

NON-PAREILLE: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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Berg River valley

The Cape had been inhabited for hundreds of thousands of years before the arrival of the Dutch in the mid 17th century. The indigenous people whom they encountered were hunter-gatherers, the Bushmen or San, as well as pastoralists, the Khoekhoe, whose large kraals were features of the landscape.

At first the Dutch were keen to barter with the Khoekhoe but soon clashed with them over land, water, livestock and other resources. After Khoekhoen resistance had largely been quelled, the Dutch opened up new districts for farming at Stellenbosch in 1679 and at Drakenstein in 1687.

The new district of Drakenstein was situated along the Berg River, stretching from Franschoek in the south east to Paarl and Wellington in the north. Huguenot refugees, who arrived in 1688, were mostly settled here amongst Dutch, German and Scandinavian farmers.

As the settlement spread, the indigenous people were forced to withdraw further inland but some remained behind and drifted onto farms to work. However, during the 18th century farmers became increasingly dependent on slave labour from the East Indies, thus adding to the diversity of cultures at the Cape.

Non-Pareille, Dal Josafat

'Dal Josafat' was the original name of the farm granted in 1694 to a German settler Peter Buck of Lübeck. Although the farm's name changed to Roggeland, the area where it was situated came to be known as Dal Josafat and encompassed a number of farms to the east of the Berg River, near the confluence of the Dal River.

One of the 'Dal' farms is Non-Pareille, which was granted to the Huguenot, Pierre Vivier, in 1694. According to the title deed, the farm was 50 morgen 400 square roods in size and Vivier had taken possession of it in 1690. 'Non-Pareille' means 'without equal' and reflects the pride of the new owner, a refugee from Normandy in France. Pierre Vivier's brothers also settled in Dal Josafat: Jacques at Goederust and Abraham at Schoongezicht.¹

Jacobus Coetzee first acquired Goederust, followed by Non-Pareille in 1724 and the Coetzees continued to farm them jointly for a half a century. Coetzee was married to a freed slave Lysbet, daughter of Louis of Bengale, who managed the farms for twenty years after her husband's death.²

¹ Report on deed research: SAHRA file2/K/Paa/2/7

² Fagan GE, 'An introduction to the man-made landscape at the Cape from the 17th to the 19th centuries', UCT, 1994

In 1769 the farms were split when Goede Rust was sold off with 4 morgen of Non-Pareille. The remainder of Non-Pareille (46 morgen) was transferred to Gerrit Pretorius in 1770. Four years later David van der Merwe bought Non-Pareille and sold it in 1801 to Jeremias Niewoudt.

In 1804 Jan Gysbert Hugo purchased Non-Pareille and was responsible for building the present homestead and developing the complex. His family owned Non-Pareille for over a century and established a family graveyard overlooking the farm to the west. Gwen Fagan mentions that unmarked graves of slaves and farm labourers lay outside the walls of the graveyard.³

Drakenstein became the most productive wine growing area at the Cape and wine farmers benefited from preferential tariffs introduced by the British during the Napoleonic Wars. However slavery, their main source of labour, came to an end in 1838. Many freed slaves gravitated to towns like Paarl where mission churches and mosques became the centres of their communities.

At Non-Pareille, labourers' cottages accommodated people of slave, Khoehoen and European descent. Early in the 19th century were the 'bywoners', Jacobus Malherbe and Daniel Celliers, and later on George King, a coppersmith, and Harry Grey. Grey was a remittance man who married a 'coloured' woman and learnt in 1883 that he had inherited the title of 8th Earl of Stamford!³

On 17 August 1875 the Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners (GRA) was established in Paarl. Many of the GRA leaders were born or went to school in Dal Josafat. The Onderdal School is the oldest and stands on the proclaimed Dal Josafat heritage site. An outcome of the GRA was the establishment of the Afrikaner Bond which became the mouthpiece of farming interests at the Cape.⁴

In 1890 the phylloxera epidemic spread to Drakenstein causing extensive damage to vineyards. Over the generations Non-Pareille had been subdivided into smaller, less viable units making it difficult to survive. In 1930 SF Hugo sold the main section of Non-Pareille to BJV Steyn, who in turn sold to HJ Bruwer in 1937. In 1951 the farm was bought by J Schoeman but was expropriated by the government in 1970, together with another piece of Non-Pareille that was still in Hugo hands.⁵

Paarl and the Group Areas Act

Non-Pareille and Dal Josafat lay on the outskirts of Paarl, a bustling town in the middle of the Cape wine lands. The municipality was established in 1840 and by 1863 a railway line from Cape Town had been extended to Paarl and Wellington. The railway tracks ran between the Berg River and the current road to Wellington, in the vicinity of Dal Josafat. As railways provided transport for both agricultural produce and manufactured goods, industries developed along the railway line. In time and townships such as Newton and Mbekweni sprung up along the track.⁶

'The Paarl Town Council did much, especially in the first half of this century, to attract industrialists to the town. Just prior, during and after World War II, especially in Dal Josafat, factory premises for the establishment of new

³ Fagan GE, 'An introduction to the man-made landscape at the Cape from the 17th to the 19th centuries', UCT, 1994

⁴ Oberholster AG, *Paarl Valley 1687-1987*, HSRC, Pretoria, 1987

⁵ Report on deed research: SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7

⁶ See Addendum F for maps showing the farms and development along the railway line between Paarl and Wellington.

industries were offered cheaply to industrialists. The Town Council followed this up by providing water, housing and electricity schemes for these industries.’⁷

The Town Council’s incentives led to the establishment of the Rembrandt Cigarette Company and Berg River Textiles in 1948. Paarl was also the headquarters of KWV and SASKO; there was a host of jam and canning factories, as well as packaging and printing works. All these industries required labour and as the town grew, the demography changed, with the numbers of blacks steadily increasing, despite pass laws.

In 1948 the Nationalist Party came to power and won the seat for Paarl. In 1950 the Group Areas Act was passed and in 1955 the Eiselen Line delineated Paarl West, white and Paarl East, non-white. It took years to impose this policy on Paarl where white and ‘coloured’ communities had lived amongst one another for generations.⁸

Rezoning was gazetted on the 26 December 1969. The following year Non-Pareille and other Dal Josafat farms were expropriated and became the property of the Department of Community Development. With preparations for the centenary of the Afrikaans Language Movement in 1975 underway, there was concern that Dal Josafat, considered by many as the birthplace of this movement, would no longer be under white jurisdiction.⁹

De-proclamation

After receiving appeals to this effect, the government decided to review Dal Josafat’s situation because of its ‘cultural-historic importance’. On 15 August 1973 a committee was established by the Minister of Planning and Environment and recommended that the homesteads and surrounding lands of Roggeland, Non-Pareille and Goederust be de-proclaimed as a ‘coloured’ group area.¹⁰

The irony of the situation was not lost on the *Cape Times* in an article entitled ‘Group Areas in reverse’, 9 October 1973. Although it acknowledged the need to preserve the buildings, the article describes the incident as ‘a rare example of the boot being on the other foot’. It goes on to say that: ‘The Dal Josafat fiasco is a pitiful example of a faceless bureaucracy so shackled to a rigid doctrine that it can see no further than its own blueprints’.¹¹

De-proclamation took place in 1974 and paved the way for the three farms Roggeland, Non-Pareille and Goederust being consolidated in 1981 as one farm no. 1341, called ‘Dal Josafat’ and measuring 232.5850ha. Meanwhile restoration of the farm buildings was going ahead under the auspices of the National Monument Council.¹²

On 15 February 1985 the Consolidated Farm, Dal Josafat, with all the historic buildings thereon, was declared a National Monument. In October of that year a decision was taken by Cabinet to grant the

⁷ Oberholster AG, *Paarl Valley 1687-1987*, HSRC, Pretoria, 1987, page 100

⁸ Malherbe VC, *Paarl – the hidden story*, Black Sash, Western Cape, 1988, page 11. See Addendum F for maps.

⁹ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7

¹⁰ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Press release 15 November 1973,

¹¹ ‘Group Areas in reverse’, *Cape Times*, 9 October 1973

¹² The consolidated farm was first transferred to the Dept Community Development (T45187/1981) then to the NMC (T13262/1986). SAHRA Properties Maximisation Plan of 2015 mentions that a further 59ha west of the road was added.

farm free of charge to the National Monuments Council. The terms of the grant are stipulated in a certificate issued by the Department of Community Development on 21 February 1986:¹³

- a) That the State reserves any rights to minerals, precious metals, precious stones, and petroleum deposits found on the property as prescribed by the Mining Rights Act of 1967
- b) That the owner takes responsibility for the restoration and maintenance of the buildings
- c) That the owner ensures that the agricultural ground and the historic buildings are effectively utilised
- d) If the Minister of National Education is not satisfied that property is being effectively utilised, the property should be transferred to the State at the owner's cost
- e) That the rental of the grounds and buildings is subject to the approval of the Minister of National Education in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

Restoration

The National Monuments Council (NMC) spearheaded the restoration of the Dal Josafat farms while the de-proclamation process was going ahead. In 1973 the restoration architect, Gawie Fagan was asked to do a preliminary survey of the properties and six years later the NMC was ready to start restoration in earnest. At a meeting held on the 24 October 1979 the NMC decided to appoint Gawie Fagan as architect for the restoration of Goede Rust and Roggeland, and Dirk Visser for Non-Pareille. Priority was given to the first two and it would take ten years before Non-Pareille was completed.¹⁴

While Goederust retained its Victorian features, Roggeland and Non-Pareille were restored to the Dutch period. Fransen describes Non-Pareille as one of the finest houses in Dal Josafat, an area rich in old houses, albeit not all intact. The front gable of Non-Pareille is dated 1826 with a pediment and side scrolls. The back gable matches the front and the end gables have a *holbol* outline with pointed caps.¹⁵

The Non-Pareille homestead is H-shaped but a diagram of 1850 shows that it might have started off T-shaped, with back wings added later.¹⁶ The homestead stood in line with the coach house/ Jonkershuis and cellar on either side of it, facing the Hawequas mountain range to the east. An oblong structure to the back (west) probably served as slave/servants' quarters. The *werf* was bounded by a long ring wall.¹⁷

An article in *Die Burger* of 16 August 1973 reported that the previous owner Mr J Schoeman had removed the original doors, wall cupboards and brass fittings, just as a ministerial enquiry into the preservation of Dal Josafat was being launched. Schoeman claimed that this was a condition of sale, agreed upon by the Department of Community Development.¹⁸

¹³ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Certificate issued by Dept Community Development, 21 February 1986

¹⁴ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Minutes of a meeting held on 24 October 1979

¹⁵ Fransen H & Cook MA, *The old buildings of the Cape*, AA Balkema, Cape Town, 1980. See Addendum A for Elliott photos and Addendum B for extracts from *The Cape House and its Interior* by Oblehzer, Barister & Malherbe, 1985.

¹⁶ Fagan GE, 'An introduction to the man-made landscape at the Cape from the 17th to the 19th centuries', UCT, 1994

¹⁷ Len Raymond, who was a contractor on site, maintains that the homestead in both its construction and style was 1823. During restoration they discovered that the foundations of the cellar extended beyond the existing walls and there was a smithy's oven at the end. This section was duly reconstructed.

¹⁸ '19 Oktober nog ver ... en deure waai nou', *Die Burger*, 16 August 1973

Eight years later the Chairman of the Advisory Committee wrote to Dirk Visser that he had managed to trace the previous owner. Although Mr Schoeman was unwilling to part with the original woodwork, he agreed to measurements being taken. The items included 2 wall cupboards in the sitting and dining rooms, 6 internal doors and 4 small doors (part of a room divider).^{19;20}

Since 1977 a Mr Ferreira had been leasing the farmland and living in the homestead at Non-Pareille. When his lease expired ten years later, the NMC arranged for an inspection of the premises before he left. The report provides photographs of the remaining wall cupboards and doors and shows the general state of disrepair prior to restoration.²¹

Meanwhile the Landscape Architects, Oberholster and van Papendorp, were appointed to redevelop the grounds surrounding Goedrust, Non-Pareille and Roggeland. A layout plan of Non-Pareille in 1987 shows the main complex and a number of outbuildings scattered across the terrain.²²

In June 1988 a valuation was done of Goederust, Roggeland and Non-Pareille by Andrew Stevens, who gives a general impression of what the project entailed:²³

The property is being professionally restored according to drawings by architects Gawie Fagan and Messrs Munnik, Visser, Black & Fish, and the yard areas are being landscaped with roads and access ways hard-surfaced. The buildings which are restored include material such as corcolem and yellowwood floors, reed ceilings, poplar trusses, thatch roofing, but also include fire detection and fighting equipment, electricity and modern plumbing.

The list of the restored buildings at Non-Pareille indicates how they were reconfigured: homestead (7 rooms), cellar (studio and 2 roomed flat), Jonkershuis (7 roomed house and studio) and a nearby cottage²⁴ (2 rooms), as well as a 3 roomed cottage²⁵ to the back of the *werf*. It was clear that the conversion of the outbuildings was done with an artist community in mind.

In *Die Burger* of 17 September 1988, the Director of the NMC, George Hofmeyr, is reported as saying that more than R2 million had been spent on the Dal Josafat project, the largest undertaking by the NMC to date. Thirteen historical buildings on the amalgamated property had already been restored. When Munnik, Visser, Black & Fish submitted their final account for the restoration of Non-Pareille in 1989, there were still some outbuildings needing attention.

The *Die Burger* mentioned that during restoration interesting discoveries were made: these included wall paintings behind wooden panelling in the Non-Pareille homestead as well as prehistoric artefacts on the grounds.²⁶

¹⁹ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Letter from Prof DJ Kotze to Dirk Visser, 18 May 1981.

²⁰ During restoration, Len Raymond remade the wall cupboard and screen doors. He was convinced that the interior doors were original but they do not appear in the 1987 inventory below.

²¹ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Inventory at Non Pareille signed by Mr R Bierenbroodspot 1987. Addendum C.

²² SAHRA library 728.6 DAL: Albums: Daljosafat Landskapontwikkeling plan, Oberholster-van Papendorp, 1987. See Addendum F.

²³ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Valuation for residential purposes by Andrew Stevens, Candia, 28 June 1988. Addendum D.

²⁴ This is referred to as the Kothuis in the DJAF report, Addendum E.

²⁵ Referred to as the Trix se huis in the DJAF report, it was possibly the slave quarters mentioned in Gwen Fagan's thesis.

²⁶ 'RNG se grootste restourasieprojek 'n kunstenaarsbate', *Die Burger*, 17 September 1988

Maintenance and usage

Since its inception, the Dal Josafat restoration committee also discussed the need for a sustainable solution for the future use and maintenance of the properties. In 1985 the consolidated Dal Josafat farm had been granted to the NMC with the precondition that there would be 'effective utilisation of agricultural ground and maintenance and preservation of the historic buildings'.²⁷

In 1986 the **Dal Josafat Art Foundation (DJAF)** was founded by 22 of the valley's most prominent citizens, including WA de Klerk who had been a strong advocate for the restoration of Dal Josafat. Membership grew to 42 and a Friends organisation helped to involve the general public. The aim was to establish an artist community and inject new life into neglected farms in the valley.²⁸

The NMC adopted the resolution to lease Goederust and Non-Pareille to the DJAF in October 1986.²⁹ In November of that year *The Argus* reported that DJAF had held an opening at Goede Rust where numerous well known artists like Jan Visser and Hardy Botha were already installed. The steering committee included theatrical personalities such as Dirk de Villiers, Trix Pienaar, Ben Blanckenburg and Shaleen Surtie-Richards as the DJAF activities would extend to the performing arts as well.³⁰

In 1987 Paarl celebrated its tercentenary and the following year Paarl 300 Foundation granted R14000 to the DJAF for the restoration of the Non-Pareille ring wall. The DJAF was supported by a professional team of financial and legal advisers as well as a local accounting firm so all bode well.³¹

At the time the property valuator, Andrew Stevens, commented that 'if it were viable to let the buildings for cultural purposes i.e. museums, song festivals, folk dancing, folk art, hand craft and so forth, this ... would, in our opinion, need a strong financial backer to promote the concept.'³²

The contract between the NMC and DJAF was signed in 1989. For a nominal rent, the DJAF was responsible for insurance costs and for maintaining the newly restored buildings and grounds. The NMC would remain responsible for structural repairs and landscaping. Despite a detailed schedule being attached to the contract, it was open to various interpretations by those involved.

In a memo dated 26 May 1992, the NMC criticised the DJAF for not maintaining the properties satisfactorily, for undertaking unauthorised structural work such as electrical wiring, and for deviating from approved plans for the layout of the gardens.³³

The DJAF responded with a lengthy report explaining its frustrations and providing documentary proof of the maintenance that had been done. The DJAF also complained that most of its time and funds were being spent on the upkeep of properties and grounds, rather than its core purpose.

²⁷ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Letter from the Director General National Education to the Director NMC, 13 November 1985

²⁸ SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Dal Josafat Kunstiging

²⁹ Len Raymond pointed out that Danie Malan ran all the farming operations at from Roggeland where his wife had a very successful guesthouse, with Tpsi Venter as chef at the restaurant.

³⁰ 'New cultural asset on historic farm', *The Argus* Supplement, 11 November 1986

³¹ 'RNG se grootste restourasieprojek 'n kunstenaarsbate', *Die Burger*, 17 September 1988

³² SAHRA files 2/K/Paa/2/7: Valuation for residential purposes by Andrew Stevens, Candia, 28 June 1988

³³ SAHRA files 9/2/069/3: Maintenance at Goederust & Non Pareille. Memo dated 26 March 1992. The Taverna and 'koeistal' seem to be of the same building but photographed from the front and back. See Addendum E.

Nevertheless the DAF professed to have run a very successful arts programme with regular exhibitions, concerts, plays, films, book publication and visiting artists. It had also organised 25 workshops in sculpture, graphic and fine arts, which focussed on promising artists and teachers from the surrounding area 'who had never had the opportunity of attending art school because of the apartheid policy'.³⁴

As relations with the NMC deteriorated, the role of DJAF on the farm seems to have diminished. In February 1996 the DJAF obtained permission to sub-lease to non-artists and when the NMC held a site meeting with tenants in June, the DJAF was not represented. One of the officials present was Frans Odendaal, who served as the NMC's resident overseer on the property. Problems with the Taverna, 'smokkelhuise' and arson were also being encountered at the time.³⁵

In April 2000 the NMC was replaced by the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. By 2011, SAHRA was entering into lease agreements directly with the tenants and the DJAF no longer featured. As twenty years passed since the major restoration of the 1980s, the need for extensive repairs to the buildings became more apparent.

At the end of 2014 SAHRA terminated the lease agreements at Non-Pareille in preparation for a new phase of restoration. Unfortunately with no-one on site, the buildings have been badly vandalised, causing consternation amongst members of the public and the press.³⁶

In 2015 SAHRA adopted a **Property Maximisation Strategy** with regard to its properties. The main objectives are to preserve the heritage value of the properties, maximize income generation, and address the socio-economic and educational needs of the community.

Dal Josafat is one of the properties deemed most suitable for redevelopment. In SAHRA's experience long term residential leases do not generate sufficient funds and the lack of maintenance led to the degradation of the buildings. Instead SAHRA would be looking at short term leases for hospitality, educational or commercial purposes, under its direct control.

Even during NMC ownership, arable land had been leased for farming. SAHRA intends to continue this practice and establish a Trust to involve the community in the farming venture. The idea is for Dal Josafat to become a centre for creating job opportunities, skill creation and social upliftment. Heritage tourism and the hospitality trade are key elements in the concept. Consultation will form part of the process and security issues would need to be addressed. SAHRA plans to develop a business model based on a Public-Private Partnerships.³⁷

³⁴ SAHRA files 9/2/069/1 Annexure: Report from DJAF to NMC 5 June 1992

³⁵ SAHRA files 9/2/069/1/2: Non Pareille. Len Raymond says that crime and lack of security caused tenants to leave.

³⁶ Scott J, 'Heritage buildings are still a mess', *Paarl Post*, 25 February 2019

<http://www.theheritageportal.co.za/thread/non-pareille-dal-josaphat-western-cape>

³⁷ SAHRA Properties Maximisation Plan, Annexure A, 2015

Changing perspectives

The initial Dal Josafat restoration project was undertaken at the height of Apartheid when a wave of festivities focussed attention on the valley: the centenary of the Afrikaans Language Movement in 1975, the tercentenary of the Drakenstein valley in 1987, and the Huguenot Tercentenary in 1988.

The current restoration project is being launched in a very different South Africa, 25 years into democracy. The Dal Josafat complex must seem an incongruous relic of a forgotten past to the burgeoning community surrounding it, yet it does offer an opportunity to explore the parallel histories of groups of people polarised by Apartheid.

The Black Sash pointed this out in a booklet compiled by VC Malherbe in 1987: *Paarl, the hidden story*. It acknowledges the rich heritage of indigenous people in pre-colonial times, the role of slaves in the farming economy, and the influx of black migrant workers with industrialisation. Moreover the booklet draws attention to political activism during Apartheid in Paarl.³⁸

In November 1959 there was a demonstration against the banning of Elizabeth Mafekeng, a local trade unionist in Paarl. This occurred against the backdrop of the Anti-Pass law campaign, the Sharpeville shootings, and the Rivonia Trial. Meanwhile Poqo, a militant arm of the PAC, had taken root in Paarl and organised a march from Mbekwini to the police station on 22 November 1962. The march turned violent and seven people lost their lives, including two whites. The government reacted with a countrywide clamp down and 90 days detention being imposed.³⁹

The student riots of 1976 also spread to Paarl where there were several clashes with the police. The Black Sash booklet focuses on the situation in the 1980s when a State of Emergency had been declared. Paarl is surrounded by numerous prisons, the most famous of all being Victor Verster, where Nelson Mandela was released in 11 February 1990.

By commemorating the momentous events that occurred on its doorstep, the Dal Josafat complex could become far more relevant to neighbouring communities such as Mbekwini and Newton. At Dal Josafat more could be made of the prehistoric artefacts uncovered on the site, the unmarked graves of slaves and farm workers outside the Hugo graveyard, and archival records that are available about the slaves and Khoekhoen on the farms.

Cape Dutch farmsteads are not only the legacy of farmers but also of the artisans and labourers who built them. The farms were also self-sufficient and outbuildings were set aside for specific purposes e.g. cellar, dairy, smithy, mills etc. Dal Josafat could provide training in traditional skills such as thatching, masonry and lime-washing and offer its facilities to revive much needed home-industries in the community. As suggested it would an appropriate centre for promoting organic farming, alternative sources of energy, and recycling. Above all Dal Josafat, with its spectacular mountain setting, could provide a much needed green belt for the densely populated areas surrounding it.

³⁸ Malherbe VC, *Paarl – the hidden story*, Black Sash, Western Cape, 1988.

³⁹ Len Raymond was told by his workmen that the farm manager at Non Pareille (Ferreira?) stirred up trouble prior to the riots by renegeing on his promises to get black migrant workers passbooks and as a result his store was set alight.

Addenda

- A. Elliott photographs of Non Pareille (early 1900s)
- B. *The Cape House and its Interior* (1985): extracts relating woodwork at Non Pareille.
- C. Inventory of Non Pareille with photographs 1987
- D. Valuation of Dal Josafat properties 1988
- E. Dal Josafat Art Foundation report and photographs 1992
- F. Maps & Plans with excerpts from:
 - Coertzen P, *The Huguenots of South Africa 1688-1988*; Malherbe VC, *Paarl – the hidden story, 1988*;
 - Daljosafat Landskapontwikkeling plan, Oberholster-van Papendorp, 1987.

References

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Interview: Len Raymond of 'Daljosaphat Restorations', Paarl, 16 May 2019.

Newspaper articles:

'Group Areas in reverse', *Cape Times*, 9 October 1973
'19 Oktober nog ver ... en deure waai nou', *Die Burger*, 16 August 1973
Kotzé, DJ, 'Bewaring in Dal Josafat (3): Moeilikste aspek van die stryd', *Die Burger*, 27 September, 1979
'RNG se grootste restourasieprojek 'n kunstenaarsbate', *Die Burger*, 17 September 1988
'New cultural asset on historic farm', *The Argus Supplement*, 11 November 1986
Scott J, 'Heritage buildings are still a mess', *Paarl Post*, 25 February 2019
<http://www.theheritageportal.co.za/thread/non-pareille-dal-josaphat-western-cape>

SAHRA Library:

728.6 DAL Albums: Daljosafat Landskapontwikkeling plan, Oberholster-van Papendorp, 1987
728.6702 DAL Album: Dal Josafat Kunsstigting
968.718 DAL Album: Newspaper clippings Dal Josafat

SAHRA Registry:

2/K/Paa/2/7 Non Pareille (1973-1987) Boxes WC GP1 268 & 269
9/2/069/1/2 Non Pareille (Vol 1 1990-2001) (Vol 2 missing)
9/2/069/009 Dal Josafat vol 4 (1987 -2010)
9/2/069/1 Dal Josafat Annex files (2003 – 2008)
9/2/069/1 Goederust

SAHRA Property Management Unit:

Lease agreement files 2011-2014
Deeds of Consolidated farm 1341 Dal Josafat :
T45187/1981 Dept Community Development
T13262/1986 National Monuments Council
SAHRA Properties Maximisation Plan, Annexure A, 2015