

HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT
(Historical component relating to
the built environment and graves)
**Coega Industrial Development Zone near Port
Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province**



Hougham Park, Coega (Photo: J Bennie)

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The historical component (built environment) of the Heritage Impact Assessment of the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

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SUMMARY

The historical report follows the minimum standard guidelines required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Proposal

- To conduct a survey of historical structures and grave sites over 60 years of age in the Coega Industrial Development Zone, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape
- To assess the importance of these
- To consider the potential impact on their surrounds
- To make recommendations as to how best to conserve these sites

The survey

Much of the over 12,000 hectares of property is covered with dense grass and bush making it difficult to find all of the reported grave sites, although the ruins and built structures were identifiable.

Cultural sensitivity

No culturally sensitive pre-18th century structures were observed in the designated zones although oral history (not required in this study) might show a variety of cultural groups (such as Early, Middle and Stone Age man, San, Khoekhoen and Black Xhosa speaking peoples) passing through the territory. The Trekboer, Dutch, and British 1820 Settlers, who also inhabited the area, left some remnants of their cultures in the form of buildings and demarcated grave sites.

Recommendations

1. The Provincial Heritage Resource Agency in the Eastern Cape is currently non-functional (as a committee has not been appointed). As a result, SAHRA needs to be informed and a permit should be obtained before any alterations to buildings, viaducts (on Transnet land) or other built structures older than 60 years in the Coega IDZ take place.
2. Any shipwrecks, or parts thereof, found in the inter-tidal zone or dunes need to be reported to the Maritime Archaeologist at either the Port Elizabeth Museum or at SAHRA and all work, when excavating

- prospective vulnerable sites, should stop until a proper investigation is launched by SAHRA or the Port Elizabeth Museum.
3. Zones 1, 7 and 10 along the coast are deemed sensitive and might reveal sections of shipwrecks. Any disturbance to the soil or dunes in the vicinity during construction activities or digging that reveals any sign of shipwreck related material needs to be monitored by a maritime archaeologist.
 4. *Hougham Park*, the small 19th century cottage next to the main homestead, the mud and brick cottage near the Coega railway station, the viaduct and most of the grave sites in the report need to be preserved and conserved.
 5. A policy needs to be developed which will allow for monitoring and reviewing significant heritage sites (as described in section 12 of this document).

Project Information

Status

The historical component is part of the HIA

Type:

(From the Heritage Impact Assessment tender document for the Coega Development Corporation)

The Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ) covers an area of approximately 12000ha. Two Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) were conducted for the change in land use of the IDZ. A Heritage Impact Assessment did not form part of the EIAs. However, HIAs have been done as part of site-specific EIAs done by investors, for their proposed listed activities to be conducted within the IDZ. The Coega Development Corporation (CDC) compiled an Open Space Management Plan (OSMP) in 2003 and all known heritage resources were identified and form part of the CDC's OSMP. These heritage resources have also been mapped using GIS. An abundance of information on the heritage resources in the Coega IDZ is therefore available.

In order to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (No. 25 of 1999) and to produce a Heritage Management Plan for the Coega IDZ, the CDC invites interested entities to respond to this request for Proposal (RFP) to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for Coega IDZ.

A comprehensive Heritage Assessment of the Coega IDZ was requested by the Coega Development Corporation to meet the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No 25 of 1999). The historical component is part of this project which aims to produce a comprehensive HIA of the Coega IDZ for future investors.

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1. National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No 25 of 1999) makes provision for a compulsory Heritage Impact Assessment when an area exceeding 5000 m² is to be developed.

Section 34 (1) of the Act stipulates that no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Section 36 of the Act relates to burial grounds and graves and stipulates that SAHRA must conserve burial grounds and graves after identifying and recording those which appear to be of cultural significance. Any memorials erected by them must be maintained. No person may destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position any burial ground or grave older than 60 years situated outside a formal cemetery, or use any excavation equipment that assists in the detection and recovery of metals.

Section 38 (3) a-g of the South African Heritage Resources Act sets out the minimum requirements of a heritage impact assessment, which include inter alia:

- Identification and mapping
- Assessment of significance
- Assessment of potential impacts

Section 38 of the Act clearly indicates that any person constructing a road or similar linear development exceeding 300m in length, the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m or any development or other activity which will change the character of the site, is required to notify the responsible heritage resources authority or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). They in turn will advise whether an impact assessment report is needed before development can take place.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

Mrs Jenny Bennie was approached by Kobus Reichert on behalf of Eastern Cape Heritage Consultants cc and requested to undertake the historical component (built environment and grave sites) of the HIA survey of the heritage requirements and contribute to developing a Heritage Resources and Conservation Management Plan in the Coega Industrial Development Zone, in extent approximately 12000 hectares, situated about 25 km north-east of Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.

An Open Space Management Plan for the IDZ has identified and mapped all known heritage resources (cemeteries and gravesites), using GIS.

The CDC is required to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the Coega IDZ in order to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No. 25 of 1999).

The HIA needs to review existing relevant information, determine the likelihood of any significant historical finds in the Coega IDZ which includes any built structures older than 60 years of cultural significance; burial grounds, graves and possible

shipwreck remains that need to be photographed, analysed, assessed and geo-referenced according to set standards.

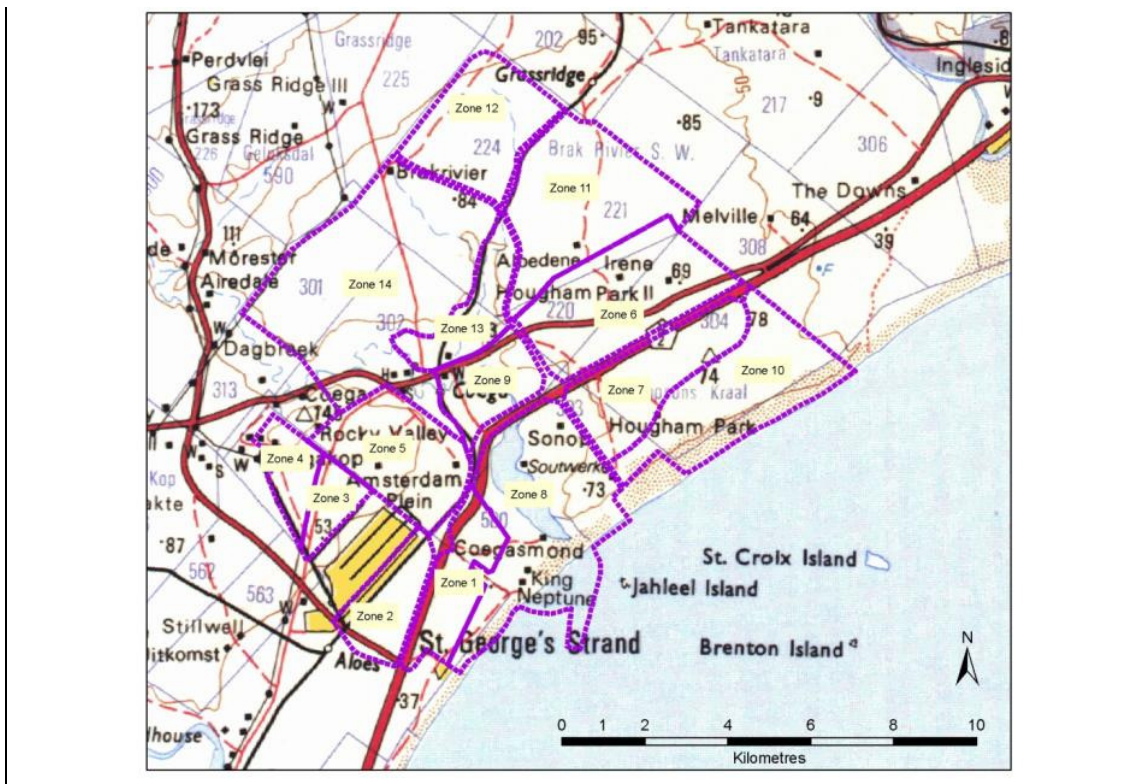
An assessment of the sensitivity and significance of the sites will be considered and the impact on the local communities involved reviewed.

2.1 Approach and methodology

The objective of this investigation was to assess the historical significance of any built structures, graves and burial grounds, bridges, culverts, shipwrecks, military installations and historical trees (if any). The overall impact on the area was reviewed.

For significant sites to be conserved and managed effectively the current situation and future potential need to be assessed using a Conservation Plan Methodology (guidelines of the Burra Charter–Australia ICOMOS 1999) which suggests a four phase approach to heritage sites: understanding the site; assessing the cultural significance; assessing the vulnerability and the proposal of policies.

It is necessary to undertake conservation–based research and analysis to prevent actions which will be detrimental to the site’s significance and to provide a framework within which a conservation planning process may be continued. There is concern that a considerable amount of material evidence has already been lost.



Map of most of the relevant study sites (see text below) in the Coega IDZ

3.1 Pre- history bibliography

Although not part of the historical built environment analysis, information regarding the San and Khoekhoe hunter-gatherers is available in the following works:

The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa (1930) by I Schapera ; *Kraal and Castle* (1977) and *The Khoikhoi and the founding of White South Africa* (1985) by R Elphick; *On becoming herders: Khoikhoi and San Ethnicity in Southern Africa* in *African Studies* (1990); *Pastoralism in Africa* (1992); *Hunters and Herders of Southern Africa* (1992) by Alan Barnard; *Khoikhoi at the Cape of Good Hope* (1993) by Pfeiffer; and *The Cape Herders* (1996) by E Boonzaaier; “*Against the Khoisan paradigm*” in *the interpretation of Khoekhoe origins and history: re-evaluation of Khoekhoe pastoral traditions*(2008) *Southern African Humanities* Vol 30 (1) by F Fauvelle - Aymar; “*Searching for real Hottentots: the Khoekhoe in the history of South African physical anthropology* (2008) *Southern African Humanities* Vol 30(1) by A. Morris - taken from the unpublished PH.D dissertation by G. N Vernon (2010)

3.1.2 Early Man, the San and the Khoikhoi /Khoekhoe

The geographical position of South Africa has a bearing on the racial history of the country. The jungles of the Democratic Republic of Congo prevented human migrations so most invading peoples entered from the north-east, especially those who kept cattle. The three oceans also barred further progress so these forces had either to wipe out their predecessors or intermingle and form hybrid cultures.

Archaeological finds have indicated that Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age cultures pre-dated the San. It would seem that the San themselves came into South Africa from the north-east, but an estimate of their early origins in this country is speculative.

By the time Europeans landed at the Cape, the San there were already living in isolated pockets scattered among the more numerous Khoikhoi. The similarity in language and appearance was evident, but culturally the San were hunter gatherers, always on the move, building no permanent dwellings. They did, however, leave a legacy of rock art. The Khoikhoi were a pastoral people with herds of long-horned cattle and fat-tailed sheep. These groups smelted iron for implements, weapons and ornaments. Their huts were superior to the San and well adapted to their nomadic way of life. The shelters consisted of supple poles of wood covered with mats which could all be taken apart when they moved on. Together the San and Khoikhoi numbered between 45,000 -50,000 (Theal, GM) in the early 19th century.

From the records of early travellers, the groups of Khoekhoe belonging to the Eastern Cape region included the *Inqua* probably in the Aberdeen area, the *Damaqua*, between the Gamtoos and Swartkops Rivers and the *Gonaqua*, who by the middle of the 18th century had become the most powerful group, extending from the Sundays River to the Great Fish River. Little is known of these people regarding their customs and social habits. They were the first Khoikhoi to meet the Black invaders and because of conflict or intermixture, lost their individual identity.

In the Coega area very little is found in the way of cultural remains. Reference is made to the history of the vicinity later in this report.

4. HISTORY

4.1 HOUGHAM PARK FARM AND CEMETERY, COEGA

Hougham Park, Port Elizabeth Uit.Q8-31 (v. Farm 304 Uit. Q9.32) 3325DA/DC 3346/2542 24 nne.

4.1.1 Pre-history

A brief overview

Hougham Park shows traces of pre-historic man. Sea covered part of the land, now sand-dunes, and late Archeulian artefacts found prove that early man existed in the area. Middle Stone Age man, the inventor of the spear, left artefacts behind in the form of scrapers, flakes and knives. The Late Stone Age also left its traces in coastal middens, as did the Strandlopers, who were the last primitive groups of people to live in the *Hougham Park* area. They were decimated by smallpox in 1740 and many graves were found at the Swartkops River mouth close to where Settlers Bridge now stands.

4.1.2 History of Hougham Hudson and *Hougham Park* Homestead

Situated on the flats east of the Coega River Mouth and south west of the Salt Works, this farm was originally the home of Hougham Hudson and his family. Hudson was born at Broadstairs, Kent, in England and died on 5 July 1860 at *Hougham Park* near Coega, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

He married Elizabeth Ann (Walker) on 6 November 1819 and joined the Civil Service in 1821. Hudson held many posts in the service and became the first Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Albany on 24 January 1828.

He owned a variety of properties, such as the site of the Feather Market Hall, where he built a house in about 1830 and also owned the Mill Property, used by the Government for the Baakens Leper Institution.

Always interested in farming, he bought Samson's (or Sampson's) Kraal from Ignatius Stephanus Ferreira and named it "*Hougham Park*" in 1837.



Hougham Park (Photo: JS Bennie)

4.1.3 The House

S33 46 053; E025 42 858

Hudson seems to have built the original house circa 1840. The three single storeyed wings were constructed in a U shape around an open courtyard. The house boasted yellow-wood ceilings and gun slits in the 2 foot thick walls. The roof consisted of clay pan tiles without underlay until 2002. (Richard Tomlinson inspected the roof at David Crews request on behalf of William Scott Roofing. Tomlinson was keen to retain the tiles, but Crews accepted a quote to replace it with corrugated iron).

The courtyard was covered in 1925 by the then owner, Mrs E L Denford with a double-storeyed section which had a reinforced concrete floor and a corrugated iron roof. The upper storey, with an external staircase, presented wonderful views of the area, while downstairs the lounge boasted a very high ceiling.

The house was subsequently bought by Edgar Crews and when he passed away in 1992 it became the property of his son, David Crews. The Historical Society of Port Elizabeth visited the house and cemetery on a few occasions as the historical significance of the buildings was appreciated. The farm was taken over by the Coega Development Corporation when it started developing the area for an Industrial Development Zone. David Crews passed away in 2009.

In February 2009 Tomlinson visited the *Hougham Park* homestead and found it well maintained having been painted inside and out and used by the construction firm, Basil Read, who were building the N2 at that time. By July 2009 they had moved out and Sea Ark Africa was intending occupying the building. Unfortunately this company has gone into liquidation and the house is currently (March 2010) standing empty. Although some attempt has been made at securing the home, three locks were found to be missing and it will not be long before this very important historical house is ruined. Monkeys too abound, running all over the roof and in the surrounding garden.



Back view *Hougham Park* (Photo: JS Bennie)

4.1.4 The Cottage

S33 46 060; E25 42 862

The small stone and brick cottage closest to the main homestead, used as an office and store-room until relatively recently, probably pre-dates the main homestead. It is typical of Eastern Cape vernacular architecture with a gabled roof and false chimneys. An interesting built-in wall cupboard is still to be seen inside. Unfortunately over the years the front window has been altered and a double door added on the front façade. The ceiling is currently tongue and groove. The loft needs to be examined for further clues as to its age.

NB This building should be preserved



The cottage, Hougham Park (Photo: JS Bennie)

Buildings in isolated locations need to be utilised to prevent them being looted or vandalised as has happened only two months after the vacation of Ferreira's farm in January 2010 (*Hougham Park II*) 3325DA/DC 3km north of *Hougham Park* on farm 304 Uit Q8.32.

4.1.5 The Family Cemetery

S33 46 040; E25 42 930

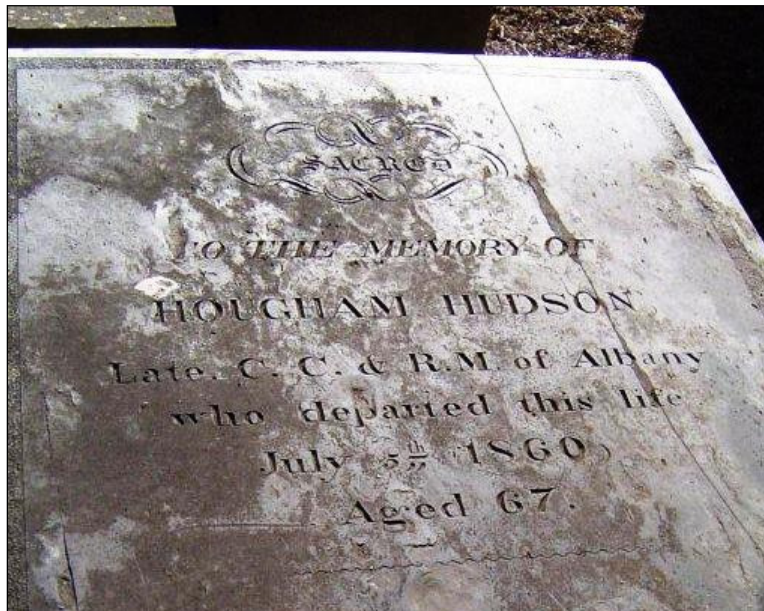
This graveyard is situated about 30 metres from the Main House and has recently been cleared of invasive bush (May 2010). It was previously in an exceptionally overgrown condition. It is demarcated by a vibracrete fence and gate which is not always locked.

The graves in the family cemetery recorded by C.J. Skead in 1989 are as follows:-.

1. In loving memory of/LENNOX HUDSON LAMB born 9 April 1882. Died 12 August 1953/God is Love
2. LILIAN MABEL LAMB Born Hudson/Died 22 December 1960. Aged 92 years/R.I.P.
3. In loving Memory of/RICHARD HUDSON LAMB/Who passed away at Somerset East/May 15th 1902 aged 39/So giveth He His Beloved Sleep
4. To the memory of/WILHELMINA Beloved wife of/ANDRIES HUDSON/ Died 29 March 1882 Aged 54 years/Not lost but gone before
5. Sacred to the memory of/ HOUGHAM HUDSON/Late C.C. & R.M. of Albany/ who departed this life/ July 5th 1860. Aged 67
6. To the Memory of/ANDRIES HUDSON/ Died 7 May 1898, aged 66 years/We meet to part no more
7. To the Loving Memory of/ SARAH SOPHIA/ Beloved wife of ALEX VAN DER RIET/Died 20 October 1923, aged 64/Rest in Peace
8. In Loving Memory of/ MALCOLM STEWART (Died 24/3/ (19?) Aged 79.
9. In Loving Memory of /GEORGE H BOWLER/Died 24/9/(19?) 37
10. (a) Sacred to the Memory of/EVA BESSIE STEWART/ Beloved wife of M Stewart/Died April 9th 1900/Aged 50 years
(b) Small black marble slab: DAISY SNYMAN/1892 -1975
11. WILLIAM H DENFORD/Born Barnstaple, Devon, England 1872/ Died 27 June 1950 Aged 79
12. Two side-by-side flat cement slabs, one slightly larger than the other with convex upper surfaces. No headstones but on one the word "HUDSON" has been roughly scratched.

Recorded J S Bennie May 2010:

13. James H Hudson Lamb b. 9.4.1899 -d. 10.12. 1990
14. Rose Burnett Lamb b. 28 12 1897 d. 17. 5. 1979
15. To the memory of EDGAR CREWS died 10 June 1992 Aged 77 years; Patricia Crews (born Arthur) Died 29 July 1995 Aged 78 years; in memory of Fanny Catherine Crews; Daisy Gough (formerly Arthur)



Gravestone belonging to Hougham Hudson, first owner of the house
(Photo: Bill Wright)



Two graves cleared of bush in the *Hougham Park* cemetery (Photos: *J S Bennie*)

4.1.6 Farm Workers' Cemetery

S 33 46.301; E25 43.193

This cemetery is marked with a vibracrete wall, but it is some distance from the road and very overgrown with only isolated stone mounds to be seen.



(Photo: *J S Bennie*)

4.1.7 Reputed Artesian Wells and freshwater springs
– close to the beach at *Hougham Park*.
S33 46 479 E 025 43 595



Site of reputed freshwater springs to be found on the sandy beach, *Hougham Park*
(*Photo: JS Bennie*)

These wells were shown to members of the Historical Society of Port Elizabeth by David Crews in 2000, but were not all sighted by Jenny Bennie in March 2010. According to Kate Crews there are four wells in the vicinity – one near the beach with a pump house and building that supplied the main house, one that has been covered by Sea Ark Africa, another that can be found near the campsite (see below) *S33 46.479;E25 43.730* ; and the last location is not known.



Pump and well from artesian spring, campsite
Hougham Park 5/2/2010 (Photo: JS Bennie)

4.1.8 Oyster House remains

S33 46 620; E25 43.595



This small structure on the beach was built by Edgar Crews, but was not a successful venture (*Photo: JS Bennie*)

4.2 Ferreira's Farm

S33 44.492; E25 42.049

Hougham Park II PE 3325DA/DC This farm is 3km north of *Hougham Park* on farm 304 Uitenhage Q8.32

C J Ferreira appears to have farmed in the area from 1900.



Entrance to Ferreira's farm *Hougham Park II* (Photo: JS Bennie)

This farm consists of a number of buildings

4.2.1 Farmhouse c 1960-70

S33 44.461; E25 42.774

This building is currently unoccupied and is in a disreputable state inside. All the cupboards, floors, windows, ceilings, doors, kitchen and bathroom furniture are still intact although the back security gate was not secured and the house looks in a state of disrepair after only two months of it being vacated, with quantities of papers being strewn in every room. (February 2010) There appeared to be leaking taps at the rear of the house which will cause damage to the structure if not repaired.



Ferreira's modern farmhouse (Photo: JS Bennie)

4.2.2 Milking Sheds, windmill and reservoir

S33 44.413; E25 42.838

These buildings are currently not being used – some doors are standing open and the windmill is in disrepair. It is situated between the modern and the original farmhouses.

An assessment by all stakeholders, affected and interested parties of their cultural significance is of importance in the conservation plan. The purist view of “keep everything at all costs” (Worth 2005) must be balanced with social and economic development needs.



Part of the brick milking sheds and broken windmill (*Photo: JS Bennie*)



Brick buildings *Ferreira's farm* (*Photo: JS Bennie*)

4.2.3 Farmhouse circa 1920's

S33 44.297; E25 42 847

Although standing empty, this yellow painted building is in reasonable repair. Built in the 1920's style it has been altered with additions, enlarged windows and a re-vamped kitchen. It still retains some interesting elements such as the oregon pine floors and tongue and groove interior walls and ceilings. The verandah and columns are typical of the era. Some of the trees in the garden might be of interest regarding their age.

These homes and outbuildings have been vacated as they have been subjected to robberies and the occupants no longer felt safe.



Farmhouse 1920's Ferreira's farm (rear and front view)

(Photos: JS Bennie)

5. ALOEDENE AND IRENE FARMS

In the district of Limehurst PE
3325DA 3343/2542 27 ne Subdivision – *Aloedene*
(S33 43 781; E25 41.602) Farm



Aloedene – (S33 45 32; E 25 39.685) mostly demolished -2009 (Photo: P Martin)

The Aloes 220, PE 3325DA 3345/2542 24 n v. Brakke Rivier: Sub division *Irene*
(S33 44 278; E25 42 09)1 Farmhouse



Farm *Irene* is currently (Feb 2010) being used by woodcutters (Photo: P Martin)



Labourers' cottages near *Irene* farm, S33 44.113; E25 42 .272, now demolished
(Photo: P Martin)



Small, early cottage (S33 45 613; E 25 39.228) near Coega station -**should be saved if possible** (see recommendations Section 12) (Photo JS Bennie)

6. Bridges, culverts, railway station and viaduct



Old Railway Bridge
(Photo: JS Bennie)



Remains of *Coega Station* (Feb. 2010) (S 33 45.626; E25 39.350) (Photo: JS Bennie)



Culverts—old on left, new (2009) on right S 33 45.311; E25 39.445 (Photo: JS Bennie)



7. Cemeteries and Graveyards

7.1.1 Coega Cemetery (The name “Coega” comes from the Hottentot word “Kouga” – the wildebeest)

Although this cemetery site, behind the Coega Hotel, is outside the study zone, it is relevant to mention it as it could be significant in time to come. An extensive graveyard of un-demarcated graves, some fairly recent, covered with stones or rocks are to be found in the vicinity. It is difficult to discover the full extent of area covered by this cemetery as the area is overgrown and bushy.

7.1.2 Philip Frost Grave?

The grave of Philip Frost, who died in 1867, could not be found although he is buried in the area (See the Burial Register of St Mary’s Church, Port Elizabeth)



This lone grave is unmarked and derelict so not identifiable as Philip Frost’s grave.
S 33 46, 069; E 025 39 058

7.2 Coega’s River Mouth

303 PE Uit Q1-49 3325DC 3346/2541 19nne

Alternate name “Kooka” (Sir John Barrow 1801 1:131 for 1797) Sub-divided Sonop. Coega Salt Pans (Salnova Salt Works). Situated at S33 47’ 19”; E 25 49’ 30”.

The coast is made up of dunes and a flat sandy beach. The mouth of the Coega River is often closed and the water very salty. The distance between the Swartkops and the Coega Rivers is 8 km; and from Coega to the Sundays, 15km.

Two graves are recorded in this area:

1. John Daniel Klimck, buried 23 March 1866 aged 40 years (*St Mary’s register*)
2. Jessie Mary Clarke (born Walton), died 21 October 1895 aged 29 years (*verbal information*)

Solly Potgieter’s farm at *Coega’s Mouth* was not found by Liz Eshmade in the 1980’s.

7.3 Coegaswagendrift Farm PE (Chougatswagendrift)

"In April 1776 Stephanus Ferreira registered his occupation of *Coegawagendrift*" although it was granted in 1776 to Gerrit Scheepers. After a dispute, the Governor intervened and granted the farm to Stephanus Ferreira, son of Thomas Ignatius Ferreira.

A small family cemetery 9km from N2 turn-off via Markman Township, close to junction of Addo/PE/Uitenhage road, is to be found in the vicinity of this early farm.

Carl Friederich Benjamin Mattheus, born in 1790, was the first Mattheus to settle at *Coegawagendrift*. His wife was Wilhelmina Hermina van Rooyen. They had four children. Their son, Cornelius Johannes Mattheus and his wife Wilhelmina van der Merwe are buried here with other members of the family.

The farm was bought by C J Ferreira at the turn of the 20th century. It remained in the family until it was expropriated in 1983 for the development of Motherwell.

By 1998 the fence around the cemetery had gone and the informal housing of Motherwell had almost reached the perimeter.

The gravestones in this cemetery were recorded by Liz Eshmade and P de Villiers in 1986. *It is feared that they have been obliterated in the Motherwell housing development, so although recorded in this report are more for bringing to the attention of SAHRA, as requested, than for attention by Coega IDZ.*

1. Cornelius J Mattheus b 29 March 1820 d. 17 August 1904. "Myn Dierbare Vader"
2. Wilhelmina J Mattheus b 23 October 1820 d 4 August 1908 "Myn Dierbare Moeder"
3. Bartholomeus Saayman Mattheus b 4 May 1903 d 24 Nov 1967
4. Ellie Susanna Mattheus b 20 August 1874 d 17 July 1953
5. Egbert Fourie Mattheus b 25 Nov 1970 d 26 Nov 1970 "Ons Baba en Boetie"
6. Cornelius Johannes Mattheus b 6 September 1906, d 31 October 1973 "My Dierbare Eggenoot, Vader en on Oupa"
7. Johanna C Matthews (as per stone) b 4 January 1892 d 30 November 1907
8. Salomina C G Mattheus b 23 July 1851 d 22 July 1921 "Onze Moeder"
9. Hendrik P Mattheus b 1 Oktober 1847 d 8 December 1937 "Onze vader"
10. Margreitha G Mattheus b 20 Augustus 1879 died 3 Maart 1922 "Onze Moeder"
11. Audrey Mattheus b 23 Oktober 1921 d 1 Augustus 1933 "Onze Dogtertjie"
12. Henry Peter Mattheus b 30 Junie 1896 d 16 September 1947
13. Solomon Jesaja Mattheus b 22 Februarie 1911 d 14 Maart 1958 "MY Eggenoot, Ons Vader en Oupa"
14. Johanna Jacomina van Rooyen (Gebore Kritzinger) b 2 Maart 1887 d 4 Augustus 1951, Eggenote van Cornelius. "Ons Moeder en Ouma"
15. Cornelius Johannes van Rooyen b 13 Februarie 1883 d 18 Junie 1947. Eggenoot van Johanna
16. Carel Benjamin Petrus Ferreira b 28 Junie 1882 d 16 Mei 1948. Eggenoot en Ons Vader
17. Solomon Petrus Ferreira b 23 Desember 191..?(illegible) d 8 Maart 1945
18. Ellie S Herring (born Hartman) b 11 November 1919 dies 21 February 1944 My Wife and our Mother
19. Bartholomeus M De Koning b 26 October 1885 d 11 October 1952. Small stone inscribed "Oupa"

20. Maria Petronella Beneke (Gebore Mattheus) b 16 December 1907 d 1 January 1976 Eggenote van Daniel
 21. Daniel Hendrik Beneke b 16 February 1899 d 19 February 1983 Eggenoot van Maria

7.4 Swartkoppen, District Coega

Swarte Koppen 302 PE Uit Q1-43 3325DA/DC 3346/2539 24 n Sub-divisions: Amsterdam Plein; Coegaskop; Reading; Salnova Salt Works; Swartkoppen. See *Amsterdam Flats* on Coega farm.

Lieut. Cornelius Balton Alcock bought *Springhill*, formerly known as *Zwarte Koppen*, situated on the banks of the Coega River, District of Uitenhage on about 17 August 1822. The sub-division of *Swarte Koppen* (*note change of spelling*) is called *Coegaskop*. The twin Coega Kops give a dark blackish appearance. C J Skead speculated that this could be the origin of the name *Swartkops*, given to the *Swartkops River*.

7.4.1 Mattheus Family Cemetery II

S33 45.908; E25 37.158

The farm *Swartkoppen* on the road between Coega and Motherwell was part of the original farm of *Coegawagensdrift* and directionally it would seem to be situated over the hill almost immediately behind the Mattheus family cemetery on the Motherwell side.

Cornelius Johannes Mattheus, the great-grandson of Carl Friederich Benjamin Mattheus and Wilhelmina Heermina van Rooyen of *Coegawagensdrift*, lived at *Swarkoppen*. He is buried on the farm along with his wife, Johanna Fourie and their son, Carel Benjamin Mattheus and his wife Dirkie Margaretha Aletta Kemp.

The two graves can still be seen high on the hill behind the ruins of the house. They are of black granite and are imposing.

In Liefdevolle Herinneringe/aa/Ons Dierbare Ouers

CORNELIUS JOHANNES

Geb. 9 Okt.1872

Oorl. 5 Jan.1946

JOHANNA ELSIE

SOPHIA (Geb. FOURIE)

Geb. 11.11.1897

Oorl. 25 2 1974

Dankie liewe Here vir die ouers wat ons gehad het. Hulle het gedoen vir ons wat hulle kon/Mattheus

Mattheus

In Liefde Herinneringe aan

My dierbare Eggenoot

En ons vader

CAREL BENJAMIN

Geb. 13.3.1897

Oorl. 12.8.1964

Ons dierbare moeder

DIRKIE

MARGARETHA/ALETTA

Geb.11.11 1897

Oorl.25.2.1974

“Totdat die newels verdwyn”



Mattheus grave Swartkoppes (Photo: JS Bennie)



Mattheus Grave Swartkoppes (Photo: JS Bennie)

Mr J J van Vuuren lived on *Swartkoppes* in 1998.
The farm is now derelict except for a *bywoner's* shack - Feb 2010

7.5 Coega Kop, PE

Brief History

A plan by P.G. Elemans, dated 15 July 1834, shows the location of “*Koega Kop*”, while a chart by Lieutenant Joseph Dayman RN in 1855, illustrates *Coega Kop* with the north-eastern kop at 480 feet (146.2m) and the south-western kop at 466 feet (142m). *Coega Kop* has twin heads, but from the 1920's the south-western kop was heavily quarried by the South African Railways and Harbours for stone-filling used in the development of the Port Elizabeth Harbour, the ultimate intention being the removal of both hills. Mr C.G.H.Skead in a 1920's postcard wrote that the twin kops had been used by early sailing ship captains as navigating beacons when entering Algoa Bay. In the 1970's the north-eastern kop was being quarried by a private concern. Over the past few years (2010) it has again been heavily utilised for the construction of the Port of Ngqura with much of the landmark features disappearing.



Coega Kop with the remains of a piggery in the foreground (Photo: JS Bennie)

8. Other Graveyards

7.1 Du Piesanie Graveyard (near current site office)

S 33 46.266; E25 37.830

**Larger grave inscribed:
Hier rus/ Harrisonsdierbare/Moeder/
MARTHAJACOBA du PIESANIE/
19 Sept 1942**

Smaller Grave

**JA Willem/du Piesanie/Geb 26 Oct 1941/
oorlede 25 Feb 1947**



Two *Du Piesanie* graves near the Site Office (Photo: JS Bennie)

8.2 Other du Piesanie graves
S 33 45 908; E 025 38 696



Graveyard of the Du Piesanies on the property overlooking the Coega Hotel and school. Six graves were found, three being of young children. May 2010
(Photo: J S Bennie)



(Photo: J S Bennie)



(Photo: J S Bennie)



(Photos: J S Bennie)



Coegakop cemetery near La Farge
(Photo: P Martin)



Isolated graves near Irene farm (Photo: Paul Martin)



Community Graves *Ferreira's farm* S33 44.410; E25 43.139
(Photo: JS Bennie)



Community cemetery *Hougham Park II S33 46 301; E25 43 193 (Photo: JS Bennie)*

9. Brickfields cemetery, buildings, kiln



Cemetery at Brickfields *S33 45.599; E25 39.546 (Photo: JS Bennie)*



The brickfields are still operational, currently on a four year lease

S33 45.687; E25 39.486 (Photo: JS Bennie)



Entrance to overgrown brick kiln
S33 45 279; E25 39 721 (Photo JS Bennie)

10. Radar Station Coega 203 (*Hougham Park*)

46.932; E25 42.115 Tech Hut; S33 46 864; E25 4.064 Engine Room

South Africa partook in World War II (1939-45) with the Navy, Army and Air Force combining to combat the problem of ships being torpedoed along the coastline. They were aided by the establishment of the Special Signals Services (SSS), a branch of the SA Corps of Signals, which operated RADAR defences. These stations were built by one of the Sapper units, 12 Field Company, who were deployed from Cape Town to the Port Elizabeth area to undertake “major tasks”. The buildings were constructed mainly of timber, with concrete floors and a minimum of brickwork.

The first two Radar stations in Algoa Bay were commissioned in 1942 (namely *Schoenmakerskop 201* and *Cape Recife 202*). The others were also commissioned and built in 1942, guarded by the Native Military Corps – black personnel who were seconded to the unit, one group to drive the ration truck and another undertaking guard duty around the camp and the Tech Hut (the Technical Hut was a small building away from the camp, housing the radar set and operators).

Coega 203 (the name was changed to *Hougham* (pronounced Huffam) *Park* has its Tech Hut (*S33 46 932; E025 42 115*) on a high sand dune looking out to St Croix Island, while the camp is to be found in a sheltered position on even ground behind it. The approach to the station in 1943 was through Swartkops and Coega villages with a right turn 2km after the railway crossing. This station gave excellent coverage of Port Elizabeth Harbour and Algoa Bay. The original JB (Johannesburg born) radar set was replaced with a CD (Coast Defence) set in late 1943 or early 1944. Personnel transferred back and forth from *Hougham Park* to the Filter Room or “Freddie” in Pembridge House, 13 Bird Street, on a fairly regular basis.

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