

ANNEXURES

BOSCHENDAL HISTORIC CORE PRECINCT DRAFT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

Boschendal Farm, R310 Dwars River Valley, Stellenbosch

SEPTEMBER 2022

Prepared by Rennie Scurr Adendorff and Sarah Winter
on behalf of Boschendal (Pty) Ltd.

SARAH WINTER

HERITAGE CONSULTANT

Building Name: BOSCHENDAL HOMESTEAD

ADDRESS OF THE SITE

FARM NO	10/1674
SITE ADDRESS	Boschendal, R310, Dwars River Valley
CO-ORDINATES	18°58'33.38" E 33°52'28.09" S
CURRENT USE	Offices and general admin
ORIGINAL USE	Farmhouse

PROTECTION AND GRADING

Curr.NHRA Protection	S.27
GAZETTE:	1976: 2044/5328
>60YRS?	Yes
PROPOSED GRADING	Grade II
LANDSCAPE GRADE:	Grade II

SIGNIFICANCE

Associational	High	Representivity	High
Age	High	Rarity	High
Scientific	Low	Archaeology	High
Symbolic	High	Intangible	High
Architectural	High		

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Cape Dutch

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

SITE DESCRIPTION

H-shaped, thatched house on raised plinth at end of axial approach through linear werf. Neoclassical central gables front and rear, with holbol end gables. Windows all small-paned sashes with segmental mouldings; rear door has drop fan.

ALTERATIONS

Some alterations made during renovations by the Fagans in 1970s.

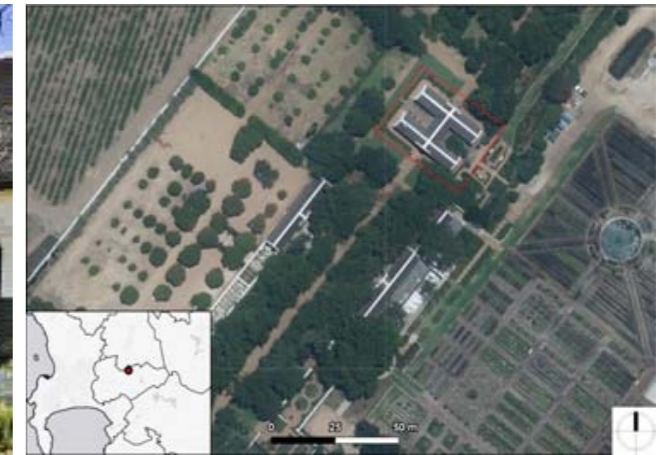
INVASIVE ELEMENTS

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

Inappropriate and insensitive redevelopment; lack of integrated conservation management approach



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)



SITE WITHIN BOSCHENDAL WERF (RSA, 2021)



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)

SITE HISTORY

Likely built by Paul de Villiers c.1812, possibly on the site of the earlier homestead.

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

Located at end of axial werf on elevated plinth, making it centre piece of one of the finest formal Cape Dutch werfs. Wider landscape significance operates at the precinct and valley scale and speaks to the character and sense of place evoked by the combination of settlements, agricultural land and wilderness

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Very high architectural significance in itself and as a grouping with the werf; widely seen as representative of pinnacle of Cape Dutch architecture; core of earlier structure contained within envelope; association with Cape history, de Villiers family, wine growing; extensive slave history; archaeologically significant

DATE

2021/05/13

Building Name: BOSCHENDAL CELLAR

ADDRESS OF THE SITE		PROTECTION AND GRADING	
FARM NO	10/1674	Curr.NHRA Protection	S.27
SITE ADDRESS	Boschendal, R310, Dwars River Valley	GAZETTE:	1976: 2044/5328
CO-ORDINATES	18°58'34.10" E 33°52'28.37" S	>60YRS?	Yes
CURRENT USE	Restaurant	PROPOSED GRADING	Grade II
ORIGINAL USE	Wine cellar/smithy/cooper	LANDSCAPE GRADE:	Grade II

SIGNIFICANCE				ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	
Associational	High	Representivity	High	Cape Dutch	
Age	High	Rarity	High	ARCHITECT/BUILDER	
Scientific	Medium	Archaeology	Medium		
Symbolic	High	Intangible	High		
Architectural	High				

SITE DESCRIPTION

Linear building of two sections. Southern portion is 5 bays with central doorway and flanking casement windows. Northern portion with two asymmetrically positioned doors. Rear extensively remodelled.

ALTERATIONS

Extensively renovated and altered during the Fagan renovations of the 1970s to turn it into a restaurant. Further alterations made in 2013.

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

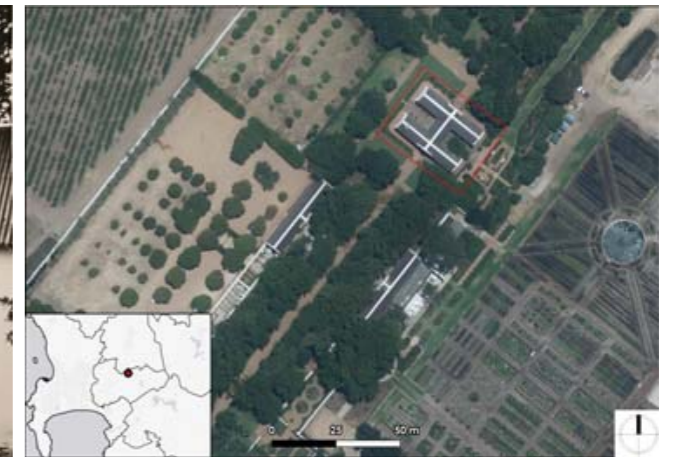
Additions at rear to accommodate kitchen, catering facilities etc

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

Inappropriate and insensitive redevelopment; lack of integrated conservation management approach



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)



SITE WITHIN BOSCHENDAL WERF (RSA, 2021)



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)



BOSCHENDAL WERF (PLACEHOLDER)

SITE HISTORY

Built c.1802 by Paul de Villiers, likely at the same time as the matching wagon house opposite.

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

One of the linear buildings comprising the Boschendal werf, matched with the wagon house opposite. Wider landscape significance operates at the precinct and valley scale and speaks to the character and sense of place evoked by the combination of settlements, agricultural land and wilderness

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Very high architectural significance in itself and as a grouping with the werf; scientific significance as relates to historic farming practices; slave history; archaeological significance for evolution of building

DATE 2021/05/13

SITE NAME: RHONE

LANDSCAPE UNIT NUMBER: F06
 LANDSCAPE UNIT GRADE: Grade II

ADDRESS OF THE SITE

PROPERTY NO
 SITE ADDRESS R310 Pneil Road
 CURRENT USE Restaurant, etc.
 ORIGINAL USE Agriculture

PROTECTION AND GRADING

Curr.NHRA Protection S34
 >60YRS? **Yes**
 PROPOSED GRADING Grade II

SIGNIFICANCE

Associational	Representivity
Age	Rarity
Scientific	Archaeology
Symbolic	Intangible
Architectural	

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Cape Dutch

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Fagan

MAP



LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

-33.8839966667 18.9694183333



SITE DESCRIPTION

Werf complex, with ringmuur, comprises homestead, two splayed flanking buildings, at rear is older fabric in structure extended in 19th century, and a discrete new wine cellar. H-plan single-storey pitched thatch roofed house, with early pedimented holbol gables (1795), curve-headed windows on front, casements at rear and fake central door; courts filled in; stoep all round. Cellar / barn with thatched roof, central gable (1837), and altered end gables. Long barn-like outbuilding, opposite, now with restaurant alterations and additions (section of exposed mud brick walling).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is a very significant site comprising historic and more recent structures, a splayed farm werf, approaching avenue on axis and many mature trees. The Provincial Heritage Site significance of the place spans aesthetics, architecture, the landscape elements and setting and association with a range of individuals over the centuries.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

GROUPING WITH OTHER SITES

EVIDENCE OF DEMOLITION

SITE HISTORY

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXTUAL DESIGN

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

None

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

REFERENCES Fransen 2004: 273; Winter 1988: 13 #5

DATE 8/29/2017

SITE NAME: RHONE: CORK OAK GROVE AT ENTRANCE

LANDSCAPE UNIT NUMBER: F06
 LANDSCAPE UNIT GRADE: Grade II

ADDRESS OF THE SITE

PROPERTY NO
 SITE ADDRESS R310 Pneil Road
 CURRENT USE
 ORIGINAL USE

PROTECTION AND GRADING

Curr.NHRA Protection
 >60YRS? **Yes**
 PROPOSED GRADING Grade IIIb

MAP



LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

-33.883755 18.9694516667



SIGNIFICANCE

Associational	Representivity
Age	Rarity
Scientific	Archaeology
Symbolic	Intangible
Architectural	

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

SITE DESCRIPTION

Grove of cork oaks across small stream from Rhone werf, on intersection of old road to Pneil and main entrance to Rhone.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This old grove of mature Cork Oaks has landscape significance.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

GROUPING WITH OTHER SITES

EVIDENCE OF DEMOLITION

SITE HISTORY

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

CONTEXTUAL DESIGN

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

REFERENCES

DATE

8/29/2017

SITE NAME: COTTAGE 1685

LANDSCAPE UNIT NUMBER: F07
LANDSCAPE UNIT GRADE: Grade II

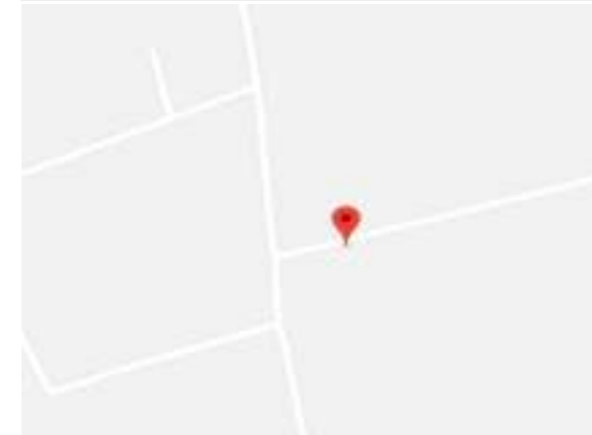
ADDRESS OF THE SITE

PROPERTY NO
 SITE ADDRESS Boschendal Estate
 CURRENT USE Residential
 ORIGINAL USE Residential

PROTECTION AND GRADING

Curr.NHRA Protection S34
 >60YRS? **Yes**
 PROPOSED GRADING Grade IIIA

MAP



LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

-33.8794583333 18.9580783333



SIGNIFICANCE

Associational	High	Representivity	Medium
Age	Medium	Rarity	
Scientific		Archaeology	
Symbolic		Intangible	
Architectural	Medium		

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Cape Cottage

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

SITE DESCRIPTION

Building at end of Yellowwood avenue

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The cottage has architectural, social, landscape contextual, associational and landmark significance.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

GROUPING WITH OTHER SITES

EVIDENCE OF DEMOLITION

SITE HISTORY

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

Oak trees and Yellowwoods Avenue

CONTEXTUAL DESIGN

On axis with very significant avenue of Yellowwoods

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

REFERENCES Winter 1988: 13 #4

DATE 9/7/2017

SITE NAME: RHODES COTTAGE ANNEX **Map Ref: FB12**
Building Number: BW29

ADDRESS OF THE SITE

FARM NAME	Nieuwedorp
FARM NUMBER	1674/9
CURRENT USE	Tourist Accommodation
ORIGINAL USE	Accommodation

PROTECTION AND GRADING

Curr. NHRA Protection	S.27
>60YRS?	Yes
PROPOSED GRADING	Grade II
LANDSCAPE UNIT GRADE	Grade IIIA
REVISED LU GRADE	Grade IIIA



SIGNIFICANCE

Associational	Medium	Age	Medium
Architectural	Low	Rarity	Low
Archaeology	Medium	Scientific	Medium
Representivity	Low	Symbolic	Low
Intangible	Medium		

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

Cottage

ARCHITECT/BUILDER

Rhodes Fruit Farm

GROUPING WITH OTHER SITES

Farm Buildings

MAP (RSA, 2019)

SITE PHOTO (RSA, 2019)

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE

18°57'26.64" E	33°52'46.30" S
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SITE DESCRIPTION

Low double pitched corrugated iron roof, double gage, horizontal steel casement windows and asymmetrical fenestration

SITE HISTORY

Possible site of Nieuwedorp Mill and likely contains C19th internal fabric

CONTEXTUAL DESIGN

Sited behind Rhodes Cottage; scale and form do not compete with Rhodes Cottage

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY

Unsympathetic alterations or additions could obscure links with Rhodes Cottage and detract from significance

EVIDENCE OF DEMOLITION

None

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Some historical and possible archaeological significance as possible site of old mill house; some social significance through links to Rhodes Cottage

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

None

REFERENCES

Aikman H. & Berman, A. 2005. Boschendal Heritage Assessment: Built Environment Survey and Evaluation. Unpublished report for Baumann and Winter Heritage Consultants. Aikman and Associates: Cape Town.

Baumann, N., Winter, S., Dewar, D. And Louw, P. 2017. Heritage Impact Assessment: Boschendal Village Node, Portion 7 of Farm 1674 and Portion 10 of Farm 1674, Boschendal, Stellenbosch Municipality, August 2017. Unpublished report prepared for Boschendal Proprietary Ltd. Cape Town: Baumann and Winter.

Wolff Architects. 2019. Boschendal Estate: Landscape Heritage Report. Unpublished report prepared for Boschendal Proprietary Ltd. Cape Town: Wolff Architects.

Wolff Architects. 2018. Boschendal Estate, Stellenbosch, South Africa: Conceptual Framework Report, 4 December. Unpublished report prepared for Boschendal Proprietary Ltd. Cape Town: Wolff Architects.

Winter, S. 2013-2014. Review of Historical Built Environment. Unpublished report for Boschendal Ltd. Baumann and Winter Heritage Consultants: Cape Town.

RECORDING DATE 2019/06/06

SITE NAME: YELLOWWOOD AVENUE

ADDRESS OF THE SITE		PROTECTION AND GRADING	
PROPERTY NO		Curr.NHRA Protection	
SITE ADDRESS	Boschendal Estate	>60YRS?	
CURRENT USE	Avenue	PROPOSED GRADING	Grade IIIc
ORIGINAL USE	Avenue		

SIGNIFICANCE		ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	ARCHITECT/BUILDER
Associational	Representivity		
Age	Rarity		
Scientific	Archaeology		
Symbolic	Intangible		
Architectural			

SITE DESCRIPTION
 Avenue of Yellowwods over 1km in length, on axis and leading to Rhodes Cottage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
 The unique and remarkably lengthy, and extremely slow growing Yellowwood avenue is a distinctive cultural landscape element in a celebrated and significant landscape setting.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

GROUPING WITH OTHER SITES

EVIDENCE OF DEMOLITION



LATITUDE/LONGITUDE
 -33.8781916667 18.9634866667

SITE HISTORY

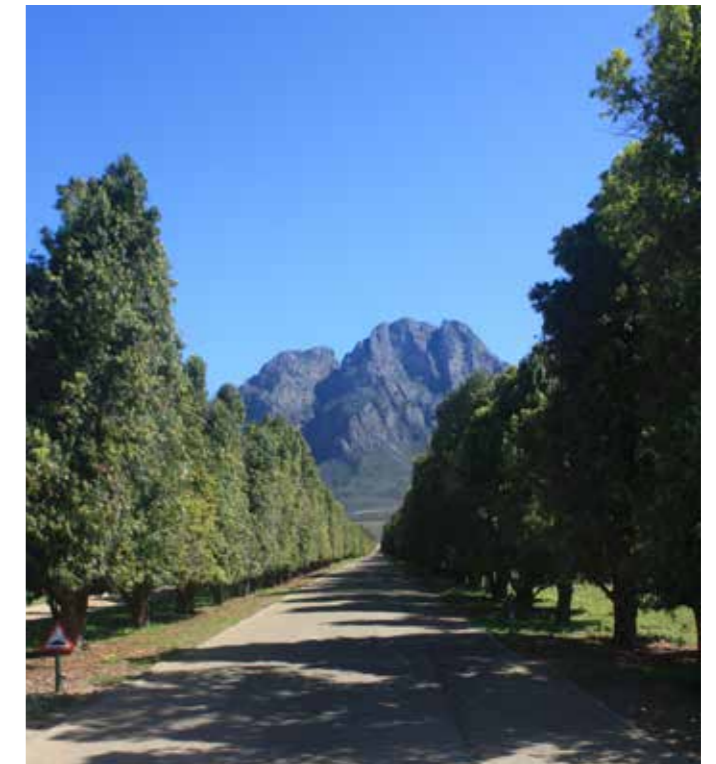
LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

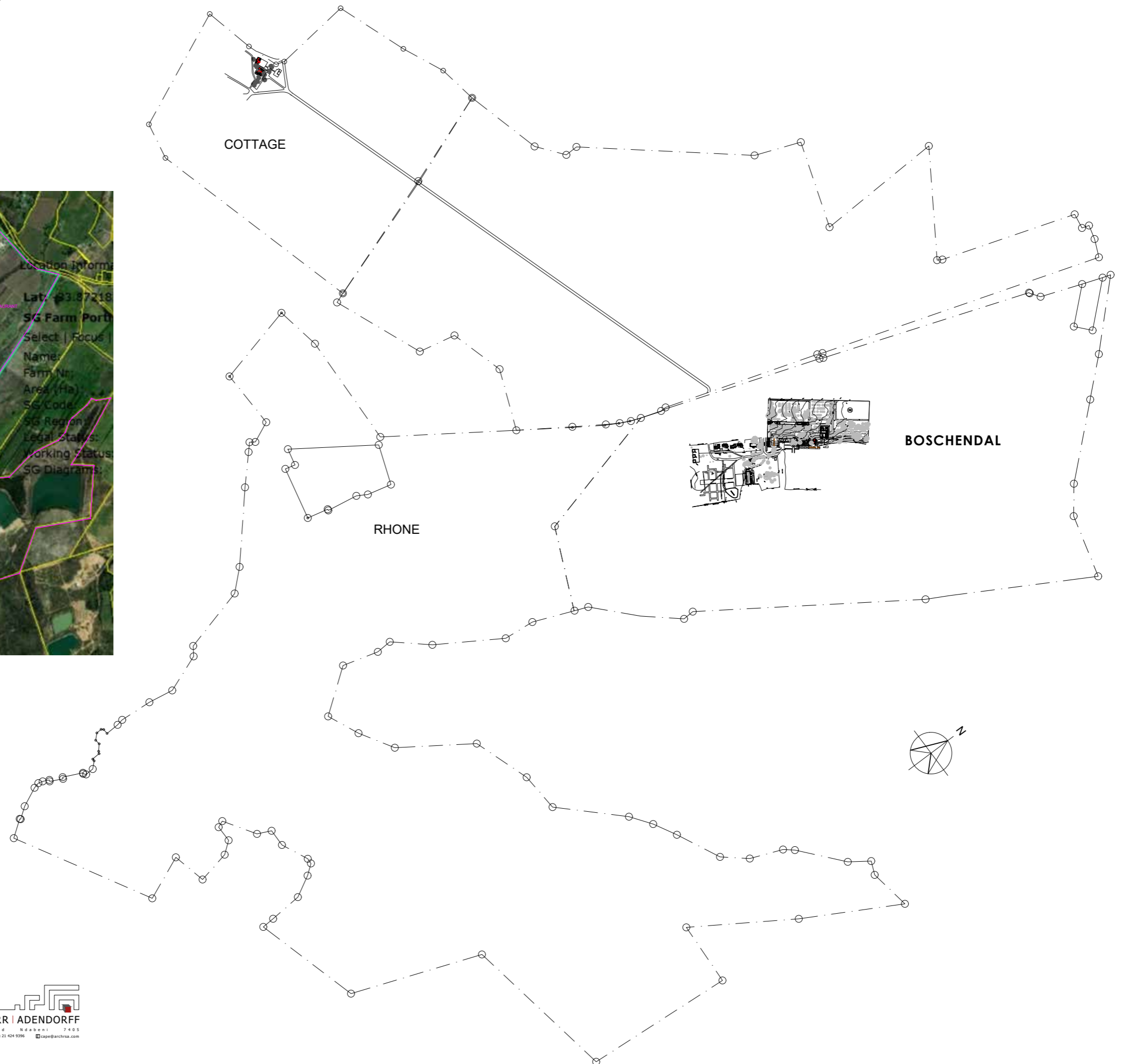
This avenue of Yellowwoods is a combination of Podocarpus latifolius (also our national tree) and Podocarpus henkelii. Both of these species are slow growers and known for their good quality hard wood. Probably the only of its kind in South Africa

CONTEXTUAL DESIGN

INVASIVE ELEMENTS

HERITAGE VULNERABILITY



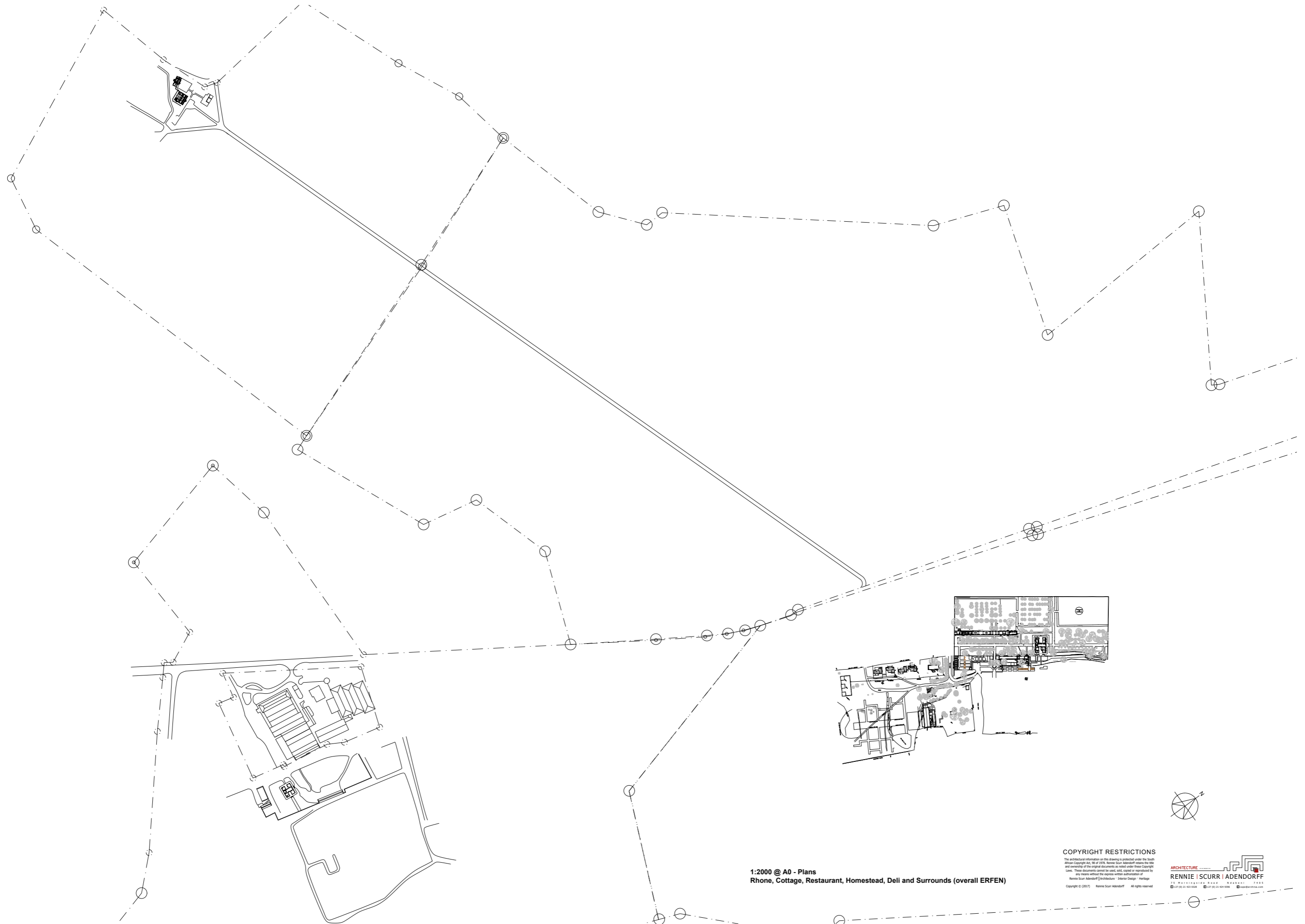


1:5000 @ A1

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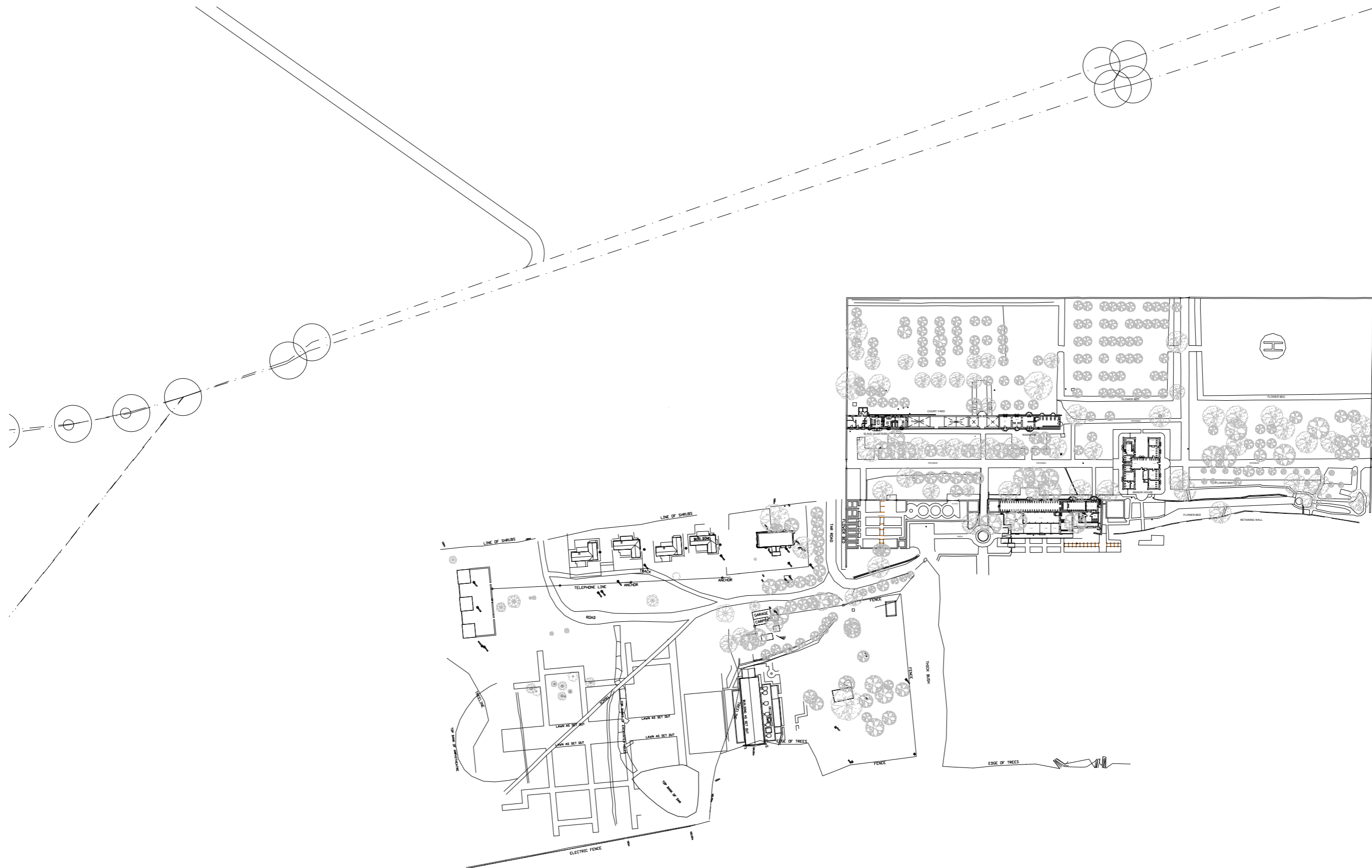


1:2000 @ A0 - Plans
Rhone, Cottage, Restaurant, Homestead, Deli and Surrounds (overall ERFEN)

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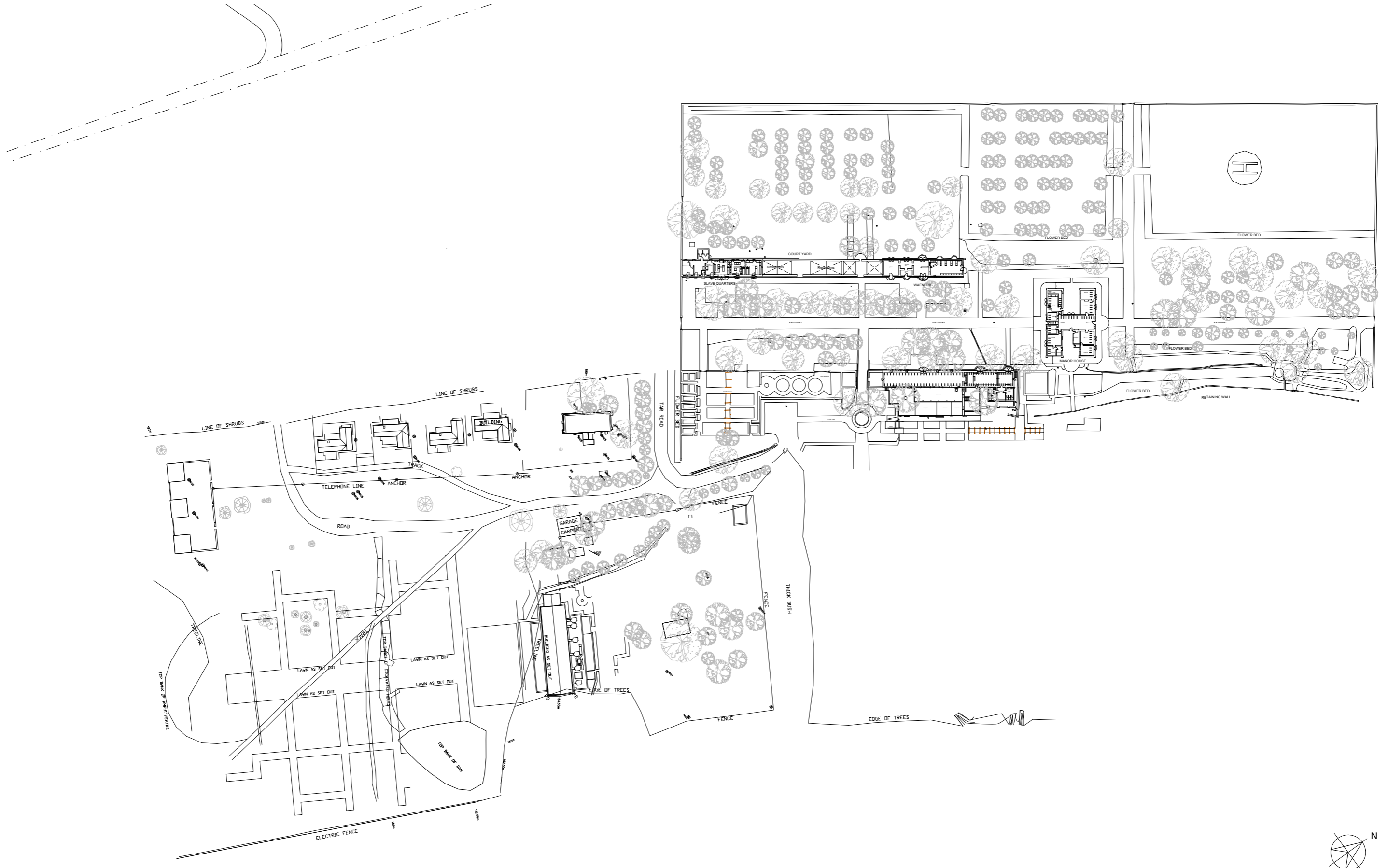


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1:1000 @ A1 (PLANS) - HOMESTEAD, RESTAURANT and DELI

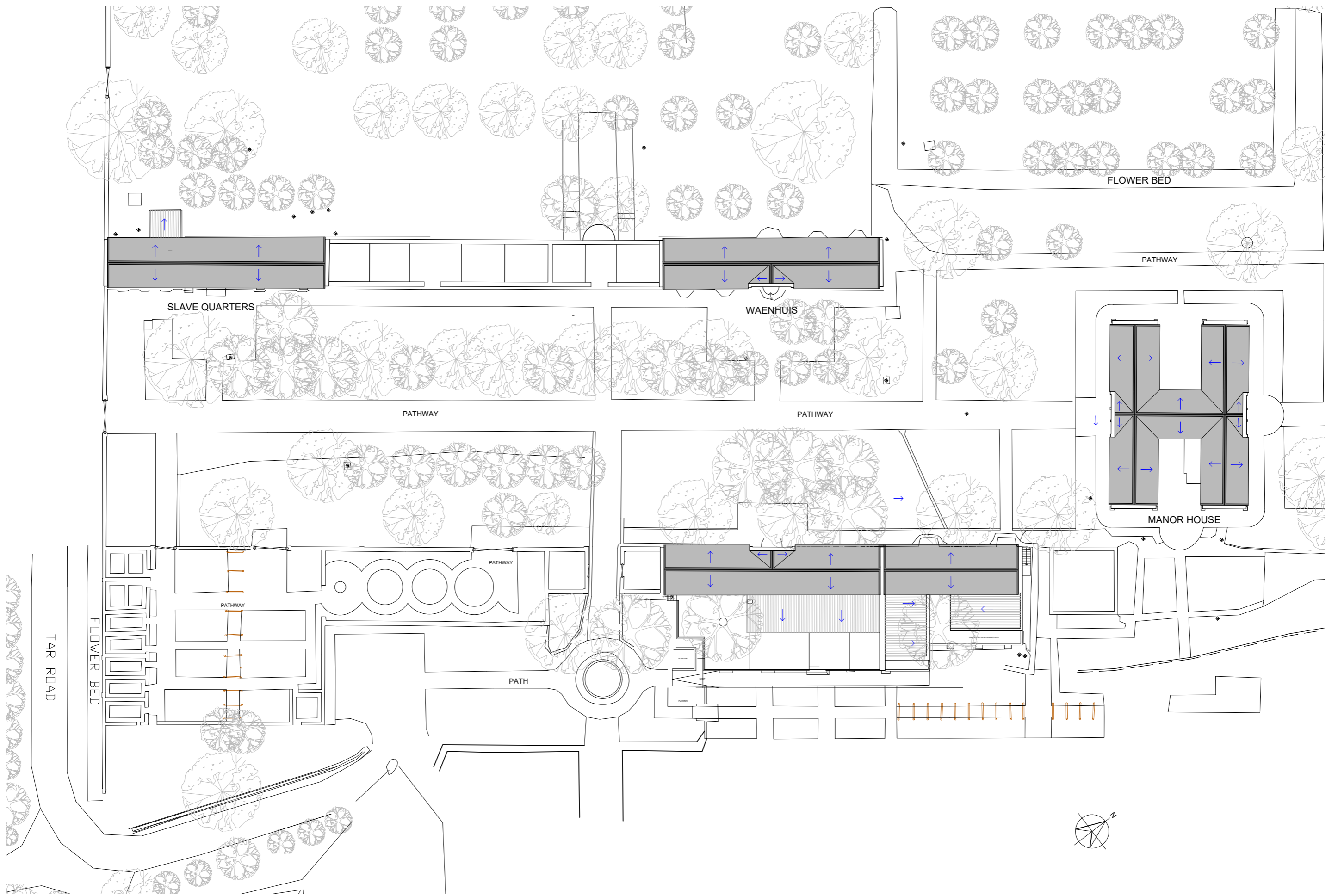


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1:750 @ A1 (PLANS) - HOMESTEAD, RESTAURANT and DELI

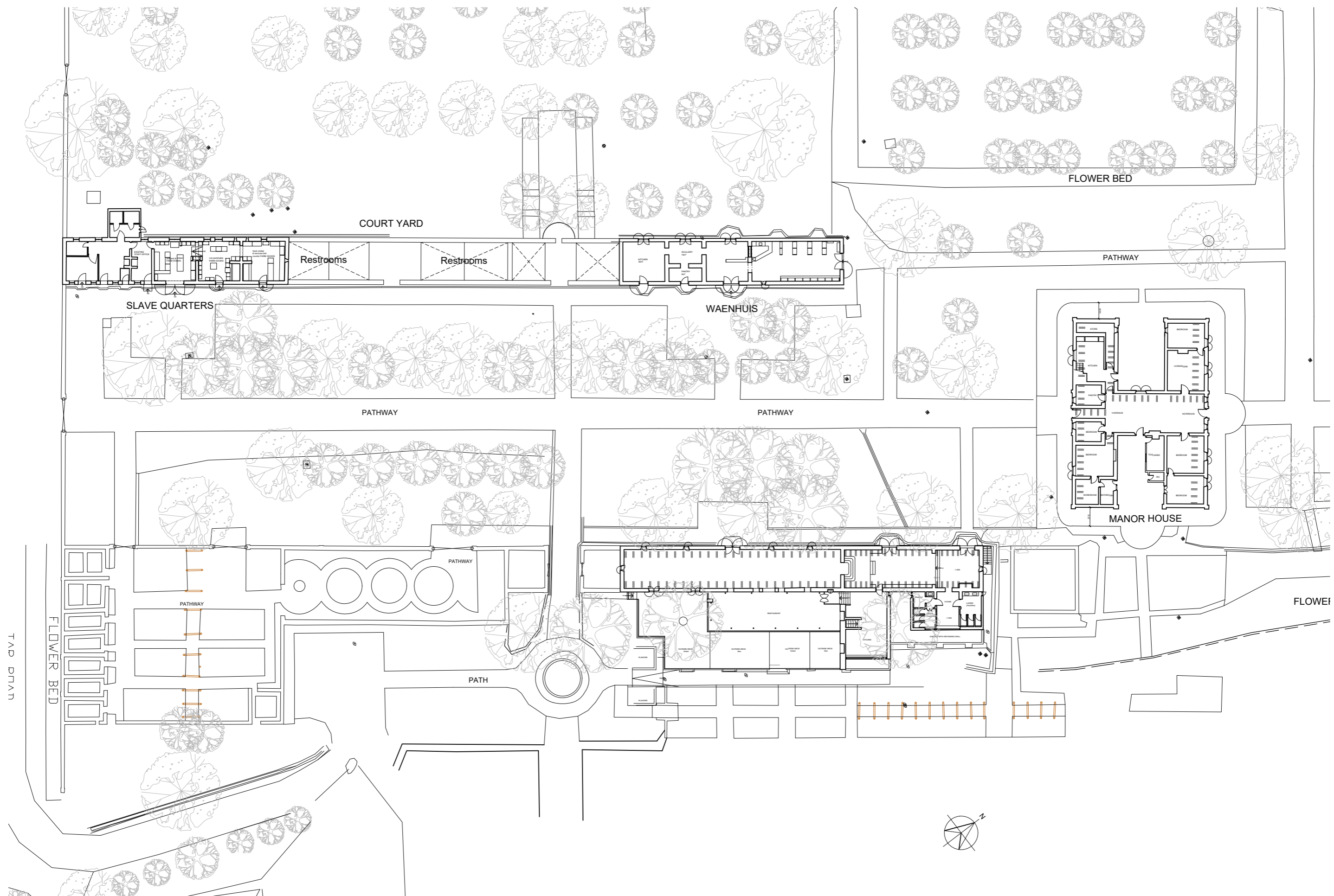


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1:250 @ A1 (ROOF PLANS) - HOMESTEAD, RESTAURANT and DELI



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1:250 @ A1 (PLANS) - HOMESTEAD, RESTAURANT and DELI

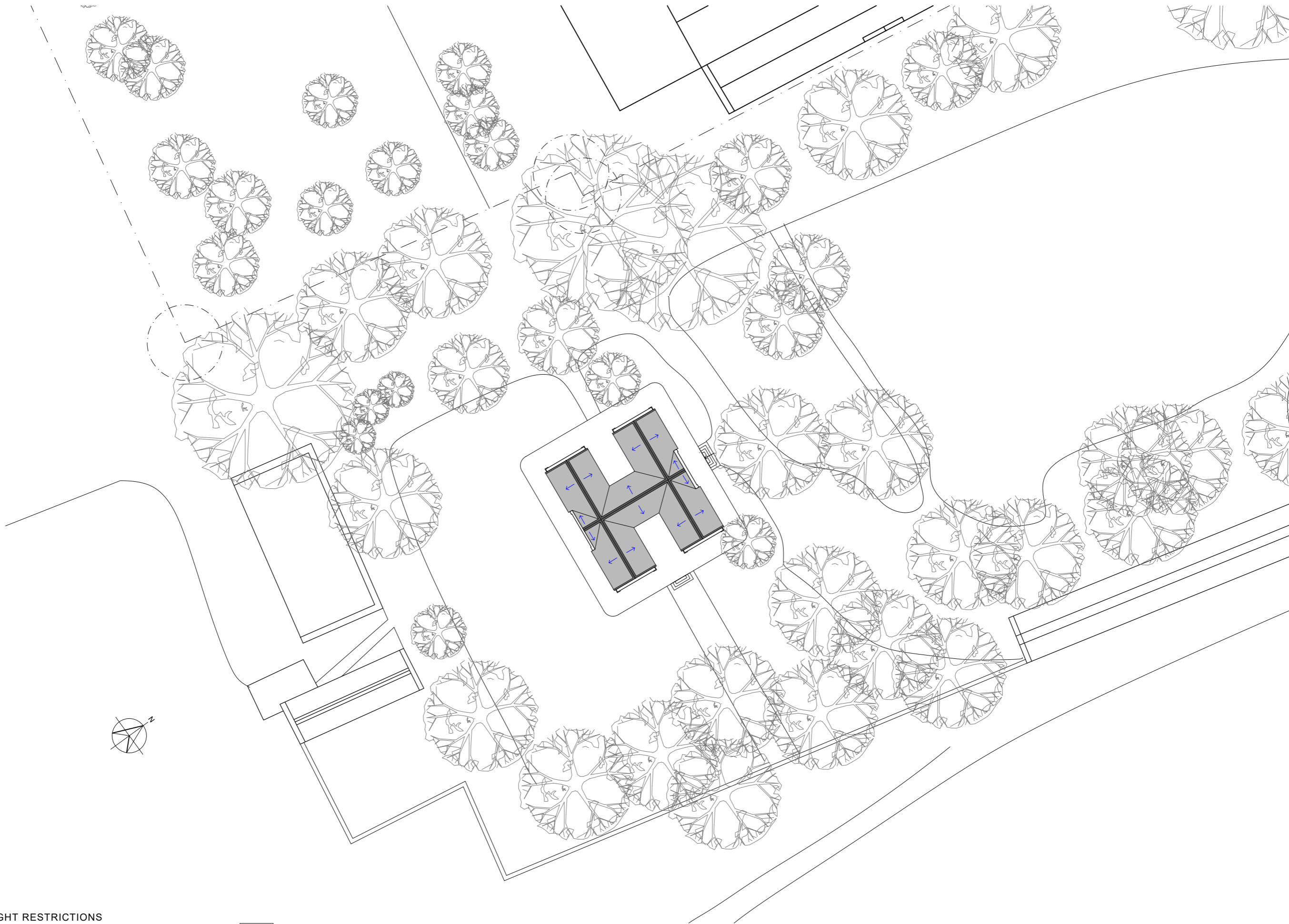


1:750 @ A1 (ROOF PLANS) - RHONE

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1:250 @ A1 (ROOF PLANS) - RHONE



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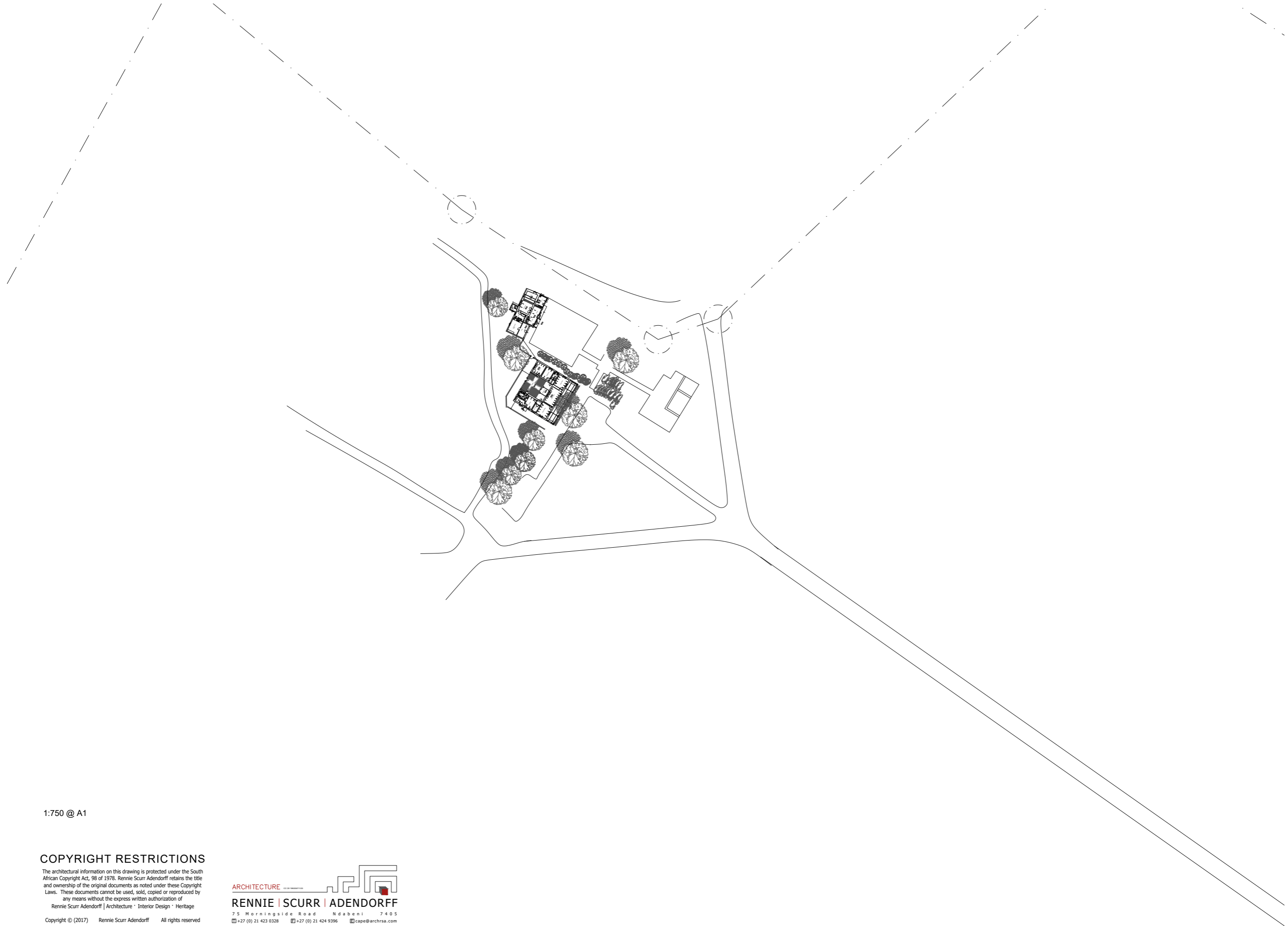
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ARCHITECTURE interior design heritage

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1:250 @ A1 (PLANS) - RHONE

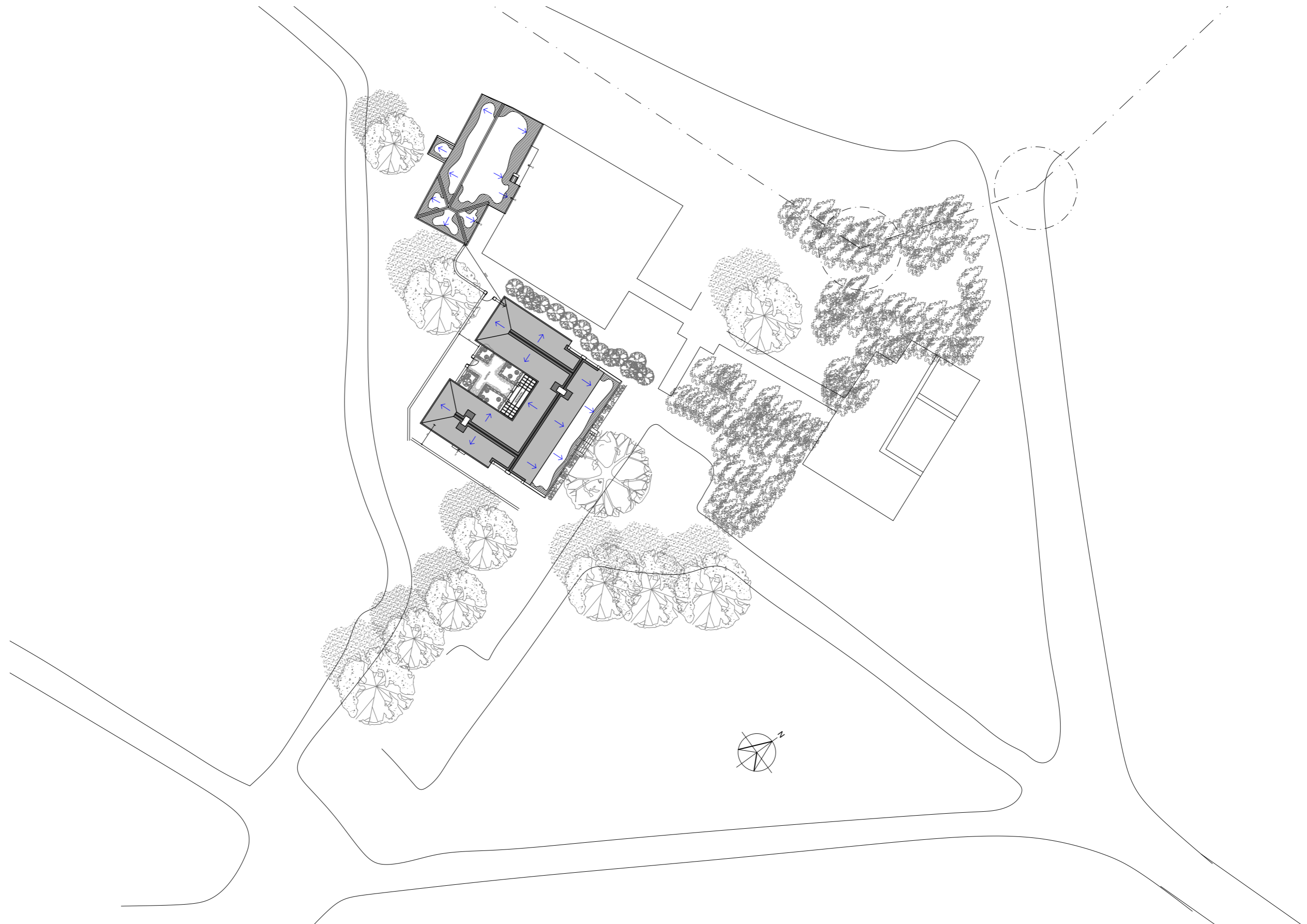


1:750 @ A1

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1:250 @ A1 (ROOF PLANS) - COTTAGE

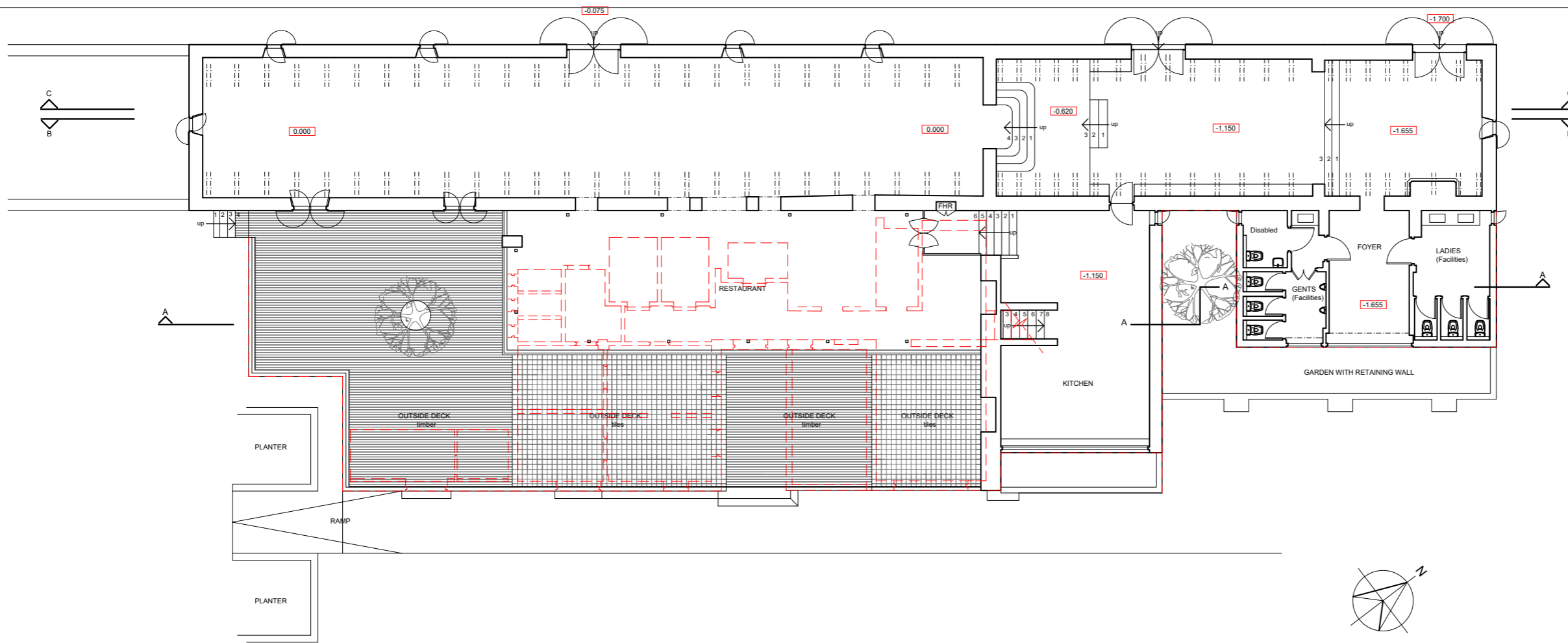


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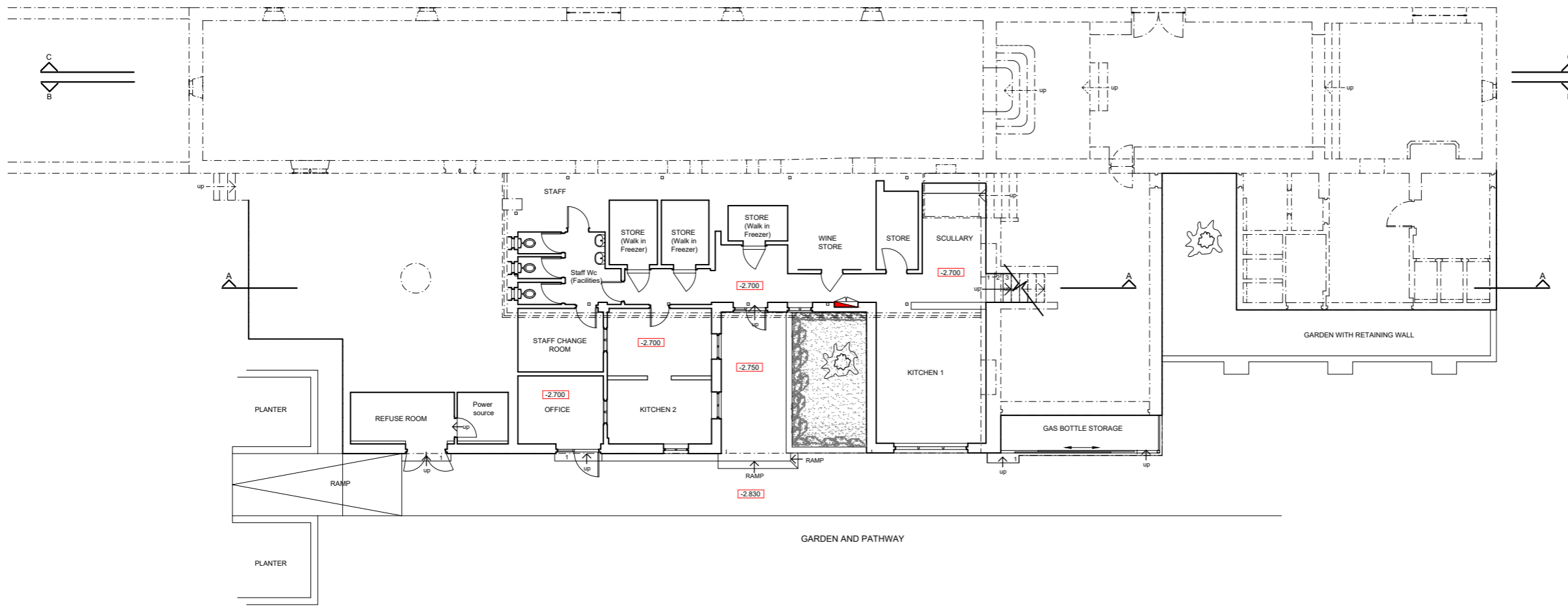
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1:250 @ A1 (PLANS) - COTTAGE



RESTAURANT PLAN
1:100



CELLAR/KITCHEN PLAN
1:100

GENERAL NOTES

- This drawing is the copyright of the Architects.
- All dimensions and levels must be checked on site prior to setting out.
- Any discrepancies are to be reported to the Architects immediately.
- All work is to be done in accordance with the National Building Regulations.
- Prestressed concrete lintols to all external and internal openings less than 3 metres.
- Light and ventilation areas are to conform to regulations:
- Light area to be min 10% and ventilation area to be min 5% of the floor area of all habitable rooms.
- All glazing to comply with Part N of the National Building Regulations.
- Vertical and horizontal dpc's to conform to SANS 10400 with regard to quality and positioning.
- All portions of structural timber built into walls to be wrapped in damp proof membrane.
- All steps to have a tread of min. 250mm and riser of max. 200mm.
- All balustrades to be min. 1000mm high, and max. spacing between balustrades at 100mm.

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REVISIONS

R.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2021-04-30	DRAUGHT ISSUE FOR DISCUSSION
A	07-05-21	REVISED PLANS and SECTIONS
B	10-05-21	GENERAL AMENDMENTS

Client:
BOSCHENDAL

Project:
THE WERF RESTAURANT

Drawing type:
SURVEY DRAWING
CELLAR AND RESTAURANT PLAN

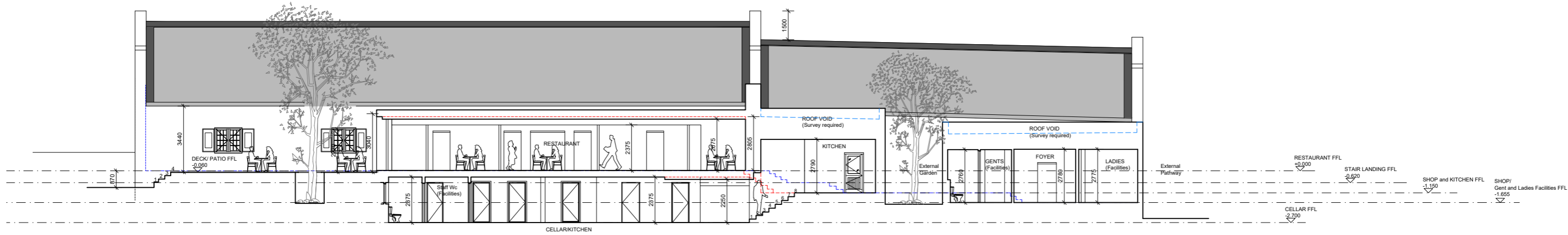
Date: 2021-04-30	Scale: 1:100 @ A1	
Designed: WW/ES	Checked:	

Project Number 32026	Drawing Number M-0001	Revision B
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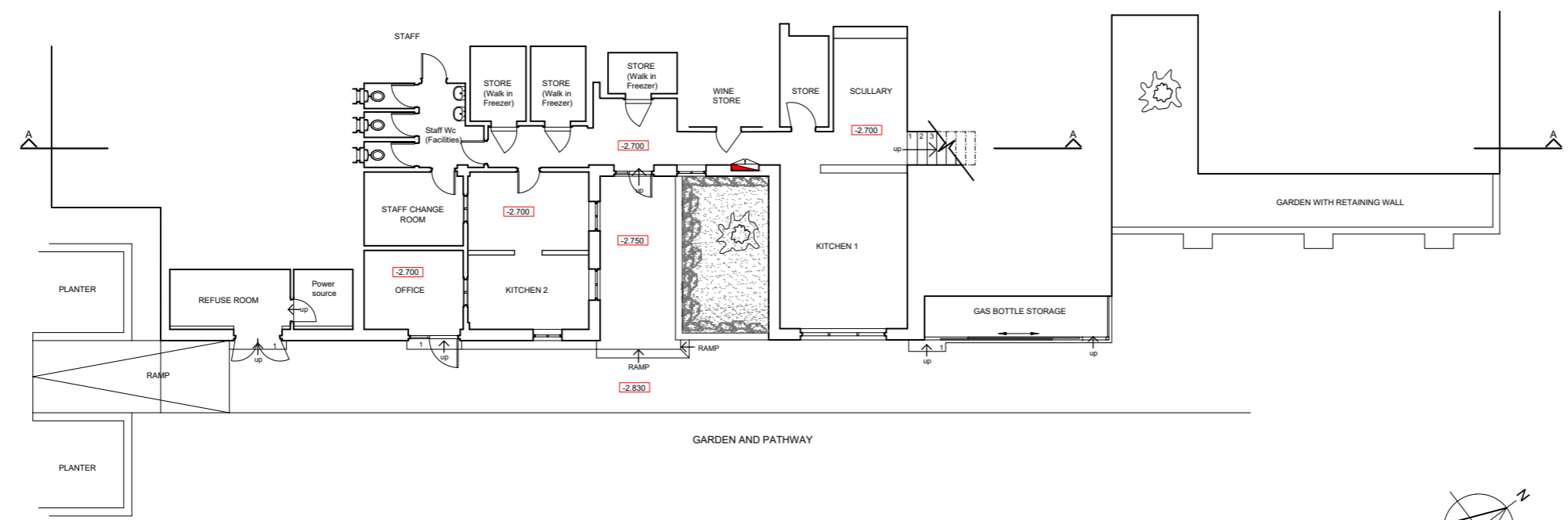
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SECTION A-A



CELLAR/KITCHEN PLAN
1:100

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- Prestressed concrete lintels to all external and internal openings less than 3 metres.
- Light and ventilation areas are to conform to regulations.
- Light area to be min 10% and ventilation area to be min 5% of the floor area of all habitable rooms.
- All glazing to comply with Part IV of the National Building Regulations.
- Vertical and horizontal dpc's to conform to SANS 10400 with regard to quality and positioning.
- All portions of structural timber built into walls to be wrapped in damp proof membrane.
- All steps to have a tread of min. 250mm and riser of max. 200mm.
- All balustrades to be min. 1000mm high, and max. spacing between balusters at 100mm.

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REVISIONS

R.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2021-04-30	DRAUGHT ISSUE FOR DISCUSSION
A	07-05-21	REVISED PLANS and SECTIONS
B	10-05-21	GENERAL AMENDMENTS

Client:
BOSCHENDAL

Project:
THE WERF RESTAURANT

Drawing type:
**SURVEY DRAWING
CELLAR PLAN and SECTION A-A**

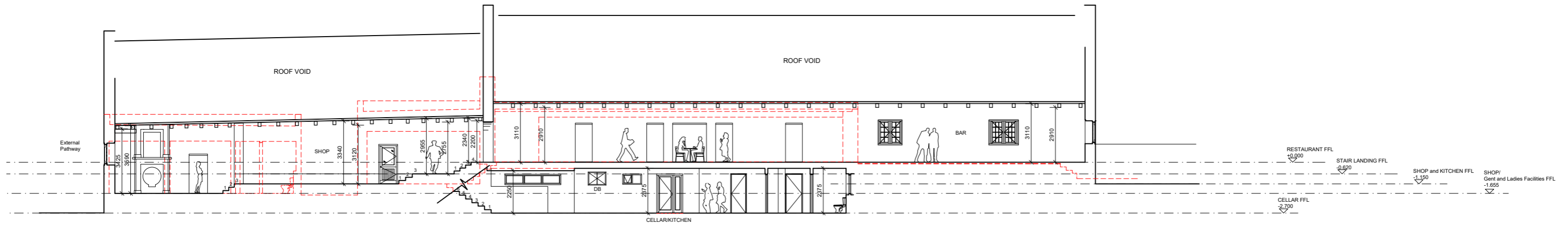
Date: 2021-04-30	Scale: 1:100 @ A1	
Designed: WW/ES	Checked:	

Project Number: 32026	Drawing Number: M-0002	Revision: B
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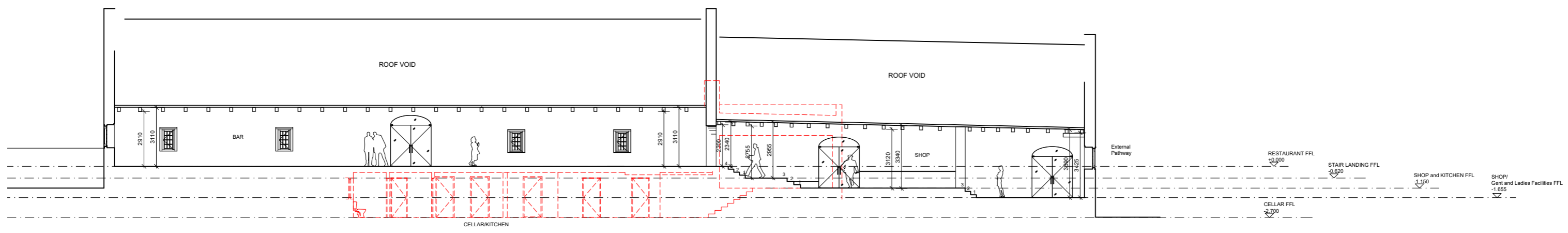
ARCHITECTURE

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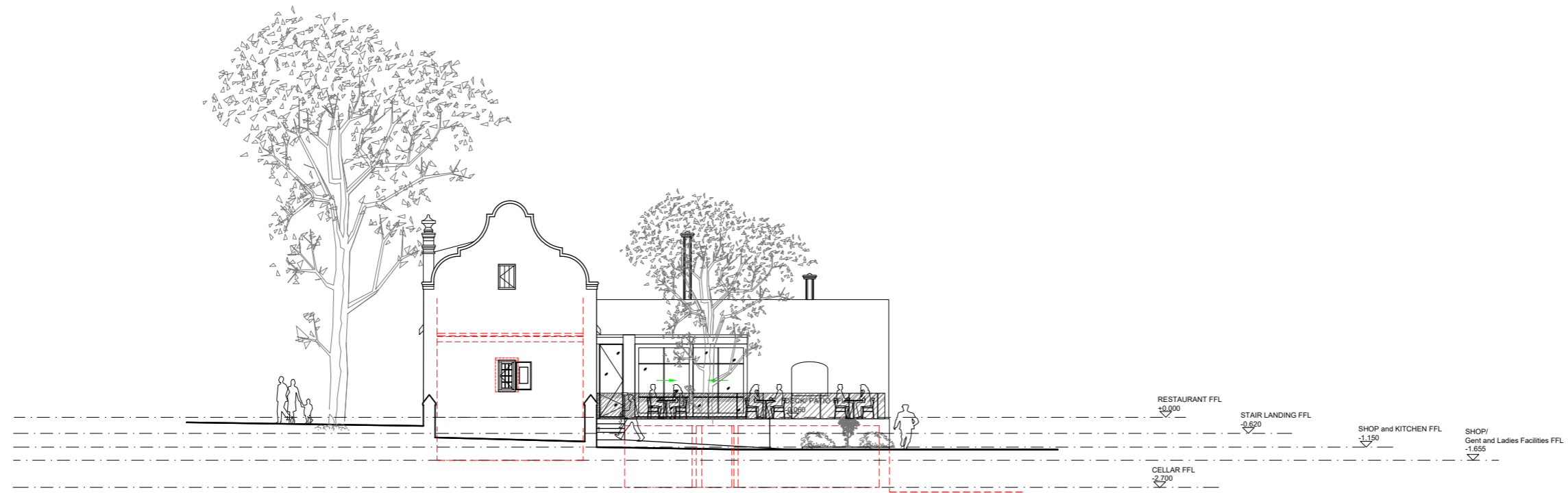


SECTION B-B

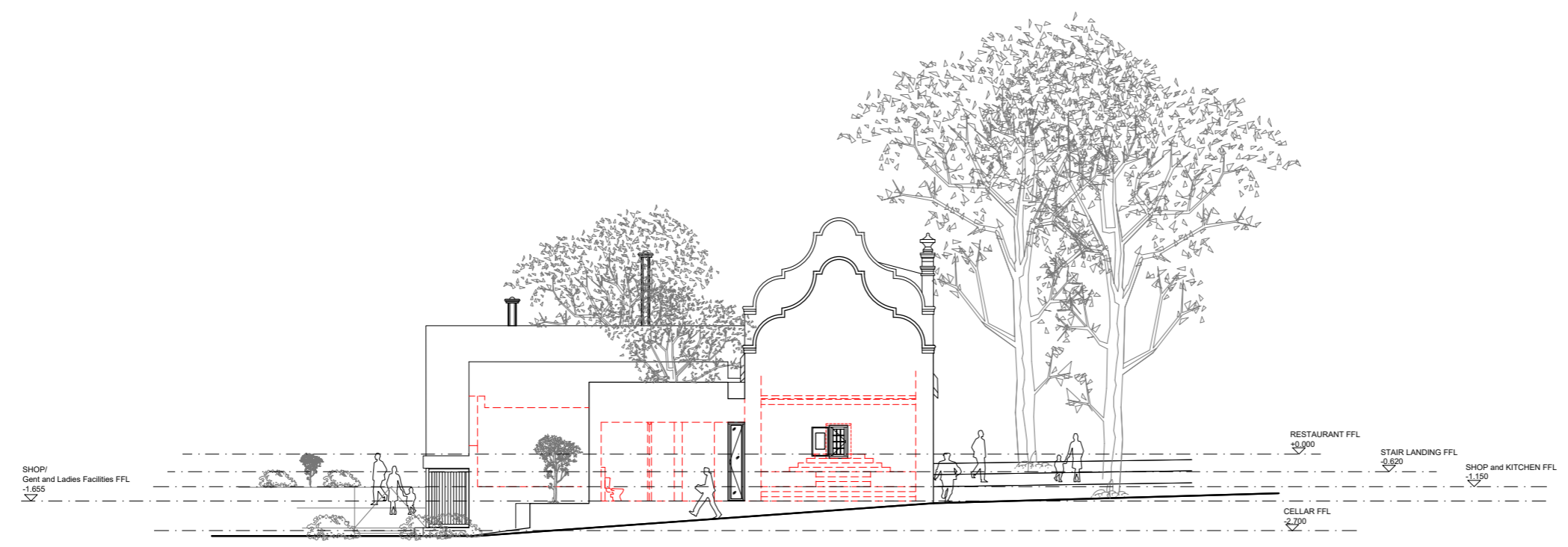


SECTION C-C
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R E V I S I O N S			Client: BOSCHENDAL		
R.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	Project: THE WERF RESTAURANT		
	2021-04-30	DRAUGHT ISSUE FOR DISCUSSION	Drawing type: SURVEY DRAWING SECTION B-B and C-C		
A	07-05-21	REVISED PLANS and SECTIONS	Date: 2021-04-30	Scale: 1:100 @ A1	
B	10-05-21	SECTIONS Revised B-B added	Designed: WW/ES	Checked:	
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SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

R E V I S I O N S		
R.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	11-05-21	ISSUED TO ATC Architects
A	12-05-21	North Elevation Added

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Client:
BOSCHENDAL

Project:
THE WERF RESTAURANT

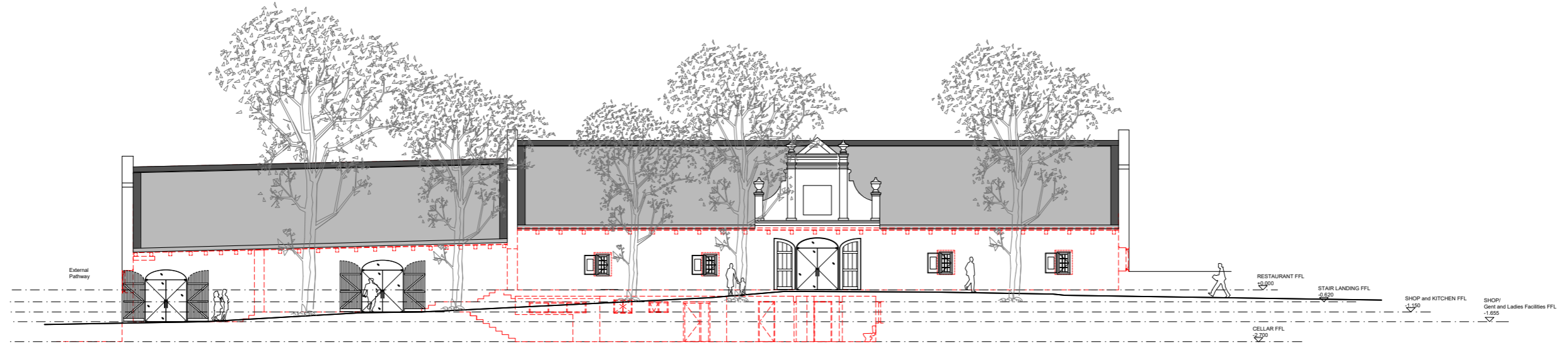
Drawing type:
**SURVEY DRAWING
 NORTH and SOUTH ELEVATION**

Date: 10-05-2021	Scale: 1:100 @ A1	
Designed: WW/ES	Checked:	

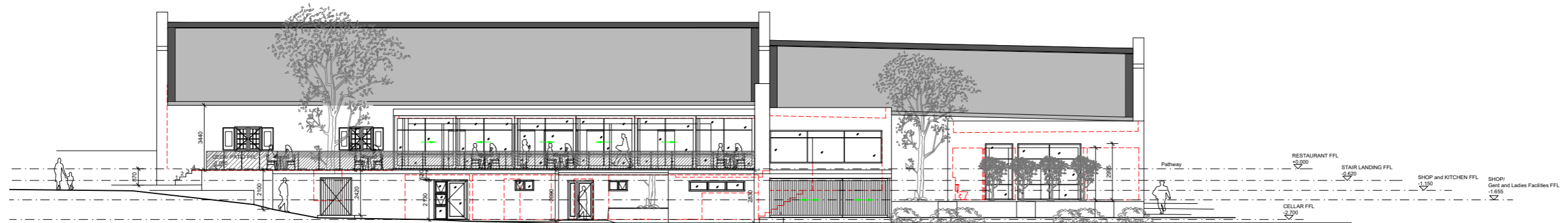
J:\Boschendal\0000 Boschendal Werf & Oligo\Designs and Specifications\01 MS Survey\0000 Master Issued\021-04-20

Project Number	Drawing Number	Revision
32026	M-0005	A

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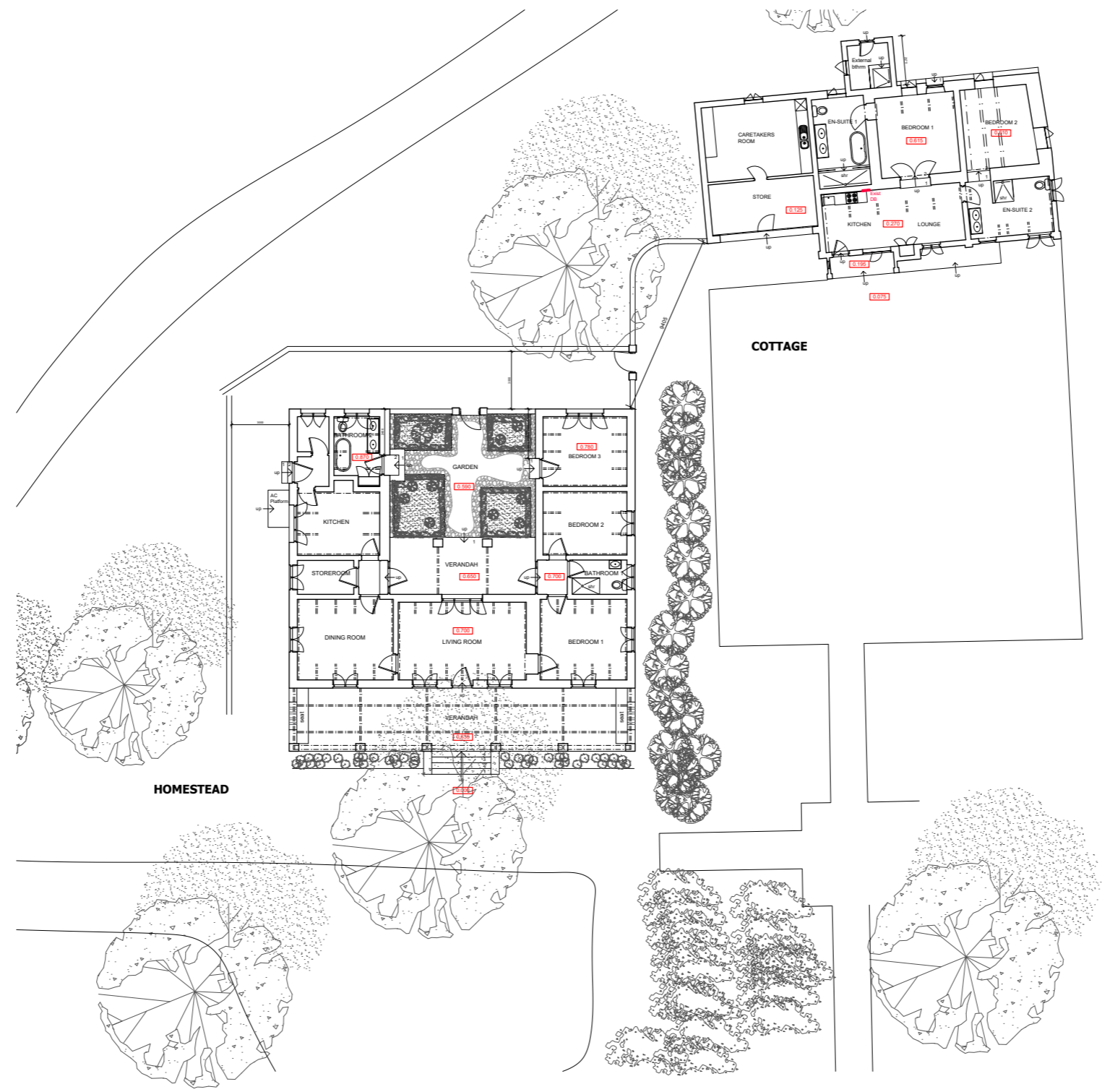


WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION
1:100

REVISIONS			Client	
R.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BOSCHENDAL	
	10-05-21	ISSUED TO ATC Architects	Project: THE WERF RESTAURANT	
A	11-05-21	SHUTTERS ADDED	Drawing type: SURVEY DRAWING EAST and WEST ELEVATION	
			Date: 10-05-2021	Scale: 1:100 @ A1
			Drawn: WWES	Checked:
			Project Number: 32026	Drawing Number: M-0004
			Revision: A	
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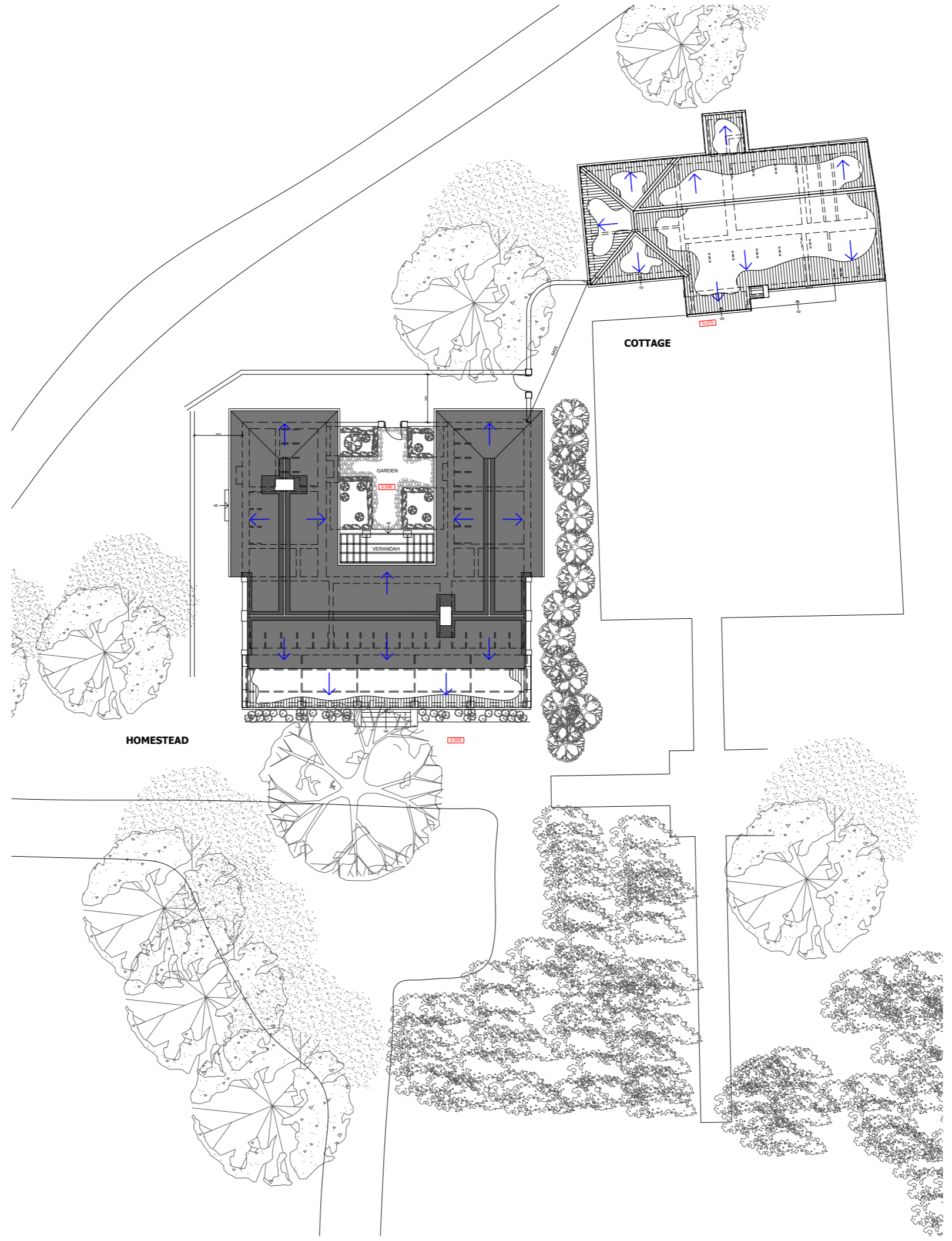
HOMESTEAD

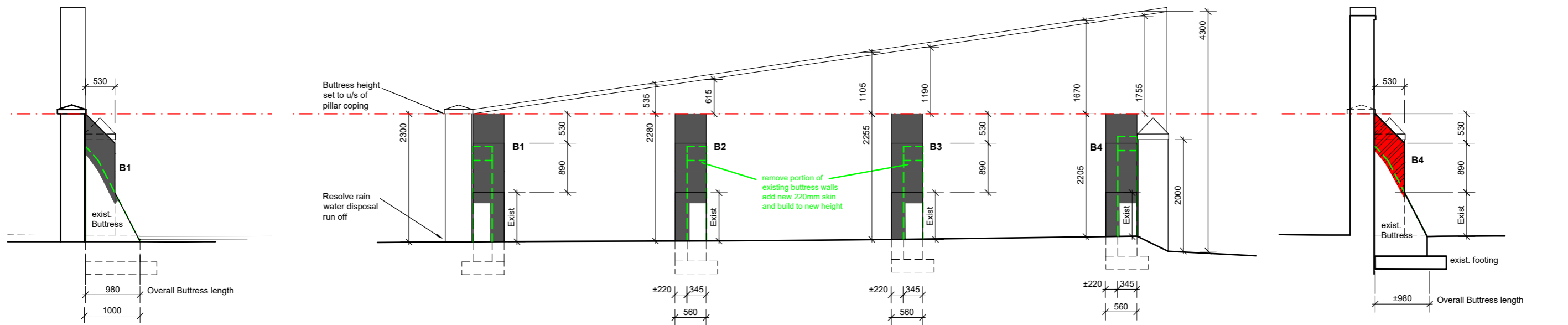
COTTAGE



HOMESTEAD

COTTAGE

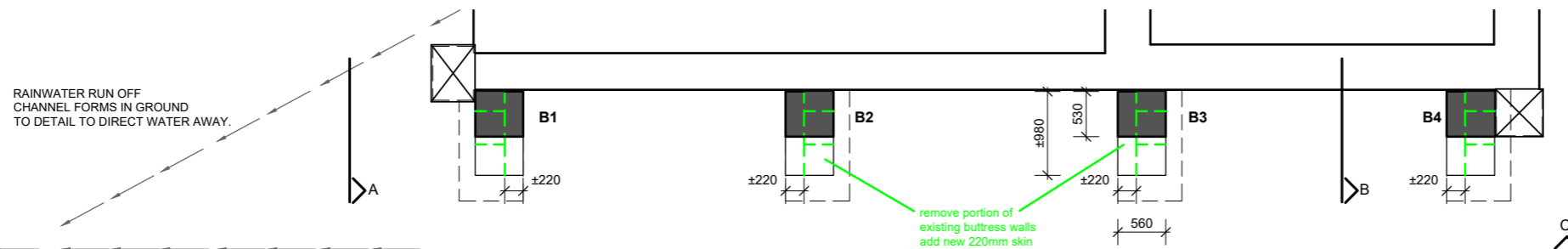




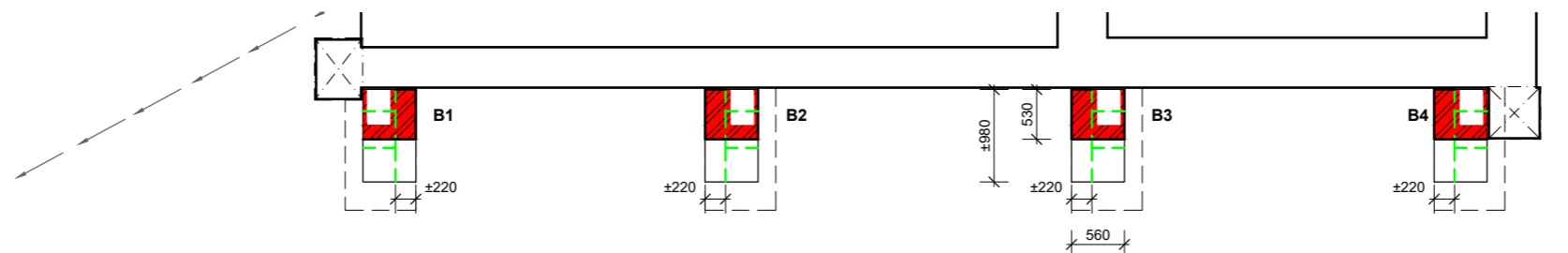
SECTION A

ELEVATION (C)

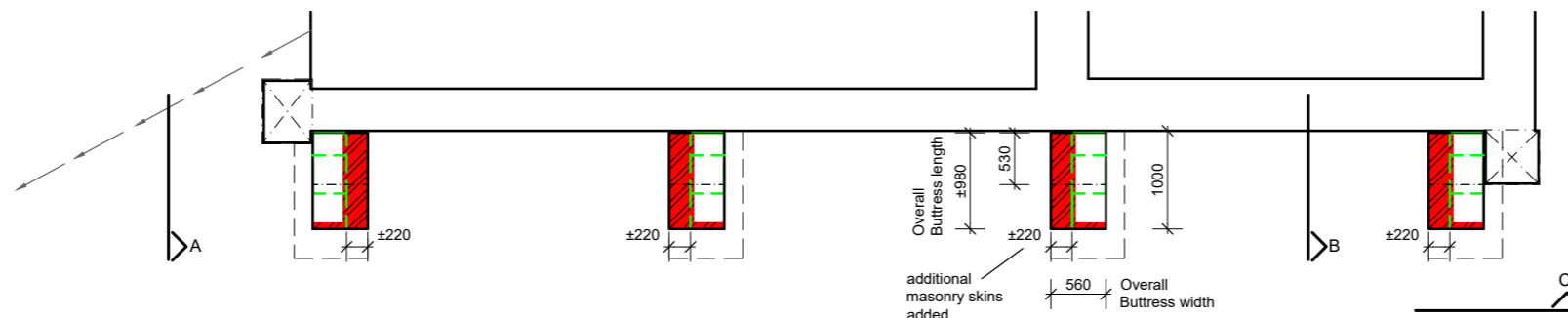
SECTION (B) - THROUGH BUTTRESS - B4



PLAN (Top of Buttress)



PLAN (Through Buttress - vertical face)



PLAN (Through Buttress - lowest point)

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Client: **Boschendal (Pty) Ltd**
Project: **Rhone Stable Wall**
Drawing type: **Working Drawing: Proposed Buttresses**

Revision	Date	Description
MS	24-03-22	Designed
MvB	Scale	1:50 @ A3
MS	Checked:	MS

Project Number: **11917**
Drawing Number: **W-0003**
Revision

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT (ACT 28 OF 1969)
DECLARATION OF THE RHONE HOMESTEAD
AT GROOT DRAKENSTEIN

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act 28 of 1969), I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Minister of National Education, hereby declare to be a national monument the dwelling-house known as Rhone and its historic outbuildings, at Groot Drakenstein, together with a surrounding area bounded to the south, east and north by its ring-wall, including the ring-wall and the exterior walls of the outbuildings, and bounded to the west by a line stretching from the westernmost extremity of the northern ring-wall to the north-western corner of the Van Rooyen wine cellar, hence along the western wall of this wine cellar to its south western corner and hence to the westernmost extremity of the southern ring-wall.

Description

The dwelling-house known as Rhone and its historic outbuildings, at Groot Drakenstein, together with a surrounding area bounded to the south, east and north by its ring-wall, including the ring-wall and the exterior walls of the outbuildings, and bounded to the west by a line stretching from the westernmost extremity of the northern ring-wall to the north-western corner of the Van Rooyen wine cellar, hence along the western wall of this wine cellar to its south-western corner and hence to the westernmost extremity of the southern ring-wall; situate on the farm known as Rhone in the Division of the Paarl at Groot Drakenstein, being the freehold farm Rhone and measuring as per remaining extent fifty-eight (58) morgen and one hundred and eighty-five (185) square roods.

Deed of Transfer 2582/1902 (paragraph 44), dated 21 March 1902.

Historical and architectural interest

The original grant of this farm, made in 1691, was to a Huguenot, Jean Gardé. From 1702 to 1902, however, the farm saw a succession of different owners; with the result that it has close historical ties with families such as the Malans, Jordaans and Hauptts. It is from the Haupt family that Cecil John Rhodes acquired the farm in 1902, since which time it has remained the property of Rhodes Fruit Farms. The extent of Gardé's house is marked today, in a building now used as a tap-room, by windows specially built to the original proportions. The manor-house dates back to the third quarter of the eighteenth century, when the farm belonged to Pieter and Magdalena Joubert, and has been preserved virtually intact, including most of the original interior woodwork. H-shaped and gabled, it overlooks a vast courtyard which is flanked by widely and symmetrically spaced outbuildings, among them a cellar with a gable dated 1837. Together with its outbuildings and its ring-wall, the dwelling-house forms a unique and important Cape-Dutch architectural complex. 10/2/622.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Minister of National Education

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING
No. 2044 5 November 1976
VERKLARING VAN 'N NASIONALE
GEDENKWAARDIGHEID

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 10 (1) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet 28 van 1969), verklaar ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, hierby die historiese Boschendal-plaasopstal by Groot-Drakenstein, begrens deur die ringmuur aan die suidelike, westelike en noordelike kant en deur die historiese watervoor aan die oostelike kant, met inbegrip van die herehuis en ringmuur, asook al die ander buitegeboue en strukture daarop, tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid.

Beskrywing

Die historiese Boschendal-plaasopstal by Groot-Drakenstein, begrens deur die ringmuur aan die suidelike, westelike en noordelike kant en deur die historiese watervoor aan die oostelike kant, met inbegrip van die herehuis en ringmuur, asook al die ander buitegeboue en strukture daarop, geleë op sekere stuk vrypaggrond in die afdeling Paarl, synde die resterende gedeelte van die plaas Champagne en groot as sodanig vyf-en-vyftig (55) morg en vierhonderd-en-vyftig (450) vierkante roede.

Transportakte 2582/1902 (paragraaf 38), gedateer 21.3.1902.

Historiese en argitektoniese belang

Hierdie plaas is oorspronklik in 1685 aan die Hugenoot Jean le Long toegeken. Daarna het die eiendom die tuiste geword van Jaques de Villiers en sy vrou Marguerite Gardiol. Hul kleinseun, Paul, het in 1812 die historiese herehuis gebou. Die plaas het tot 1879 in die besit van die De Villiers-familie gebly.

Die H-vormige herehuis, tesame met die buitegeboue en ringmuur, vorm 'n unieke en belangrike Kaaps-Hollandse argitektoniese kompleks. (10/2/467.)

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 2044 5 November 1976
DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 10 (1) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act 28 of 1969), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of National Education, hereby declare the historic Boschendal homestead at Groot-Drakenstein, bounded by the ring-wall on the southern, western and northern sides and by the historic water furrow on the eastern side, including the manor-house and ring-wall, as well as all the other outbuildings and structures thereon, to be a national monument.

Description

The historic Boschendal homestead at Groot-Drakenstein, bounded by the ring-wall on the southern, western and northern sides and by the historic water furrow on the eastern side, including the manor-house and ring-wall, as well as all the other outbuildings and structures thereon, situate on a certain piece of freehold land in the Division of Paarl, being the remaining extent of the farm Champagne and measuring as such fifty-five (55) morgen and four hundred and fifty (450) square roods.

Deed of Transfer 2582/1902 (paragraph 38), dated 21.3.1902.

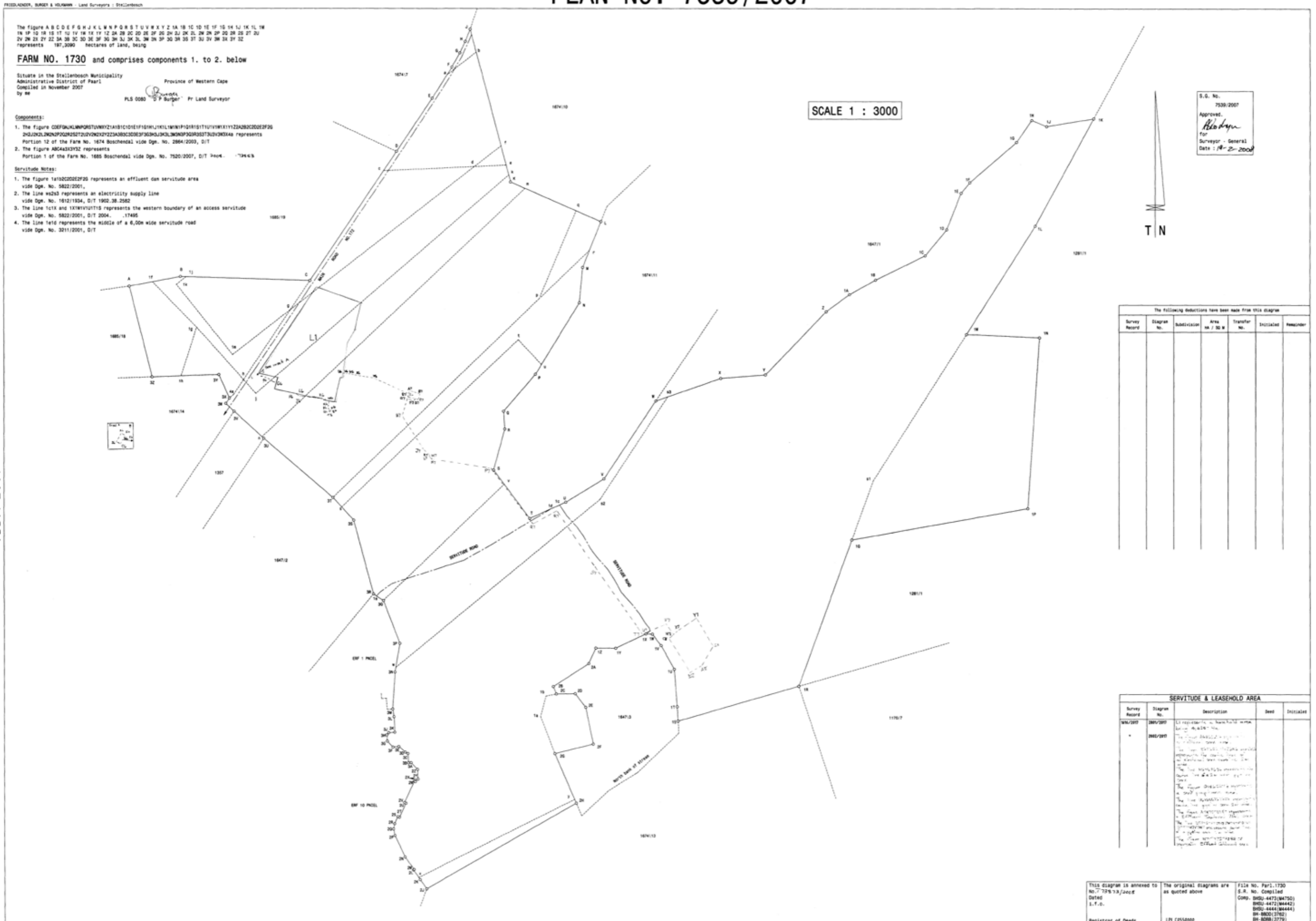
Historical and architectural importance

This farm was originally granted to the Huguenot Jean le Long in 1685. Afterwards the property became the home of Jacques de Villiers and his wife Marguerite Gardiol. Their grandson, Paul, built the historic manor-house in 1812. The farm remained in the possession of the De Villiers family until 1879.

The H-shaped manor-house, together with the outbuildings and ring-wall, form a unique and important Cape Dutch architectural group. (10/2/467.)

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister of National Education.

PLAN No. 7539/2007

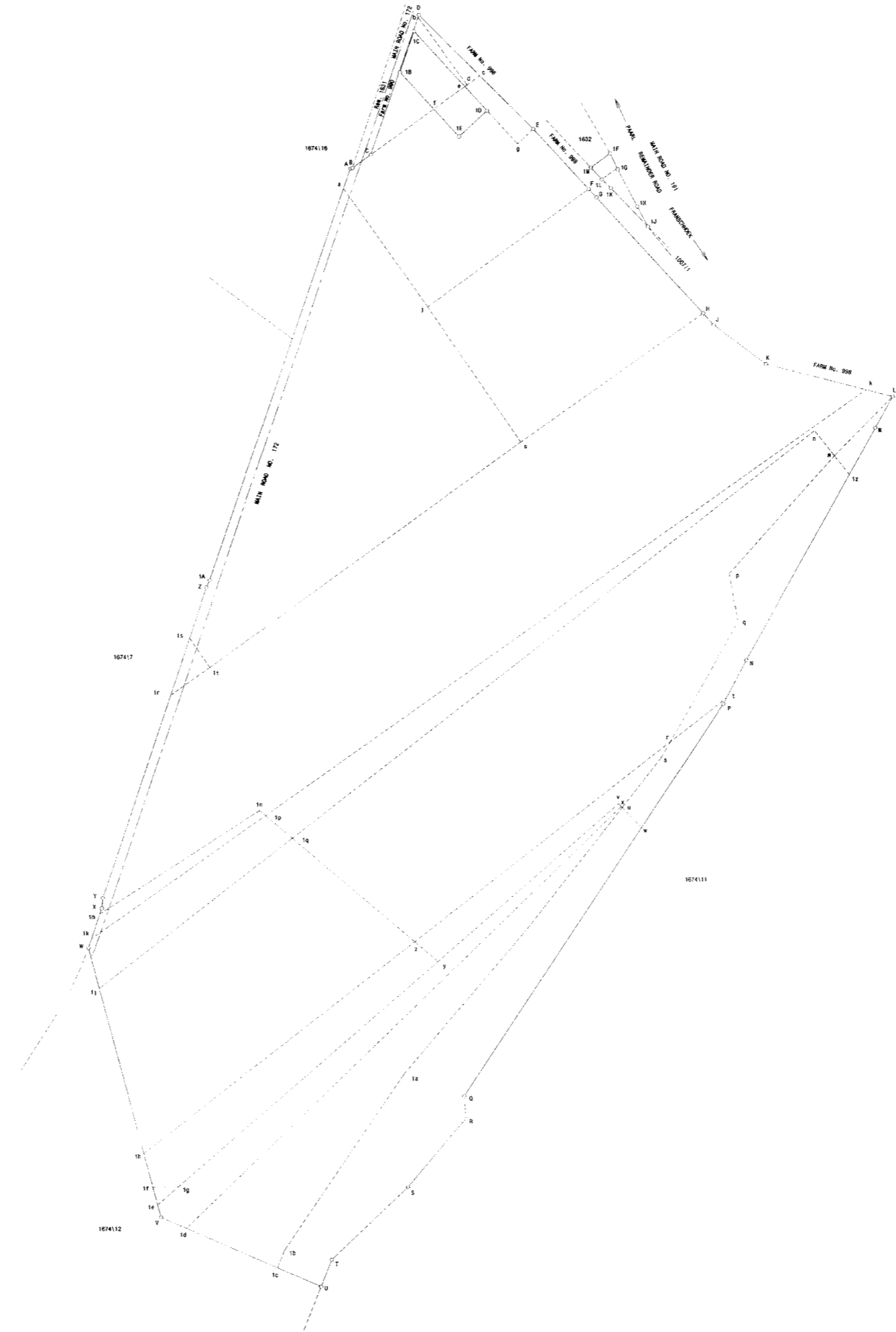


7539/2007



PLAN NO: 2863/2003

SIDES	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES
Metres	System No 19	X Y
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BC	32,87	234 17 40 B + 2164,22 + 3748967,82
CD	214,05	199 13 40 C + 2137,53 + 3748948,43
DE	234,87	315 05 10 D + 2096,84 + 3748745,76
EF	119,44	317 25 20 E + 1901,16 + 3748811,95
FG	15,75	315 51 50 F + 1821,28 + 3748999,19
GH	229,32	317 33 00 G + 1809,83 + 3748911,81
HJ	22,47	317 44 50 H + 1855,78 + 3748190,32
JK	95,14	307 03 10 J + 1840,85 + 3748198,75
KL	189,90	284 53 00 K + 1584,73 + 3748254,28
LM	52,06	28 25 00 L + 1580,92 + 3748321,78
MN	385,03	20 26 20 M + 1406,48 + 3748347,13
NP	71,64	27 42 00 N + 1596,73 + 3748682,45
PO	662,53	33 45 20 O + 1629,03 + 3748745,88
QR	33,01	366 26 20 Q + 2008,27 + 3750313,35
RS	129,98	40 30 20 R + 2008,22 + 3750346,30
ST	153,00	46 36 30 S + 2090,85 + 3750445,14
TU	41,93	21 48 40 T + 2201,90 + 3750360,17
UV	253,26	113 34 20 U + 2217,48 + 3750486,10
VW	404,63	165 09 40 V + 2449,61 + 3750487,82
WX	60,67	168 05 40 W + 2553,22 + 3750096,78
XY	14,79	188 28 50 X + 2533,54 + 3750039,39
YZ	475,21	108 45 20 Y + 2531,67 + 3750024,89
Z1A	11,20	205 11 00 Z + 2379,08 + 3748974,71
1A	103,37	199 09 10 1A + 2374,32 + 3748964,57
1B	25,51	334 53 20 1B + 1789,63 + 3748847,66
1C	81,13	332 21 30 1C + 1778,80 + 3748870,76
1D	32,74	332 02 20 1D + 1750,44 + 3748824,82
1E	77,45	126 08 10 1E + 1735,11 + 3748853,85
1F	19,28	129 50 50 1F + 1788,78 + 3748866,01
1G	28,48	126 56 30 1G + 1801,96 + 3748846,35
1H	35,02	224 05 40 1H + 1817,99 + 3748868,20
EXCLUSIVE		
1B1C	62,96	169 09 00 1B + 2094,68 + 3748820,72
1C1D	156,75	317 34 10 1C + 2074,03 + 3748769,25
1D1E	55,38	47 32 10 1D + 1988,27 + 3748844,95
1E1F	126,80	107 34 10 1E + 2039,11 + 3748822,33
497	PRUEL	△ - 3832,38 - 3751650,78
498	RICKESDAM	△ - 4139,54 - 3749255,50



S.G. No. 2863/2003
 Approved: *[Signature]*
 Date: 7-9-2003
 Surveyor: General

APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECT. 25 OF ORD. 15/1965
 Ref: 15/4/2/8/77
 Date: 2001-05-30

APPROVED IN TERMS OF SECT. 4 OF ACT 70/1970
 Ref: 37419
 Date: 2003-07-04

SCALE 1:2500

TIN

The figures A B C D E F G H J K L M N P O R S T U V W X Y Z 1A and 1F 1G 1H 1J 1K 1L 1M excluding figure 1B 1C 1D 1E represents 106,6539 hectares of land, being

PORTION 10 OF THE FARM NO. 1674 BOSCHENDAL

Situate in the Stellenbosch Municipality
 Administrative District of Paarl
 Surveyed in August 2000 - June 2003
 by me *[Signature]*
 PLS 0080 D P Burger Land Surveyor

Beacon Descriptions
 B 12mm Iron peg
 C Hole in planted fence post
 E G Heavy rail section
 F 20mm Iron peg in concrete
 All others are 16mm Iron pegs

The following deductions have been made from this diagram

Survey Record	Diagram No.	Subdivision	Area HA / SQ M	Transfer No.	Initialed	Remainder

This diagram is annexed to No. 2863/2003
 Dated i.f.o.
 Registrar of Deeds

The original diagram is No. 2863/2003
 Annexed to



File No. Paarl 1474
 S.R. No. E1362/2003
 Comp. 04-0800 (3767)
 04-0808 (3778)
 LPI 00650000

2863/2003



Illustrated Historical Timeline for the Residual lands

International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
15 th 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 years ago 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 th C	In the 17 th 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 Franschoek (The original “Helshoogte pass”) and the locations of the 17 th 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.	1660s	Jan Danckaert’s expedition into the interior discovered a Garachouqua kraal at Klapmutsberg (De Wet, 1987). The Drakenstein Valley including Paarl and Oliphantshoek (later Franschoek) 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) while the reality was of more direct contest over land occupation.
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (by the Edict of Fontainebleau), destruction of protestant churches and closure of schools, coupled with increased persecution of protestants in France caused massive numbers of Huguenots to flee France for countries where Protestantism could be	1679	Stellenbosch was established by Governor van der Stel.	Late 17 th 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. Settlers were provided with basic provisions and equipment by the VOC, for which a ledger of debt was kept (Coertzen, in Lucas,2004).
		1687	Records of land transactions began to be kept.	1689	Nieuwedorp Title Deed 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 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
		1688	Huguenot refugees began to arrive at the Cape, and settle in the Oliphants (Franschoek) and Drakenstein Valley. Governor Simon van der Stel named the valley Drakenstein in honour of visiting High Commissioner H.A van Reede tot Drakenstein. VOC mapping of the settlement customarily locates Khoekhoen kraals on the margins		



International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
	practiced.		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 (example from Coertzen, 1988).		owned half of the Valley and remained the controlling family through the 18 th and 19 th C.
			Figure (below) Portion of a c1680 map drawn by Ottens, depicting the Cape Peninsula and its immediate inland areas. (Boschendal Collection)	1690	Meererust and Eenzaamheid Title Deeds were granted Boschendal Title Deed was granted as 2 farms, 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 th C house evident as foundations to present house.
				1691	Languedoc Title Deed (right) granted to Pierre Benezet. Was purchased in 1700 by the owner of Rhone, and was thereafter referred to as 'Rhone and Languedoc'.
				1691	Rhone Title Deed to Huguenot Jean Garde. In 1700 he acquired the adjacent farm Languedoc to be farmed as a single unit. The farms were acquired by Claudine Lombard in 1727 – an example of how women became 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 th C.
				1696	Bethlehem Title Deed (right) 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. He left the Cape in 1702 (Vos, 2008). In the mid c19 th the farm was transferred to the Haults, owners of Rhone, Lanquedoc and Goede Hoop. Ruins of original house south-west of the current building. The current homestead, barn and cellar are considered to have been constructed mid 19 th C (Vos, 2008).
					



International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
18 th c	VOC mandated to exploit the minerals of their far reaching outposts	Early 18 th 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.
			“In the 18 th century ‘de Kaap’ referred to the area within a day’s journey of Cape Town” (Penn, 2005:9)	1701	Inventory taken on the death of Maria Klement (wife of Jacobus van As) lists them with three children, owning three (unnamed) pieces of land in Drakenstein, and as having three (unnamed) slaves, at least one of which was female, 5 horses, 900 sheep, 115 and household goods (CA MOOC8/1.60).
			1710 Slave shortage resulted in requests to apprentice children of free Khoi women and slave fathers (Clift, 1985)		Figure (right) Drawing of the settlement in c1710 by Valentijn (Boschendal Private Collection)
			1713 Smallpox epidemic with slave and Khoi populations experiencing high death rates.	1708	Goede Hoop Title Deed was granted to Susanna de Vos (widow of Nicolaas de la Noij). It appears to 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 de Villiers family throughout 18 th and 19 th C. Present homestead built in 1821. Foundations of original house in backyard of present homestead. 18 th C fabric is embedded within werf e.g. stables and annex. Strong 19 th layering, most notably the homestead, cellar and werf layout.
			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.	1713	Boschendal B granted to Jean de Long. Transferred in 1715.
			1770 (below) “A plan of the Town of the Cape of Good Hope and its environs” taken by Monsieur Bourset, December 1770, published in London, 1795 (Vergunst, 2001)	1713	Inventory taken on the death of Jacobus van As. His widow was Helena Schalk van Merwen, and they had six children (presumably including the three from his first marriage), 5 pieces of land consolidated into one farm (Nieuwendorp), a farm in Paarl (Witsenbergh), 1370 sheep, 129 cows, 12 horses, nine male and 2 female slaves and extensive household goods and produce (CA MOOC8/2.89). By 1724, the de Villiers family had purchased Nieuwedorp (Lucas, 2004).
				1730s	Construction of the northern portion of the Taphuis (outbuilding on Rhone), to incorporate the pioneer dwelling (constructed between 1690 and 1720). It is thought that the building may later have housed slaves and had a fowl run on one end (Vos, 2004).
				1740s	(right) Plans of shafts perhaps connected with the Silvermine (Lucas, 2004)
				1743-1748	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,
					

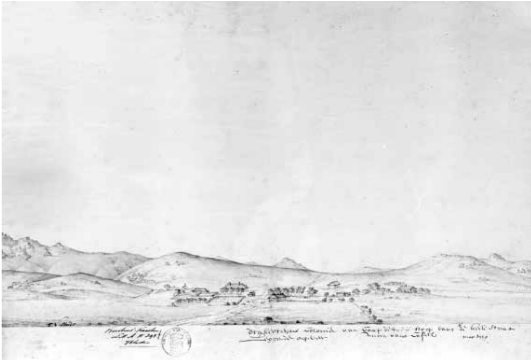







Figure 2.7. Contemporary drawing of the upper silver mine works from 1743 (Source: South African Library MSB 974/2)



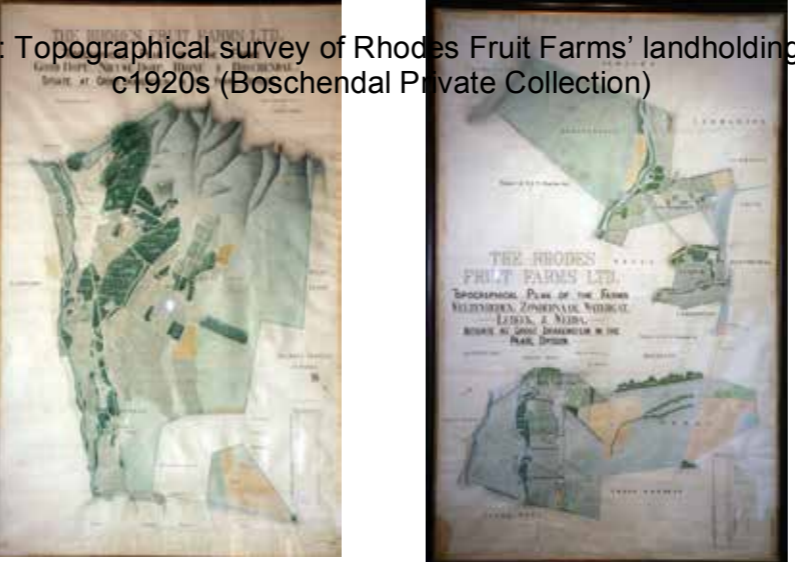
International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
					a wash house, smelting works, coal store and labourers dwellings still exist.
				C18 th	ruins of a huge stone structure described in the mining records as a water mill or water muragie, situated on the farm named Papiermolen or Paper Mill. No contemporary viable water source is available but the main structure comprises two solid central piers that suggest that it carried heavy machinery like wheels or cogs.
1792	War broke out between France and Britain	1755	Smallpox epidemic with 2072 reported fatalities in the settlement (Worden, et.al.1998).	1729	Inventory of Susanna Gardiol and Claude Marais of Drakenstein indicate them owning Meerrust, Lekkerwijn, Plessi Marli and wel van Pas as well as a house in Cape Town; an example of the accumulation of land and wealth by this time.
by 1795	VOC was bankrupt with far-reaching consequences for its settlements, and Britain annexed the Cape.	1767	Outbreak of smallpox, with slaves and freeblacks severely affected, fewer fatalities than previously.	1749	Inventory listing of 'Rhone and Languedoc' after the death of the owner's wife (Claudina Lombaart) names six children and 4 farms owned by the couple in Drakenstein. The inventory described (on Rhone and Languedoc) a T shaped house, separate cellar, mill house and wagon house, lists and names 5 male slaves, 39 oxen and 2 horses among many other belongings (CA MOOC8/7.59).
		1795	The British East India Company took over administration of the affairs of the bankrupt VOC.	1764	Inventory of Pieter Booij, living at Nieuwedorp, but who did not own the farm contains interesting items of wealth (e.g. silver buttons and a gold ring) but it appears he had no dependants, nor any land (CA MOOC8/11.12)
		c1800	The Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser began to be published. It was the first local 'newspaper' and carried notations of sales of land and goods, and functions as a social commentary of aspects of life at the Cape.	1777	Bethlehem was inventoried, after the death of Johanna le Roes (wife of Andreas du Toit) perhaps in childbirth, as goods are listed and a year later the list was confirmed and at that time included a one year old child not listed in the first inventory (CA MOOC8/17.16b) Goods listed are one slave, 9 oxen, 3 horses, and some equipment. There was no description of dwelling, but there were sufficient goods to have warranted a building of sorts (CA MOOC8/17.16a and CA MOOC8/17.16b).
				1783	There were 4.2 million vines in Drakenstein.
					Right: Portion of a mapped summary of land grants in the Drakenstein Valley until c1750 shows occupied and unoccupied land and the distribution of agricultural land across the Valley slopes and floor (Guelke, 2004).

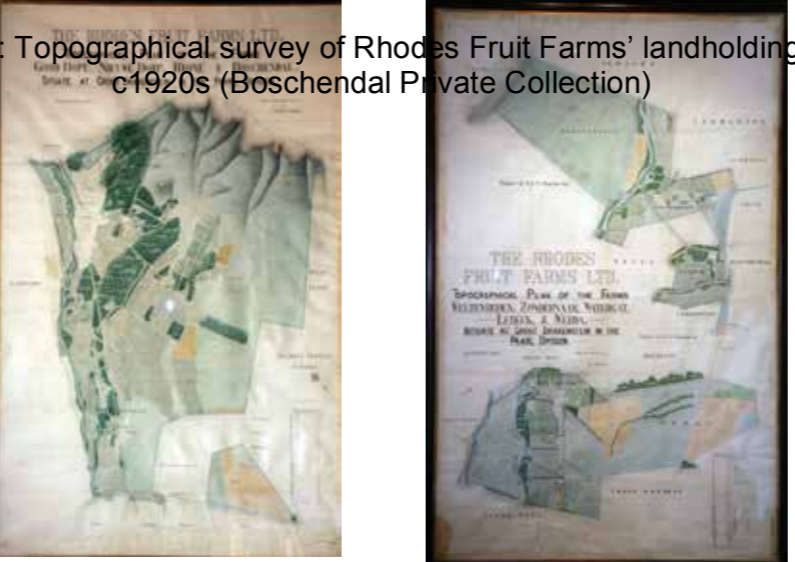







International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
1802	Treaty of Amiens	1803	Batavian government took over management of the Colony.	Early 19 th C	Many of the architectural set pieces of the Valley established during economic boom including the 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.	1808-1816	Illegal slave ships captured by the British were invariably redirected to the Cape and some 1750 'prize negroes' entered the Cape labour market and were apprenticed for periods of fourteen years in this way (Saunders in Bank, 1991:23).	1810	There were 16.9 million vines in Drakenstein.
1832	Great Reform Act (UK). Number of people eligible to vote increased.	Early 19 th 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.	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.
1834	Abolition of slavery in British Colonies.	1812	Amendment of the 'Hottentot Proclamation' allowed Khoekhoen children to be indentured from age 8 for ten years.	1823	Wine Producers returns for Boschendal, Rhone & Lanquedoc, Bethlehem, Johannesdal, Papiermolen, Goede Hoop (incl. Johannesdal?) and Nieuwedorp indicate that across these farms there were 36 Hottentots and 118 slaves in 1823 (CA WT17). The De Villiers family owned four of the seven farm sets at the time, two of which were owned by widows.
		1816	Registration of ownership of slaves became mandatory, and births, deaths and transfers were recorded.	1830s (right)	Survey compilation of land in the Drakenstein Valley. All of this land except Rachelsfontein and de Bordje was privately owned by the 1830s, and the outspans were privately owned by the 1870s. Roads and rivers have been emphasised for clarity.
		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.	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 tuition 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
		1828	Ordinance 50 granted freedom to the Khoekhoen and entrenched religious freedom. Post of Surveyor General created to ensure cadastral control of land.		
		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).		
		1840	Outbreak of smallpox (Weeder, 2006)		
		1840s	Period of economic hardship, sometimes		


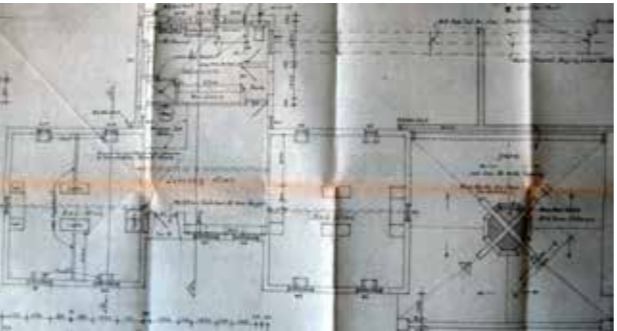




International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
			<p>claimed to be linked to emancipation. Severe economic depression from the 1860s.</p> <p>1849 Protests against the importation of convicts into the Colony.</p> <p>1858 Outbreak of smallpox (Weeder, 2006)</p>		<p>of the village. A close knit 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.</p> <p>1850 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.</p>
<p>1860 Britain abolished preferential tariffs for Cape wines, which were unable to compete with European wines for quality.</p> <p>1860s Scramble for Africa</p> <p>1872 Responsible government granted to the Cape.</p>	<p>1860s Discovery of diamonds</p> <p>1860s Drop in Cape export wine trade.</p> <p>1880s Discovery of gold.</p> <p>1882 Disastrous outbreak of smallpox, catalysing the introduction of cemetery closure and the 1886 cemetery riots.</p> <p>1880s-1890s Consolidation of British Colonial interests in Cape Colony; development of harbour and railway to Beaufort West and Kimberley.</p> <p>Late 19th century Period of economic decline at the Cape</p> <p>1886 Outbreak of phylloxera destroyed virtually all Cape vineyards, leaving many farmers bankrupt and the Cape economy in ruin.</p> <p>1892 Franchise and Ballot Act excluded many African men from the vote.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Right: Leander Starr Jameson as caricatured by Vanity Fair (UK) in 1895</p> <p>Below: Paul Kruger caricatured by Vanity Fair (UK) in 1899</p>	 	<p>1870s Outspans began to be purchased by private landholders and incorporated into farms.</p> <p>Image (right) Boschendal late 19th century, with its threshing floor in the foreground and historic werf in the background (Boschendal Private Collection)</p> <p>Late 19th 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.</p> <p>1897 Beginning in 1897 Cecil John Rhodes and his agent, Michell, advised by Harry Pickstone, bought 26 farms and consolidated them into Rhodes Fruit Farms. 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. Farms consolidated into Rhodes Fruit Farms included Boschendal, Rhone, Lanquedoc, Goede Hoop, Nieuwedorp, Champagne, Weltevreden, Lubeck, Werde, Watergat, Zondernaam and Bien Donne.</p> <p>c1897 Johannesdal established when 8 farmers from Pniel obtained small holdings along the southern boundary. Kylemore was established around the turn of the century.</p> <p>Below (left) Alys Fane Trotter drawings of Boschendal stoep, Goede Hoop and Rhone homesteads</p> <p>Below (right) Pemberton Drawing of the Simonsberg looking up the entrance axis to Nieuwedorp (c1900, Boschendal Private Collection)</p>	  

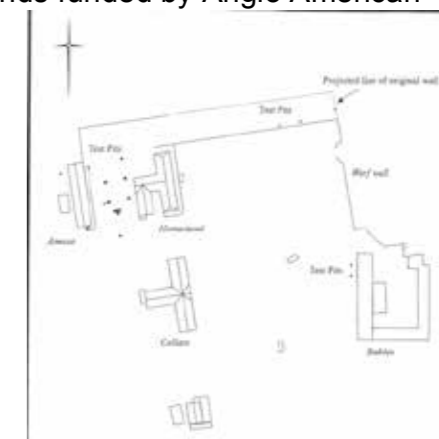
International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
		1899-1902	The South African War (Previously referred to as the Anglo-Boer War or the Great War).	1900	Herbert Baker's extensive architectural intervention in the Valley began at Rhodes' request. 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. Rhodes Cottage 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.
			Right: Cape Garrison artillerymen at camp in the Durbanville area (CA E7795)	1900	The village of Lanquedoc 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.
			Below: c1899 Cecil John Rhodes on the stoep at Groote Schuur (Durbach, 1988)	1900	The Champagne homestead was completed. Designed by the architectural firm of Baker, Kendall, Massey & Earl, it was situated on a farm adjacent to Boschendal.
1901	Death of Britain's Queen Victoria			1900	(Right) Brink series map of the Drakenstein Valley and surrounds, depicting cadastral and topographical features.
		1901	Outbreak of the Plague in Cape Town, causing the location of the first 'native compound' at Ndabeni.	1904	Drakenstein's role in water supply to Cape Town consolidated. Railway to the Valley made transport of deciduous fruit to Docks easier.
		1901	The Locations Act was the first legislation that forced segregated residential living	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.
		1902	Rhodes died at his house in Muizenberg		Right: Landscape photograph of Drakenstein mountain with a bridge over the Dwars River in the foreground, and a cart approaching the (unknown) photographer (Boschendal private Collection).
1914-1918	First World War	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).		
		1906	Economic depression worst since the 1880s		Left: Topographical survey of Rhodes Fruit Farms' landholding, c1920s (Boschendal Private Collection)
		1910	Union of SA		
		1913	Natives Land Act limited ownership of land by Black South Africans to the 'reserves', and was the beginning of increasingly restrictive legislation.		
		1918-1919	Outbreak of Influenza caused many deaths and subsequent hardship.		



International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
1926	Balfour Declaration			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				
1936-1945	Second World War				
		Below: Portrait of Herbert Baker at work (Durbach, 1988)			
				Image (right) The view across Rhodes Cottage, part of the farming operation that remained vines over the extensive change to fruit of the rest of the farms. These remain some of the most productive vines on the Boschendal Estate (Boschendal, 2007)	
				1920s	The first house in Pniel received electricity, but most houses only received access to municipal services (like refuse collection) in the 1980s.
				1933	Right: Landscape photograph of Drakenstein from Helshoogte (CA E5834)
				1934	Construction of a number of Bell Towers on RFF farms in commemoration of slave emancipation.
				1937	De Beers sold RFF to Abe Bailey.
				Below: photographs of the major set-piece homesteads taken in the early 20 th century. From left to right: Boschendal (CA E2573); Rhone (CA E528); Goede Hoop (CA E756), and Bethlehem (unknown, Boschendal Collection)	
					
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.	1940	Syndicate of businessmen purchased RFF after Bailey's death. They owned and developed the farms for the next 28 years.
		1950	Population Registration Act required racial classification of all South Africans.	1940s	Expansion of Lanquedoc Village
		1950s	Transportation, refrigeration and irrigation revolutionised agricultural production.	Right: Photograph of labourers waiting to be paid in Lanquedoc Village, date of photograph is unknown (CA AG7532)	
				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, altering transport mechanisms

International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
		1954	Group Areas Act of 1954 irrevocably altered the nature of settlement and understandings of community across South Africa.		altogether. Irrigation doubled the productive agricultural area and increased yields by 700%. Refrigeration technology improved and export markets boomed. Bethlehem, with substantial planned subdivision was bought by RFF. By 1968 RFF employed hundreds of people and produced and packaged large scale export crops.
		1961	Sharpsville uprisings resulted in multiple deaths.	1960s	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. Further expansion of Lanquedoc took place.
		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.
		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.
				Right: Excelsior and Rhodes Cottage, which became the guest-house of RFF (CA AG7545; AG7530; AG 7547)	
				1974 on	Gawie and Gwen Fagan restored the Boschendal homestead and gardens to their 19 th 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 th 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.
		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	Thembaletu 'Bantu Dormitories' plans drawn and implemented (see Figure below left and photographs below right)
					 
				1978	Extensions to existing 'Coloured' school. Plans for the restoration of Rhone drawn by the Fagans, implemented c1979.

International events		Local events		Drakenstein and Dwars River Valleys	
Date	Events	Date	Events	Date	Events
		1980	Declaration of a State of Emergency	1980s	Building additions and alterations on a number of RFF sites. 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.
		1983	Institution of Tricameral Parliament	1983	The first Xhosa school, Nondzame, was established at Uilkraal.
		1990	ANC unbanned; Nelson Mandela released 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 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.
				Below: Appleyard photograph, taken c1930s showing Lanquedoc to the right, and the expanse of de Bordje extending up the Drakenstein Mountain, this is now Nature Reserve land.	
					
				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.
				Right: Layout of Goede Hoop werf by Lucas' team of archaeologists (Lucas, 2004)	
				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 culminated in the formulation of the Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI).
				2004	Hennie Vos archaeological investigations of buildings on Goede Hoop and Rhone, and in 2007/8 of Bethlehem.



In Brief - People and their connections:

People are listed in more or less the era in which they were in Drakenstein. The order of listing is reflective of nothing more significant than that.

There are a few factors that need to be borne in mind while reading this list. These are:

- History is biased. Historical records can be collated to tell stories about people whose actions gained the attention of record keepers for various reasons, in the manner that was indicative of that period of time. This reflects the biases of that period in history rather than reflecting a bias in collecting material now. For instance, landowners can be traced, for periods of time agricultural produce can be estimated, Christian births, baptisms, marriages and deaths may be traceable, but the lives of those marginalised by the dominant hegemony of the time are virtually invisible. Slaves and Khoekhoen were only recorded in exceptional circumstances, and not usually in ways that can produce longitudinal progressions of their lives.
- It is important to note that during the VOC period women, once married, did not change their names, they retained the name that they were born with, and are therefore referred to by that name in official documents, and with their marriage partners name where applicable. The system of inheritance was both patriarchal and matriarchal, which gave women a certain retained legal status that shifted depending on whether they were single or married, but was retained regardless of marital status.
- British period records differ quite markedly from Dutch period records, and the different governance foci are directly reflected in the kinds of records kept. Below is a listing of items of largely social history which have bearing on understanding the dominant class in the Valley, but also have some unusual notations of the marginalised.

Who they were, when	Who they were connected to	What is known of the story at this point:
Jacob van As (Jacobus) arrived at Drakenstein in the late 1680s.	<p>Jacobus was one of the children of Angela of Bengal (Mooi Ansiela or Ansela), a slave who had served and was freed by Jan van Riebeeck and was manumitted in 1666 (Lucas, 2004). Jacobus first married Maria Clement/Klement, and after her death Helena van der Merwe (Lucas, 2004).</p> <p>Jacobus was the half sister of Anna de Koning, another child of Ansela's, who married Olof Bergh and became extremely wealthy and possible the most famous free black woman at the Cape.</p>	<p>Angela was freed in 1666 with her three or four children, and in 1669 married an ex-VOC soldier, Arnoldus Basson. They had several more children themselves, and were granted land in Basson's name, next to Jacobus van As in Drakenstein, while keeping land at Cape Town. A third piece of what became Nieuwedorp was granted to Willem Basson, Jacobus' half brother. Willem married Helena, Maria's sister. Jacobus died at Drakenstein in 1713, leaving Helena Schalk van Merwen a widow with six children and 625 acres of productive farmland at Drakenstein and land at Paarl (CA MOOC8/2.89). His half sister, Maria Basson, died widowing Christiaan Maasdorp with apparently no children and two properties on the Liesbeek river and another in town (CA MOOC8/2.92). The inventories of van As and Maria Basson were taken on the same day, 30th November 1713. Helena Clement also died in 1713 at Hout Bay, widowing Willem Basson and leaving him with their two children (CA MOOC8/2.76). After Jacobus' death in 1713, his widow married Christiaan Maasdorp, who had likewise been widowed in the same year. (Lucas, 2004). The familial links were powerful, and retained power by both continued and newly created links between the extended family. In 1716 they sold Nieuwedorp and moved away. See Lucas, 2004 for extended description.</p>
<p>Claas Anthonij Anthonij van Madagascar Jacob Mars Moses Cupido Sambo Andries Flora Marie, 1713</p>	Jacobus van As and Helena Schalk van Merwen (CA MOOC8/2.89) or van der Merwe (Lucas, 2004).	These were the slaves belonging to the couple at the time of Jacobus van As' death in 1713 (CA MOOC8/2.89). Helena remarried to Christiaan Maasdorp or Matzdorp (Lucas, 2004), and nothing further is known about the slaves.
Abraham de Villiers from 1689	Pierre de Villiers and Jacob de Villiers (brothers).	<p>Abraham de Villiers arrived at the Cape with his two brothers Pierre and Jacob, in 1689 from a wine farm in the Champagne district of Burgundy, France. They had been recommended to the VOC at the Cape as having good knowledge of wine farming. They settled in the Oliphansthoek (now Franschoek) on adjacent farms, which they named Champagne, Bourgogne and La Bri. (Lucas, 2004).</p> <p>In 1702, he made 6 complaints against a Hottentot called Kleine Kaptein who likewise accused him of abuses (see Lucas, 2004), and in the same year Abraham moved to the Dwars River Valley, buying Meerrust. He later purchased Boschendal (1710) and Lekkerwijn (1716). He sold Boschendal to his brother, Jacob, who relocated from Franschoek. The two brothers were married to Huguenot sisters Susanna and Marguerite Gardiol. Abraham died in 1720 and his wife, who remarried and lived in Cape Town, inherited the farms. He had one</p>

Who they were, when	Who they were connected to	What is known of the story at this point:
		son, who was disabled, but he ensured that the farms remained in the de Villiers family by leaving them to his wife. After her death, the two remaining properties were passed onto his daughters (in their husband's names). The properties were later passed back to a male de Villiers descendant, Jacob's son, Jan. Jan acquired Boschendal after his father's death, in 1736 (Coertzen, in Lucas, 2004).
Jacob de Villiers, 17 th and 18 th century	Brother of Abraham and father of 12 children (7 boys and 5 girls), including Jan, Abraham and Jacob, who were influential at Drakenstein.	See above for origin. Jacob moved to Drakenstein from Franschoek when he acquired Boschendal from his brother, Abraham between 1710 and 1720. In 1724, Jacob acquired Nieuwedorp, making him the largest landowner in the Valley, and putting his landholding at over 1000 acres. Jan and Abraham married sisters, Elizabeth and Susanna Joubert, whose aunt, Louisa, had married their older brother, Jacob. The Jouberts were also wealthy and influential Huguenot settlers (Lucas, 2004). Abraham, acquired Goede Hoop in 1735, placing two brothers and their wives (who were sisters) on adjacent farms.
Pierre Jacob and Susanna de Vos	Huguenot refugees. Susanna de Vos married Nicolaas de Lanoij after Pierre Jacob's death (Vos, 2004).	Pierre Jacobs and Susanna de Vos had three children, Daniel, Sara and Susanna. Pierre died in 1693 (Le Roux & Le Roux, in Vos, 2004). Susanna de Vos married de Lanoij in 1698, who owned Boschendal. De Lanoij died in 1703 and de Vos had died by 1708. An inventory taken at the sale of goods after Susanna's death indicates that either Boschendal or Goede Hoop was being taken care of by Hans Hattingh. Hattingh was married to de Lanoij's sister (CA MOOC8/2.24 and Lucas, 2004). There were no slaves among the possessions. Hattingh bought Goede Hoop at that time, keeping it within the extended family. Other people in the Valley who bought things at the sale were Gerrit Basson, Jacobus van As, Abraham de Villiers, and de Vos' son and two sons-in-law (CA MOOC8/2.24)
Frans Deidrik Muller, husband of Catharina Gertuuijd van Staaden 1747	Catharina was the daughter of Cornelia Venter, who was married to the 'landbouwer' Carel Titus Just	When, in 1747, Cornelia died, she was married to Carel Just and they owned Seeven Rivieren in Banghoek and de Wolvedans in Stellenbosch. Catharina was one of three children from her mother's first marriage and there were six Titus children, varying in age from 18 years to 5 months old. (CA MOOC8/6.122) Muller, Catharina's husband, was the man responsible for the Silver mine at Drakenstein.
Titus van Malebaar Arend van Bengalen Cupido van de Kust Alexander van Bengalen Onkruijt van Bengalen Fortuin van Boegies Erasmus van de Caab Rosetta van Bengalen Dina van Mallebaar 1747	Cornelia Venter and Carel Titus	They were listed as the slaves of the couple at the death of Cornelia in 1747 (CA MOOC8/6.122). Their familial or social connections are unknown. There are two female slaves listed.
Fortuin van Rio de la Goa Fortuin van Bengalen Pieter van Ceijlon September van de Caab Julij van Boegies, 1749	Claudina Lombaart and Gerrit van Hoeting	They were named as the slaves of Gerrit van Hoeting after Claudina's death at Rhone and Languedoc in 1749 (CA MOOC8/7.59). Their social or familial connections are not recorded, nor is it known what happened to them.
Frans van Mosambiqc, 1777	Johanna le Roes and Andries Stephanus du Toit	The only known connection is that Frans was named as the single slave of the du Toit's in 1777, when Johanna died. His social connections are unknown (CA MOOC8/17a)
Flux of Mozambique, labourer, sold 1821 Carolus of Mozambique, labourer, manumitted 1827 Maandag of Mozambique, labourer Mentor of Mozambique, labourer, transf 1831	Paul de Villiers, Jan's son, Boschendal, who had extensive family links in the Cape and at Drakenstein.	These were all slaves owned by Paul de Villiers, of Boschendal between 1817 and 1836 (from Boschendal Private Collection, from the CA SO records, the exact reference is not available). This is a slave listing for a single Drakenstein farmer, with more than one property. Inferences that can be made from this list are: Mothers and children (fathers were not recorded), the heartbreak of infant losses and the separations of mothers from their children by transfer:

Who they were, when	Who they were connected to	What is known of the story at this point:
<p>Solon of Mozambique, herdsman Syn of this Colony, herdsman Frans of this Colony, herdsman Oranje of this Colony, labourer Saloman of this Colony, labourer, sold 1823 Arend of this Colony, labourer Goliath of this Colony, labourer August of this Colony, labourer Adriaan of this Colony, coachmen Isaac of this Colony, Geduld of this Colony Willig, son of Philida, born 1817 died 1818 Klaas, son of Philida, born 1817, died 1818 (twin of Willig) Oranje, son of Philida, born 1818 Abel of this Colony, Braam, 1 yr old in 1817 Fortuin, 2 yr old in 1817 Cornelis of Mozambique, cook, died 1829 Jephta, son of Styn, b 1820, died 1822 David of this Colony, labourer, transf 1831 Manuel of this Colony, labourer, transf 1829 Adam son of Mina, transf 1836 Klaas, son of Lys b 1821 Syn, son of Candaza, b 1822 April son of Styn, b 1822 Mandie of this Colony, d1824 Adam, son of Styn, b 1825 Jephta, son of Saartjie, b 1827 Goliath, son of Saartjie, b 1830 Frans, son of Styn, b 1834</p> <p>Females: Lys of this Colony, housemaid, sold in 1823 Dorenda, daughter of Lys, b 1818 Philida of this Colony, housemaid, sold 1820 Mina of this Colony, housemaid, sold 1826 Dorenda of this Colony, housemaid Styn of this Colony, housemaid Saartjie of this Colony Lea, daughter of Philida b 1819,</p>		<p>Philida was the mother of twins Willig and Klaas, both of were born 1817 and died 1818, Oranje b 1818, Lea b 1819. Philida was sold in 1820 but her children were not.. Saartjie was the mother of Jephta b 1827 (when Saartjie was 18), Goliath b 1830, Candaza b 1832 and Sara b 1834</p> <p>Styn was the mother of Jephta b 1820 d 1822, April b 1822, Adam b 1825, Philida b 1831 and Frans b 1834</p> <p>Lys was the mother of Dorenda b 1818 and Klaas b 1821. Lys was sold in 1823. Her children were not.</p> <p>Candaza was the mother of Syn b 1822</p> <p>Mina was the mother of Adam b 1821. Mina was sold in 1826, and Adam sold 10 years later.</p> <p>Of interest is that a number of the children were given the names of another slave, some of the boys have the name of a male slave, but whether or not that indicates familial links is unknown. Some children's mothers are not named and it is possible that the named mothers had additional children to those recorded.</p> <p>Nothing further is directly known about these people post-emancipation. There are not a full collection of slave records for all of the RFF farms in the Boschendal Collection, but they would provide similar kinds of information.</p>

Who they were, when	Who they were connected to	What is known of the story at this point:
<p>died 1819 Lea of this Colony, 4 yrs in 1819 Candaza of this Colony, housemaid Philida daughter of Styn, b 1831 Candaza daughter of Saartjie, b 1832 Sara daughter of Saartjie, b 1834</p> <p>1817-1836</p>		
Herbert Baker	Cecil John Rhodes	<p>Baker was born in Cobham, Kent, in 1862. He arrived in South Africa in 1892. He forged powerful alliances with Cecil John Rhodes, and was active as an architect in South Africa from 1892 to 1912, although he practiced in the Cape largely until Rhodes' death in 1902, after which his Cape office continued to function, but he moved to the Transvaal. He left for India in 1912.</p>

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BOSCHENDAL ESTATES

CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL IMAGES AND EVIDENCE



Catalogue compiled by Sally Titlestad in Association with Baumann and Winter, 2007/8

DRAKENSTEIN VALLEY, BOSCHENDAL ESTATES CATALOGUE OF HISTORICAL IMAGES AND EVIDENCE

INTRODUCTION:

This Catalogue of Images and Image Sources was prepared for Boschendal Estates, Drakenstein Valley.

Historical Review:

The History and Evolution of the Drakenstein Valley began to be holistically and systematically researched in 2005 at the beginning of the Heritage Impact Assessment process for Boschendal Estates proposed development. Images and material evidence from various archival sources were brought together in text form during that process.

As the second phase of work began in 2007, it became increasingly clear that an image bank, a single repository of the diverse maps, plans, photographs, drawings and all information that may lend understandings of meaning to the spatial, physical, cultural and social development of the Valley was necessary.

Method used:

Sources recorded and used in the 2005 HIA process were collated, assessment of relevance having largely been completed in 2005. These include:

Existing Collections: Material from the Cape Archives, Deed's Office and Surveyor General, UCT's Manuscripts and Archives, The Photographic Collection of the National Library of South Africa (which strangely revealed no relevant images), Stellenbosch and Paarl Heemkring, were collated.

Access to the Boschendal Collection of Maps, paintings, SG Diagrams and deeds, Architectural, Engineering and other plans and Restoration and Archaeological Assessment Volumes was granted and is collated with the public sources for the first time.

Previous studies: All known previous work on aspects of the Valley were perused, and directly relevant material was digitally photographed where the quality of the originals were good enough to allow that.

Where digital images of sufficient quality already existed those were used, and digital re-capture (by means of non-flash photography) of images not previously recorded were collected.

The Catalogue:

The catalogue consists of simple recording of data within time categories, by date, in table format, with thumbnails of captured images, and recording of those that are meaningful to developing an historical understanding but have not been captured. It is presented in pdf format simply because it is easier to expand the images in that format than in ms-word.

The catalogue should be used along with 2 sets of useful information. The first is a database of all sources consulted and used in the (broader) 2005 study and added to in the 2007 study, and material from all known sources that refers to the Valley directly. The database was captured by Marianne Gertenbach for Boschendal Estates, and is the property of Boschendal. It records the detail of some eight hundred records. It is an extremely useful resource in building an understanding and record of the historical sources for the Valley.


The second is a CD of images (which accompanies the catalogue). These are larger versions of the thumbnails recorded in the catalogue, and can be explored in more detail than the images in the word document. The sources listed in the catalogue generally do not include detailed inventories, although these are on the CD. The reason for this is that they seldom 'speak for themselves', nor are they images, but they are of great use in tracing and piecing together difficult aspects of the history of the Valley.



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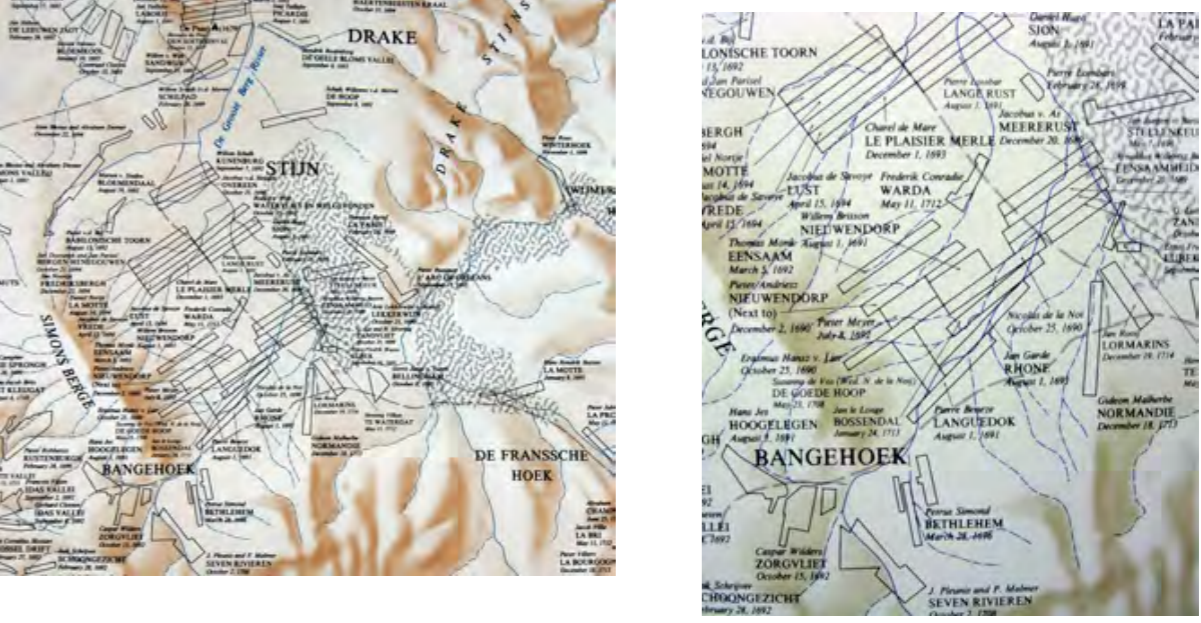
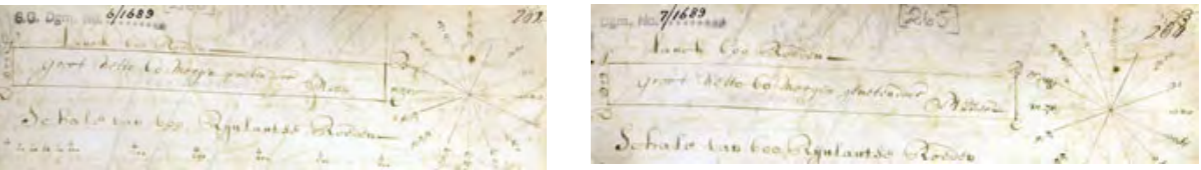
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BOSCHENDAL CATALOGUE - SECTION 1 TO 1710



TABLE OF SOURCES


Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
<u>Stone Age (1.5 million to 2000 years ago)</u>					
	Text		Boonzaaier, et.al., 1996 in Randle, 2005.	Rock art sites in the foothills of the Wemmershoek mountains evidence Khoekhoe habitation of the area.	Little remaining evidence of kraals and seasonal habitation of the area is assigned to agricultural settlement in the Valley since the mid 17 th century. Images of cattle and elephants are depicted in the rock art sites of Wemmershoek.
	Text		Clift, 1995, in Randle, 2005.	Addresses the difficulty of locating remaining archaeological sites as a result of centuries of agricultural practice.	Looks at the incorporation into colonial labour of the Khoikhoi over time.
<u>Herder (from 2000 BP)</u>					
	Text		Clift, 1995, in Randle, 2005.	Drakenstein was a seasonal grazing ground for the Khoikhoi herds of fat tailed sheep and cattle.	Authors that address the issues associated with attempting historical analysis of the people who fell outside of the direct authority of colonial power include Nigel Penn, Harriett Clift, Boonzaier, & De wet.
<u>Herder/ Colonial Contact (from 1652)</u>					
	Map, Boschendal Collection		?Valentyn	Depicts the settlement to Stellenbosch, with the farm closest to what is depicted as the frontier being 'Blesius', (possibly Simonsig?)	
1660s	Text	White settlement in the Drakenstein Valley up to 1700.	De Wet, 1987, in Randle, 2005.	Jan Danckaert's expedition into the interior discovered a Garachoqua kraal at Klappmutsberg.	
1685	Paintings, in Boschendal	Fauna and Flora, van der Stel's expedition to	Claudius	Images housed in Museum Africa.	Not digitally captured



Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	Collection	Namaqualand			
C1680	Map, Cape Archives Map Collection M1/273		unknown	Portion reproduced. Map is hugely inaccurate, but its depiction of Drakenstein with 'kraalen' directly on the border of the settlement is illustrative of the norm of the time. The Europeans almost never depicted indigenous people as being IN the place of settlement chosen, but a number of incidents, and plentiful findings of archaeological evidence of their nomadic occupation of the Valley indicate that they used the Valley extensively before it was settled.	
C1680	Map, Boschendal Collection	Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land-en Zee-Kaart van het voornaamste gedeelte de Kaffersche Kust, Begrypende de Sardanje-Bay en de Caap de Bonne Esperance met alle des zelfs plantazien ...	Ottens	Very similar depiction to above map, covering a wider area. The only section reproduced here is the peninsula and immediately inland.	

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
Colonial pioneer farming period (1689 – 1710)					
1657-1750	Map, Private collection	Freehold Land Grants of the South Western Cape Colony 1657-1750	Leonard Guelke	<p>An extremely useful resource for locating first grants of land to freehold title.</p> <p>A few errors have been made in location of grants in the Drakenstein area, which are apparently corrected on a later edition of this map. These include the locations of Zondernaam and Watergat. An error in Lubeck's original shape was made, and the subdivided shape inserted as the original. Lubeck's original grant is included in this document (below) for that reason.</p>	
1682-1782	Text, Opgaafrolle, CA A2550	Opgaafrolle		Provide evidence of types of agriculture, the numbers of settlers and their personal belongings including slaves, weapons and livestock.	
1689	Text, Book	The Huguenots of South Africa	Coertzen, 1988, in Randle, 2005	Charles Marais of Plessis Marle was killed by a 'Hottentot' called Dikkop in a fight over a watermelon (1988:100)	
1689-1692	Deed of Grant, OSF 1:262, 1689; OSF 1:264, 1689; OSF 1:270, 1690; OSF 1:289, 1691; OSF 1:310, 1692	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Grant of Nieuwedorp		Nieuwedorp was granted in 5 parts between 1689 and 1692. The grants were chronologically made to Arnoldus Basson, Jacob van As, Erasmus van Lier, Willem Basson and Pierre Meyer.	<p>Only the first two have been included because they are so lacking in detail it is impossible to tell the diagrams apart from one another without the context of the document.</p> 

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1690	Surveyor's Diagram on Deed of Grant, OSF 1:274, 1690	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Grant of Boschendal	Surveyor General	Later referred to as Boschendal B, granted to Nicolaas de Lanoi. Grant of Boschendal A (not digitally captured) made in 1713 to Jan de Long.	
	1691	Surveyor's Diagram on Deed of Grant, OSF 1:280, 1695 SG11/1691	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Grant of Languedoc	Surveyor General	Grant to Pierre Benezet (Boschendal collection)	
	1691	Surveyor's Diagram on Deed of Grant, OSF 1:282, 1691 SG12/1691	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Grant of Rhone	Surveyor General	Red marking on the left of the drawing is unidentified	
	1695	Surveyor's Diagram on Deed of Grant, OSF 1:407, 1695	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Grant of Lubeck	Surveyor General	Lubeck was also not a rectangular grant, but was later subdivided to depict a smaller rectangular strip similar to others in the Valley (see Titlestad, 2005, Heritage Statement on Subdivision and Consolidation for SAHRA)	

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1696	Surveyors diagram on Deed of grant, O.S.F. 1:421 1696, SG5/1696	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, Drakenstein District, grant of Bethlehem	Surveyor General (signed G.B. Wentzel)	Grant to Petrus Simmond, unusual in that the land was three separate pieces, each stretching north-south, as opposed to a single rectangular land parcel. The SG has extensive detail in comparison with other (same period) grants, and the name 'Bethlehem' was assigned at grant. Foreshortening in photograph.	
1700c	Map, Cape Archives Map Collection M1/1162 ;	Map of the Cape of Good Hope, Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Wagenmakersvallei and Hottentots Holland showing farms with owners names, etc.;	Valentyn	<p>Portion of the map is reproduced. Highly inaccurate, detailed, and perceptually interesting mapping of the Cape and the location of indigenous people outside of settlements, while naming what was understood to be the different groupings of indigenous people. The depiction of the land as 'empty' other than specifically identified kraals belies the manner of land use practiced before settlement.</p> <p>The original is in the Hague, there is a black and white photograph of the original held at the Cape Archives.</p> <p>The reflection on the right is in digital capture.</p>	

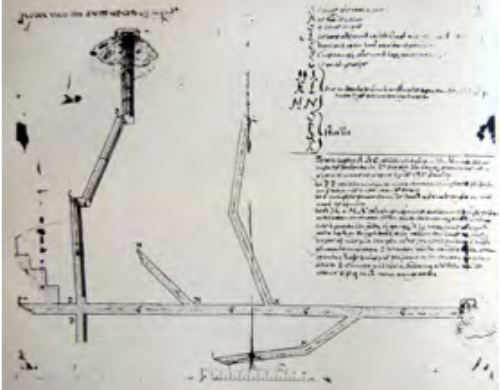

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1700c	Map, Cape Archives Map Collection M1/3282	Same Title as above	Unknown	This appears to be a negative image of the above Valentyn map, depicting the same situation. It is easier to read in many places.	
1702	Transfer Deed, in Vos, 2004.	Rhone Farm: Structural Investigations of an 18 th century outbuilding	Vos, Hennie.	Transfer of Languedoc or Rhone (document is unclear which) cites a house and a vineyard (Fagan, 1994 in Vos).	
1702	Text, Book		Coertzen, 1988:100	Daniel Hugo (owner of Sion) made a complaint that Hottentots had built their kraal near his vineyard and that their cattle were badly damaging his grapes.	Attempts to continue using the Valley after settlement by Europeans began. No available image.
1705	Traveller's accounts, Book	An archaeology of Colonial Identity: Power and material culture in the Dwars Valley.	Valentijn, 1705 in Lucas, 2004	A description of Zorgvliet/Sorgvliet, owned by the Landdrost Johannes Meyer with details of plants, the buildings, and mention of a Silver mine that was opened, but not exploited further due to the great cost.	Not digitally captured.


Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1708	Surveyor's Diagram on Deed of Grant, OSF 2:4, 1708, SG 23/1708	Old Stellenbosch Freeholds, grant of Goede Hoop		Please note, the compass has been moved (without any alteration) onto the SG for orientation purposes. Goede Hoop was differently oriented than most other grants, and was slightly differently shaped.	
1710c	Nederlandse Topografiese Dienste, in Boschendal Collection	First Huguenot Church and farmhouses in Drakenstein.	Van Stade	Originals in the Hague, local copies of images from Prof. Rob Shell.	

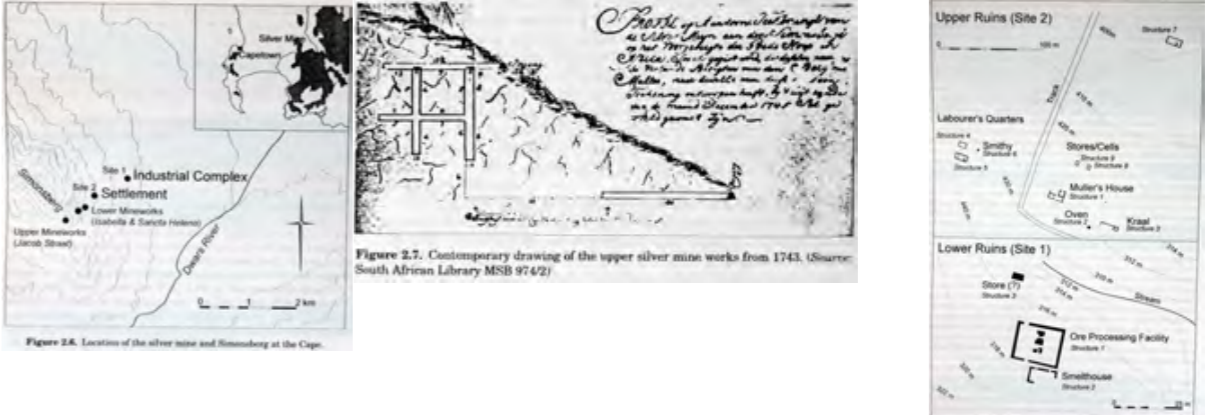

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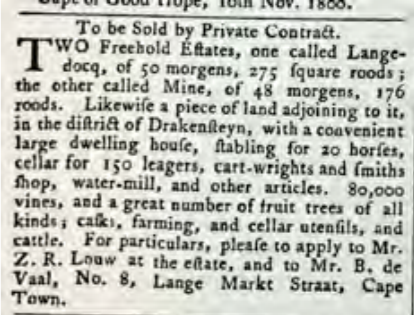
BOSCHENDAL CATALOGUE - SECTION 2: 1710-1830


Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
Agricultural "Estate" formation period (1710-1790)					
18 th century			Nigel Penn	"In the 18 th century 'De Kaap' referred to the area within a day's journey of Cape Town" (Penn, 2005:9)	
1700-1740	Cape Archives (ref unknown) in Book, Boschendal Collection	Model of a mine, in Stellenbosch: 300 years.	unknown	This model may have been used in connection with the so-called silver mine on Simonsberg. The model shows shafts, their workings, and estimates the number of men needed to run the mine. See Lucas below	
1710	Nederlands Topografiese Dienste, in Boschendal Collection	unknown	E van Stade	Scene showing first Huguenot church and farmhouses in Drakenstein. Prof Robert Shell has copies of the negatives of these images.	repeated in section 1 for clarity 
1708	Auction list, CA MOOC 8/2.22	Auction list of the goods of Pieter Malmer (difficult to read by transcriber)		Auction of Goods at Bange Hoek. Jacobus van As from the Valley bought goods at the auction.	




Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1710	Map, CA M3/335	Carte de L'Afrique Meridionale ou Pays Entre La Ligne & Le Cap de Bonne Esperance et Isle de Madagascar	Nicolas Visscher	<p>French perceptual map of Southern Africa, with insert of the settlement at the Cape (on right). The location of indigenous people right across the Cape in the larger map, and on the frontiers of the settlement follows traditions of that time period.</p> <p>Boschendal have a print in gray scale of this map in their collection.</p>	
1720s/1730s	Archaeological Invest. Vos, 2004	n/a	Vos, 2004	Estimated date of construction of earlier part of Rhone Outbuilding.	See Vos Report
1732c	Map, CA M1/1400	Hydrographical map of Table Bay and adjacent interior.	Van Keulen, JG Laten, Leupe Collection	This map is not reproduced because it is notional and not directly applicable.	
1747	Inventory, CA MOOC 8/6.122	Inventory of goods for the orphan Chamber, following the death of Cornelia Venter of Seeven Rivieren, Banghoek	J.N. Dessin	Cornelia Venter, wife of Carel Titus Just, died leaving 6 children 18 and under (one of 5 months). There is a room by room description of their dwelling, 10 named slaves, and one of the witnesses to the inventory was Frans Dieteric Mulder (of the Silvermine).	

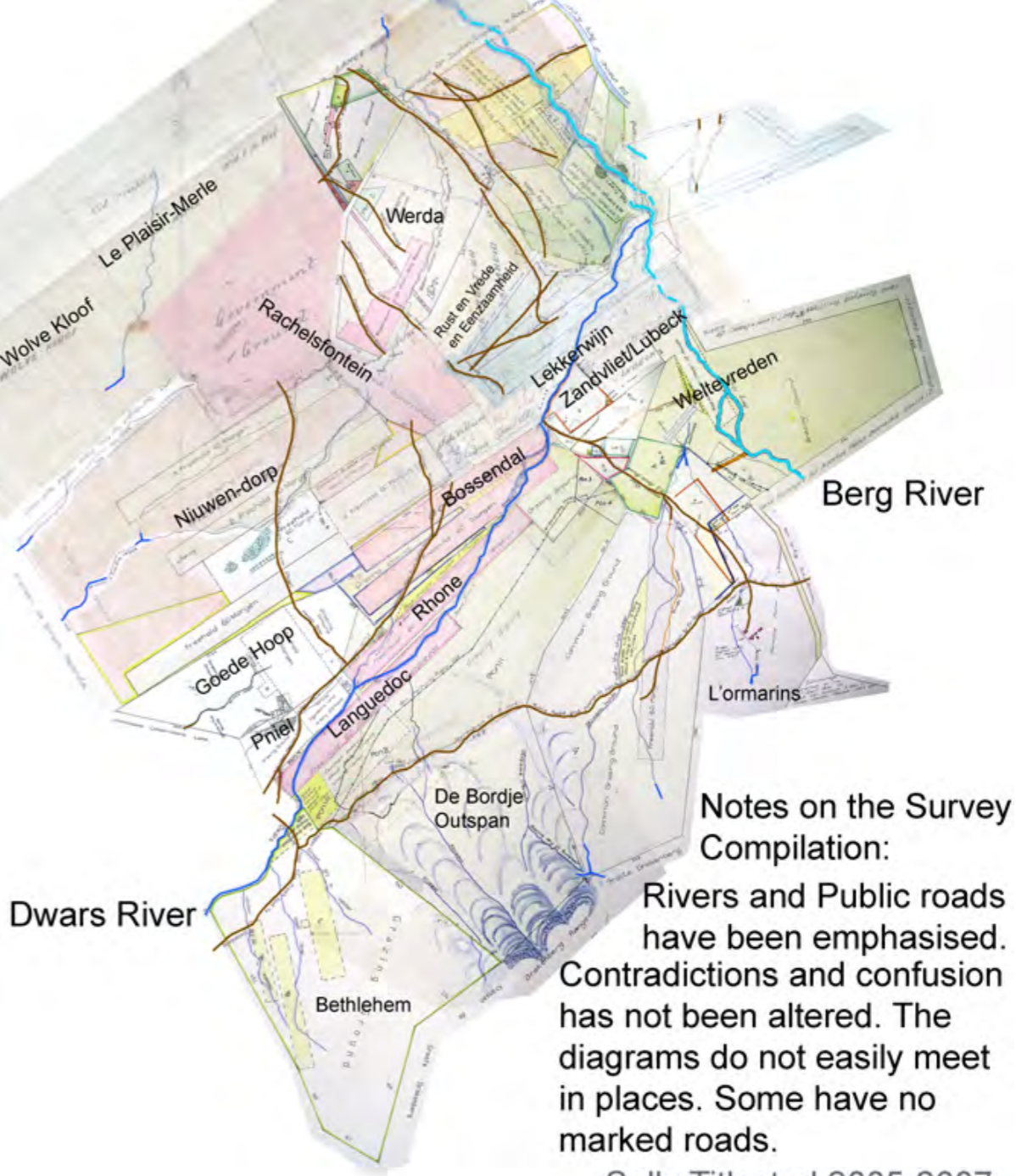
Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1740s	Archaeological investigation, Lucas, 2004	An Archaeology of Colonial Identity: Power and Material Culture in the Dwars Valley, South Africa	Gavin Lucas, 2004:39-47	Lucas' documentation of the few years for which the mine functioned (but never produced any silver) was centred in the 1740s. Burman has popularised the claim that the operation was a confidence trick by a German ex-VOC serviceman (Muller). Lucas documents a far more complex unfolding of events.	
1749	Inventory, CA MOOC8/7.59	Inventory of goods following the death of Claudina Lombaart, wife of Gerrit van Hoeting.	Unknown, in Vos, 2004.	The inventory has a room by room description of "Rhone and Langedok", and another set of farms owned by the couple in Drakenstein. It describes a T shaped house, separate cellar, mill house and wagon house, and has 6 listed slaves and 650 sheep, among many other belongings.	Digitally available, a full reconstruction of Rhone is possible from the room by room description.
1776	Swellengrebel Family archives, Netherlands, in Stellenbosch: Three Centuries	The Berg River at its source, The French Hoek Mountains; The Berg River near Wagenmakersvallei	Johannes Schumacher	Aquarelles of the Berg River at Franschoek and at Paarl. Direct applicability is questionable, but Schumacher's paintings are considered fairly accurate and the impression of the landscape of the Valley is noteworthy.	

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1776	Swellengrebel Family archives, Netherlands, in Stellenbosch : Three Centuries	Simond Berg bij Stellenbosch, in welke de Silverwijn was. (Simonsberg near Stellenbosch where the silver mine was)	Johannes Schumacher	Stellenbosch Valley as seen from Koelenhof	
	1777	Inventory, CA MOOC 8/17.16b	Inventories of the Orphan Chamber. Testator Johanna Margaretha le Roes at Bethlehem. Goods listed as belonging to Andreas Stephanus du Toit.	Joh: de Villiers	In August 1777 Bethlehem is listed as belonging to du Toit. He had one (unnamed) slave and some equipment. There is no description of dwelling in the inventory.	Digitally captured on CD
	1778	Inventory, CA MOOC 8/17.16a	Inventories of the Orphan Chamber. Testator Johanna Margaretha le Roes. Goods listed as belonging to Andreas Stephanus du Toit.	W.F. van Rhee de van Oudtshoorn	In September 1778, du Toit is listed as a landbouwer, as owning Bethlehem, having a 1 year old daughter (Johanna Claudina du Toit), one slave (named), and equipment. It appears from this that his wife may have died in childbirth.	Digitally captured on CD.

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1797-8	Map, CA M1/3586	Algemeene Kaart van de Colonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, gedaan op eene reis oor deze landstreek in die jaaren 1797 en 1798	John Barrow	<p>Colony mapped as far as the then frontier (more or less the Cederberg) and depicted with 'wilde boesmans and hottentots' beyond.</p> <p>Not specifically detailed but provides insight into the perceived 'edge' of occupation at the time, and the perceived layout of places in relation to one another at more or less the time of hand over to the first British occupation (1795-1803).</p>	
<u>Agricultural wealth and prosperity period (1795-1830)</u>					
1800	Painting, copy in Museum Africa, AM2360 , Boschendal collection	Silver Mountain, Drakenstein.	Samuel Daniell	Original is in mirror image.	Not digitally captured
1800	Advert in Book, Boucher & Penn, 1992	Britain at the Cape: 1795-1803.	unknown	A very early edition of the Cape Advertiser is printed in Boucher and Penn and advertisers two Drakenstein farms, Languedoc and 'Mine', which has a paper mill. May be Klein Drakenstein?	

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1808	Map. CA M3/405	Military Survey of the Districts Hottentot Holland, Stellenbosch and Fraenches Hoek (sic)	Thibault	<p>An exceptional depiction of the Valleys in the Drakenstein locale, with the names of occupants (not owners) of the places penned in. Thibault attention to detail is evident.</p> <p>The depiction of roads, rivers and locations of people in relation to one another is accurate to Surveyor General's information from corresponding period. Small farm and link roads are included. The outspans (Rachelsfontein and de Bordje) are not named, but are evident by the absence of occupation, while having roads cutting across them, presumably for accessibility.</p> <p>The map is in poor repair and cannot be read along the folds, where it has disintegrated altogether.</p> <p>Nieuwedorp is named 'Silvermyn' on this map.</p>	
1817-1836	Slave Office Records, Cape Archives S/O series	Slave Office records	various	<p>These records were kept following the British abolition of the oceanic slave trade. All slave owners had to report the numbers, ages and names of the slaves in their possession, and all births, deaths, manumissions and transfers. The</p>	<p>Slaves were recorded against the name of the owner.</p>

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
					series therefore constitutes a very thorough record of slaves in the Colony up to emancipation.	
1819	Surveyor's Diagram, Boschendal Collection, St Q 5/23	Quitrent survey on Deed of quitrent grant, a portion of the Farm Goede Hoop, part of Nieuwedorp	Surveyor General	The quitrent land was applied for in 1819. The diagram is 1823, but the archival documents indicates that its grant was finalised in 1832, for the formation of Pniel. The blue area was given for a schoolhouse in 1843.		
1822	Surveyor's Diagram, Boschendal Collection, No number on drawing	Quitrent Survey on Deed of quitrent grant to Charles Albrecht Haupt	Surveyor General	This was the farms Lanquedoc and Rhone, which are recorded as being next to Boschendal, Weltevreden, Normandy, Bethlehem and the outspan (de Bordje).		
1823	Wine Producers' Returns, CA WT17 in Boschendal Collection	Wine Producers' returns		These are partly tax based returns of individual wine producers and provide a thorough overview of the production of the Valley as well as of the numbers of slaves and Hottentots on farms.	Appended	
1824?	Surveyor's Diagram, Boschendal Collection, No number on drawing	Nieuwendorp, Drakenstein	Great Surveyor General	Nieuwendorp Quitrent Diagram. The date is difficult to read, but is in the 1820s.		

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1820-1880	SG compilation, Titlestad, 2005-2007	Compilation of Surveyors Diagrams for Quitrent lands showing c1830s layout of farmlands in the Boschendal Valley	Titlestad		 <p data-bbox="2448 1178 2804 1633"> Notes on the Survey Compilation: Rivers and Public roads have been emphasised. Contradictions and confusion has not been altered. The diagrams do not easily meet in places. Some have no marked roads. Sally Titlestad 2005-2007 </p>

APPENDIX A, BOSCHENDAL COLLECTION

These records give a good indicator of the wealth of information that can be gained by a thorough search of this archival source. Note that not all of the farms that Rhodes eventually came to own are included in this list. The totals for labour have been added.

WINE PRODUCERS RETURNS 1823

(Cape Town Archives Ref: WT 17)

NB These returns relate to individual farms whereas farmers often had more than one e.g. it might not show total no. of slaves owned.

FARM	OWNER	VALUE FARM	VINE STOCK	LEAG. WINE	LEAG. BRANDY	HOTTENTOTS	SLAVES	HORSES	OXEN	MULES
Boschendal	Paul de Villiers Jan son	40 000	100 000	35	2 ³ / ₄		5 3 male, 1 female, 1 girl	7	49	12
Rhone & Languedoc	Carel Albrecht Haupt	80 000	120 000	110	6	15 6 male, 2 female, 6 boys, 1 girl	22 13 male, 2 female 6 boys, 1 girl	10	52	?
Bethlehem	Johannes Josua Minnaar	28 000	86 000	65	3	2 1 female, 1 boy	25 13 male, 6 female, 4 boys, 2 girls	11	57	?
Johannesdal	Wid. David de Villiers, Abrahams son	14 000	100 000	100	4 ¹ / ₂	8 1 male, 2 female, 1 boy , 4 girls	24 14 male, 5 female, 4 boys, 1 girls	12	40	14
Papiermolen	Abraham Johannes Marais	4000	80 000	40	2	3 2 male, 1 female	5 4 male, 1 female	8		
Goede Hoop & Johannesdal?	Pieter Hendrik de Villiers	20 000	70 000	18	1	6 1 male, 2 female, 2 boys, 1 girl	10 4 male, 2 females, 2 boys, 2 girls	12	30	3
Nieuwedorp	Wid. Abraham Barend de Villiers	70 000	100 000	85	6/8 ?	2 1 male, 1 female	27 16 male, 3 female, 3 boys, 5 girls	7	50	?

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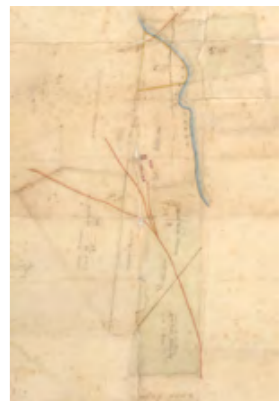

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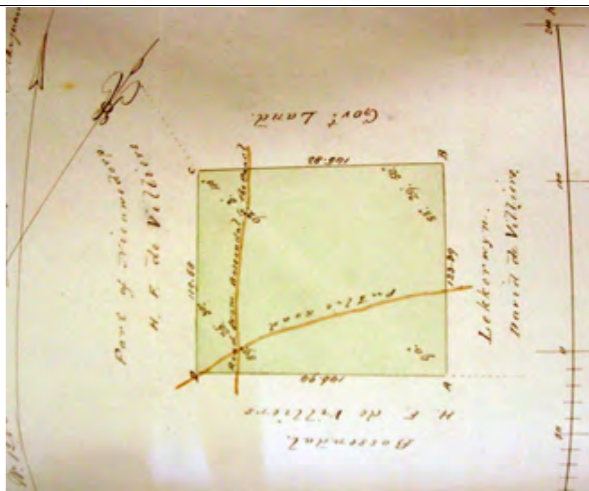


BOSCHENDAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SECTION 3 1830-1899

TABLE OF SOURCES

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
<u>Agricultural decline and emancipation period (1830-1899)</u>					
19 th century	General Plan, Boschendal Collection	General Plan of the subdivided freehold places called "Champagne" "Bossendal" & part of Nieuwedorp situate at Groot Drakenstein Division of the Paarl.	Surveyor General, specific author unknown, plan unsigned.	Little detail except for very clear depiction of roadways and river.	
1832	Pencil Drawing CA D'Oyly Collection DOY 55-56	55- 'View of Banghoek on the road from Stellenbosche to French Hoek' 56- 'View of Simonsberg from the Outspan at the end of Great Drakenstein'	Sir Charles D'oyly		

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1832	Pencil Drawing CA D'Oyly Collection DOY 57-58	57- 'View of the Waterfall at Drakenstein with the Farm House of Mr Isaack Marais' 58- 'Nearer View of the Drakenstein Waterfall from the Outspan'	Sir Charles D'oily	Pencil Drawings	
	1832	Pen Drawing CA D'Oyly Collection DOY 60-61	60- 'View of Wemmershoek and Mr David Le Roux's Farm House on the Road from French Hoek to the Paarl' 61- 'View of Mr Gabriel La Roux's Farm House and Wemmershoek'	Sir Charles D'oily	Pen Drawings	
	1832	Pen and wash CA D'Oyly Collection DOY 64	64 'View of the Paarl and Great and little Drakenstein from Du Tois Kloof'	Sir Charles D'oily	Image indistinct in the centre	Not digitally captured
	1842	Painting, South African Observatory, Boschendal Collection	Unknown	Charles Piazz Smyth	View of Drakenstein and Franschhoek from the foot of the Simonsberg, with La Motte just to the right of the central foreground. Image is generalised and depiction of specific detail absent.	
	1843	Survey drawings, Boschendal Collection	unknown	Lucas, Winter, Randle, Vos	Pniel Mission Station was allocated land from Goede Hoop and Papiermolen in c1843, and developed as a settlement area for emancipated slaves who were	See Winter, 1998

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
					baptised and willing to continue working on local farms.	
	1846	Painting, Boschendal Collection	Unknown	A Dolman	Meerrust with Simonsberg in background and camping scene with Drakenstein peak behind.	Not digitally captured
	mid 1800s	Museum Africa, S154	Waterfall at Franschoek	Henry Salt	Waterfall is at L'Ormarins	Not digitally captured
	1850c	Survey Drawing, CA M2/630	Survey of the Ground between the Dwars River and Stellenbosch shewing the line proposed for a road which would avoid the present difficult communic'n between that place and the Fransch Hoek and shorten the distance by one mile and three quarters.	Surveyor General, unsigned	<p>This drawing has been colour enhanced, because it is very difficult to make out in the original.</p> <p>The drawing has footpaths and locates (presumably) occupants of farms, and appears to be the proposal for what is now the R310.</p>	
	1850 c	Survey Drawing, CA M2/630	As above		A closer image of the Dwars River area, showing building locations, etc.	

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1859	Survey Diagram, CA SG1/1/15/11	Survey of Government land applied for by H.F. de Villiers	R. Moll	<p>The land parcel was contiguous to the land of de Villiers (the applicant), and the survey was attached to a letter of application to purchase the land, dated 1856.</p> <p>The road marked facing North is labelled 'Road from Bossendal to the Paarl' and the road crossing is simply labelled 'public road'.</p>	
	1871	Painting, Stellenbosch Museum	Simonsberg from De Villiers' farm (possibly Boschendal)	Daniel Krynauw	No digital copy of image	
	1875	Survey Diagram Rachelsfontein, CA SG1/1/2/18	Survey map of Government ground situated at Groot Drakenstein lying between the farms Meerlust, Werda, Tonisfontein, De Plaisir Merle, Wolvekloof, and 'Nieuwen-dorp' and applied for by J.J. de Villiers	Surveyor General	<p>The letter attached to this survey (dated 1875) seems to be from Surveyors in Paarl. They apologised for not having completed their survey earlier, but they could find no existing map of this ground. They recommend that the portion requested be leased to de Villiers, and also that other neighbours may want to purchase portions. The apparent confusion between lease and ownership may be semantic.</p>	
	Late 1800s	Image from UCT MSSA in Boschendal collection	Boschendal and threshing floor	Unknown, looks like an Elliott, but not in Elliott collection	<p>Boschendal from the side, with threshing floor in foreground (which no longer exists). Outbuildings extending in line with side entrance of house. Attire of people near the homestead is very 19th century. Source of photograph unknown.</p>	
	1892-1893	Documents and drawings,	Phylloxera areas, Drakenstein	unknown	<p>This file, and all of its contents have gone missing in the Cape Archives. The relevance, despite</p>	


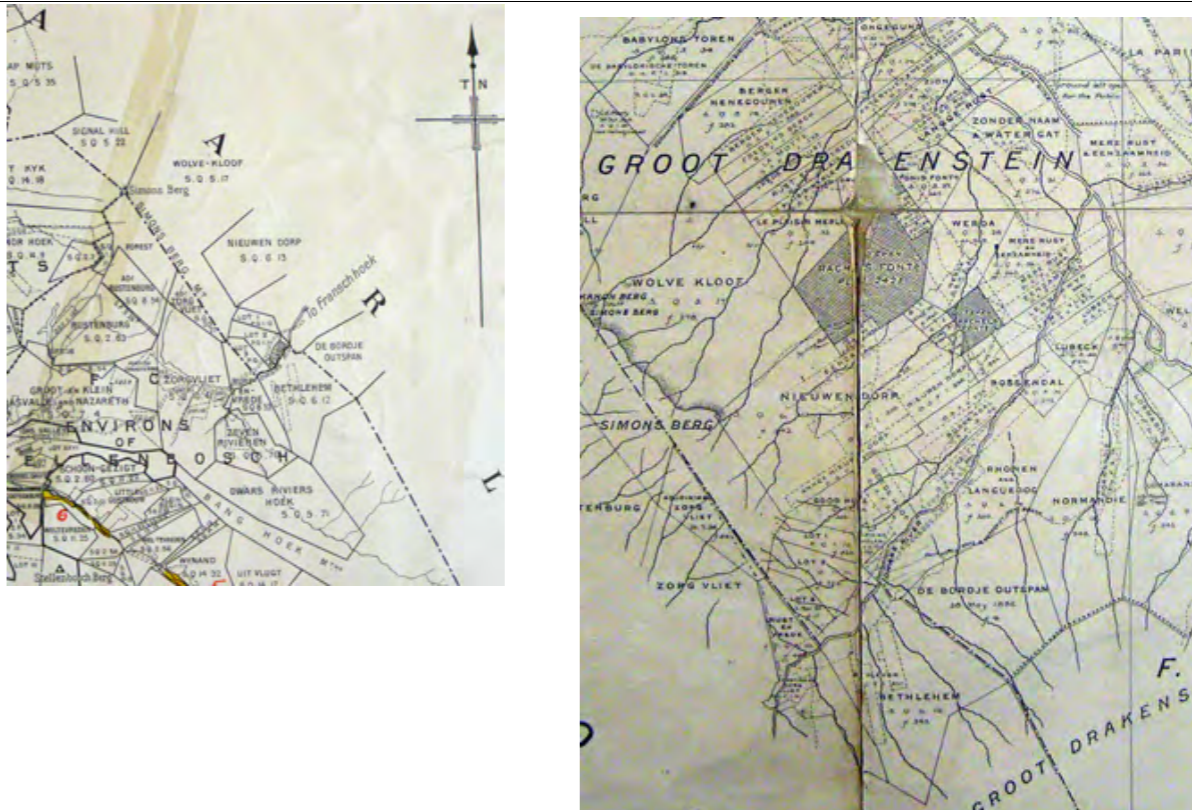
Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	CA AGR61:223			its absence is in the dates during which close record was kept of the spread of phylloxera in the district.	
1897	Transfer Deeds, Boschendal Collection	Farms granted in Drakenstein from 1685 onwards.	Marianne Gertenbach	Rhodes' purchase of Boschendal, Rhone and Languedoc, Goede Hoop and Nieuwedorp (Deeds numbers not referenced).	Note that Bethlehem was not purchased until 1958.
1897	Report, SAHRA	Heritage Conservation Component of the Spatial Development Framework for the Dwars River Valley	Sarah Winter, 1998	Johannesdal was established in c1897 when 8 farmers from Pniel obtained small holdings along the southern boundary. Kylemore was established around the turn of the century.	Not digitally captured.


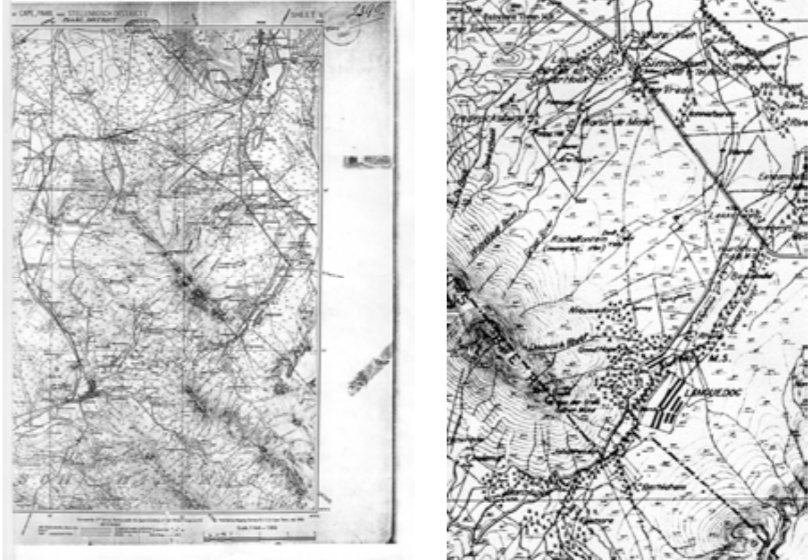

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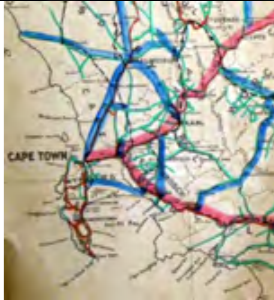
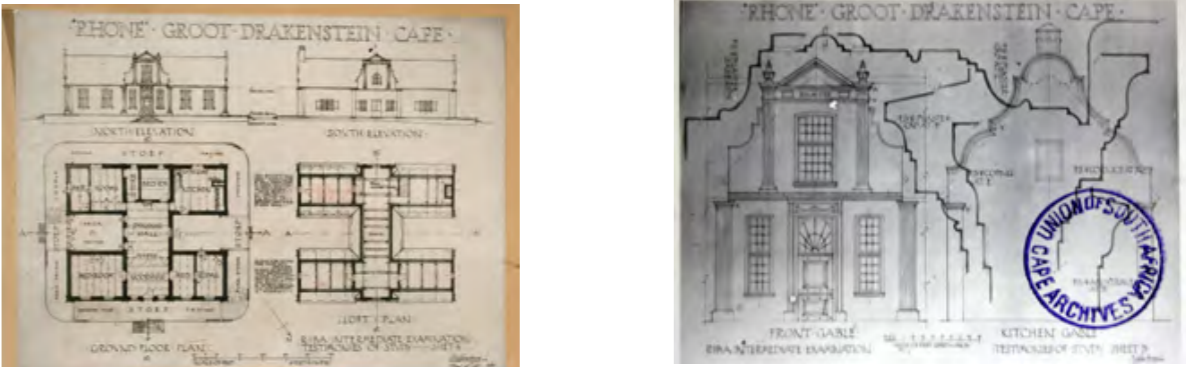
BOSCHENDAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SECTION 4






Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
Rhodes Fruit Farms institutional and corporate capitalism period (1899 onwards) including Apartheid period (1899-1994) and Democratic period (1994 onwards)					
Pre 1900	Drawings in a book, Boschendal Collection , kept at Vergelegen	<i>Old Cape Colony: A Chronicle of Her Men and Houses</i> . L to R: Boschendal; Boschendal stoep; Good Hope; Rhone and Languedoc; Door Furniture at Drakenstein and the Cape	Alys Fane Trotter	Alys Fane Trotter (predecessor to Dorothea Fairbridge) travelled the Cape (on bicycle) while here with her husband, documenting old homesteads. The Trotters returned to England in 1900, and a book including some of her drawings was published in 1903.	
1900	Map, CA M1/3471 (also M3/786); CA M2/907 (also M3/2528)	L to R: Divisional map showing Stellenbosch, Bottelary, Klapmuts, Eerste Rivier, Helderberg, Hottentots Holland, etc.; Divisional map of Paarl	Surveyor General (although strongly resembles Brink); AJ Brink	<p>L: Map shows areas directly bordering the core of the Drakenstein precinct. Shows Old Stellenbosch Freehold grant numbers, and boundaries of land.</p> <p>R: Map depicts Drakenstein and surrounding areas, erven and their OSF grant numbers, and includes "Public Road and Doordrift 100 ft S Q".</p> <p>CA M3/2528 has hand drawn upon it the railway line that was introduced to Drakenstein under Rhodes influence in c1904.</p>	






Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1900	Photograph CA AG12631	Fruit Growers at Congress Stellenbosch	Gribble Collection, "Murison Photo"	Back: DJ Joubert, AC Buller, RJ Bulmer, AC MacDonald, AMS Mostert, W van der Byl, HEV Pickstone, RD Koch, unknown. Third row: J de Kock, PA Mybergh, C Heatlie, 2 unknown, DJ Cillie, unknown, PJ Cillie, WA Krige, JNP de Villiers, R Taylor, unknown. Second row: 2 unknown, Hon ML Neethling, CWH Kohler, PR Malleson, JD Krige, unknown, GEN Tanner. Front row: CW Mally, 2 unknown, A Nicholson, C Pearsse, JAS Malan, Mr Shepherd, unknown.	
1901	Map, KR 1901 CPA	Map series known as the Inch Series: Map of Cape Paarl and Stellenbosch Districts	Unknown, Mapping Section, R.E.F.I.D.	<p>On left is the full map, on right the section of the map depicting the Boschendal Estates area and surrounds. This map includes contour lines, but lacks the cadastral detail of the Brink series. Lanquedoc Village was designed as depicted here, but not all of the designed housing was built.</p> <p>The digital scan is relatively poor in quality.</p>	
1900s exact date unknown	Pen, Boschendal Collection; Photograph, Boschendal Collection	L to R: Boschendal; Boschendal Homestead with the Louws	G.S. Smithard; unknown	<p>Photograph on left: Annotation at bottom right of image - 'The Cape Times Limited Publishers'. Photograph on right: Boschendal with prior to 1972 restoration to its Cape Dutch appearance. Louw was the first manager of Boschendal under RFF.</p>	





Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1900s exact date unknown	Photograph, Boschendal Collection	L to R: Drakenstein Mountain: Bethlehem homestead	unknown	L: Landscape photograph of Drakenstein mountain with a bridge over the Dwars River in the foreground, and a cart approaching the photographer. R: Bethlehem homestead, constructed c1812. The only known historical photograph, taken in the 20 th century.	
1900s exact date unknown	Drawing, Boschendal Collection	The Simonsberg, Cape	H M Pemberton	Simonsberg Mountain, with a view up the entrance access to Rhodes Cottage	
1904	Survey and plans, CA M4/916-929 , also CA M3/299-306	CA M4/916 Cape Town Corporation Waterworks: Plan of pipeline, French Hoek Water Scheme.	RO Wynne Roberts	Specifically the plans depict geographical progression from the reservoir source to Cape Town.	
1904	Survey and plans, CA M4/916-929 , also CA M3/299-306	CA M4/916 Cape Town Corporation Waterworks: Plan of pipeline, French Hoek Water Scheme	RO Wynne Roberts	CA M4/896 (not reproduced here) shows levels of elevation of proposed pipeline along the route.	






Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1908	UCT MSSA	Baker Collection		Baker drawings for Lekkerwijn.	Not digitally captured, relevance in time not the farm.
c1913	Watercolour, plans and drawings, UCT MSSA BC206:203	Ernst Hunt Nash Memorial Cross, Groot Drakenstein	Herbert Baker and FK Kendall	Watercolour, elevations and plan, details of inscription.	Not digitally captured
1913	Watercolour, plans and drawings, UCT MSSA BC206:101	Rectory of St Georges Church, Groot Drakenstein	Herbert Baker and FK Kendall	Working drawings, plans, sections and elevations; detailing alternative for bedroom wing of rectory.	Not Digitally captured
1915-1928	Site plan and sketches, UCT MSSA BC206:523	St Georges Church, Groot Drakenstein	Baker & Kendall, later Kendall and Mansergh	The file contains developments from 1915 to 1928. Includes rough sketch, site plan (1925), Block plan, grave layout (in groups)	Not digitally captured
1916-1917	Sketch and Working drawings, UCT MSSA BC206:507	St Georges Church, Groot Drakenstein	Herbert Baker, Kendall and Morris	Includes an 1835 memorial tablet and internal elevations by Kendall.	Not digitally captured.
1917	Sketch, working drawings, UCT MSSA BC206:205	Station House, Simondium; Station Master's House, Simondium, Groot Drakenstein	Baker, Kendall and Morris	Full set of plans and working drawings, watercolours, elevation to platform, etc. of both. Includes blueprint of SA Railways quarters for 'Second Class' Station Master (dated 1911).	Not digitally captured.
1919-1921	Working drawings, plans and elevations, UCT MSSA BC206:108	Wayside Cross, Groot Drakenstein; War Memorial	Baker, Kendall and Morris	Working drawings, plan and elevation of alternatives, watercolour elevation, section and plan; Blueprint of war Memorial.	Not digitally captured.
1922	Working drawings, etc. UCT MSSA BC206:237	Plan elevation and sections, working drawings, Orange Packing Shed, Groot Drakenstein	FK Kendall and Morris	Full set of drawings and sketches, including watercolour.	Not digitally captured

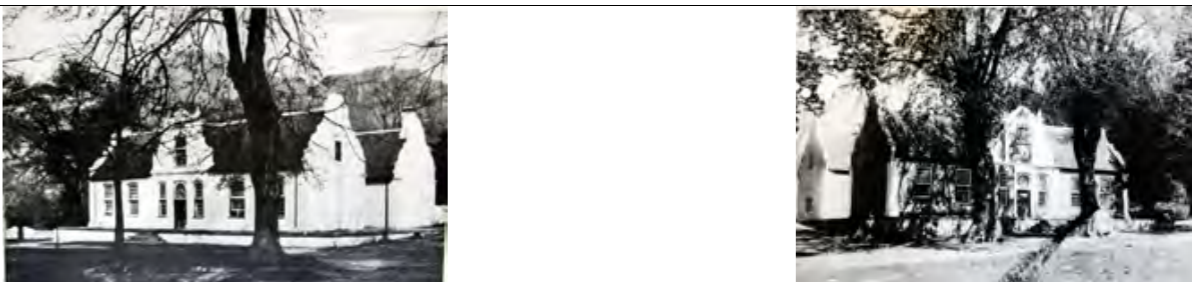



	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1923	SG plans, Boschendal Collection	L to R: Topographical Plan of the Farms Good Hope, Nieuwe Dorp, Rhone, & Boschendal, Situate at Groot Drakenstein in the Paarl Division; Topographical Plan of the Farms Weltevreden, Zondernaam, Watergat, Lubeck & Werda, Situate at Groot Drakenstein in the Paarl Division	Surveyor General, exact author unknown	Kept in the Boschendal Restaurant, these are exceptional depictions of the extent of agricultural land that belonged to Rhodes Fruit Farm. Weltevreden, Zondernaam, Watergat, Bien Donne and Lubeck were not retained by RFF over time.	
	1923	Map, CA M3/778	Map of the Union of South Africa, Cape Province, Main and Divisional roads (by Act 22/1873)	Surveyor General	Depicts central State owned and subsidised national regional and metropolitan, or main (in Cape Town) roads. Does not depict rural regional roads.	
	1926, uncertain	Plan, Boschendal Collection Plans, CA Elliott Collection	L to R: Rhone architectural drawings, North and South Elevations & floor plans reference unknown shet (sic) 4; E1277/2259 Plans sheet 5;	Roxburgh; Elliott photograph	Plans signed by C (M or W) Roxburgh, dated 1920 or 1926 or 1928, difficult to read. E2260 is the same as the plan on the left.	






	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1900-1935	Photographs Architectural features, CA, Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Boschendal E510; E598; E684; E685;	Arthur Elliott	Arthur Elliott photographed Buildings and places of interest between 1900 and c1935.	
	1900-1935	Photographs Architectural features, CA, Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Boschendal E686; (E687 is very blurred in the original); E688; E689	Arthur Elliott	Arthur Elliott photographed Buildings and places of interest between 1900 and c1935.	
	1900-1935	Photographs Architectural features, CA, Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Boschendal E690; E691; E692; E2248	Arthur Elliott	E 690 is over-exposed, but was included as part of the series; E692 is similar to Trotter's view, and has the fowl run and dairy gable on the left front of the photograph.	
	1900-1935	Photographs Architectural features, CA, Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Boschendal E2447; E2483; E2484; E2573	Arthur Elliott	E2573 is digitally captured skew. The original does not tilt. It was clearly taken much later than E2484, evidenced by the size of the trees.	
	1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Rhone E528; E1273; E1274	Arthur Elliott	In these images no external shutters are present, but guttering is. The date on Rhone's gable is clearly visible in the last of these images.	




Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Rhone E9029; E9030	Arthur Elliott	Rhone façade, both images contain a man in deck chair. No external shutters. In E9030 the thatch appears in poor repair.	
1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Rhone E1275; E1276	Arthur Elliott	At the time that these photographs were taken, Rhone had external shutters, which have been removed.	
1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Goede Hoop E754; E755 (cellar); E756 (house and cellar)	Arthur Elliott	L: Good Hope with narrow front stoep, and the stairs up to the front door were narrower than they are now. Guttering already exists off main roof. R: Good Hope stoep with a low wall surrounding it.	
1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Goede Hoop E757 (labelled side view of cellar); E758; E759; E760	Arthur Elliott	L: E757 is the back view of the cellar, not the side view. The cellar now has concrete steps to the loft; 2 nd from L: side view of Good Hope, with bathroom extension already in existence. 3 rd from L: Window openings on cellar are shuttered. R: Werf wall was continuous, and gate shows where swimming pool has been placed. The annex, with pillars of a pergola, under corrugated iron.	
1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: Goede Hoop E761; E762 (gates); E763; E764; E765; E766;	Arthur Elliott	E761: Stone wall cuts across the front garden, not apparent in earlier photographs. An extension had already been built onto the north of the cellar. E763: werf wall extends north without current indentation to the swimming pool.	




	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
					E764 Southern courtyard has been filled with an unidentified doorway. Step down to south of steep.	
	1900-1935	Elliott photos contd., CA Arthur Elliott Collection	From L to R: E5825 Groot Drakenstein vanaf Bartinny, Stellenbosch; E 5826; E5831 Franschhoek Vallei, Groot Drakenstein; E5834 vanaf Helshoogte, 1933; E5957 Franschhoek Valley from Pniel;		Unusual in the Elliott Collection, a few landscape photographs, mostly containing snow on the Wemmershoek mountains. E5831 is digitally captured slightly skew.	
	Before 1930	Photographs CA, Arthur Gribble Collection	From L to R: AG7476 Labourers demolishing building, Good Hope; AG7479 suspended foot bridge, Dwars River; AG7498 Labourers tilling soil between saplings	Gribble, Arthur	The building being demolished appears to be constructed of unbaked brick, indicating that it was possibly a very old building. The footbridge was later replaced (photographs of the new bridge were taken by Appleyard in the 1930s).	
		Gribble Photos contd.	AG7500 Women doing laundry, Pniel; AG7529 Labourers spraying apple trees; AG7532 Labourers awaiting payment in Lanquedoc	Gribble, Arthur	Use of the river for washing clothing;	





Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	Gribble Photos contd.	AG7499 Labourers in Lanquedoc Stone Quarry; AG7507 Labourer tilling soil with mule-drawn plough showing buildings in background on Rhodes Fruit Farm Nieuwedorp		AG7507 (far right) depicts buildings on Nieuwedorp that no longer exist. The old homestead is directly behind the mule, and there are two other buildings on the left that appear to be barns. AG7528 depicts the original homestead, but has not been digitally captured.	
Before 1930	Boschendal Collection	Photograph, Title and reference unknown	Arthur Gribble	Photograph of Boschendal between a line of pines, clearly embossed 'Gribble Photo, Paarl' in right bottom corner, appears to be the same photograph as AG 7504, below centre, which is not endorsed in the same way.	
Before 1930	Architectural Photographs CA, Arthur Gribble Collection	From L to R: AG7480 Boschendal behind trees; AG7504 Boschendal; AG7505 Boschendal back view;	Gribble, Arthur		
	Gribble buildings contd.	AG7502 Lanquedoc; AG7522 "Thatched building used as central office";	Gribble, Arthur	R: Outbuilding at Lekkerwijn	
	Gribble buildings contd.	AG7553 Good Hope Homestead; AG7525 Thatched roof cottage on Rhodes Fruit Farm Good Hope; AG7555 Homestead on Nieuwedorp	Gribble, Arthur	Centre: This cottage no longer exists, has been demolished or was incorrectly located. R: New Nieuwedorp homestead with barn behind it, which is possibly very old.	





Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	Gribble buildings contd.	AG 6454 Rhone, Groot Drakenstein; AG7531 Rhone Homestead;	Gribble, Arthur	Image of Rhone painted dark is striking and oft used. Side of southeast wing has small hatchment, now removed. The house is without shutters.	
	Gribble buildings contd.	AG16987 Rhone showing area in foreground covered in snow, 1914; AG7550 Rhone Winery; AG7551 Rhone	Gribble, Arthur	<p>L: Snow on Rhone, house has external shutters in 1914.</p> <p>Centre: The cellar, now known as Ronnie van Rooyen's cellar, now part of the DGB winery complex. Notice first stage extension to rear of building.</p> <p>R: Rhone with external shutters.</p>	
	Gribble buildings contd.	AG7545 Excelsior homestead; AG7530 "Cape Dutch homestead on Rhodes Fruit Farm Nieuwedorp"; AG7547 Rhodes Cottage;	Gribble, Arthur	<p>Middle – this building isn't on Nieuwedorp now. It could be incorrectly identified, or else has been demolished.</p> <p>The old Nieuwedorp homestead is identifiable in AG 7507 and AG7528.</p>	
Before 1930	Landscape photographs Cape Archives Arthur Gribble Collection	From L to R: CA AG7495 Rhodes Fruit Farms; AG7519 Good Hope towards the mountains; AG7533 Lanquedoc during construction (c1903)	Gribble, Arthur	AG7495 taken from Rondekop, looking east. Good Hope 'h' (with Annex) and the line of the werf wall as it is now.	





	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1928-1933	Farm Buildings, Photograph in Appleyard Collection, UCT MSSA BC860	L to R: 'Space between cannery & packhouse filled in'; Extension of packhouse with sliding to cannery room'; Old packhouse now being used as Cannery fruit preparation room	Appleyard	Appleyard was General Manager of RFF from 1927-1949. Many of Alfred Appleyard's reports (1928-33) contained photographs of portions of the farming operation that are informative. Only those of direct relevance are reproduced. A full list can be obtained. These photographs are c 1930.	
	1930	Buildings contd. UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r 12	RFF General Store, converted Engineer's house; RFF Offices and Cannery at Groot Drakenstein	Appleyard	Photographs of RFF Service Station and other utility buildings are also in the collection but have not been reproduced.	
	1931	Buildings contd. UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r15 and r16	New Packhouse progress to 31 st October; New central packhouse interior.	Appleyard	Two of series of five photographs showing progress on packhouse. The packhouse was complete and in use by the end of 1931.	
	1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	L to R: Drakenstein Mountain and Boschendal ; Trees have been cut down and a new gravel road is being made on the west side of Boschendal.	Unknown, presumably Appleyard		
	1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	Drakenstein Mountain from Good Hope ; Good Hope view from	Appleyard	Excellent wide-angle photographs of the werf and surroundings, views across the Valley. Werf wall already moved, and stable complex already in existence.	





Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Album Collection in Boschendal collection	L to R: Good Hope winery; Good Hope views	Unknown, presumably Appleyard	<p>The top L & R images are dissimilar from other images in reports by Appleyard. Lower image is typical. These images in an album in the collection, and the authors are unknown.</p> <p>The winery window openings are sealed, as they now are.</p> <p>The swimming pool in the foreground of the lower image remains. The photograph contains Mrs Appleyard and their daughter Elizabeth in jodhpurs, with horse tethered under the tree on the left.</p>	
1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	Good Hope werf	Appleyard	Cellar window openings were open.	
1928-1933; 1938	Image from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection; UCT MSSA BC 860, C5, 1938	Good Hope with Buick; Good Hope [Goede Hoop]	Unknown, presumably Appleyard; unknown and kept separate from Appleyard's own photographs	<p>L: Good Hope homestead with the Simonsberg as backdrop, garden fenced.</p> <p>R: Good Hope front garden landscaped, and the entrance road curves around the garden (1938).</p>	






Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	L to R: Rhone 1; Rhone 2	Presumably Appleyard	One of three very similar images of Rhone; The front façade of the Rhone Homestead. All show shutters and guttering, now removed. Image on L shows the servants' quarters behind the homestead, with gate.	
1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	Rhone Winery; Rhone Winery interior			
1930	L: Unknown, Boschendal Collection ; R: Architectural images contd. UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	L: ' Rhodes Cottage showing ring wall'; R: ' Rhodes Cottage showing old wall removed uncommonly good growth of Santa Rosa, Kelsey Plum trees, one year old, which now occupy the site'	Unknown and Appleyard	First picture (Boschendal Private Collection) depicts Rhodes Cottage with werf wall, but is somewhat blurred and detail difficult to establish. It was a close up photograph taken from another Appleyard. Second picture is from Appleyard collection and shows the Cottage after the removal of the wall in 1930.	




Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1929	Oblique Aerial landscape Photograph in Appleyard Collection, UCT MSSA BC860, C5	Aerial view of part of Rhodes Fruit Farms	Appleyard	Exceptional oblique aerial photograph taken looking towards Simonsberg from just above Boschendal (the werf wall visible bottom centre of image), showing the retained agricultural landscape pattern and wooded areas.	
1930	Landscape Photograph in Appleyard Collection, UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r10	De Bordje showing the swampy ground which is being reclaimed. View from the Lanquedoc Road.	Appleyard	Appleyard produced many exceptional wide-angle landscape views of the Valley. We do not know whether he took all the photographs. Lanquedoc visible to the right, with a water sluit running alongside the road. Drakenstein Mountain in background.	
1930	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r10	Simonsberg and Lanquedoc Village. Foreground – New land being developed. (De Bordje)	Appleyard	View towards the Simonsberg and Good Hope from the lower slopes of the Drakenstein. Illustrates visibility across the Valley floor effectively.	
1930	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r10	Nieuwedorp Farm. We have had an excellent crop of lambs on Nieuwedorp this year.	Appleyard		

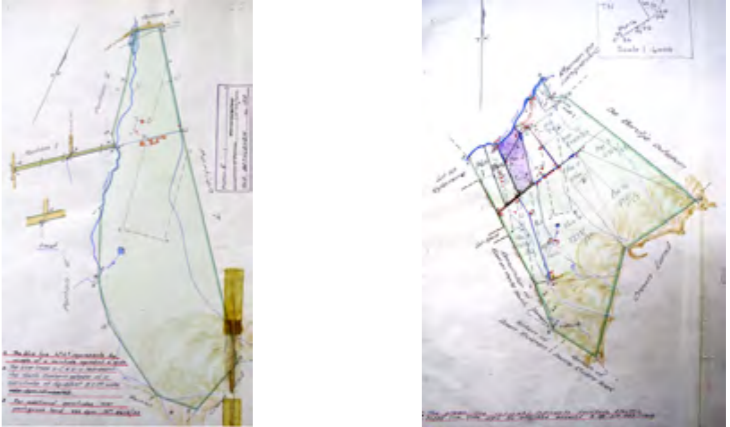
	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1930	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r12	Water Conservation Scheme; Shows the dam in course of construction. Notice the light railway line being used to transport granite from kloof on the west side of the dam.	Appleyard	This dam is later referred to as the large dam. This could possibly be the large dam above Nieuwedorp, alternatively the large dam above Good Hope.	
	1931	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r14	Old footbridge over Dwars River replaced by new bridge, June 1931; New footbridge over Dwars River, opened 17 th June 1931	Appleyard		
	1931	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r14	New Dam, now completed.	Appleyard	This is located on the slopes of the Simonsberg above Good Hope.	
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	Right: Shows foothills of mountain and position of dam.	Presumably Appleyard	Digital capture of image slightly skew. Simonsberg Mountains above.	

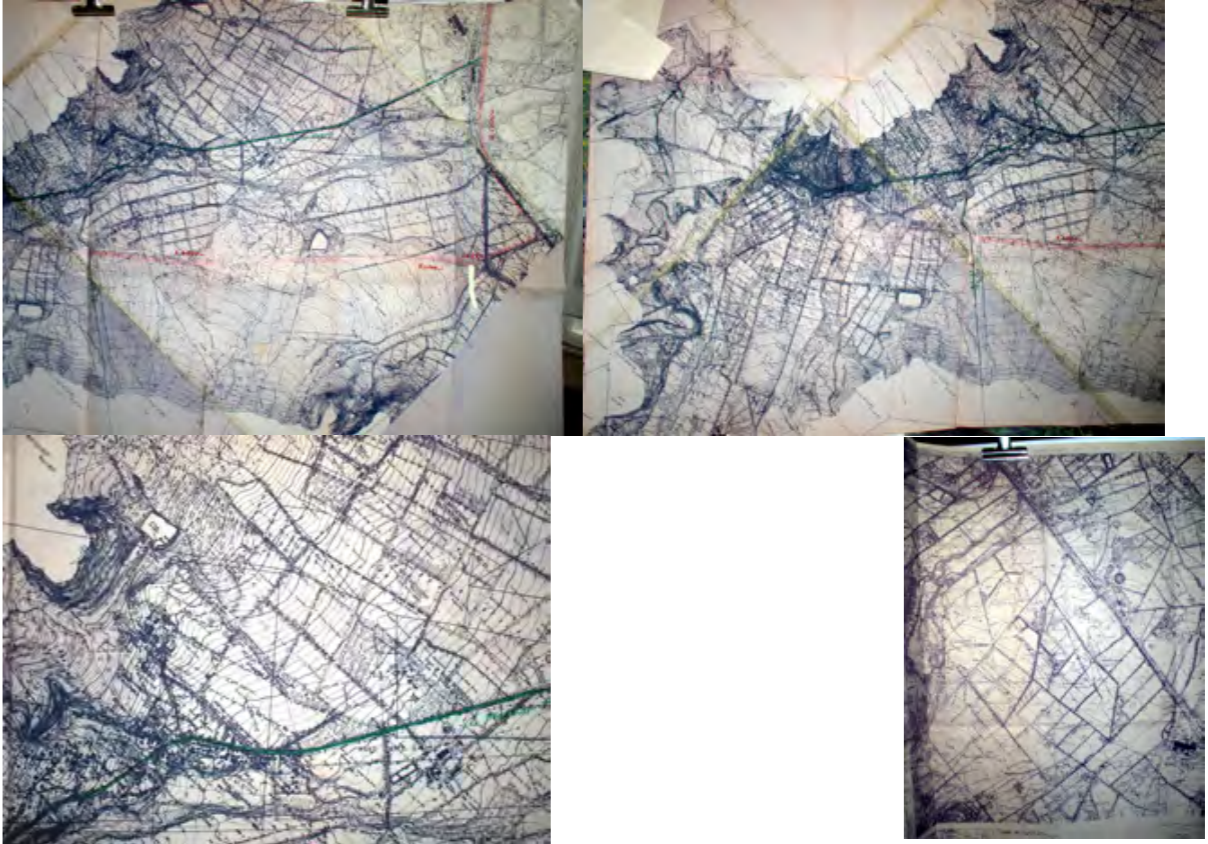
	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r18	New 4 million gallon Dam full of water, June 1932.	unknown	Appleyard is labelled as being in the photograph, so it is not possible that he took the photograph. Large dam above Good Hope	
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	Rhodes Cottage from N.W. side looking into French Hoek valley. Nieuwedorp table grapes.		2 photographs, only the better of the two are reproduced here. Rhodes Cottage is central to the photograph, with Nieuwedorp on the left between trees.	
	1928-1933	Images from Appleyard Collection in Boschendal collection	View from Rhodes Cottage showing young Kelsey and Santa Rosa plum trees	Appleyard		
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	Sluit between Nieuwedorp and Good Hope farms has been straightened and lined with stone to prevent erosion.		Exceptional image of water sluit that been adjusted but retained. There are similar sluits visible in other photographs.	

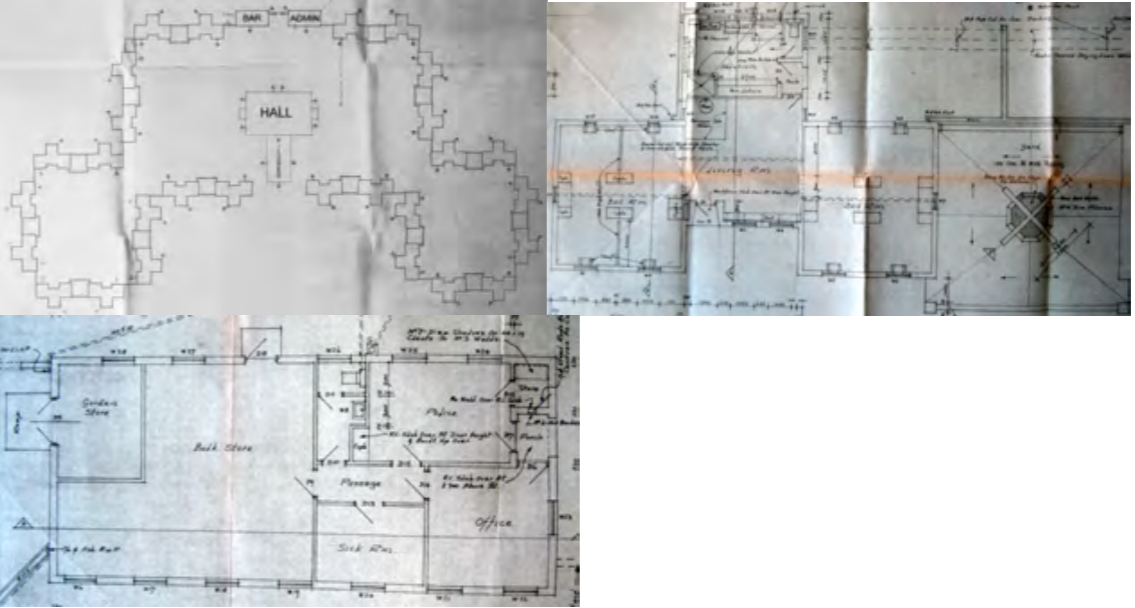
	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	Large Dam full of water, completed.		Nieuwedorp. This dam appears in historical documents and is clearly an old dam. Refer to 1820 survey diagram.	
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r19	Below: Shows big and small dams and surface water protecting furrows from above	Presumably Appleyard	Drakenstein mountain on right hand side	
	1932	Landscape contd., UCT MSSA BC860, C1, r20	Top centre: Small Dam shewing irrigation and surface water channels	Presumably Appleyard	Small dam above Nieuwedorp	
	1928-1933	Landscape contd., Appleyard collection in Boschendal collection	Both images are titled Banghoek Bethlehem.	Appletard	Photographs showing ploughing in foreground, and Bethlehem mid-ground on the left, Banghoek beyond.	

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1928-1933	Landscape contd., Appleyard in Boschendal Collection	View site; View site camping	Appleyard	Beautiful wide angle images across the Valley from the view site/ camping site.	
1928-1933	Landscape contd., Appleyard in Boschendal Collection	Simonsberg Lord Grey, Jagger, Smartt	Appleyard		
1930; 1934	Photograph in Appleyard Collection, UCT MSSA BC860 , exact ref unknown	RFF Clubhouse showing new extension now completed; RFF mens clubhouse summer 1934, names men in photograph	Appleyard	Social and contextual insight to the RFF culture. Drakenstein games club, now demolished?	
1930	Social Contextual contd., UCT MSSA BC860 , C1, r12	Frontispiece of report, labelled 'RFF Coloured Rugby Football Team Cup Winners, 1930	Appleyard	Colonial Social context of RFF	
1932	Appleyard Photographs in Boschendal Collection	Nativity play presented by residents in Lanquedoc Village, Christmas 1932	Appleyard		

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1930-1931	Paintings, Boschendal Collection	Scenes of orchards at RFF in different seasons	A J Ensor	Water colour images, exact location unknown, kept at Boschendal	
	1934	Working drawings, plans, UCT MSSA BC206:507	Boschendal Bell Tower	FK Kendall	Details of urns and columns & 1" detail showing section, elevations. Framed watercolour sketch of Bell Tower.	Digital images not captured.
	1934	Working drawings, plans, UCT MSSA BC206:427	Good Hope Bell Tower and memorial to the end of slavery	FK Kendall	Bell tower plans, elevations and sections, watercolour. Tablet for commemoration of a centenary of the abolition of slavery and the birth of William Wilberforce.	Digital images not captured.
	1935	Appleyard Photographs in Boschendal Collection	' Judging of RFF mules + horses, harness, wagons and boys Sep 1935'	Appleyard	Colonial social context of RFF. L is the rugby field which was the Pniel sports ground for many years; R is at Rhone.	
	c1935	Appleyard photographs in Boschendal Collection	Rhone hunt	Appleyard	Colonial Social context of RFF. Two photographs showing Rhone werf, with (largely) mounted riders awaiting a signal for the hunt to begin. Riders are identified.	
	1937	Working drawing, plan elevation and section, UCT MSSA BC206:429	Pniel Church Bell Tower, Drakenstein Groot	FK Kendall	Similar to others	Not digitally captured.

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
1948	Aerial photograph, Surveys and Mapping, Mowbray			The 1948 aerial photograph is particularly clear and was taken approximately 60 years ago, - in other words at the point that would determine conservation-worthiness according to the NHRA.	Not digitally captured
1955	Surveyors Diagrams, Surveyor General's Office	Subdivision Diagram of Bethlehem	Surveyor General	Diagrams of the substantial subdivision of Bethlehem, with access roads, pipeline servitudes, etc. The diagrams show the original grant lines and existing buildings. This subdivision was not implemented.	
1958	Transfer Deeds, Boschendal Collection	Farms granted in Drakenstein from 1685 onwards.	Marianne Gertenbach	Purchase of Bethlehem by Rhodes Fruit Farms.	
1959 and 1964	Site plans, Boschendal Collection	RFF Agricultural layout	unknown	Vine cultivar layout on Rachelsfontein, shows position of apricot and peach orchards. Water reticulation map showing plantations on all RFF land.	Not digitally captured.
1960	Maps, Boschendal Collection	Coloured Areas Site Plan	Unknown	Site plan showing erven on RFF land indicating "Coloured Areas" of Pniel, Lanquedoc, Kylemore and Johannesdal in relation to liquor restrictions/ regulations.	Not digitally captured.
1963	Housing plans, Boschendal Collection	Labourers Housing plans	Mostly Theo van der Merwe	New labourers cottages, showing 'types', house layout and floor plans and detailing.	Not digitally captured.

	Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
	1966	Topographic al maps, Boschendal Collection	Topographical Survey, Berg River Project	Department of Water Affairs	Series of 14 sheets of maps with extraordinary detail of contours, physical and vegetation patterns, ruins, existing buildings, dams, etc. Better viewed on paper, kept in boxes at Boschendal.	
	c1970	Plans, elevations, sections, site plan, Boschendal Collection	Rhone Winery extension	Various incl. H Rosenstein		Not digitally captured.
	1972	Engineers Drawings, Boschendal Collection	Lanquedoc drainage plans and plans for additional housing	Robert Leslie and partners (consulting engineers)	Proposed layout of storm water and subsoil drainage system at Lanquedoc. Includes revised site plan for new houses.	Not digitally captured.
	c1974	Engineering drawings, Boschendal Collection	RFF Water systems, Pump Houses and Dams	various	Engineering drawings, plans and sketches for water systems related to the Dwars River, includes correspondence.	Not digitally captured.
	1974	Topographic al Survey, Boschendal Collection	Council Proposed roads through RFF land	unknown	Survey showing council proposed roads through Bethlehem, Lanquedoc, Rhone, Normandie, and Weltevreden, showing	Not digitally captured.

Date	Source type & Reference	Source title	Author	Comments	Image or evidence
				settlements at Pniel and Kylemore	
1975	Restoration Plans, Boschendal Collection	Boschendal Homestead complex	GT Fagan	Restoration of Homestead, Slave Quarters, Outbuildings, and a site plan of Anglo-American owned property.	Not digitally captured.
1976	Plans, elevations, sections, site plan, Boschendal Collection	"The Thembalethu Settlement"	unsigned	Proposed plans for new Bantu dormitories, full set of drawings including detailing. The block included a store, police office, canteen, bar. The file includes correspondence. Top L: Site Plan Top R: Typical dormitory unit housing eight men, detailing items like wire lockers, etc. Bottom L: Plan of Admin block, containing a bulk store, garden store, sick room, office and "police" room.	
c1976	Restoration plans, Boschendal Collection	Rhone Restoration	GT Fagan	Rolled plans, drawings for the restoration of Rhone.	Not digitally captured.
1978	Plans, elevations, sections, site plan, Boschendal Collection	Proposed extensions to existing school .	unknown	Extension to school with site plans, road access, and railway line. Plan cites 'existing Bantu housing' on Boschendal.	Not digitally captured.
c1980	Boschendal Collection	Labourers' accommodation , building additions and alterations	various	Includes plans, site plans for housing and building alterations on Excelsior, West Riding, Werda, Maholweni, Rachelsfontein, Lubeck, Droebaan, York, Good Hope, Boschendal, Uitkraal, Nieuwedorp. York Piggery, feed store, packhouse and Excelsior Cannery/ Juice plant.	Not digitally captured.

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BOSCHENDAL COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Excelsior School

Boschendal established the Excelsior Pre-School & Creche, an inclusive early childhood development centre offering full-day, heavily subsidised childcare, and holistic educational support for children of Boschendal employees between the ages 9 months and 5 years of age. As of today, Excelsior accommodates 63 children with the support of 13 staff members. This includes six teachers with level 4-6 ECD level training, three assistants, a cook, general worker, as well as school principal Martha Khumalo, and head of education Janet Baxter. It is part of the Boschendal strategic plan to expand the school to accommodate 100 children.

Workers Forum and Joint Dialogue Forum

The Worker's Forum is a platform which provides employees an opportunity to have a voice into the operations of Boschendal. The committee consists of a range of employees representing a variety of departments. Each representative provides an 'ear' and a 'voice' for both the workforce, and the community. Once selected, the representatives go through a training to empower them with the means to address and handle concerns in a professional, constitutional manner. Meetings are considered "safe spaces" and as such are exclusively attended by staff below management level.

The Joint Dialogue Forum provides the opportunity for representatives from the workers forum a space to address concerns with senior management of Boschendal. The JDF in turn is an opportunity for management to gather feedback, respond to concerns or communicate new initiatives as needed.

Annual Boschendal Stationary Project

Every November Boschendal donates a stationary pack to every child of Boschendal employees with the aim of relieving the burden on year-end expenses and enable a best start for the new school year ahead. During the 2022 financial year we provided R100 000.00 worth of stationary to 489 children. The FY23 project seeks to grow this donation to provide stationary to teachers in the Dwars River Valley School District.

Feeding Programme

Boschendal channels edible surplus harvest, such as plums, eggs, nectarines

etc. to feed the community rather than composting it wherever possible. By intervening early, we are able to partner, informally for now, with school feeding schemes in the Dwarsrivier Valley. During our 2022 financial year we donated goods and food to the community to the value of R134 286. This included an egg and citrus drive where 32 000 eggs and 5,8 tonnes of fruit were donated to school and community feeding schemes.

Emergency Relief /Aid

It is the practice at Boschendal, to provide relief to communities in the Dwars River Valley who have suffered property losses due to an emergency/disaster. In order to qualify for support, either of the following conditions must be met. These are considered members of "the community". Potential recipients must either be located within the Dwars River Valley or be employees of permanent contractors to Boschendal where both the contractor and the staff member has been in employment on site for more than 6 months. When a member of the predefined community suffers a property loss through fire or flood, the affected family receives an emergency care pack to the value of R500.00 as well as items which may be donated by residents on Boschendal.

Advice Office

Boschendal provided land and infrastructure for the provision of the Dwars River Community Advice Office. The advice office provides the communities of the Dwars River Valley (Pniel, Lanquedoc, Meerlust/Bossbou, Johannesdal and Kylemore) free legal advice.

Bertha Foundation

Boschendal leased serviced land to the Bertha Foundation to independently develop the Bertha Retreat; a safe community embracing space that supports field-building and collaboration between activists, storytellers and lawyers who are working to bring about social and economic justice and human rights for all.