

**FINAL REPORT
PHASE ONE AIA 13 – 27 OCTOBER 2009
REMAINDER FARM 1511
(FORMERLY PORTION OF PLATTEKLOOF FARM 394)**

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C1938 aerial photography of the Platterkloof farmstead. The outbuildings, werf wall are clearly visible.

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Executive Summary

A Phase 1 AIA was commissioned to locate and map the archaeologically sensitive areas in within the historical werf of the remainder of the farm Plattekloof. It has been proposed to redevelop this site as a retirement village, but incorporating the archeologically sensitive areas as an archaeological/heritage reserves.

In addition to the preservation of the werf wall as part of the design of the retirement village, two heritage sites/ archaeological reserved have been identified: one area of high archaeological significance has been identified ('slave lodge') and one area of medium archaeological significance (main house).

The following recommendations have been made:

- The werf wall needs to be stabilised and repaired. Specialist advice (engineer) needs to be sought to ensure that the wall is not destabilised during the construction period. A number of products are available that are more compatible with the soft brick used in older structures, and specialist advice (architect/builder familiar with old structures) should be sought as to how best to maintain this structure.
- As the remains and archaeological deposits associated with the 'slave lodge' are to be preserved in situ, care must be taken to ensure that this location is protected/fenced off from the construction activities. No construction vehicles should be allowed to drive over the site.
- The area designated as the archaeological reserve/ heritage site associated with the 'slave lodge' should be raised by at least 300mm to ensure that subsequent activities (gardening or otherwise) does not disturb the archaeological deposit. The footprint of the structure could perhaps be marked by a low wall as part of the landscaping of the area.
- The incorporation of the ruins of the main house in the recreation open area is acceptable. Care should be taken to prevent disturbance of the sub-surface deposits.
- No service trenches are to be dug through the areas identified as heritage reserves (Main house and 'slave lodge').
- The heritage reserves should be well sign posted and marked to ensure that they are not accidentally damaged in the course of general maintenance.
- An archaeological management plan or guidelines should be drafted to ensure that subsequent owners and maintenance crews are aware of the heritage reserves and the restrictions associated with them (possibly on title deeds).
- The initial construction phase should be monitored by a professional archaeologist so that should any deposits or features be uncovered during the course of these activities, that they can be sampled and recorded.

1. Introduction

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was commissioned by Arun Projects (Pty) Ltd for the remainder of Cape Farm 1151. Arun Projects (Pty) Ltd proposes to redevelop the Remainder of farm 1151 as a retirement village, with a frail care facility. At the time that the archaeological brief was commissioned, the proposal included the in tact preservation of the archaeologically sensitive areas. The brief was to identify the archaeological remains, map their extent and assess their significance.

Farm 1151 includes the enclosed werf of the farm Plattekloof for which the surrounding residential area is named. The werf wall is still standing, although dilapidated in areas. The remains of the stoep of the dwelling house still stands, overshadowed by two large wild fig trees. The outbuildings are no longer extant, and appear to have been demolished mechanically.

The historic Plattekloof werf is identified on the City of Cape Town's heritage erven database and the archaeological potential of the site was flagged in two previous AIA's (Deacon 1992 and Kaplan 2003). A heritage mapping survey c2005, (Rennie et al 2005) described the historic werf as 'very sophisticated ... outbuildings in poor state' – although at this time, the outbuildings had already been demolished and the only structures standing was a labourer's cottage and the werf wall. Two sketch plans (Appendix 3) show fairly clearly the location of the outbuildings (so-called slave lodge and granary and kraal).

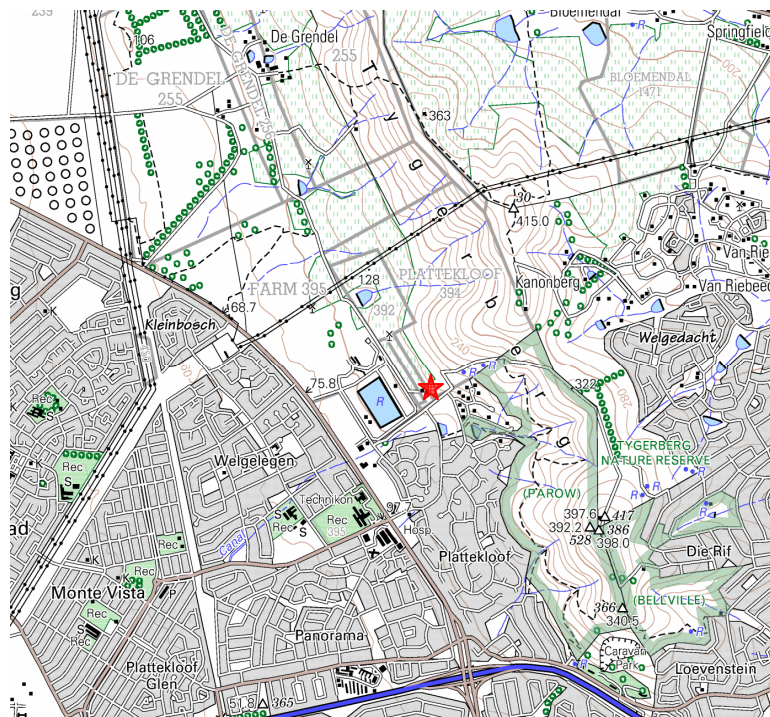


Figure 1: Location of site 3318DC 1:50 000 topographical map (not to scale) c2000. The approximate location of the historic werf is marked by the red star. The N1 is marked in blue.

2. Historical background

Plattekloof was granted in 1699 to Jan Dirkz de Beer. It was the earliest farm to be granted on the southern slopes of the Tygerberg. The survey diagram attached to the grant is characterised by its 'dumbbell' shape and two structures are shown in the middle section, situated close to a spring (OCF 1.278 diagram 5/1699, Appendix 1). Should the diagram accurately reflect the location of the early dwelling house and outbuilding, then these structures would have been located on the piece of land to the south-east of the current historic werf, on what is currently public open space (Referred to by Neethling (2003) as the 'Hotel site'). For more detail on the historical background, see Appendix 2.

3. Archaeology

The brief was to identify and map the areas of high archaeological sensitivity so that these areas could be incorporated as archaeological reserves in the redevelopment of the remainder of the farm 1151. The site is heavily overgrown with grass and weeds and it is impossible to locate the artefact scatter described by Deacon (1992) in the vicinity of the modern labourers' cottage. The open walled kraal and dipping area mentioned by Kaplan (2003) was not visible.

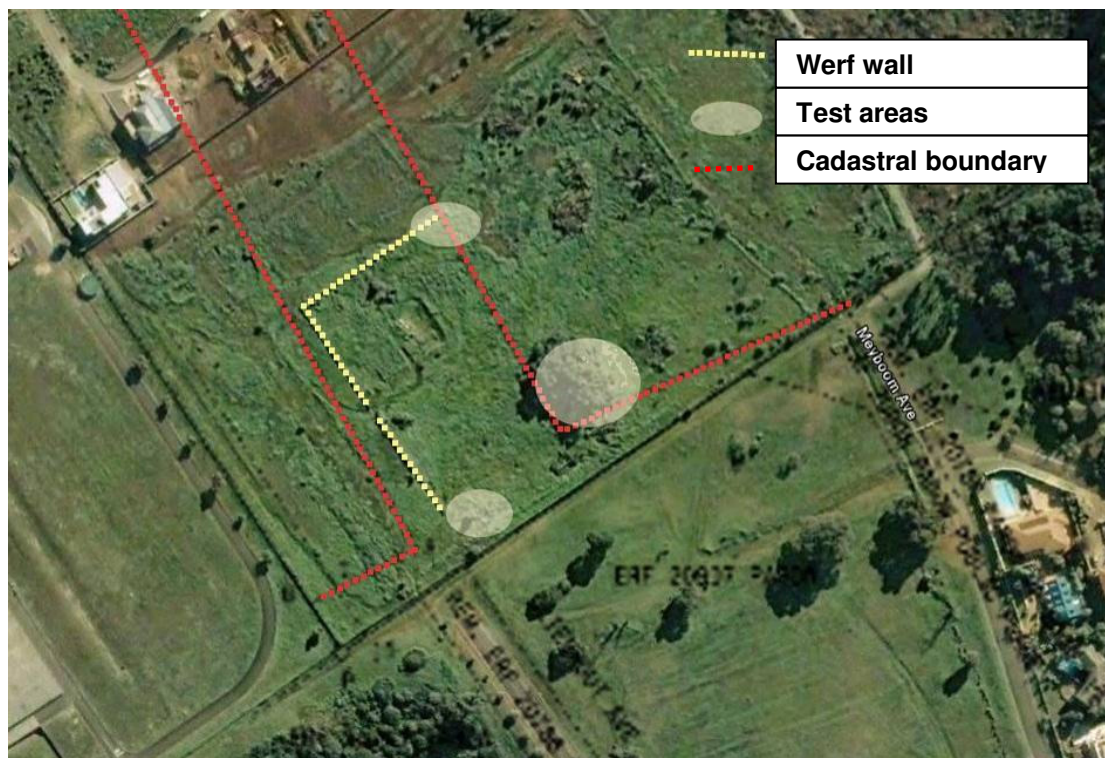


Figure 2: The location of the historical werf in relation to the original cadastral boundaries of the farm (Appendix 1). The 1699 survey diagram shows two dwellings to the south southwest of the present historic werf. With hindsight, it became clear that the site had been levelled since the 1992 survey. According to Mrs de Kock (pers comm. 2010) who had undertaken the survey of the werf for Deacon in 1992, the ruins were still clearly visible.

3.1. Methodology

The aim of the archaeological testing was to identify whether there were any in situ remains of the earlier buildings. A 1938 aerial photograph shows the remains of the werf wall and the location of the outbuildings. Owing to the size of the site, and the degree to which it is overgrown with grass and weeds, strategic areas were identified (based on the 1938 aerial photography (Figure 3) in which testing would take place. The grass in these areas were then mowed. Labour was provided by MSD Construction. Using picks and spades, test trenches were excavated across areas where the outbuildings were estimated to be located. Trowels were used in those areas where features and/or in situ deposit were uncovered.

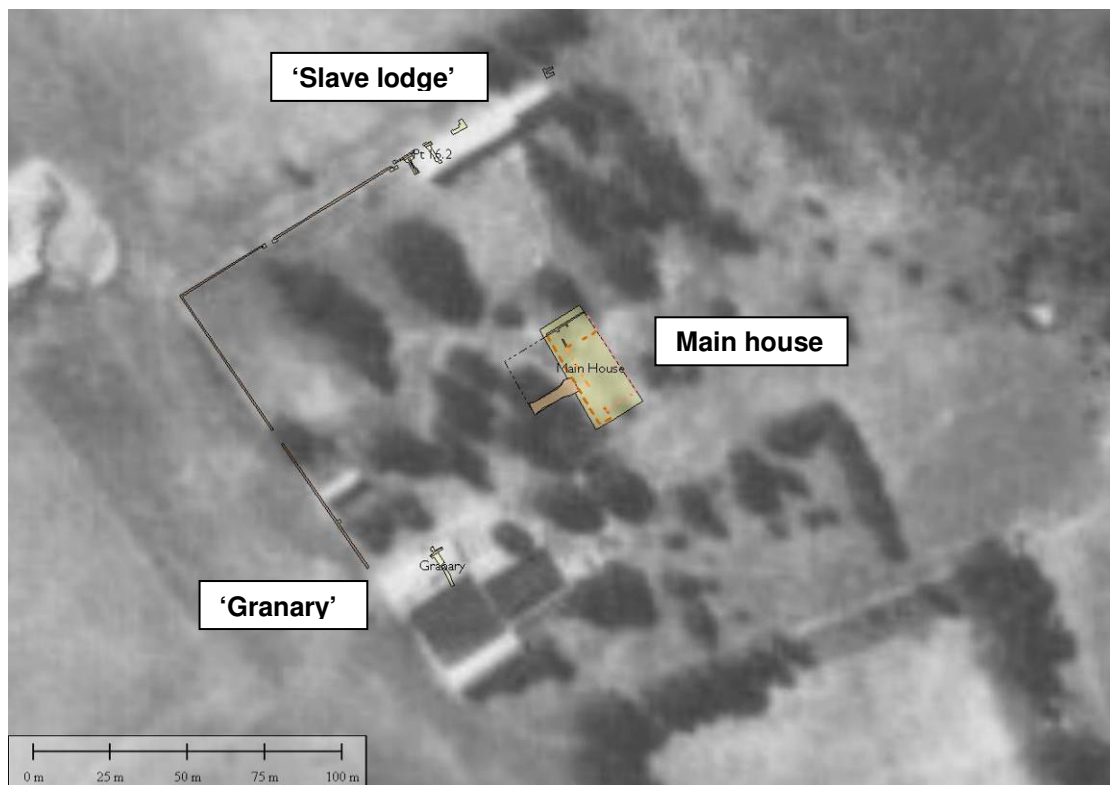


Figure 3: Aerial photography c1938 showing the remains of the Plattekloof werf. (Surveys and Mapping, Mowbray Job 126, Strip 79, Photo 11486). There is little or no evidence of the dwelling house on the photograph, suggesting that it had been destroyed some years before.

3.2. Test excavations

Based on previous studies, which had identified three clusters of buildings, which although in ruins, were still visible in 1992 (Appendix 3), the test excavations were undertaken in each of these three localities. As the intent is to preserve the archaeological material in situ, testing was kept to a minimum.

3.2.1. 'Slave Lodge'

The 1938 aerial photograph of the historic werf shows a row of structures situated along the northern edge of the werf, either forming the end of the werf wall or incorporation the werf wall as one of the other walls. Nothing remained visible on the ground, and no concentrations of ferricrete blocks marked the location of these buildings. Four test trenches were dug in this

area to try and pick up traces of the buildings. Only the two tests closest to the werf wall had conclusive results. The two tests higher on the hill, were less fruitful: the ground being extremely hard (possibly owing to inclusion of decomposed clay brick), no clear evidence of stone foundations could be found, although a couple of 19th century refined earthenware fragments and a few fragments of dark green glass were uncovered.



Figure 4: View of the 'Slave lodge' c1970 taken from the inside of the werf, facing northwards. The foothills of the Platteklouf is in the right background (Fagan 1994).



Figure 5: View of the 'Slave lodge' taken from the hill, looking southwards towards Table Mountain. The southeastern corner of the werf wall is clearly visible, as is the newly constructed Platteklouf Reservoir (Fagan 1994).



Figure 6: View of the trenches in the location of the 'Slave lodge'. The image in the middle shows shallow remains of outer wall. The image on the right shows a suggestion of a foundation, but is not conclusive. The yellow soil of decomposed brick is clearly visible.

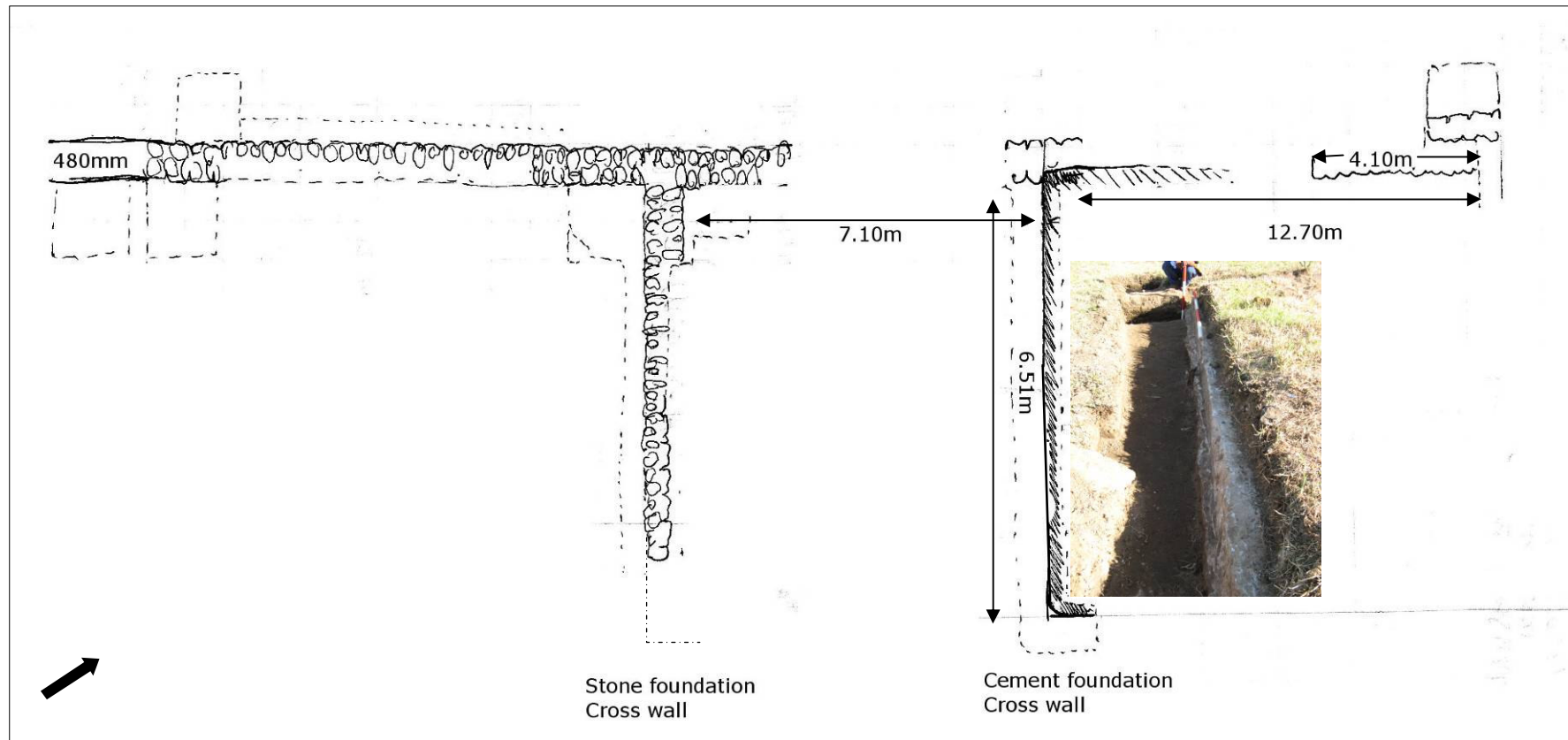


Figure 7: Sketch plan of the tests at the location of the 'Slave lodge'. The inserted image is of the cement foundation. An overlay with the 1992 survey of the building, suggests that this cement foundation is a subsequent cross wall in the first building shown in Figure 4. There is not an exact match between the 1992 manual survey and the 2009 electronic survey.

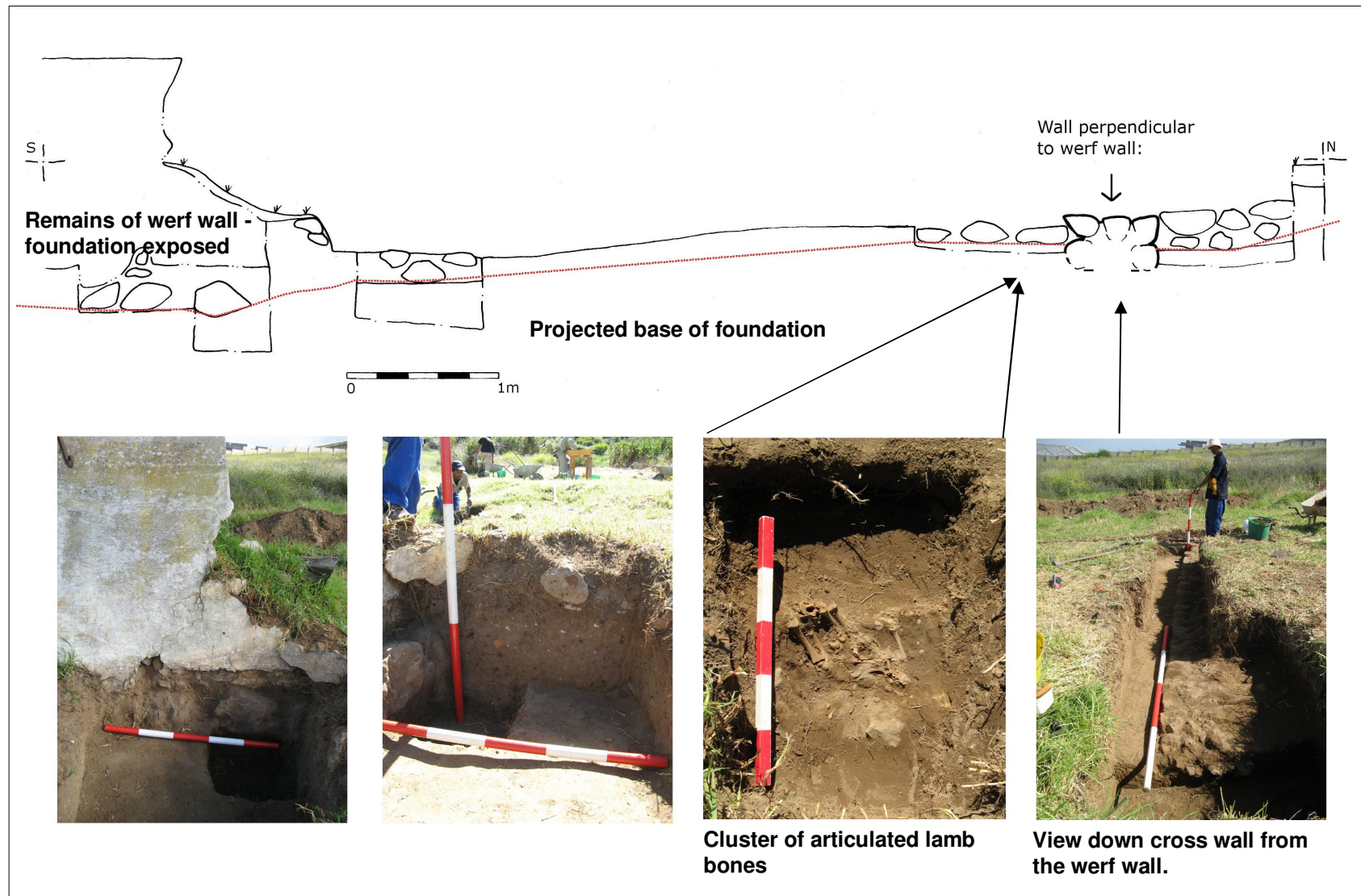


Figure 8: Section of Test area Pt 6.2 closest to the remains of the werf wall. The would correspond to the location of the first of the three buildings in Figure 4.

The foundations of the werf wall was fairly shallow, as could be expected for a low non-load bearing structure. The remainder of the foundations associated with the possible slave lodge were equally shallow, but in the case, a factor of the surface having been mechanically levelled. The photographs suggest that at least the first two structures (Figure 4) had fairly low walls.

The test excavations in this area were the only to produce a meaningful concentration of artefacts. Ceramics were predominantly Asian porcelains with some stoneware and coarse earthenware. Refined earthenware were also present in some of the test areas. In the test area along the cement foundation (representing the interior of the first building shown in Figure 4) ceramics were exclusively Asian porcelain (export and market ware) as well as stoneware and coarse earthenware. Some of the coarse earthenware is marked with soot, indicating use as cooking pots. There was also fragments of charcoal in the deposit. Very little glass was present. A large number of pipe stems and a few bowl fragments were collected.



Figure 9: Selection of Asian porcelains. The proportion of ceramics in the assemblage is relatively low. Asian market and export ware is present, and vessel form includes bowls, cups and plates.



Figure 10: Selection of coarse earthenware. While largely undiagnostic, the presence of soot on some of the fragments, indicate that these were from pots used for cooking. The piece on the bottom left is a broken handle and not from a comfoor. Yellowish and clear glazes.



Figure 11: The pipe bowls shown are from the controlled test area adjacent to the cement foundation. The production dates of the pipes based on the markers' marks range from 1667 into the 19th century, but this is refined further by the bowl shape which is consistent with that of the late 17th/early 18th century (Ayto 2002 and Duco 1987). Based on this, the date of deposition of these layers (with the pipe found in the lowest layer having a range of 1686 – 1768) being between 1718 and 1768.

The most interesting component of the assemblage from this area, is the bone. Medium sized bovid (sheep or goat) form the majority of the bone assemblage, with some large bovid (cow) present. Ostrich egg shells, tortoise bone, porcupine and possible *Raphicerus* indicate the presence of wild species. There is plenty evidence that people at the Cape supplemented their diet with wild food, but ostrich egg and tortoise is more commonly associated with indigenous food patterns. Two bone shards which appear to have been modified into points also suggest an indigenous influence.

The presence of at least 1 articulated juvenile small bovid, and the post cranial remains of another 4, had been uncovered in what would have been the corner formed between the werf wall and the wall of the structure (Figure 8). This is unusual, and according to Smith (pers comm. 2009) is reminiscent of a similar finding at Kasteelberg of a small lamb being buried (possibly wrapped in leather) the bones stained with ochre. Some ochre was uncovered in the excavation, but it is naturally occurring in the area, and may be incidental.

The area around the Tygerberg hills (which would include the Plattekloof) was well known for its game into the 20th century. This area was also well known for its Khoekhoe encampments and according to de Kock (pers comm. 2010) during the early years of the settlement at the Cape, the camp fires of the local Khoekhoe could be seen from the Table Bay.

During the 18th century, it was not uncommon for Khoekhoe to work for farmers on a seasonal basis, usually for exchange for cattle or stock (Clift 1995). It is possible that this assemblage represents a period when the occupants of an 18th century farm (or its slave labour) interacted with the remnants of a group of indigenous herders either as seasonal labourers or on a more full time basis being drawn into the colonial farming society. The remains could also represent the attempts of the resident slave population to supplement regular rations by hunting small game (porcupine and tortoise) which could be caught fairly easily.

The findings at this location are highly significant, particularly in the light of the dearth of information about the ways of life of the labouring classes, whether slave or free labour.

3.2.2. Main house

The dwelling house is not visible on the 1938 aerial photography and must have been destroyed some time prior that. The front wall of the stoep and four pillars are still clearly visible, under the shadow of two large wild fig trees. The foundations towards the back of the house are less visible. The roots of the fig tree have overrun the ruin and in some cases the roots actually indicate the imprint of structures that are no longer visible eg the forecourt walling. Deacon (1992) identified this as the site of the c1750 farmhouse.



Figure 12: View of the ruins of the dwelling house. The roots of the wild fig to the left of the photograph has invaded most of the foundations on the western end of the ruins.

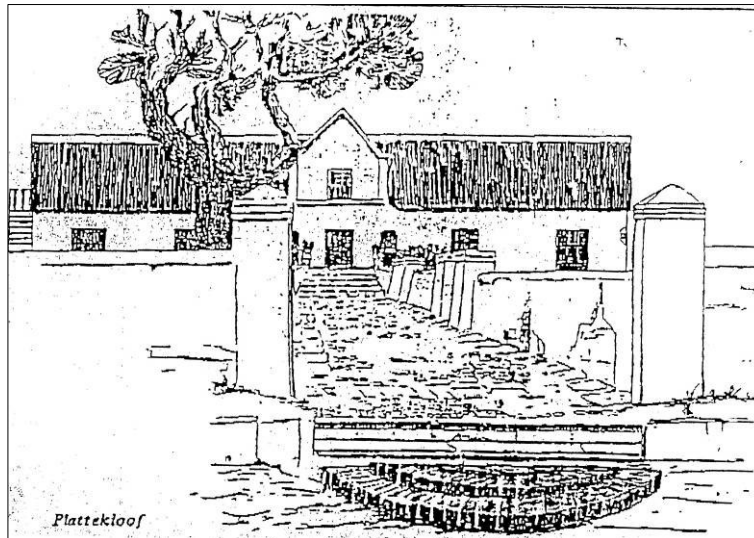


Figure 13: Trotter sketch of the Plattekloof farmhouse ?c1900 (Neethling 2003).

Two trenches were run across the interior of the dwelling, perpendicular to the stoep wall, to try and locate any cross walls and the rear wall. Figure 6 shows the location of the test and photographs illustrating the relevant tests.

A dense layer of ash and fragmented Marseille roof tiles¹ was found throughout the areas tested, and in some cases underneath brick rubble, suggesting that the roof collapsed in the fire and some time after, the walls caved in. It is likely that the tiles are contemporary with the c1920s remodelling of the house which Neethling (2003) associates with the stoep pillars.

¹ *Henri Marseille* roof tiles were readily available by the end of the 19th century as far a field as South America, Australia and South Africa. (<http://mileslewis.net/australian-building/pdfs/bricks-tiles/marseilles-tile.pdf>). More research is needed to determine whether these tiles were locally produced, or imported.

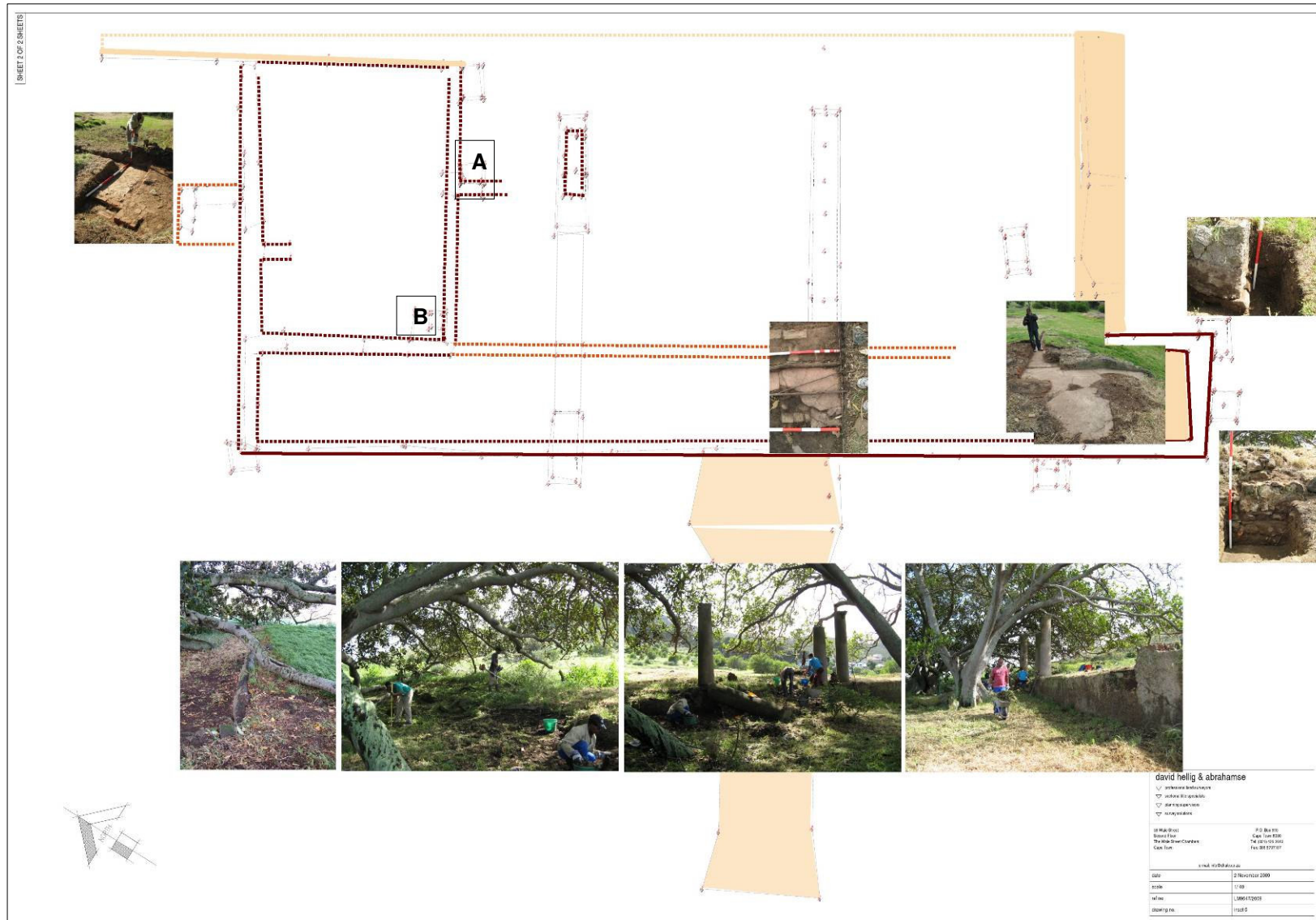


Figure 14: Site plan of the main house with stone foundations/walls indicated by brown lines and brick walling by orange lines. The tan areas represent cemented surfaces.

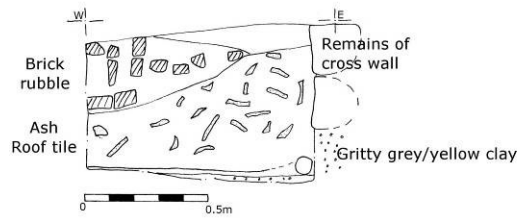


Figure 15: SW section of Test A, clearly showing the a thick layer of ash and roof tile abutting the remains of the foundation (to the right of the photo).

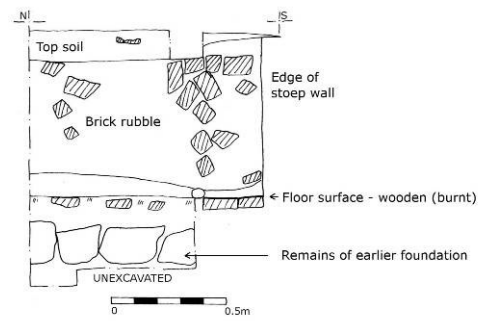


Figure 16: SE section of Test B. Once again a thick layer of brick rubble is visible. At the base of the test is the remains of a foundation perpendicular to the stoep wall.



Figure 17: Remains of decorative stone moulding and metal work. Melted metal was also found in the same test, confirming fire damage to the structure.

Very few artefacts were found in the test, with the exception of a cache of bottles (badly burnt) which may have been located in a store room at the time of the fire. The few pieces of ceramics that came from the tests in this area were predominantly British refined earthenware, although a few shards of Asian porcelain were uncovered. Fragmentary remains of floor tiles were found in the northern most test along the front of the stoep wall. Fragments of both English and Dutch clay floor tiles were found. Two fragments of creamware were found at the base of Test B. Creamware is a British manufactured refined earthenware and is found typically at the Cape in deposits dating to the end of the 18th/early 19th century.

Remains of a brick walled hearth area to the northern end of the structure, with a cobbled floor, which had been cemented were partially uncovered.

3.2.3. Granary

On the 1938 aerial photograph, the 'Granary' consisted of two flanking structures with an enclosed kraal area between and what appears to be a more modern shed to the northwest. As with the other outbuildings, this one too abuts the werf wall.

In the approximate location of the 'Granary', a concentration of ferricrete blocks were visible. Owing to the dense grass growth, the test trench was started from the boundary with the Public Open Space. The remains of the second flanking structure will be situated on the public open space, as the current boundary appears to run through the middle of the enclosed kraal area.

The wall foundations vary between 630-660mm thick. The interior span is 5.02m, which is consistent with 18th century buildings. Based on the Deacon survey (1992) the granary was about 20m long. As with the other outbuildings, these foundations are relatively shallow, suggesting that mechanical means were used to assist their removal.

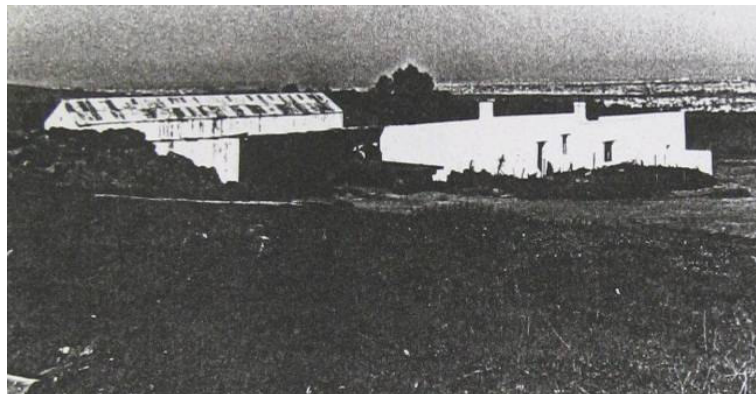


Figure 18: View of the 'Granary stable and kraal' (according to Fagan 1994), taken facing south southwest. The building in the foreground appears to have been residential (chimneys stacks visible). It is difficult to match the buildings in this image with those on the 1938 aerial photograph, but this image is included for the sake of completeness.



Figure 19: A survey of the structures undertaken in the 1970s show that these buildings had stone walling to ceiling level (albeit fairly low ceilings). It is not certain which of the two structures are shown in the photograph (Fagan 1994)

Very few artefacts were found associated with this structure and were found in the mixed overburden deposits. Some ceramics, predominantly 19th century refined earthenware (no Asian porcelain) and some glass were collected as well as bone (large bovid). A late 19th century pipe bowl with the moulded head of Caesar is an interesting find.

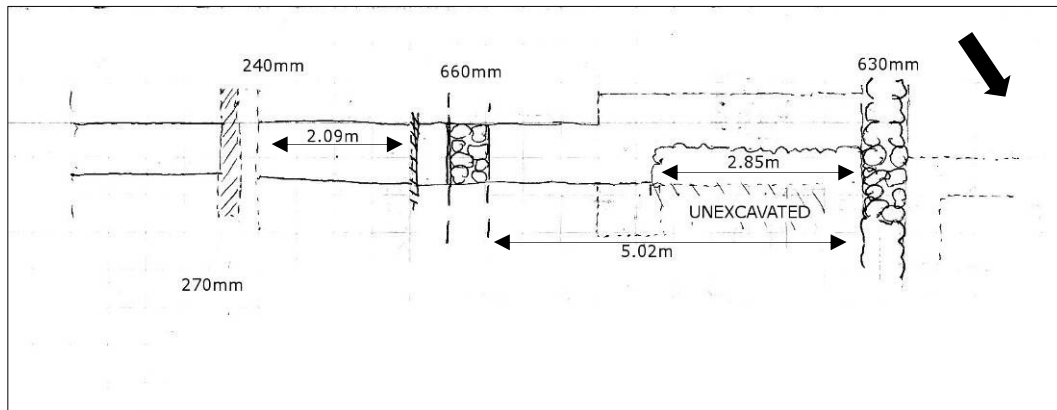


Figure 20: Sketch plan of the 'Granary' trench showing the wall thicknesses (Not to scale).

3.2.4. The werf wall

The werf wall is the only remaining feature of the historical werf which is more or less intact. The wall shows evidence of much maintenance and repair over the years – the most recent repair having been undertaken in the 1960s and included a coat of cement along the whole extent of the wall (Figure 22). There has been much build up of soil on the interior of the werf wall and this is putting pressure on the structure of the wall, which has fairly shallow foundations.



Figure 22. Most recent layer of cement plaster added in 1960, associated with the use of the property as a cattle kraal by the De Villiers Graafs.

The oldest portion of the wall is constructed with a stone base, with an unbaked clay bricks coping. The construction method is particularly evident along the western portion of the wall where the wall has been knocked over (Figure 23).

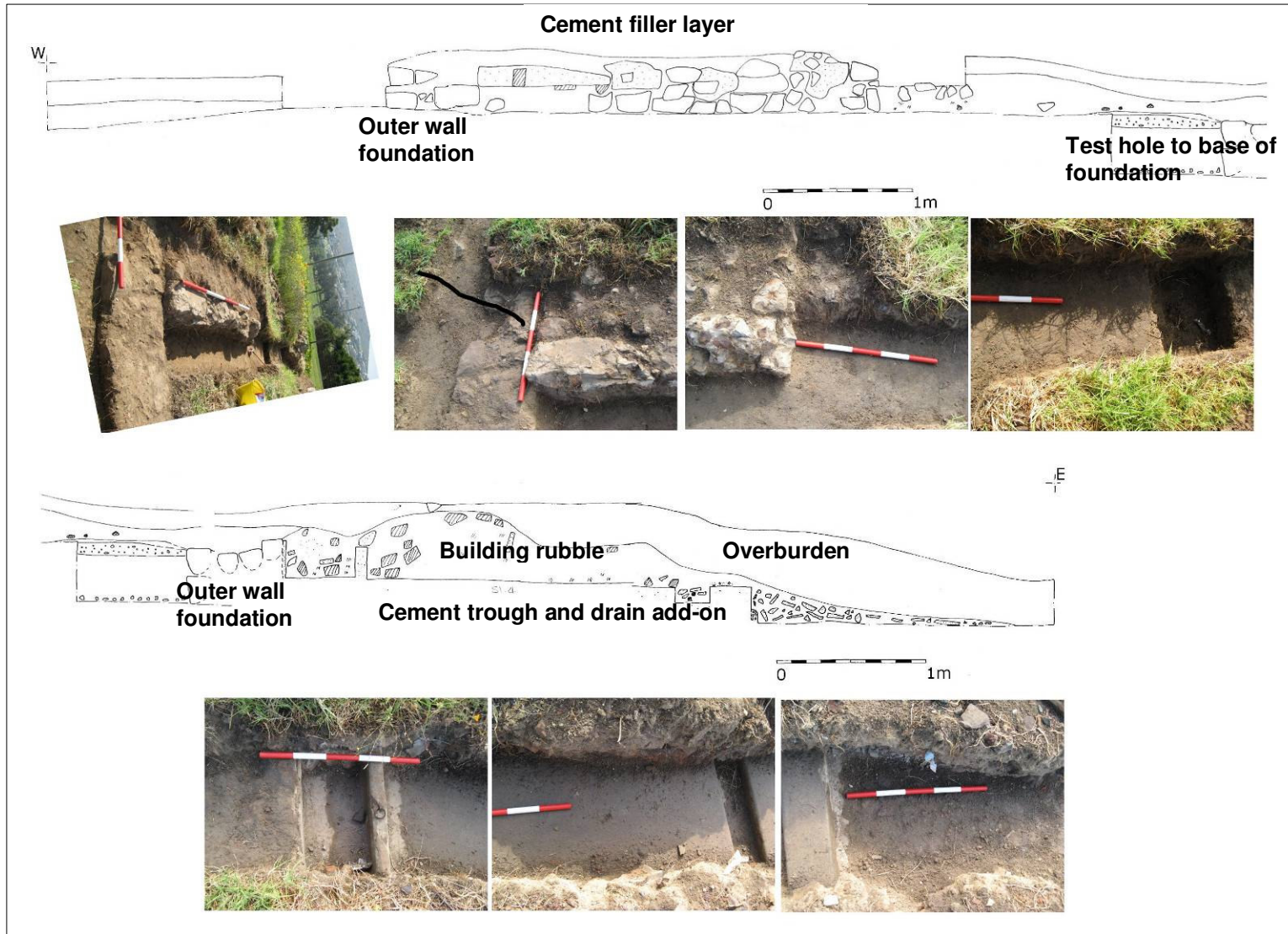


Figure 21: Section of the excavation trench. The two parts of the section overlap at the test hole to the W of the eastern outer wall.



Figure 23: Western portion of the werf wall is the oldest remaining portion of the wall, being stone build with an unbaked brick coping. Shell lime plaster is visible on the exterior part of the wall.



Figure 24: View of the western portion of the werf wall and details of the gate posts. It appears as if the southernmost gate post (central image) had been shifted, to make the opening wider. This may have been the original access/link route to de Grendel.



Figure 25: Evidence of modern repair to the werf wall. The werf wall stops just beyond the metre stick, possibly having been demolished when the ruins of the granary/kraal complex were flattened. Along this wall are a number of shallow buttresses.



Figure 26: Two repair episodes to the southern section of the wall, both dating to the 19th century. The image on the right shows typical early 19th century baked brick, identified by the thinness of the brick.



Figure 27: View of the southern gate and detail of the gate posts.

4. Comments

The werf wall

This feature is the only authentic part of the historical werf which has survived. It shows evidence of much repair and fabric from several time periods are preserved side by side, which in my opinion adds to the texture and value of the wall in terms of its authenticity as well as a design feature.

The 'slave lodge'

This area has high archaeological potential and significance in terms of understanding more fully the live ways of labour (free and enslaved) during the 18th century.

The main house

The ruins of the main house can be incorporated into the present design as a folly. The roots of the fig trees have entwined with the remaining foundations and any attempts to remove the trees would undermine the remaining foundations particularly of the stoep wall. In some cases the roots are the only indication of features that have disappeared eg the wall enclosing the front of the house. The trees themselves are a significant feature, given their size.

The 'granary'

Other than the foundations, little archaeological material was collected from test at this location. It also appears as if the boundary of the site cuts through the granary/kraal complex and that the flanking structure is in fact situated on the adjoining public open space.

5. Recommendations

Figure 28 is the detail of the site development plan of Nov/Dec 2009. The werf wall is to be preserved in situ. The location of the 'slave lodge' has been set aside as an archaeological reserve. The ruins of the main house are proposed to be incorporated into a recreational open area. The parking area to the NE of the 'slave lodge' reserve encroaches slightly, and a minimum of 1m buffer should be allowed. Care should also be taken that the proposed erven 52 and 53 do not encroach too closely to the ruins of the main house.

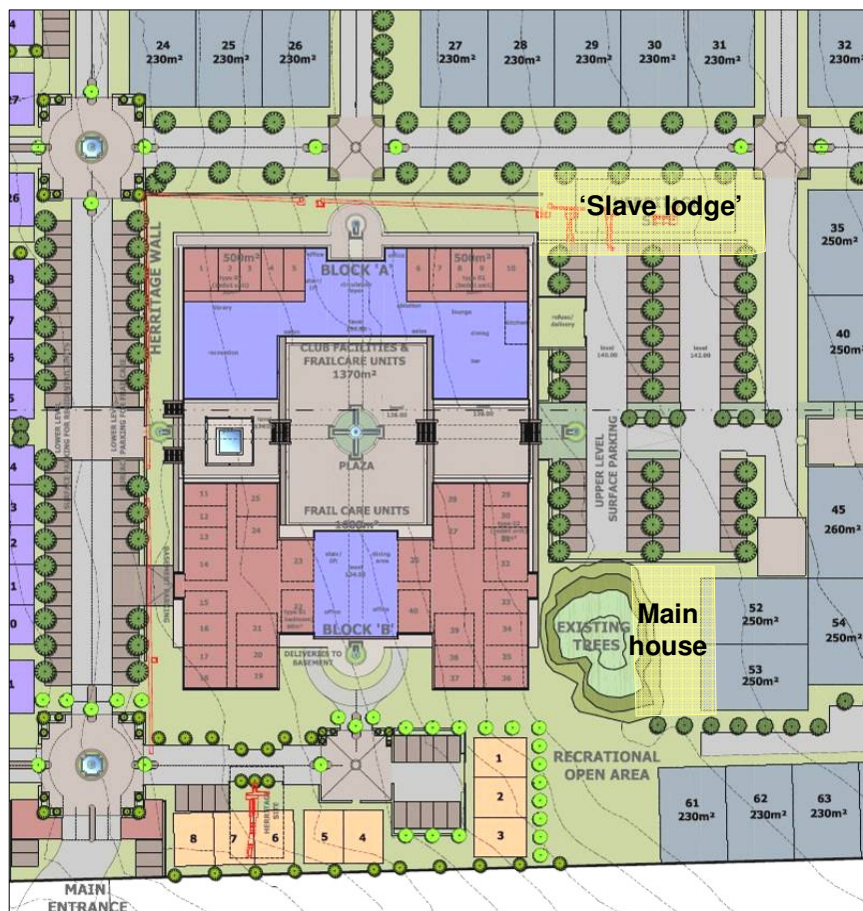


Figure 28: Detail of the site development plan dated Nov/Dec 2009 (See Appendix 4 for plan)

- The werf wall needs to be stabilised and repaired. Specialist advice (engineer) needs to be sought to ensure that the wall is not destabilised during the construction period. A number of products are available that are more compatible with the soft brick used in older structures, and specialist advice (architect/builder familiar with old structures) should be sought as to how best to maintain this structure.

- As the remains and archaeological deposits associated with the 'slave lodge' are to be preserved in situ, care must be taken to ensure that this location is protected/fenced off from the construction activities. No construction vehicles should be allowed to drive over the site.
- The area designated as the archaeological reserve/ heritage site associated with the 'slave lodge' should be raised by at least 300mm to ensure that subsequent activities (gardening or otherwise) does not disturb the archaeological deposit. The footprint of the structure could perhaps be marked by a low wall as part of the landscaping of the area.
- The incorporation of the ruins of the main house in the recreation open area is acceptable. Care should be taken to prevent disturbance of the sub-surface deposits.
- No service trenches are to be dug through the areas identified as heritage reserves (Main house and 'slave lodge').
- The heritage reserves should be well sign posted and marked to ensure that they are not accidentally damaged in the course of general maintenance.
- An archaeological management plan or guidelines should be drafted to ensure that subsequent owners and maintenance crews are aware of the heritage reserves and the restrictions associated with them (possibly on title deeds).
- The initial construction phase should be monitored by a professional archaeologist so that should any deposits or features be uncovered during the course of these activities, that they can be sampled and recorded.

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Stewart Harris 2009 Personal Communication

Chantelle de Kock 2010 Personal Communication

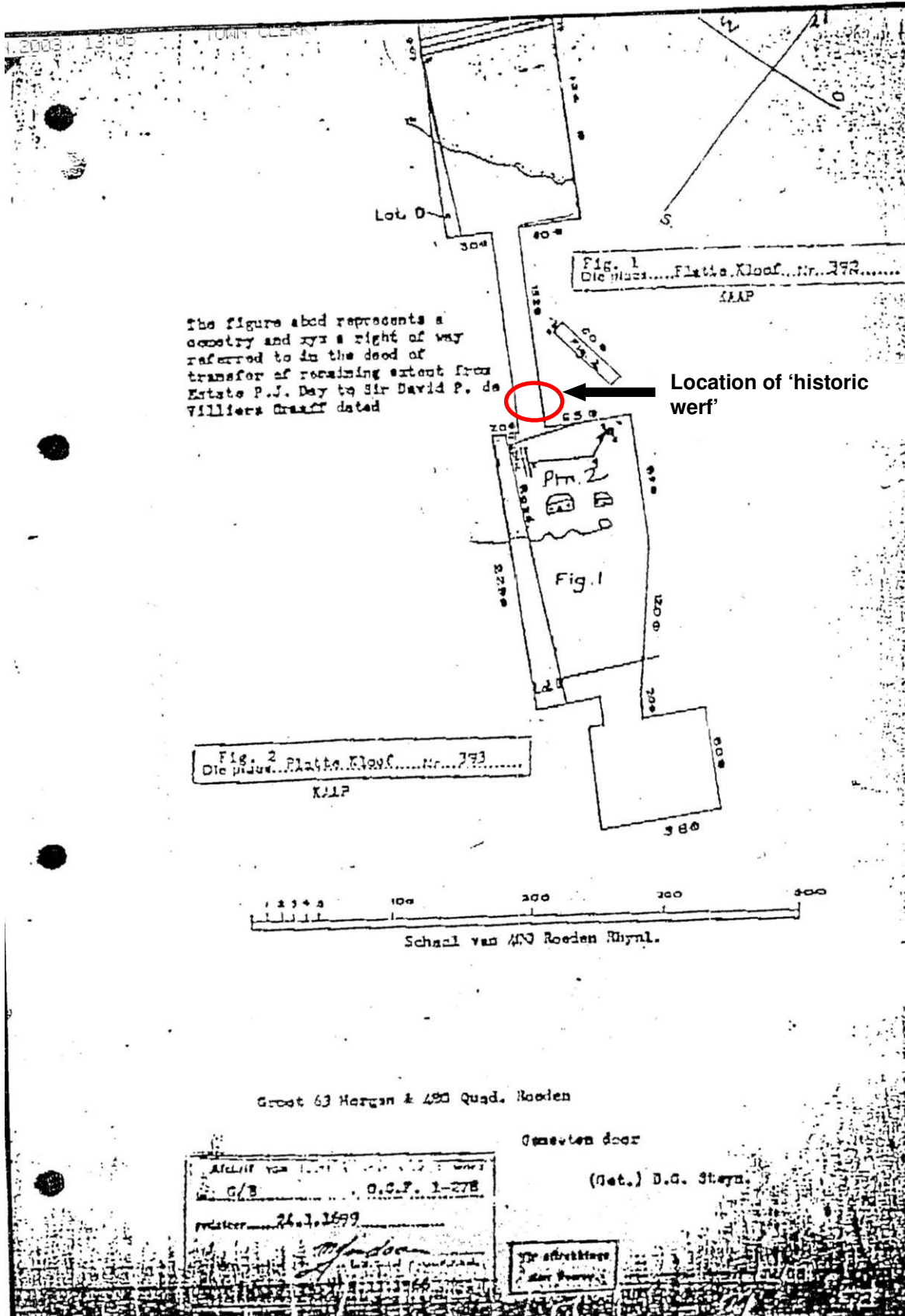
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Linwell Baadjies
Justin Gedult
Leonard Magget
Frans Adendorf

Appendix 1: Copy of original survey diagram (Deacon 1992 In Neethling 2003)



Appendix 2:

Historical background

Plattekloof was the earliest farm to be granted in the valley to the south of the Tygerberg. It was granted in 1699 to Jan Dirkz de Beer. The survey diagram attached to the grant is characterised by its 'dumbbell' shape and two structures are shown in the middle section, situated close to what appears to be a spring (OCF 1.278 diagram 5/1699, Appendix 1). Should the diagram accurately reflect the location of the early dwelling house and outbuilding, then these structures would have been located on the piece of land to the south-east of the current historic werf, on what is currently public open space (Referred to by Neethling (2003) as the 'Hotel site').

In 1717 Plattekloof was acquired by Nicolaas (Claas) Meyboom. In 1720 Meyboom also acquired de Grendel. No inventories have yet been found for Claas Meyboom (died 1721) nor his widow Gertruijd Specking (died 1731). In c1730, their son, Floris Meyboom² acquired the two farms. In 1732, Meyboom leased two loan farms annex to Plattekloof (17M 472 SR) and de Grendel (17M 172 SR) for a period of 15 years. Interestingly, Plattekloof is also mentioned in the online tanap documentation as being part of the signalling system linking Cape Town with the interior through a network of cannons and flags. The farm had a clear view of Table Bay and Signal Hill (Plate 1). Meyboom also owned a farm at Piketberg which also formed part of this signal network.



Plate 1. View of Signal Hill from the site of the dwelling house at Plattekloof.

Neethling (2003) refers to the granary on Plattekloof being destroyed by fire in 1731, but as yet no additional documentation has been found and the details of the fire is as yet unknown.

Floris Meyboom died at the age of 32 leaving behind his widow and two very young children. His estate inventory drawn up at Plattekloof in February 1738, lists a dwelling house, wine cellar, stable, wagon house, workshop and shed as well as 9 goats, 734 sheep, 69 head of cattle and 36 horses.

² Born in 1706, Floris Meyboom was blind from the age of 15. When he was 17, his mother sent him to the Netherlands for treatment. Whether the treatment worked or not is not known, but he returned to the Cape and was married to Cornelia de Kock in 1732 (Tanap C87).

The 35 slaves are listed separately. The items listed for the outlying farms (*buitepost*) indicate that these were predominantly stock farms (MOOC 8/6.25). In March of the same year, the farm and its contents were sold. Paulus Artois acquired the farm Plattekloof (Neethling 2003), as well as the two farms near Piketberg (MOOC 10/5.20). The farm Plattekloof is listed in the 1741 estate inventory of Anna Olivier (the wife of Paulus Artois), this time only the wine cellar is listed as an outbuilding. Several of the rooms of the dwelling house is not listed in the inventory (MOOC 8/6.45), suggesting that these rooms were empty/unoccupied (Harris pers comm. 2009).

There is a gap in the transfer history until 1843 when additional quitrent land was granted to Gustav Greffrath (CQ 11.8). Greffrath died in 1862, and his burial vault is visible to the north east of the historic werf.

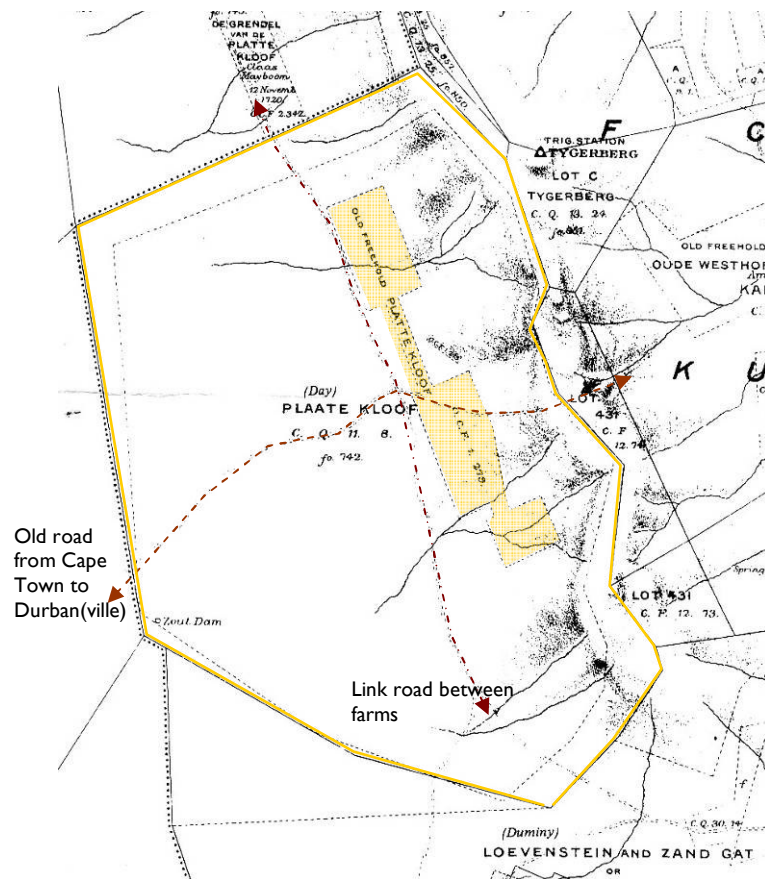


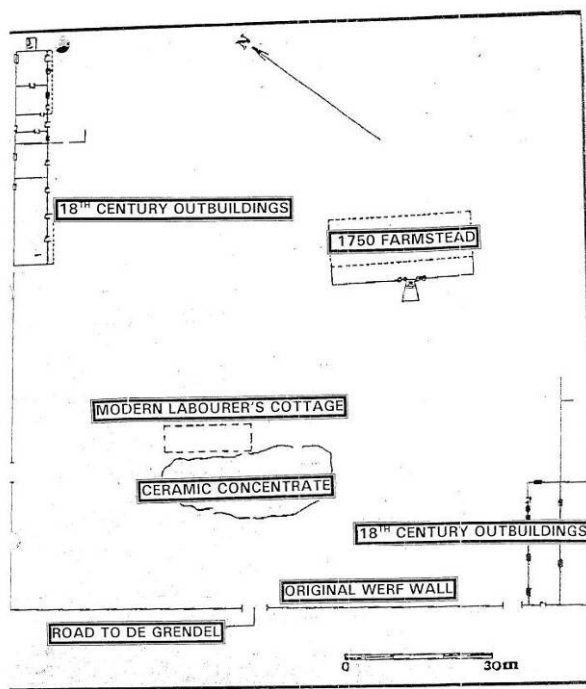
Figure 2: Divisional map n.d (Duminy 1979) showing the original boundaries of the 17th century Plattekloof grant (shaded yellow) and the 1843 quitrent grant (outlined in yellow). Of interest is the old road between Cape Town and Durbanville as well as the road linking the farms de Grendel, Plattekloof and the old *Lebenstijn* (later *Loevenstein*).

Hendrick Johannes Wolff acquired Plattekloof in 1871. He died in 1889 and the farm was transferred to his widow, Petronella Johanna Wolff (born Vink). She remarried William Arthur Day. In 1926 she sold the remainder of Plattekloof to Sir David Pieter de Villiers Graaf, who also owned de Grendel. One of the conditions of the sale, was that the enclosed cemetery be maintained and kept in good order. This cemetery is currently very overgrown and neglected.

Deeds summary

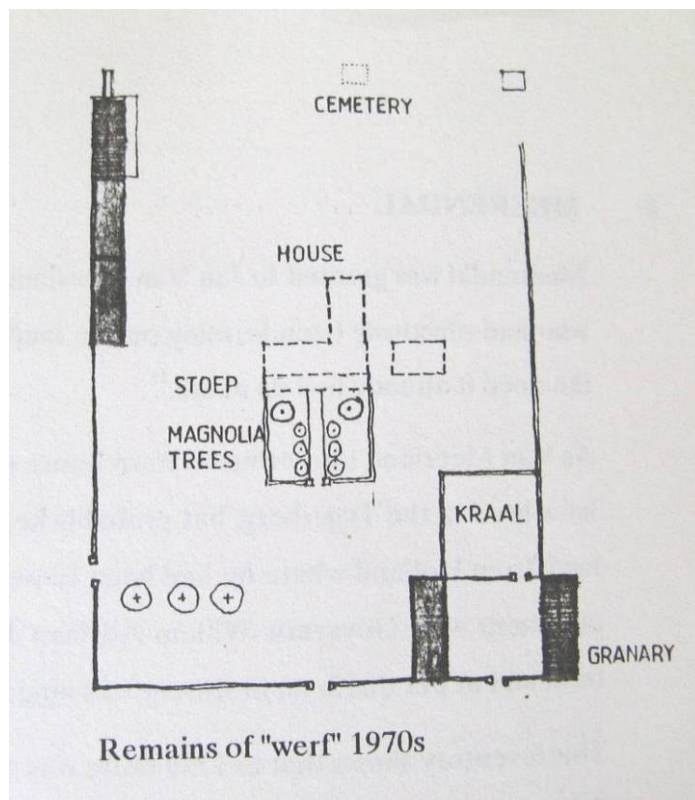
FARM No	Diagram	Deed	Date	Extent	From	To	Comments
392	5/1699	OCF 1.278	24/1/1699	63M 480 SR	Grant	Jan Dirk de Beer	
392		529	27/06/1701	63M 480 SR		H Bowman	
			1717 - 1730			Nicolaas Meyboom	Also owned de Grendel
			1730 - 1738			Floris Meyboom	
			1738			Paulus Artois	
			1741			Anna Olivier	Wife Paulus Artois
394 + 392	329/1843	CQ 11.8	15/12/1843	994M 433 SR	Grant	Gustaf Christoffel Greffrath	Died in 1862 – Burial vault on adjoining piece of land
			1862				
394 + 392			22/04/1871			Hendrick Johannes Wolff	Acquired farm for the sum of 2500 Pounds sterling
394 + 392		91	7/12/1889	994M 433 SR	Est HJ Wolff	Petronella Johanna Wolff	Evaluation dated 1910, only lists the outbuildings
394 + 392		8580	31/08/1926	261M 397 SR + 57M 230 SR	Est Petronella Johanna Day (Widow of William Arthur Day)	Sir David de Villiers Graaf	Condition that the cemetery be maintained and kept in good order
						David Graaf	
						Arun Projects (Pty) Ltd	

Appendix 3: Sketch plans of the Plattekloof werf



SKETCH TAKEN FROM PROF H J DEACON'S PLATTEKLOOF
PHASE 1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Deacon sketch plan c1992 (Neethling 2003)



Remains of "werf" 1970s

Fagan (1994) sketch plan of the werf

Appendix 4: Site development plan dated November/December 2009

