmed as a single unit. The farms were acquired by Claudine Lombard in 1727 – an example of how women could become important landowners in the early Cape and how property could be transferred through the female line. The farms were owned by two women (Claudine Lombard and later her daughter Magdalena) for almost a century. Oldest building is the wine tasting centre, perhaps the original homestead. Present homestead completed in the 1760s during the ownership of Pieter and Magdalena Joubert, nee Lombard. The farms acquired by Haupt family in the 19 <sup>th</sup> C. 1696 <b>Bethlehem</b> granted to Petrus Simond, the Minister who accompanied the Huguenot refugees to the Cape in 1688. Being in the employ of the VOC, the company built him a house on the farm. In the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> C the farm was transferred to the Haults, owners of Rhone, Lanquedoc and Goede Hoop. Ruins of original house south-west of the present one. Present house, barn and cellar are mid 19 <sup>th</sup> C.
					
		Early 18th century	In early Cape slavery, slaves were sometimes granted their freedom in gratitude for service by the last will and testament of their owners. Slave women were also freed when they married settlers, a relatively common practice. Freed slaves and their families could become important landowners and farmers.	1700	By 1700, 80 slaves were recorded in the Valley, 70 men, 6 women and 4 boys (CA A2250), and by 1710 drawings of the settlement including a church and houses were being undertaken by travellers. Figure (right) Drawing of the settlement in c1710 by Valentijn (Boschendal Private Collection)
		1710	Slave shortage resulted in requests to apprentice children of free Khoi women and	1708	Goede Hoop granted to Susanna de Vos (widow of Nicolaas de la Noij). It may have been occupied for some time before the grant. In 1735 De Villiers bought by Abraham de Villiers, youngest son of Jacque de Villiers of Boschendal Remained in the
					

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18 <sup>th</sup> century	VOC mandated to exploit the minerals of their far reaching outposts	1713	slave fathers (Clift, 1985) Smallpox epidemic with slave and Khoi populations experiencing high death rates.	1713	de Villiers family throughout 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> C. Present homestead built in 1821. Foundations of original house in backyard of present homestead. 18 <sup>th</sup> C fabric is embedded within werf e.g. stables and annex. Strong 19 <sup>th</sup> layering, most notably the homestead, cellar and werf layout.
		1717	After this time no further freehold grants of land were made. The quitrent system of land grant was introduced a century later.	1743-1748	Boschendal B granted to Jean de Long. Transferred in 1715.  Precious metals were “discovered” in the Simonsberg by Frans Diedreik Muller. A group of wealthy and influential VOC officials at the Cape set up a mining company called the <i>Octrooijeerde Society der Mynwerken aan de Simonsberg</i> and the mine was called <i>Goede Verwachting</i> or Great Expectations. Work began in 1743. Muller was appointed as <i>bergmeester</i> (mining master). Labour fell to VOC soldiers, sailors and some slaves, the number of which grew as conditions worsened. By 1747 the mine housed about 40 people. Long tunnels were dug into the hillside along with connecting shafts of up to 100 feet. Muller sent continual updates describing the riches that lay in the hills and demands for more money and labour. He built himself and his wife a grand house on the mountain slope. The compound he was in charge of grew over the years but there were constant desertions, since work was hard and dangerous and Muller had a reputation of being harsh. He eventually failed to convince his investors, and the support was withdrawn. In 1748 he was branded a fraudster and banished to Batavia. Ruins of Mullers House, a wash house, smelting works, coal store and labourers dwellings still exist.
1792 by 1795	War broke out between France and Britain VOC was bankrupt with far-reaching consequences for its settlements, and Britain annexed the Cape.	1721-1775	Use of Khoi labour increased, culminating in the 1775 indenture system, where children of Khoi mothers and slave fathers could be indentured from 18 months to 25 years of age.	1776	Schumacher Painting of the “Simonsberg where the Silvermine was (Stellenbosch: 3 Centuries) 18 <sup>th</sup> ruins of a huge stone structure described in the mining records as a water mill or water muragie, situated on the farm named Papiermolen or Paper Mill. No viable water source is available but the main structure comprises two solid central piers which suggest that it carried heavy machinery like wheels or cogs.
		1755	Smallpox epidemic with 2072 reported fatalities in the settlement.		
		1767	Outbreak of smallpox, with slaves and freeblacks severely affected, fewer fatalities than previously.		
		1783	There were 4.2 million vines in Drakenstein.		
		1795	The British East India Company took over administration of the affairs of the bankrupt VOC.	1749	Inventory listing of ‘Rhone and Languedoc’ after the death of the owner’s wife described a T shaped house, separate cellar, mill house and wagon house, and lists 6 slaves and 650 sheep, among many other belongings (CA MOOC8/17.16b).
				1777	Bethlehem is inventoried, and goods listed are one (unnamed) slave and some equipment. There is no description of dwelling. (CA MOOC8/17.16a)



Figure (right) 1776 Schumacher Painting of the “Simonsberg where the Silvermine was (Stellenbosch: 3 Centuries)  
18<sup>th</sup> ruins of a huge stone structure described in the mining records as a water mill or water muragie, situated on the farm named Papiermolen or Paper Mill. No viable water source is available but the main structure comprises two solid central piers which suggest that it carried heavy machinery like wheels or cogs.

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1802	Treaty of Amiens	1803	Batavian government took over management of the Colony	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Many of the architectural set pieces of the Valley established during economic boom including the homesteads of Boschendal, Rhone, Goede Hoop & Bethlehem. Separate accommodation quarters for slaves began to be built on the wealthier farms, thus housing the expanded slave population.
1807	British abolition of oceanic Slave Trade.	1804	Freedom of religion granted by de Mist.	1808	Thibault Military survey (right) of the Valley and surrounds is an exceptional depiction of topographical features (roads, paths and rivers) and the occupants of farms (CA M3/405). It visually illustrates the Dutch manner of 'setting out places' where roads travel between people, as compared to the later British manner where roads travel in relatively straight lines between places.
1814	Anglo-Dutch Treaty. Britain declared the Cape of Good Hope a British Colony.	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Period of agricultural prosperity in the wine industry at the Cape through preferential tariffs in export. Trade with England created a huge market for wines.		
1832	Great Reform Act (UK). Number of people eligible to vote increased.	1812	Amendment of the 'Hottentot Proclamation' allowed Khoekhoen children to be indentured from age 8 for ten years.	1810	There were 16.9 million vines.
1834	Abolition of slavery in British Colonies.	1816	Registration of ownership of slaves became mandatory, and births, deaths and transfers were recorded.	1817	Beginning of quitrent grants, which substantially enlarged landholdings across the Valley and effectively removed common arable and grazing land between farm holdings, rendering all but the outspans to private land ownership.
		1823	Wine producers returns were recorded, along with the numbers of slaves and Hottentots working on farms. Wine prices started dropping in c1821 and continued to do so, creating economic hardship for wine farmers.	Figure (right) c1830 D'Oyly drawing of the Simonsberg from the outspan at the end of Drakenstein (next to Bethlehem) (Private Collection)	
		1828	Ordinance 50 granted freedom to the Khoekhoen and entrenched religious freedom. Post of Surveyor General created to ensure cadastral control of land.	1843	Farm land from Papiermolen and Goede Hoop was donated towards the establishment of a mission station for freed Christian slaves (Pniel). Each family was given a plot to build a house and allocated arable land to grow vegetables. The primary objective of the Church mission was religious instruction and baptism into Christianity, but it also provided the opportunity for social stability within the labour force upon which the farmers were dependent. Under the patriarchal and strict tutition of Minister Stegman, (who remained at Pniel until his death in 1910), the community was preached self sufficiency, independent identity and taught skills seen as empowering freedom from the ethos of slavery. Many of Pniel's residents can trace their family histories to the founding of the village. A close knit
		1833	Between 1833 and 1841 some 700 British children were brought to the Cape and indentured to local employers.		
		1834	Slaves emancipated to apprenticeship and freed in 1838.		
		1836	Slave compensation payouts began to take effect, with owners being paid for the loss of their property. The capital injection into the Cape through payouts was equal to the gross domestic product of the time (Meltzer).		
		1840s	Period of economic hardship, sometimes claimed to be linked to emancipation. Severe economic depression from the 1860s.		
		1849	Protests against the importation of convicts into the Colony		

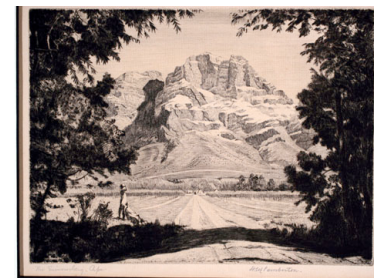










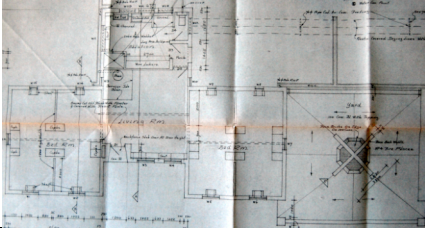

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				1850	community with strong familial links has developed. Pniel has strong connections to RFF, with successive generations of families having worked for Rhodes Fruit Farms/Amfarms. Survey of proposed change of old road in order to shorten the distance between Stellenbosch and Franschhoek, new Helshoogte pass and R310 followed the completion of a new hardened road from Klapmuts to Cape Town and facilitating slightly easier transportation of produce.
1860	Britain abolished preferential tariffs for Cape wines, which were unable to compete with European wines for quality.	1860s	Discovery of diamonds	1870s	Outspans began to be purchased by private landholders, incorporated into farms.
1860s	Scramble for Africa	1860s	Drop in Cape export wine trade.		
1872	Responsible government granted to the Cape.	1880s	Discovery of gold.		
		1882	Disastrous outbreak of smallpox, catalysing the introduction of cemetery closure and the 1886 cemetery riots.		Image (right) Boschendal late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, with its threshing floor in the foreground and historic werf in the background (Boschendal Private Collection)
		1880s-1890s	Consolidation of British Colonial interests in Cape Colony; development of harbour and railway to Beaufort West and Kimberley.		(below right) Survey Drawing of a portion of the Consolidated Rhodes Fruit Farms, showing the Founders Estates portion of the land at c1920 (Boschendal Private Collection)
		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Period of economic decline at the Cape		Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C Many of the homesteads of the Valley fell into serious disrepair following little maintenance. Corrugated iron replaced thatch as a cheaper and more durable roof option, e.g. Bethlehem homestead.
		1886	Outbreak of phylloxera destroyed virtually all Cape vineyards, leaving many farmers bankrupt and the Cape economy in ruin.	1897	Beginning in 1897 Cecil John Rhodes and his agent, Michell, advised by Harry Pickstone, bought 26 farms and consolidated them into <b>Rhodes Fruit Farms</b> . Rhodes instructed his agents to give preference to those farms with examples of Cape Dutch homes, and he set aside substantial sums for their maintenance. The historical homesteads became the manager's houses. Extensive orchards were planted and fruit became the primary produce of the Valley. Rhodes died before his vision of a Cape fruit industry was fully realised but Pickstone, whose technological advances and international expertise influenced fruit production in South Africa, implemented his vision.
		1892	Franchise and Ballot Act excluded many African men from the vote.		Farms consolidated into Rhodes Fruit Farms included Boschendal, Rhone, Lanquedoc, Goede Hoop, Nieuwedorp, Champagne, Weltevreden, Lubeck, Werde, Watergat, Zondernaam and Bien Donne.
		1895	The Jameson Raid sparked massive controversy in the Boer Republics and eventually led to the Outbreak of War between the British and the Boers.	c1897	<b>Johannesdal</b> established when 8 farmers from Pniel obtained small holdings along the southern boundary. <b>Kylemore</b> was established around the turn of the century.
				1900	Herbert Baker's extensive architectural intervention in the Valley began at Rhodes' request.



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		1899-1902	The South African War (Previously referred to as the Anglo-Boer War or the Great War).		Baker designed a cottage for Rhodes that was constructed on or adjacent to the site of the ruined Nieuwedorp homestead. It combined Cape cottage features with the Arts and Craft movement, and Rhodes died before it was complete. <b>Rhodes Cottage</b> became a guesthouse for use of the company's executives and international political and business personalities. It contains items of furniture and memorabilia important to RFF, and was renovated in the early 1990s.
		1901	Outbreak of the Plague in Cape Town	1900	The village of <b>Lanquedoc</b> was designed by Baker and built for RFF farm workers. It consisted of 140 cottages, each with a garden and included a church and a school. The village design was intended to attract good labour away from the mines. Unique example of planned labourers' housing.
		1902	Rhodes died at his house in Muizenberg	1900	The <b>Champagne</b> homestead was completed. Designed by the architectural firm of Baker, Kendall, Massey & Earl, it was situated on a farm adjacent to Boschendal.
		1904	Cape Town Waterworks planned a pipeline from Drakenstein to Cape Town on the French Hoek Water Scheme. The South African War (Previously referred to as the Anglo-Boer War or the Great War).	1904	Drakenstein's role in water supply to Cape Town consolidated. Railway to the Valley made transport of deciduous fruit to Docks easier.
		1910	Union of SA	1914	Rhodes Fruit Farms acquired a portion of land that contains the old mining shafts. The title deed includes reservation of the rights to all precious metals on this land.
		1913	Natives Land Act limited ownership of land by Black South Africans to the 'reserves', and was the beginning of increasingly restrictive legislation.	1900	(Right) Brink series map of the Drakenstein Valley and surrounds, depicting cadastral and topographical features.
1914-1918	First World War				Below (left) Alys Fane Trotter drawings of Boschendal stoep, Goede Hoop and Rhone homesteads
					Below (right) Pemberton Drawing of the Simonsberg looking up the entrance axis to Nieuwedorp (c1900, Boschendal Private Collection)



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1926	Balfour Declaration	1918-		1925	De Beers took over RFF and appointed an international expert in the fruit industry, Alfred Appleyard, as Managing Director with the aim of efficient consolidation and restructuring of the business operation. A jam factory and cannery were established and planned use of water resources was part of the medium term implementation for the consolidated operation.
1931	Statute of Westminster	1919	Outbreak of Influenza caused many deaths and subsequent hardship.		
1936-1945	Second World War				
1960	South African Republic; Increasing isolation and international sanctions				
		1948	National Party came to power and a bank of legislation entrenching segregation and apartheid ensued with overwhelming consequences for South Africa and the labour and social structure of the Western Cape.		
		1950	Population Registration Act required racial classification of all South Africans.		
		1954	Group Areas Act of 1954		
					Image (right) Appleyard at one of the new RFF dams constructed during his management (MSSA BC860)
					Image (below left) Oblique aerial of portion of the RFF lands taken during 1929 (MSSA BC 860) (below right) RFF Offices and Cannery at Drakenstein, and a view across Rhodes Cottage and Nieuwedorp (MSSA BC860)
					
					
					
				1934	Construction of a number of Bell Towers on RFF farms in commemoration of slave emancipation.
				1937	De Beers sold RFF to Abe Bailey.
				1940	Syndicate of businessmen purchased RFF after Bailey's death. They owned and developed the farms for the next 28 years.
					Image (right) 'Rhone Hunt' (Appleyard photograph in Boschendal Collection)
				1950s	Jack Manning appointed Managing Director after the death of Appleyard in 1949. Massive expansion undertaken - new dams and irrigation, new workers cottages, trucks and tractors replaced horses and mules. Irrigation doubled the productive agricultural area and increased yields by 700%. Refrigeration technology improved and export markets boomed. Bethlehem, with substantial planned subdivision bought by RFF. By 1968 RFF employed hundreds of people and produced and
					

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		1961	Sharpsville uprisings resulted in multiple deaths.	1960s	packaged large scale export crops. Johannesdal, Lanquedoc, Pniel and Kylemore declared 'Coloured' areas in terms of the Group Areas Act, illustrated in a site plan showing liquor restrictions concomitant with the declarations.	
		1966	The Berg River water articulation Project began.	1968	Anglo American with De Beers purchased RFF, became Amfarms for the next 31 years. Development of cottage cluster housing typologies for farm workers, built over the next 20 years, began in 1963 (see images right).	
		1970s	Increase in political awareness and resistance to apartheid across the country, coupled by popularisation of the Black Consciousness movement and student protests to being taught in Afrikaans.	1970s	Amfarms re-established the wine industry in the Valley under the Boschendal brand.  Gawie and Gwen Fagan restored the Boschendal homestead and gardens to their 19 <sup>th</sup> century appearance. Original entrance to the front of Boschendal made redundant by the current access to the rear. Homestead was declared a National Monument and established as a museum open to the public, modelled on the grand European country establishments. It was period furnished to the early 19 <sup>th</sup> C with many pieces being loaned or donated to the Rhodes National Heritage Trust. Restaurant opened in 1978 in the old wine cellar, beginning the custom of Winelands restaurants serving traditional Cape cuisine, now popular with local and international visitors. Many generations of the Valley's families have been involved in the restaurant, which provided opportunities for skills training. Thembalethu 'Bantu Dormitories' plans drawn and implemented.	
		1976	Massive resistance to 'gutter education' culminated in the Soweto riots and country-wide political activism, and sparked extensive arrests and security police clamp-downs to quell the resistance and return the country to apartheid status quo.	1974	Municipal upgrade to all roads included the re-alignment of the road through Pniel and Boschendal and the removal of Oak trees in Pniel.	
				1976	Thembalethu 'Bantu Dormitories' plans drawn and implemented (see Figure below right). Plans for the restoration of Rhone drawn by the Fagans, implemented c1979. 1978 extensions to existing 'Coloured' school.	
						
		1980	Declaration of a State of Emergency	1980s	Building additions and alterations on a number of RFF sites.	
		1983	Institution of Tricameral Parliament		Expansion of restaurant tourism catering to the new demand for informal visitor experience resulted in establishment of Le Pique Nique at Boschendal. In the mid 1990s the old slave quarters were converted into a second restaurant.	
		1990	ANC unbanned; Nelson Mandela released			



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			from prison and date announced for first democratic elections	1990s	State of the art red wine cellar built at Rhone to improve red wine quality and major improvements undertaken to the vineyards giving rise to wines that would win many awards e.g. the coveted SA Wine Grower of the Year award at the International Wine and Spirits Competition in the UK in 2004. Many generations of the Valley's families have worked in the wine industry in the cellar and vineyards.
		1994	First democratic elections; Nelson Mandela first democratically elected president.	1994	Land owned by the church until 1994 was transferred to residents.
		1995	Repeal of racially based legislation and introduction of legislation aimed at social and economic upliftment and justice including land reform, housing and infrastructure provision, e.g. Establishment of Security of Tenure Act (Act 62 No 62 of 1997 ESTA)	1997	Mountain lands above Nieuwedorp and Bethlehem were conceptually delineated from the farming operations and declared nature reserves – The Simonsberg and Drakenstein Nature Reserves.
				2000	(right) Lucas' team of archaeologists surveyed the upper and lower ruins associated with the Silvermine (Lucas, 2004)
				2001	Extensions to Lanquedoc village were completed and ownership of the new and existing houses transferred to existing and retired workers of Boschendal Farmlands funded by Anglo American and the Land Affairs as part of a land reform project.
				2002	Archaeological research on the silvermine ruins and Goede Hoop homestead carried out by a team led by Dr Gavin Lucas of the Cambridge Archaeological Contracts Office.
				2003	Anglo American sells its historical landholdings in the Valley to Boschendal Ltd and Two Rivers Development Company. Conditions of sales stipulated various requirements for social and economic upliftment and conservation. This cumulated in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI).

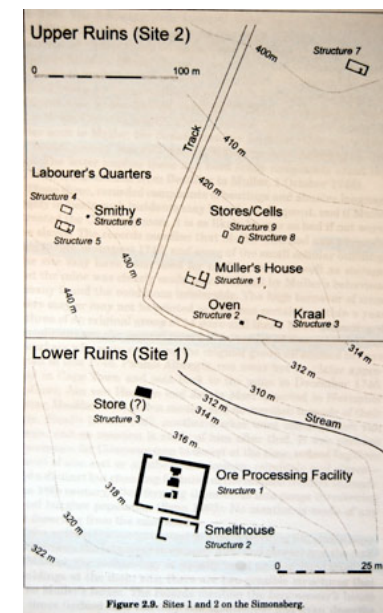
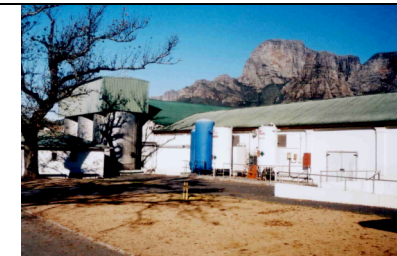


Figure 2.9. Sites 1 and 2 on the Simonsberg.

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