

1682

BLAAUWKLIPPEN

STELLENBOSCH

Farm History



Then. Now. Forever

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1. Graham Boonzaaier next to the *omnibus*, with which visitors are taken on an enchanting ride of the farm.

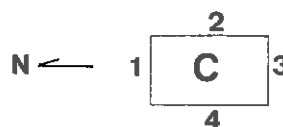


Abbreviations used in the text:

DV&P	De Villiers & Pama
DO	Deeds Office
DR	Death Register
GB	Graham Boonzaaier
DBK	De Blaauwe Klippen
m	morgen
r	roede
f	gulden

Note:

The following is important. All the rooms of a structure have been allocated alphabetical symbols. Reference to walls is always clockwise from the north, the walls being numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3 and 4. The designation C2 would indicate Room C, wall 2.



1. INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

I was introduced to this project by the architect Mr Johan Malherbe and appointed in early December 2001 by Mr J.C. Hulme, project manager. Up to now, no thorough research has been done on any of the Blaauwklippen buildings. This report thus represents the first attempt to document the history and structures more fully as at present. The results are provisional due to a number of limitations to the investigations. Though numerous documents were consulted in the National Archives, the “invaluable ones” were unfortunately absent. Please refer constantly to the list of owners (**Add.1**).

All the buildings, additions and the fowl-run were extensively altered over the years, and mostly replastered in cement. I was loath to strip plaster and tried to determine by other means the development of the buildings. Able to view the brickwork and mortars, is nonetheless the ultimate method to make a conclusive judgement. There are bound to be errors and new investigations and information will modify the conclusions reached.

The report is actually a combination of two Phases:

Phase I, primarily historical

Phase II, primarily structural

The **goals** of this report are consequently:

Phase I

1. Document the history of the site and its owners.
2. Supply the context by reference to the economic and social conditions.

Phase II

1. Conduct a structural analysis of the four buildings: Manor House, Jonkershuis and two cellars, 18th and 19th century.
2. Emphasise the contextual integrity of the structures and werf.
3. Draw some provisional conclusions and recommend how any renovation/-rehabilitation process could proceed.

Phase III

1. Assess the archaeological potential of the site in preparation for excavations.
- [2. Conduct archaeological excavations.]
- [3. Assist architect with renovations/restorations.]

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2. EARLY HISTORY OF STELLENBOSCH (District 1679; Town 1685)

It was the strong south-eastern wind, playing havoc with Cape cornfields, which indirectly gave rise to the founding of Stellenbosch. In his search for arable land where grain could be safely cultivated, Commander Simon van der Stel explored the fertile valley of Stellenbosch in 1679, about 6 November. Within a year eight families had settled there and by 1683 the number had increased to more than 30 families and single freeburghers (Guelke 1974:119). As an encouragement, farmers were allowed to claim as much land as could be cultivated in three years. Unimproved land was subsequently taken away (Ibid.:117). Without proper surveying, disputes soon arose (1681) concerning land, roads, boundaries and water rights between the farmers, and consequently, four *heemraden* were established by 1682 to sort out such problems (Smuts (ed.)1979:147).

Commissioner Hendrik van Reede tot Drakenstein visited the Stellenbosch area in 1685 and considered the colonists greedy and selfish, since they claimed the best land along the Eerste River for themselves. This action prevented later farmers from gaining access to water. Van Reede recommended that a local magistrate (*landdrost*) be appointed for the proposed village (1685), in order to settle disputes and to accurately survey farms. Most of the farms promised since 1680, were only granted officially between 1690-1699 (Guelke 1974:118)(FIG.1).

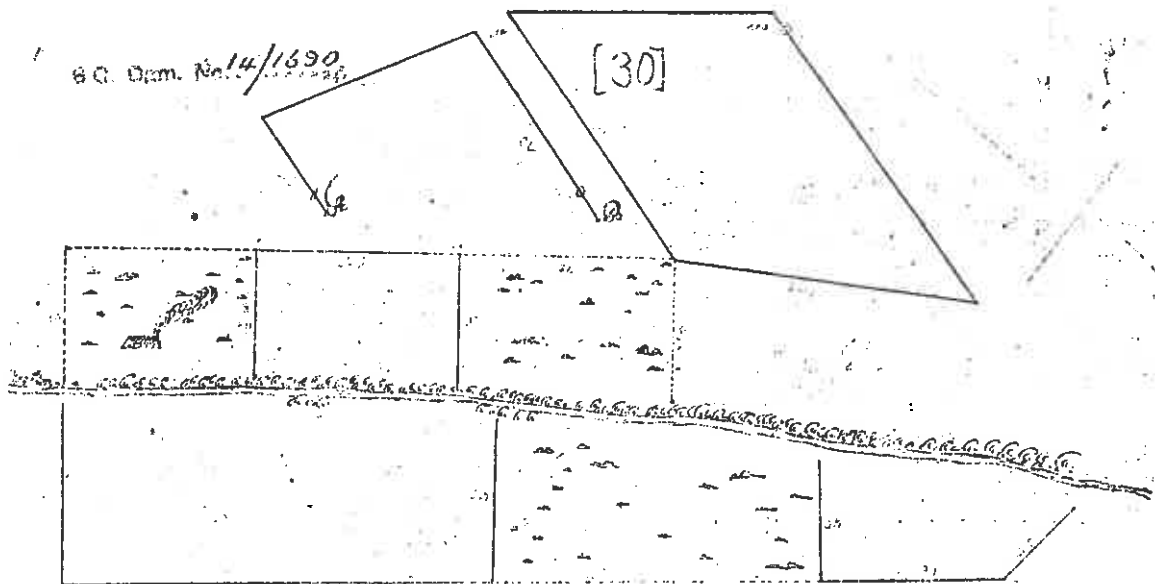
3. EARLIEST FARMERS (late 17th century)

These early settlers originated generally from the lowest social orders in Western Europe. They included the unemployed, ex-soldiers or sailors, tradesmen and vagabonds, brawlers and drunkards (see Schoeman 2001 for elaboration on this theme). It was a hard, laborious life for those early freeburghers, carving out a niche in the wilds, under the yoke of the VOC dictatorship. The newly founded colony of Stellenbosch lured many colonists and those who were married with family received preference, as they would settle permanently, in contrast to the roaming bachelors, who preferred hunting and boozing.

3.1 GERRIT JANSZ VISSCHER 1682-1690

3.1.1 His life and family

Gerrit Visscher, Jansz (*Jan se zoon*) had arrived at the Cape by the early 1670s, originally from Ommeland or Overijssel in the Netherlands (Fouché & Böeseken 1970:81,82 n109). It is stated that he was a potter by trade (Simons 2000:123), but I could not trace the source of this attribution. He soon married and that with Jannetjie Thielemann on 4 August 1675 (in the Castle)(DV&P 1981:1062). She was born in 1660 at the Cape, apparently the only child of Thielemann Hendriks and Mayken van den Berg. She married at an early age



Sheet 34 80c

Simon Vander Stel, Commandeur wegens de Generaal
 der Nederlandsche Geestrijcke Oor Indische Landoor. An
 Tabodegader Loop endesselsch zwaart d'Witg. d'Witg. d'Witg. d'Witg.
 ten bodanden Drijborger Gerrit Jan z. wijfelen inder wandeling
 groo genaamd, in wijen dijganden. Voer ontrent agt jaanen Aginder
 loegdelaan is entlaan Aginder loegdelaan mit g. Gegeven word by
 desen seeken brin Bonvland, gelegen an ettelien boortelangs de
 dwars Rivier, strekkend d. O. ten O. opwaards legens land van W.
 leen Barent Hendrik z. inden woort W. N. W. legens dat van Nicolab
 teler, tijdelijk legens land warden gebengraden Voor de tijt legens land
 van Pieter Gerrit z. en Jan Dargena groote van men vijftig moeg
 en wien land van desen endeligh warden, als bij de boort,
 staande figuur door den land meten daer van gemaakt breedte
 le sien is, met volkoomden magt en de volkeit oys oors. Land van
 in of an te mogen beplanter, besaijen, bepoelen, ballimmeren en
 volk te besitten, mit g. na desen warden te vloepen, te vloepen
 of anderszins te valideren, so du als d' Godheid sien te endeword.
 dat blijvendt bij gelonden, der wien langs de nevens oys toonland
 so veel tot oys d'ge. als andere in geselkenen gerien en gebeligh
 te gedoogen den gemedenen wagen weg, mit g. een doordien te
 breedte van den warden, als mede vijftig geen lout gewalt te moeg.
 klappen langs de tuisen dan alleen door de warden oys land strekken.
 in and' ander land te mogen oys klappen, met tijt denkligh beest.

FIG.2 The original grant of 9 November 1690, outlining five portions of land on both sides of the Dwars Rivier. Note how the name *De Blaauwe Klippen* was added above the line (National Archives OSF I, 21).

of 15, as was the custom of the time. What makes the union of particular interest is that it was the first marriage of a Cape-born girl with a freeburgher (De Wet 1981:148). As Schoeman (2001:495) notes, this pair are the symbolic ancestral parents of the free population of South Africa. Gerrit and Jannetjie were also the progenitors of the Vissers of this country. By 1682 they had four children, of which one may have died early. In May 1690 Jannetjie had eight children and by 1698 another four (DV&P 1981:1062-1065).

Jannetjie's mother Mayken, was no lamb and led a notorious life of thievery so that in 1677 she was "sentenced to be pilloried with a rice sack over her head, to be severely flogged, to have a gallows branded on her back, to be banished for life, [and] all her property being confiscated" (Schoeman 2000:op cit). She met her end in Mauritius. This example provides us with the kind of people the Cape was settled with.

3.1.2 De Blaauwe Klippen

Simon van der Stel first allocated the land in promise and a number of years later it was officially granted, taken into account the land that was cultivated. *Landdrost* Johannes Mulder was also a surveyor and draftsman for the period July 1685 to July 1691, and he depicted on many grants the earliest buildings erected. On this grant, written by secretary J.G. de Grevenbroek, reckoned as the Cape's most learned man (Van Stekelenburg 2001), we also find Simon's signature and date of 9 November 1690 (FIG.2, FIG.3).

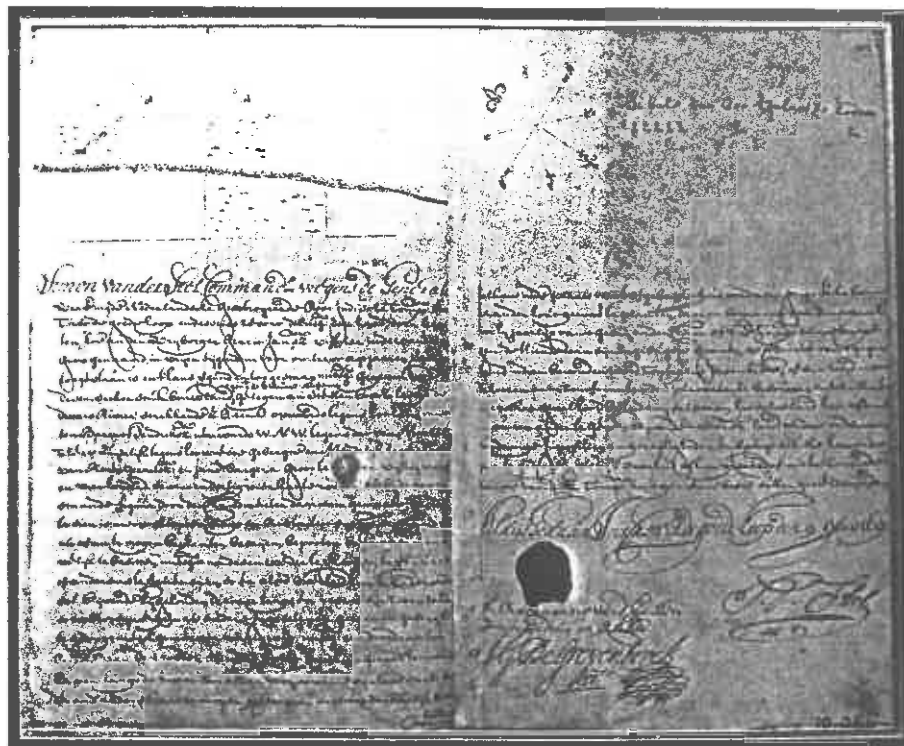


FIG.3 The original grant (1690) that went to the owner, is framed and hangs in the restaurant of DBK.

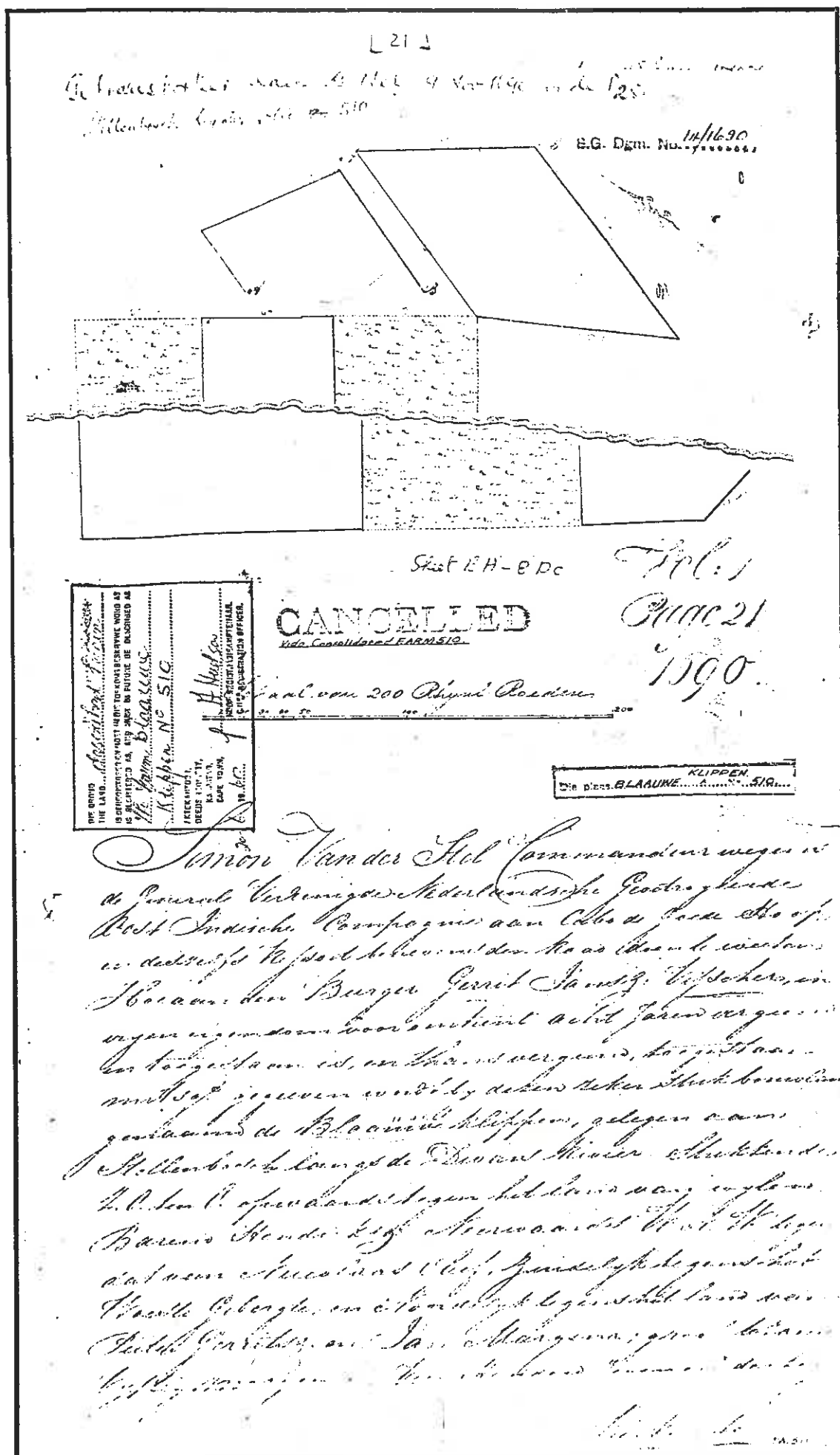


FIG.4 A copy of the original grant (early 18th century), but with slight differences, like the building and the river with no trees. Note how the name DBK is now written into the text.

Mulder surveyed earlier that year the farm, which consisted of three parcels of land (one rectangular and two trapezium-like), north of the *Dwars River*, and two parcels (one rectangular and one trapezium-like) south of the same. Three tracts of land, presumably for grazing, were originally excluded, though a building was erected on the north-western portion. Along the course of the river trees flourished, necessary for building purposes and firewood.

Altogether the land measured 50 morgen (m) and 437 square roeden (r²). The neighbouring farms were Valley Lustre (N), Rustenburg (SE) and Fleurbaix (NW)(Van der Bÿl 1963:55). It is important to mention the names of farms were generally only later given, in the early 18th century. Prior to that and for much of the 18th century, the name of the owner took precedence. Note that the name *De Blaauwe Klippen* was inserted afterwards above the line (Original OSF I, 21; National Archives, CT). A copy of these Old Stellenbosch Freeholds was made in the early-mid 18th century and this volume at the Deeds Office, Cape Town is much more legible, but the diagram is simplified (FIG.4).

In the original 1690 diagram (FIG.5) a long, barnlike building is depicted with three *casement* windows, and an arched double door in the end-gable. The latter would have been a simple unadorned gable and not, as some have interpreted (Walton 1989:12) been lobed. Lobed gables only appeared towards the end of the second quarter of the 18th century at the Cape.

At the other end of the house, presumably against the end-gable, is a chimney somewhat overemphasised, as they were generally built long to keep away sparks from the thatch. The kitchen would be situated here. The earliest thatch was not in reeds, as has generally been used over the past two centuries, but in straw, either of wheat, rye or barley (Vos 1993:98-103). Walls were low, probably drawn-up in mud layers or in raw brick, plastered

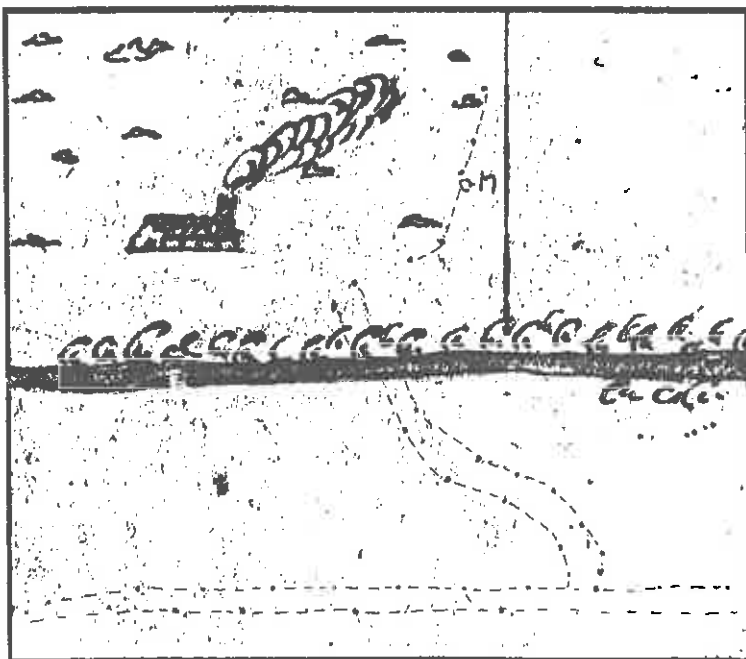


FIG.5 Johannes Mulder, the surveyor and *landdrost*, drew the barn-cum-dwelling with smoke billowing from the kitchen chimney (OSF I, 21).

NAME	YEAR	MEN	WOMAN	SONS	DAUGHTERS	SLAVE MALES	SLAVE FEMALES	SLAVE BOYS	SLAVE GIRLS	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	VINES/1000	WINE LEAGUERS	CORN SOWN	CORN WON	RYE SOWN	RYE WON	BARLEY SOWN	BARLEY WON	MUSKET	PISTOL	SWORD
VISSER, Gerrit Jz	1682	1	1	2	1		1		1	15				4	36				1	16	1		1
VISSER, Gerrit Jz	1688	1	1	3	3		1		1	30	200		1	4	12	1	1				2		
NEL, Willem X Jannetje Labart	1692	1	1	2	1					4			3	1	16	1	0				1		
NEL, Willem	1700	1	1	3	3					16			3	1	2	1	6				1		1
NEL, Willem	1709	1	1	3	4				6	30	200		6	1	1	60				1		1	
a) Jan (eldest son)	1709	1							1												1	1	
b) Esias (son)	1709	1							1												1	1	
NEL, Willem	1712	1	1	2	2				5	38			3	2	3						1		1
a) Jan (eldest son)	1712	1							1														
b) Esias (son)	1712	1																					
NEL, Willem	1719	1	1	2	1				1	26	16		1.2	5	10						1		1
a) Jan 1716-42 at Rustenburg, Mod.	1719	1	1	2		8			7	30	100		15	10	3	15					4	1	2
b) Esias	1719	1	1																		1		1
c) Willem jr	1719	1																			1		1
PIETERSZ, Barend	1723	1	1	1	3					16			1.4	1							1		1
PIETERSZ, Barend van Wesel	1741	1	1		3					10											1		1
a) Hermanus (son)	1741	1																			1		1
GROMMERT, George Christoffel	1761	1	1			2	6	2	12	10	300		30	16							1	1	1
HOFFMAN, Jan Bernhard [Libertas]	1773	1	1	7	4	1	19	5	6	30	400		60	50	14	100							
HOFFMAN, Dirk Wouter	1773	1							1														
HOFFMAN, Dirk Wouter	1782	1	1	1	3		?	5	2	8	20		30	4							1	1	1
TTAXDBK																							

TABLE1 Owners of DBK (and some other farms) according to the tax-returns (opgaafrolle) of 1682-1782 (Computerised, UWC).

in mud and white-washed. The coach-door indicates where the ox-wagon was kept and the grain stored. We should remember that the first concern of the farmers was grain cultivation, a tenth of which was delivered free to the Company warehouses in Cape Town. Thus priority was given to barns, which doubled as temporary homes as in Europe. Lean-to's or sheds could have been added at the other side of the building for a horse or two, fowls and pigsties. An interesting aspect of the original 1690 diagram, are the pinpricks according to the surveyor's measurements. Some of them have not been connected and I have interpreted some of them as dirt roads (which do appear on other grants). If this is correct, the road ran south of the barn-cum-house structure and linked up with another road south of the *Dwars River*.

3.1.3 Gerrit Groff and sale of land

According to the tax-returns (*opgaafrolle*)(UWC select, computerised years), Gerrit had only a slave woman and no male slaves in his employment in 1682, the first year he delivered some very substantial crops (**TABLE 1**). His one horse had to take him to neighbours or Cape Town for errands, while the 15 oxen had to cart his wheat to the Stellenbosch mill or to Cape Town to sell to the passing ships. For protection he owned one musket and one sword, both necessary for the annual mustering at Stellenbosch. Six years later he had doubled his working force of oxen, gained 200 sheep by either bartering with the *Khoi* (though forbidden!) or buying it from other stock farmers. The slave girl probably helped his wife in the kitchen and with the six small children. Gerrit and his family struggled to make ends meet. He managed to plant 1000 vines by 1688 but produced no wine as of yet.

The conduct of the Visschers were not all that exemplary, for in 1693 they were all returned to Holland as "*the Company judged him to be of no use to the settlement*" (De Wet 1981:196). It is therefore no surprise that Gerrit was commonly known as *Rough* or *Brusque* (*in de wandeling Grov genaamd* – OSF I 1690)(This portion is left out in the >1700 copy). This name *Gerrit Grov* is repeated in the 1690 transport (T.284, 9.11.1690), and in the crude topographic map of Stellenbosch he is known as *Gerrit Groff* (see FIG.6). Gerrit was thus someone of a coarse nature, probably an idle and drinking man, a common occurrence at that time. Grevenbroek categorised most colonists as "*victims of idleness and lust*" (Fouché & Böeseken 1970:172-173 n250). Nonetheless, he must have mended his ways in the Netherlands, for they returned to the Cape. About 20 years later we read that he was one of the lessees of the cattle posts at *De Langefontyn* (near Saldanha) in 1712, though by 1713 they could not meet the set meat requirements of the Company (RPR IV, 1962: 275, 277, 314).

As many settlers, Gerrit found the agricultural pursuits too laborious and with 7-8 children by 1690, decided to sell the farm. As no grant had officially been issued, Landdrost Mulder surveyed the farm and on the same day it was transferred to Willem Nel (**Add.12.1**).

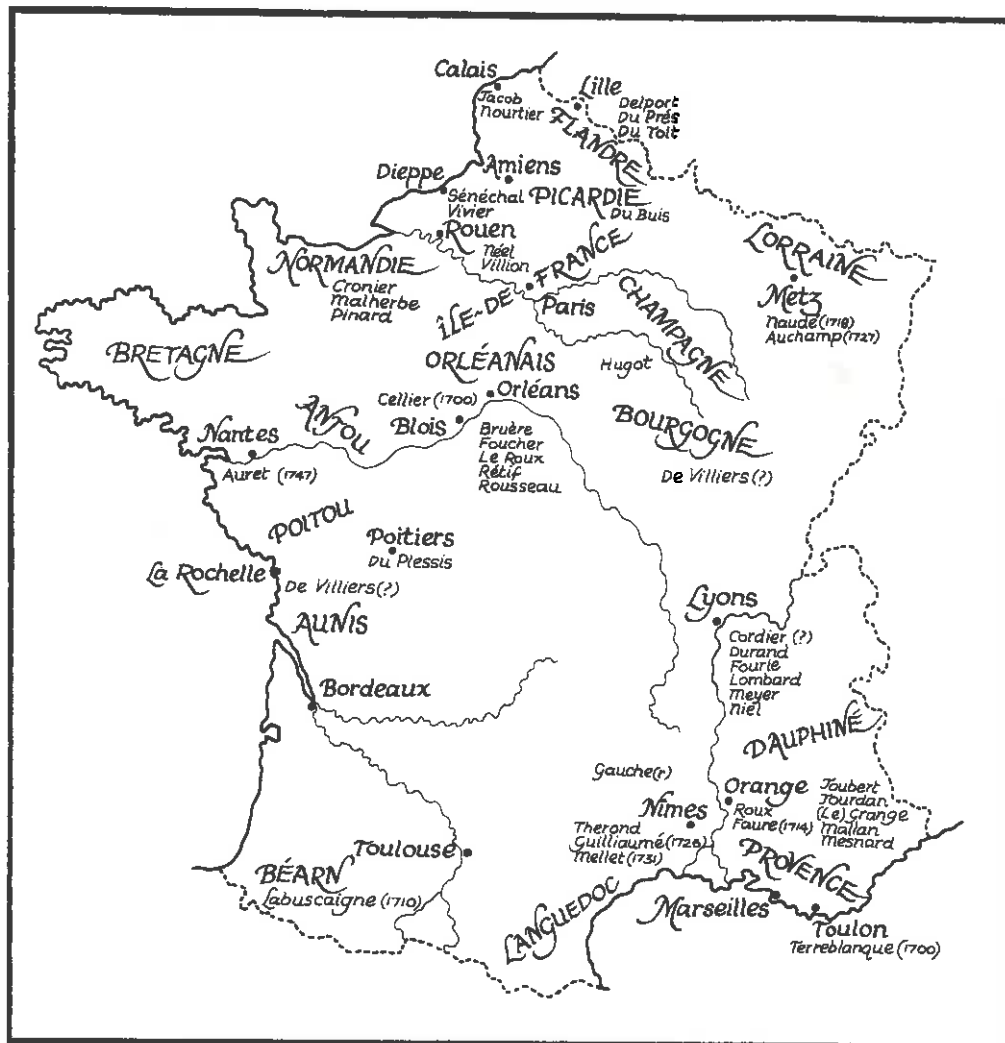


FIG.6 A map of France, depicting the places of origin of many French refugees. Visscher came from Rouen (Bryer & Theron 1987:6).



FIG.7 Threshing of wheat during the early 18th century at the Cape. The farm with the gable is fanciful as well as the boundary wall (Botha 1938:76; adapted from Kolbe).

3.2 GUILLAUME NEL 1690-1722

Willem Nel

3.2.1 Nel and family

From about 1687 there was a small influx of Protestants from France to the Cape. Their numbers were comparatively small (about 200 or 0.1% of 205200 worldwide)(Vos 2001:13). Guillaume Niel or Willem Nel was born c.1663 in France and hailed from Rouaan (Rouen) in northern Normandy (FIG.6). There he married Jeanne de la Batte of Saumur, giving birth to two children, viz. Jean and Jeanne (DV&P 1981:623). In other places she is referred to as Jeanne la Batte or as at the Cape, Jannetjie Labat (Fouché & Böeseken 1970:60, n66) or Jannetjie Labart (Tax-return 1692). Etienne Nel of the farm La Dauphiné at Franschhoek, was possibly Willem's brother (Fouché & Böeseken 1970:194, n289).

3.2.2 Buying of DBK

By trade Willem was apparently a tailor (*Fransch Kleermaker*, Kolbe I:104, quoted by Franken 1979:108, n3) who did not fare too badly. They arrived just before the Cape winter on 6 May 1689 on the ship *Zion* and from the hand of governor Simon van der Stel received f360, from a lump sum of f6000, distributed to the French refugees (Franken 1978:19-20). Land in Klein and Groot Drakenstein was allocated to the French families, but all were not satisfied, as the soil was poor in some instances. Willem was one of these discontents and negotiated with Visscher for his farm at Stellenbosch.

In the transport (T.284, 9.11.1690) *Gerrit Janszoon Visscher* sold his house and plot (*sijn huijs en erv*) to Guillaume Nel, freeburgher at Stellenbosch, for f800 Indian valuation. Payment was first made in 400 *ligte guldens* and the remainder to be paid in January 1692. Apparently the land was lying fallow (*gebrokin*) for the sowtime 1691, indicating Visscher had no intent to continue with the arduous ploughing. Visscher also signed with a three-stroked cross, showing that he was illiterate (The original VOC seal has been cut from this document!). In the two-page debenture (with the seal of a ship), the land is referred to again as "*erv met 't daarop staande huijs*", and was also drawn up by secretary Grevenbroek.

Willem immediately set about to increase the vineyards, which totalled about 3000 in December 1692 (see TABLE 1). The going was tough with only 4 oxen and he sowed only one muid of corn, gaining 16, but his rye crop was a disaster (FIG.7). He owned a musket, but no sword. His progress was slow but steady over the years.

3.2.3 Social life of the Nels

We know a little more about the Nel family, because Adam Tas (1668-1722) mentions him frequently in his famous diary (1705-1706)(Fouché & Böeseken 1970). They were good housefriends and the two families exchanged gifts. Tas hired Nel to aid him on his farm and thus they became intimate friends (All quotes from F&B).

In June 1705 Tas and relations walked from Libertas, crossed the Eerste River and visited with Nel (p.60). Tas relates he "*found it entertaining there, the friends have eight children in all, and they seem to live happily and contented in their cottage (hutje). After spending a few quiet hours there, we strolled home together*" (p.61). The time was generally spent in drinking wine or tea, smoking a few pipes, conversing or playing cards.

In July 1705 Jannetjie Nel took a cut of veal to Tas and afterwards Jannetjie, Tas and his sister walked to the Stellenbosch church in preparation for the communion by preacher Beck (p.66). A few weeks later Willem visited Tas towards the evening (p.78). When Elizabeth, the wife of Tas, was far pregnant, Jannetjie assisted her since late November 1705 and stayed till a day or two before the birth of Sara in early December 1705 (p.142, 173 n251). Nel also entertained visitors like Jan Roggeveen and Juriaan van der Maas, *krankenbesoekers* of the return fleet at his house, leaving Nel in a merry mood (p.204; Franken 1978:111).

Willem earned extra money by working intermittently for Tas. In midwinter (10.7.1705) Willem Nel led the *knecht* Jacob (of Tas), his six slaves and two free *Khoi* (*Hottentots*) on a fishing expedition to False Bay. They would have taken a wagon to cart the fishing net and to bring back the haul of fish (p.74). During the hot summer month of January 1706 Willem helped the labourers of Tas to bring in the corn into the barn at Libertas (p.146). At the end of that month Tas paid Willem f36.10 for his labours, which included 15 ½ days at one gulden per day (f15.10); taking a load [of grain?] to Cape Town (f12); and looking after rams of Tas on Nel's own farm (f9)(p.172). He was also remunerated 16 rixdollars (1 rxd. = 4 gulden) for two muids of peas delivered to the rev. F. Valentyn, who wrote his famous historical work "*Oud en Nieuw Oost Indien*", published 1726 (p.173-174, n252).

Willem Nel kept a low profile during the resistance movement of the Stellenbosch and Drakenstein farmers against the corruptive practices of governor Wilhelm van der Stel and his cronies. He did not sign any declaration of either of the two opposing parties (Franken 1978:71-73). He was a co-signatory (as deacon) with Tas, Grevenbroek and Van der Heiden for a request to the Political Council that the preacher E.F. le Boucq also conduct services at Stellenbosch (not only in Drakenstein) in November 1707 (RPR IV, 1962:30).

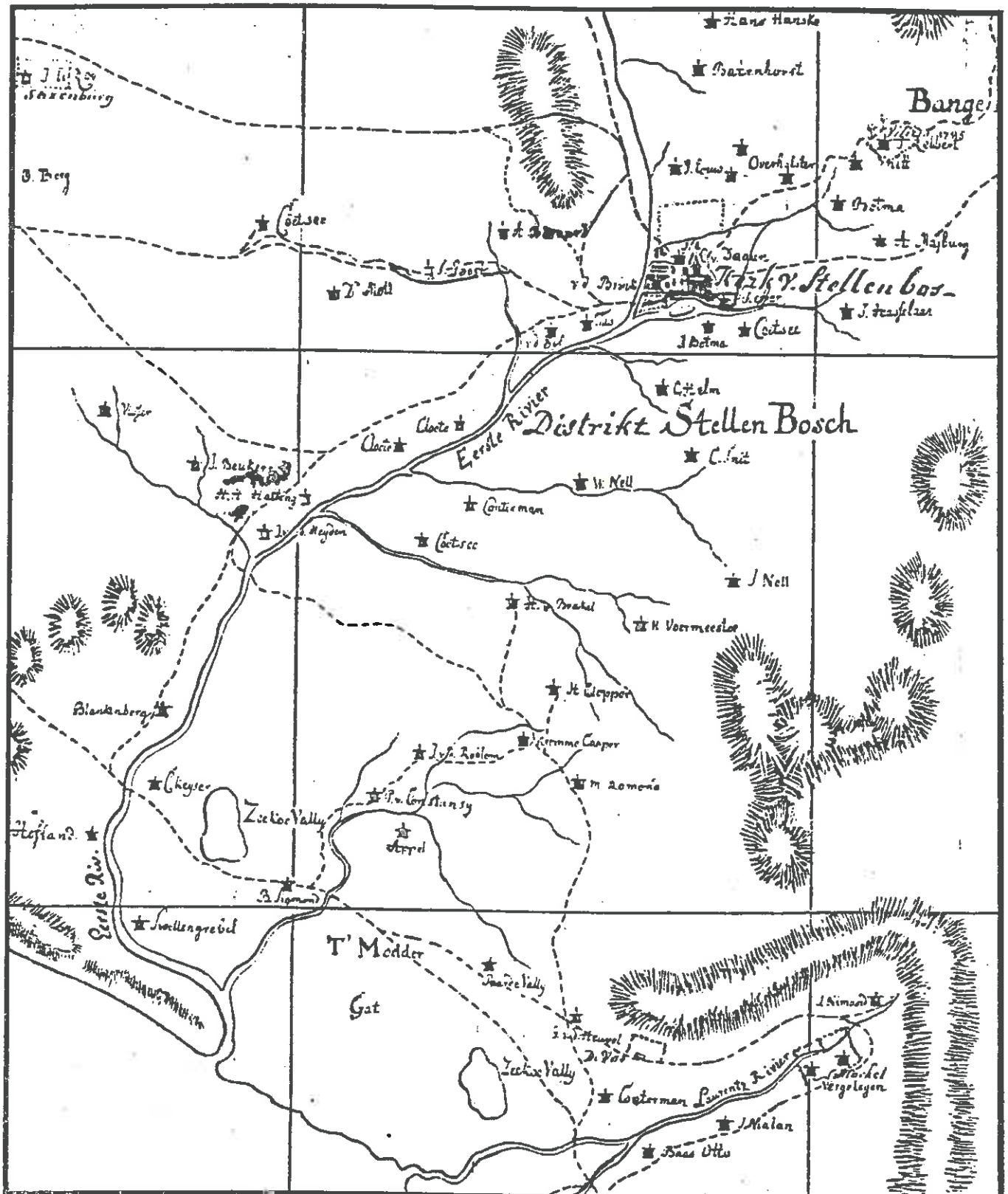


FIG.8 A more accurate geographic representation of Stellenbosch of c.1720. Farms are still designated by the owners, with W. Nell (DBK) and his son J. Nell (Rustenburg)(National Archives).

We thus see that the Frenchman Willem Nel became fully integrated with the Dutch farming community and town, being known for his hospitality, congenial family, diligence and Christian faith.

3.2.4 Farming activities at DBK

From early 1700 grain production provided in all the needs of the Cape and plantings slowly declined, but for Willem the year 1709 was a very prosperous one, he gaining 60 fold in corn (see TABLE 1). He also owned 6 horses, 30 oxen and 200 sheep. His 6000 vines produced one leaguer of wine, indicating cellar activities, probably conducted in the barn. His two sons, Jan and Esias, are also now of age to bear arms in the militia.

According to the tax-return of 1712, it was a rather poor year, the year before the great pox epidemic devastated the Cape, including the Europeans' slaves and indigenous people. Nel's sons were of course a big help on the farm to their aging father. His eldest son Jan bought *Rustenburg* at *Moddergat* and became a leading Stellenbosch citizen in many fields. Note that he had 8 slaves in 1719, a source of wealth, for with them building and agricultural activities increased. Although no slaves are mentioned up to now in possession of Willem, he probably had a few but who were not designated in the tax-returns. Farmers were loath to give their actual increases, as they were taxed on all items.

In the year 1720 there are two old maps that depict the farm owners. The first (FIG.8) depicts the farmsteads by symbols and give the main rivers and routes. The second map is more detailed, but less clear in many respects (FIG.9). Near the Eerste River are the buildings of Conterman (*Groote Zalze*), then what appears to be a single building of Willem Nel (*Blaauwklippen*), at least four buildings southwards of Van Brakel (*Brakelsdal/Annandale*) and towards the source of the Dwars River, Jan Nel (Willem's son) with about six buildings of *Rustenburg*. This map shows the organic placement of buildings (no pattern), numerous old roads developing as farmers saw functional and that farms were still known by their owners.

It would have been Willem who gave the name *De Blaauwe Klippen* to the farm in early 1700. It could be related to the numerous outcrops of granite on the farm and in the river. There are some large ones just south-west of the Jonkershuis which is slightly blackish in colour due to age and exposure. They may have been responsible for the name of the farm, particularly when wet and glistening when the Dwars River took its various courses. Yet there are also signs of remnant pieces of blue slate, which have been reused as paving around various buildings. Were there beds of exposed slate, which have been covered up?



FIG.9 Another map of c.1720 of the Stellenbosch area. Buildings are depicted as small white "spots". *Willem Nel* has apparently one building where the dirt road cross the river, while *Jan Nel* has six buildings (National Archives).

4. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OWNERS

4.1 BAREND PIETERSZ 1722-1742

4.1.1 Transfer from Nel to son-in-law Pietersz

Willem Nel's eldest daughter Jeanne (French born >1689) or Johanna as she was called at the Cape, married Pieter Peil van Bielefeld in 1.1.1708. He died sometime afterwards and she married the soldier Barend Pietersz van Wesse or Wesel (Hoge 1940:308; DV&P 1981:626). Barend Pieters(z)(Ibid.) or Barend Peters (later Pieterse), came from Wesel, a town in Germany bordering on the Netherlands where a Dutch garrison was quartered. He arrived as a soldier in 1710 at the Cape, tried his hand as woodcutter in 1713 and became a freeburgher in 1714 (Pama 1983:251; Hoge 1940:310). Johanna must have been widowed about this time (1713/14) and married Barend. Ultimately they had seven offspring.

The transport (T.1432, 13.1.1722) consists of a number of pages, some legible only with great difficulty. According to the first two-page document, Barent (*sic*) Pietersz of Wesse (*sic*) was the principal owner with farmers Willem Nel and Michiel Otto, co-principal debtors, all to the sum off *f*400, which was still outstanding. This document was signed by someone (illegible to me) in place of Barend, Willem Nel signed with a simple cross, +, designating him as illiterate, and Michiel Otto (in full). The latter was the affluent landowner of *Vergelegen* and *Cloetenburg* in Hottentots-Holland, who was later appointed in 1728 the overseer of the mountain pass of the Overberg (Smuts (ed.) 1979:224).

In the next three-page document, Barend Pietersz apparently buys the farm (*plaats of te hofsteed*) *de Blaauwe Klippe* for *f*1000 gulden. This is the first time it is mentioned in a transport. Willem Nel again signed with a cross [+]. In another two-page document, *Barend Pietersz van Wesse* committed himself to the repayment of the *f*1000 (Indian valuation) over the next six years, paying annually *f*150, starting with May 1723 and ending in 1728.

Willem was now about 60 years of age and faltering, so he sold the farm to his son-in-law, Barend. He and his wife probably continued to stay on the farm or went to live with his eldest son at *Rustenburg*.

Willem probably died not long afterwards, but his widow, now called Johanna Labat, apparently stayed on the adjacent *Rustenburg*, owned by her son Jan. This transpires from another one-page document (attached to the 1722 transfer), where on 9.5.1736 Jan Nel, *oud heenraad*, signed for the heirs of the late Johanna, widow of Nel. Mention is made of the "*nevenstand Custing brief*", which was "*gerojeert*".

4.1.2 Agricultural Activities

Barend Pietersz, his wife and four children had a difficult start in 1723 (see TABLE 1). The tax-return showed no slaves, he did not own a horse, but at least a span of oxen (16). From 1400 vines he pressed at least one leaguer of wine, and he sowed no crops. It appears as if the farm has become run down over the last years of Nel, having increased only f200 in value over 28 years.

Over the next 20 years Barend also eked out a living here, if the tax-returns of 1741 is accurate. His son Hermanus had come of age and could help him on the farm. Only 10 oxen are mentioned, no vines or crops. This is unlikely. A full research of the original tax-returns for other years will certainly change the picture.

According to me the Jonkershuis date from about the 1720s and could have been built by him. Eighteenth century artefacts found adjacent the "blue" granite boulder indicate refuse from a kitchen nearby. These artefacts need to be excavated and properly dated. Another building that may have been erected by him, is the wine-cellar I with a *holbol* gable and the date "1707" scratched into a rectangular cartouche (obviously spurious). The building materials do suggest a date of second quarter of the 18th century. In the following transport (T.2525 of 1742), there is mention of "*eenig vaatwerk*", i.e. some vats, presumably for wine, indicating possibly a separate cellar.

Barend appears to have been no big agriculturist and conditions of stagnation and depression at the Cape would have not aided him. He could barely sign his initials *BP* in the 1742 transport. Illiteracy of the owners of DBK and their low education must have played a part in the initial slow development of the farm.

4.2 GEORGE CHRISTOFFEL GROMMET 1742-1762

4.2.1 Buying a mediocre farm

After 20 years Pietersz (*van Wesse, Wessel, Wesel*) sold "*Blaauwe Klippen*" (note the new spelling) to George Christoffel Grommet and it was transferred on 9 November 1762 (T.2525). He obtained the farm (*hofsteede*), including 8 drawing oxen, some vats (*eenig vaatwerk*) and a collection of building and house equipment (*een partij bou en huisgereedschap*). From the latter one can infer that Pietersz was also a practical man and builder. The price was f775, of which he paid f500 up front, the f275 to follow later. Pietersz thus sold the farm for 22.5% less than he bought it for, confirming the farm became quite run down.

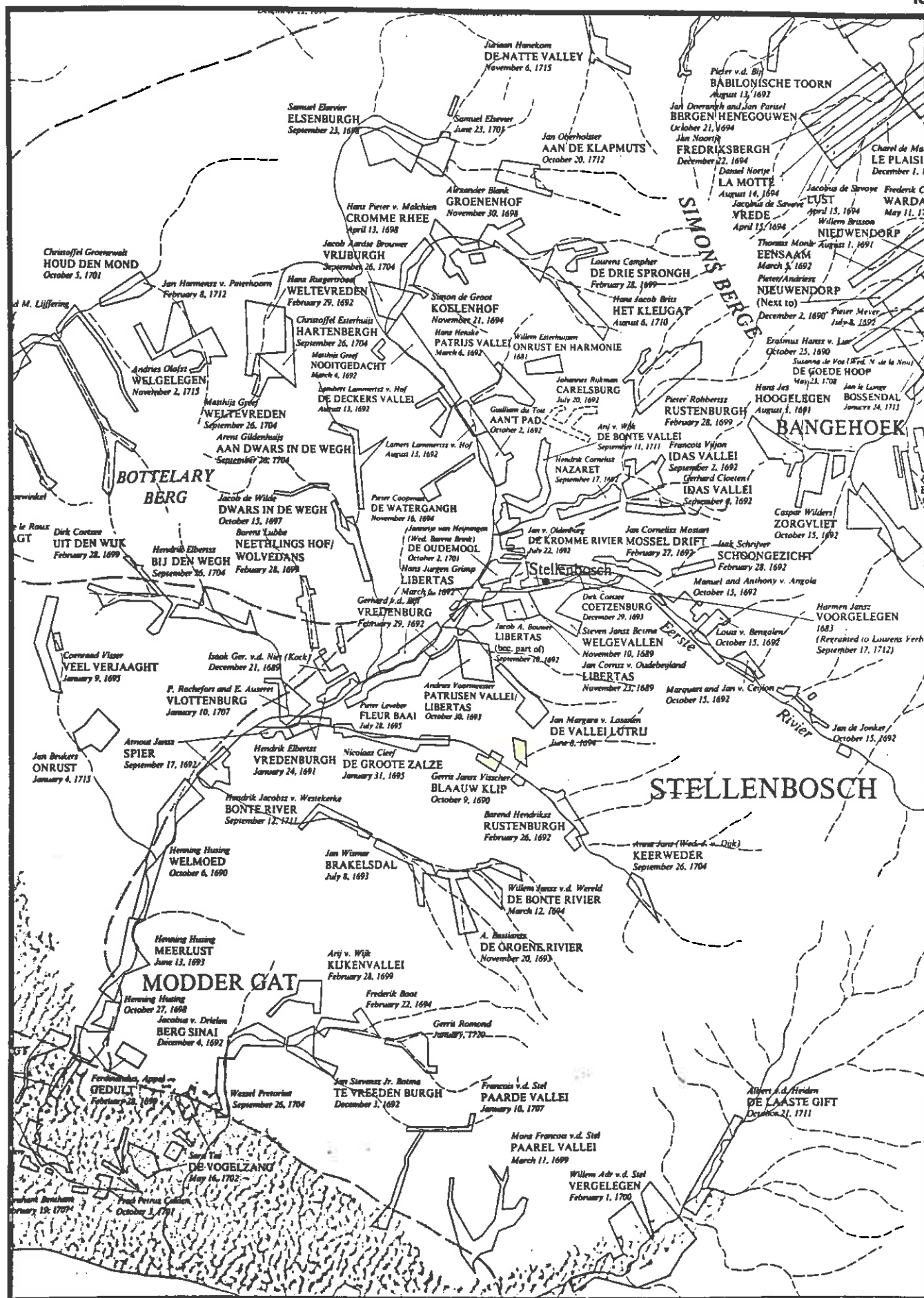


FIG.10 This map of the Stellenbosch district was compiled from old freehold grants up to 1750. Note the irregular-shaped farms along the rivers. The date of 9 October 1690 is incorrect for DBK (Department of Geography, University of Waterloo, 1987).

A debenture of two pages follows where *Georg Christoph Grommet* (his neat signature) was indebted to Daniel Malang (*sic*) to the amount of f1600. It looks to me as though Pietersz “borrowed” this amount from *heemraad* Malan, a distinguished member in the Stellenbosch community (DV&P 1981:519). Malan was also the owner of Cloetenburg and Morgenster in Hottentots-Holland (Van der Bÿl 1963:61, 62A). The farm “*de blauwe klippe*” (*sic*) was thus mortgaged to Malan prior to the sale to Grommet.

4.2.2 Development of DBK into a prosperous farm

I could not find much about Grommet, as he is not listed in the genealogical books. It is apparent that he was more industrious than his predecessor and spent much time, labour and money to restructure the farm. He certainly prospered and went into partnership with his neighbour Adriaan van Brakel (of Brakelsdal)(Van der Bÿl 1963:56) in farming the adjacent Bonterivier from 1753-1761 (Ibid.:57A)(FIG.10).

The only tax-return available to me of Grommert (*sic*) was that of 1761 (see TABLE 1). Here he is listed as married but with no children (were they childless?). He has two *knechts* or overseers, who were generally soldiers hired from the Company. One of them probably helped at the Bonterivier farm. He had a small labour force of six slaves who could help with buildings and agricultural pursuits. Migrant Khoi-khoi was of course another source of hired labourers, particularly seasonal, for ploughing and harvesting crops. The two slave girls could have assisted in the kitchen. The 12 horses could indicate a horse-drawn coach and sturdy animals used in ploughing, for example. Ten oxen and 300 sheep would necessitate shepherds.

Towards the end of his tenure on the farm (1761), after 20 years, he had built-up a remarkable large vineyard of 30 000 vines and producing 16 leaguers of wine. A proper wine-cellar was thus fully operational. When Grommet sold the farm the following year, in the transport (13.1.1762) there are included 10 empty leaguers (for storage of wine), two teak tubs (2 *kiaat houtkuipe*)(for pressing grapes by foot?), a brandy still and its equipment, as well as various boards, beams and wood.

From the above we can conclude the following:

Prior to Grommet the farm was rather unprofitable requiring huge capital to make it productive. Having bought the farm for f750, he sold it for f4000, a more than five fold increase in value. Grommet must have erected substantial buildings to justify this increase. According to me, the Jonkershuis was newly erected by him, or incorporated an earlier building (not 1682!), for the structure has all the qualities of a >1740 building (wall

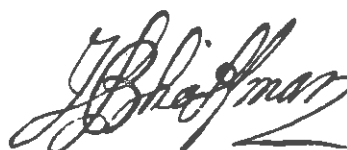
thickness, fired brick, lower walls in granite, endgables). It could have served partially as the dwelling for a *knecht* (a room or two), coach-house and stables. The same argument applies to the post 1740 cellar (dated 1707), which housed at least 30 leaguers of wine, of which ten were empty in 1762. The movables from the property were valued at f7300, an extra-ordinary amount for that time. There were thus probably another 20 leaguers of wine, and much equipment in the cellar. Excess wine he distilled into brandy or spirits.

Another interesting aspect was the mention (T.3702) of "*alle des Comp's Loÿery-gereedschappen*", i.e. all the Company's equipment of the **tannery**. Grommet operated a tannery for the skins of domestic (and wild?) animals near the Dwarsrivier, but it appears he had the use of the Company's equipment. The amount of building materials (woodwork in particular) would indicate that Grommet was in the process of erecting a new building or about to. Though there were setbacks as drought and pox during the 1750s and 1760s, these were also booming times for Cape farmers. During the Seven Years War (1756-1763) with France, foreign warships at the Cape needed vast quantities of cargoes and the troops lived riotously (Vos 1993:49). As De Bosdari states (1953:13), "*Prices doubled and trebled, of farm produce, slaves, houses*". Grommet took full advantage of these conditions and at its peak decided to sell off his assets, viz. both DBK and Bonterivier, probably negotiating already from mid 1761 with Hoffman.

According to a "*procuratie*" dated 6.8.1761 (T.3701, 13.1.1762), Grommet appeared before the secretary of the *Landdrost & Heemraden*, viz. Jacobus Joh. Le Sueur. Apparently Grommet needed the permission of J. B. Hoffman to sell his half-portion of *de Bonte Rivier* to his partner Adriaan van Brakel. Note the transfer date is exactly similar to that of DBK.

4.3 JAN BERNHARD HOFFMAN 1762-1771

4.3.1 Background of Hoffman



Jan Bernard Hofman (sic) was one of the richest and influential farmers in the Stellenbosch district. He speculated with farms and owned the following ones at the time of his ownership of DBK: Spier (1754-1765), Helderenberg (1766-1767) and Libertas (1767-1782)(Van der Byl 1963:54A, 60A, 66A).

He hailed from Stralsund, Germany and arrived at the Cape in 1744 as a corporal. He was intelligent and diligent, and soon obtained the high-ranking post of substitute-landdrost at Stellenbosch (1747-1752), served as one of the *heemraden* (burgher councillor) and also held the post of captain of the second company of the burgher-dragoons (Hoge 1946:167). When he acquired DBK, he served as "*adjutant der burger Cavallerij van Stellenbosch*" (T.3702).



FIG.11.2 This gentleman in blue, his tricorn hat and powdered wig, represents the influential rich and powerful (Both from Botha 1938:37,34).



FIG.11.1 An elegant Cape lady in her finest dress, golden jewelry and fan, representing the upper social class of the mid-late 18th century.

He married twice, the first time in about 1747 to Catharina E. Roux and she bore him Matthiam (1748), Johanna Dorothea (1750), Dirk Wouter (1752) and Catharina Maria (Nov. 1753), and Mrs Hoffman then probably died in childbirth. Jan was married again in April 1754 to Clara F. Groenewald who first bore him four children (1755-1760), and another four (1761-1767)(DBK period). She died soon after the last birth and Jan was married for the third time in October 1768 to Anna E. Louw (widow Malan). She had two children (1769-1771)(DBK period), and finally four more (1773-1779)(DV&P 1981:322-324). It is clear that Jan was quite active in private life, community sphere and the financial and agricultural world (FIG.11.1, FIG.11.2).

4.3.2 Acquisition of DBK

The sale of DBK from "George Christöff Grommet" (*sic*)(own signature) on January 13, 1762 (T.3702), thus came at a peak of prosperity. He sold the farm for f4000 cash and all the loose property for another f7300, in mortgage. As stated previously, the Company's tannery equipment, empty leaguers, tubs, brandy still and woodwork were all included. In addition there were three slaves, *September van Java* (Indonesian island), *April van Sambuwa* (Indonesian island of Sumbawa) and *Titus van Bengalen* (i.e. along the north-eastern coast of the Indian province Bengal). Slaves were valued at about f200 each, making them very valuable possessions. They would have fallen under the f7300 movables, as would all the equipment, woodwork, sheep, cattle and horses.

After the three-page transfer, followed the three-page mortgage document (*skuldbrief*) of Hoffman to Grommet of f7300, which was to be paid in three instalments, the first of f2434 on 13.1.1763, followed by two consecutive instalments of f2433 in 1764 and 1765. Hoffman signed the debenture with a flourish and on his part, now borrows f6000 from the auditor and auction clerk Carel Albrecht Haupt (2 pages), and again signs. In a last page, he paid his debts to Haupt in 31.12.1765 (month unsure). Finally, as part of T.2525, 9.11.1742, there is one page, dated 22.1.1762, which settled (*geroyeerd*) the Malan loan of f1600 (1742). It was neatly signed by *heemraad D. Malan* as well as the sworn clerk *Tobias Christiaan Ronnenkamp*.

4.3.3 Building activities at DBK

In 1761 Hoffmann (*sic*) was apparently still at Spier and the taxroll shows it to be a prosperous farm with 20 horses, 15 cattle and 200 sheep, with 30 000 vines producing 25 leaguers of wine (Vos 1994:8). Unfortunately I did not have access to any tax-returns of the period when he owned DBK. He may have continued to stay at Spier (sold in 1765), moving only then to DBK. As he bought *Libertas* in 1768, he may have stayed only about 3-4 years (1765-1768) at DBK.

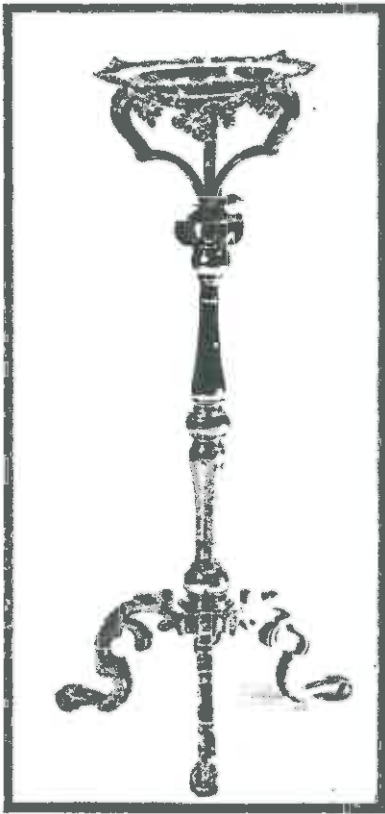


FIG.12 For the silver baptismal font, Hoffman had an even more ornate and embellished brass stand made in 1766 (Hugo & Van der Bÿl 1963:against 128).

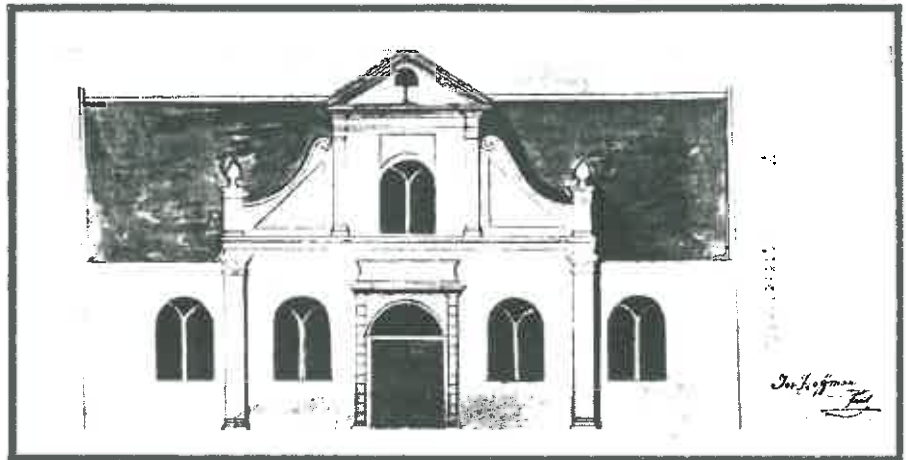


FIG.13.2 Josias Hoffman J.B. zn submitted in 1813 a groundplan and elevation drawings for enlarging the church.



FIG.13.1 The Drostdy at Stellenbosch (now the Theological Seminary) after it was rebuilt in 1765. The *landdrost* and his *heemraden* held council here (Botha 1938:32).

Because he had a number of sons, nine children in all by 1763, one can speculate that he bought farms so as to “provide” for them. I suspect that there was once an earlier dwelling, which was adapted and altered over the years, which still stood during Hoffman’s time. He might have built a new dwelling where the present homestead stands. Whether it developed for example, in two stages, e.g. from a T-plan to the later H-plan, is unlikely. Only a close scrutiny of the brickwork would confirm that, now covered under a cement layer (see chapter 7.1). In the rural districts the H-plan really only became popular after the rebuilding of the Drostdy into an H-shape after a disastrous fire in 1763. It is therefore likely that an H-plan could afterwards have been built at DBK.

4.3.4 Social and community sphere

In respect of community service, Hoffman also served as a field cornet (Hugo & Van der Bÿl 1963:102). In 1764 the DR Church had new silver items commissioned (money from Melck), i.a. an octagonal baptismal font in silver. Hoffman provided in 1766 the ornate brass stand for it, both still extant (Ibid.:100,102)(FIG.12). In such ways, the good works and status of members were constantly in the public eye. Disaster struck the town in June 1768, damaging the island on which the Drostdy stood, and streets (FIG.13.1). *Landdrost* le Seuer and his *heemraden*, i.a. Hoffman, inspected in November the damage, coming to the conclusion that the course of the Eerste River had to be restructured. Hoffman and his “millionaire” friend Martin Melck of Elsenburg farm, took the contracts to deepen the river’s course, using the stones for building the embankments. It took about three months of backbreaking labour by 40-50 slaves and Khoi to accomplish this feat (Ibid.:209-210)(see also Smuts (ed.) 1979:164-165, for a more detailed description). Thus Hoffman was instrumental in saving the town from future floodwaters.

It is appropriate to mention briefly Hoffman’s grandson, Josias (1773-1871), who became a leading citizen of the town (DV&P 1981:322). He was also in the building trade and supplied an architectural drawing in 1813 of how the DR Church of 1722 could be enlarged (Hugo & Van der Bÿl 1963:63, 176)(FIG.13.2). When the Municipality of Stellenbosch was formed in 1840, he became the first chairman of the commissioners. His one son later became the president of the O.F.S. (Ibid.:119).

While he stayed at DBK, he experienced three deaths in the family. His wife, Clara Groenewald died and was buried on 11 July 1768 in the Stellenbosch cemetery, which surrounds the DR Church, Drostdy Street. He married three months later Anna Louw (widow of Jacobus H. Malan)(Death Register, copy at Stellenbosch Museum), *The Dode Register* also lists an infant son (of Anna) who died on 27.2.1770 and an infant daughter,



FIG.14 A scene from an auction, conducted within a house, during the late 18th century (Botha 1938:169).

who died on 16.1.1771, both buried in the same cemetery. Jan Bernhard himself died on 8 June 1800 and was buried three days later in the cemetery (Ibid., entries 43, 61, 73, 518).

Jan Bernhard Hoffman prospered at Libertas (see TABLE 1), as his tax-return for 1773 shows. With 19 male slaves it is evident that he attained much on his farms. After the sale of Libertas in 1782, he bought four plots in Stellenbosch town and retired in luxury in a house in Plein Street till his death in 1800 (Van der Bÿl 1963).

4.4 JOHAN J. SWEEDBERG 1771-1771

Towards the beginning of 1771 Hoffman negotiated the sale of DBK with Johan Sweedberg. The transfer occurred on 26.3.1771, but the actual document has been lost since 1930 (note in Deeds Office). The cost must have been about f5000-6000 for the farm alone, depending on what Hoffman left behind.

I could find very little on Sweedberg, but he originated from Falun in Sweden (DV&P 1981:169). His date of arrival at the Cape is unknown, but in the transfer of 1771 (T.4441) he is referred to as *Consumptie boekhouer*, probably for the VOC Company. Three months after the transfer of DBK to Sweedberg, he married on 23.6.1771 Johanna Christina (born Delits, Delitzsch), she for the fourth time, at Malmesbury (*Zwartland*)(DV&P 1981:169). Johanna, born 17.6.1725, was first married (1747) to Willem Nysser (Nusser) and had five children by 1754; the second time to Hermanus Keeve (surgeon of VOC) in 1757, having three children by 1760 – in that year her husband died; she married thirdly Gerhardus Croesser (minister at *Zwartland*) and had three children by him in 1766 – but Croesser died in 1770 (Ibid.:161, 162, 384, 658). A number of children must have come with her into her marriage with Sweedberg to DBK. Unfortunately, it soon proved to be a mismatch and they were divorced a couple of months later. Sweedberg desired to sell DBK as soon as possible and the farm went on auction to the highest bidder (part of the three pages of T.4441, 23.12.1771)(FIG.14). It is therefore highly improbable that Sweedberg would have made any serious alterations to the farm.

4.5 JAN BERNHARD HOFFMAN 1771-1773

The highest bid for the farm went to Hofman (*sic*) who bought *De Blauwe Klippen* (*sic*) for f7425. Payment was made in three equal amounts, viz. f2475 in cash and the remainder of f4950 in two amounts to be paid in 1772 and 1773, to Sweedberg and his wife. A two-page debenture (*skuldbrief*) documented the last agreement. With Hoffman living at Libertas, he would have done little on DBK of consequence. In the tax-return of 1773 we find that his son, Dirk Wouter was still single, owning a solitary horse (see TABLE 1). He may thus have been stationed at DBK since 1771 as foreman for his father.



2. South of the homestead stands the last of the ancient giant oaks, possibly planted by the late 1770s as part of a row.

3. A view of the homestead, from the oaks in front of the Jonkershuis. Note the staircase to the loft (André Pretorius c.1978, courtesy GB).



FIG.15 A gentleman and his son, in front of their homestead by the late 18th century. Dress included a blue coat, gold embroidered with golden buttons, an embroidered waist-coat, black breeches and shoes with silver buckles, and a cane, all indicators of status (Botha 1938:84).

4.6 DIRK WOUTER HOFFMAN 1773-1802

4.6.1 Dirk's wedding, gift and children

Dirk was the third child (and second son) of Jan Hoffman and Catharina Roux, and he was probably born at the farm Mariendal on 26.3.1752 (DV&P 1981:323). He courted the eldest daughter, Anna Maria Malan (born 30.1.1757) and at 16 she married him on 9.5.1773, probably at Libertas (Ibid.:519). He apparently "bought" *De Blauwe Klippen* for f4000, but in case of the death his wife, the father and the grandson had to receive equal portions. It appears he was given the farm as a wedding present, which was transferred to him on 26.6.1773 (T.4566)(FIG.15).

As the two dated gables (1780 & 1789) date from Dirk's ownership, we will look more closely at his family. All their children are listed (DV&P 1981:323), all born on DBK:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Anna Elisabeth | : 13.03.1774 |
| 2. Catharina Cornelia | : 06.10.1776 |
| 3. Johan Bernhard | : 19.09.1779 |
| 4. Johanna Wilhelminia | : 24.06.1781 |
| 5. Margaretha Magdalena | : 14.09.1783 |
| 6. Johannes Jacobus | : 12.09.1785 |
| 7. Jacobus Johannes | : 30.09.1787 |
| 8. Maria Magdalena | : 08.11.1789 |
| 9. Dirk Wouter | : 07.10.1792 |
| 10. Daniel Wilhelmus | : 28.09.1794 |
| 11. Christiaan Daniel | : 17.01.1796 |
| 12. Christina Cornelia | : 10.11.1799 |

Dirk had the dubious honour to participate in the proceedings on 31 October 1794, when the Commando system came to an end at the Cape. As captain he led one of the five companies of Dragoons on the Braak (Smuts (ed.) 1979:429b).



4. This fine holbol gable was erected in 1780 by Dirk Hoffman unto an earlier 18th century outbuilding. The single casement replaced a double casement.



FIG.16 On the Schumacher panorama of 1776, some of the farm buildings on the road to Somerset Strand are depicted. The first is that of Doornbosch and the second of presumably Brandwacht (DBK would be situated beyond the outlying hills). These buildings included barns (end and central doors), homesteads and small buildings. It gives some idea what DBK looked like (Smuts 1979 (ed.): 55).

4.6.2 Building activities at DBK

The Jonkershuis is dated 1780, when Dirk had three children. To my mind, at this late date in the eighteenth century, it is highly improbable that the prestigious Hoffmans would live in an outbuilding with coach-doors. As I have speculated previously, there must have been an earlier building, which served as dwelling for the family. Fairbridge (1922:108) referred to such a place, "*There was a still earlier house, of which only a few bricks remain, buried in an orchard*" (FIG.16).

According to Graham Boonzaaier (personal comm., 8.1.2002), who quoted Mary Cook, who was a personal friend and visitor, there were two fires on the farm, viz. 1708 and 1780. The source of her information was probably verbal. The date of 1780 is plausible, as there are a number of signs of fire in the Jonkershuis, which itself dates partially to the first half of the 18th century (see Chapter 7.4). If a fire did destroy the roof and interior of the building, it was thus repaired and provided with a gable, probably for the first time. Here I would like to quote De Bosdari 1953:10:

most always correct. The legend, oft-repeated and sometimes printed, that a fresh date was put on a gable each time it was patched up, therefore does not hold water: the date is the year when the gable was *first* erected. This can be proved very simply by writing down twenty or thirty gables in order of date, when it will be found that gables of any one style have automatically been placed together in the process and have been segregated – with but the slightest of overlap – from those of any other style. Of course, it does not follow that a portion of the house was not built earlier than the main gable: but it was certainly the erection of the main gable that gave the house its appearance – and so, in common parlance, its date. Thus, we say of Groot Constantia that it was built by Hendrik Cloete about 1790, and not by Simon van der Stel a century earlier.

To determine whether a portion of a house was built earlier than the gable is not easy. But the greater thickness of older walls is some guide, and an indication may be obtained from a sudden increase in the sale-price of a property as shown by the deeds of transfer, or from the particulars of the individual rooms in a house which sometimes appear in inventories of deceased estates.

According to the tax-return of 1782 (the only one I could access), there were four children in the household. Unfortunately the number of male slaves and boys were not filled in, but the five female women and two girls give an indication of about 7-10 male slaves. This meant at least about 14 slaves, who needed to be housed somewhere. From extant records we know that some slept in the kitchen (mostly females), or they were housed in a separate room (males together). It would be plausible that they were quartered in the coachhouse/cum slave quarters of the Jonkershuis. The eight horses could also have been stabled there.

Dirk Hoffman invested in wine since the late 1770s, as the shipping and troops increased dramatically at the Cape because of the European wars and the American War of

Independence (1775-1783)(De Bosdari 1953:14). With the garrisoned Dutch and French regiments at the Cape (>1781), farmers had little trouble to get rid of their surplus grain, wine and produce, bringing greater affluence to the rural areas (Vos 1993:51). Though the *opgaafrol* credits Dirk with only 4 leagues of wine from 30 000 vines, it is hard to believe. It is probably only about 25% of his yield.

Dirk also prospered and decided to invest in a new homestead as his offspring had now reached seven. According to me, he demolished the old dwelling and erected the H-plan fully as we see it today. At present I don't see any evidence of it having developed in stages (see Chapter 7.1). I surmise that some of the existing casements and all the old "gabled" doors could be earlier and were merely reused in the new dwelling (1789). In addition, the existing front with the florid dated gable was probably always the front, facing unto the U-shaped forecourt. Farmers were quite prosperous during these times. Unfortunately, an inventory of DBK was absent. I have therefore included one of the adjacent farms (Brakelsdal), to give some idea of the buildings and goods of the period (Add.12.2).



5. The elaborate gables were erected by Dirk Hoffman in 1789. Much is left to the imagination, as the tin roof (c.1890) clipped the gables. Front gable was supplied with later sashes and rear gable with original casements.



6.1 The simple but dignified entrance to the fowl-run of 1800.



6.2 One of the lower hen-nests with its rounded humps to prevent eggs from rolling out.



6.3 Note the prominence of the fowl-run, being in line with the façade of the homestead.

Since the settlement in the mid-17th century, fowls, ducks and geese formed part of the colonists farmyard. They were kept primarily in temporary arrangements, but towards the very end of the 18th century and early 19th century things improved for them. With the prosperity of wine-farmers, status buildings and gables were on the rise. The humble fowl, the domain of the housewife, were given added prominence in high-walled yards with one, two or three tiers of recessed nesting places for hens. They were generally constructed near the kitchen, under direct rule of the mistress of the house. Most were built during the period 1790-1830 (Walton 1985:xvi-xx).

4.6.3 Death of Dirk Wouter Hoffman

According to the genealogical books (DV&P 1981:323; Heese & Lombard 1992), Anna Maria Malan died and Dirk remarried this time with Hester Aletta Hugo. He purportedly had another 10 children by her (1802-c.1822). This would mean that he was 70 when he fathered the last child! The problem is that according to the next transfer (T.89, 29.4.1802), Dirk had died in 1801, and his widow was left with the farm. Helping her to execute the will and estate, were two men:

- a) Willem Daniel Hoffman, a younger brother (born 1757) of Dirk Wouter (DV&P 1981:324).
- b) Lambert Hendrik Fick (born 1751), who was married (1797) to Catherina Wilhelminia Malan (born 1758)(she married for the third time). She was the youngest sister of widow Anna Maria Hoffman (DV&P 1981:222, 519).

In the Death Register (DR, 539), Dirk Wouter Hofman is mentioned as being 69 years 11 months old, having died on 23.2.1801, buried on 26 February in the church cemetery. The Hoffmans probably owned a vaulted burial chamber, though there is no visible record of it now. It may be that the death of his father (Jan) eight months earlier (1800), played a role towards his somewhat sudden demise. I could not find an inventory in the National Archives (MOOC 6/2).

The conclusion that I reach, was that there was another Dirk Wouter Hoffman (not in the genealogical records) at Stellenbosch, who married Hester Hugo, who had the 10 children. In addition, she experienced the death of two girls (1804, 1805), respectively 22 months and 7 months old (DR entries 596, 620). The record that Dirk Wouter sired 22 children is thus false and should be set straight. Widow Malan sold the farm and settled in Plein Street, Stellenbosch (Van der Byl 1963).

5. NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNERS

5.1 FRANS ROSSOUW, Dan.zn 1802-1835

5.1.1 Acquisition of DBK

Widow Anna Malan (Hoffman) was left with a number of small children and sold (*cedereen en transporteer*) *De Blaauw Klip* to Frans Rossouw for f36 000 (T.89, 29.4.1802). This one-page transfer was provided with a nice red seal with a crown and lion, etc., and signed by Andrew Barnard, Colonial Secretary, who's wife was the leading lady of the Cape and diarist, Lady Anne Barnard.

Another one-page document acted as receipt for 480 *riksdaalders* (rixdollars) received by widow Hoffman from Rossouw, Danielzoon, dated also 29.4.1802. It was followed by a two-page debenture to the two executors, W.D. Hoffman and L.H. Fick, to the amount of 24 000 gulden, paid in two equal amounts of f12 000. It was signed in a florid hand by Rossouw and again by A. Barnard, on the same date.

From the huge sum of money (nine times more than in 1773), we can conclude that substantial improvements were made to the farm and buildings. This sale indirectly confirms that the homestead was built in Dirk Hoffman's time.

5.1.2 Rossouw and family

The Rossouws trace their ancestry back to the French Huguenot Pierre Rousseau (1688). His eighth child was Pierre, whose fifth child was Daniel, who married (1758) Elizabeth Joubert who had 12 children. Francois was the tenth child, born on 24.8.1777. Shortly prior to the transfer, he married Maria Johanna Roux on 31.5.1801, who was then 18 years old (born 6.4.1783)(DV&P 1981:802, 803, 806). From the genealogical record and the Death Register (DR) the following offspring can be recorded. Sadness was an integral part of the family.

Name:	Born:	Died:
1. Jacobus	: 07.03.1802	
2. Maria Johanna	: 15.07.1804	03.02.1807 (entry 663)
3. Elisabeth Hendrina	: 10.11.1805	08.02.1807 (entry 664)
4. Maria Johanna	: 01.01.1808 (a New Year's baby)	
5. Elizabeth	: 02.09.1809	
6. Anna Francina	: 30.09.1810	
7. Magdalena Maria J.	: 21.06.1812	
8. Daniel	: 03.10.1813	
9. Jonggeboren zoon	:	01.09.1814 (entry 882)
10. Jonggeboren zoon	:	11.10.1815 (entry 921)
11. Jonggeboren zoon	: 2 months	01.03.1820 (entry 1050)

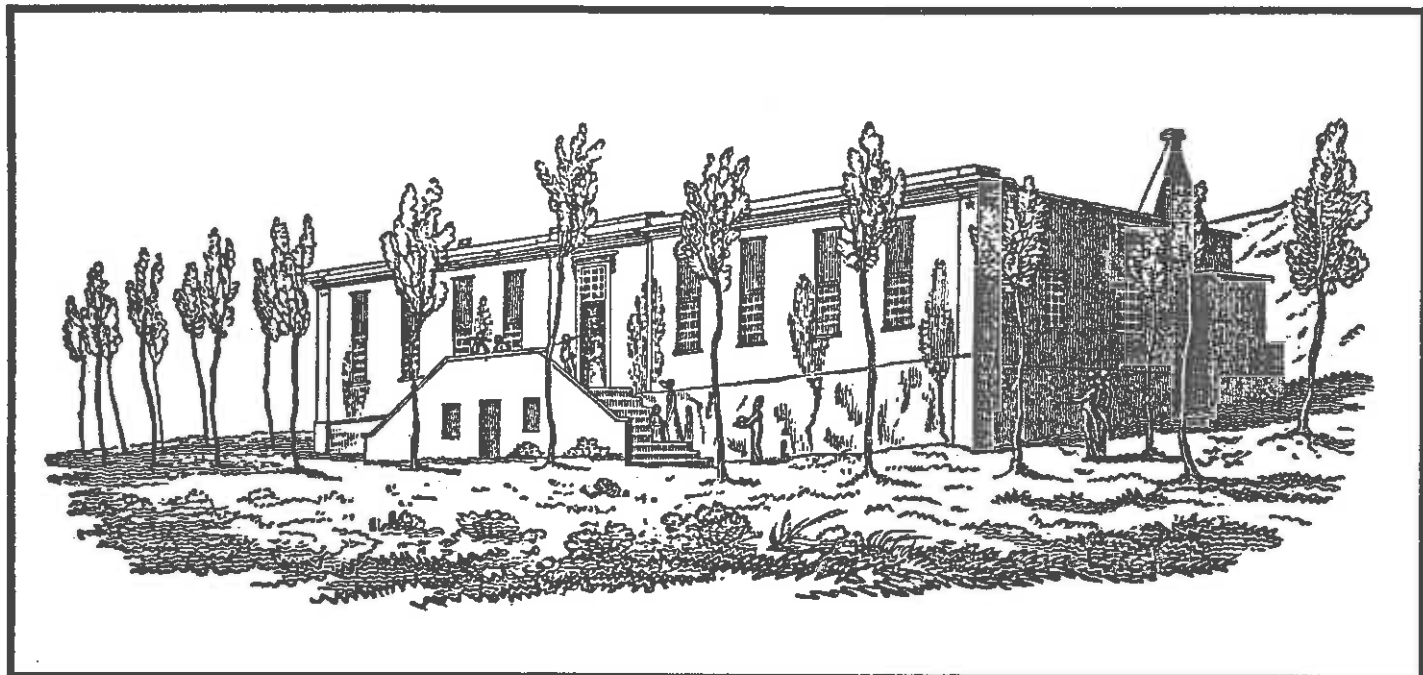


FIG.17.1 The new bathhouse at the warm springs at Caledon. Many of the sick expired here (Burchell 1811).

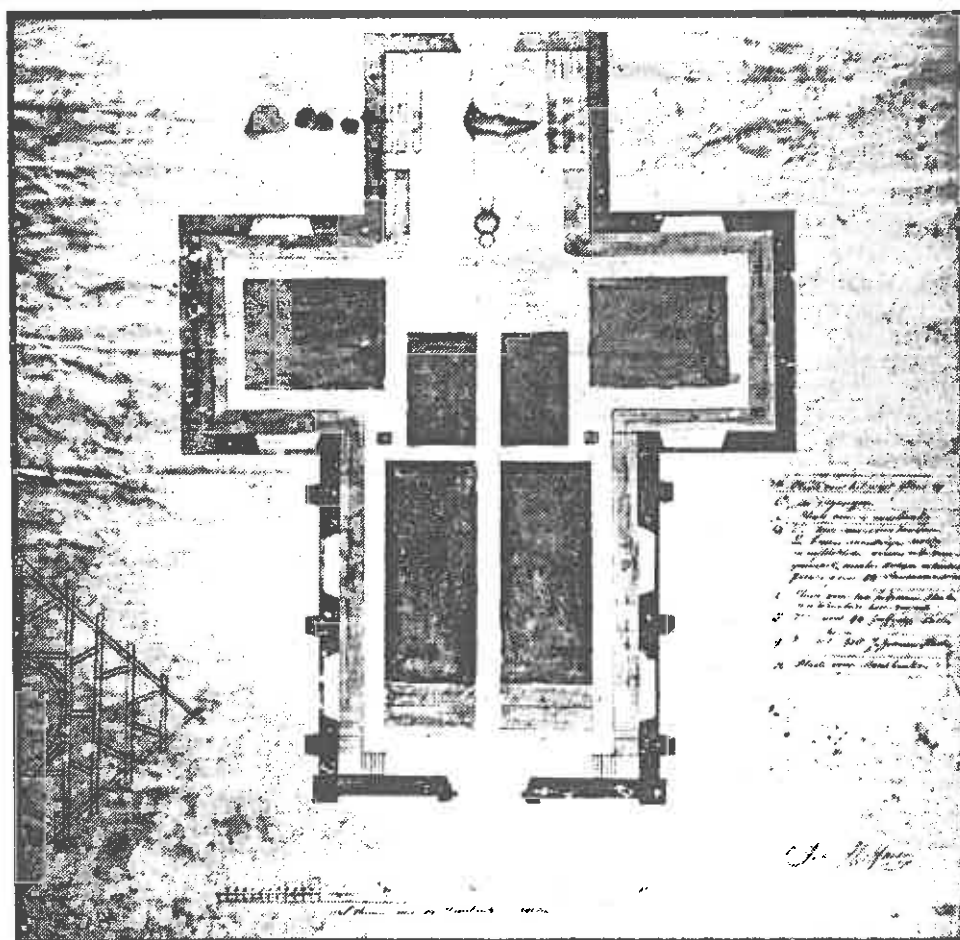


FIG.17.2 In the D.R. Church at Stellenbosch, the men sat on fixed benches along the wall. In contrast, the women sat according to strict protocol on loose chairs arranged in 6 blocks, those nearest the pulpit being the most important (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963:against 176).

Whereas the first four children were buried in the Stellenbosch Churchyard, it is mentioned that no.11 was buried at "*Blouwklip*". There was also an elderly gentleman Johannes Diederik Eggensteen of "*Pruysen*", who died at age 58 on 23.2.1816 on the farm, but was buried at the Eerste River burial ground (DR, 931). Worse was to follow.

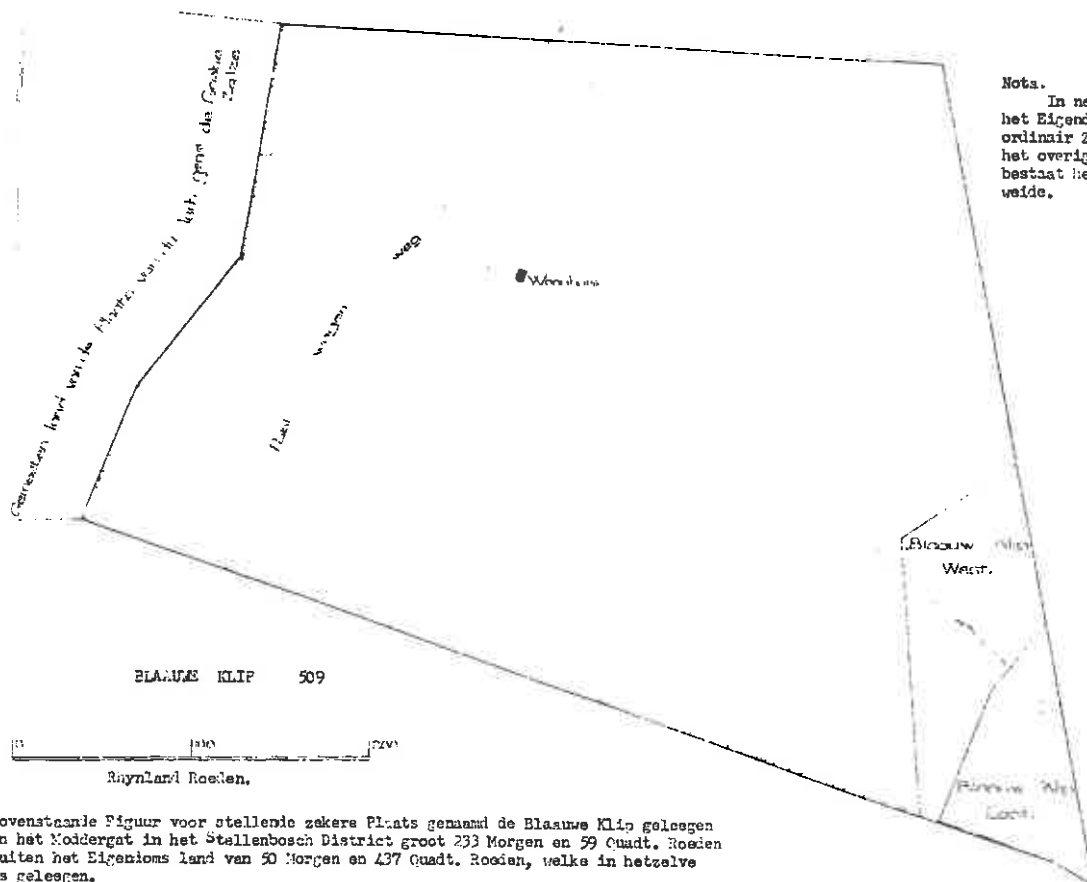
Since 1813, if not earlier, Johanna suffered physical problems, which resulted in three births/miscarriages. Her health deteriorated over the years and she may have intermittently visited the Warmbaths of Caledon (see Brand 1998). Generally the patients sought out the Warmbaths as a last resort, bathed in its healing waters and lodged there for about 2-3 weeks. Yet it was to no avail and Maria expired on 3.2.1825 at the age of 41 years 10 months "*aan Calidon's bad*" (DR, 1217). Apparently she was buried at the Baths, but due to the precarious conditions of the graveyard, she was reburied at Caledon cemetery on 31.12.1825 (DR, 1247)(FIG.17.1).

These events must have been traumatic for *Fransoua (Franscoua)*, and his small children. He did not marry again and presumably family relations and/or female slaves kept house for him. Confirmation of the above is found in his testament, which he drew up a few years later on 6 March 1827 (MOOC 7/1/22, no.64). It is a long will ($\pm$ 9 pages) and in it is mentioned a few slave women (e.g. Rachel and Clara, both "*van de Caab*", i.e. born at the Cape), who were to go specifically to specified daughters.

5.1.3 Social sphere

Rossouw was an upstanding citizen and a prominent figure in the community. He is recorded to be fairly involved in Church matters. When the small cruciform church in 1723 was expanded eastwards with a new vestry (*konsistorie*), ex-deacon Rossouw and deacon Paul Roux were responsible for the making of two "*fraije*" (beautiful) long tables in 1807 (Hugo & Van der Byl 1963:118). Frans (as he was locally known), served as deacon in 1810 (Ibid.:107). In church, the men sat on benches arranged along the sides of the walls, while the interior was open where the chairs of the ladies were arranged according to rank from the front (where the pulpit was). For more than 120 years this status-orientated placement of chairs caused more wranglings than any other church matter (FIG.17.2). The pecking order of women in society was established here. In 1812 Landdrost W. van Andringa had an outburst on this delicate matter and it was the unfortunate duty of deacon Frans Rossouw and Jacobus Kriel to confront the raging Landdrost. To the honour of Frans, in the face of the swearing *Landdrost*, he did not budge, kept cool and was esteemed the greater gentleman. Frans reported on 29.12.1812 in his own handwriting the following (in Dutch)(Ibid.:115):

NO. 296/1814.



Nota.

In nevenstaande Figuur zyn buiten het Eigendoms land nog ontrend 40 Morg. ordinaar Zaay & valley galeegen teruyl het overig gedeelte uit gemeen bouw land bestaat het meest geschikt tot vhee weide.

Bovenstaande Figuur voor stellende zekere Plaatse genaamd de Blaauwe Klip geleegen in het Moddergat in het Stellenbosch District groot 233 Morgen en 59 Cuadt. Roeden buiten het Eigendoms land van 50 Morgen en 437 Cuadt. Roeden, welke in hetzelfde is geleegen.

Strekken de Zuidwaards naar de Jan de Bekkers Hoek.

Oostwaards naar het Woest Gebergte.

Noord Oostwaards aan Woest land en naar de Eerste Rivier.

Zuid Westwaards naar de Helderde Berg.

Noord Westwaards aan het Land van A. du Toit, genaamd de Groote Zee.

Gemeeten op last der Commissie van Land Inspectie voor P. Rossouw - den 19 Jan. 1816.

Door my,

(Get.) W. F. Hertzog.
Gazu. Landmeter.

G/B Stel. Q. 4-59 VIL 509
15.12.1818. BI-200
BI-20c

31.1.1959

G.A./P.S.

SR. SF.

51	Part in pink	255	546	1877-43-442
267/1916	Blaauw Klip West	16	350	1919-217-13184
268/1916	Blaauw Klip East	11	200	1919-217-13185

FIG.18 In 1818 the DBK gained over 233m 59r² when the Quitrent land was added. In the lower right two portions (West and East) was measured in 1916 to be deducted (DO 296/1814).

„Dinsdag den 29 December 1812 zijn wij, Francois Rossouw en Jacobus Fs Kriel uyt de Kerkenvergadering in Commissie na de Heer Landdrost gezonden, met de boodschap aan Zyn Edele, behelsende, zoo de Heer Landdrost aantoonen konde, dat de Heer Blommestein als Tweede Secretaris door het Gouvernement was aangesteld, dat de Kerken raad dan genegen was, om Mejuffrouw Blommestein haar stoel te plaatsen als tweede secretaris vrouw. Volgens begeerte daarop antwoordde de Heer Landdrost: „Wat zwaarigheid ziet jij dan daarin? Ik heb met de Heer Briers lank niet zo veel te stellen gehad als met jou; en Mijn Heer Blommestein is zo een fatsoenlijk man als hier een op Stellenbosch is. Plaats dan de stoel in de derde rij.’

„Daarop antwoordde de eerstgemelde (d.i. Rossouw) dat wij het niet mag doen; dat wij niet tegens de Kerke Regelement mag handele; waarover de Heer Landdrost kwaadaardig wierd, en zeijde: „Smijt dan, voor den donder, de stoel van mijn vrouw ook maar de Kerk uijt, dan zal ik daar ook uijt blijven! En zo de stoel niet naar mijn genoegen geplaatst word, dan zal jij zien wat of ik met jou doen zal!’

„Daarop antwoordde ik de Heer Landdrost, dat hij teegens mij niet zo moest uijtvaaren; dat hij niet moet dinken, dat het uijt mijn komt, maar dat wij in een Commissie na zijn Edele uijt de vergadering gezonden was, en verzogt maar eenvoudig antwoord op de boodschap.

„„Wel’, zeij de Heer Landdrost, „ik dagte dat de Heer Borchers zijn oude schoenen het wiste dat de Heer Blommestein niet door ’t Gouvernement was aangesteld als tweede secretaris maar als mijn Privaat Secretaris.’

„Verders wiert er gesproken over de stoel van de Onderschoud Stoel zijn vrouw; wiert aan Zyn Edele gezegt dat het geschikt was zonder eenig aanstoot te geven. Daarop was de antwoord van de Heer Landdrost: „Dat was jullie ook geraaden! Anders zou ik de Bode gestuurt hebben, en zou de stoel van Juffrouw Lindenberg hadden laten uijtgooien, en de stoel van Juffrouw Stoel laten inplaatsen.’ ”

In early 1830 the Church organ of 1801 was on the point of collapsing. As the old 1788 organ in the Groote Kerk, Cape Town was to be replaced, the church council negotiated with Thomas Hitchcocks of London to dismantle the organ, carefully load it onto ox-wagons and have it reinstalled at Stellenbosch. Elder Frans Rousseau and deacon Pieter Faure were responsible to execute these orders and the old, revitalised organ was inaugurated on 29.7.1832 (Ibid.:130).

5.1.4 Agriculture and buildings

In 1813 Governor Cradock proclaimed a new law that changed the face of farming in South Africa. The pastureland around the old freehold farms, which actually belonged to the government, was to be “incorporated” into the farm, and was known as Perpetual Quitrent land (Smuts (ed.) 1979:76-77). For a nominal sum these vast lands could be rented and later became part of the farm. The land was measured in January 1816 and appended in 1818 (SQ 4:59, 15.12.1818)(FIG.18-20). It measured 233 morgen 59r², above and beyond the 1690 grant of 50m 437r².



FIG.19 The original diagram as it was surveyed by W.F. Hertzog in 1816 (DO SQ 4.59, 15.12.1818).

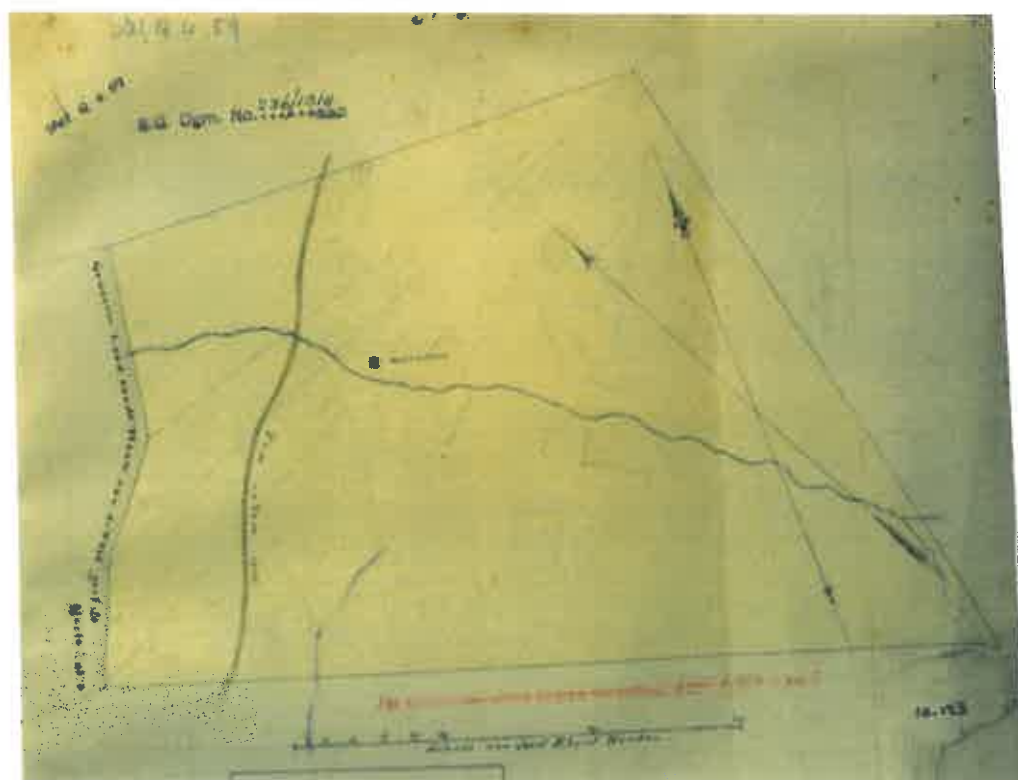


FIG.20 A close-up of above, detailing the homestead. Note the faint pencil marks of the original freehold land.



7. During the height of wine exports, a neo-classical wine-cellar was erected by Frans Roussouw in c.1820. The windows were fixed with iron spokes in the upper segments as a security measure.



8. The existing gable was presumably also clipped in the late 1800s and partially reconstructed >1950.

The cultivation of such large tracts of land required more labour than before. Rossouw probably owned quite a number (need to be researched) of slaves and free Khoi were increasingly used on farms. Although the British did away with the slave trade (1807), the institution of slavery continued till it was finally abolished in 1834. From the early 1800 wine production increased and in 1813 preferential access to the British market was given in order to encourage Cape farmers to export wine. By the early 1820s wine formed 72% of all Cape exports (Elphick & Giliomee 1989: 553). The fact that a second wine-cellar was built in line with the 18th century one, is proof that Rossouw also vastly expanded his vineyards after the official acquisition of quitrent land.

The new wine-cellar has a central gable with rather straight sides with a neoclassical pediment, with a late shutter/door between two pilasters. A rectangular plaquette with quarter corners bears no date. On either side of the arched coach doors are two segmental headed windows, which are more typical of wine-cellar after 1816 (Walton 1989:79). Fransen and Cook (1980:186) date the gable to about 1830, which is acceptable (1820-1830). The recessed arched doorway and windows, the upper segment supplied with iron spokes as a security measure, are similar to those of Upper Vredenburg (c.1820), which was owned by Jacobus Petrus Roux, the elder brother of Maria Roux, wife of Frans Rossouw. There was probably much visiting between these family related farmers, and existing styles influenced the concepts of new buildings. At Upper Vredenburg (Vos 1999) the recessed façade openings (c.1820) were painted a reddish/purplish colour, which was repeated at DBK. There is thus little doubt that cross-pollination in building styles occurred (see also Walton 1989:79-82)(see Chapter 7.6).



9. One of the wine-cellar of c.1820 at Klein Vredenburg, also with recessed door and window openings.



10. The façade of the old millhouse after it was converted by GB into a cottage.



11. Extensions were added at the rear after 1975.



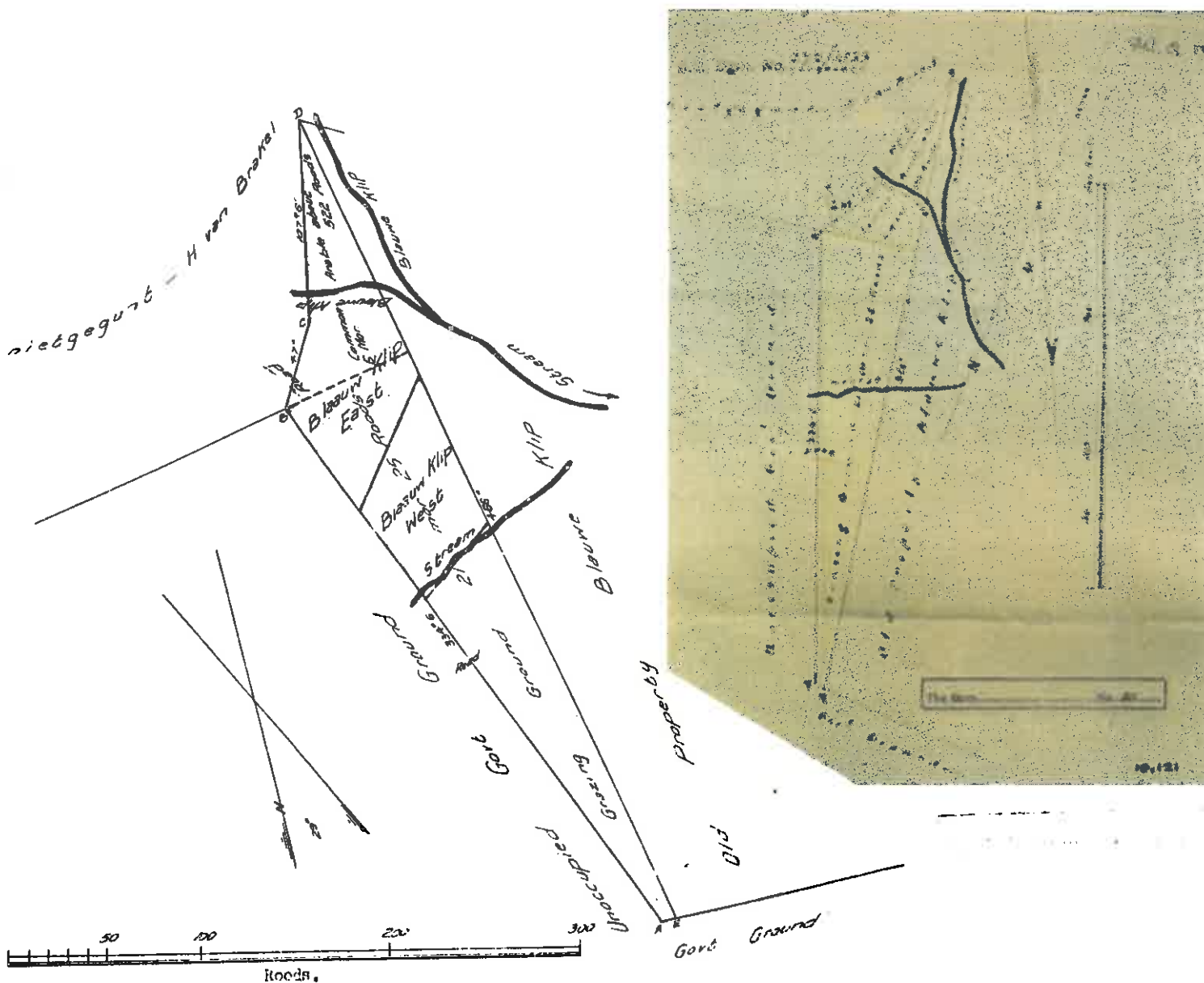
FIG.21 A millhouse of the 19th century with an overshoot waterwheel (Botha 1938:40).

There was also a mill on the property, of which I first found mention in 1827, when Frans drew up his testament on 6 March 1827 (MOOC 7/1/22, no.64). The land is mentioned with the “*daaropstaande Molen*”. In the transfer of 1835 (T.465), on a separate receipt, where £42 was paid for the transfer, there is mention of the “*buildings erected ... including a mill erected thereon and all the casks belonging to the wine...*” [unclear as opaque tape covers it]. At this time (early 1830) at least four buildings (and fowl-run) framed the courtyard with an open view towards the Sneekop mountains. Where was the mill situated? According to Graham Boonzaaier, it is the building just across the Dwars River bridge, situated against a slope. Originally it was a rectangular building, which was extended towards the back by Boonzaaier after c.1975.

An inspection confirmed an early period for the front structure, indicated by its thick walls (45 cm). An old wheel was once situated on the side, fed as on overshot wheel by means of channelled water on supports. It could have been in use as a grain mill with two stones (see Walton 1974). A remnant fragment of such a millstone is incorporated at present (>1985) in the low step to the old door of the modern kitchen of the 1789 homestead. This building needs further investigation. Access to this mill was gained by means of a small bridge, now with ornate scrolling (>1980). According to Boonzaaier it was once arched and according to Mary Cook quite old. It was probably built specially for wagon traffic to the old mill, which could date at least from the early 1800s.



12. There was once an arched bridge crossing the Dwars River, but was replaced by GB with a more ornate and durable version (GB 2001).



The above Diagram A. to E. represents a piece of Government Ground situate at Blauwe Klip Modder Gat District of Stellenbosch 27 Morgen 547 Square Roods intended to be granted.

Extending Northwards & Eastwards to Government Ground and Nietgegrust
& Westwards " the Old property

Surveyed for Frans Rossouw

(Sgt.) H.B. Rowan,
Snn. Surveyor.
May, 1833.

Copied from diagram relating
 Title Stet. 4.13.10
 to..... Deed No.....
 dated..... 1.9.1847
 for Surveyor-General
 5.1.1960

Plot BH-80c

No. 272/1833.

	Portion 1 (Ptn. sold, yellow)	10	169	1977-13-443
267/1916	Portion 2 (Blauwe Klip West)	6	249	1913-217-1918
268/1916	Portion 3 (Blauwe Klip East)	11	129	1929-217-1918

FIG.22 On the eastern perimeter of DBK, Rossouw added quitrent land of 27m 547r² in 1833 (DO 272/1833).

5.1.5 Wine, land, slaves and the death of Rossouw

Good prices for wine exports encouraged farmers to concentrate on this commodity. During the 1820s many new cellars, dwellings and gables were erected. In 1825, when Rossouw lost his wife, he was listed in the field-cornetcy of Moddergat, with the farms *Blaauweklip* and *Bergshoop* (Van Zyl 1975:334). The farm *Bergshoop* may be included in the quitrent of 1818 or it may be an adjacent area, although I could find it in none of the appropriate records.

A planting of 70 000 vines produced 30 leaguers of wine (one leaguers measures about 150 gallons) and one and a half leaguers of Brandy. The old brandy still of the 18th century may still have served its purpose, or a new one was made. For this amount of wine and spirits the vats of both of the relatively small cellars would have been filled to capacity. This may indicate that the cellar was already built by early 1820. White and red of the greengrape variety made up 90% of the grapes, probably because it was more resistant against black rust (*swarttroes*)(Ibid.:17-18).

Much of the Cape wines were rather of a poor quality and only a few farmers produced superior wines. In January 1826 the Cape Wine Trade Committee was formed and Rossouw served on it. Its aim was to improve the manufacture and quality of wines, but after a year it was disbanded due to lack of support and funding (Ibid.:63-67).

Another piece of government land, 27m 547r², was desired by Francois Rossouw for in May 1833 W.B. Rowan (FIG.22) had already surveyed it. It lay flush against the eastern perimeter of DBK, and was watered in the north by Kafferskuils River, and the south by the Blaauwklip River (FIG.23). It was only officially granted in 1841 as a perpetual quitrent.

From the 1830s social conditions became more complex. The planned emancipation of slaves met with strong resistance in Stellenbosch, where a small riot was provoked in 1831 as a protest against the keeping of records of slave punishments (Armstrong & Worden 1989:166). The next year 2000 slave owners gathered in Cape Town, objecting to the proposed legislation for freeing slaves (Ibid.). The owner of Blaauwklippen was probably among the protestors. Although slavery formally came to an end on 1st December 1834, slaves were apprenticed to their former owners for another four years in order to learn trades, as preparation for their freedom. After December 1838 they could move about freely and demand wages (Ibid.:167). In 1834 most slaves were to be found in the Stellenbosch and Worcester districts, totalling 14 365 individuals or 39.7% of all slaves (Ibid.:135).

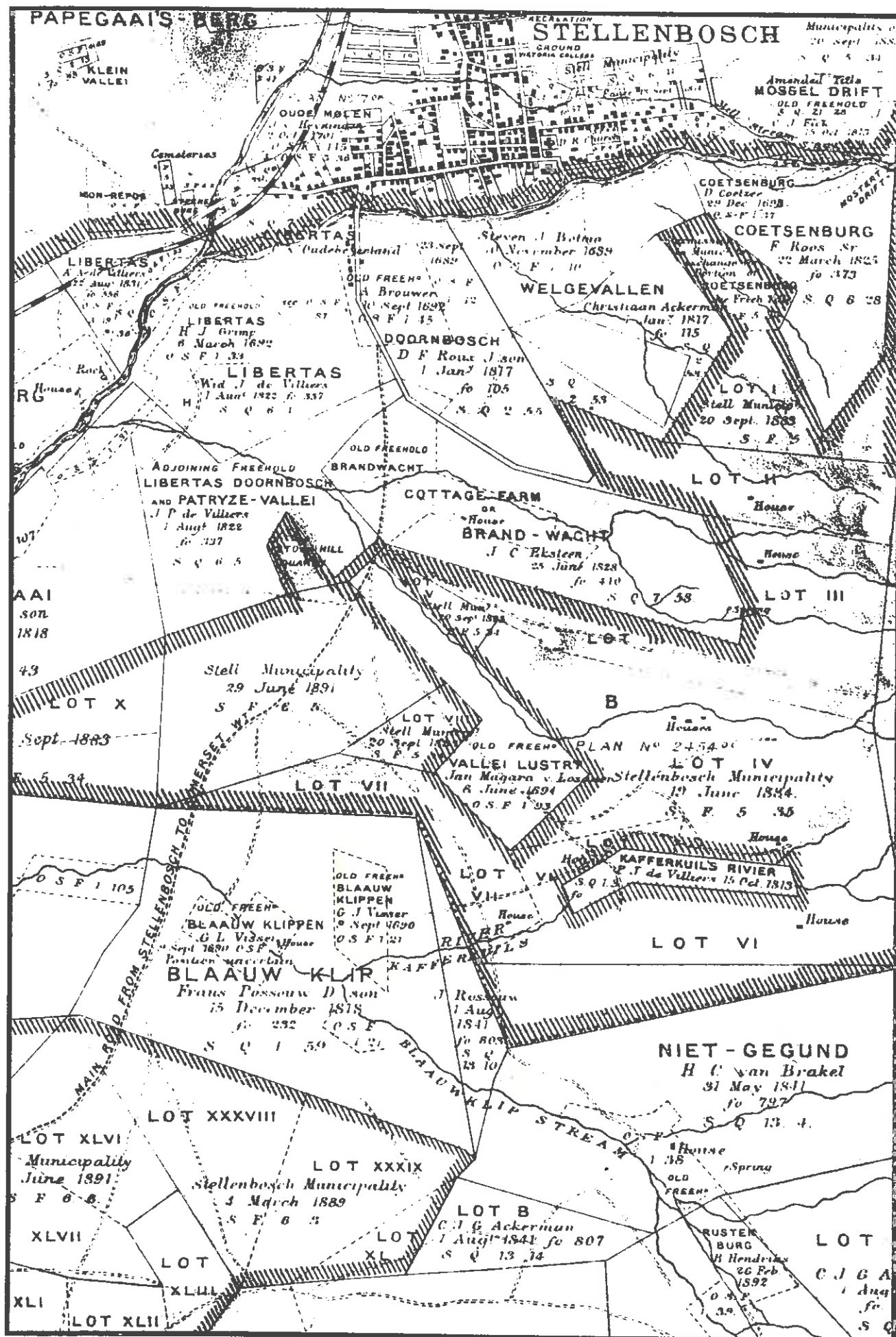


FIG.23 An outline of the old 1690 lands in relation to the 1818 and 1833 (1841) Quitrent lands (Portion of a "Plan of the Division of Stellenbosch" by surveyor M.J. Brink 1892. RCHA).

Just prior to this social and economic revolution, ex-elder Franscoua (*sic*) Rossouw (DR, 1449), died at DBK at age 56 years 6 months and 5 days on 11 February 1834. He was buried in the cemetery surrounding the Dutch Reformed Church, where he served so faithfully. It may have been in a vaulted grave with his wife. I could find no inventory in the National Archives (MOOC 8/74-76). In the 1835 transfer (T.465) there is also mention of a debt of f1400 made out in February 1834 (the *day* is written over). It may have been for debts incurred by Rossouw needed to be paid immediately.

5.2 JACOBUS ROSSOUW, Fr.zn. 1835-1875

5.2.1 Transfer and debts

Francois Rossouw had already made a will on March 6, 1827, in which he appointed his late wife's brother, Jacobus Petrus Roux, Jac. Son (Upper Vredenburg), as executor. In it he bequeathed the land and movables to his eldest son Jacobus Rossouw (T.465, 3.11.1835). He only paid the transfer duty of £42, which included the freehold and quitrent land, and all the buildings. A receipt for the rent of the perpetual quitrent land was paid, signed by the chief clerk of Civil Commissions Office, viz. J. A. Mader on 13.10.1835. It was Mader who in 1836 recopied two watercolours of Stellenbosch town of 1757 (Stellenbosch Museum)(see Neethling 1995:73-76). Note the farm was bequeathed and not sold, but valued at £1125 or 45 000 Cape guilders (1£ = 40 gulden). Nonetheless, the farm was already mortgaged and Jacobus was deep in debt before he started.

One can assume that he lived on the farm, possibly in the Jonkershuis or main homestead (FIG.24). He was born in 1802, but we know very little about his wife or children (DV&P 1981:803). Presumably he married in late 1830s, possibly to an Elizabeth. She died at 66 years 6 months 9 days on 14.2.1876 at Blaauwklip (DR, 2750). She was buried in the "*Oude Kerkhof*", i.e. the old DR Church in a vaulted cellar (*grafkelder*), which indicates the Rossouws had at least one family tomb. Sometimes up to 10 coffins could be placed in one.

In the Death Register are a number of entries of children of Jacobus Rossouw who died. One (DR, 1900) is of Magdalena Maria, aged 8 years 10 months 13 days who died on 29.8.1849 (This means Jacobus was married at least before 1839/40). Magdalena died at *Blaauweklip* and it appears she was also buried there. This also applies to the two earlier burials of his children, viz. Johannes Albertus on 6.1.1845 (no age given) and Phillip Albertus at 14 months on 24.11.1848 (DR, 1793, 1868). The same practice was also followed by Jacobus' son (also a Jacobus!) in the burial of his son Francois of 30 months on 1.3.1877 (DR, 2791). It thus appears that small children were buried on the farm, probably in a secluded area. No formal graveyard is known to exist on the farm.

STELLENBOSCH
Landbouwkundig Genootschap.

OP DINGSdag, den 17 October, wees dit
Genootschap pryzen toe voor de volgende artikelen —

Witte Wyn, 2 jaren oud, J. C. N. Marais, Jonkershoek.....	£2 0 0
Dito dito, laatste oogst — dezelfde.....	1 0 0
Pontak, 2 jaren oud, J. S. Krige, Vlaggeberg.....	2 0 0
Azya, J. C. N. Marais, Jonkershoek.....	1 0 0
Limpensap, J. A. Roux, Jac. z, Eersterivier..	0 10 0
Boujersiraop, J. A. Roux, Eersterivier.....	0 10 0
Buter, Willem Wium, Jonkershoek.....	0 10 0
Atjar, Jacs. Rossouw, Blaauwklippen.....	0 10 0
Ham, Willem Wium, Jonkershoek.....	0 10 0
Varken, Jolis. Knoop, Stellenbosch.....	0 5 0
Drooge Peeren, Persiken en Vygen, J. A. Mader, Stellenbosch.....	0 15 0
Gezuiverde Wyn Spiritus, J. P. de Villiers, Grassydale.....	1 0 0
Wol, P. J. Myburg, Eersterivier.....	1 0 0

De Hyeenkunst werd talryk bygewoond, en eene toepasselyke aanspraak gedaan door den Voorzitter, den Wel Ed. Heer D. J. VAN RYNEVELD.

H. McLACHLAN, Hon. Sec.

10.203

FIG.24.1 Since about 1832 (Van Zyl 1975:68) the *Stellenbosch Agricultural Society* met and had an annual festival which encouraged the improvement of wine and farming products. Jacobus Rossouw of DBK made the best Atjar (chutney) in about 1850 (Framed notice, in Homestead).

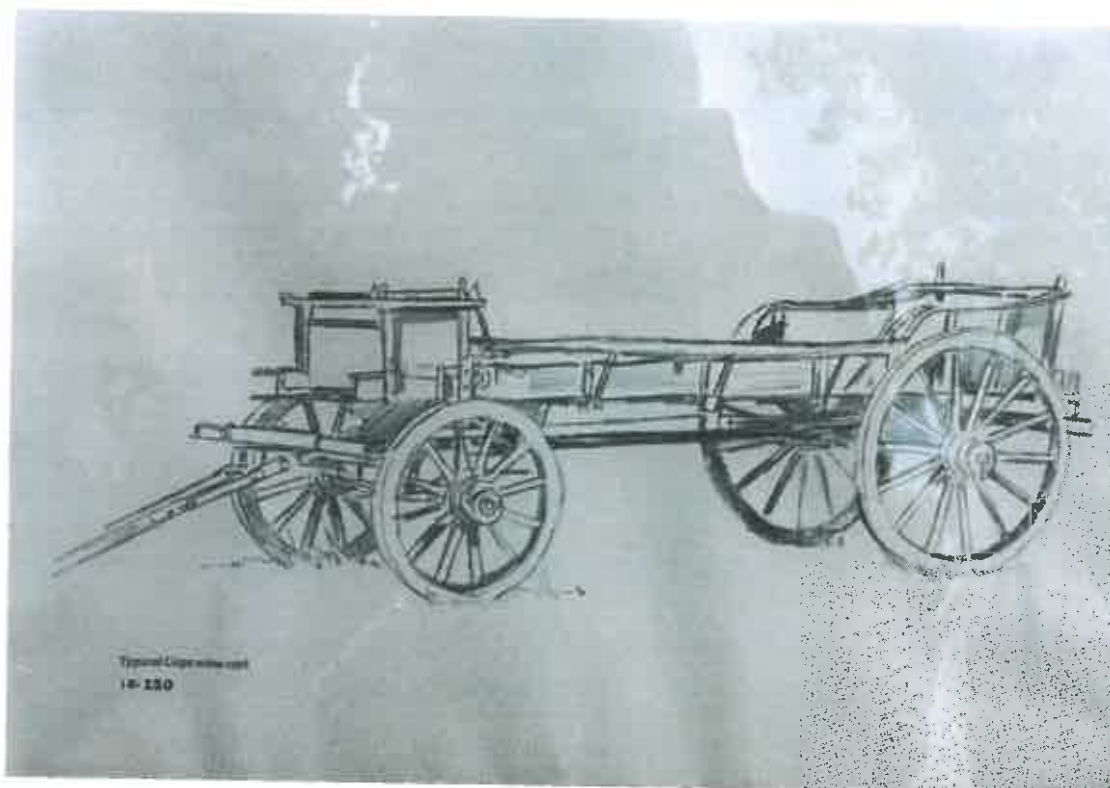


FIG.24.2 A sturdy wine-wagon of the mid 19th century, also used for the transport of Cape wines in vats (Framed, in DBK restaurant).

At the top of the two-page transfer are listed four mortgages:

1. Mortgaged to Sophia Susanna van der Poel	£500	Taken over
2. Mortgaged to the <i>Widow & old Women Fund</i>	£75	Paid
3. Mortgaged to J.J. van den Berg, sr.	£150	Taken over
4. Mortgaged to D.J. Aspeling, sr.	£150	Paid

As mentioned earlier, another £35 or f1400 was borrowed after Rossouw's death, and this was also from S.S. van der Poel. In her own hand in Dutch on half a page, the following two debts are mentioned:

28.05.1815	f20 000
? .02.1834	<u>f 1 400</u>
	f21 400

Who was she? Susanna Smuts (5.1.1744 - 11.11.1840) married in 1773 Cornelius van der Poel, a wealthy burgher in Cape Town. After his death in 1804, she became one of the Cape's leading financiers, amassing a fortune of hundreds of thousands of guildens, by providing loans all over the Cape (see Morgenrood 2000/2001).

So Jacobus Rossouw, Fr.zn was indebted to her for £535 or f21 400 and the two-page mortgage bond on *De Blauwe Klip* was dated 3.11.1835. Two other mortgages were respectively for £200 by Johannes van den Berg senior and Dirk Jacobus Aspeling senior, for £162 10s (f6500). All of these bonds were charged at 6% per year.

5.2.2 Labour problems, wine and land

Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn and his wife experienced sorrow with the death of their children, but serious labour problems lay ahead. Trek parties, mostly from the Eastern province, had left the Cape from as early as 1832, and ultimately 15 000 Afrikaners took to the interior. Since compensations for the loss of slaves was only paid out in Britain, owners ultimately forfeited up to 80% of the value of their slaves, a very heavy financial blow.

After their emancipation in December 1838, liberated slaves still had no access to land, except at mission stations such as Pniel, where at least 20% of them lived in the 1850s. Here they were a source of seasonal labour for farmers (Scully 1990:2,95-96). However, the largest percentage of liberated slaves moved to towns, so that Stellenbosch, for example, harboured 2686 coloured and 69 Africans, besides 1223 whites. This was the start of *Fonteintjiesdorp* (Idas Valley)(Ibid.:8) and "Coloured" areas in the *onderdorp* (lower Dorp Street) such as *Rookskip*, *Kassarm*, *Kreefgat* and *Roesdorp*. These freed slaves were then employed on surrounding farms as day labourers. On such "poor" farms the

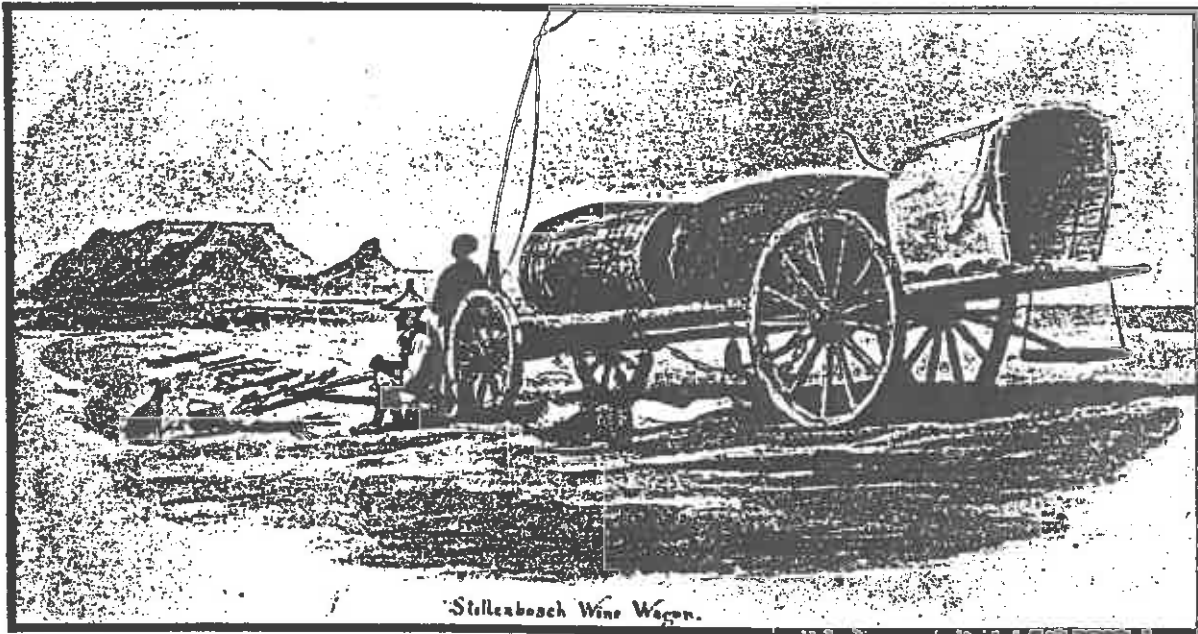


FIG.25.1 Carting the wine in vats to the Cape was a laborious exercise, especially over the drift sands of the Cape Flats. Here is a typical 19th century scene of a Stellenbosch wine wagon, which has been outspanned (Opperman 1968:90).

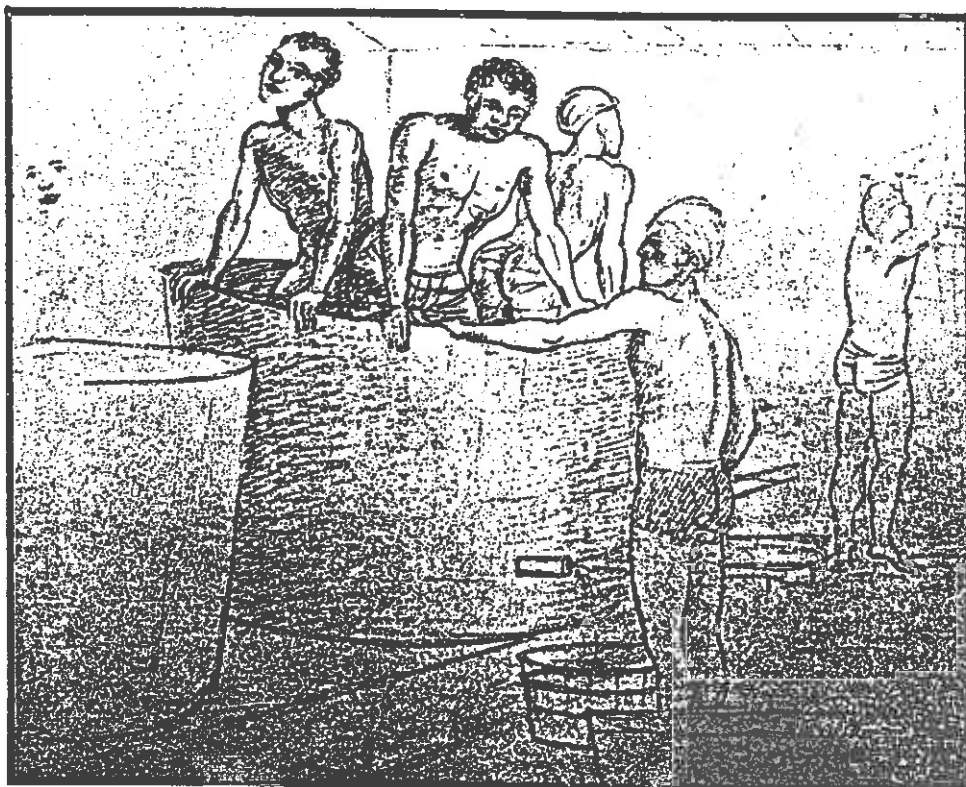


FIG.25.2 The pressing of grapes was not a particularly easy task. Here we see some Coloured people trampling the grapes in a large vat (Drawing by D'Oyly in c.1830)(Opperman 1968:237).

traditional “master” and “labourer” relationship continued, in spite of legislation (Scully 1990:9).

During the 19th century most Western Cape wines were of poor quality and were seldom consumed by whites (Ibid.:107). On the other hand, wine consumption by Coloureds and Africans was high. Attracting permanent labour to farms usually involved providing families with a free house and/or small plot, paying them partially or wholly in second-rate wine (i.e. from a second pressing) and trapping them in a vicious cycle of debt. The number of canteens in the Stellenbosch district was about 8 in 1865, but increased dramatically so that in Stellenbosch village alone there were 10 by the 1890s (Ibid.:46, 52-56,64-65). Due to the above factors, many wine farmers became impoverished from 1840 onwards, when depression set in and markets weakened, especially because of the overproduction of poor quality wines (**FIG.25**). Virtually all farmers took to distilling brandy from grapes, e.g. in 1875 160 declared stills were recorded in the Stellenbosch district, and sixteen years later the number had nearly doubled to 289 stills (Scully 1990:21,41). Compared with wine, brandy was a far more lucrative commodity to sell to canteens, and more desired by labourers as a “dop” (Ibid.:40,41). Under such conditions, only disaster could be expected.

According to the following transfer (Vol.12, T.2,1875), the 66 year old Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn. had ceded the farm to his own son Jacobus Rossouw, Jac.son, for £950 in 31 December 1868. A receipt of £38 was issued for the transfer of the property on 14.8.1869. The problem was this transaction was never registered!

5.2.3 Insolvency of Rossouws: J. Rossouw Jac. son 1875-1877

According to the transfer (T.2, 1875) Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn was already declared insolvent by late 1874. Receipts for 1873 and 1874 for the quitrents were duly paid:

annually for	233m 59r ²	£2 2s
	27m 547r ²	£- 7s 6p

What happened now was that a Board of Executors of Cape Town now took charge of the insolvent estate T.2, 1.3.1875. With them as the new owners, Jacobus Rossouw, Jac.son was now indebted to them for £1300, which had to be paid off yearly at 6% interest annually (T.3, 1.3.1875). The deberture (1 page) was written in Dutch, signed by Paul Johannes Roux (a relation) of Groenrivier, standing security for the £1300, signed already on 19.10.1874, as well as the signature of the attorney C.C. de Villiers. As new owner, Jacobus could in no way see his way open to farm under such debt and a depressed economy. Two years later he decided to sell DBK.



FIG.26 In 1877 the old farm was resurveyed by G.L. Meiring and on it the later sub-divisions were marked.

(DO, T.442, 22.8.1877).



FIG.28 Another piece of land which is regularly referred to is 10m 169r², which Uys bought in 1877 (T.443, 22.8.1877).

5.3 JOHANNES DIRK JAC. UYS (J.D. son) 1877-1894

5.3.1 Transfer legalities and remainder

On 6 June 1877, Jacobus Rossouw, Jac. son, in his own handwriting in English (1 page, verso) appointed The Board of Executors to be his agent and to take charge of DBK and all his moveable property, empowering them to sell all privately or by public auction in order to pay the mortgage bond, interest and costs. The Board directors, Willem Hiddingh and Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, took then charge. According to **transfer T.442, 22.8.1877**, they sold DBK for £1350 to J.D.J. Uys (JDJ son or jnr), or "*certain land and buildings part of the property called Blaauw Klip in the division of Stellenbosch at the Moddergat*" (**FIG.26, FIG.27**).

The land was as follows:	205m 109r ²	Quitrent
	50m 437r ²	Freehold
Total	255m 546r ²	

A small portion of 27m 550r² in the south-eastern corner of DBK they sold to E.J. Rossouw. The rest of the remainder was bound in the north and south by Town Commonage and with Groote Zalze of Jac. du Toit on the west. P.J. Roux, Jnz, who stood surety for £1300 (*Borg voor eene Schepenekennis £1300*), gives his permission that the "*verbondenplaats genaamd de Blaauw Klippen*" can be sold. Quitrent receipts (31.12.1876) were issued and the transfer dues amounted to £54.

In **T.443, 22.8.1877**, J.D.J. Uys jnr bought from the same Board of Executors land of 10m 169r², included in the £1350, apparently on the eastern side, part of old DBK quitrent land (**FIG.28**).

In the following two transfers he mortgaged DBK for the £1350:

1. **T.444, 17.8.1877**

Indebted to Willem Cornelius Kuys, President of the *Protecteur Fire Assurance Company* for £1000. Both the lands of 255m 546r² and 10m 169r² served as surety. Others who stood surety were Joh. Petrus Albertus Marais of Klipheuwel and Joh. Dirk Jac. Uys of Bloemendal, Tygerberg. This debt to the insurance company may indicate a fire ravaged one or more buildings.

2. **T.445, 22.8.1877**

Uys was indebted to Joh. Jacob Hofmeyr for £350, for which the above two gentlemen also stood surety.

5.3.2 The Uys family

The father of Uys was also Joh. Dirk Jacobus Uys, born in 1825 and died 22.12.1895. His wife was Maria Johanna Louw and their third child was Johannes Dirk Jac., born 19.4.1846 (Uys 1974: 218 [F1]). He first married Anna Sophia Marais, but she died at DBK on 10.2.1891 (Ibid.:227 [G6]). According to the Death Register (DR.3217) she was 45 years old, died at "Moddergat" on 11.2.1891 and was buried the next day at the "new"

NO. 826/1877.

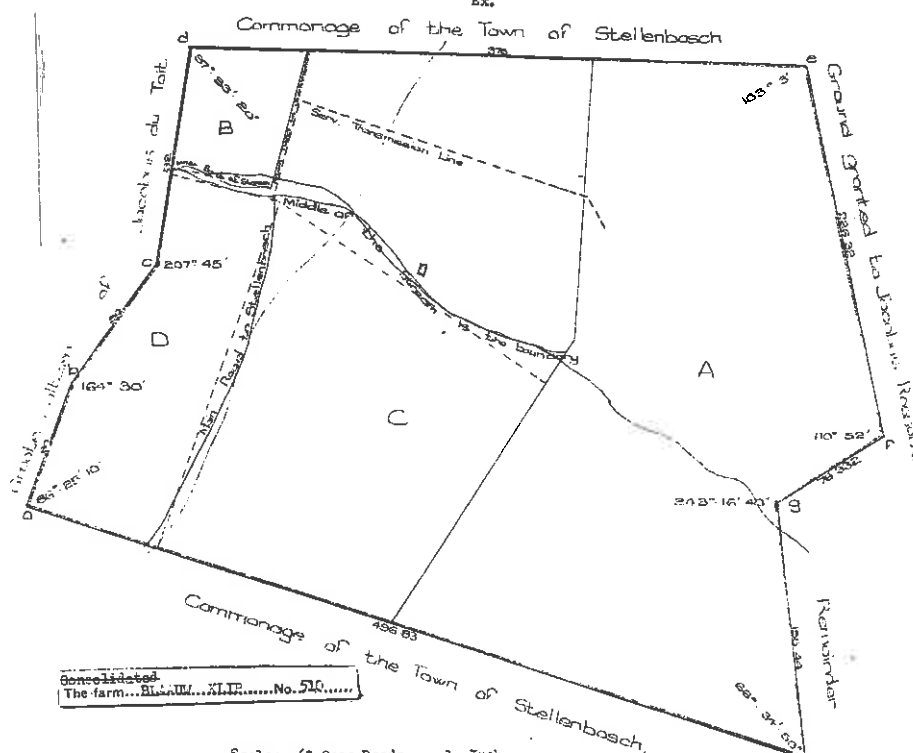
The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.
(Sgd) L. Marquard.
Ex.

For plan illustrating servitude Transmission
Line over this property, vide Annexure (Diag.
No. 1541/1938) to Notarial Deed reg. 18.7.1938
filed as Serv. Deed No. 177.

(Sgd) H. Barmann.
for Surveyor-General.
17.8.1938.

In this diagram is deducted 50 Morgen
437 Square Roods of Freehold as per
diagram attached to Title Deed in
favor of Gerrit Jans. Visser 9th Nov.,
1690, the diagram of which is hereunder
annexed.

(Sgd) T. Risler.
Ry. Sr.
Registrar of Deeds Office.
20.8.77.



Consolidated
The farm...BLAUW...KLIP...No. 516.....

Scale: 60 Cape Roods - 1 Inch.

The above diagram letters a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h. represents 255 Morgen and 546 Square Roods of Ground, being a part of the Farm Blauw Klip, Granted to Franco Rossouw D. son, on the 15th day of December, 1818, registered f. 642, situated in the division of Stellenbosch Fieldcornetcy Moddergat.

Bounded North and South by the Town Commonage of Stellenbosch.
East " the Ground granted to Jacobus Rossouw and remaining portion and
West " the Farm Groote Zaltzon of Jacobus du Toit.

Framed from an Actual Survey by me,
(Sgd) G. L. Meiring.
Govt. L. Surveyor.

Lat

FIG.27 A copy of this diagram shows the later servitude line (1938)(DO, 826/1877).

graveyard on Papegaaiberg. The record is not clear, but she had between 1870 and 1877 about 9 children (Ibid.). Some must have died early. In her Death Notice (1891, vol. 13/1/607 no.26) the value of the whole farm was assessed (**Add.12.3**). After her death, Uys remarried (date not given), this time with Elizabeth Maria and they had four children (Ibid.).

In the May 1891 assessment, DBK was valued at £2000, and another farm Friesenhof at £250, and DBK furniture at £200. There were five horses, presumably to pull the dilapidated *kapkar* or the two open carts. The eight old mules had to do the ploughing or pull the two old waggons. A bull guarded seven cows, and that year they had eight calves. The 125 breeding sheep and goats had 40 lambs. The wine vats (*stukvaten*) were divided into 10, 7 and 8 leaguers, indicating they were spread over buildings. There were also 50 leaguers of wine and two leaguers of brandy, distilled from a very large brandy still (3-leaguers capacity). There was one large pressing tub (*trapbalie*) and its bottom tub (*onderbalie*), and 12 tubs for wine processing. Wine production and livestock were thus the main concerns.

During the period Uys lived on the farm (1877-1894), he had a number of children (some died), his first wife died, he remarried and had at least one or two children there before he sold DBK. According to the Death Notice he died in 1897 (1897, vol.13/1/801, no.134, Nat. Archives).

Graham Boonzaaier (18.1.2002) related a story about the Uys family. There was a windowpane in the homestead (front) on which is written "*Bloemhof*" and "*Uys*". Apparently a Uys asked "...for his daughter's hand in marriage and had an engagement ring set with a glass-like stone. Scornfully the father retorted whether it was really a diamond. Young Uys responded by writing his name and the place where his prospective finance studied, viz. at Bloemhof, on the window with the diamond ring. Convincing proof that he earned enough to look after his future wife. A grandson from Klerksdorp comes on an annual pilgrimage to show the recent Uys offspring proof of this romantic story.

5.3.3 The milieu of DBK at the Cape

Much of the mid 19th century farmers were rather badly off due to economically hard times and wine sales dropped sharply. Practically all farmers distilled large portions of their wine into brandy. During the early 19th century Cape brandy was described as "*so fierce that it absolutely burns and scalds the throat when drunk raw and unmixed*", being "*one of the worst and most pernicious spirits ever produced*" (Van Zyl 1975:191). Little wonder, then that it was only during the diamond and gold rush period (1875-1882) and from 1896 to 1904 (inclusive of the time of the Anglo-Boer War) that brandy sales boomed and farmers were prosperous. In order to regulate brandy distilling, the Excise Tax Act of 1878 where introduced, which naturally elicited protest from farmers. In order to evade this tax on spirits, a farmer in 1880 at Stellenbosch "*stored wine without putting spirits into it, but told*

the government that he used 50 gallons of spirits to fortify it" (Ibid.:40-41). The Cape wine and spirits industry was ultimately saved by the introduction of controls on production and marketing through co-operative societies such as the Cape Town Wine Export Syndicate of 1888 and the KWV of 1918 (Ibid.:107).

During the economically hard times of the early 1870s onwards, casual labourers could hardly find jobs other than low-paid ones on farms (Scully 1990:56-58). Higher wages were, however, offered by the State particularly on the railways, although industrialization later again made many workers redundant (Ibid.:59-60). By the late 19th century race relations on the farms were sometimes strained, as the following example illustrates.

In 1893, a certain C. Ackerman, presumably the farm manager on the farm *Blaauwklip*, testified in a case where he charged his labourers with assault (Scully 1990:93):

"When I came to my cellar and was loading the wagon. Afsor was on the wagon to empty the wine into casks. September went to do so but threw more wine outside the funnel than in it ... I told September to come off as he was drunk. He said 'I will not listen to a damned doesman [Dutchman]... I jumped off the wagon and pushed him aside with my hand. September then hit my face with his fist ...I threw him to the ground. He got up and butted at my face with his head... His father Afsor then seized me by the shoulders and said 'come here I have long waited for you'."

Such accounts are not common, but nevertheless indicate that relations between the farmer and his labourers were not always amicable.

It is within the context of the production of poor quality wines and brandy, archaic methods of viniculture, labour fluctuations and a depressed economy that the phylloxera plague should be viewed. Since the late 1870s it wreaked havoc in Europe and arrived at the Cape in 1886, first breaking out in Stellenbosch. The insect invaded the roots of the vines, sucking them dry. A decade later 8 million vines had to be destroyed by uprooting them, burning or burying them (Ibid.:26-27). Uys stood very little chance of making of the farm a viable financial enterprise. In the following transfer (T.2517, 1894) there is an entry on the back of a clean page of "*Liquidators Protecteur*", dated ... February 1891. It may be a reference to the bond indebted to the Fire Assurance Co (of 1877), though the date of 1891 indicated that there were claims against it, possibly the homestead that was damaged in a fire. This may explain the replacement of the thatch roof with corrugated zinc, clipping all the gables of the dwelling. Signs of fire were discovered in the loft (see Chapter 7.1.8).

Johannes Uys faced bankruptcy and the farm was finally sold on public auction on 29 September 1893 (T.2517). Uys was so poor that the transfer fee of £80 was paid in his stead by Petrus Jacobus Bosman. With the above in mind, it becomes evident that during the 17 years when Uys owned the farm, very few improvements were made, and the homestead (and possibly other buildings) obtained their corrugated roofs.

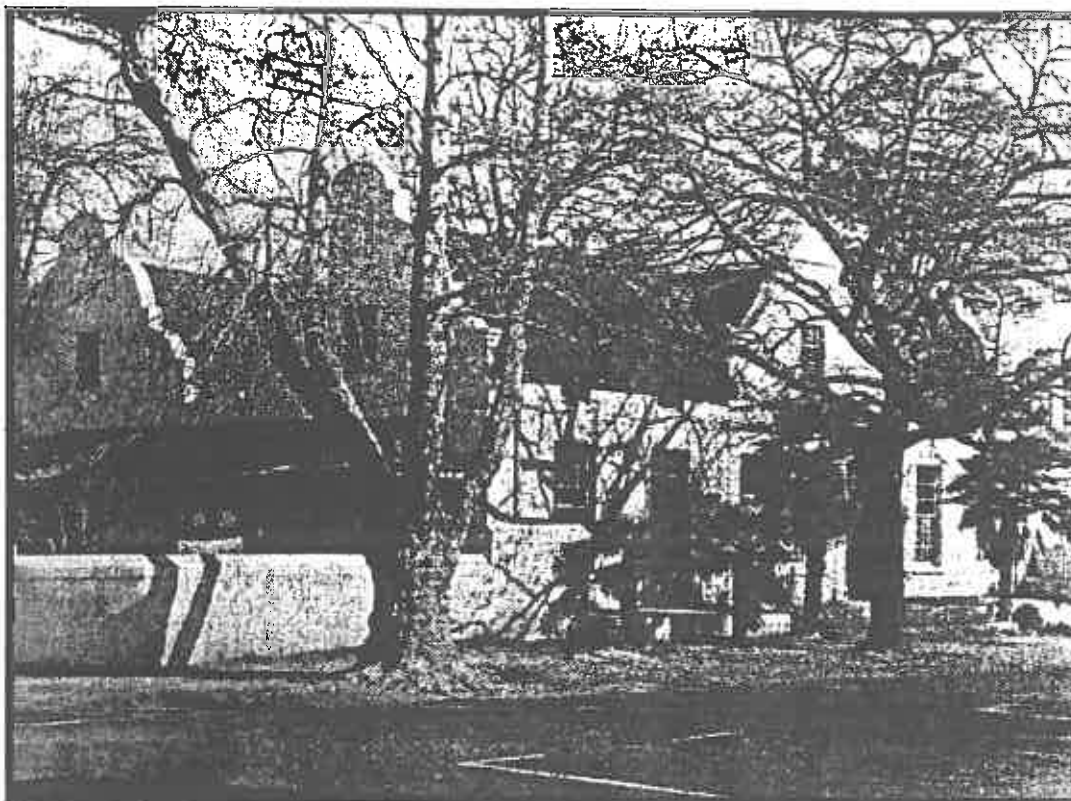


FIG.29 In Lower Dorp Street, the old homestead of Japie Krige, father of Isie, is still to be seen (Fransen & Cook 1965:51).



SMUTS, Mrs. SYBILLA MARGARETHA (ISIE), wife of the Rt. Hon. General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Daughter of the late Japie Krige, of Stellenbosch, C.P. Born at Stellenbosch, educated at Bloemhof and Victoria College, both at Stellenbosch; taught in the Stellenbosch district for several years prior to her marriage. Has two sons, Japie and Jannie and four daughters, Mrs. Santa Weyers, of Irene, Transvaal; Mrs. Cato Clark, of Street, Somerset, England; Mrs. Sylma Coaton, of Johannesburg; and Mrs. Louis Smuts of New Modder, Transvaal. Eight grandchildren. Is interested in the King Edward VII Order of Nurses' Association and the Louis Botha Home for Children, Pretoria. Keenly and actively interested in politics. A member of the United Party Club and the Pretoria Women's Club. Her address is Irene, Transvaal.

FIG.30 In 1897 Isie married Jan Smuts and this photo must be a number of years afterwards (Editorial 1938).

5.3.4 A farmschool at DBK

One of the first requests (1683) of the pioneer farmers at Stellenbosch (>1680) was for a schoolteacher to be appointed for their children (Smuts (ed.) 1979:291). For much of the 18th century private schoolteachers were employed by farmers in the rural areas. Since 1822 free English schools were also founded for the towns, but private farmschools continued in the outlying districts (Ibid.:303, etc.). Consequently by the late 19th century numerous of these small schools dotted the countryside and apparently at DBK as well.

There is a strong tradition that Miss Issie Smuts also conducted a schoolclass in the Jonkershuis in Room A at DBK. We will examine this claim. Sybella (Isabelle or Issie, her pet name)(Macdonald 1954:15) Margaretha Krige was the second eldest child of nine (grown-up) children of Jacob (Japie) Daniel Krige of Klein Libertas or Libertas Parva, Dorp Street (FIG.29). An idiosyncrasy of their authoritative father was that the four boys had to wear Scottish kilts for years, to their great embarrassment! (Macdonald 1954:22-23). Born here on 22 December 1870, she cared for the younger siblings and attended the Bloemhof Seminary, a double storey building on the NW corner of Plein and Ryneveld Streets (since demolished)(Swart 1981:617). English was the school medium and she matriculated at the Victoria College, situated literally across the road. It was previously the Stellenbosch College (SE corner of Plein and Ryneveld Streets), but in 1887 the name Victoria College was established and classes were kept here till 1898. Afterwards the students were moved to College Square (1883-1885)(Du Toit, et al 1966:39,55).

Issie must have matriculated about between 1887-1889. She qualified as teacher and was paid £50 a year when she taught at Stellenbosch and "*later she taught in a farmschool*" and received £80 annually (Macdonald 1954:32). The farm is not mentioned and another source identifies the schoolfarm Zandberg (now Scholtzenhof between DBK and Somerset West)(Swart 1981:617). It was during the period 1890-1896 as teacher that she was also for a year or two at DBK. That would entail either/and during the ownerships of Johannes Uys (1877-1894) and Dr. Frederich Hauf (1894-1897). According to Boonzaaier, there was a photograph of the interior of the classroom at DBK, but I could not trace it. Fairbridge (1922:108) mentions that the Jonkershuis was still used as such in 1922.

There is a short description of her as a tiny teacher, with her brown curly hair and wiry figure, some children standing taller than her (FIG.30). She was no strict disciplinarian, but believed the individuality of a child should not be repressed (Macdonald 1954:32). Issie was an outgoing person, very intelligent, artistic, homely, a book lover, proficient in five languages and strong in character. At Libertas Parva she met the student Jan Christiaan Smuts, and soon after their marriage at Stellenbosch on 30.4.1897, they moved to the Transvaal. Smuts followed a political career, later to become the Prime Minister of South

Africa. She was devoted to him and seldom kept any written records of herself. There is a biography of her by Macdonald (1954).

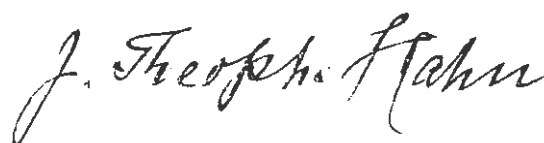
5.4 DR FREDERICH AUGUST HAUF 1894-1897

On the auction of 1893, Dr Hauf paid £2000, which is £750 more than which Uys paid in 1877. A receipt for the annual payment for the quitrents (£2 9s 6p) was issued and the "Road rates" were also paid. The land included 255m 546r² (incorrectly in document as 556)(freehold and quitrent) and the quitrent of 10m 169r². There appears to be no mortgage bond on the farm, which indicates Dr Hauf to be a man of means. He was a medical doctor at Robertson (T.2517, 1894), but beyond that I could trace no information.

Dr Hauf must have made improvements to the farm, as is indicated by the resale price of £3000 in 1897. That means a 33½ % increase in three years! Nonetheless, Hauf for reasons of his own, sold the farm three years later, practically to the day.

5.5 JOHANN THEOPHILUS HAHN 1897-1899

5.5.1 Rhodes assists Hahn



Johann Hahn paid £3000 for *Blaauwklip* at Moddergat and paid the £60 for the transfer duty on 20.2.1897. The farm was mortgaged against two bonds (14.5.1897), respectively of £2300 and £2500 (T.3881, 14.5.1897), totalling £4800. Why such huge amounts? The key to the finances and the later, so-called ownership of one day of Rhodes, lies in an agreement of three pages, which I must thank Graham Boonzaaier for making available (Add.12.4).

It is called a *Memo of Agreement* with 11 conditions, dated 1.5.1897, between Rhodes (agent E.R. Syfret) and Hahn. Rhodes assisted Hahn in the purchase of DBK, in a bond of £2500 in favour of Dr. F.A. Hauf. Herein Rhodes advanced £500, as well as another £1800 "for working the farm in a proper manner". For this total of £2300 another bond was taken out in favour of Rhodes, to be paid back in five years. During this time he had "to work the farm in a good and thorough manner, to plant at least within the first five years 150 000 vines and to keep the Buildings in a good state of repair" (condition 8). A number of other conditions applied but if Hahn failed to comply, Rhodes could "at once enter into possession of the farm" (condition 10).

Hahn must have met Rhodes years earlier, possibly acting as a geologist/surveyor/guide for him in the exploration of lands. Consequently Rhodes felt indebted to him and in friendship lend him the money, but they never formed a "partnership" in the farming of DBK (condition 11).

5.5.2 The exploits of Hahn

Who was Hahn? (Add.12.5). He was the son of a Rhenish missionary, Johannes S. Hahn, who was stationed at Eben-Ezer in old SWA (Namibia). Born on 24.12.1842 he grew up at Bethanien in Great Namaqualand, quickly mastering *Nama*. At seven he was sent to Barmen, Germany to complete his schooling, and at University, he studied languages of Namibia, obtaining a doctorate in 1870. As a linguist, he spoke *Hottentot* and *Herero* fluently, as well as German, English, Dutch, Latin and Greek (Quinn 1968:344). He contributed to numerous publications.

Though very intelligent, he was quick-tempered and aggressive in nature. In the Cape he married in about 1870 Marianne Smuts (born 1847- died 1895), the daughter of the medical doctor Cornelius Smuts. He had many exploits in SWA as a trader and agent. In 1878 he settled at Stellenbosch, probably living with or near his elder brother Hahn, principle of the Rhenish Mission School near the Braak (Ibid.:345). As a qualified surveyor he then completed here a map on Namaqualand and Damaraland. It was during this time that their young daughter, Matilda H.A., died at age 14 months on 18 January 1880 at Stellenbosch, buried at the new churchyard in a vault (Krommerivier cemetery)(DR, 2892). He then moved to Cape Town, published on number of subjects such as ethnology, language and history. Back in Stellenbosch by 1888 he wrote a pamphlet on viticulture and the improvement of Cape wines. The latter is proof that he had visited farms and indicates the time he came into contact with DBK. He again roamed the country for a number of years.

5.5.3 Hahn at Stellenbosch

By 1895 he returned to Stellenbosch, but his wife Marie Anne (*sic*), died on 9.11.1895 at the age of 48 years. She was buried at Papegaaiberg cemetery (DR, 3324). The grief-stricken Hahn tried his hand at farming at DBK (1897), with the aid of his son Roderick, but "*his efforts to farm were a failure*" (Quinn 1968:346). During the last decade of the 19th century, farming conditions did not improve, nor the state of affairs at the Cape. Rather war in the northern republics of the Transvaal and O.F.S. became more ominous. Finally Hahn threw in the towel, and was declared insolvent. There must have been a number of negotiations between Hahn and Rhodes, the latter who decided to call up his bond of £2300 immediately, which led to the farm being sold by public auction by late 1898. According to the transfer (T.7085, 1899), Petrus Jacobus Bosman, P.W.son, acted in capacity as the sole Trustee in the Insolvent Estate, dated 29.7.1899. The receipt of £72 11s 6p for the transfer duty was already paid on 30 November 1898 (T.7085, 1899). Afterwards a broken Hahn moved to Johannesburg, struggling to make a living with a mining company (Ibid.).



FIG.31 Portrait of Cecil John Rhodes, who showed a keen interest in Cape farms, including DBK (Simons & Proust 1996:13).

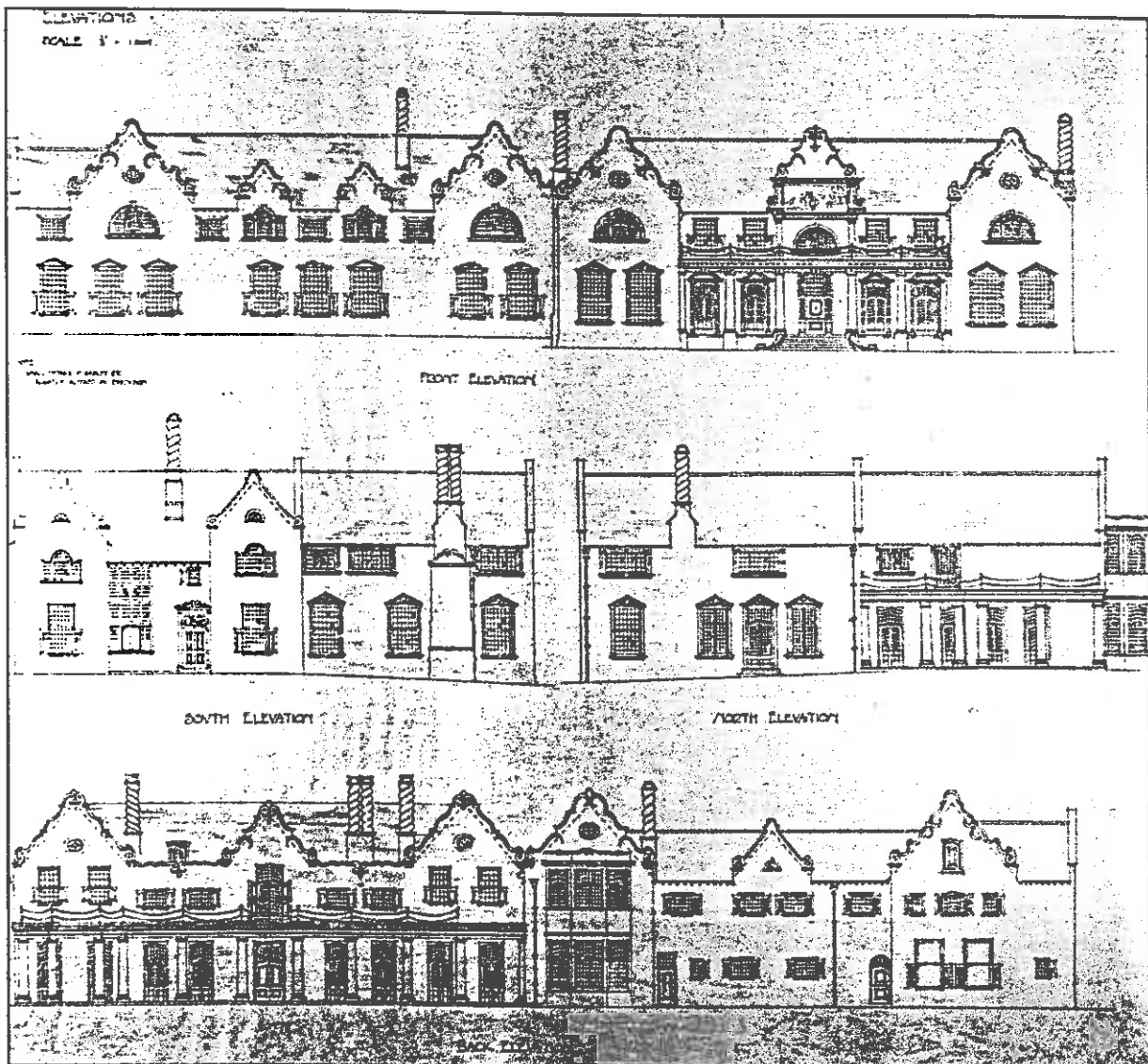


FIG.32 Proposed plans for the rebuilding of Groote Schuur in 1897. Note the many Cape Dutch architectural elements (Simons & Proust 1996:26).

5.6 CECIL JOHN RHODES 1899-1899

5.6.1 Rhodes plunders old Cape

The illustrious or infamous Rhodes (FIG.31), depending on one's view of him, then bought on an auction the farm DBK for £3550 (T.7085, 30.8.1899). As we have already seen, the transfer duty was already paid on 30 November 1898, about nine months prior to the actual registration of the transfer. On the same day of registration, Rhodes again sold it to Roux for £3000, i.e. for £550 less! Was the "*right honourable Cecil John Rhodes*" (T.7085) up to something? As has been shown, there was nothing sinister about the dealings of Rhodes versus Hahn, which ended in 1899.

The *one day* ownership of Rhodes has been speculated upon. According to Graham Boonzaaier (18.1.2002), he had been informed by Mary Cook that the farm was "bought" by Rhodes, for the express purpose of taking out windows and their frames, to be reinstalled at Groote Schuur. Is there any truth in this tradition?

Rhodes had acquired Groote Schuur on 8.9.1893 from widow Hester van der Byl and commissioned the young (30 year old) Herbert Baker to reconstruct and refurnish it. By mid-1895 the work was complete (Simons & Proust 1996:14,15,21). Baker had robbed Elsenburg of its impressive front door and installed it at Groote Schuur. He even bought a door from the Castle (Ibid.:19; De Bosdari 1953:45). Unfortunately, disaster struck on December 15, 1896 when the grand "new" Groote Schuur's thatched roof caught alight. Immediately work began and the gutted mansion was practically rebuilt and the final accounts (for furnishings) were submitted in July 1898 and June 1899 (Simon & Proust 1996:22,27)(FIG.32).

It appears Baker had completed by mid-1898 the structural alterations at Groote Schuur, with only the interior furnishings outstanding, which took another year. Thus when Rhodes acquired DBK, Groote Schuur was already rebuilt. Was there consequently a need for old (at least 200 years) window frames and shutters?

This is highly improbable. Inspection of the homestead's front sashes confirm that the frames and the windows are "old", and probably date from at least early 1800. Some of the old glass (>180 years) panes are still in position, though most have been replaced (for the reason why, see Chapter 7.1.10). The same applies to the half and double casement windows at the back. They could easily all date to 1789, though some of the shutters may be of a later date. Both the front and the back upper and lower doors also are originals of the late 18th / early 19th century.

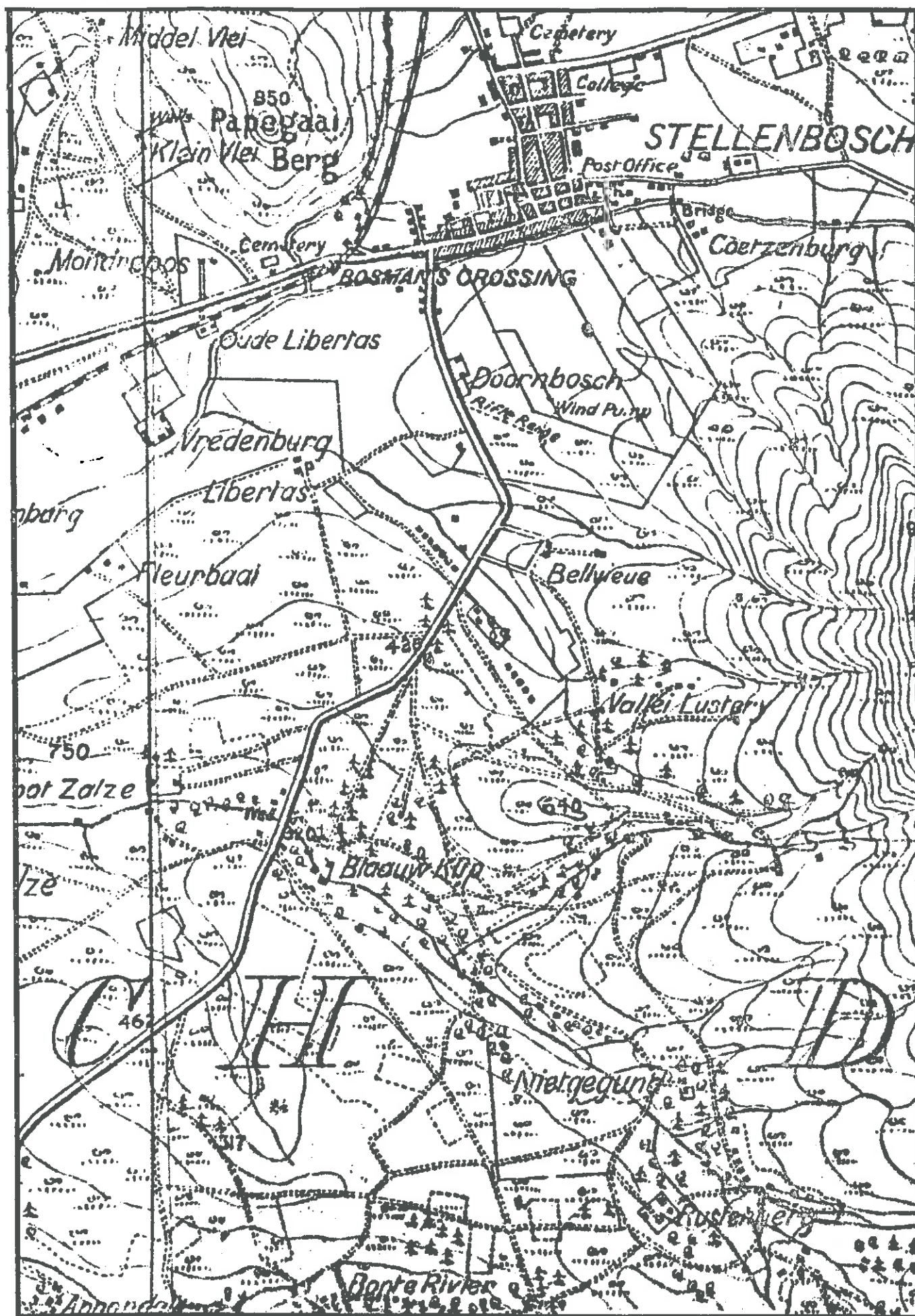


FIG.32.1 Map of Stellebosch area in 1902, showing DBK, farms and all the old roads (RCHA).

5.6.2 Background to Rhodes and Cape farms

Lets take a brief look at Rhodes and conditions, which led to this acquisition of old Cape farms. Born in Bishop's Stortford, Herts., England on 5.7.1853, he became a British imperialist, statesman, capitalist and financier, and was looking for ways to bolster his ego as part of a superior race to rule the world (Garson 1977:723). As a capitalist, having amassed a fortune due to investments in gold and diamonds, he later, on advise of the fruit grower Harry Pickstone, invested in Cape farms. Many farmers had gone insolvent after the phylloxera plague and farms were going for a song. Pickstone had already started in 1892 a fruit nursery at Nooitgedacht (Koelenhof) with Rhodes' financial backing (SABW 1972 II:560). Pickstone and *Jan Boompies* van der Bÿl provided thousands of fruit trees to the Stellenbosch farmers by the 1890s. In response, a small business was started by the farmers, the Stellenbosch Fruit Export Co., in 1895. This was the time that the apple orchards were planted at DBK. It was thus Pickstone who encouraged Rhodes to finance the fruit industry, and Rhodes commissioned Pickstone to give preference in buying farms *"with old Cape Dutch houses in good condition"* (Hefer 1976:10).

Rhodes' grand scheme of fruit farming on old wine-estates started firstly with Lubeck, Groot Drakenstein, in March 1897, ultimately leading to the acquisition of 29 farms. Most were situated in Groot Drakenstein, but at Stellenbosch there were three, viz. Nooitgedacht, Koelenhof and Upper Vredenburg (Vos 1999:38).

As his interest in old Cape architecture grew, and in partnership with Herbert Baker the architect, Rhodes renovated, restored and altered many old buildings for his own purposes (FIG.32.1). By February 1902 a new financing partnership was concluded by Rhodes Trust, Alfred Beit and De Beers. The newly created company was called Rhodes Fruit Farms Ltd (RFF Ltd) on 21.3.1902. By this time Rhodes was a sick man and he died a few days later on 26 March 1902 at Rhodes Cottage, Muizenberg (Ibid.:39).

6. TWENTIETH CENTURY OWNERS

6.1 JOHANNES ALBERTUS ROUX 1899-1901

6.1.1 Subdivision of DBK

The reason why Johannes Roux paid £550 less for DBK, was because of a bond by Rhodes (T.7086, 30.8.1899). Lewis Loyd Michell acted as the agent of Rhodes, as well as Arthur George Syfret. Roux mortgaged the farm with two bonds, both of 30.8.1899, respectively for £2000 and £1000. Interestingly enough, the Municipal Council's evaluation was merely £2118-18-0.

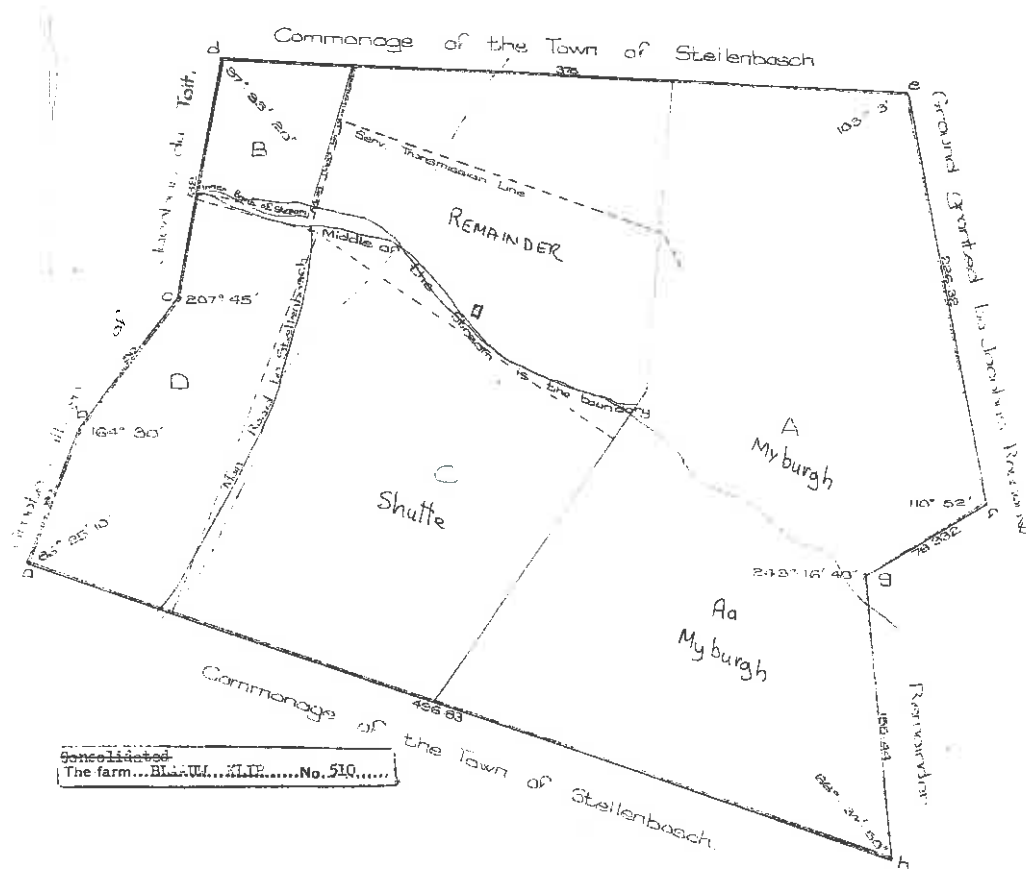


FIG.33.1 The 1877 diagram, on which is marked the portions subsequently sold >1900 (DO 826/1877).

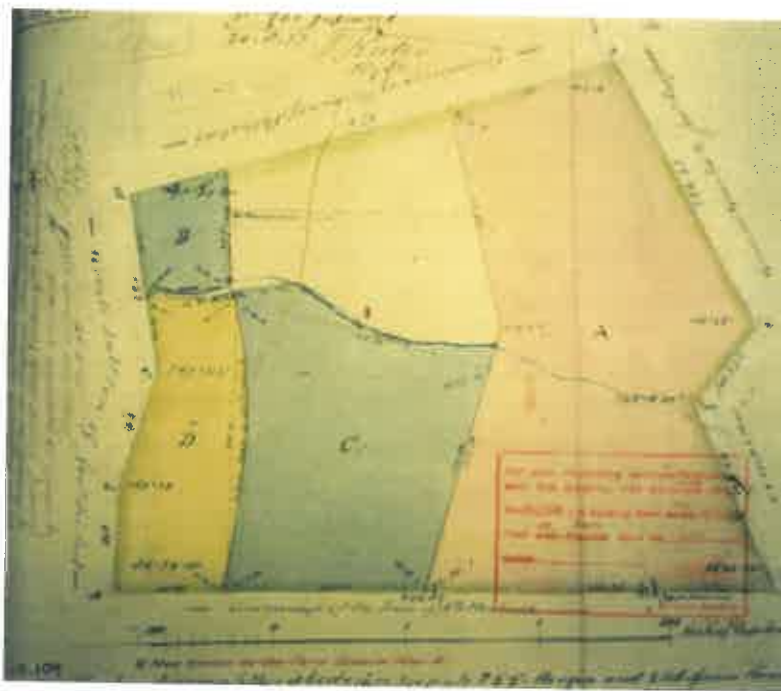


FIG.33.2 The original diagram is included for comparative purposes.

There is little doubt that Roux bought the farm as a speculation deal, with no interest to farm it himself. Over the next two years he subdivided the farm into at least six portions, selling the combined lot for a fair profit (I did not look up all the sale prices). He immediately started to negotiate the first sale, of the largest part of DBK, viz. the eastern **portion A** (north & south of the Blaauwklip River), measuring 119m 30r², sold to his friend Philippus Albertus Myburgh (**FIG.33.1, FIG.33.2**)(**Add.12.6**). The problem with this sale (21.04.1900) was that the irrigation water for the lower (western) remainder of the farm came across portion A. Originally the two men agreed verbally on the irrigation periods allocated to each, but waterrights produced more court cases than any other issue for farmers. So within a few months there was trouble between the two neighbours, but they settled "peacefully". A two-page document was drawn up on 10.9.1900 stipulating the weekly division of water which ran in a furrow north and in a furrow south of the Blaauwklip River (**Add.12.7**). An excerpt follows:

*Now therefore the said Apperers declared
that the said Philip Albertus Myburgh
shall have the right to use the whole of
the water in the furrow on the North side
of the River on Wednesdays and Saturdays
only and the whole of the water in the furrow
on the South side on Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays only and that on other days
he shall allow the whole stream in each
furrow to flow down unobstructed to the
remainder of the said farm Blaauwklip.*



13. According to GB the furrow running along the inside of the wooden fence, was part of the northern furrow, fed by the dam in front of the "1707" cellar (looking NW, from rear stoep of homestead).

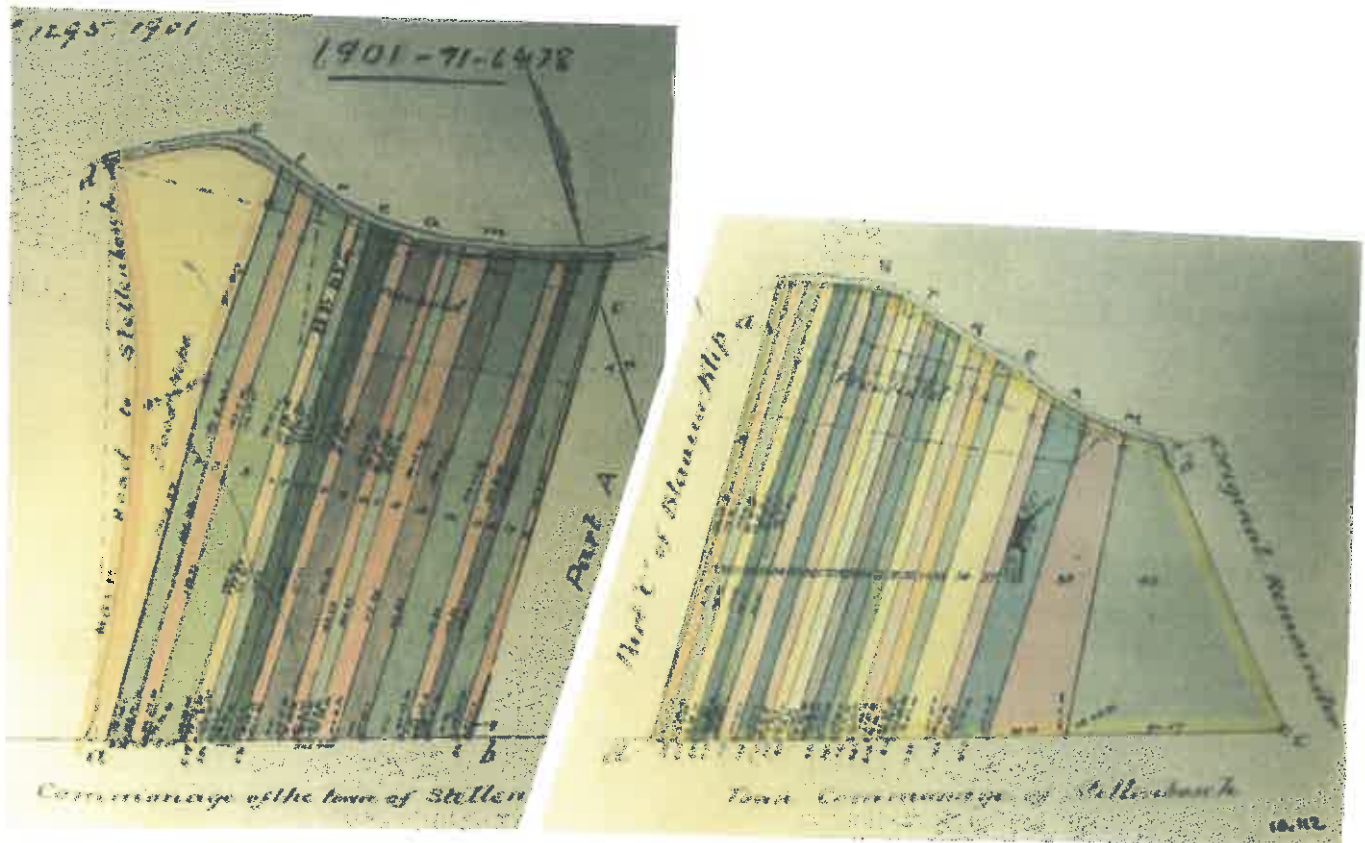


FIG.34.1/2 Jacob Weber acquired by 1907 two large portions of land, south of Blaauwklippen River, for the establishment of landownership for the Rhenish congregation (left Portion Aa, right Portion C).

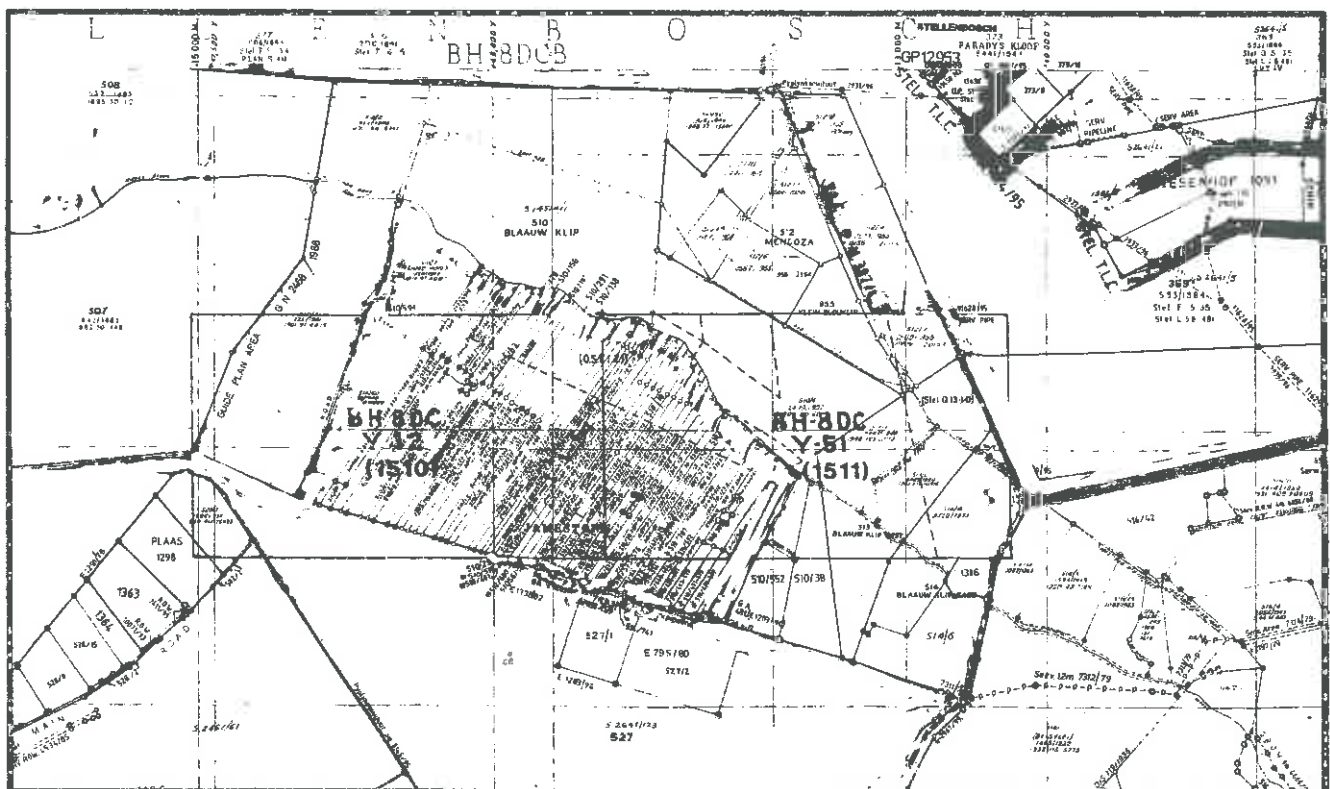


FIG.35 The subdivision of the land of DBK up to recently (DO, Cape Town).

6.1.2 Creation of Webersvallei >1907

6.1.2.1 Transfer of land to Jacob Weber

Portion B (against the Somerset West road) was transferred by late 1900 to Andries du Toit. Then on 31.8.1901 large tracts of land were sold (**Portions C & D**)(Add.12.8). Today, the township of primarily people of colour, is situated south of the Blaauwklippen River, on two large tracts, portion C and **portion Aa**, which include parts of the old freehold of 1690 (**FIG.34.1/2**). The following transactions followed for Aa:

1. Portion Aa + A	T.2145	21.04.1900	119m 30r + F18m	P. A. Myburgh
2. Portion Aa	T.6480	31.08.1901	56m 16r ² (£600)	Jacobus Paul Roux
3. Portion Aa(½)	T.4396	07.05.1902	} Do	Jacob Weber
4. Portion Aa(½)	T.4397	07.05.1902		James Rattray
5. Portion Aa(½)	T.6374	07.08.1907	Jacob Weber buys Rattray's ½ portion	

Thus Jacob Weber was in full possession of the eastern portion Aa in 1907 (**Add.12.9**).

The following transfers were for the western **portion C**:

1. Portion C	T.6478	31.08.1901	56m 143r ²	Lancelot D.T. Shutte
2. Portion C(½)	T.2207	23.02.1903	} Do	James Rattray
3. Portion C(½)	T.2208	23.02.1903		Jacob Weber
4. Portion C(½)	T.7399	10.09.1907	Do	Jacob Weber buys Rattray's ½ portion
5. Portion C, Good Hope	T.6087	25.07.1913	11m 80r ²	Jacob Ember

Jacob Weber was then in full possession of the western adjacent portion C in 1907 (**Add.12.10**). Why did he desire so much land and who was Jacob Weber?

6.1.2.2 Historical background to Webersvallei

Towards the end of the 18th and beginning of the early 19th century, there was a surge in missionary work from the European countries, focussing on southern Africa and in particular on Stellenbosch. In Germany's Rhineland 12 men started a prayer meeting in 1799 at Elberfeld, which also spread to the nearby towns of Barmen, Wesel and Keulen over the next two decades (Lückhoff 1952:8). In 1828 they formed the *Rheinische Missions Gesellschaft* and their first missionary, Paul Daniël Lückhoff arrived on 24.11.1829 at Stellenbosch. Ultimately a whole community and complex of buildings came into being which had a great influence on Stellenbosch town. Missionary work under the slaves and free blacks already started in 1798 at Stellenbosch. Their first proper church was completed on the Braak perimeter in 1824 and after the emancipation of the slaves in December 1838, the church was enlarged in 1840.



FIG.36 Jacob Weber (1856-1937) in old age, who did much for the brown members of the Rhenish church (Durand et al 2001:35).

Towards the late 19th century a preacher came who devoted 50 years of his life to the Rhenish Institute. Jakob Weber was born in 1856 in Lennep, Germany, with bright prospects of becoming a successful merchant. Nonetheless, he enrolled in the Barmen Seminary in 1878 and graduated. He arrived in 1882 at Stellenbosch and two years later he married Augusta Müller (from Lennep) in the Rhenish Mission Church, and they had eight children.

He quickly learnt Dutch, showed a keen interest in young people, started a temperance group and established housing projects, including the one at Strandweg, the *Volkskombuis* complex and another along the Eerste River, the latter with the aid of Cecil John Rhodes, his friend (Smuts (ed.) 1979:286-288). This was negotiated in September 1899 (Fensham (ed.) 1978:77,78). What is less known is that Rhodes also helped Weber financially to acquire the southern portions Aa and C (Ibid.). Note that this was the exact time (1899) that Rhodes was in the process of acquiring and selling the insolvent DBK.

During and after the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), there was a great need for housing and opportunities to earn an income amongst the brown parisheners. With the aid of the butcher and businessman, James Rattray, Weber bought two portions of the farm Blaauwklippen. Apparently the official agreement was signed on 1 May 1902 (Mr. B. Williams, principal of *Weber Gedenkskool*), but the two transfers were only completed 7 May 1902 and 23 February 1903. Weber acquired full ownership in 1907 and since 1908 the church members farmed there. The town was called after these two men (Jacob is German for James), viz. Jamestown, but in the seventies it was altered to Webersvallei (Smuts (ed.) 1979:287). Weber retired in 1932 and died on 17 June 1937 (FIG.36).

At Jamestown the houses were built along a dirt road at the top of the terrace, with 25 *watererven* running in parallel strips to the wooded river bank. Parishers put down a deposit of 5 shillings and after 8 years (> February 1916) of paying 12 pounds/year, obtained the transport deeds of their properties. It was one of the first places in the Cape where strawberry farming was conducted on a large scale, which is still kept alive by some owners. It is of interest that all the street names are of strawberry cultivars!

After the Groups Area Act of 1950, an influx of new people (*inkommers*) from the town centre drastically increased the number of modern houses. Many of the old inhabitants have passed away and their sons inherited the plots. Unfortunately many of them are not upholding the old practices of farming and have sold the plots in the fruitful valley. Numerous new houses have been erected and spoiled this pristine valley. A number of the old dwellings are still standing, though altered and neglected. A new initiative and guidelines for conservation are urgently needed.

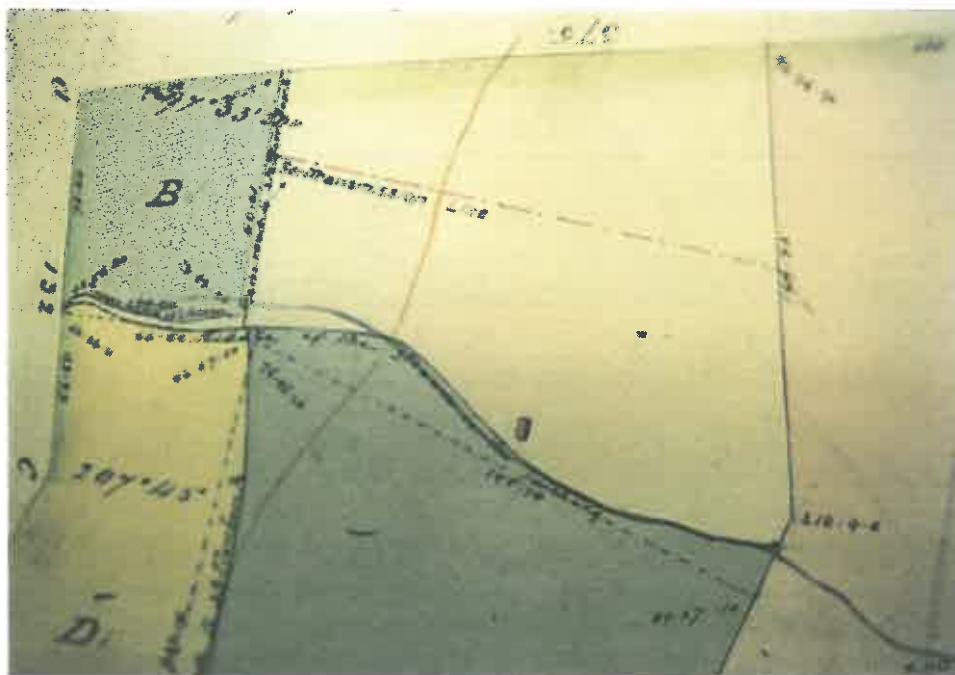


FIG.37 A close-up of the old farm, where only the homestead is depicted. It is very near the yard of the old 1690 grant (DO).

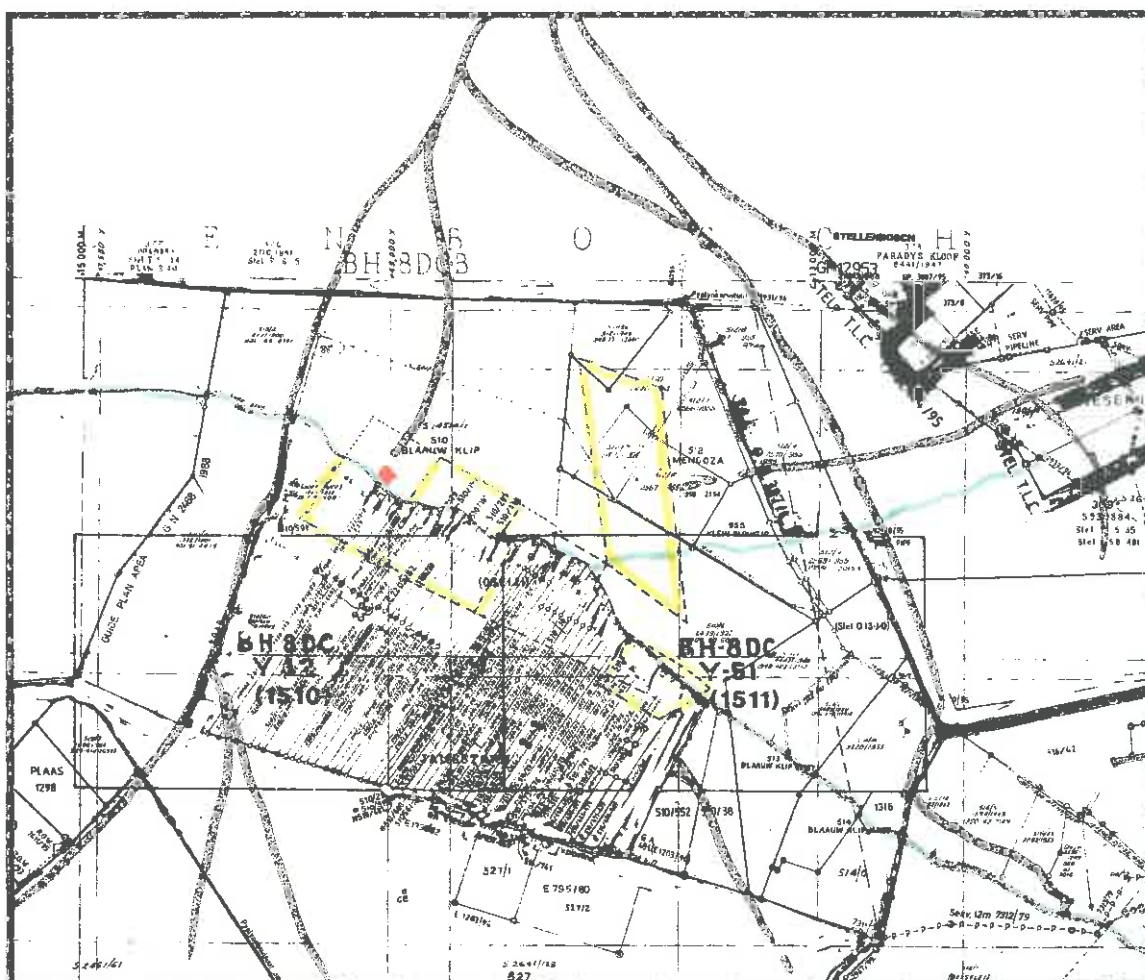


FIG.38 The existing boundaries of DBK is compared to the 1690 grant and the 1890 network of roads (DO).

6.2 LANCELOT OSCAR THOMAS SHUTTE 1901-1903

Lancelot had bought both the portion C (see previous) and the Remainder of DBK, with its old structures (FIG.37, FIG.38). The Remainder encompassed 23m 415r² freehold and 18m 265r² Perpetual Quitrent, totalling 42m 80r² (T.6478, 31.08.1901). As he paid £1900 the buildings and land must have been in good condition. It is doubtful that Shutte (note it is not Schutte) would have done much on the farm during the post Anglo-Boer War. Brandy and wine were of course commodities that were in great demand by soldiers, commoners and labourers.

6.3 THE DE WAAL LEGACY 1903-1947

6.3.1 Pieter de Waal, J.son 1903-1937

Pieter de Waal, J.son acquired the Remainder for £3250 and the *perpetual* quitrent now became known as *redeemed* quitrent (T.10420, 25.7.1903). According to Graham Boonzaaier (pers.comm. 18.1.2002), Pieter had only one arm and was known as *Een-arm De Waal*, as a native had speared him in the other. He was born c.1863 (DR, 4489) at Saxenburg, Kuilsrivier, where his father Jan Christoffel and mother Katharina J.M. de Villiers farmed (Sterftekennis 1934, 6/9/4385 40467).

According to the deceased estate his wife was Gertruida Henrietta Joubert, married out of community of property at Stellenbosch. Their eldest daughter, Gertruida Henrietta died at 42 years old and was buried on 17.1.1934 at Papegaaiberg (DR, 4562). According to the 1934 deceased estate she was a spinster and probably lived on the farm. This document stated that she died 26.12.1934 (!). Her sister Lucie Johanna also became a spinster. There were two sons, Jan Christoffel and the heir, Willem Adolph, who was born on 1 March 1904 (T.104, 8.1.1937).

Pieter was set against the evil of alcohol consumption and had all vines plucked up. He also had brought an end to the *dop*-system (GB), the ancient tradition of the labourers receiving a measure or tot of cheap wine in the morning, afternoon and evening. It was considered as part of the wages for labourers and a way to attract labour (see Sculley 1990:41,47,55,64). Since 1898 the *Innes Liquor Law Amendment Act of 1898* prohibited the sale of liquor to Africans (Blacks) and illegal sales rose (Ibid.:47). In Stellenbosch the proliferation of canteens (about 10 in 1890s) and concomitant drunken and unruly behaviour, irked the Christian community. An anti-tot lobby was led by the local Dutch Reformed pastor (Ibid.:55) and it was probably due to these factors that De Waal “cleaned up” his farm.

Estate late PIETER DE WAAL, J.Son,
of Blaauwklip, Stellenbosch;

No. 40467

CERTIFICATE
OF
FURTHER ASSETS

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, being:-

"Certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at the Moddergat (now Field Cornetcy of Helderberg) in the Division of Stellenbosch, being the remaining extent of the place "Blaauwklip": Measuring as per remaining extent 42 Morgen, 80 Square Roods.

Held under Transfer No. 10420 dated 25 July 1903

£6835 - -

MOVABLES "Blaauwklip" :-

5 Mules
2 Horses
14 Pigs, 6 Sucking Pigs
2 Cows
1 Waggon.
1 Light Waggon
1 Cape Cart
1 Double Furrow Plough, 1 Vineyard Plough & Cultivator
1 Harrow, 1 Wheelbarrow
1 pair Back Harness, 3 pair Harness (Seiltjies)
2 Ladders, 2 Stepladders
7 Spades, 6 Forks, 3 Axes,
1 Hammer & 1 Saw
5 Empty drums, 1 drum Oil
4 Forage bins
120 Fruit Trays
6000 Tobacco Reeds
4 Sails for Tobacco
24 Baskets
Chains, Swingles etc.
1 Table for fruit packing, &
1 Apple Grading Machine
700 Apple Boxes

68 - -

12 - -

20 - -

10 - -

25 - -

10 - -

5 - -

5 10 - -

2 5 - -

10 - -

3 10 - -

2 2 - -

2 - -

1 - -

15 - -

6 - -

4 - -

1 4 - -

2 10 - -

11 - -

15 - -

SHARES :-

10 Koffiehuus
178 Ko-operatiewe Wynbouwers Vereniging @ 1/-
10 Nasionale Pers Bpk. @ 7/6
79 W.P. Tobacco Grw.Ltd. @ 1/-
10 S.A. & Overseas Canning & Preserving Co.Ltd.
50 Union Boring & Research Co.

23 1 0

5 - -

8 18 - -

3 15 - -

3 19 - -

- - -

- - -

- - -

Bond W. de Waal

£700 0 0

We Certify the above to be true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

STELLENBOSCH, 10th

August, 1934.

ly. H. de Waal.

W. Marikalis Sec.

Stellenbosch Board of Executors Ltd.
EXECUTORS TESTAMENTARY.

FIG.39 The estate of the late Pieter de Waal J.son and his assets, indicating the major farming activities, viz. draft animals, pigs (for manure?), orchards and tobacco (MOOC 6/9/4385 no.40467).

Soon after he bought the farm, he started to mortgage it and the five following entries indicate the amount of debt he made over the years:

1. 10.08.1903	£1200
2. 23.01.1922	£2000
3. 23.01.1922	£3000
4. 12.02.1929	£1710
5. 17.09.1931	£770

After World War I and the depression that followed, De Waal apparently faced some huge debts, borrowing £5000. We gain some inkling of his activities when we look at the *Deceased Estate* (1934)(National Archives). On 29.8.1919 his testament was drawn up, stipulating that his wife and each of the four children receive a portion, including the *Binnelandse Zending van de NG Kerk*. According to the *First Liquidation and Distribution Account* (Ibid.). De Waal also owned two farms at Hopetown, viz. Witpan and Holpan. He also borrowed money against them, which partially explains the high mortgage bonds on DBK (see also **Add.12.11**).

On 10 August 1934 the agricultural movables of *Blaauwklip* were listed and valued to a total of £231 1s 0p. It gives us an idea of the activities he had been involved in for the past few decades (**FIG.39**). For farming, he owned a wagon and a light wagon, pulled by mules (5), a Cape cart pulled by two horses, with a number of harnesses. His land was cultivated by a double furrow plough and a vineyard plough and cultivator, indicating they were reused for other purposes. Equipment included a wheelbarrow, ladders and a stepladder, spades (7), forks (6), axes, a hammer and a saw. The amount of spades indicates at least 6-7 labourers. A drum of oil and forage bins, were also listed.

A major concern was the apple orchards, which entailed 700 apple boxes and an apple grading machine, with 24 baskets for gathering fruit. One table for fruit packing indicates more than one type of fruit, as there were also 120 fruit trays. The land was also under tobacco cultivation, as there were 6000 tobacco reeds for drying the leaves and four sails for tobacco (for sorting?). With apparently no vines or wine sales, they invested in fruit trees and tobacco on a large scale on the farm. Fairbridge (1922:108) remarked on the *orchards* as they drove up to the farm (**Add.12.12**).



FIG.40.1 The c.1915 photograph of De Waal and family members are quite revealing (see text)(Framed, in homestead).



FIG.40.2 A close-up of presumably the De Waal family members, with Pieter and his wife seated in wicker chairs.

6.3.2 A valuable photograph c.1915

In respect of the most important document we have this period (early c.1915), is a photograph of the homestead with presumably the De Waal family posing in front on the stoep and lawn. It provides many clues to the structure and the family. On the back of the photograph (originally framed and in the homestead) an inscription reads "Miss L de Waal, *Helderberg St.*" etc, indicating it was framed for her. It can thus only represent the De Waal family (**FIG.40**).

Apparently it represents a special occasion, all dressed in their Sunday best. On the lawn sits three small girls dressed in white with bows in their hair. Adjacent are three young boys, one with a school blazer and the third with a rifle on his lap. Was it a present? A woman in brown stockings, shirt and blouse watches (right). On the stoep there is a girl in a white dress and a young man in black just in front of the stoep. In the doorway on a wicker chair sits a gentleman and presumably his wife next to him. A horse on the far left is still harnessed to a transport vehicle.

In respect of the **house** the following:

The road that passes in front, the horse-drawn cart and the three different benches, the four (only three visible) old oak trees and family, are additional proof that this represents the front of the building since 1800. It is confirmed by the double sash-windows with no shutters, which appear to be painted green with white mullions. The small panes of 6 x 4 are indications of early 1800 sliding sashes (upper portion fixed). The half-sashes and transom light appear to have a slightly larger pane size. Some old glass is still apparent. The age of these windows (in the photograph c.1915) and their *in situ* integrity, argue against Rhodes having taken out the casements and replacing them with these fine sashes, which certainly predate 1900 by at least 80 years.

The semi-circular steps lead to the stoep with the small flat *klinkers* already in position. It is difficult to judge whether the stoep is tiled, but presumably it was. The side court on the right has been provided with a flat roof and with a doorway with louvers, presumably of mid-late 19th century. Behind the summer oak foliage the corrugated roof (c.1890) is barely visible, having clipped the gables. Fairbridge (1922:108) comments on some of the above observations. She remarks on the "*iridescent panes of the fine windows in their teak mouldings*", indicating again great age. It was Pieter de Waal who had built at the back the western yard wall and the small stout pillars, which marked an old entrance way. According to GB (via Mary Cook) it was in about 1923.

Another old photograph of approximately the same period by Arthur Elliott, shows the back gable, shorn of its moulded outline (**FIG.40.3**).

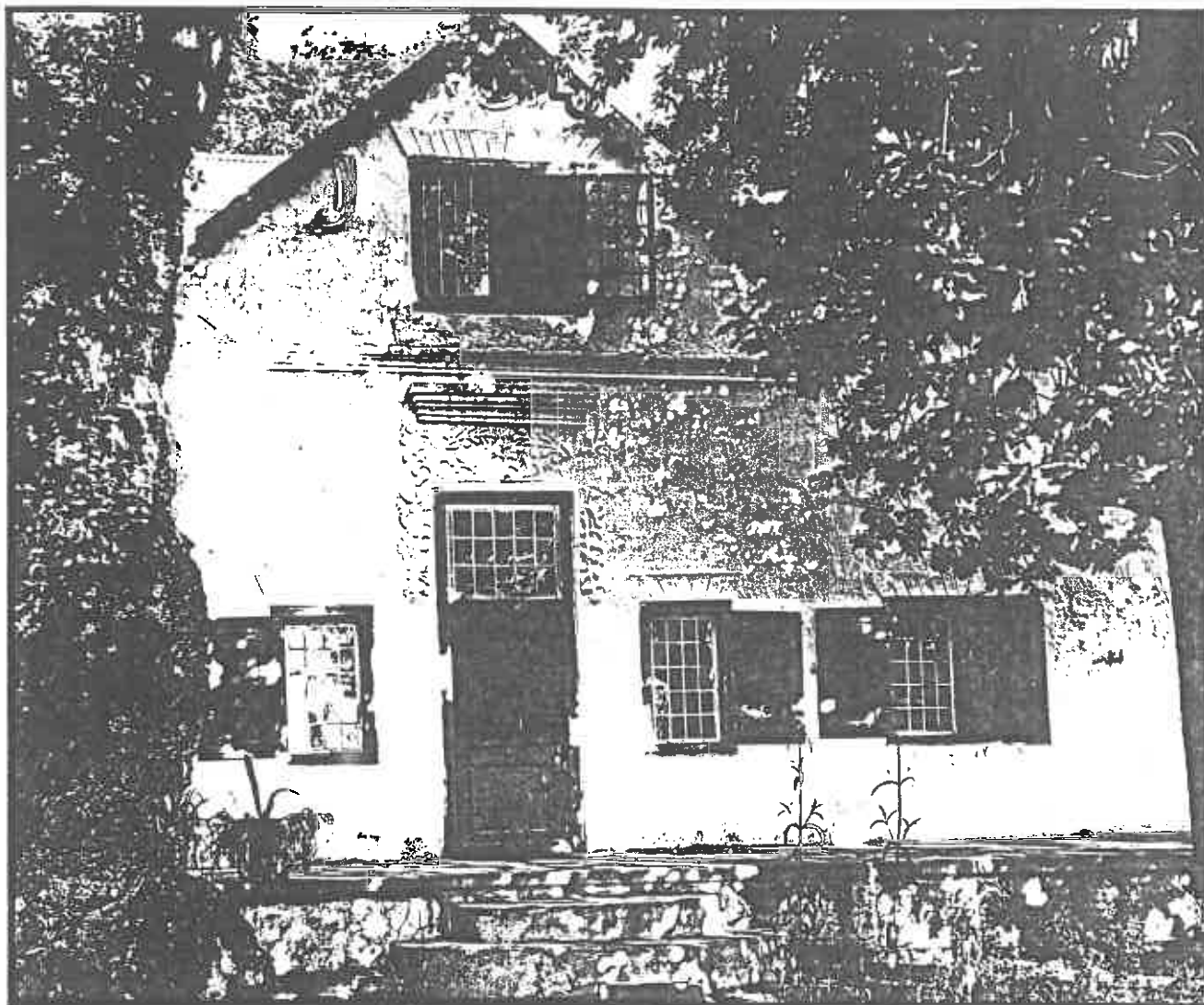


FIG.40.3 A photo of also c.1915-20 where some remnant decorative plaster work is still intact around the back door and above the dormer window (National Archives, E.733 or AG.2939).



14. The northern furrow actually exits between these two reconstructed pillars (originals c.1923), marking an entrance to the farm. The old boundary wall runs from the right pillar southwards (looking E).



15. The western boundary wall continues south to meet a high wall of similar age (looking S).

6.3.3 Servitudes and waterrights

In the 1964 transfer (T.20249) to Kinahan, a number of other transfers were referred to of the early 20th century. They refer primarily to the land, roads and waterrights south of Blaauwklippen River (lot C), now Jamestown.

These included:

T.2208	23.02.1903	water rights
T.7399	10.09.1907	water rights
Notorial deed	27.03.1916	water rights
T.1546	28.02.1918	right of way
T.10420	25.07.1903	water rights
T.12771	03.12.1941	water rights (Add.12.13)
T.12791	03.12.1941	water rights (Add.12.14)
T.18088	11.08.1948	water rights

6.3.4 Willem Adolph de Waal 1937-1947

Pieter de Waal J.son died at Blaauwklippen on 15 January 1934, at the age of 70 years 10 months. He was buried at Papegaaiberg (DR, 4489). It took quite some time to finalise his estate. Widow Gertruida de Waal was a Co-Executive Testamentary of the estate, as was August F. Markotter, as secretary of the Stellenbosch Executors. Widow de Waal gave power of attorney to Dempers & Van Ryneveld (Reginald, Clive B.) and the farm was "sold" to Willem A. de Waal, the son, for £4480 (T.104, 8.1.1937), though valued at £6835 (L & D, 1934). He was released of the 1922 bond of £2000, as well as of £1710 of 1929 and £770 of 1931. He later negotiated two small bonds, one of £450 (28.10.1938) and £100 (12.12.1941).

At Pieter's death, the two farms and all movables at Hopetown were sold by Public Auction. His SA Mutual life policy brought in £1068 19s 3p, but there were numerous accounts to be settled with individuals and shops in Stellenbosch. Pieter also had the following shares in various enterprises, the value listed behind them (L & D, 10.8.1934): *Koffiehuis* (£5), *Koöperatiewe Wynbouers Vereniging* (£8 18s), *Nasionale Pers* (£3 15s), *WP Tobacco Growers Ltd* (£3 19s), the *S.A. & Overseas Canning & Preserving Co Ltd* (none) and his 50 shares in the *Union Boring & Research Co* were valueless.

It is uncertain which alterations Willem de Waal made to the structures during his time. Presumably he carried on with the same farming activiteis. During Willem's tenure a servitude was registered (3.5.1938) by the Electric Supply Commission.

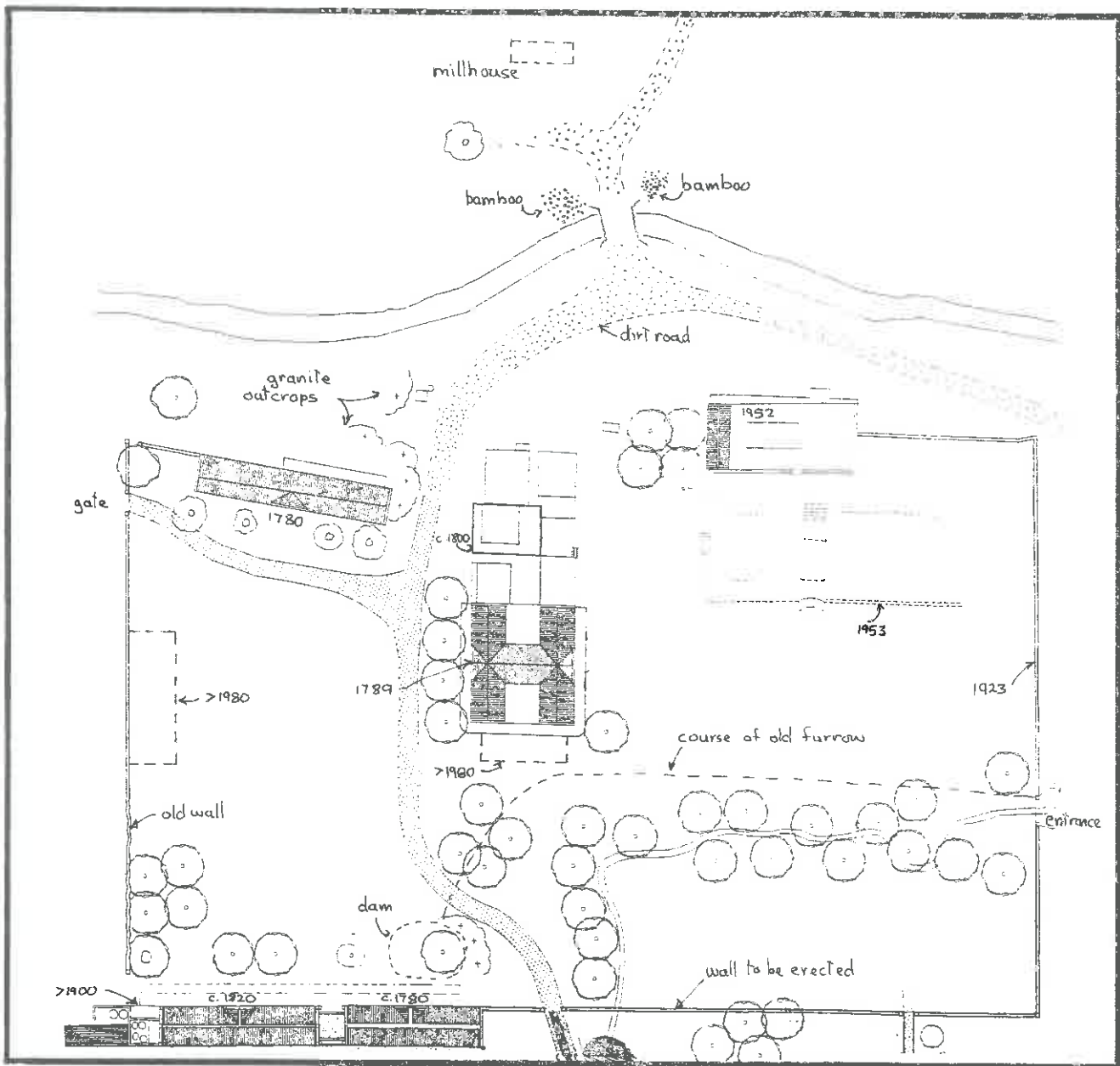


FIG.41 Site plan of the old farmyard, with the later additions. The context of the forecourt of c.1780-1820 should be kept intact (Malherbe/Rust Architects 2001, with amendments by Vos).



16. These low pillars used to enclose a formal rose garden, erected by Palmes >1953.

6.4 STEPHEN SALTMARSH PALMES 1947-1964

In a private sale, Stephen Palmes bought DBK on 28.3.1947 and the transfer (T.8853) was registered on 22.5.1947, for the price of £19 200, with a transfer fee of £480. Prices escalated more than four times than ten years previously. Apparently Palmes (born 4.9.1895) was quite prosperous, as no bond was registered on the farm. And according to Mr Boonzaaier, some of the new buildings and in particular alterations to the homestead, can be attributed to him. These include (FIG.41):

1. The lower swimming pool and its bathhouse, and the lower portion of the boundary wall connecting the pool to the c.1923 low wall.
2. The old rose garden, wall and enclosure, and steps to the lower pool (1953-1955).
3. The kitchen (Room M/N) adjacent to the homestead.
4. The (pitched-roof) outbuilding as quarters for the servants (Rooms c-g). It contains basements cellars, reached from the exterior and interior (c.1953)(extensions a-b by GB, >1973).
5. At the Jonkershuis additions to the back (kitchen, bathrooms) were made (>1950 and >1975 by GB).
6. Palmes also reconstructed the gables of the homestead and wine-cellars to their previous glory (c.1952).



17,18. A view from the lower swimming pool. Note the straphinges (>1950) being similar to the ones at the fowl-run gate, and one at the kitchen door at the Jonkershuis.



FIG.42 A pen and ink drawing of the front of the homestead, made in 1959. The cottage-styled thatching and restoration of the gables were done by Palmes (Collier 1959:62).



19. The clipped endgables were reconstructed after 1952 by Palmes, who used the architect J.B. Collins. Note the old lines of the corrugated roof (looking N).

In 1953 disaster struck when a particular heavy downpour in the month of April turned the Blaauwklippen River into a raging torrent. It spread its banks, flooding the low banks for up to 30-40 meters. In commemoration of this memorable flood a small sign was put up against the 1952 bathhouse, which reads "*Flood level April 1953*". Presumably Palmes continued with the orchards and tobacco industry for his tenure of 17 years on the farm. The improvements he made do have merit and Bosdari (1953:75) comments, "*The present house is the result of a good restoration of an old house*".



20. The bathhouse of 1952 with its cottage-styled thatch.



21. Near the northern corner of the building is this marker of the "*Flood Level April 1953*".

A collection of 14 bottles of Blaauwklippen wine, arranged in two rows. The bottles are dark glass with white labels featuring the brand name and various vintage illustrations. The background is a rustic wooden structure with greenery.

FIG.44 The variety of wines produced were very impressive (Ibid.).

6.5 CECIL FRANK KINAHAN 1964-1972

A number of portions of land, servitudes and water rights are mentioned in the transfer (T.20249) to Kinahan on 1 October 1964 (**Add.12.15**). For the first time the price was now paid in Rand, viz. R90 000. According to Boonzaaier it was Kinahan who once again started to plant vines and consequently use the cellars for related purposes. It is difficult to judge what Kinahan (born 24.2.1927) achieved on the farm. He sold DBK to Cape Dutch Estates after eight years of ownership.

6.6 CAPE DUTCH ESTATES, STELLENBOSCH 1972-1999

6.6.1 Starting anew

Blaauwklippen was now under control of a company, directed by Graham Boonzaaier (born 31.8.1940) and Horst Brümmer. There were a number of portions (T.4195, 28.2.1972), again with right of way and water rights inclusive, and the selling price was paid on 14.10.1971 (**Add.12.16**). The soil was devitalised by pine forests and the orchards of 10 000 apple trees were greatly neglected and overgrown (Barrett & Barrett 1981:97). *"There was only about half a hectare of open ground out of a total of some 70 hectares. The rest was bush..."* (Boonzaaier c.1980:2).

As the place was badly rundown, the bush was cleared and roads opened, the dams enlarged, well points set up and organic manure used to revitalise the soil. They started a large vegetable garden (west of the 1923 boundary wall) to supply Cape Town hotels and stores and developed an apple export business. Starting in 1973 with only 10 hectares of vine planting, it flourished to about 130 hectares, requiring a new wine-cellar by late 1975 (Ibid.)(**FIG.43, FIG.44**).

With great enthusiasm and a passion for quality and antiques, investor, tinker and visionary Boonzaaier set out to transform DBK to recapture its proud traditions and heritage. Within a decade he upgraded DBK to one of the premier destinations for tourists to the Western Cape and Stellenbosch. Attractions included the winemaking process and cellar tours, the cheese factory, a museum of Cape country treasures, a deli restaurant, and an old carriage collection *par excellence* (**Add.12.17-21**).

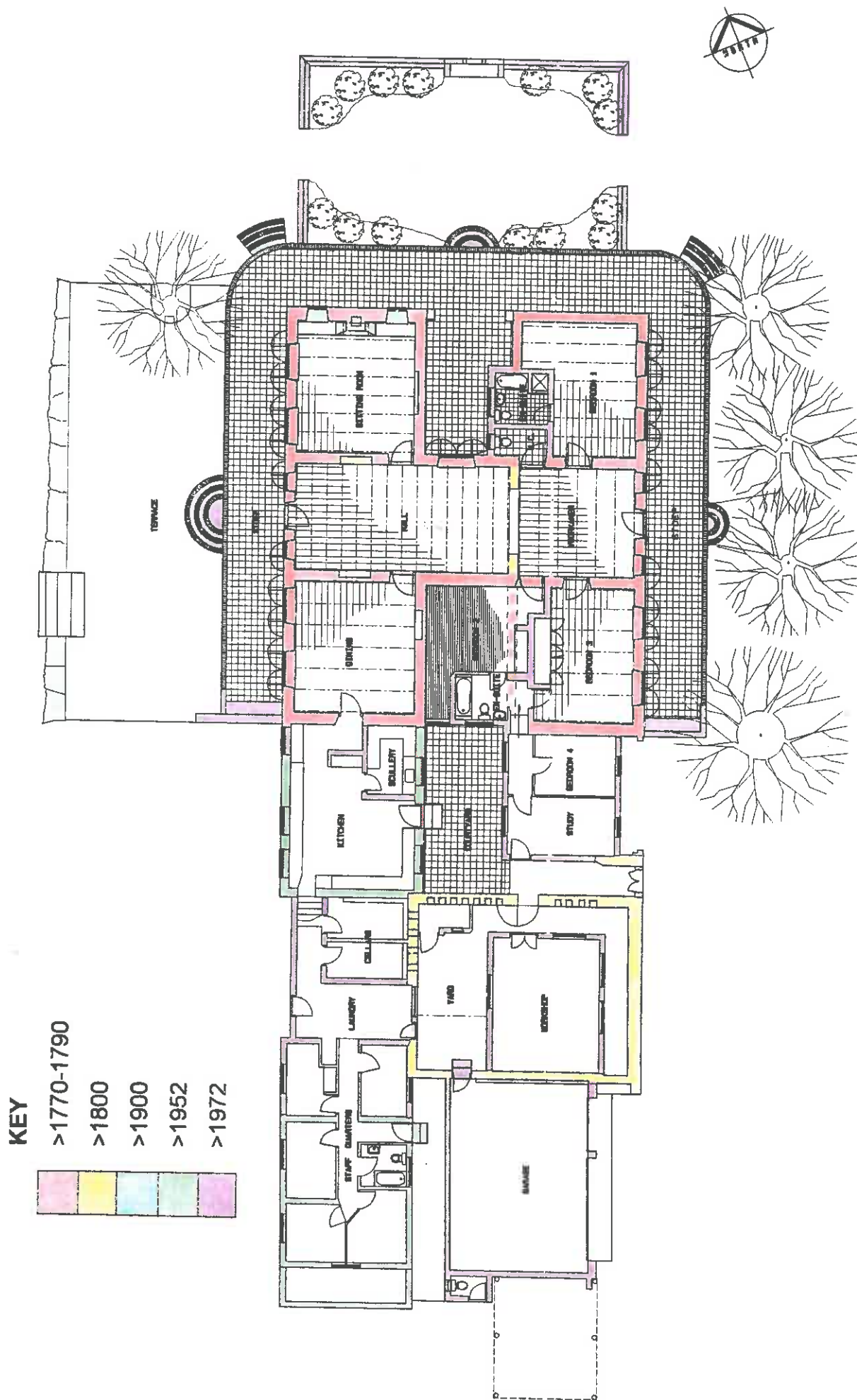


FIG.45 Site plan of the homestead and additions, with a key of when they were approximately erected (Malherbe/Rust Architects 2001, amendments Vos 2002).

6.6.2 Building activities >1972

Boonzaaier also turned his attention to the restoration/rehabilitation of the manor house and Jonkershuis. The 1789 homestead was sensitively repaired and tastefully refurbished by c.1980. During the late 1970s and early 1980s the photographer André Pretorius also took a number of photographs of the buildings. Another expert in the same field, Mr Willem Malherbe, also had taken photographs in the mid 1960s. Boonzaaier was responsible for practically all the new buildings on the extended yard, as well as some additions adjacent to the homestead (**FIG.45**). These latter included:

1. Refurbishing the old 1953 kitchen (M & N)(altering the position of the old door)(>1980?).
2. Extending the servants' quarters (Rooms c & b); reconstructing it in the "old Cape" style.
3. Filling in a flat roof (Rooms x, y, z) between the kitchen and servants' quarters (>1980).
4. Building a study and bedroom (flatroofed)(P & Q) south of the homestead (>1979).
5. Building a workshop within the fowl-run (1994).
6. Adding a garage south of the fowl-run (>1975).
7. Adding a terraced stoep in shale at the back (west)(old granite walling was earlier).
8. Adding a modern swimming pool (1985) within the court of the 1953 walling.
9. Adding the low wall rectangle (north) as an herb garden (>1975).

At the Jonkershuis extensive renovations were conducted during June-July 1979. Much plaster was stripped and all rooms renewed (see Chapter 7.4). By the late 1990s Boonzaaier's health was a major reason for selling the estate to *Blaauwklippen Estates*. They have started a renewal programme, building on what has been established. The old historic Blaauwklippen yard (werf) is now under consideration and in the next chapters (Phase II), we shall deal with the historic structures in greater detail.



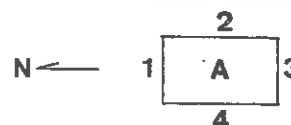
22. The rectangle on the north side of the homestead served as a herb garden (>1972).

7. STRUCTURAL INVESTIGATIONS

The development of the structures is not necessarily easier to determine in spite of the historical research. Practically no plaster was stripped during these initial investigations. During the rehabilitation and renovation processes, new information will certainly be gathered which will confirm, add or challenge the results obtained up to now. Such information will override any of the conclusions reached in this report.

The **methodology** in analysing the buildings were as follows:

1. A fairly accurate ground plan of the building forms the basis of all other conclusions (Architect's plan with amendments).
2. Where possible, the different building materials (brick, stone, mortar and plaster), as well as wall thickness, are taken into account in determining the approximate age of the various architectural elements. I generally term this the *archaeotectural approach*, where archaeological techniques are used on above-ground architecture.
3. No archaeological excavations on the interior were possible because of concrete, tiles or wooden floors, and actually did not form part of this brief.
4. To facilitate reference to specific walls or features, each room is designated by a letter of the alphabet and the walls are then numbered in a clockwise direction from NORTH. For example, the designation A3 indicates Room A, wall 3.



7.1 MAIN HOMESTEAD 1789

7.1.1 General description

As at present, the homestead represents an H-plan, which generally did not come into existence prior to c.1770. The house is also elevated with a continuous stoep on three sides, a feature also reminiscent of post-1770 dwellings. Its wall thickness' are standardised at 52-54cm, a technique associated with buildings after 1760, as well as its high ceilings, at 3.94m. All these elements indicate integrity of context of a building of the late 18th century (**FIG.46**).

It is supplied with lofty yellowwood beams and ceilings and with such floorboards, though some probably date to renovation periods (>1950). The floorboards in the *voorkamer* (front hall) are of deal and appear to date from the late 19th or even early 20th century. The *voorkamer* (B), *agterkamer* (Gallery DE) and kitchen (G) were probably all tiled originally. The thatched roof may have seen the hazards of fire at least twice. There is a probability of a fire in 1877, and in c.1890, after which the walls above the eaves were built up about between 20-40cm, pine rafters supporting the corrugated roof, which clipped off all six gables. They were restored in c.1952 when the thatch (cottage style) was also put back during the ownership of Palmes. I believe he used the architect J.B. Collins of Stellenbosch.



23. In June 1979 the lower part of the façade wall above the stoep was stripped (courtesy GB).



24. Below the sash-windows (Room C) the granite walling with hard-fired brick is obvious (looking W)(scale 1m).

7.1.2 The facade

The **fenestration** of the façade is somewhat controversial, as it has been asserted that Rhodes/Baker removed the old double (and single) casements in 1899 and replaced them with the existing sliding sashes (Boonzaaier repeating Dr. Mary Cook). This has proved to be false as has been discussed (see Ch. 5.5.1, 6.3.2). When Boonzaaier renovated the dwelling in c.1980, all the plaster on the interior was stripped. According to him there were on the side of the interior façade, indications of older openings (possibly casements?). A number of photographs were taken (GB & Vos), but they only show the exterior façade.

In my judgement the existing sash fenestration date from about 1810-1820, to which the wooden fluted pilasters also date, fastened with square, handmade nails to the framework of the earlier door. Traces of green paint still adhere at select places on the woodwork. The incongruity of a wooden, neoclassical architrave (the only one in the district), unto a gabled dwelling make it doubly suspicious of not being of 1789 (Obholster, *et al* 1985:170). Note that the planted pedestals of the fluted pilasters are absent and should be reconstructed. All exterior woodwork was painted during the 18th and 19th centuries, because it was both functional as it protected the wood against the elements and bug infestation and was the fashion of the times. According to the c.1915 photograph (see FIG.40), the full sashes (upper portion fixed) were provided with small windowpanes (6 x 4), while the transom with 5 x 4 panes, and the half-sashes with 3 x 5 (upper 3 x 4) panes. Have the windows and transom of the hall been replaced at a later period? When Palmes restored the façade in 1952, he added the shutters on the lower halves, fashioned by quality craftsmen.



25. A view of the sash-windows (upper part fixed), with their clear panes. Below this part of the stoep, on the soil, author picked up greenish-tinted window glass of the 18th century.



26. A view of the façade during renovations. Note on the far right a small patch of remnant plaster.



27. The latter contained portions of old dado bands (looking W)(scale 50cm).



28. When one looks carefully at the front gable, the old lines where the tin roof clipped the gable, is obvious.



29. The same applies to the rear gable.

In respect of the **gables**, one wonders how the architect of Palmes knew how to reconstruct them to their existing shape. Did he have access to old photographs (prior to c.1890) or as one may surmise, did he copy existing gables? (compare with the 1789 gable of Idas Valley)(see Malherbe 1979:1). The dormer double casements are original to the front and back gables, both of an older style of c.1770. More on this later.

The **stoep** is provided with >1952 red tiles of the right size. The stoep bankie on the left (south) has been added (>1975?). What is authentic to the stoep are the different sized nosebricks, which are apparently already in position on the c.1915 photograph. There are three sets, indicating reuse from earlier contexts.

- a Southern section (against Room C): 240 x 110 x 24 mm
- b Middle section (against Room B): 210 x 100 x 35 mm
- c Northern section (against Room A): 238 x 114 x 25 mm

They appear to be yellowish and particularly hard-fired and are probably 18th century imports from the Netherlands. The half moon steps are also provided with such *klinkers* (210 x 100 x 35 mm). Some of the only known tiles to survive from the 18th century have been reused to pave the northern innercourt. They measure 302mm square and are typical of Cape manufactured tiles. This courtyard, according to the c.1915 photograph, was provided with a flatroofed room (>1870?) and was still extant till the mid 20th century. The rest of the stoep and back steps (semi-circular) are finished with hard-fired, reddish *klinkers* (205 x 100 x 30 mm) of recent date.



30. At the homestead, the northern court between the legs of the H-plan, is paved with the only remaining, authentic Cape tiles. Presumably the tiles were relaid here in c.1950 after Palmes had taken up most. The orange tiles are recently re-used (scale 50cm)(looking S).

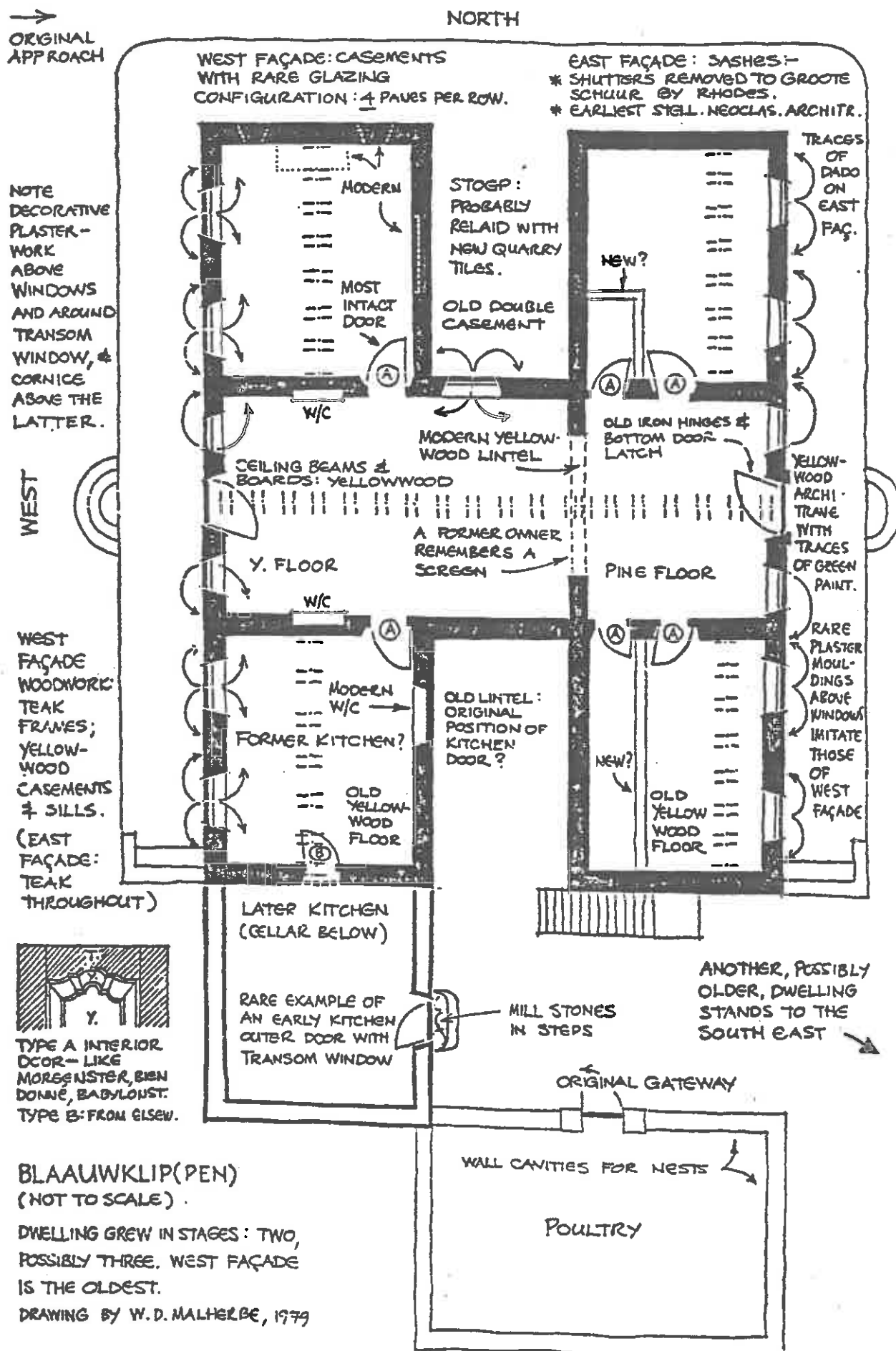


FIG.48 Site plan of the homestead by Willem Malherbe, detailing very effectively the major elements of the house. There are some incorrect assumptions (Malherbe 1979).

7.1.3 The interior

In the front hall (*voorhuis*), the most obvious feature is the **screen** entrance and wall separating the *voorhuis* from the *gaandery* (back hall). This wall is about 420 mm thick, not the standard 520 mm of the rest of the house. It therefore appears to be later. Only stripping some plaster would give us a more accurate idea of its age. I have dated it to the early 19th century and therefore the screen would also date to that period. Malherbe (1979: groundplan)(FIG.48)(Add.12.22), mentions that “a former owner [Kinahan] remembers a screen.” It is unusual and unthinkable that a fine house of this period would have no screen, a formalised feature taking the place of the traditional earlier 18th century walls. To my mind there are two options. There was once a full screen, from wall to wall, which was damaged (a fire?) and replaced with another screen in the present walling. Or the wall was part of the “original” c.1789 dwelling, built slimmer, as it carried no roof timbers, but merely framed an earlier screen. Whatever option, the screen disappeared by the 1960s.



34. In hall DE (southern side) the yellowwood beams are typical of the late 18th century, but do show signs of all having been shifted. Note the old plaster lines. The yellowwood ceiling dates after >1900.



31. In Room E stands the southern wall-cupboard, with its fine dimensions.

32. View of one of the claw-and-ball feet, with a later black ball support.

33. The old lock with its handmade nails is above the later 19th century doorlock with its screws (scale 5cm).



In the back hall there are two very fine stinkwood **wall-cupboards**, which have been termed transitional (Obholzer *et al* 1985:188), i.e. they apparently exhibit “a transitional, ‘post-Baroque’ style possessing both ‘Rococo’ elegance and ‘Neoclassical’ fluting like the architecture of the east façade” (Malherbe 1979:1). Bosdari (1953:75) also mentions these *handsome* cupboards with “*Cape silver fingerplates*”, which should rather be termed keyhole or escutcheon plates. The simplicity of the latter with fine beading in surround, actually argue with much of the cupboards’ elements, that they may rather be more neoclassical in style. Fairbridge (1922:108) remarks on the “*very fine diningroom, with charming old carved wall-cupboards*”.



35. A view from the voorhuis into the agterhuis with its fine furnishings and wall-cupboards (courtesy GB, c.1975).



36. A close-up view of the delicately carved feathery ornament atop the southern cupboard.



37. The Cape silver escutcheon plates on the same cupboard.



38. The solid brass latch (>1950), imposed where the old front door lock was situated (note the replacement wood)(scale 5cm)(looking E).



39. On the lower half of the front door is the (presumably) original coil-spring-loaded latch.

The **doors** of the homestead are of particular interest, as they also have a story to tell. Both the front and back entrances have *upper and lower doors* and they appear to be of similar age, c.1790. Both show layering of older locks, handles, keyholes and catches, confirming their long use.



40. One of the front door's cylindrical hinges in brass (scale 50cm).

41. On the interior of the rear door, the brass latch and sliding bolt are late (>1950). Note that the old doorlocks have been replaced with wood, which was on their part again supplied with locks and keyholes, afterwards to be replaced. The coilspring, rear lock (bottom) is similar to the one on the front door. Note old nail positions below it.



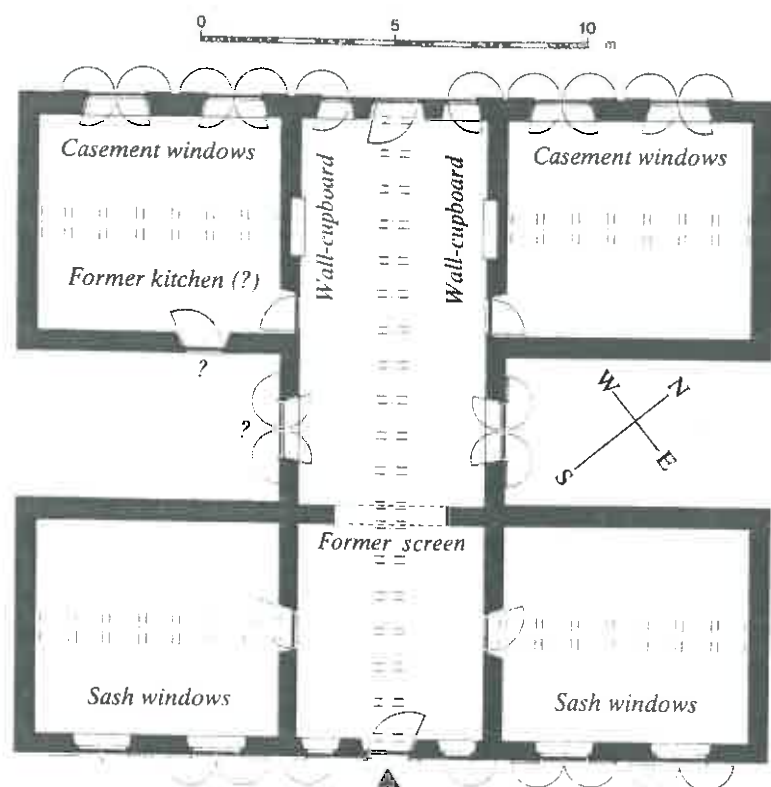


FIG.49 The houseplan of DBK has been regarded as a "perfect H". This make only provision for four old doors (Obholzer *et al* 1985:177).



42. There are seven of these gabled doors, which to my mind, could date to the 1770s. They all display signs of older locks and rotary handles, now absent.



43. The brass escutcheon plates are all similar but of recent manufacture (>1950).

Within the front and back hall we find six yellowwood/stinkwood doors with a “gable” pattern (Obholzer *et al* 1985:173). In my opinion they predate the existing house by 20 years. The enigma about them is that there are too many of them, i.e. six here and one in the Jonkershuis. That makes a total of seven! And a “perfect H”, as Obholzer *et al* (1985:177) concluded, requires only four doors (**FIG.49**). So where did the other three fit? My interpretation is that they came from an earlier dwelling, now demolished, which had more (smaller) rooms than the present one. Consequently two of them were “forceably” incorporated into this plan and one in the Jonkershuis. All the above doors show positions of earlier locks (inserted into door from the side), since replaced with new wood, keyholes and door handles (with simple escutcheon plates), and these were lastly replaced with the present brass handles and locks of >1950. The existing ornate **escutcheon** plates (>1950) are probably invented or copied from a pattern either from this house or from another farm. The same applies to the brass on the entrance doors (front and back).

Another late 18th century door with lancet arches as decorative style (Ibid.:174), was placed here by either Palmes (>1952) or Boonzaaier (>1972). It also shows old doorlock and key positions, and the door has been turned around, so that on the side where the earlier hinges were, the doorlock now function.



44.1 The lancet corner pattern of this door is of the late 18th century, but re-used (>1975) in this position by GB. Note on the left the old doorlock imprint.

44.2 It also displays a pair of holes for rotary handles and a pair of keyholes. Note the simplicity of the imprint of the earlier escutcheon plate.



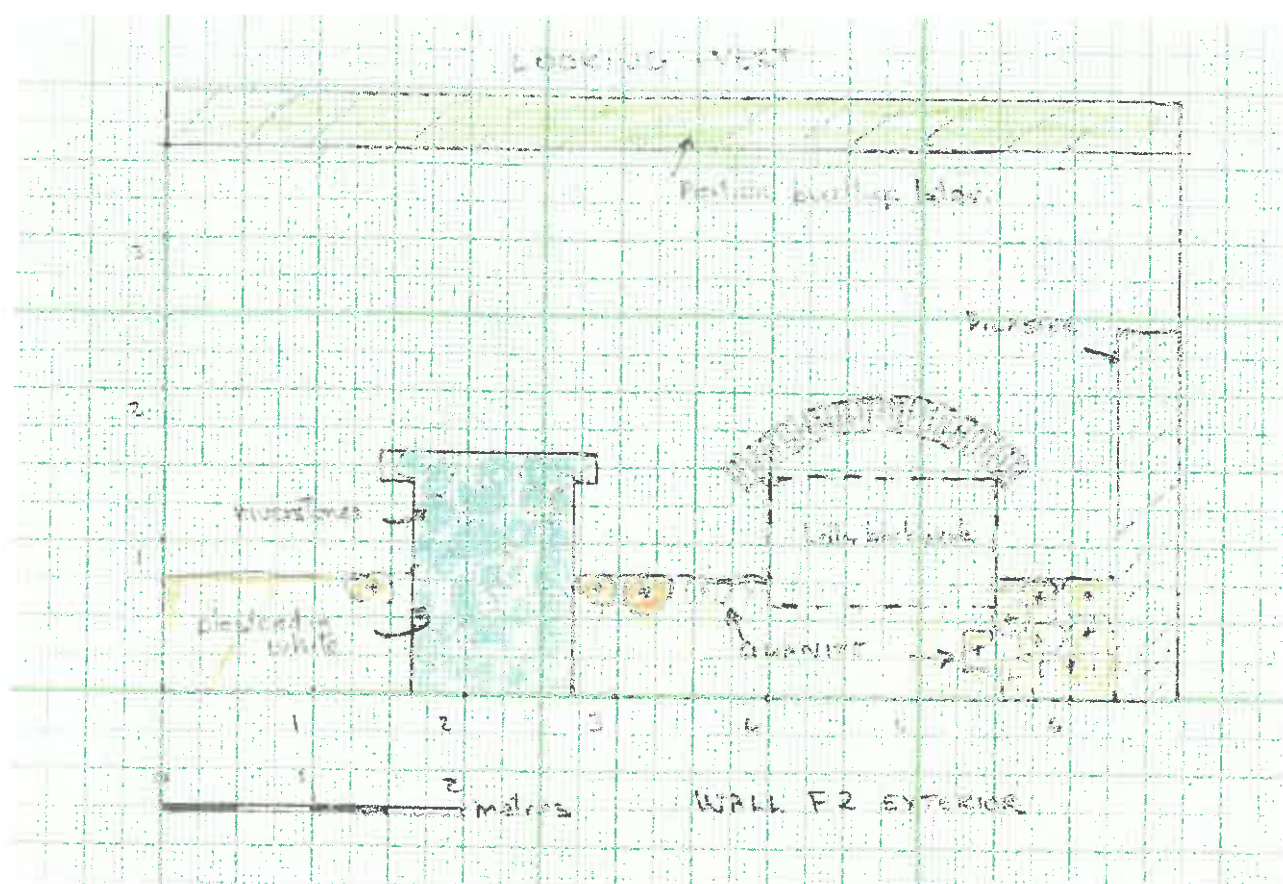


FIG.50 On the exterior of wall F2 (courtyard), these old openings were encountered in 1979 (Vos).



45. A view of the northern endgables, early 1970s. The northern inner court was altered to a flat-roofed room (19th century)(looking S)(André Pretorius, courtesy GB).

During the 1979 renovations, the plaster on the exterior of Room F was stripped, revealing the position of a door and a double casement. The "door" was filled with riverstone and granite in a grey-white lime plaster, obviously to waterproof the wall. Of the casement only the relieving arch was intact. Granite as waterproofing was built up to a height of 80cm above the stoep. Presumably these openings were blocked up when a flat roof was erected over the courtyard, possibly by the mid-late 19th century (FIG.50).

7.1.4 The rear façade

To most, the fenestration of full and half casements, is an indication that they represent the earliest part of the house, in contrast to the full sashes in front. The casement frames, windows, some old panes and the shutters appear all to be of the second half of the 18th century. Old shutter latches, sliding bolts and casement fasteners are still in position, though some differ or are inoperative or absent (see Obholzer *et al* 1985:382-385).



46. A view of the rear with its unpainted casements and shutters during 1979 (GB).



47. On the far left, the relieving arch above the casement is visible. The same type of brick and granite were used as in the front façade (scale 1m)(looking E).



48. A view of the homestead, when the two old oaks still graced the rear façade. Note the embankment wall of granite (Willem Malherbe 1966, neg. 41).



49. A view of the same, but with the oaks now absent.

7.1.5 The exterior woodwork

All exterior woodwork was painted from the 17 – 19th centuries. Green (sometimes brown or red) was the colour on frames. It was during the Palmes/Boonzaaier period that the green paint layers were stripped to expose the natural beauty of the woodwork. This was especially popular to do during the 1960-1980s, but with great detrimental effect to the woodwork, particularly apparent at the back façade, which is exposed to the extremes of winter rains and summer sun. An urgent recommendation is to have especially the back painted green (18th century colour), after the woodwork has been repaired/restored, the wood fed (genuine turps and linseed oil), and sealed. There are traces of paint even on the *interior* of the back door, indicating it was completely painted (It was once provided with pintles and strap hinges).



50. The exposed woodwork has suffered much at the rear. These casements and shutters should be oiled, sealed and painted. The pintle is recent (>1950) and the straphinge old (18th century).



51. Another straphinge with ornamental stippling, also of the 18th century.



52. A shutter spring-latch, but in poor condition.



53. On the interior of the rear casements are these sliding bolts (upper portion). The left one is a replacement (19th century).



54. Similar, on the lower portion of the windows.



55



56



55. Note another type of replacement (rear casement) of a sliding bolt.

56. An angular-strapped, pintle hinge on a casement at the rear.

57. In the old kitchen (Room G) the imprint of the old wooden swivels are still visible on the casements. The metal handles are recent (>1970).



10.279

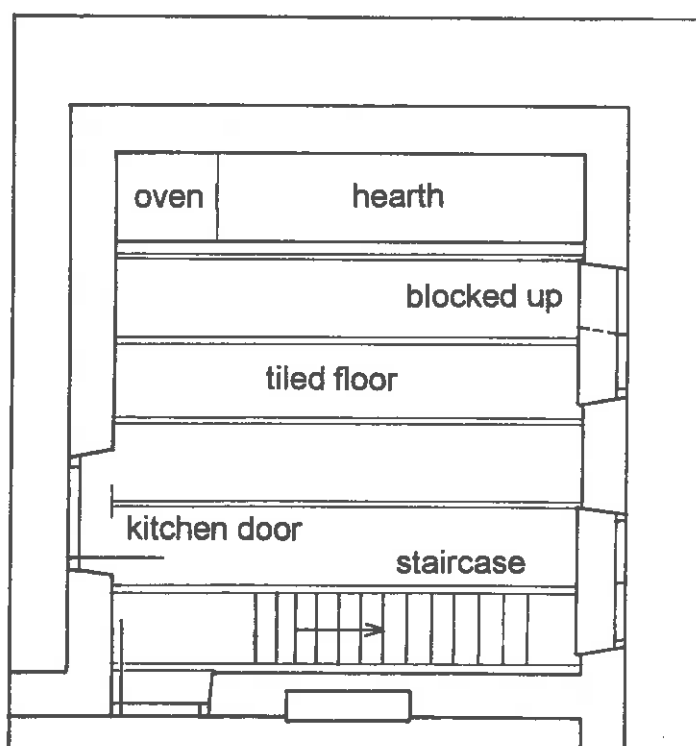
58, 59. In the kitchen G, above wall G1, the two adjacent yellowwood beams show the markings of the previous old staircase against the wall (looking up).



7.1.6 The old kitchen Room G

The old kitchens of Cape houses are generally more complex than any other room, because it was constantly adapted to new conditions and to the fancy of the new owner's wife. The original built-up **hearth** was situated against wall G3, as the soot marks in the endgable attest. For some reason (19th century?) the southern half of the casement (G4) was blocked up in brick, so that it functioned as only half a casement (lines on woodwork). Note that this casement window has been replaced with a modern one (**FIG.51**).

High up against the yellowwood beams are tell-tale signs of a **staircase** to reach the loft (*solder*). Where the modern (>1950?) stinkwood wall-cupboard is built (**Add.12.23**), appears to be the old kitchen door opening, giving access to the fowl-run and river. See **FIG.48** where Malherbe noted an old lintel and also speculated on the position of the door. Presumably this was the position of the ledge and batten door with a "transom". When the labour force diminished, kitchens lost some of their value. Over the years the wide and long hearth surface was ultimately replaced with smaller wood/coal stoves and finally electricity. It was presumably during the De Waal period that the hearth was demolished and a smaller kitchen refurbished. The old kitchen door was then placed in the end wall G3. When Palmes added the new kitchen (>1952) extensions M/N, he made an exterior entrance westwards (M4)(GB), with cement steps and placed the old kitchen door there. When Boonzaaier refurbished this recent kitchen (>1975), he replaced the old door with a window (M4) and finally shifted the door to its present position (M2).



ROOM G: KITCHEN

FIG.51 A reconstruction of the old kitchen (Room G) of the homestead, as it probably functioned.



60. In the loft directly above the old kitchen G3, the black soot of the chimney is clearly visible (looking S)(scale 2m).

61. Immediately towards the chimney's left, some of the old orange brickwork and mortars are visible (looking S)(scales 1m & 50cm).





62. A particularly well-preserved kitchen door has now been built into the new kitchen M2. It dates from at least the second half of the 18th century. Note the remnant grinding stone of granite in the step (scale 2m).



63. The interior of the door still displays much of its original metal work and craftsmanship. Note the straphinges and the sliding bolt.



64. Close-up of the transom pane with fine mouldings and metal fastener.

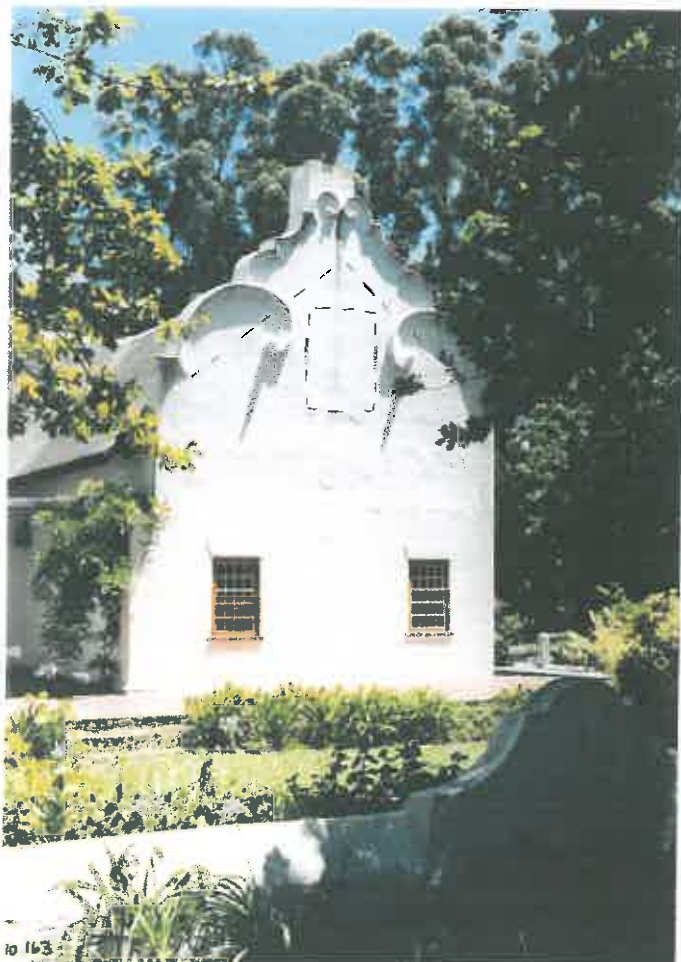
In my assessment, it is possible that some old **kitchen doors** served as front doors of earlier dwellings (>1720-1760). When a new house was built, or an old one refurbished, they were reused in the kitchen. This particularly applies to doors with one or two rows of window panes (see door of Uiterwyk, Obholzer, et al 1985:365). This rare kitchen door with one row of window panes is of great interest due to its construction techniques, mouldings, pintle and strap hinges, sliding bolt door lock and old positions of locks/latches. The hand-wrought nails were positioned according to a finely designed geometric pattern, indicating a very good craftsman. Afterwards these lines were kept as a distinctive decorative element.



65. A close-up of the late 19th century latch, with markings of much earlier latches (scale 5cm).

66. Note the geometric scale designed for spacing the nails evenly.





67. The lines of the clipped endgable are visible in the plaster, as well as an opening for a casement. The two slits are late (>1950).
68. The chimneystack (>1950) against the same endgable.



69. In the southern endgable (above Room C3), is a teak lintel with its 18th century moulding. The doorframe is also old (looking S).

7.1.7 Front versus Rear

Arguments as to the original “front” of the house are generally advanced on the strength of the old casements (west)(front) and the later sashes (east)(rear). This argument does not hold water due to the following. Most houses of the mid-18th century were built with casements on either side when they had developed into an H-plan or a newly built H-plan. Towards the late 18th century sash-windows became more fashionable and were either installed in place of casements, or built-in from the start. If the observations of Boonzaaier are correct (when plaster was stripped), then the casements in front were replaced with sashes, which according to me, actually happened in early 1800 (not in Rhodes’ time, 1899). The front of today was then the front of yesterday. Additional evidence include:

1. The position of the kitchen, which was *always* at the rear. There is no other indication of an old hearth chimney anywhere else.
2. The wall-cupboards were placed in the *gaandery* by this time, not in the front hall.
3. The position of the screen confirms the division of the front hall versus the back hall.
4. The dated gable takes priority (since 1750s) over undated rear gables.
5. The front looks over the forecourt of buildings, where the owner can keep an eye on all who labour and arrive.
6. The fowl-run is positioned on the kitchen side but surprisingly in line with the front of the homestead. More on this later.

7.1.8 The loft and endgables

The **loft** is now reached by means of a modern staircase **south** of the front Room C. On the photographs (<1980s) there is a staircase to ground level and there may have been one since the 19th century. The door is modern but the doorframe is of late 18th century age (painted once reddish, then green), and so is the teak lintel. As the interior of the gable is plastered in cement (>1952) none of the brickwork could be inspected. On the **northern** side (above Room A1) the endgable is also cemented, and a modern casement (>1975?) has replaced the dilapidated casing of a small sash-window (standing nearby). The reveals look original, though with yellowish clays, when the sash-casing of the 19th century was originally installed in place of an original casement. This sash-casing show signs of being burnt slightly in a fire and so do the window reveals. My interpretation is thus that a single casement was installed for light, and then due to becoming rotten (rain side) was replaced with a small sash-window in the 19th century. Towards the late 19th century (c.1890) a fire razed the roof but the sash was not that badly damaged. The corrugated roof followed and finally (>1975) the existing casement was “restored”.



70



71



70. On the interior of the front gable is a very good double casement, though somewhat blackened as by a fire (scale 2m).

71. Note the contrasting brickwork (19th century) on the upper right side of the casement. The rest of the brickwork is of the late (>1770) 18th century (looking E).

72. The loft timbers are very sturdy (>1950), but it is a jungle of wires out there!

A little known fact is that 18th century lofts were not fireproofed with a clay layer or with clay bricks. For this reason those buildings that caught alight, burnt down. My research (Vos 1993:210) has shown that it was only after 1803 that clay lofts (*brandsolders*) were introduced on a grand scale, preventing fire to spread to the interior of the structures. Consequently, the homestead probably had such a loft since the 19th century and therefore the c.1890 fire primarily affected only the roof structure.

The north-west endgable (F1) also had a casement (see lines in plaster, exterior), but in c.1952 Palmes built a grate and chimney that covered it. The slit holes on either side are of similar age and have been broken into the brickwork, but coarsely. On the south-western endgable (G3), the old chimney line and soot from the kitchen is still visible. Some brickwork is exposed. In all endgables the visible orange bricks are about 7cm high, with greyish mortars, indicating a period of the mid to late 18th century.

7.1.9 The front and rear gables

Both these gables are similar in construction and materials, i.e. in respect of orange and pinkish brickwork in grey mortars, the lintels, casement frames and windows, and the moulded windowsill. Everything indicates an 18th century date for both. Yet there are minor differences. In the front gable (unplastered), there are signs that the lintel was reused or put in anew (brickwork on right differs). The reveals match perfectly with the brickwork and are thus original. All the bricks are lightly fired, but complete ones only have been used. There are no broken ones. This indicates a prosperous owner. The brick sizes are 240 x 117 x 50-70 mm, the latter indicating bricks that could date to the second quarter of the 18th century. But generally, old brick moulds in wood were kept on lofts to be used for many years afterwards. Nonetheless, it may indicate an earlier gable (1760s), which was remodelled to its present state in 1789. Possibly, respectively done by Jan Hoffman and son Dirk Hoffman. Signs of black soot and slightly charred brown paint also indicate a fire.

The **rear gable** then appears to be later (with bricks of 70mm height), possibly erected by Dirk. As in the front gable, the woodwork has been painted brown. It has a windowsill that is similar in moulding to those used in the kitchen. The exterior surface of the clay mortars are burnt to a yellowish colour, but in fact they are grey when broken open. There is a remnant of walling (15cm high; 175cm long; 38cm wide) which indicates that within the loft some of the lower walls had been built up (width smaller) to form "rooms" in the loft. This was quite usual as one could safely store goods (produce, furniture, crockery, etc.) in such rooms, which were provided with doors/lattice doors and locks. Such loft rooms are still extant in some Cape dwellings.



73. The dormer casement in the rear gable is exactly similar to the one in front. Signs of charring was visible.



74. Note the fine moulding on the lintel.



75. The window-sill is exceptional and similar to those used on the interior of the house.



76.1/2 Generally speaking, much of the old glass have been lost. In this sash-window (Room C), some of the old iridescent panes are still extant. Note that glass is a "chilled" liquid, which under gravity "runs".

7.1.10 Windowpane glass and fires

In the entire homestead I could not see genuine old 18th century glass panes. These are generally very thin (about 1mm in thickness) and are greenish in colour. Only in the garden, directly next to the front stoep (against Room C), I picked up small fragments. Most of the glazing can be categorized into:

- a) Replaced with clear panes (most)(20th century).
- b) Replaced with clear panes (some) with some warping (c.1900).
- c) Extant reused/original clearlike glass with iridescence and warping (very few), in both the front and rear (>1790).

My interpretation for this scarcity of old glass is as follows. The 18th century greenish glass was very thin and easily breakable. If the casements at the rear e.g. date from early 1760s, most if not all were replaced over the years. Was there an earlier fire (late 18th (1780?) or early 19th (1810?) century), which destroyed much of the old glass, which was consequently replaced? The sash-window woodwork of the front façade in Room C, interior, show some signs of having been in a fire, but not prolonged. This may be an indication of the c.1890 fire, which destroyed most of the >1800 clear glass, which was replaced afterwards.

7.1.11 Interpretation and recommendations

At present the homestead is a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century traditions and alterations. I suspect that there was an earlier dwelling of the 1730s, which lasted at least into the 19th century. Grommet probably improved it greatly during the 1740s, but by the mid 1760s it was probably not in good shape. I postulate that Jan Hoffman built the present dwelling with a central gable, but without a rear gable. He possibly reused older interior doors. Whether there was a fire of 1780 is speculative (source verbally from Mary Cook). In 1789 Dirk Hoffman embellished the front gable and erected the one at the rear. The sash-windows may have been installed by him or it was done a decade or two later (period Rossouw). The entrance to the DBK yard may or may not have been according to the 1923 wall and entrance to the west side. Irrespective, the front was always on the eastern side.

A fire of c.1890 left some damage to the loft and windows of the front and rear. It was much safer and cheaper to replace the roof with corrugated iron, as the upper portion of the gables may have suffered anyway. Pieter de Waal (>1903) would have demolished the hearth and made alterations to the kitchen. Palmes (>1950) "restored" in particular the gables and door furniture. During Boonzaaier's time (>1972) comfort and concomitant extensions played a major role in the refurbishment of the dwelling.



77. Only the old buildings, the appropriate trees and gravel roads, should form the context of the forecourt.



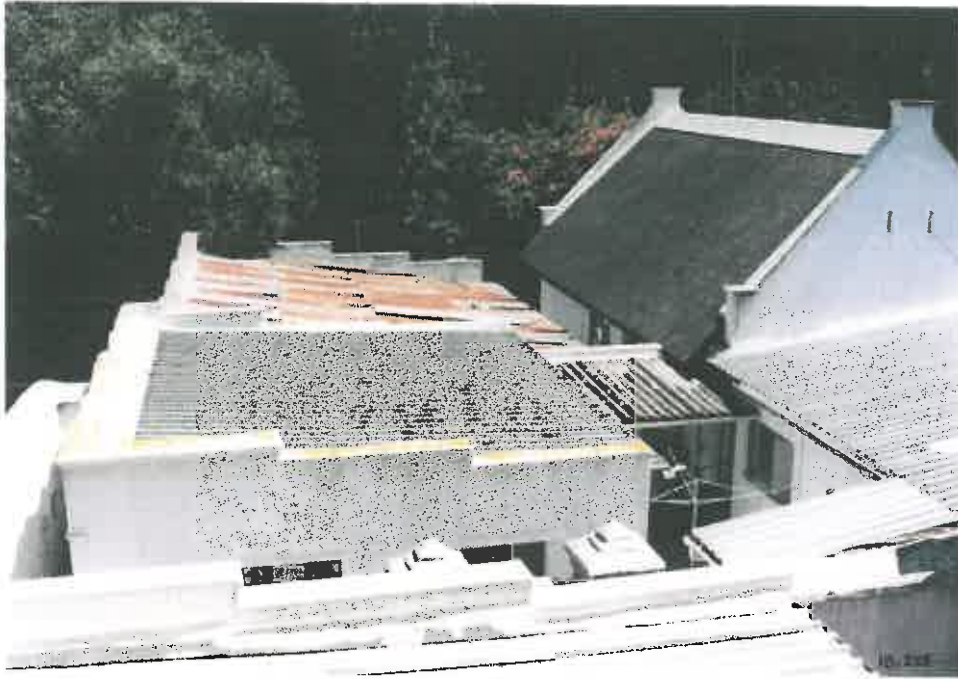
78. Against the eastern boundary wall (possibly rebuilt) GB erected a rectangle of some low walling.

Any **recommendations** towards the reuse of the homestead should keep different scales of context in mind:

1. The context of the house itself and the fowl-run.
2. The context of the modern additions.
3. The context of all the buildings of the courtyard (Jonkershuis and cellars).
4. The context of the courtyard, river, old millhouse and the two labourer cottages.
5. The wider context of the modern complex of outbuildings.

At the moment, the immediate **context of the courtyard buildings** displays an old world charm and possess an integrity consistent of the late 18th and early 19th century. I believe that the existing elements (micro or macro scale) should dictate or guide what should be done to the container (the structures) and that the contents (movables and interior design) are more fluid, but should follow this surviving imprint. With the above in mind, much of the homestead could stay as it is, but minor or major adjustments would be necessary.

1. Maintenance and repair of existing woodwork are considered rather urgent.
2. Restoring the internal quality of the woodwork (feeding the wood) and repainting in green is particularly advisable for the back casements and door.
3. The "restoration" of some of the elements of the house should be considered:
 - a) The old kitchen hearth and possibly the staircase.
 - b) The return of the old ledge and batten door to its "original position" (G2).
The wall-cupboard (>1950) can be reused somewhere else.
 - c) The reconstruction of a screen in the tradition of the period c.1790-1810, leaning more to the Neo-classical than the Rococo/Baroque style.
 - d) The restoration/reconstruction of the old 18th century walls in Bedroom A & C. I believe that modern bathroom facilities can actually be sensitively accommodated within the rooms itself or fully adjacent. It all depends on the function of the building.
4. The modernised kitchen (M & N)(>1950) should be reconsidered, as it compromises the particularly large fowl-run (c.1800).
5. The timberwork in the loft is very sturdy, but do not follow the old building techniques. It is thus impractical for secondary reuse, particularly with the jumble and jungle of wires.
6. The Boonzaaiers have built up a valuable collection of Africana furniture and objects. Due to their scarcity and value, some are certainly more conversation pieces than functional. They are therefore more for exhibit (and research) purposes.



79. A conglomeration of buildings and roofs fill the "backyard". In 1994 a workshop was erected within the fowl-run.

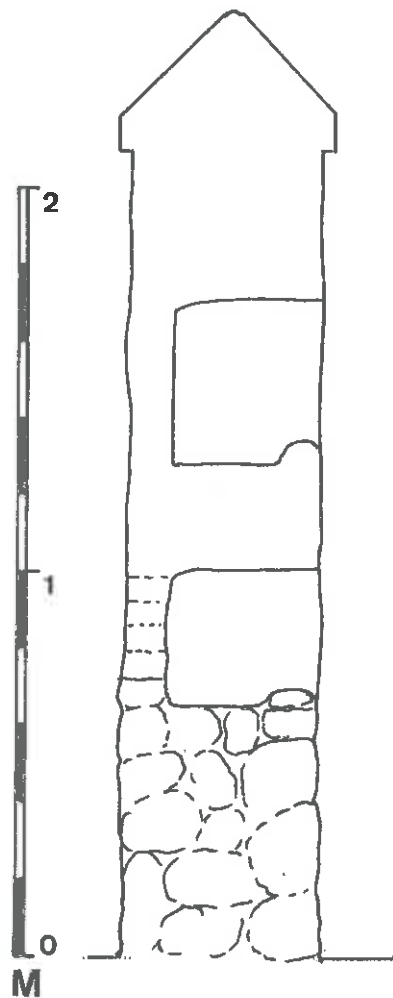


FIG.52 Cross-section of the fowl-run wall.

7.2 FOWL-RUN c.1800

The henhouse of DBK was built about 1800 (yellowish-brown mortar) in a rectangular fashion with two tiers or nests, with a simple but solid arched entrance to the north. The high walls are a security measure against man and beast, as hens and their eggs were prized commodities. The wall is about 2.45m high with recessed nests of about 40cm deep. All nests had once a small hump in front, to ensure that the eggs don't roll out (**FIG.52**). The lower 64cm of wall is built in riverstone as a waterproofing method, with brick following for up to the ridge. Some of the nests have been blocked up and it seems to me that all four walls contained two tiers of nests (**Add.12.24**). The original flooring of the inner courtyard was generally paved in small stones, with shallow furrows to drain the water off. At Boschendall and Meerlust equally large fowl and duck enclosures are still in use, to the delight of visitors. In 1994 Boonzaaier erected a workshop in the near centre of the henhouse and paved the inner passages. It is seriously recommended that the henhouse, which is a particularly attractive structure, be fully restored. That means that the walling be rebuilt where demolished, the nests unblocked and all of them sensitively restored and moulded. Cobbling should be a consideration for the surface.



80. The door to the entrance of the fowl-run date to the time of Palmes, and should be fitted on the other side of the wall (scale 2m)(looking E).



81. The two tiers of nests have been neglected and should be sensitively restored (scale 50cm)(looking N).

An aspect that is puzzling at this time, are signs of another construction adjacent to this fowl-run. On the southeast, some stones are jutting out, which actually formed part of a demolished structure of some length. When workmen dug a trench in front of the garage (September 2001), numerous artefacts were inadvertently exposed. These were collected and notes made, but will be treated separately in an archaeological report.



82. In 1979 a portion of the fowl-run wall was exposed, indicating river stones and granite as a base for the upper brickwork. The study was in the process of being constructed.



83. A view of the existing outbuilding. The granite outcrop is one of many on the farm.

BLAAUWKLIPPEN: HOMESTEAD FOWL-RUN & ADJACENT BUILDINGS

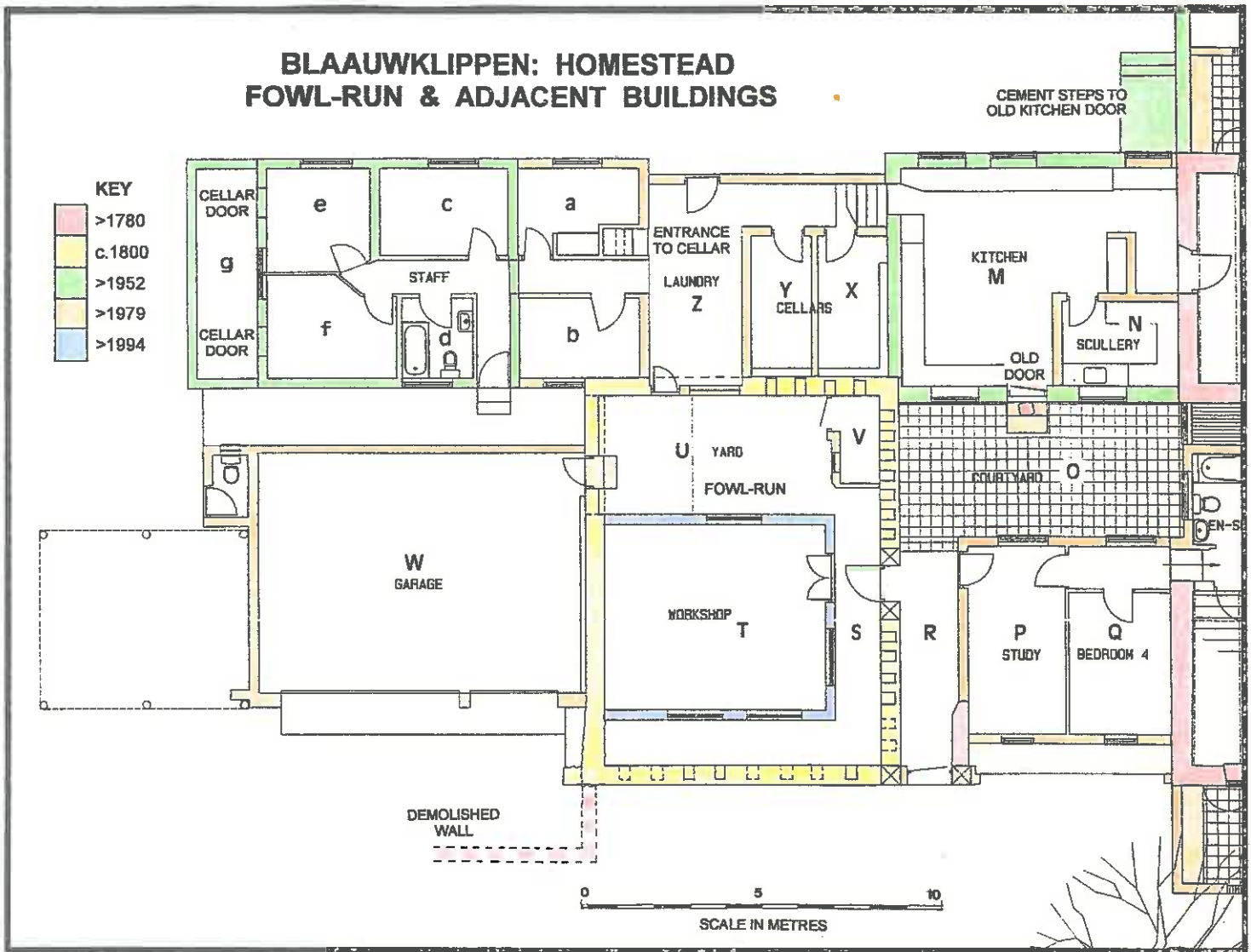


FIG.53 Site plan of the additions south of the homestead where the fowl-run has been incorporated (Malherbe/Rust, minor amendments Vos).



7.3 BUILDINGS ADJACENT THE HOMESTEAD

Besides the historic fowl-run, a number of buildings were erected south of the homestead since about 1950 (FIG.53). The sequence and age of these structures are not quite correctly interpreted by Walton (1985:88). According to Boonzaaier, Palmes built the extended kitchen (M/N) in 1952, with an exterior doorway and steps westward. My investigations confirmed that these structures date to the mid 20th century (cement and hardbrick). A structure (c-f) served as quarters for Palmes' servants. The latter was enlarged later (Rooms a & b) and Boonzaaier (>1975) filled in the rooms XYZ as a storage area for his wines. Consequently, the two pitched structures with the flat roof in between, came into existence. In my opinion, rooms XYZ and a-f can all be demolished if so desired. There is a storage cellar filled with stones, which led from *Room a* southwards (now a broom cupboard). Boonzaaier was informed of this feature by Kinahan. The garage and carport date from after 1980 and can be demolished if so desired.



85. Two small doors leads to a basement cellar below the quarters of the staff.



86. This cupboard now encloses a number of steps which led to a storage basement, now filled with riverstones (GB via Kinahan).



87. In 1979 the Rooms PQ were erected against the staircase wall.



88. According to GB, these steps originally gave access to the kitchen of Palmes (>1950), via the old kitchen door. Prior to this, the door was situated in the visible end-gable wall.

In the position of the flatroofed study and bedroom (Rooms PQ) there was apparently a small lean-to, which Boonzaaier demolished for this flatroofed building in 1979. An interesting feature, which may be connected to the demolished old lean-to, is a wall of 18th century date (mortar and brick), which appears to run parallel with the north wall of the fowl-run. This wall is 46cm thick and was incorporated in the study, and a reconstructed (>1972) gate, all in cement. It requires some investigation.



89. In preparation for the study, workers take out some of the huge granite blocks of the old wall.

90. The erection of the study under way (courtesy GB, 1979).





91. View of the Jonkershuis prior to the renovations of 1979 (André Pretorius, courtesy GB).

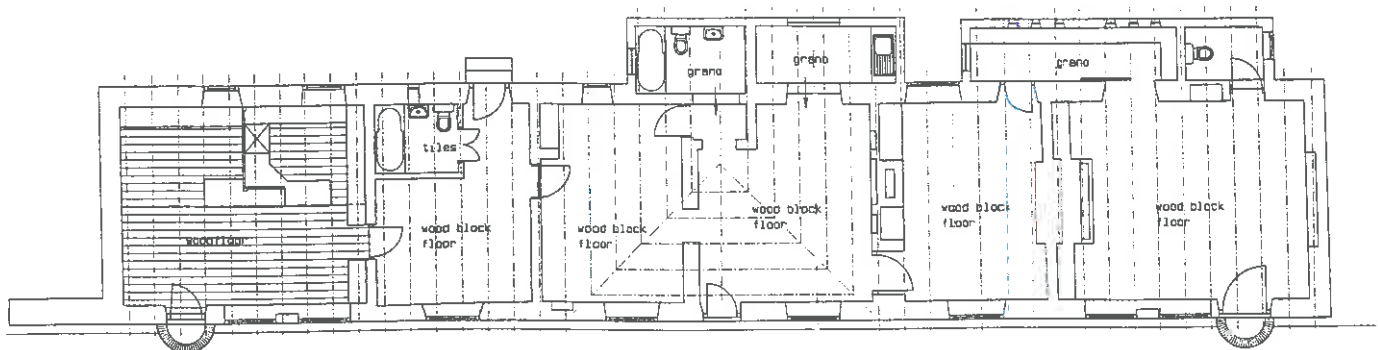
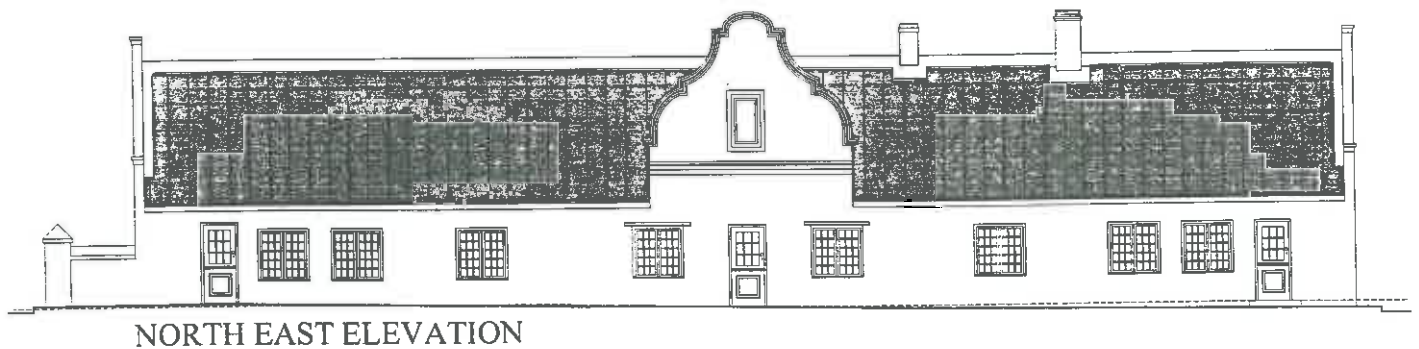


FIG.54 Elevation and groundplan of the Jonkershuis (Malherbe/Rust Architects, no M01, 2002).

7.4 JONKERSHUIS

7.4.1 General layout and description

This long outbuilding with a fine central gable dated 1780, set obliquely onto the werf, is apparently of great age. It is built parallel, but too close to the Dwarsrivier, which confirms its “organic” placement (**FIG.54**). The earliest colonists, in their ignorance of periodic flooding, made such mistakes, but once erected, it could hardly be shifted! As we shall see, one is tempted to equate it with the barn-like structure of the 1690 Mulder drawing (see FIG.5). Today, remnants of a row of old oak trees grace an early road towards a gate on the eastern perimeter.



92. A fine view of the forecourt of the Jonkershuis and the homestead, both supplied with gables by Dirk Hoffman (GB, c.1978).



93. An entrance gate east of the Jonkershuis of which the age must still be determined.

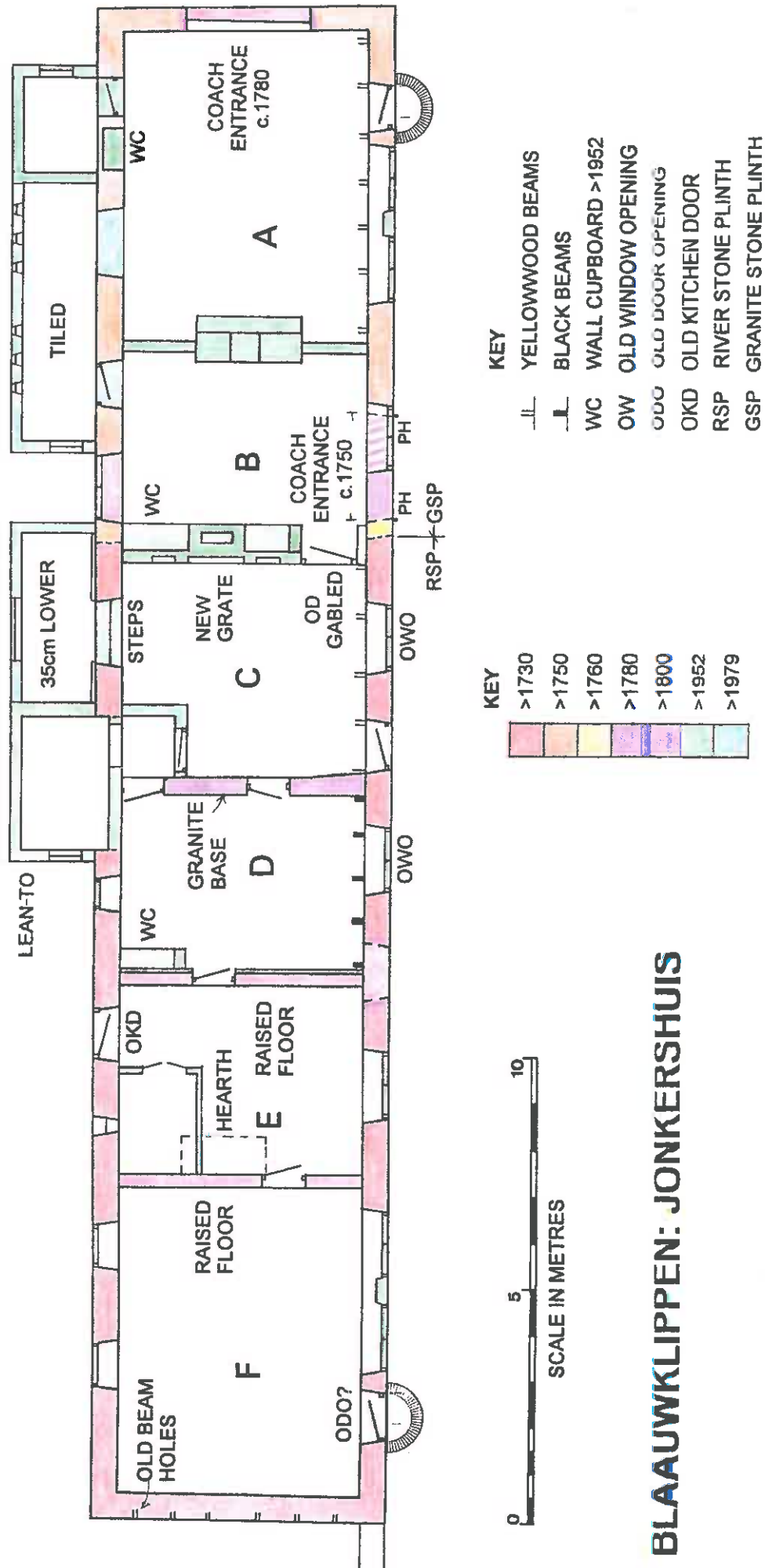


FIG.55 Simplified groundplan of the Jonkershuis with the major element dated (Vos 2002).

The Jonkershuis is over 32m in length and about 6.3m wide, with walls ranging in thickness from 51-57cm (FIG.55). It has low ceilings of about 2.88m high, which is reflected in the low thatchline of the façade, though a bit too low. The building was thatched in the “cottage style” with roof trusses extending beyond the eaves, with the specific intent that dripwater will fall into the cobbled furrow (>1979) and drain southwards. Moisture problems in the walls were exacerbated by the sloping lawn, draining all water towards this building. Note that a northern furrow brought water to a dam in front of the c.1750 cellar, which was filled in after about 1980. Water still seeps constantly over this soggy terrain.

Though the building is termed a *Jonkershuis*, the term “*is quite incorrect; these houses, often earlier dwellings, were not only used for sons, married or unmarried, but also for widowed mothers, visitors, odd relatives, schoolmasters, partners in the farm [knecht]*” (Fransen & Cook 1965:101). As far as I know the term *Jonkershuis* comes from the address from “*Jonge heer*” (young master), generally given to the eldest son of the owner. This son supposedly moved out of the house at about age 18, into such quarters to gain his independence. Such long buildings function as barns, coaches or stable and had a small room or two with a kitchen hearth. They were of course also used to house slaves and servants. It was only after about 1800 that separate buildings for slaves became more common.



94. A view of the façade of the Jonkershuis, with its >1950 alterations. Note that the thatch comes too low and that there are too many casements, which should be supplied with shutters.



95. During the 1979 renovations, the old brickwork below the plaster revealed that a double casement once adorned the gable.



96. A view of the front gable where the transom above the front door has been blocked up on the exterior (>1950)(Courtesy GB).



97. Afterwards a new dormer shutter was put in place.

7.4.2 The front façade and gable

The most striking features of the building are its 1780 central gable, low thatchline and its eight, symmetrically located double casements and three doors all in Burmese teak. They can all be traced to about 1950s, when Palmes (1947-1964) renovated the very dilapidated building. In the winter of 1979, Boonzaaier stripped much of the exterior plaster of the Jonkershuis, revealing some of the older openings in the façade.



98. Immediately east of the double casement (in an old position) was an old door blocked up in brownish bricks (courtesy GB).



99. West of the right casement was the brick walling for the arch of a coach-door (1), blocked up in brick (2), and the high granite walling (3) as waterproofing.

I happened to visit the farm with Mr Willem Malherbe and documented the exterior facades on 21.6.1979 (FIG.56). The most significant findings were:

1. The dormer window in the gable was once wider, indicating a double casement, probably with 3 x 4 panes.
2. The reveal(s) show that a front door opening was original and that it may have had a one-row window transom. There is the possibility that the old kitchen door in the homestead served as front door.
3. The casement openings on either side of the front door are original, as both sets of reveals are original.
4. These three features (door and two casements) appear to be built in light orange brickwork and grey mortar, possibly of the second quarter of the 18th century.
5. Note that the gable is not exactly centered on these windows, nor are there any half casements. The gable is certainly later (was there an earlier version prior to it?) and was fully embellished as such by 1780.
6. Immediately east of the front door, there was a door, blocked up in brown rawbrick (late 18th century?). At present there is a wall behind it (D2).
7. The rest of the casements and the door are surrounded by cement plaster (>1952) and little can be said about older openings. As the endroom F has an old dividing wall (F4) and is at a higher level than the other rooms, it probably functioned as a separate room. It would therefore have had a door and a casement.
8. The eastern endwall is of 18th century age (7cm brick in yellowish clays) and of the same age as the central portion.
9. In building technique, more than half of the eastern part of the building appears to have river stone foundations (sub-surface). Above ground they are built up to about 70 cm in granite as waterproofing, followed by soft-fired brick.
10. The eastern boundary wall against the endgable is built in cement (>1950).
11. My investigations showed that much of the western half of the building was built in a slightly different type of brickwork and shade of mortar. The above granite foundation is still similar, but a solid plinth of granite has been used, making this western portion of another period (possibly earlier or later?).
12. The dividing line of the different building materials in the façade is about where the left old pintle hinge starts. Note that the “newish” 18th century brickwork (orange brick in grey mortar) forms the arch of the new coach-door opening. The inner side of the arch was neatly lime-plastered and whitewashed. The width of the doors would have been about 2.2m. Subsequently this opening was blocked up by the 1760s and later another door or window casement was installed (>1800?).
13. The next three casements and a door (>1952) are done in cement, and little can be gleaned from them. There is a possibility of a casement and a door, the latter just to the left of the present one. This far right room served as a kindergarten class for Issie Smuts.



101. A close-up of the corner reveals that this coach-door was broken into the endwall as the brickwork does not align properly. The orange brickwork indicates a good firing and is neatly built up in brown-grey mortars. The mortar of the arch is in limeplaster.

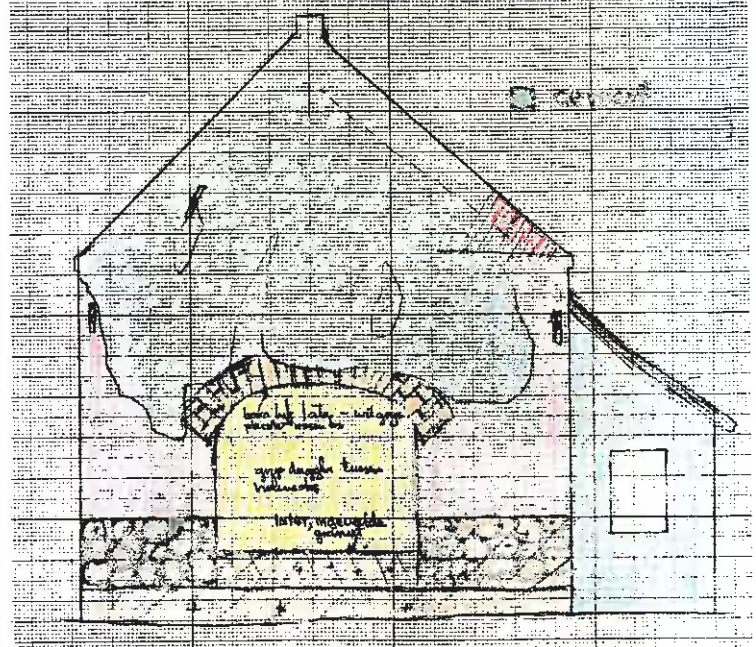


FIG.57 The western endwall contained the old blocked up coach-doors. Note the sharp pitch of the roof (Vos 1979).



100. A view of the western endgable with the blocked up coach-doors in June 1979.

7.4.3 Endgables and loft

In the **western endgable** a coach-door opening was discovered. Apparently there was an old photograph (early 1900), which shows this side as such. The width of this opening (A4) was 250cm relative to the 215cm width of the coach-door in Room B1. It is 35cm wider, presumably more practical and for larger carriages. Note the following about this arched opening:

1. The brick and mortar differs from the rest of the building.
2. The technique of the granite foundations differs and in addition was built on a "foundation" of granite.
3. The brickwork on either side of the reveals show that they were broken through, and do not end naturally.
4. The relieving arch was similarly broken through and built in brick with lime plaster as mortar.
5. The coach-door opening was blocked up in old half bricks and grey mortars, with riverstones as waterproofing. The coach-house was possibly turned into accommodation for slaves or used for storage purposes towards the end of the 18th or early 19th century.
6. The brickwork in the endgable above the loft is of a particularly flat type, viz. 50-65mm, indicating at least an extension of the buildings by the 1750s.

These factors argue that an earlier building existed, but I am not certain which half came first! Another option is that the western half (1730s) came first, and was extended eastwards by c.1750s. A new coach-door was broken into the façade by the 1750s, which was blocked up by the 1780s. Simultaneously, new doors were broken in at the endgable, which were again blocked up during the 19th century.



102. On completion of the renovations, it would have been more interesting if the outline of the coach entrance was traced in the plaster. The granite outcrop is in the way of any wagon traffic, indicating again that this coach entrance was an afterthought. De Blaauwe Klippen probably traces its name to these granite outcrops dotting the farm.

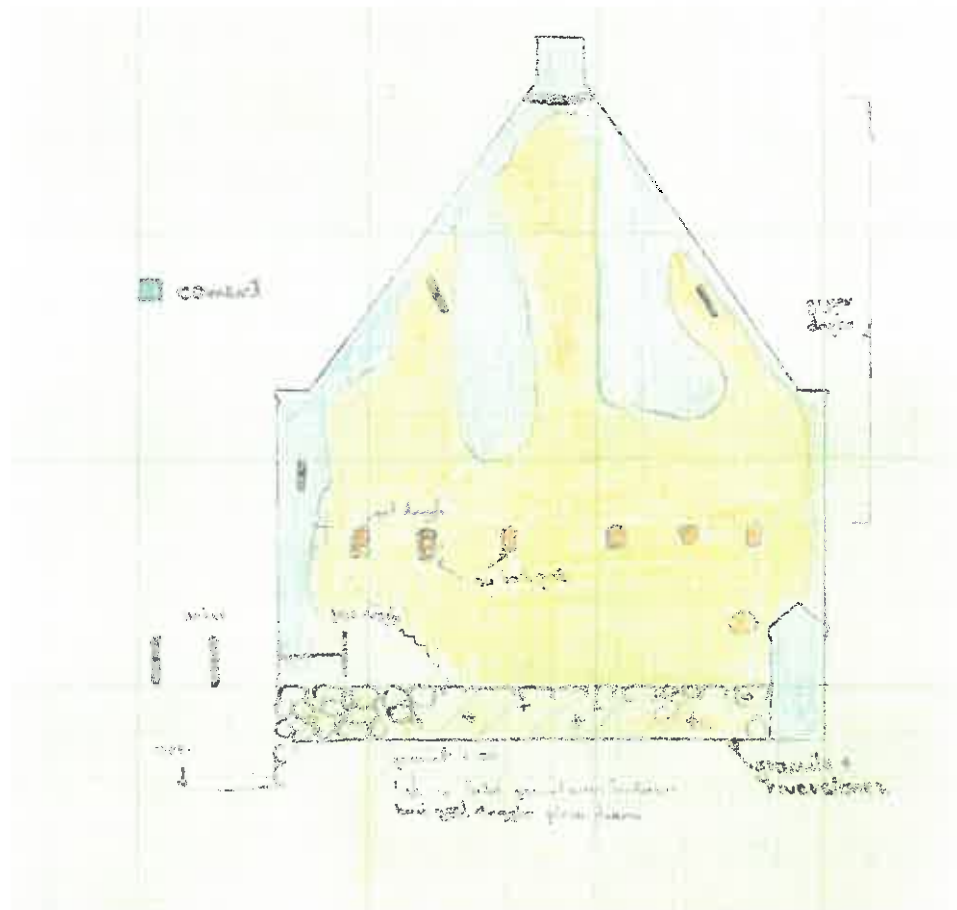


FIG.58 In the eastern endwall the earlier positions of beams were located and an old anchor to constrain the back wall (Vos 1979).



103. In the eastern end-gable the rear portion of the wall was stabilised by letting two iron ties into the early 18th century brickwork.

The exterior of the **eastern gable** also exhibits some interesting details. The building technique is once again of above-ground walling in granite for about 60cm, built up in orange brick in grey mortars for about 2.35 meters, i.e. the point where a "ceiling" would have started. At this height there are six filled-in holes (brick and yellow mortars in square-like holes), representing beams that have been removed. These beams would have run lengthwise (east-west) and not the usual width (about 5m) of the building. The variant brickwork and mortar above the beams indicate that the endgable was built afterwards, but still at an early stage. Four iron wall-anchors were visible (fastened originally to the tie beams) and another anchor was to be seen on the lower left.

Another **interpretation** of these factors could be:

The eastern half of the building may date at least from the 1730s. The very low ceiling and square beams confirm this conclusion. The building would have had full-hipped ends, which was far more common for the 18th (and even 19th) century. By the mid 18th century, when the building was extended westwards, it probably gained both the chimney-like endgables and possibly a central gable. The very steep pitch of the roof, at 55° and not the general 45°, indicate also an early period of architecture. The building is also not completely square. This outbuilding thus represents a rare and very early form of vernacular structure, incorporated into later additions, alterations and its embellished front gable.



104. These additions at the back date respectively to Palmes (>1950) and GB (>1979).

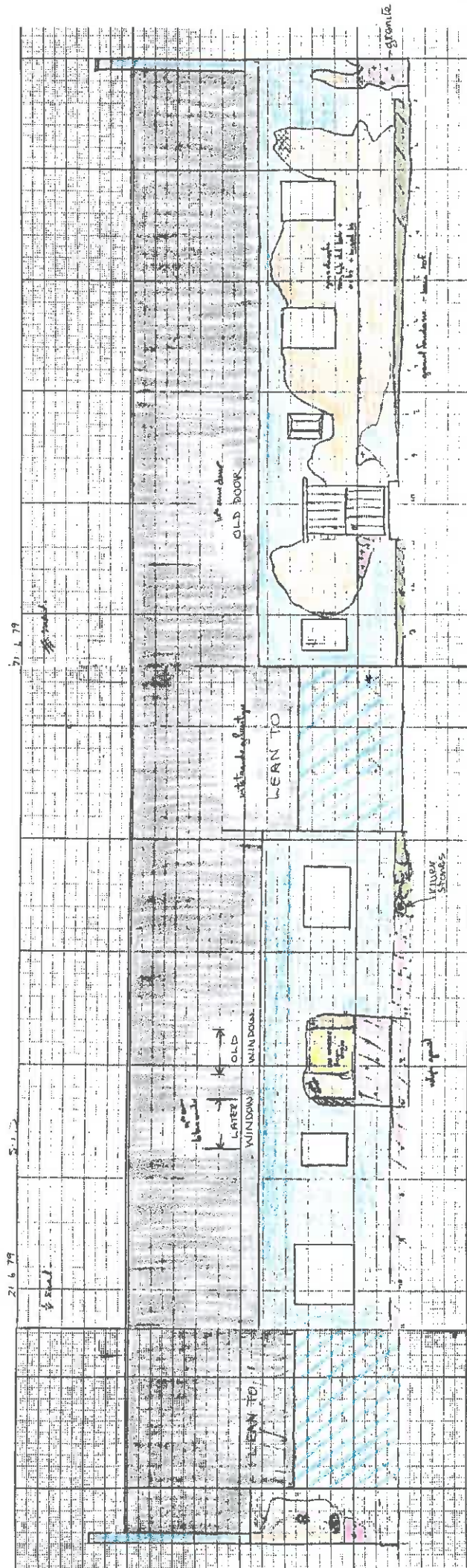
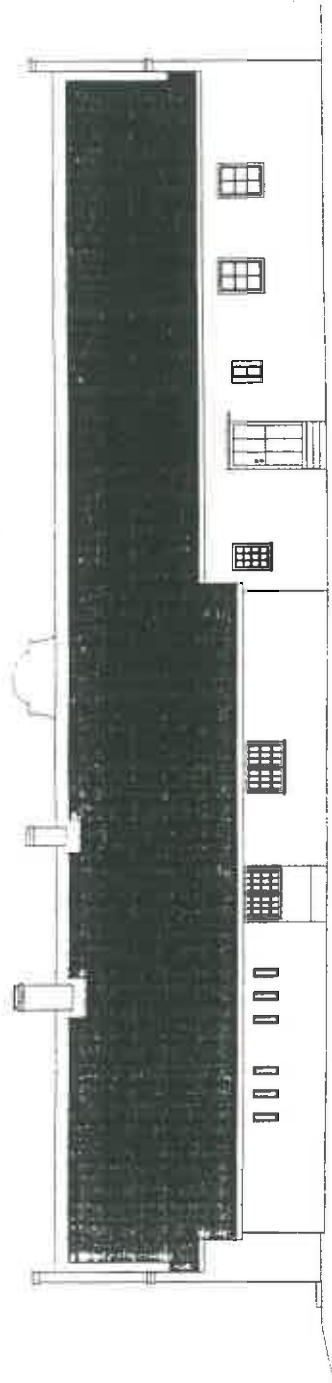


FIG.59 The rear façade of the Jonkershuis as is (Malherbe/Rust Architects 2002), and when it was documented in 1979.

7.4.4 Rear façade

During the early 1950s Palmes, and Boonzaaier in 1979, added a number of lean-to structures to the rear. Much of it was cemented over in 1979. There were signs of earlier windows (18th/19th century)(FIG.59). On the eastern side the existing fenestration was in place by 1979. There are indications of rebuilding in different materials. It is unknown whether the ventilation shaft is old or not. Note that below window B3, the riverstone and granite foundation again diverge, as in front.

7.4.5 Interior

The ceiling/beams differ throughout. There are signs that a fire gutted the building and thus no old ceiling boards (if ever) of the 18th century exists. In Room A there are 18th century yellowwood beams (reused) probably during a renovation process (20th century). In Room B & E there are no beams. The yellowwood beams in Room C have no mouldings with only a slight bevelled edge. There are signs of black charring on them. I suspect that they were moulded as 18th century beams, but after a fire were sanded to remove nearly all burnt marks (Whether they were removed and replaced is uncertain).



105. In Room C1 the old transom position of the earlier door (see FIG.60) is still visible. The yellowwood beams have been "shaved", but traces of black charring still remain on them.

The beams in Room D appear to be more authentic and of the original (>1730) dwelling. They are of a black hardwood, where all traces of charring have been sanded away. Finally the squarish beams in Room F had already been removed during the 19th century. A modern reed ceiling (>1980) has been installed. All floors are modern. Originally there would have been cobbled surfaces (coach-end), and clay flooring. Presumably by the 19th century tiles were also used.



106.1/2 In Room C some very old beams (appears to be indigenous wood) are still to be found. They were also charred and shaved (looking S).

107. The seventh old door, similar to those at the homestead (scale 2m).



7.4.6 Walls and doors

Due to the very hard and thick cement plaster, the nature of alterations and dividing walls cannot be determined with certainty. The dividing walls B4 and B2 are probably modern (>1950) as is the grate A2. As there was a classroom in Room A, an earlier (19th century) dividing wall was demolished. It is highly probable that there were no dividing walls during the 18th century in Rooms A, B or C, as it served as a coach-house.

The first identified 18th century wall is wall C2, which has a base of granite, built 40cm thick. Note that the “symmetrical” façade of the “*voorhuis*” is thus an illusion. I have speculated that the front door (C1) could have been the old door in the modern kitchen of the homestead. The seventh old gabled door (as in the homestead) is located in wall C4. It still shows the old doorlock positions and is built into a yellowwood doorframe.

Note that Rooms E and F are on a higher level as the rest of the house, indicating they may have functioned separately to the rest of the dwelling. Wall D1 (26cm) may also be old (18th/19th century). Room E contains some interesting features. Interior wall E2 is the only wall at present to be built till the roof ridge. In the loft it shows signs of black soot on a fairly old (19th century or earlier) wall. The bricks are halves of 7cm height (early), but the mortar is yellowish (19th century). It is thus reasonable to conclude that a kitchen functioned here, with a small **hearth** against wall E2.



108. In the loft, wall E2 show signs of black soot on the brick and mortar, indicating a chimney at one time (scales 1m & 50cm)(looking E).



109. Another very old kitchen door is to be found in wall E3, confirming the use of this room as a kitchen (looking N)(scale 2m).



110. A close-up shows a number of older openings, with keyholes in both the upper and lower halves.



111. An interior view of this door with some old straphinges. The top one is similar to the ones used at the fowl-run door (scale 2m)(looking S).

A particularly old door of the (late) 18th century has been retained in the back wall E3. It is of the ledge and batten type, with strap hinges (top one >1950; bottom one reused), of the 18th century. On the outside old keyholes and handles for both the upper and lower leaf are visible. It would have been painted previously. It is worth restoring fully. All other doors and windows post-date 1950.

7.4.7 Interpretation

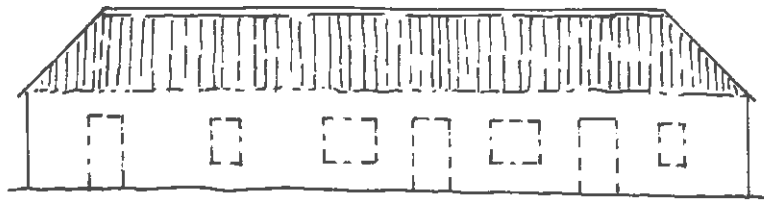
The Jonkershuis represents a building that developed in at least two stages. The earliest one of c.1730, was incorporated into the c.1750-1760 development, with early endgables and possibly a central gable. It combined the function of a coach-house on the west façade with dwelling/storage rooms on the east. It may actually have burnt down in 1780, as tradition goes (Mary Cook to Boonzaaier). The coach-house doors in the western endgable may even have already existed and was blocked up then or afterwards. The coach-house may have then be divided into rooms (this is speculative). The 1780 gable was either then erected or an earlier one embellished. Yellowwood beams (either new or reused) and rectangular beams were repositioned at about 60cm higher. We know very little about the building's 19th century use, but labourers may have inhabited it for the greater part (note that there are two labourer cottages near the Blaauwklippen entrance which I have tentatively evaluated as dating >1850. A proper inspection and evaluation is necessary). By the late 19th century there was a farm school held at Blaauwklippen where Issie Smuts apparently taught (see Chapter 5.3.4). Even less is known about its early 20th century function. Presumably people of colour or whites stayed here. During the ownership of Palmes (>1950) and Boonzaaier (>1979) practically all modern alterations were done.

7.4.8 Recommendations

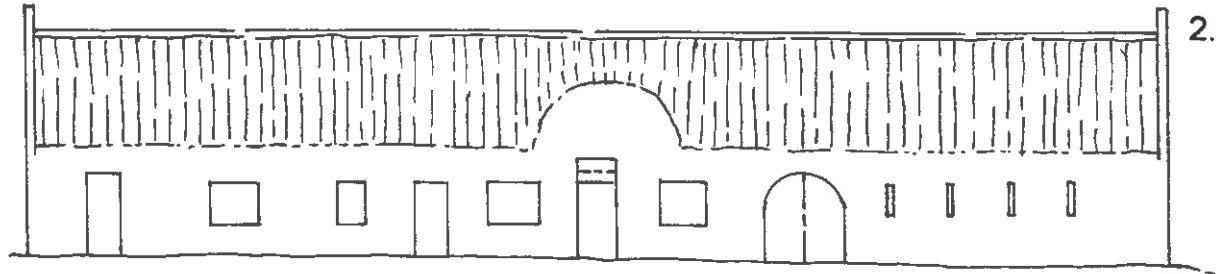
At present The Jonkershuis is an amalgamation of both old (gables), simulated old (casements) and modern (doors). The cottage styled thatch with its extended beams creates an unnatural low roofline. The sharp pitch of the thatch appears to be correct, but the sturdy roof timbers are constructed in such a way as to make the reuse of the roof completely impossible. The central gable is buttressed in the loft with a modern cement wall (>1979) and the loft door is thus impossible to open. Various options can be considered, depending on future needs and budgets.

1. Retain the dwelling as at present, with possibly minor alterations.
2. Retain the main dwelling and demolish the rear lean-to's.
3. Reconstruct ("restore") the building to a late 18th century look-alike, which would involve much speculative work.

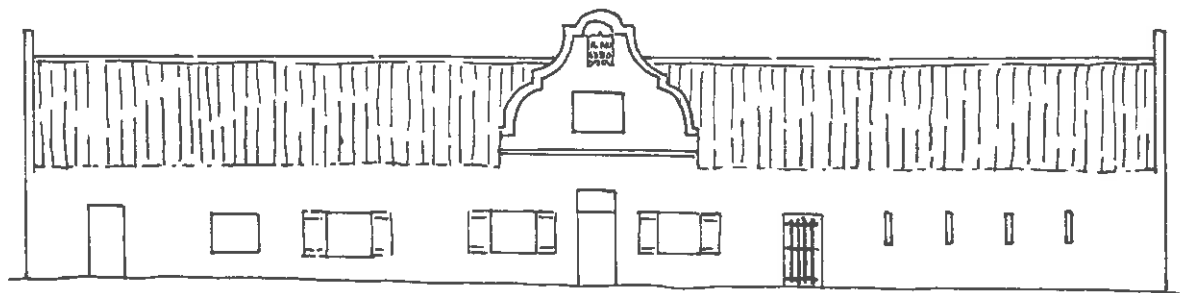
JONKERSHUIS



1. >1730



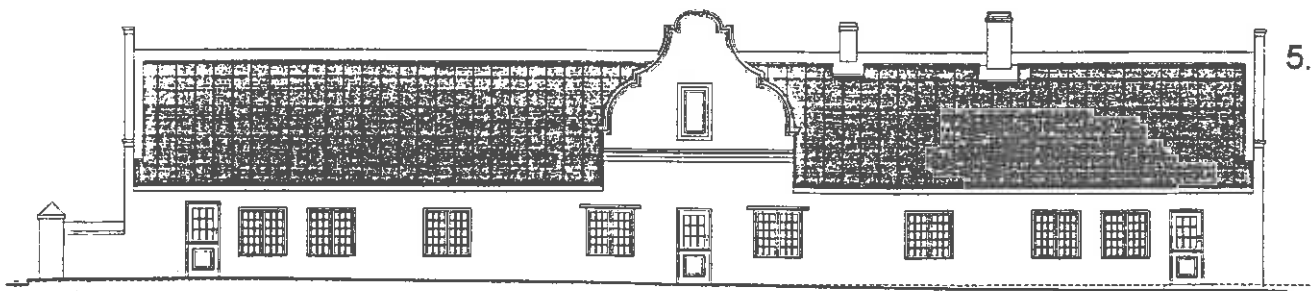
2. >1750



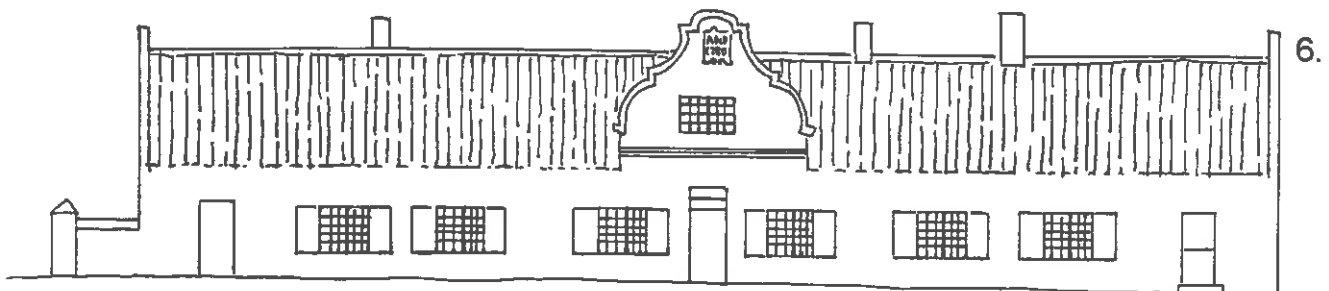
3. >1780



4. >1890



5. >1952



6. >2002?

FIG.61 Rough outline of the possible development of the Jonkershuis (Vos 2002).

4. As the building is such a rare and valuable example of Cape architecture (1730-1780), I would recommend the following (if possible) to reclaim its worth and status.

4.1 Reconstruct the roof to its original thatchline and old roof timber techniques. This would enable the architect to refurbish the loft as living spaces, if so desired.

4.2 Reconstruct the façade to reflect at least the 1780 period, as the gable and dimensions of the building are the primary guiding features. Reconstruct new dormer casement.

4.3 Retain the casements in their present positions, except for the two tandem-casements on the extremities. Supply all of them with shutters (old style) and paint them green.

4.4 Retain the door positions but reconstruct old styled doors, with the central one with a small transom. Paint all green (FIG.60).

4.5 Construction of a small hearth in Room E2 would be optional.

4.6 Rear additions can be retained, altered or demolished.

4.7 The most important aspect is the façade, which should fit the context of the building itself, as well as conveying a feel of authenticity in the context of the rest of the buildings in the forecourt. An outline of its possible development is given (FIG.61).

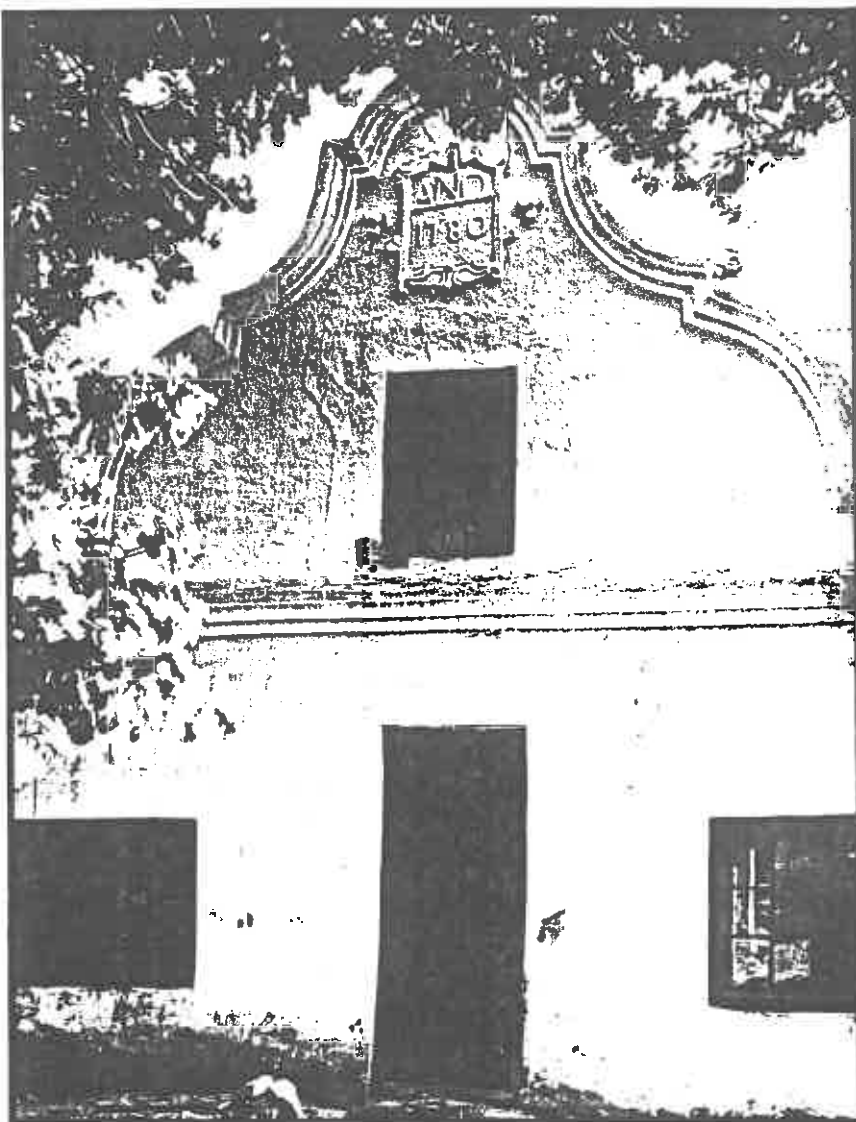


FIG.60 The front gable of the Jonkershuis as it appeared in about 1915-20. Note the plasterwork around the dormer "window", the high front door and late Victorian windows (E.2532, copy at Stellenbosch Museum).



FIG.62 A view of the early – mid 18th century wine-cellar (“1707”), done in charcoal by an unknown artist after 1952. The “new” 1800 gable has already been added (Framed, copy in DBK restaurant).



112. An excellent photograph of the wine-cellar, showing the later slatted door, modernised shutters, old tin roof and the tranquility of the old dam (Willem Malherbe 1965, neg. 9).

7.5 WINE-CELLAR 18TH CENTURY

7.5.1 Description (prior to 2001 renovations)

The oldest of the two wine-cellars measure about 23.3m x 7m with simple “chimney” endgables and a central gable in the style of early 1800. Four single casements and shutters are symmetrically spaced adjacent a single central doorway. The walls were built up above the old eaves and ventilator grids installed under a corrugated roof (FIG.62). There are no dividing walls on the interior where 20th century vats (about 18) are stored on low cement walling. An old (19th century) reed *brandsolder* still exists (FIG.63).

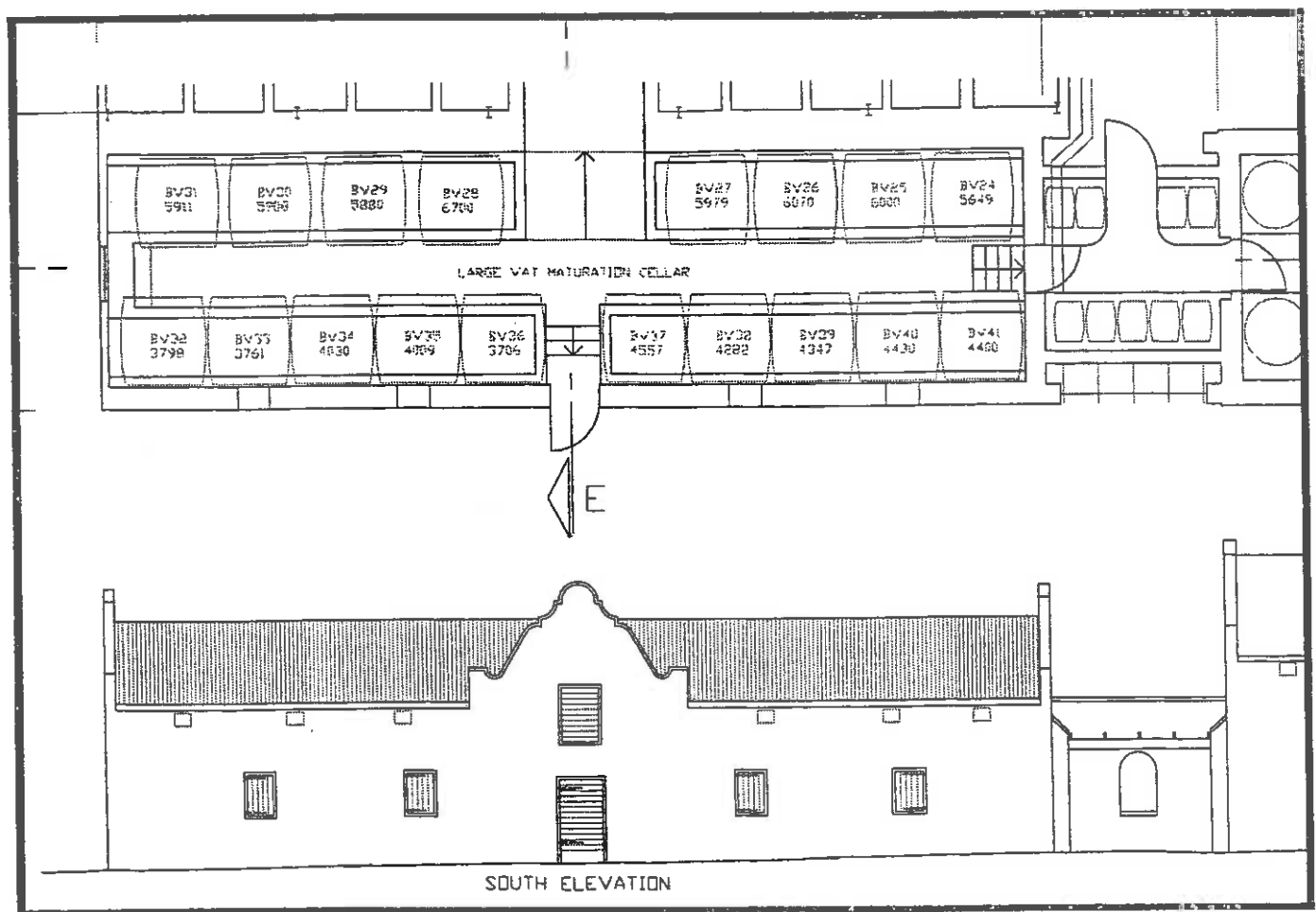


FIG.63 Elevation and groundplan drawings of the “1707” wine-cellar, prior to the 2001 renovations (Beerstecher, Jacques & Ass. 1999).



113. A view of the cellar after the 2001 restorations, recapturing much of its earlier simplicity. The small bush/tree in front of the entrance should be removed.



114. The old plasterwork with its rough finish has been retained, and the old casement placed horizontally. The outline of the "c.1800" gable dates to after 1950. Cobbling below the dripline of the thatch is recommended for this building.

7.5.2 The façade and gable

The simplicity of the building is its main characteristic, which has been respectfully retained by the recent (2001) renovations by the architect (FIG.64). The four **window casement frames** are certainly of 18th century date, but the shutters are all made anew, presumably since >1950 (Palmes or Boonzaaier). Some old pintles and straphinges remain, the rest are reconstructions. In some windows, the four old iron bars still remain, indicating that it was used as a cellar by the latter half of the 18th century (>1760). The windows were not glazed. As it was difficult to open some shutters and all casements unreachable from the interior, it is difficult to assess their real age or original positions.

In 1965 the **front door** was slatted and provided with pintles and straphinges of early 1900 (De Waal period). The frame is of 18th century age and probably of the earlier part. This observation is based on the four sets of pintle hinges it once had. They include on the exterior reused pintles for the new door (2001), and the two early pintles to be observed on the 1965 photograph. On the interior, on either side of the doorpost frame, is at least one pair of squarish holes indicating extracted pintles. The doorframe also has earlier door "lock" features. Under the green paint (at top) are signs of it having been charred by heat, indicating a fire in a building. The doorframe is not original to this building (I think) as it is fitted into a larger space, which is obvious from the inside. This larger "door" still retains its 18th century moulded lintel.

BLAAUWKLIPPEN: WINE-CELLAR "1710"

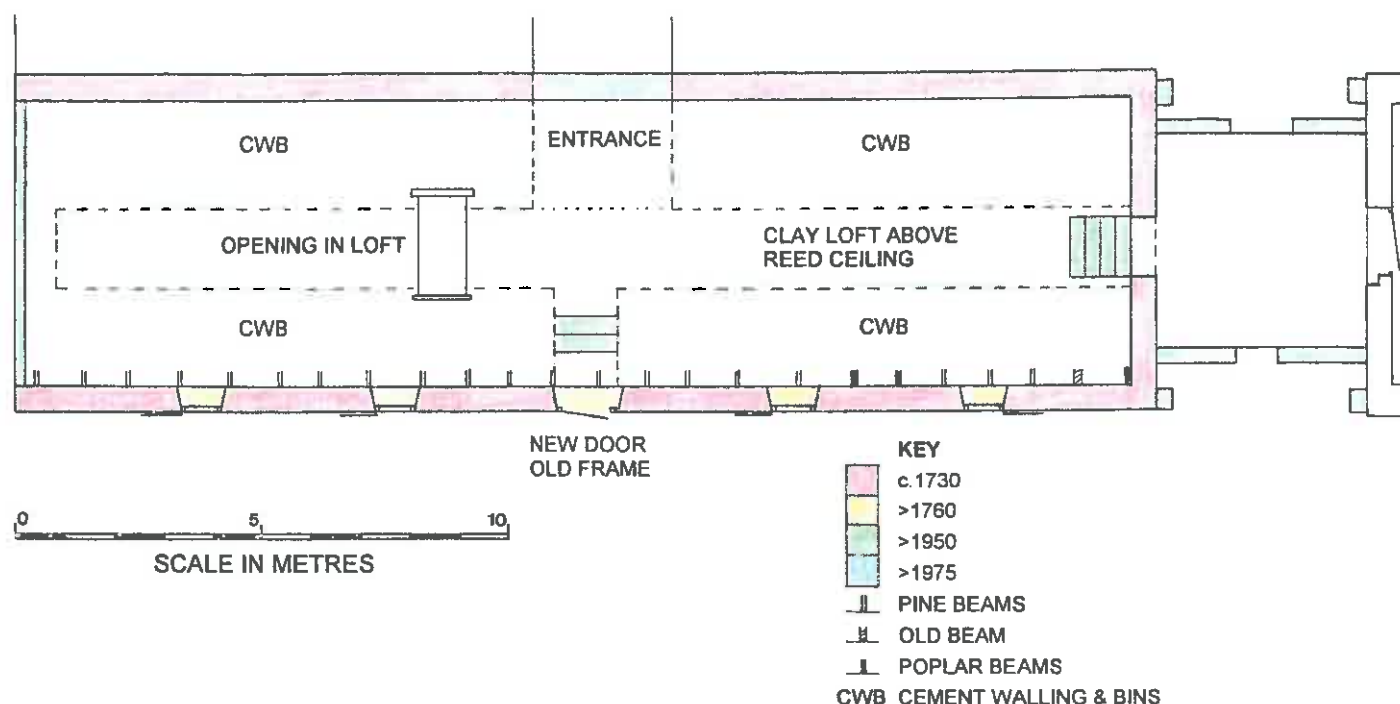


FIG.64 Simplified groundplan of the 18th century wine-cellar, with the main elements identified (based on a plan by Beerstecher, Jacques & Ass., Vos 2002).



115. In 2001, when the corrugated roof was taken off, the later, white “cemented” gable was clearly outlined (looking S)(Courtesy J. Malherbe).



116. The older brickwork of the gable also showed, as well as the old casement opening and lintel.

The central **gable** is more complicated. According to me, judging from the brickwork and the context of the building and Cape building styles, a gable was erected by at least the 1760s, but shaped more along traditional holbol lines, e.g. the Jonkershuis or at Spier, the cellar outbuilding (dated 1767). It contained a double casement. There is a small remnant ornamental feature above a square panel with the inscription carved amateurishly into the lime plaster: *ANNO 11707 (sic)*. The exact age of this panel is uncertain. What is certain is that the gable itself nowhere reflects this “1707” date. It may indicate a traditional verbal date of when a first building was erected here and may have been put up during the 19th century. The roof may have been destroyed by a fire (18th/ 19th century) after which the *brandsolder* in reeds and clay were installed (>1803). More on this later. By the late 19th century (c.1890) the corrugated iron replaced the thatch, all the gables were clipped and the eaves built up with the ventilators. In about the 1950-1960 Palmes reconstructed all three gables, and presumably the architect J.B. Collins executed this gable in hardbrick and cement. It has fooled some of the experts (Fransen & Cook 1965:101), who dated it to about 1800. A new corrugated roof was probably also added then.



117. Only when the light falls right, are the letters and figures on the rectangular tablet visible. They read “ANNO 11707”.



118. The casement is fully restored with its new window panes.

The dormer window became so dilapidated and broken that it was probably turned on its head and served as the frame for a door (long since absent) to enter the loft by means of a bamboo ladder (c.1850s). When architect Malherbe reconstructed the thatched roof and pitch of the endgables, he discovered the old opening and returned the 18th century casement to its original position. Consequently the glazed part is new.



119. On the interior of the gable, the c.1890 brickwork in yellow mortars abuts the older gable with its orange brickwork in grey mortars.

120. Detail where the two periods (18th and 19th century) meet (both by Johan Malherbe 2001)(looking S).





121. The old eastern endgable with its post-1950 chimney type outline (J. Malherbe).



122. Close-up of the oblique brickwork (northern end)(J. Malherbe).



123. Close-up of the oblique brickwork (southern end)(J. Malherbe).

7.5.3 The endgables, ceiling and loft

The **western endgable** possibly contained the wide coach-doors, if it had such an entrance. Otherwise the entrance was in front (wider doors?). Unfortunately, the western endwall collapsed and was rebuilt during Boonzaaier's time in modern cement blocks and brickwork. The **eastern endgable** was intact and much more informative and helped the architect to establish the chimney gable form and pitch of the roof. The late 19th century built-up eaves in light orange and yellowish brickwork, and yellow clays are distinctive. Two old ventilation shafts were still visible and a third one was blocked up much earlier.

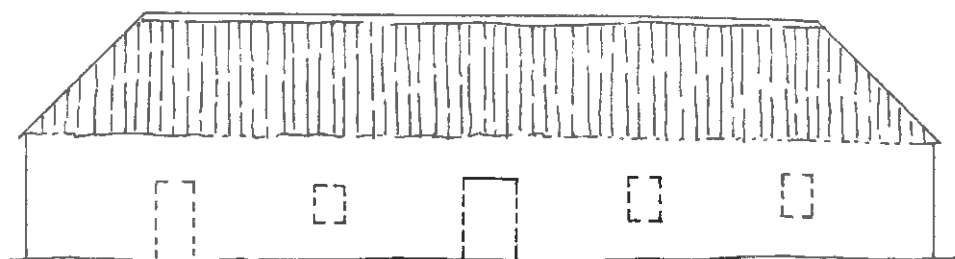
The **ceiling beams** differ. Against wall C2 (eastern end) is a poplar beam (1st), and the 6th and 7th beams are similar, but quite thick (20cm d.). The 2nd beam is rectangular and is probably of the 18th century, possibly one that was reused. All the remaining beams are of pine (220 x 80mm) and would date to after 1900 (time of corrugated roof).

The "fireproof" **ceiling** (which was not always effective), would date to the early-mid 1800s and would have been supported by poplar beams. They generally became infested with beetles and broke eventually. On top of the beams lies an intact reed layer fastened with old twine. On top of it was strewn a thin scattering of straw (and grain), which prevented the following thick (60mm) clay layer of dripping through. There are no signs that the ceiling has gone through a fire and it is well-worn. A (late) 19th century opening (see FIG.64) in the reeds, was reached by means of a ladder, and indicates that produce was probably stored here (hay loft?). Indications are that the building could also have functioned as stables (small doors, windows, loft). The eastern entrance (no door) contains a lintel of the 18th century.

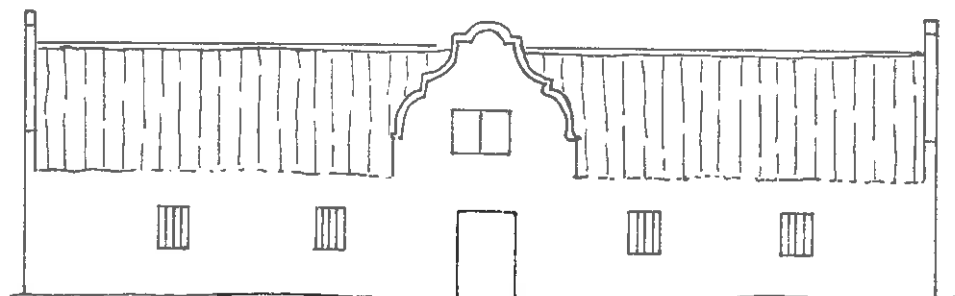


124. A view of the 19th century reedloft (*brandsolder*) with the poplar beam (1), the old beam (2) and the 18th century lintel (3).

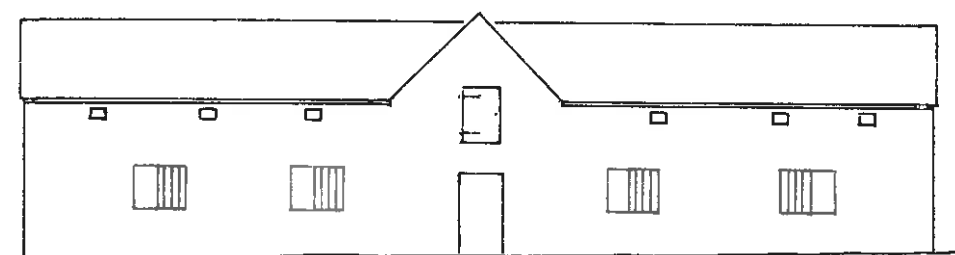
WINE-CELLAR "1707"



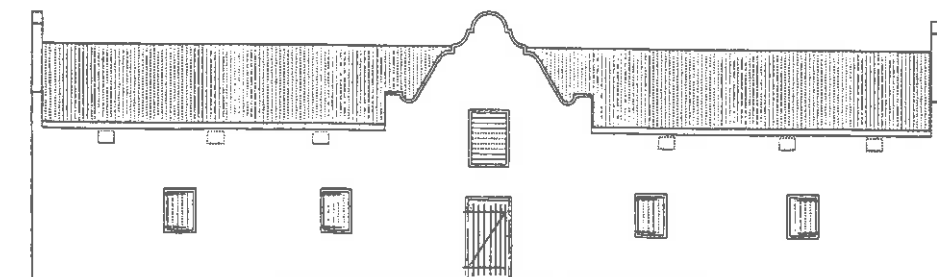
1. >1720



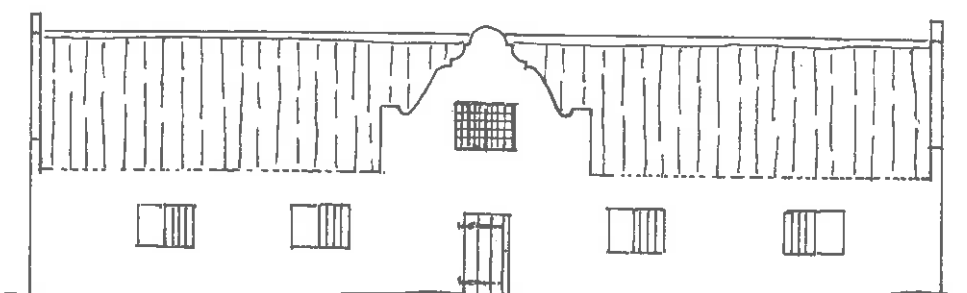
2. >1760



3. >1890



4. >1952



5. >2001

FIG.65 Rough outline of the possible development of the "1707" wine-cellar

7.5.4 Interpretation

I have outlined a possible development of the building over the centuries (FIG.65). In the loft I did find a loose orange brick (with yellowish clays – 19th century) with dimensions of about 240 x 120 x 50mm. It was fired fairly hard and certainly dates to the early 18th century. Nonetheless, it looks as though it was reused, a common practice. The fact that it was reused, indicates that there was an early building "here". To my mind the existing building could date from the second quarter of the 18th century (probably later), but was adapted over the years to different uses, as it suited the owners. When the history of the farm, its produce and buildings are compared, we do find that Nel by 1709 had a large family (9 children of which two sons were of age); there were 8 horses, a leaguer of wine was stored and 60 mud corn was won. At least two buildings were needed on the farm by this time. Whether this "1707" building was extant is difficult to say, though unlikely. If there was an early building, it was probably "demolished" or incorporated into the present one, justifying the reuse of older brickwork.

Most of the colonial building of the pioneer period (1680-1730) have been lost due to poor sitings, poor building techniques and materials (particularly the clayed-up buildings), storms, earthquakes, and even neglect or fires. We shall never know. The architect has already renovated this building sensitively, repairing instead of replacing, and thus the old plasterwork, woodwork and the old *brandsolder* with the mid-20th century vats exude an old Cape atmosphere.



125. Most of the other beams are of the (late) 19th century, and the yellowish reeds cover an old entrance to the loft.



FIG.66 View of the c.1820 wine-cellar, by an unknown artist charcoal. Executed after 1952 when the gable was already restored. Note the appendage on the far right (Framed, copy in DBK restaurant).



FIG.67 A fine view of the wine-cellar, probably in the 1940s, with the large dam in the foreground. Note the appendage then had square doors (Courtesy GB).

7.6 WINE-CELLAR, EARLY 19th CENTURY

7.6.1 Description

The wine-cellar on the northeastern perimeter completes the forecourt, over against a boundary wall, residing in the shade of a giant oak (FIG.66, FIG.67). The cellar measures about 27m in length with a width of nearly 7m, with walls of about 50cm thick. It displays an arched fenestration and double coach-doors capped by a neoclassical gable, which “appears to be unscathed” by the erection of a corrugated roof. The latter seems to date from 1880-1900, with cast-iron grids (6) to ventilate the very hot loft. At the back, at least three ventilation shafts are visible. The others are blocked up (FIG.68).

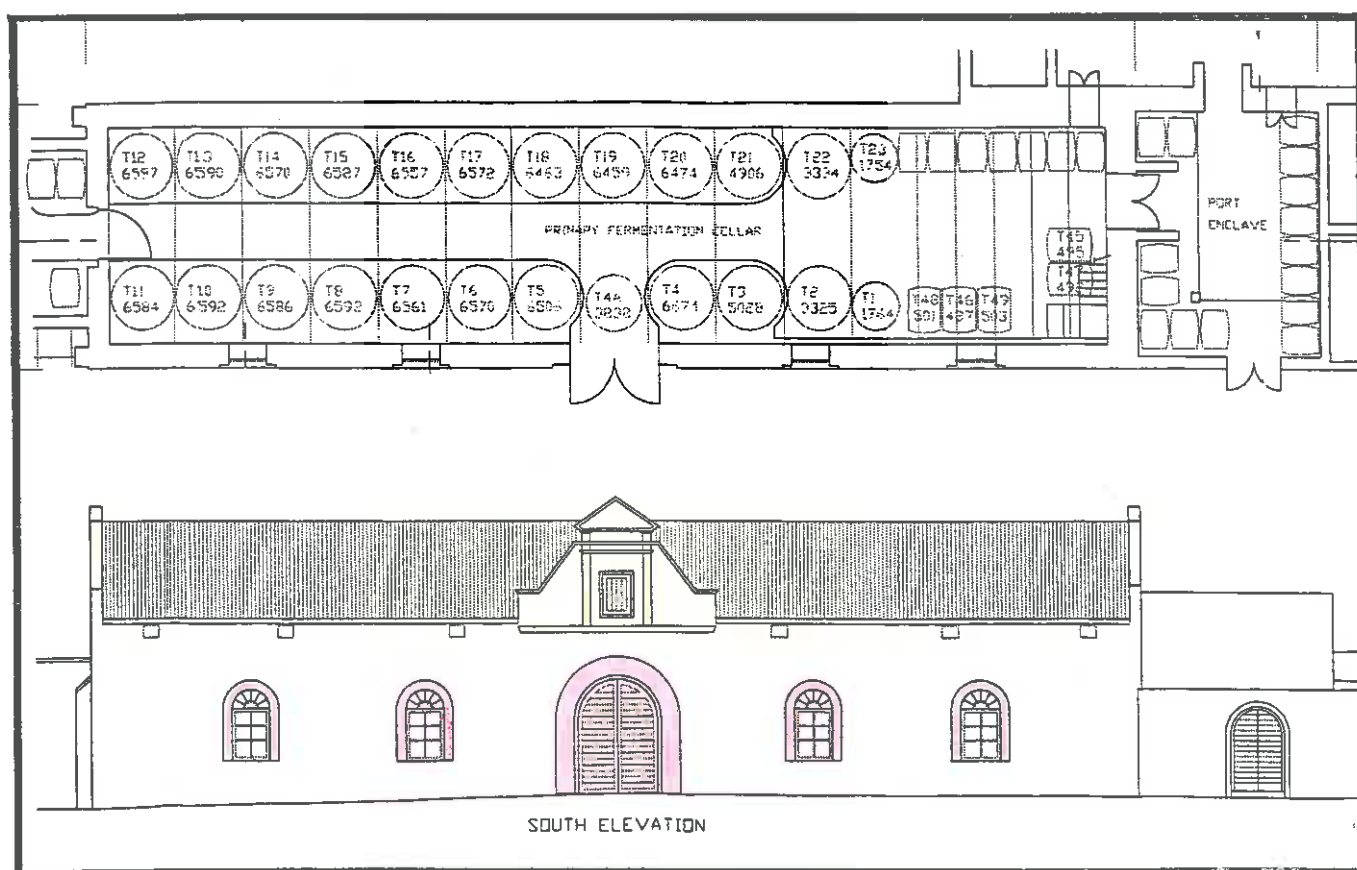


FIG.68 Elevation and groundplan drawings of the c.1820 cellar, where author has added the original colours (Beerstecher, Jacques & Ass. 1999).

BLAAUWKLIPPEN: WINE-CELLAR c.1820

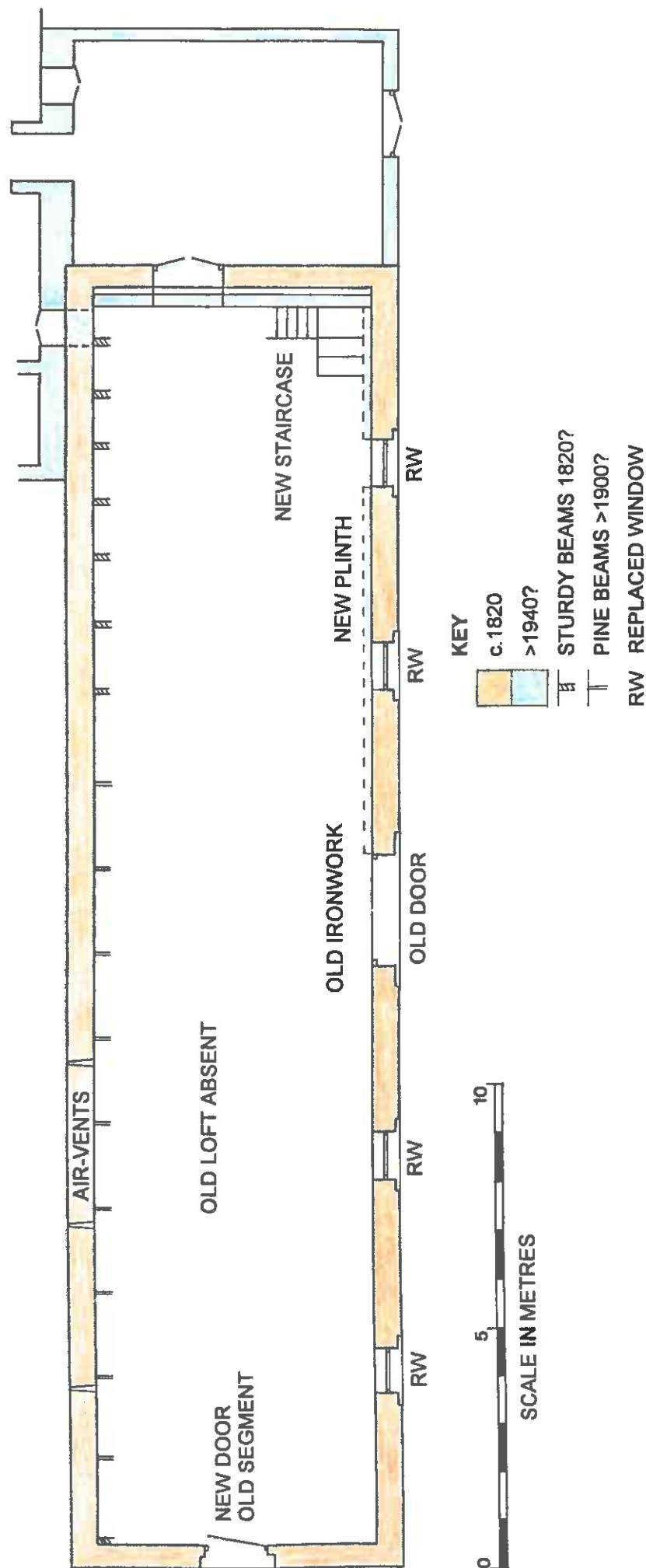


FIG.69 Simplified groundplan of the wine-cellar.

7.6.2 The façade and gable

According to the style of the **fenestration**, the building dates to the period of 1820-1830 (**FIG.69**). Arched windows with iron spokes (security and ventilation) and fixed glazed windows (security and light) are encountered during this wine-boom phase of prosperity. For example at Schoongezicht (Idas Valley) such fixed glazed windows were to be found on a cellar of 1800 (Vos 1999). Upper segments with iron spokes were encountered at the wine-cellars of Upper Vredenburg and Klein Vredenburg, Stellenbosch, both of c.1820.



126. A view of the c.1820 façade of the wine-cellar, showing its old plasterwork, built-up eaves, ventilation grids and corrugated roof.



127. The wine-cellar at Upper-Vredenburg, showing similarities to the one at DBK.



128



130



129

128. The central façade and entrance of two very dark green doors. The recesses are painted a reddish pink.

130. The windows are fixed and the segmental arches are provided with iron bars as security (scale 2m)(looking N).

129. On the interior, the old pintles and straphinges are barely visible.

Recessed windows with a band of reddish pink paint was encountered at the DBK cellar and at Upper Vredenburg (Vos 1999a, 1999b). The walls were limewashed in both cases in cream and not the traditional white. It looks to me as though the fixed windows have been replaced after 1950 (Palmes?) and a modern lintel has also been inserted.

The green painted, double **coach-doors** are probably of the early 19th century and do show very old door fastening features. At their back (very difficult to gain access), three pairs of pintles and straphinges (18th century?) are still in position. The earliest colour on the doors is actually bluish, followed by yellow (modern) and green. The ironwork of these coach-doors may originate from the old blocked up coach-doors of the Jonkershuis. In respect of the **front gable**, its exterior lines look very hard and not quite right. An investigation will determine its age during the renovation process. It is provided with two pilasters enclosing a small shutter door with unusual straphinges. The shutter door looks modern (>1950), but the frame appears to be old, as well as the interior lintel. The panel on the gable with a quarter round pattern carries no date.



10.132
131. The dormer shutter/door of the central gable may date to early 1900. The casement is older.



10.1305
132. The interior of the same, with an old lintel.



10.301

133. At the western end is a fine example of the segment with its security bars, but with a modern door below.



134, 135. The eastern end-gable (in the loft) shows the old brickwork and the angle of the old thatch line.

7.6.3 The interior, gables and ceiling

The **western endwall** (A4) contains an old c.1820 segment with sharp iron spokes, typical of the front. The door is modern. The upper gable portion shows a door/window opening. If it was a door, a staircase may have led to it against the exterior. The **eastern endwall** has a modern opening, with a plinth and a 40cm thick wall. The upper portion reveals old orange brickwork, fired particularly well, in yellow clays. Older brickwork appears to show a sharp, pitched angle of 50° and an old post-hole for the roof timbers. A modern doorway has been broken through (>1972). The endgables were certainly clipped (c.1880-1900), and probably followed a curvi-linear design with a pediment cap of the 19th century, as was common (see Fransen & Cook 1980:18-19).



136. View of the rear of the building with at least three ventilation shafts. They were once longer. Note that the end-gable "chimney" is incorrect for this period. The little window is placed in an older opening.



137. A view on the interior of this little window, showing an opening where presumably a door was.



138. At the eastern end of the wine-cellar are a number of old 19th century beams, very sturdy. The reed ceiling is only loosely packed (looking W).



139. On the exterior the old holes for the beams are visible in the plaster work (looking N).

The **beams** follow two patterns:

There are 7 old beams with slightly bevelled edges, measuring about 20 x 15cm each. There appears to be signs of fire damage on them. This may explain the absence of a ceiling, as it would have been destroyed if made only of boards. If there was once a reed ceiling with a clay topping, it had been destroyed long since. The rest of the beams are all pine/deal and spaced to fall exactly between the modern steel wine tanks, except for an old beam against wall A4. Against the front interior wall is a plinth of about 44cm high, probably a modern addition of one brick width as dampproofing.

7.6.4 Recommendations

As no plaster has been stripped, there is no indication that the present cellar incorporates an earlier structure. The fenestration appears to be original, although the plasterwork is very uneven and patchy, possibly hiding alterations. As the fenestration and gable are the distinguishing characteristics, it is not advised to strip plaster, but to retain this “layering” as part of its character and old age. Apparently, what we see is what was there, at least to some degree. When the corrugated roof is replaced with thatch, the front gable’s outline and dormer window should be investigated to ascertain their authenticity. The same applies to the endgables, where modern brickwork must be carefully removed to see signs of any old brick, pointing to curvi-linear gables. The latter will of course not be found intact, but the correct style of them can then be reconstructed to the period of the front gable (c.1820). The façade colours can be rightfully restored, viz. the cream-washed façade, highlighting the recessed windows and door with a reddish pink, the woodwork painted green or even brown. The individuality of each building in the complex needs to be stressed.

Cobbled paving was usual around the old buildings in order to drain water away from their porous walls. The old technique is somewhat different to what is generally used and the archaeologist should be consulted on this matter. The small flatroofed building on the eastern end was probably added by between 1920-1930. The door is of fine quality and it could be retained. The cellar would regain more of its character if the coach-doors could be opened and the cellar accessed on special occasions. I therefore recommend that the winetank, which blocks the door, be removed.

7.7 THE FARMYARD

In the concept site plan of the farm (see FIG.41), the architect has already enclosed the **western boundary** of “1923”, with another from the wine-cellar (18th century). I wholeheartedly endorse this idea, particularly as an “old” entrance with its pillars, and the old northern furrow is then safeguarded. West of this western wall used to be Boonzaaier’s



140. The old line of oak trees in front of the wine-cellar has practically disappeared.



141. The crooked boundary wall has been rebuilt with riverstones for much of its length.

vegetable garden of great size. Note that this **old furrow** used to be linked directly to an old dam in front of the “1707” wine-cellar. This **dam** was fed by the furrow from the east and became an issue in 1900 between Myburgh and Roux. Boonzaaier told me that the dam still existed in the 1970s, but they later (>1985) filled it up with stones and soil. It is possible that this dam is still retaining water and its overflow results in the drenched lawn of the forecourt.

A particularly ancient oak with a great girth stands at the top extremity of the **eastern boundary wall**. For its first 30 meters the wall is quite crooked, indicating its great age, and is also built primarily with riverstones. It might date to the 18th century. Further south it becomes straight, having been rebuilt till a quaint entrance near the Jonkershuis. The cement wall against the latter is modern. This area needs to be retained and more fully investigated because of its charm. This road would have linked up to the network leading to the Kafferkuilsrivier and Valley Lustre farms. A very low (30cm) rectangular enclosure against the above boundary wall, marks an area under cultivation, and was erected by the Boonzaaiers. This also applies to a rectangle of low walls immediately north of the manor house, which the Boonzaaiers used as a herb garden. Some shrubbery and young trees in the courtyard should be removed to give an unobstructed view to the old buildings.



142. The avenue of trees in front of the Jonkershuis need attention, as they give some atmosphere of age to the building.



143. The old slave bell (early 19th century) at Upper Vredenburg. These "clocks" regulated all activities on the farm.



144. Just across the bridge to the mill, on either side, are huge clumps of Asian bamboo, planted by the first settlers.

There is one architectural element that is absent from this farmyard, which is generally termed a **slave bell**. No farmyard could properly function without one, as the ringing of the bell regulated the whole household of master, mistress and children, slaves and labourers, those near and far in the vineyards, orchards or cornfields. The bell ordered everyone's life in respect of rising in the morning, serving of meals, working hours, going to bed and calling all for meetings or emergencies in case of flood or fire. As DBK had close ties with Upper Vredenburg, I enclose a photo of the slave bell there.

7.8 THE MILLHOUSE AND BRIDGE

South of the farmyard runs the *Dwarsrivier* and this is crossed by means of an ornate bridge. Boonzaaier recounted that an old arch-bridge was there, but that he modified it to the present one. Further down is another footbridge, built in 1986. This bridge leads to an incline with a rectangular structure, which served as a millhouse, according to Boonzaaier. There is mention (transfer T.3702) that during George Grommet's time (1742-1762) a tannery was on the farm. Another earlier document (Testament 1827) mentions a mill. Boonzaaier discovered the old "axle" of the waterwheel, and to the east traces have been found of the mill-stream and the wooden aqueducts which in places used to carry the water over uneven ground (Malherbe 1979:2). An example of this wooden pipe was once on display at DBK museum. According to Boonzaaier an overshot wheel drove the mill. A remnant piece of a once much larger millstone was cemented into the steps of the manor house's new kitchen.

In about 1980 the millhouse was converted into a cottage, adding the stoep, fenestration and southern extensions. In close proximity are some giant oaks, as well as an extensive cluster of giant **bamboo**. The latter was imported from the earliest days from China via Batavia. In 1656 Van Riebeeck requested bamboo, which can grow thick and high (Schoeman 2001:66), for it could be used to build fences, or buildings and as firewood. On numerous old farms in the Stellenbosch and even Drakenstein district one encounters clumps of these ancient bamboo.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

In 1978 and 1979 I visited the farm with Mr Willem Malherbe. He wrote, "*Fascinating finds of different kinds are continuously being made everywhere, which suggests that not only the buildings on this most historic farm, but also the surrounding farmyard merit a properly conducted scientific investigation*" (Malherbe 1979:2). A variety of archaeological investigations are recommended for DBK.

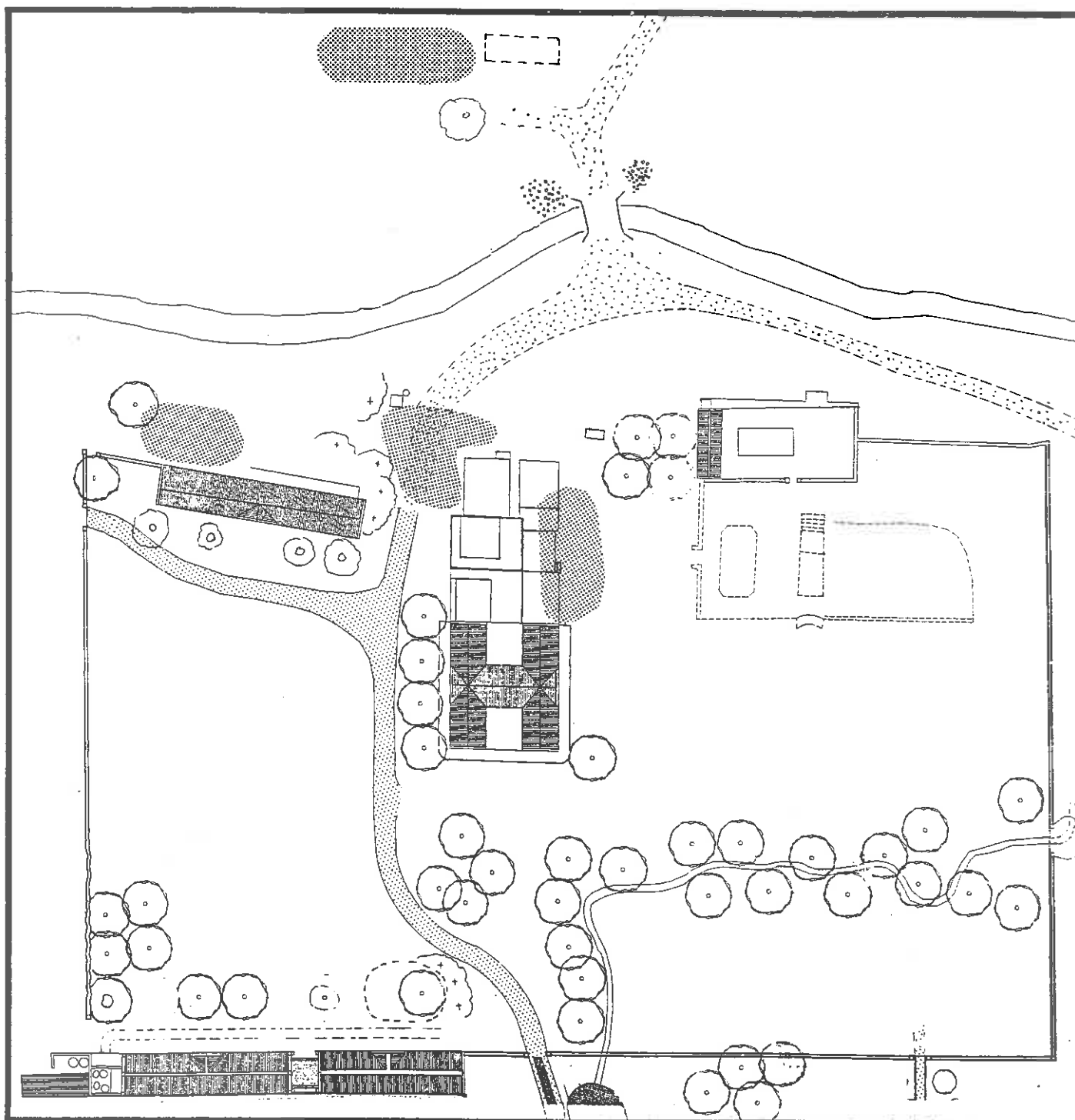


FIG.70 Site plan of the old farmyard, which has a number of known archaeological sites. The archaeological potential covers much of the yard (Vos 2002).

8.1 Investigations of structures

Over the years a vast amount of experience in understanding and interpreting Cape dwellings has been gained by the archaeologist. He can therefore assist the architect, who himself has much expertise in this field. Consultation on an *ad hoc* basis when alterations or renovations are carried out on buildings, would be advised.

8.2 Investigations on the interior of buildings

Below-ground archaeological investigations are very worthwhile when research is conducted on very old buildings. Old floors, cobbling, demolished walls, how walls developed in relation to one another, etc. can be gleaned from such excavations. Artefacts will of course also be encountered.

8.3 Investigations on the exterior of structures

Within the farmyard, but in particular near the old dwellings, one is bound to discover remnants of rubbish scatters or dumps of kitchen refuse of different periods. For example on 13 September 2001 I accompanied Mr J. Malherbe on the farm and we came across a trench dug in front of the garage of the homestead. I could immediately see that in the refuse from the kitchen was deposited here, dating from c.1800. It overlay a demolished wall of unknown length and function. When I write up some of the future archaeological excavations, this information will also be communicated. I have marked on a map the areas of known artefacts of the 18th and 19th century, some which need to be urgently excavated. No trenching or layering of pipes or cables should be allowed near these sites, as they are protected under law (SAHRA, 1999)(FIG.70).

As in many other cases, artefacts of features of archaeological significance are discovered by accident. In such cases all work should be delayed and the architect and/or archaeologist be notified. These artefacts can later tell us much about the diet (bones), or household goods like Chinese porcelain, smoking pipes, bottle glass, drinking glasses, clothing accessories, etc. The position of dumps relative to the dwelling would enable us to assess the old kitchen positions as well. A wealth of information can thus be gleaned. If enough artefacts are recovered, restoration of objects might be possible. Samples of artefacts can also be given on loan for exhibit purposes. A proper excavation is time-consuming and must be done according to conditions imposed by SAHRA and the SA Archaeological Association of Archaeologists. A permit must be issued by SAHRA and the artefacts become the possession of the institution and must be stored in the RCHA. An investigation into the possible location of earlier demolished structures, for example the "tannery" and the old dwelling in the "orchard" could be considered.

9. SUMMARY

It is to the credit of previous owners, that they actually kept most of the old forecourt and its buildings intact over the past century. These structures represent both the organic and planned development from the simple pioneer period to the settled patrician period. The earliest name *De Blaauwe Klippen*, given in the first to second decade of the 18th century by Nel, is probably related to the numerous outcrops of granite within and near the river. Structures erected by the first settlers were built with impermanent materials like clay, which generally did not last fifty years. By means of hard work and acquisition of labour (sons, slaves or free *Khoi*) sturdier structures were erected, like the Jonkershuis and the 18th century cellar (both of the first half of the 18th century). When men of means like the Hoffmans arrived by the 1760s, status was embodied in the manor house symbolised in height (elevated stoeps, high walls and gables), and in quantity and rarity of furniture and furnishings.

Wine production and sales were the main commodity of the rural farms, which led to the ultimate boom during the first 20 years of the 19th century, when Rossouw erected the final large cellar. At this time the farm was at its height of expansion, measuring over 230-250 morgen of land. For much of the remainder of the 19th century the economy slumped, exports dwindled and the overproduction of bad quality wines drove many to the brink of bankruptcy. During these decades of depression, particularly after 1838 when slaves were set free, labour relations became more unsettled.

Flickerings of financial hope came with the discovery of diamonds and gold (>1870) in the interior, as well as and the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), when brandy stoked from inferior wines, became the main commodity. The phylloxera plague of vines turned the tide to increasing orchard plantings, fuelled by the financial and political clout of Rhodes. The “myth” of him owning the farm for “a day” to “rob” the homestead of windows, has been exposed.

Fires that consumed the buildings at DBK, played a greater role than previously imagined. From the 20th century we see the great farm being subdivided into smaller units, leading by 1907 also to the establishment of the church-owned Webersvallei (Jamestown) on the southern banks of the Dwarsrivier. Financial stagnation maintained the “integrity” of the farmyard, although dilapidated buildings would become a problem. It was primarily after 1950, under the hands of Palmes and Boonzaaier, that the farm regained much of its former splendour in renovations, additions and vine cultivation. It is very fortunate that the five buildings in the forecourt with its magnificent view still captures the mood of the old Cape, which has been lost at many old Cape farmyards.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Most of the recommendations concern the **architecture** and integrity of the old farmyard, and have already been discussed in the report. For general and specific recommendations see the following chapters:

- 1 Chapter 7.1.11 for the main homestead
- 2 Chapter 7.2 for the fowl-run
- 3 Chapter 7.3 for the buildings adjacent the homestead
- 4 Chapter 7.4.8 for the Jonkershuis
- 5 Chapter 7.5.4 for the 18th century wine-cellar
- 6 Chapter 7.6.4 for the 19th century wine-cellar
- 7 Chapter 7.7 for the farmyard
- 8 Chapter 7.9 for the archaeological potential.

2. The greatest enemies of old Cape buildings are water, sun and fire. **Water** penetrates dilapidated or leaking roofs, infiltrate the old soft-fired brickwork and clay mortars and weaken the structure. Regular inspections and lime-washings are preventative measures that will give them a long, productive life. Water syphoning into the old foundations and leading to flaking walls, should be combatted by sound practices of waterproofing, filling cracks at ground level and establishing more sensitive cobbling directly against buildings below the dripline. The old filled-in dam (and furrow) in front of the "1707" cellar should be seriously investigated as a possible source of the drenched lawn and water inside the cellar itself. Much of the water gravitates directly to the Jonkershuis.

3. The 50-year **floodline** should also be seriously considered, as it was about 49 years ago that the water rose to the exceptional level as indicated at the bathhouse. The Jonkershuis would be exposed to the greatest danger. For these very reasons, a programme of clearing the river of fallen trees, branches and undergrowth would be a sound conservation practice. During the 18th century it was an annual tradition to do exactly this during the summer months to prevent serious damages during winter.

4. The blistering heat of the **sun** has caused already untold damage to the woodwork of the buildings, particularly the manor house. Serious consideration should be given to the fenestration at the back (west) to have it restored, oiled and painted a number of green layers. This is historically, and more important functionally, correct as a preservation technique.

5. As fire played havoc with apparently all buildings, its prevention and fighting should play a prominent role in the conservation of these fine buildings. Measures, equipment and guidelines to combat it, should be seriously considered.



145. A view of the rear of the binary cottage for labourers, situated against the Somerset West road (looking SW).



146. The same cottage, from its eastern end (looking W).



147. The second binary cottage, with a roof that greatly leaks. Author judges them to be of the second half of the 19th century, but they need a thorough inspection.

6. In the context of the farmyard, there would have been a so-called **slave-bell**, since demolished. My recommendation is that one in the style of c.1780-1800 be rebuilt possibly between the homestead and "1707" cellar. It should be functional, and its ringing can become a regular tradition on the farm. As of yet, this practice has not been "restored" on any Cape farm.

7. A number of **myths** about popular verbal and other traditions have been exposed and should no more be repeated. The truth is:

.1 The farm was settled by 1682 and granted on 9 November 1690, not 9 September 1690 (or 1692). I recommend that 9 November become an annual celebration date. Note that this year (2002) the farm is exactly 320 years old.

.2 The date on the gables reflects the date of the erection of the gable, but not necessarily the date of the building. This is true of the Jonkershuis (1780), homestead (1789) and cellar ("1707"). A date of c.1820 would be appropriate for the last cellar.

.3 Dirk Wouter Hoffmann (1773-1801) did not have 22 children by his wife (or supposed wives!). His wife only had 12 children and he died in 1801. It is therefore no argument for the building of the large homestead, which is common for the period.

.4 Cecil John Rhodes did not buy the farm for one day to scavenge old windows from the homestead. Rather he helped Hahn, the most colourful character of all owners, financially. As Hahn was no farmer, he quickly became insolvent. Rhodes called up the mortgage and sold it on auction as a non-profitable farm.

8. Structures that need more investigation (not part of this brief) include the old **millhouse** (across the river) and the two **labour cottages** towards the entrance of DBK. Location and definition of the two old furrows (north and south) could also be investigated.

9. None of the buildings have been proclaimed as **provincial heritage sites** and after their rehabilitation, it should be seriously considered. They, and the forecourt, are worthy of such a status. At the moment a permit from the SA Heritage Resources Agency is necessary for any alterations to all of the old buildings.

10. The numerous **owners** of DBK are listed in Addendum 1. The family crests or their names could be incorporated into the history of the farm, rooms, new buildings, etc. The illustrated crests of the family names can be found in Pama 1983.

11. This report should be viewed as a **baseline document** for all future studies. New information would challenge the conclusions or observations. It can be used for brochures, marketing, articles and publications. Nonetheless, copyright belongs to H.N. Vos and he should be consulted and credited in all documents and in serious publications as co-author.

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Add.12.1 List of owners of DBK 1682-2000 (DO)

DE BLAAUWE KLIPPEN						
	PORTION	TRANSFER	DATE	SIZE	OWNER	PRICE
1	Farm DBK	In promise	c.1682-1690	F 50m 437 ^{r2}	Gerrit Jansz Visscher	
2	Do	OSF I.21	09.11.1690	Do	Gerrit Jansz Visscher	
3	Do	T.284	09.11.1690	Do	Guillaume Nel	f800
4	Do	T.1432	13.01.1722	Do	Barend Pietersz	f1 000
5	Do	T.2525	09.11.1742	Do	George Christoffel Grommet	f775
6a	Do	T.3701	13.01.1762	Do	Jan Bernhard Hoffman	f4 000 +
6b	Do	T.3702	13.01.1762	Do	Jan Bernhard Hoffman	f7 300
7	Do	T.(lost >1930)	26.03.1771	Do	Johan Joachem Sweedberg	?
8	Do	T.4441	23.12.1771	Do	Jan Bernhard Hoffman	f7 425
9	Do	T.4566	26.06.1773	Do	Dirk Wouter Hoffman (died 1801)	f4 000
10a	Do	T.89	29.04.1802	Do	Frans Rossouw Dan.zn	f36 000
10b	Perpetual Quitr.	SQ 4.59	15.12.1818	233m 59 ^{r2}	Frans Rossouw Dan.zn (died 1834)	
11a	Farm DBK	T.465	03.01.1835	50m 437 ^{r2}	Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn	f45 000
				233m 59 ^{r2}		or £1125
11b	Perpetual Quitr.	SQ 13.10	01.08.1841	27m 547 ^{r2}	Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn	
12	Farm DBK	Not registered	14.08.1869	11a,11b	Jacobus Rossouw Jac.zn	£950
13a	Farm DBK + Q	T.2	01.03.1875	Do	Jacobus Rossouw Fr.zn (Insolvent 1874)	
13b					Board of Executors of Cape Town	
13c	Do	T.3	01.03.1875	Do	Jacobus Rossouw Jac.zn	£1 300
14a	Do	T.442	22.08.1877	255m 546 ^{r2}	Johannes Dirk Jac. Uys (J.D.son)	£1 350
14b	Portion added	T.443	22.08.1877	10m 169 ^{r2}	Johannes Dirk Jac. Uys (J.D.son)	
14c	Farm DBK	T.444	17.08.1877	Mortgage B.	Do	£1 000
14d	Do	T.445	15.08.1877	Mortgage B.	Do (Insolvent 1893)	£350
15	Do	T.2517	17.05.1894	255m 546 ^{r2}	Dr Frederich August Hauf	£2 000
				10m 169 ^{r2}		
16	Do	T.3881	14.05.1897	Do	Johann T. Hahn (Insolvent 1899)	£3 000
17	Do	T.7085	30.08.1899	Do	Cecil John Rhodes	£3 550
18	Do	T.7086	30.08.1899	Do	Johannes Albertus Roux	£3 000
	SOLD					
a	Portion A	T.2145	21.04.1900	119m 30 ^{r2} +	Philippus Albertus Myburgh	
		Document	10.09.1900	F 18m	Issue of two furrows N & S of river	
b	Portion B	T.8347	29.11.1900	8m 454 ^{r2}	Andries Francis du Toit	
c	Portion C (4)	T.6478	31.08.1901	56m 143 ^{r2} +	Lancelot Oscar Thomas Shutte	£825
				F 9m 22 ^{r2}		
d	Portion D	T.6476	31.08.1901	29m 439 ^{r2}	Jacobus de Waal	£400
e	Portion Perp.Q	T.6481	31.08.1901	10m 169 ^{r2}	Philippus Albertus Myburgh	£50
f	Portion Aa (5)	T.6480	31.08.1901	46m 546 ^{r2} +	Johannes Albertus Roux	
				9m 70 ^{r2}	Total 56m 16 ^{r2}	
19	Remainder	T.6479	31.08.1901	42m 80 ^{r2}	Lancelot Oscar Thomas Shutte	£1 900
		Consists of:	Freehold	23m 415 ^{r2}	Perpetual Q 18m 265 ^{r2}	
20	Do	T.10420	25.07.1903	Do	Pieter de Waal J.son (died 1934)	£3 250
a		T.1546	28.02.1918	Servitude	Maatje Willemine Muller	
					Right of way of 3.78 metres over DBK to lands south of it, including waterrights	
21	Do	T.104	08.01.1937	42m 80 ^{r2}	Willem Adolph de Waal (son)	£4 480
a	Notorial Deed	77/1938	03.05.1938	Servitude	Electric Supply Commission	
22	Remainder	T.8853	22.05.1947	Do	Stephen Saltmarshe Palmes	£19 200
23	Do	T.20249	01.10.1964	Do	Cecil Frank Kinahan	R 90,000
a	Portion	Expropriated	221/1965	c. 0.57m	Divisional Council of Stellenbosch	
24a	Remainder	T.4195	28.02.1972	36.0885 ha	Cape Dutch Estates Stellenbosch (Pty) Ltd	
b				1.0405 ha	(Graham Boonzaaier, a Director)	R 140,000
c				5788 metre ²		
d				5889 metre ²	Total 2.2081 ha	
25	Remainder	T. ?	1999	?	Blauwklippen Agricultural Estates	
					Stellenbosch (Pty) Ltd (Stefan Schörghuber)	
	Abbreviations:	F Freehold	m morgen			
		Q Quitrent	r ² square roods		TBLAUWEKLIP	

Add.12.2 Inventory of estate of Adriaan van Brakel (I/Stb 18/13 1713-1779 6/6)

rhenius

Dit Zegul Converteerd de Inventaris des Boedels nagelaten bij wijlen d E.
Adriaan van Brakel.

Staat en Inventaris van alle zodanige goederen en Effecten, als met 'er
dood ontruimd en nagelaten zijn bij wijlen den Oud Heemraad Mons^r Adri-
aan van Brakel de Oude, ende ten behoeve zijner Erfgenamen door de Testamentaire
Executeurs Adriaan van Brakel de Jonge, Hermanus Johannes van Brakel en Paul
Roux de Jonge zijn opgegeven, vervolgens bij mij Abraham Faure Secretaris
van Stellenbosch en Drakenstein, ter presentie van de nagen. getuijgen in
geschrifte gesteld, bestaande deselve in de volgende, namentlijk:

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. Plaats ofte Hofstede gen. ^t Brakelsdal, groot 60 Morgen en
55 quad. Roeden | } | N.B. gelega-
teerd? |
| 1. dito gen. ^t de Bonte Rivier, groot 54 Morgen en 50 quad. ^t Roeden. | | |

In 't Voorhuijs

- 1. Schilderij
- 1. klijne Spiegel
- 2. vierkante Tafeltjes
- 8. Stoelen met haar kussens
- 1. Tafelkasje
- 3. Vogelkooijen
- 1. porcelijne Soupkom
- 2. glase kelken in Soort
- 2. kopere handquispedoors
- 7. Flesjes in soort
- 2. Scheermessen met haar Slijpsteen

In de grote kamer ter Regterhand

- 1. Cabinet, daarop
- 6. porcelijne kommen
- 1. Spiegel met
- 2. Armblakers
- 1. kasje met koper beslag
- 1. Vierkante Spiegel Tafel
- 1. dito van Ambons hout
- 8. Schilderijen
- 1. Ledikant met zijn behangsel
- 1. kadel
- 2. Bedden 2. peuluwen, 10 kussens en 2. dekens
- 10. Stoelen met haar kussens

- 2. Ophaalgordijnen
- 2. medecijn-kasjes
- 1. vergulde Sak Horologie

In de Voorkamer ter Linkerhand

- 1. Ledikant met zijn behangsel
- 1. Bed, 1. peuluw en 4 kussens
- 1. klederkas
- 1. Lessenaar
- 1. klijn vierkant kasje
- 1. Kist
- 1. Wagenkisje
- 2 keldertjes
- 5. flessen
- 1. Folio Bijbel met zijn Tafeltje
- 1. Parthij Boeken in Soort
- 1. Geweer Rak
- 1. Snaphaan
- 1. paar pistolen met haar holsters
- 1. vierkante Tafel

In 't Agterkamertje ter Linkerhand

- 1. klijn Cabinet
- 1. Ledikant met zijn Behangsel
- 1. Bed, 1. Peuluw en 2 kussens
- 1. kadel
- 1. Bed, 1 Peuluw en 2 Kussens
- 1. klijne klederkas
- 1. grote kist
- 1. kapstok

In de Gallerij

- 1. Grote vierkante Spiegel
- 1. klijne dito
- 3. kopere Blakers
- 2. Blad-Tafels
- 1. grote opslag Tafel
- 14. Stoelen met
- 7. kussens
- 1. Rustbank met zijn Matras
- 5. of 9.? Rakken

- 1. Vierkant Thee Tafeltje
- 5. porcelijne Schotels in Soort
- 6. " Assietten
- 6. dozijn Borden in Soort
 - 1. kopere Lampet met zijn Bekken
 - 2. Verrekijkers
 - 1. kopere Wasch-fontijntje met zijn Bekken
- 1. porcelijne Scheer-bekken
- 3. Blikke Trommels
- 1. Pijpe-rak
 - 1. Cijffer Leij
 - 2. vogelkooijen
- 1. porcelijne Trekpote en
 - 2. Tinne dito
 - 1. " Theeketel met zijn kopere komfoor
 - 1. kopere Zuiker Trommel
 - 2. Tinne Schenkborden
- 1. " Tabaksdoos
 - 1. kopere vuur Test
 - 1. houten El, met
 - 1. Liniaal
 - 2. venstergordijnen

In 't Kamertje agter de Gallerij

- 2. kadels
- 1. kapstok
- 1. hertevanger

In de Bottelarij

- 4. Aarde Stoofpannen
- 12 Bottels
- 4. Flessen
- 4. dozijn Tinne Lepels
- 4. dito Staale vorken
- 2. dito Messen in soort
- 3. dito Tafelmessen
- 2. grove porcelijne Schotels
- 3 dozijn dito Borden
- 3. Stel porcelijne kopjes en pieringen in Soort
- 1 glazen Olij en Azijn kannetje met zijn Stander
- 2. porcelijne Boterpotjes

1. Tinne peperbus en
1. dito Mostaart pot
2. Zoutvaatjes in Soort
- 3. porcelijne Saus Commetjes
- 12. dito Spoelkommetjes

In 't Dispens

1. Eetenskasje
1. Potte Bank
1. Grote kopere koffijkan
- 2 klijnder dito
1. Tinne dito
3. kopere Tafelkransen
6. kopere kandelaars in soort
2. " Blakers
1. Tinne Theeketel met dito Comfoor
- 1. ijsere balance met zijn kopere schaa|len 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Lootgewicht
1. Tinne kan
1. koffijmolen
1. peper dito
- 3 Aarde kannen
1. houte Tabaksdoos
1. kopere Rasp en
2. Blikke dito
3. kopere Strijkijzers
3. Blikke Theebusjes
3. dito worststoppertjes
- 1. dozijn Bierglazen

In de kombuijs

1. Rak
- 2 Tafels
1. Bakkist
8. Tinne Schotels in Soort
4. dito Borden
1. dito Kom
1. kopere Taartepan
1. dito vijsel met zijn stamper
1. dito kastrol
1. dito ketel
- 6. ijsere potten in soort

- 2. ijsere koekepannen
- 2. " Braadpannen
- 2. " Roosters
- 2. " Potlepels
- 2. Ijsere vleeschvorken
- 1. " Schuijmspaan
- 1. " deurslag
- 1. " drievoet
- 1. " Hakmes
- 2. " vuurschoppen
- 1. " dito tang
- 1. " Broodmes
- 4. " Schoorsteenkettings
- 2. houte rijstblokken met 1 stamper

op de Zolder

- 1. koornharp
- 1. Schepel
- 1. koornzift
- 1. Scherm
- 7. Aarde potten
- 4. klijne dito 1. Tentzijl
- 8. Ledige kruijtvaten
- 1. Braadspit met zijn Standers
- 1. Ijsere komfoor
- 1. Wieg
- 2. Wasch-Baletjes
- 3. Blikke Trommels
- 1. Meelkist
- 2. Strengen kabelgaaren
- 2 Tentmatten
- 2. koornschoppen

In de Wijnkelder

- 5. stukvaten van 2. Leggers fust
- 19. Leggers
- 1. halve dito
- 4. drie halfaams vaten
- 1. Bierpijp
- 2. Grote kuijpen
- 2 halfamen en

2 Ankervaatjes

2 Tregters en 4 Emmers

7. Balies in Soort

3 Teervaten

1. Brandewijnsketel met zijn koelvat

1. Stelling van een Trapbalie

2. Watergoten

2 kopere verlaatkranen

5. Manden

In 't Wagenhuijs

1. Oude Chaise

1. Paardewagen

3. Ossewagens met haar Jokken en kettings

2. Ploegen met haar schaaven, kouters en toebehoren

1. Egge

6. Pikken

8 Graven

9. oude wagenwielen in soort

1 parthij oude wagensteen

2. Teerputsen

In de Winkel

1. klijne Ambeeld

8. koorn Sikkels en 5 wijngaard messen

2. dekstoelen met een dito spaan

1. Bankschroef

1. Slijpsteen

1. Schaafbank

2. Bijlen

2. dissels

2. spanzagen

3. Avegaars

2. Omslagbooren

3. Schaven

2. Bijtels en 1 Snijmes

1. Zadelmakers Bankje

3. Stukken Gozijnhout

1. parthij oud ijserwerk

1. visch Zegen

1. Tafel en een oude kadelraam

in de Stal

6. Paarde Tuijgen met koper beslag, hoofdstellen en verder toebehoren
3. Zeelen
2. Leedere rijdzadels

op de Werf

1. Lange Huijs Ladder
9. Stukken hout in Soort
4. stuks dito van den oude pers
2. stukken planken
1. parthij oud houtwerk
- 1 parthij dito ijsere hoepels

Slaven

Julij van de Caab
September van dito
Februarij van Madagascar
Valentijn van Bali
Batjoe van Boegies
Thomas van dito
Adam van dito
Alexander van dito
Jan Piet van de Caab
Fortuijn van dito
Claas van dito
Barend van dito
Stoffel van dito
Arij van dito
Piet van Boegies

Slavinnen

Hanna van de Caab
Cornelia van dito.
Kaatje van dito
Doortje van dito
Koba van de Caab
Romina van dito

Slave kinderen

September van de Caab

Piet van dito
Julij van dito
Betje van dito

N.B. Welke voorsz. Lijf Eigenen alle per Testament zijn gelegateerd.

Beestiaal

9 Paarden in Soort
33. Beesten dito
240 Schapen en Bokken
4. Varkens

den Boedel Credit

van den Burger Christiaan Maasdorp volgens onderhand briefje de dato 15 Novb. ^r 1758 a 6%	Rd. 120
mitsg. ^s een Jaar daarop verlopende Intressen	7
van den Burger Jasper Smit volgens onderhands briefje de dato 20 febr. 1767	57
Transporteere Rd.	184
per transport	184
van den Burger Casper Holtman, voor geleverde wijn per Restant	122
Somma Rd. ^s	306

den Boedel Debet

Aan den Oud Burgeraad S. ^r Johannes Meijndertsz. Cruijwagen volgens Scheepenen kennis de dato a 6% f 1000 ofte	Rd. 333 3/8
mitsg. ^s daarop verlopen 5 maanden Intrest	8 1/4
aan den Burger Casper Anthonij Cornelisz. voor gemaakt Smitswerk volgens reecq.	84 1/8
Somma Rd. ^s	425 3/4
aan den Burger Cornet Mons. Dirk Wouter Hoffman volgens reecq.	66 7/8
Rd. ^{rs}	492 5/8

Aldus door de in den hoofde deeses gemelde Personen onder presentatie van Eede opgegeven en g'Inventariseerd dewelke verklaarden, zig daar in opregtelijk en naar hunne beste kennis en wetenschap gedragen te hebben, met belofte, van wanneer namaals nog eenige goederen tot den Boedel behorende, mogten komen t'ontdekken, deselve insgelijks te zullen opgeeven.

Actum ter voorsz. Plaats, ofte Hofmede Brakelsdal gelegen onder 't district van Stellenbosch den 8^e Januarij 1780 ter presentie van de Burgers Jurgen Johannes Pas, Pieter Roux Paulsz. als getuijgen hiertoe versogt.

First & Final Liquidation and Distribution Account on the estate of the late Anna Sophia Wye (born Marais) & turning of space Schanno Dicks Jacobs Wye.

Actual Life Insurance Policy Bond	1000.			Farm Mahawetklop	2000.
1 L Hofmeyr	800.			" " Freenhof	200.
Years Interest	48.			Furniture £200, 5 Horses @ £10.	250.
Modern Furniture	300.			8 Old Mules @ £5.	40.
P.L. Verity Prom. Note with interest in				101 Poultry @ £1.70, 2 Pales @ £1.	17.
lands of Dr. H. A. Verity Association	231.			2 Old Wagons @ £10, 2 Old Carts @ £5.	30.
Shannon estate of Van der Stellenbosch	190.			1 Coverl-East	20.
Municipality of Stellenbosch	19.12.			1 Pair Horses £5, 2 Old Horses @ £4.	13.
Provisional Council	9.7.6.			2 Poultry £1, 4 Horses @ £4.	29.
W.C. Marais Goddard, and advanced	200.			1 Bull £5, 8 Calves @ £1.	13.
and interest	36.9.			12.5 Poultry, sheep & goats @ 9.	47.
W. Edmonstone Stellenbosch	5.11.6.			40 Small lambs @ 2.	6.
W. Wye Eperberg	320.			10, 408 Eggs Stekerts @ £15.	150.
				12 Knives @ £5.	60.
				Sheep, on Onderstepoort	1 10.
				Wine pump £2-10 Poultry bottle £25.	27.10.
				50 Eggs Wye @ £3, 2 Horses Poultry @ £15.	180.
				15 British Stellenbosch Bank shares paid up	45.
					£3174.

Balance for Distribution £19.00

Balance of £19.00 derived as follows

L.D. Lubbards
for L.D. Lubbards
Eperberg testimony

Eperberg
3 August 1894.

I certify the above amount to be true and correct

W.C. Marais
Deputy Receiver



Memo of Agreement made
this 15th day of May 1897 between
Edward Ridge Dyfret as
agent for the Right Hon Cecil
John Rhodes of the one part
and Johann Theophilus Hahn
of the other part _____

1. Mr Rhodes has agreed to assist
Dr Hahn in the purchase of the farm
Blauwklip near Stellenbosch _____
2. For this purpose he has agreed
to advance him the sum of £500
to pay portion of the purchase
amount Dr Hahn having arranged
to settle the balance by the passing
of a Bond for £2500 in favor of
Dr Hahn _____
3. Mr Rhodes has further agreed
to furnish Dr Hahn with certain
funds for working the farm in a
proper manner and for this purpose
he will provide him with £1000 at
once and a further sum of £1000 on
September 1st next _____
4. Dr Hahn will pass a Bond for
these amounts (£2300) bearing
interest at the rate of 5% per annum
payable half yearly in favor of
Edward Ridge Dyfret which Bond
will for convenience be drawn subject
to the usual provision of 3 months
notice from either side but will never-
theless be considered by the parties
as being in terms of this agreement.

5. In consideration of the aforesaid advances Mr Rhodes is entitled at any time to demand that the property be transferred to himself in settlement of the aforesaid Bond of £2300 provided he likewise settles the first Bond of £2500 and upon such demand being made the said Dr. Barn undertakes to effect transfer accordingly. In such event interest at the rate of 5% per annum on the total outlay shall be paid by Dr. Barn as well as all rates, taxes, Insurance &c; as or in lieu of rental _____

6. Provided however that Mr Rhodes agrees that should Dr. Barn repay him at any time within five years from May 1st 1897 the sum of £1150 being half of the £2300 also half of all costs and half of the first Bond as well as the half share of any further sum or sums if any he may from time to time agree to advance then the said Dr. Barn shall be entitled to one half share or interest in the said property —

7. Should Mr Rhodes decide not to take transfer of the farm he may call up the Bond by giving 12 months notice any time after the lapse of five years _____

8. Dr. Barn undertakes to work the farm in a good and thorough manner to plant at least within

the first five years 150,000 vines and to keep the Buildings in a good state of repair _____

9. So long as the said D. Barn carries out the terms of this Agreement it shall remain in force and effect for a period of five years and in each case subject to one years notice on either side. _____

10. Should D. Barn fail to carry out the terms of this Agreement M. Rhodes may if he be so minded at once enter into possession of the farm but need not necessarily do so _____

11. Subject to the payment of the interest or rent stipulated the whole realised profits of the farming operations are to be for the sole use and benefit of the said D. Barn and nothing herein contained is to constitute a partnership of any nature between the parties _____

Signed at Cape Town on the
date aforesaid

As Witnesses

Robert H. Laub

M. D. Tolney

J. Theoph. Hahn

J. Theoph. Hahn

Add.12.5 Hahn biography (Quinn1968:344-6)

Hahn, Johannes Theophilus (*Eben-Ezer, a Rhenish mission, S.W.A., 24.12.1842 – † Johannesburg, 22.1.1905), trader and agent in South-West Africa, philologist and Nama linguist, was the third child of Johannes Samuel Hahn,* a Rhenish missionary, and Helene Langenbeck his wife. He grew up on the mission stations Eben-Ezer and Bethanien in Great Namaqualand and there, though difficult, Nama (a Hottentot dialect) became his second language. In 1849 he was sent to school in Barmen, Germany. In 1852 his father retired in Barmen; H. was thus able to live with his parents again, and he did not forget Namaland.

He intended, at first, to return to S.W.A. as a surveyor and cartographer, but decided on completing his training, to do research among the Hottentots. He then spent four years at the University of Halle, studying philology under Prof. August Friedrich Pott, who helped to establish the comparative grammar of Bantu languages.

Though he was still a student, H.'s first philological and anthropological contributions began to appear in German technical periodicals: 'Die Nama-Hottentotten: ein Beitrag zur südafrikanischen Ethnographie', *Globus* XII (Dresden, 1867); 'Sagen und Märchen der Ova-Herero in Südafrika', *Globus* XIII (Dresden, 1868); 'Ein Raunkampf in der nördlichen Kap-Kolonie', *Globus* XIV, nos. 7 and 8 (Dresden, 1868); 'Beitrage zur Kunde von den Hottentotten', *Jahresberichte des Vereins für Erdkunde* (Dresden, 1868/69); 'Die Buschmänner: ein Beitrag zur südafrikanischen Völkerkunde', *Globus* XVIII (Dresden, 1870); 'Der hottentottische Tsui//goab und der Indogermanische Zeus', *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde* (Berlin, 1870). In 1870 H. obtained his doctorate at Halle, his thesis being *Die Sprache der Nama; nebst einem Anhang enthaltend Sprachproben aus dem Munde des Volkes* (Leipzig, 1870).

Many of his university vacations were spent at Poschwitz, the castle of Geheimrat Hans Conon von der Gabelentz, a colleague of Pott's. Here he had access to an excellent library of publications concerning Africa.

Extremely intelligent, H., besides knowing Hottentot and Herero, had a good command of German, English, Dutch, Latin and Greek. That he was a significant scholar is reflected in the interesting studies which he completed before 1870. There are also indications of early correspondence with experts such as C. F. Wuras* and W. H. I. Bleek.*

After his graduation and during a short stay at the Cape, H. married Marianne Ester de la

Roche Smuts (1847–1895), daughter of Cornelius Smuts, M.D. They had two sons and a daughter who died at an early age. In 1871 H. went to S.W.A. where he lived with the Namas known as the Velskoendraers (Veldschoendragers) at Keetmanshoop. He failed to survive as a trader because of continual disorders among rapacious tribes. He realized that the country could not develop without security and on 21.10.1872, through the Cape magistrate at Springbokfontein, he addressed a letter to the Cape government furnishing statistics regarding the profitable trade between the Cape Colony and S.W.A. and intimating that it could be doubled as soon as the Cape government had restored law and order. There was no response to this letter and H. moved north to Rehoboth to seek a better means of livelihood among the Bastards in partnership with Hermanus Steyn, a trader.

Both found it difficult to submit to the Bastard council and objected to an annual trade tax of £25 and a smaller local tax. They refused to pay more than half and demanded that half the members of the court of justice which settled disputes between the Bastards and whites should consist of whites. This resulted in a serious quarrel, aggravated when H., in 1875, wrote to Hendrik van Zyl,* the Transvaal hunter, inviting him and a group of his followers at Ghansies to settle at Rehoboth. He suggested that, with the aid of forty or fifty Boers, Van Zyl could easily gain control of the area. At the same time he mentioned that, while travelling on business to Cape Town, he had encouraged Boers in the Kamiesberg area to settle in northern Namaland.

As a result Chief Hermanus van Wyk* and his Bastard council ordered H. and Steyn to leave the area. H., who was aggressive by nature, immediately appealed to the Swartbooi chief, once owner of the Bastard area, and asked him for permission to remain. Tempers cooled and no action was taken against H.

But his letter had also antagonized Maharero,* chief of the Herero, who feared an invasion of Damaraland by the Boers. He summoned H. to Okahandja to give an account of his actions. H. refused point-blank and asked Maharero to pay his debts. Maharero and various other chiefs then sent a petition to the Cape government asking for protection. As a result, a commissioner, W. C. Palgrave,* was sent to S.W.A. in 1876 to investigate the possibilities of a protectorate and to negotiate with the chiefs. Palgrave was annoyed when H. found fault with his mild attitude towards the natives and opposed a British protectorate in the Transgariep.

In 1878 H. considered it wiser to leave the country. H. settled at Stellenbosch, where his

elder brother, Johannes Samuel Hahn, was principal of the Rhenish mission school. Here, as a qualified surveyor, he completed the first map of S.W.A.: *Original map of Namaqualand and Damaraland* (Cape Town, 1879). On 1.2.1881 he was appointed 'government philologist' and warden of the Grey collection in the S.A.P.L., Cape Town, on the recommendation of Max Müller, the celebrated German philologist.

In this capacity H. compiled a catalogue of the collection, *An index to the Grey collection in the South African public library* (Cape Town, 1884). In spite of serious bibliographical defects and numerous inaccuracies, it is still used as a basic catalogue and a supplement to that of Bleek (1858). His research is recorded in publications produced after his return from S.W.A.: 'The graves of Heitsieibib: a chapter on the prehistoric Hottentot race', *Cape Monthly Magazine* XVI (1878); *Tsuni-||Goam: the Supreme being of the Khoi-Khoi* (London, 1881); *Early African exploration, up to the end of the 16th century* (Cape Town, 1882); and *On the science of language and its study with special regard to South Africa* (Cape Town, 1882), a speech made on 29.4.1882 in Cape Town at the fifty-third annual meeting of the members of the S.A.P.L.

He made an important contribution to the evidence placed before the Cape government commission on native laws and customs, and again showed that he was completely conversant with Hottentot life. Apparently he was a better researcher and scholar than he was a librarian; the library committee found his work unsatisfactory and on 30.11.1883 he resigned because of the criticism of Charles A. Fairbridge* and others.

While in Cape Town he again contributed to history. He supplied to the young German, Heinrich Vogelsang, the representative of F. A. E. Lüderitz,* who was on his way to obtain the first land concessions, valuable information on development possibilities. At the same time he facilitated Vogelsang's acquisition of the Angra Pequena area by writing a letter of introduction to Josef Frederiks, owner of that region and chief of the Hottentots of Bethanien, where H.'s father had been a missionary.

Subsequently, while H. was at Stellenbosch, he was frustrated by lack of research equipment and lack of money. During these lean years he wrote his pamphlet *Viticulture in South Africa: a scheme for the development of the Cape wine industry* (London, 1888).

In 1889 he returned to S.W.A. as the agent of the Kharaskhoma Exploring and Prospecting syndicate, and obtained for the company, by the end of that year, land and mineral rights in the territories of the Bondelswarts and the

Velskoendraers and at Swartmodder (the present town of Keetmanshoop).

On his return to Stellenbosch he was able to buy Dr Hanf's farm, situated at the foot of the Papegaaiberg on the way to Lynedoch. Although he was helped by his son, Roderick, his efforts to farm were a failure; his wife died in November 1895 and by 1898 he was insolvent. After the Second Anglo-Boer War and until he died of cancer in Johannesburg, he scraped a bare living in the employment of a mining company.

Many of his problems must be attributed to his quick temper and aggressive nature, which caused offence even to his relatives; but his interest in research brought him into contact with scholars and his publications gained for him respect abroad. He was nominated the corresponding member of famous scientific societies such as the Geographische Gesellschaft (Dresden), the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde (Berlin) and the Anthropologische Gesellschaft (Vienna). But he was no great scholar. His deductions and theories in his *Tsuni-||Goam: the Supreme Being of the Khoi-Khoi* and *On the science of language* . . . do not always hold water and his reasoning is often irrelevant, especially in the latter pamphlet, in which he objects to what he terms 'the Dutch patois in this Colony'. On the other hand he contributed considerably to our knowledge of the life, religion and culture of both the Khoi-Khoi and the San and his information on the preparation of poisons by the aborigines was fairly new.

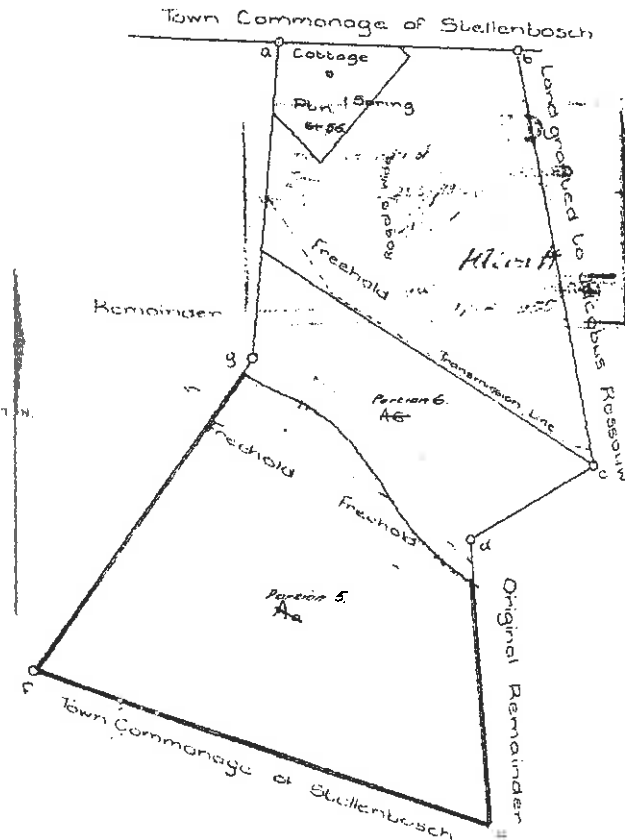
Some of his books were bequeathed to the university library at Potchefstroom. There are photographs of him in De Kock (*infra*) and in the album collections of the S.A.P.L., Cape Town. P. D. Hahn,* a well-known Cape Town professor, was his brother. G. P. J. T.

S.A.P.L., C.T.: deed of ratification of the titles of the Kharaskhoma Exploring and Prospecting Syndicate Limited to its land, mining and other concessions in the Bondelswarts, the Veldschoendrager and the Zwartmodder territories, Great Namaqualand and South West Africa [dated 31st October 1892]. Lond., 1893; - [G.50-'77]. C. of G.H. Report of W. Coates Palgrave Esq., special commissioner to the tribes north of the Orange river, of his mission to Damaraland and Great Namaqualand in 1876; - [G.4-'83]. C. of G.H. report and proceedings with appendices of the government commission on native laws and customs. C.T., 1883; - *The Cape Times*, 12 and 13.2.1890 (concessions of Willem Christiaan to J. T. Hahn and others); - H. VEDDER, *Das alte Südwestafrika*. Berlin 1934; South West Africa in early times (trans. C. G. Hall, London, 1938, 1966); - W. J. DE KOCK, *Ekstraterritoriale vraagstukke van die Kaapse regering, 1872-1885* . . . , *A.Y.B.*, 1948, I; - G. S. NIE-NABER, 'The origin of the name Hottentot', *Afr. St.*, v. 22, no. 2, 1963; - Private inf. by Mrs D. Johnman, Miss D. Hahn, F. Hahn (Stell.), Dr. H. Hahn (Pta.), and J. U. Hahn (C.T.).

Add.12.6 Portion A (north & south) 21.4.1900 (DO 234/1900)

S.G. Draw. No. 234/1900.

The Numerical Data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.
(Sgd.) J.J. Bosman.
Examiner.



Co-ordinates.

a	+	363	86	-	249	76
b	+	400	18	-	374	58
c	+	202	76	-	485	25
d	+	142	63	-	435	05
e	+	0	00	-	496	83
f	+	0	00	-	230	57
g	+	198	68	-	289	67

Sides. Angles.

Sides.	Angles.
ab 130 00	a 92 38 30
bc 226 32	b 103 3 0
cd 78 352	c 110 52 0
de 155 44	d 243 16 40
ef 266 26	e 66 34 50
fg 207 28	f 73 26 0
ga 169 93	g 210 9 0

For plan illustrating servitude Transmission line over this property, vide Annexure (Diag. No. 1544/1938) to Notarial Deed dated 22:11:1939 Notarial Deed No. 326-1939.

(Sgd.) S. Gildenpennig.
9:1:1940. for Surveyor-General.

Scale of 60 Cape Rods = 1 Inch.

The above diagram lettered a b c d e f g represents 119 morgen 30 square rods of land, comprising 18 morgen of Freehold and 101 morgen 30 square rods of Quitrent land, situate in the Field Cornetcy Moddergat, Division of Stellenbosch, being part of that portion of the Farm Blaauw Klip which was transferred originally to J.D.J. Dye, J.D.J. son, on the 22nd Aug., 1877 and lastly to Johannes Albertus Roux on the 30th Aug., 1899.

Bounded N by Town Commonage of Stellenbosch
S " Town Commonage of Stellenbosch
E " Original Remainder and Land granted to Jacobus Rossouw.
W " Remainder

Surveyed by me.

(Sgd.) H.E. Tindall.
Govt. Surveyor.
Feb., 1900.

Sheet EH - 8 Do.

UN. Control 510/1.

BLAUW KLIP 510

in the diagram relating to
Transfer DEED No. 2145
dated 21st April, 1900 in favour of
Philip A. Mearns.

AUG 1954

For list of
endpoints in
list of data

Add.12.7 Water rights: furrows north & south (T.7086, 30.8.1899)



Know all men whom it may concern

That on this the tenth day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred before me Allan Reid of Cape Town Cape of Good Hope Notary Public by lawful authority duly sworn and admitted and in presence of the subscribed witnesses personally came and appeared Johannes Albertus Rouse of Blaauwklip, Stellenbosch, and Philip Albertus Myburgh also of Blaauwklip /- aforesaid who did declare,

That whereas the said Johannes Albertus Rouse was the registered owner of the whole farm Blaauwklip by Deed of Transfer dated 30th August 1899.

And whereas the said Johannes Albertus Rouse sold to the said Philip Albertus Myburgh and transferred a portion of the said farm Blaauwklip to the said Philip Albertus Myburgh on the 21st April 1900.

And whereas the said farm Blaauwklip is irrigated by two furrows which flow down on either bank of the Blaauwklip River

And whereas the rights of the respective parties to the water flowing in the said furrows though agreed upon verbally were omitted

omitted to be inserted in the said Deed of Transfer

And whereas it is desirable that the rights of the said appearers should be embodied in a Notarial Deed and registered against their respective properties

Now therefore the said Apperers declared that the said Philip Albertus Myburgh shall have the right to use the whole of the water in the furrow on the North side of the River on Wednesdays and Saturdays only and the whole of the water in the furrow on the South side on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only and that on other days he shall allow the whole stream in each furrow to flow down unobstructed to the remainder of the said farm Blaauwklip.

Thus done and passed at Cape Town the day, month, and year as aforesaid in the presence of the subscribed witnesses.

As witnesses,

D. van Gyl

Harry Stoffa

Jno. Roux

Philip Myburgh

Quod attesta

Adid

Not. Pub.

Add.12.8 Portion D (T.6476, 31.8.1901) (DO 1335/1901)

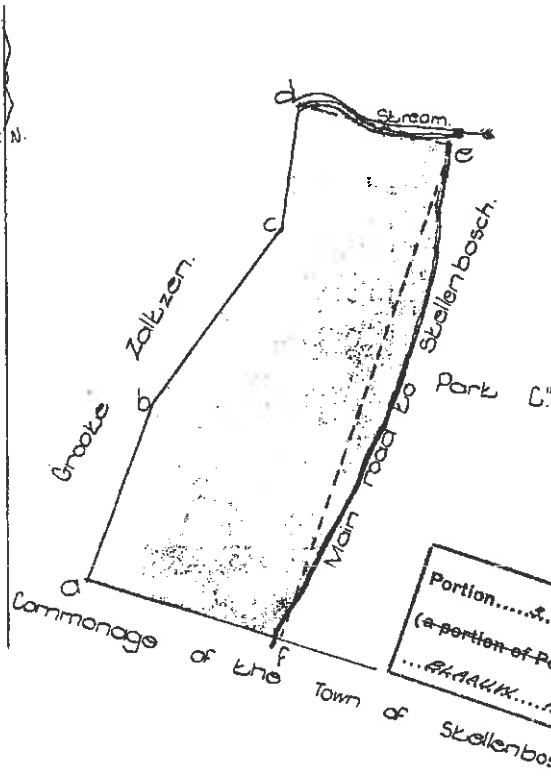
S.G. Dgm. No. 1335/1901.

1335/1901

The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

(Sgd) J.J. Bosman.

Examiner.



Sides.		Angles.	
C. Rds.			
ab	80.00	a	86° 25' 10"
bc	90.00	b	164° 30' 0"
cd	56.50	c	207° 45' 0"
de	66.50	d	82° 26' 0"
ef	222.16	e	86° 57' 20"
fa	84.84	f	91° 56' 30"

Co-ordinates.	
Y's	X's
a	± 00.00 ± 00.000
b	+ 79.84 - 4.996
c	+164.90 - 34.406
d	+220.75 - 25.882
e	+222.03 - 92.370
f	± 00.00 - 84.840

Rest. Area 26 M. 439 S.R.

Portion.....
(a portion of Portion.....)
.....No.

Scale: 60 Cape Roods = 1 Inch.

The above diagram a b c d "middle of stream" "outer edge of road" f represents 29 Morgen 439 Square Roods of land situate in the Division of Stellenbosch F.C. Helderberg being Part D of that part of Blaauwklip which was transferred to J.D.J. Uys J.D.J. son on the 22nd August 1877 and lastly to Johannes Albertus Roux on the 30th August 1899.

Bounded N by Middle of stream.

S " Commonage of the town of Stellenbosch.

E " Outer edge of Main Road to Stellenbosch.

W " Groote Zaltzen.

Framed from actual Survey by me,

(Sgd) H.E. Tindall.

Govt. Surveyor.

June 1901.

the diagram relating to
Transfer Deed No. 6476
dated 31st August 1901. In favour of
Jacobus de Waal.
SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
CAPE TOWN.

M 3169

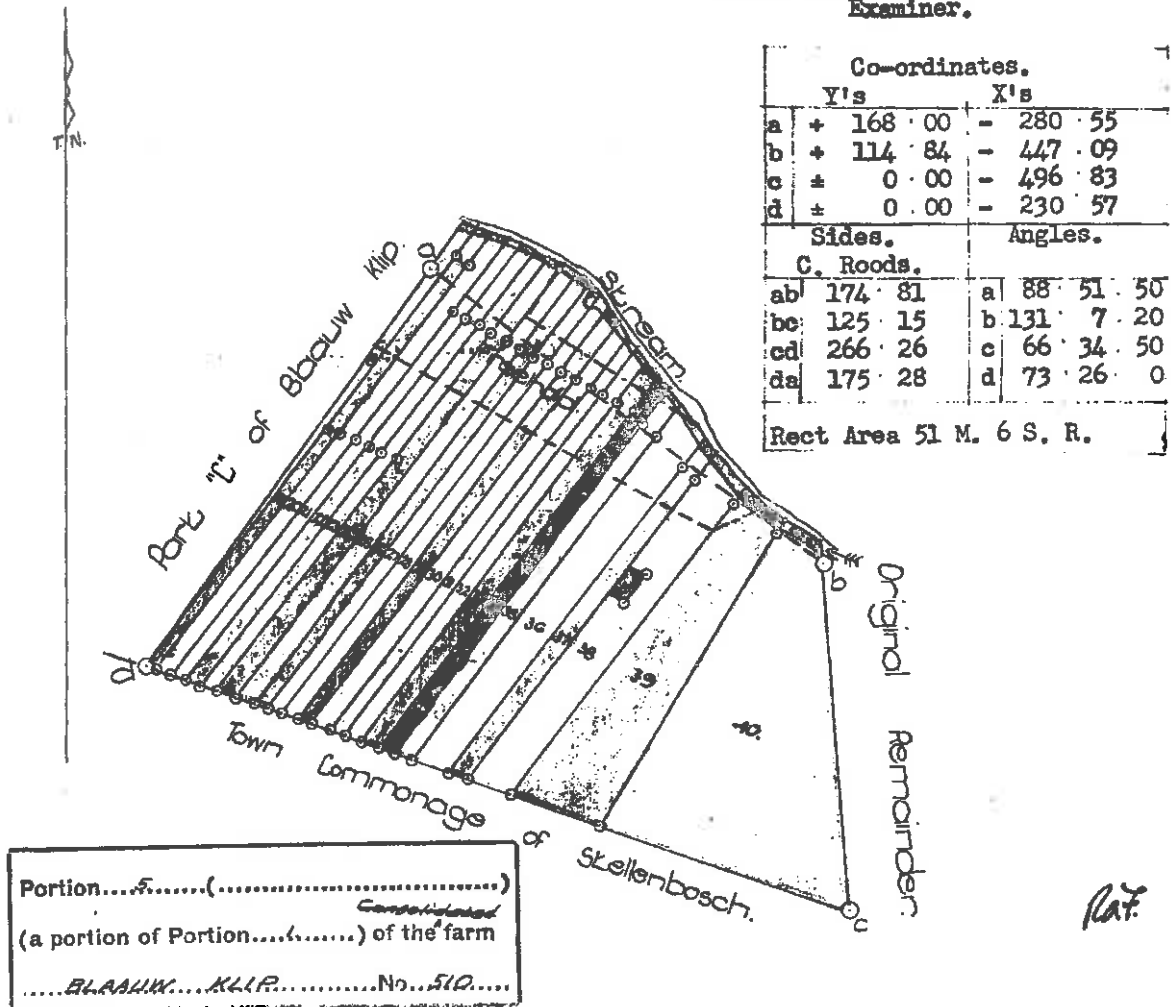
VN Consul. 510/3.

P.B.

S.G. Dgm. No. 1488/1901.

1488/1901

The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

(Sgd) J.J. Bosman.
Examiner.

The above diagram "a middle of stream b c d" represents 56 Morgen 16 Square Roods of land comprising 9 morgen 70 square roods of Freehold and 46 morgen 546 square roods of Quitrent land situated in the Field Cornetcy Moddergat Division of Stellenbosch being part "Aa" of that part of a portion of Blaauw Klip which was transferred to Philip Albertus Myburgh on the 21 April 1900,

Bounded NE by Middle of Stream.
E " Original Remainder.
S " Town Commonage of Stellenbosch.
W " Part "C" of Blaauw Klip.

Framed from actual survey by me,
(Sgd) H.E. Tindall,
Govt. Surveyor.
June 1900.

Copied from the diagram relating to
Transfer Title Deed No. 6480
dated 31st August 1901. in favour of
Jacobus Paul Roux.

for SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
CAPE TOWN.

For list of
deductions see
back of diagram

K.M. Consol. 510/5

The following deductions have been made from this diagram.

Survey Records.	Diag. No.	Sub-division.	Area. Morgens S.R.	Sq. Feet.	Transfer Date.	Trf. No.
2137/1915	Lot No. 24	Per. 18.	2	90	25:2:1916	1173
2138/1915	" " 27	Per. 30.	1	405	25:2:1916	1185
2139/1915	" " 30	Per. 19.	1	434	25:2:1916	1174
2140/1915	" " 31	Per. 20.	1	394	25:2:1916	1175
2141/1915	" " 33	Per. 21.	1	439	25:2:1916	1176
2142/1915	" " 36	Per. 24.	3	400	25:2:1916	1179
10/1916	" " 23	Per. 28.	1	470	25:2:1916	1183
2297/1915	" " 25	Per. 28.	1	471	25:2:1916	1184
19/1916	"					
20/1916	" " 39	Per. 17.	5	243	25:2:1916	1172
2135/1915	" " 18	Per. 26.	2	410	25:2:1916	1181
2136/1915	" " 19	Per. 27.	1	369	25:2:1916	1182
169/1916	" " 20	Per. 32.	1	421	6:3:1916	1438
170/1916	" " 35	Per. 33.	1	387	25:5:1916	3762
168/1916	" " 40	Per. 38.	1	244	31:7:1916	5790
442/1916	" " 22	Per. 34.	1	377	25:5:1916	3763
578/1916	" " 37	Per. 36.	1	500	2:6:1916	3948
990/1916	" " 29	Per. 37.	1	414	8:7:1916	5056
33/1917	" " 26	Per. 40.	1	438	23:1:1917	390
147/1917	" " 21	Per. 41.	1	392	10:2:1917	776
752/1917	" " 34	Per. 43.	1	419	13:6:1917	4299
770/1917	" " 32	Per. 42.	1	390	11:6:1917	4205
101/1918	" " 28	Per. 44.	1	440	16:2:1918	1153
1878/1919	" " 38	Per. 45.	3	382	23:9:1919	10382
1877/1919	(The School Lot.)	Per. 46.		86	23:9:1919	10390

Note:- The sum of the Freehold Areas is 100 Sq. Rds. short of the total F.H. Area given on the diagram. This discrepancy is too large to place in the diagram of the rem. ext. (Lot 28) so I have passed the diagram thereof with the Freehold given as 231 Sq. Rds.
(Intd) F.F.E.
1:2:1918.

Add.12.10 Portion C (T.6478, 31.8.1901) (DO 1295/1901)

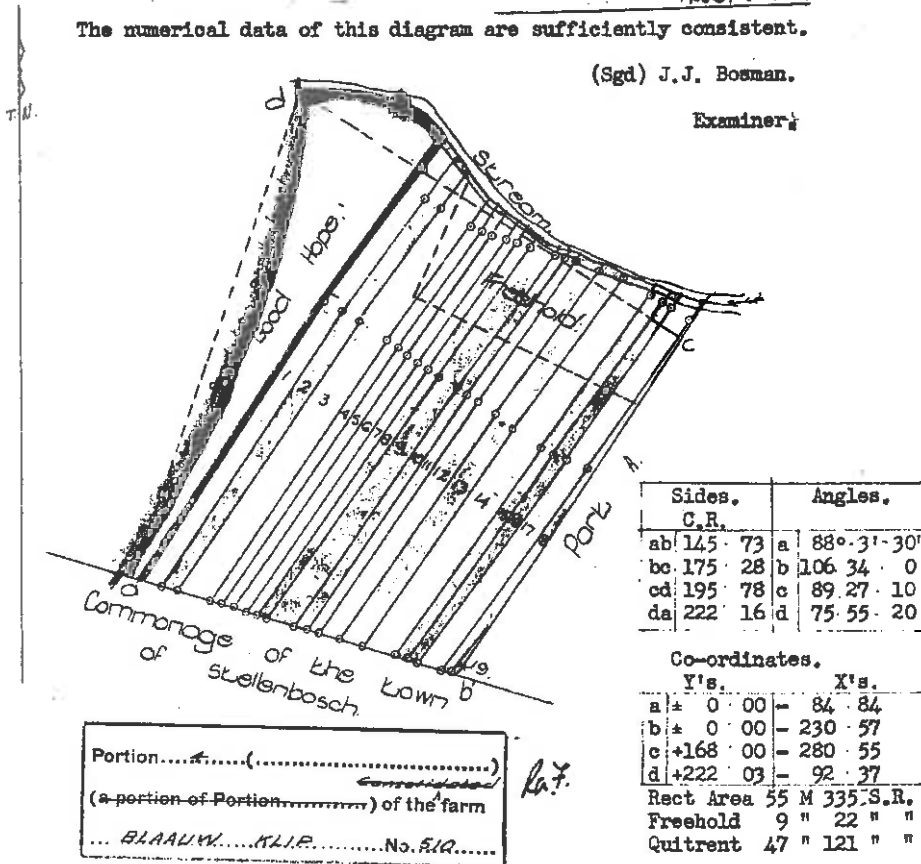
S.G. Dgm. No. 1295/1901.

1295/1901

The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

(Sgd) J.J. Bosman.

Examiner.



Scale: 60 Cape Rods = 1 Inch.

The above diagram "d middle of Stream c b a road" represents 56 Morgen 143 Sq. Rods of land, comprising 9 m 22 s r Freehold and 47 m 121 s r Quitrent, situate in the Division of Stellenbosch, F.C. Helderberg being part "C" (now called La Esperanza) of that part of Blaauw Klip which was transferred to J.D.J. Uys J.D.J. son on the 22nd August 1877 and lastly to Johannes Albertus Roux on the 30th August 1899.

Bounded N by Middle of Stream.

S " Commonage of the Town of Stellenbosch.

E " Part A previously deducted.

W " Main Road to Stellenbosch (inner edge)

Framed from actual survey by me.

(Sgd) H.E. Tindall.

Govt. Surveyor.

May 1901.

Copied from the diagram relating to
Transfer ... Deed No. 6478
dated 31st August 1901. In favour of
Lancelot Oscar Thomas Shuttle.
for SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPE TOWN.

For list of
deductions see
back of diagram

VH.Consol. 510/4 P.B.

The following deductions have been made from this diagram.

Survey Records.	Orig. No.	Sub-division.	Area, Morgen.	Sq. Rds.	Transfer Date.	Trf. No.
1360/1913	(Good Hope)	Part 1	11	80	25:7:1913	6087
2127/1915	Lot No. 1	" 8	2	540	2:2:1916	
2128/1915	Lot No. 2	" 9	2	410	10:2:1916	741
7/1916	Lot No. 5	" 10	1	475	10:2:1916	742
8/1916	" " 8	" 16	1	505	25:2:1916	1171
9/1916	" " 9	" 22	3	130	25:2:1916	1177
2129/1915	" " 11	" 11	1	405	10:2:1916	743
2130/1915	" " 12	" 12	3	141	10:2:1916	744
2131/1915	" " 13	" 13	3	120	10:2:1916	745
2132/1915	" " 14	" 14	4	460	10:2:1916	746
2133/1915	" " 15	" 23	1	356	25:2:1916	1178
2134/1915	" " 16	" 15	1	343	10:2:1916	747
2298/1915	" " 17	" 25	3	168	25:2:1916	1180
2135/1915	" " 18	" 26	0	590	25:2:1916	1181
2136/1915	" " 19	" 27	0	11	25:2:1916	1182
214/1916	" " 3	" 31	5	226	25:2:1916	1186
364/1916	" " 6 & 7	" 25	3	319	25:5:1916	3764
1638/1916	" " 10	" 39	1	399	31:10:1916	8435
A3245/1930	" " 4	" 5	1	474	20: 8:1930	7011

Including 264 Sq. Freehold

Add.12.11 Estate of Pieter de Waal 1934 (Nat. Archives)

SECOND AND FINAL LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT in the
Estate of the late PIETER DE WAAL J. Son, of Blaauwklip, Stellenbosch : No. 40467.

	Death Duties Values	Cash Values.
--	------------------------	-----------------

By Assets : Movable and Immovable
taken over by the Heir Willem
Adolph de Waal with the consent
of the other Heirs :-

1. Farm being "Certain piece of
"land with the Buildings there-
"on situate at Moddergat (now
"Field-Cornetcy of Helderberg)
"in the Division of Stellen-
"bosch, being the remaining
"extent of the place 'Blaauw-
"klip': Measuring as per re-
"maining extent 42 Morgen
"80 Square Roods". Held under
Transfer No 10420 d.d 25th July 1903
at the Amount of the Bonds
thereon

4480	0	0	4480	0	0
------	---	---	------	---	---

2. Movables being

- 5 Mules, 2 Horses, 14 Pigs,
6 Sucking Pigs, 2 Cows
- 1 Waggon, 1 Light Waggon
1 Cape Cart, 1 Double Furrow
Plough, 1 Vineyard Plough
and Cultivator, 1 Harrow
1 Wheelbarrow, 1 pair Back
Harness, 3 pair Harness (Seil-
tjes)
- 2 Ladders, 2 Step-Ladders
7 Spades, 6 Forks, 3 Axes
1 Hammer and 1 Saw.
- 5 Empty Drums, 1 Drum Oil
4 Forage Bins
- 120 Fruit Trays, 6000 Tobacco
Reeds, 4 Sails for Tobacco
24 Baskets, Chains, Swingles,
1 Table for Fruit Packing
1 Apple Grading Machine
700 Apple Boxes

at the Appraised Value placed
thereon at the time the Inven-
tory was made

231	1	0	231	1	0
-----	---	---	-----	---	---

3. Shares being

- 10 Koffiehuys
at Middle Market Value
£1.5. per Share

Realised
11/5/34

12	10	0	12	10	0
----	----	---	----	----	---

- 10 Nasionale Pers
at Middle Market Value
10/- per Share

Realised
11/5/34

5	0	0	5	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

- 14 Ko-operatiewe Wynbouers
Vereniging Bpk: Sertifi-
kaat Nos. 758 & 19474
at the Price realised when
the 178 accounted for in
the inventory were sold,
namely 2/6 per Share.

Realised
10/5/34

1	15	0	1	15	0
£ 4730	6	0	£ 4730	6	0

C/Fwd.....

108 A WIDE AND SUNLIT LAND

Bonte Rivier belonged to the parents of Jan Hofmeyr, and part of his boyhood was spent there.

We had meant to continue our drive to Annandale, once van Brakel's Dal, the farm of Johannes van Brakel, whose sister married Adam Tas. Time failed us, however, so we turned back towards Stellenbosch, driving through a thriving orange grove and up a steep road to the top of a hill. Here again the land was yellow with grain around us and in the far distance. Dark green stone-pines stood out sharply in the landscape against the opal blue of the neighbouring hills, and on the far horizon Table Mountain and its attendant crags were purple on a field of gold.

In the valley from which we had climbed, the white gables of Groen Vallei gleamed among their sheltering oaks. Not far off was Groen Rivier—on the land granted to Abraham Bastiaans in 1693, and in the distance lay the homestead of Frederik Botha, Zand Berg, now the property of Mr. Scholtz. A fair land this; it is difficult to imagine anything more lovely than this corner of Helderberg.

We passed near Groote Zalzee, the property granted to Nicolaas Cleef in 1693, and turned off the road at Mr. de Waal's homestead of Blaauw Klip, on the land granted to Gerrit Visser in 1690.

The setting sun was reflected on the iridescent panes of the fine windows in their teak mouldings, and there was an air of dignity over the house. The roof, lamentable to relate, was marred before it came into Mr. de Waal's possession, but perhaps some day may see the shorn gables restored to their former beauty. Judging from the plaster-work which has escaped destruction, they must have been very good. Blaauw Klip must have been one of the most stately houses in the district, and was built in 1789; an earlier dwelling-house, built in 1780, being now used as a school-house. There was a still earlier house, of which only a few bricks remain, buried in an orchard. The homestead has a very fine dining-room, with charming old carved wall-cupboards. The back of the house is almost as picturesque as the front, with casements in the place of sash-windows, and if the gables could be restored in their former grace—but not in the manner of some modern builders—there would be few Cape houses to compare with it.

The neighbouring farm of Fleur Baai was given to Pierre le Febvre in 1696, and across the railway-line is Dwars in den Weg, a grant of 1697 to Jan de Wilde.

SIDES		ANGLES OF DIRECTION	SYSTEM L ^o 19 ^o CO-ORDINATES	
Cape	Feet		y	x
Ob	823.77	215 . 57 . 20	a +45405.15	+11920000
bC	125.03	286 . 57 . 10	b +44921.46	+24360.19
cD	860.05	35 . 50 . 20	c +44801.86	+23729.83
dA	120.06	123 . 50 . 20	d +45305.43	+24427.04
aE	18.91	35 . 57 . 20	e +45416.24	+24375.50
bE	46.00	215 . 57 . 20		
cF	80.00	215 . 50 . 20		

S. G. No. 5112/41

Approved

G. J. J. J. J.
Surveyor-General.
22 DEC 1941

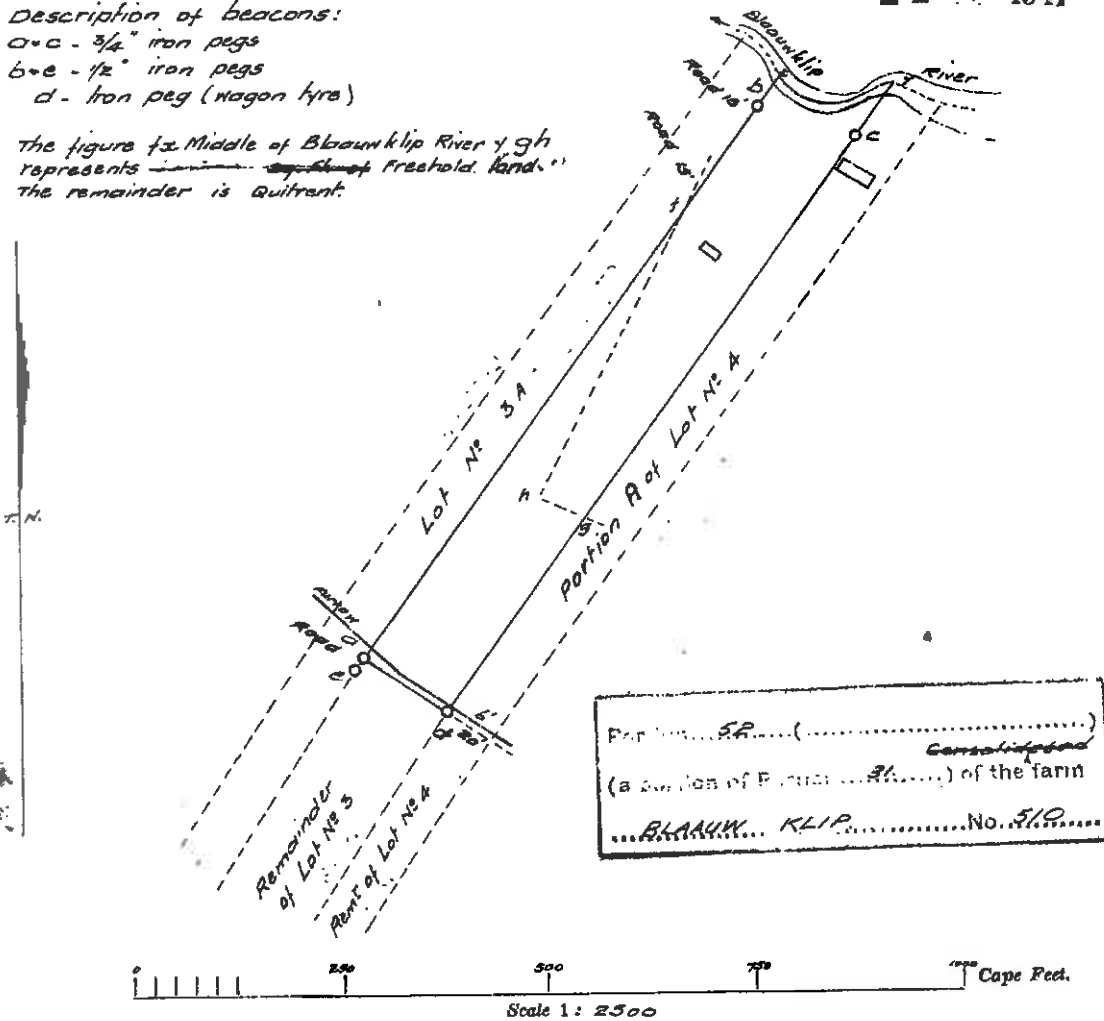
Description of beacons:

a-c - 3/4" iron pegs

b-e - 1/2" iron pegs

d - iron peg (wagon tyre)

The figure 1x Middle of Blaauwklip River yd
represents ~~portion of~~ Freehold land.
The remainder is Quirrant.



The figure 1x Middle of Blaauwklip River yd
represents 1.2148 Morgen

of land being

PORTION B of Lot No 3 Jamestown of Lot C of the farm Blaauw Klip
situate in the Division of Stellenbosch Province of Cape of Good Hope.

Surveyed in July 1941

by me

H. J. J. J.

Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to
Transfer Deed No 12781
dated 3.12.1941. in favour of
M. W. Muller, born Lange
transf. p. to R. C. Muller.

Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is
No. 214/1916 annexed to
D/T 1916. 19. 1186

S. G. File No. 52790/162

S.R. No. E. 955/1941.

Sheet BH-8DC

M 3169

IN. 510/52.

Stel. Q 4-59

A. 8 P.C.T.

Add.12.14 M.W. Muller, Jamestown watererf (DO 3113/1941)

SUB-DIVISIONAL DIAGRAM Sect. 10 of Act No. 9 of 1927

	SIDES		ANGLES OF DIRECTION		SYSTEM L ^o 19 ^o CO-ORDINATES	
	Cape	Feet			y	x
ab	860.05	215. 50. 20	O	+ 45305.43	+ 11920000	+ 24427.04
bc	65.51	286. 57. 10	B	+ 44801.86	+ 23729.83	
cd	879.18	35. 49. 50	C	+ 44739.20	+ 23748.93	
da	62.13	123. 56. 40	D	+ 45253.89	+ 24461.73	
bz	80.00	215. 50. 20				
cy	70.00	215. 49. 50				

S. G. No. 3113/41

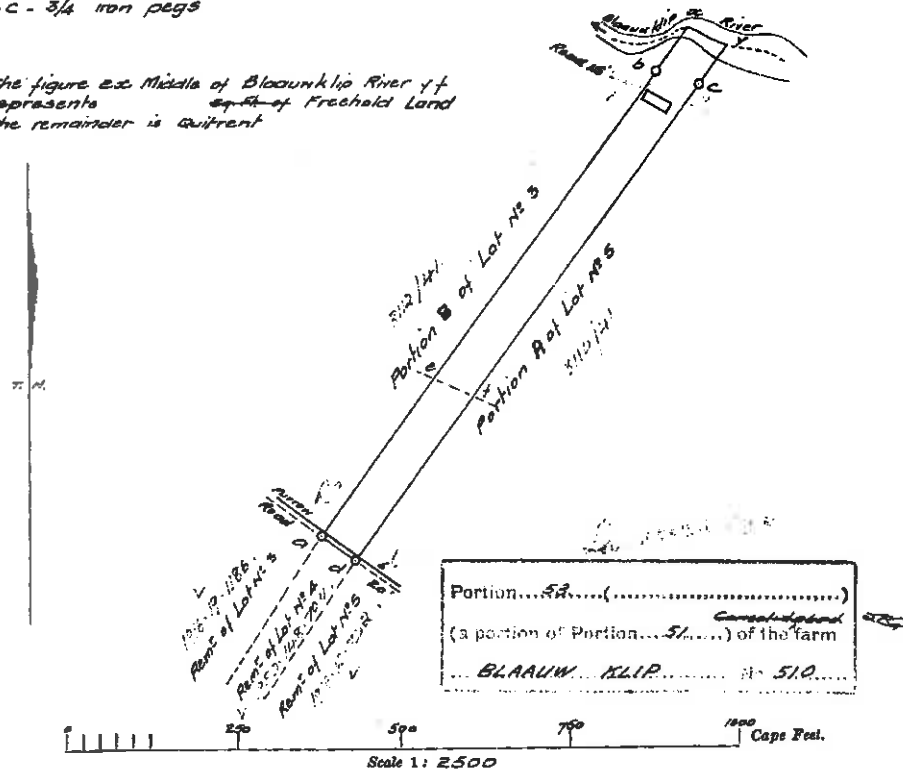
Approved

J. G. J. J. J.
 Surveyor-General.

22-10-1941

- ✓ Description of beacons:
- ✓ a+d. iron pegs (nagon type)
- ✓ b+c. 3/4 iron pegs

The figure 22 Middle of Blaauwklip River yd
 represents 58380 Sq. Feet of Freehold Land
 The remainder is Quitrent



The figure 22 Middle of Blaauwklip River yd
 represents 58380 Sq. Feet of land being
 PORTION A of Lot No 4 Jamestown of Lot C of the farm Blaauw Klip
 situate in the Division of Stellenbosch Province of Cape of Good Hope.
 Surveyed in July 1941 by me *W. K. J.*

Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to
 Transfer Deed No 12771
 dated 3.12.1941. in favour of
M. W. Muller born
 Langeveldt, m.p., to P.C. Muller.
 Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is
 No. A3245/1930 annexed to
 O/T 1930-148-7011.

S. G. File No. 52790/162
 S.R. No. E. 355/1941.
 Sheet BH-8Dc

M 3169

K.N. Consol 100/53.
 A. S.E.P.G.T.

Shel. Q 4-59

Add.12.15 Transfer to C.F. Kinahan (T.20249, 1.10.1964)

DUDE ① 2 R D Lambert. 1-2 29

No. 4. No. 20249 2

ORIGINAL
OORSPRONKLIKE
STAMPED
GESEEL

DUTY
CELREG R640-00
EES R2-50
ODI

Deed of Transfer

TRANSFER DUTY
HEREREGTE R3500-00

PASSED IN FAVOUR OF

CECIL FRANK KINAHAN

Registered at Deeds Office,
Cape Town, on the

day of 20249

1964

Findlay & Tait,
Attorneys, Notaries,
and Conveyancers,
Cape Town.

98020

[illegible]

DIE GROUND HIERN BESKRYWE
THE LEAD DESCRIBED HEREIN.....
IS CREDITED, EN HOYT IN DIE TOEKOMS BESKRYWE WORD AS
.....

1. Item of the Consolidated Farm Account, Nos. 510
2. Item 52 (a ptn. of ptn. 31) of the Consolidated
Farm Account, Nos. 510
3 Item 53 (a ptn. of ptn. 51) of the Consolidated
Farm Account, Nos. 510.
4. Item 54 (a ptn. of ptn. 10) of the Consolidated
Farm Account, Nos. 510

DEEDS REGISTRY,
KAMPSTAD,
CAPE TOWN,
1.10.1961

Deed of Transfer

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY

Drawn by me

~~Сопреуапа~~

Know all Men whom it may concern

That ABRAHAM GABRIEL VOULO appeared before me, Registrar of Deeds.
He, the said Appearer, being duly authorised thereto by a Power of Attorney dated the
14th August, 1964 drawn up at CAPE TOWN
and granted to him by

JOHN PIERCE FINDLAY in his capacity as the
Attorney and Agent of STEPHEN SALTMAERSH PALMES,
A duly authorised by General Power of Attorney dated
19th July, 1946, registered in the Deeds Registry,
Cape Town, No. 170/1957,

(White Group)

which said Powers of Attorney witnessed in accordance with Law were exhibited to me on this day.

And that the said Apparer declared that his said Principal had truly and legally sold on
16th March 1964 and
that He, in his capacity as Attorney aforesaid, did by these Presents, Cede and Transfer in full and
Free Property to and on behalf of

CECIL FRANK KINAHAN
born on 24th February 1927

(White Group)

his
/Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns

1. CERTAIN . . .

FOR FURTHER ENCLOSUREMENTS SEE
VIR VERGZAT CHROBZEMENITE SIEN

Anastasiya

FOR FURTHER ENDORSEMENTS SEE
VIA VERDERE ENDORSEMENTE SIEN.

1. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate at the Moddergat in the Division of Stellenbosch being the remaining extent of the place Blaauwklip,

MEASURING as such Forty-two (42) Morgen Eighty (80) Square Roods, (whereof 23 morgen 415 square roods is freehold land and 18 morgen 265 square roods is redeemed quitrent land).

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with a Diagram annexed made in favour of J.D.J. Uys, jr. on 22nd August 1877, No. 442, and subsequent Deeds of Transfer the last of which was made in favour of the said Stephen Saltmarshe Palmes on the 22nd May, 1947, No. 8853, will more fully point out, and

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 10420 dated 25th July 1903;
- B. SUBJECT to the condition referred to in the Endorsement dated 18th July 1938 on said Deed of Transfer No. 104/1937, which reads as follows:-

"REGISTRATION OF SERVITUDE.

By Notarial Deed No. 177/1938 dated 3rd May 1938 the Electricity Supply Commission has been granted the right to convey electricity across the land conveyed hereby together with certain ancillary rights subject to conditions, as will more fully appear on reference to the said Notarial Deed registered this day in the Servitude Register under No. 177/1938".

2. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate as above being Portion B of Lot No. 3 Jamestown of Lot C of the Farm Blaauwklip,

MEASURING: One decimal two one four eight (1.2148) Morgen,

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with a Diagram No. 3112/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married out of community of property to Pieter Cornelius Muller, on the 3rd December, 1941, No. 12771, and a subsequent Deed of Transfer made in favour of the said Stephen Saltmarshe Palmes on the 11th August, 1948, No. 18088 (Paragraph 1) will more fully point out, and

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 1546 dated 28th February, 1918.

B.

177/1938 104/1937 10420 1546 12771 18088 3112/41 8853 442	NO WITHIN
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- B. SUBJECT to the special condition contained in the said Deed of Transfer No. 1546 dated 28th February, 1918, namely:-

"that the said Transferor for himself, his servants and employees shall have a right of way twelve feet in width over the aforementioned property from his farm "Blaauwklip" adjoining thereto to the Municipal lands situate to the South thereof."

the name of the Transferor mentioned in the foregoing condition being Pieter de Waal.

- C. ENTITLED to the special condition contained in said Deed of Transfer No. 18088 dated 11th August, 1948 (Paragraph 1), reading:-

"AND ENTITLED to all such waterrights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 3 Jamestown, part of Lot C of the farm Blaauwklip now called Esparanza, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller, born Langeveldt (formerly Smith, married as aforesaid on this day (No. 18087) such waterrights being portion of the waterrights to which the registered owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 3 is entitled to under certain Notarial Agreement re waterrights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208, dated 23rd February 1903, the above transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed all such waterrights."

3. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate as above being Portion A of Lot No. 4 Jamestown of Lot C of the farm Blaauwklip,

MEASURING: Fifty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty (58380) Square Feet,

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with Diagram No. 3113/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt, formerly Smith, married out of community of property to Pieter Cornelius Muller, on the 3rd December, 1941, No. 1277/1, and a subsequent Deed of Transfer made in favour of the said Stephen Saltmarshe Palmes on the 11th August, 1948, No. 18088 (Paragraph 2) will more fully point out, and

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903, and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907.

- B. SUBJECT to the special condition relating to the granting of certain water rights referred to in the Endorsement dated 30th July, 1913, on said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903 and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, reading

reading, as follows:-

"By Deed of Transfer No. 6087 dated 25th July 1913 certain water rights have been granted to and in favour of the land thereby conveyed as will more fully appear on reference to the said Deed."

- C. ENTITLED to the benefit of the condition mentioned in said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903, and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, relating to water rights which were apportioned by certain Notarial Deed of Servitude dated 27th March, 1916, referred to in the Endorsement dated 26th April, 1916 on said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903 and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, reading as follows:-

"By Deed of 27th March 1916 the right to the remaining share of all water in the furrow on the South side of Blaauw Klip River has been granted to all present and future owners of the Jamestown allotments as will more fully appear on reference to the copy annexed hereto."

- D. ENTITLED to the benefit of the special condition contained in said Deed of Transfer No. 18088 dated 11th August, 1948, reading as under:-

"And further entitled to all such waterrights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 4, Jamestown, part of Lot C of the divided farm Blaauwklip, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married as aforesaid, on this day (No. 18087) such rights being portion of the waterrights to which the owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 4 is entitled to under certain notarial Agreement re waterrights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February 1903, the above Transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed such waterrights."

4. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate as above being Portion A of Lot 5 Jamestown of Lot C of the Farm Blaauwklip,

MEASURING: Fifty-nine thousand four hundred (59,400) Square Feet,

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with Diagram No. 3114/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married as aforesaid, on 3rd December, 1941, No. 12771, and a subsequent Deed of Transfer made in favour of the said Stephen Saltmarshe Palmes on 11th August, 1948, No. 18088, will more fully point out, and

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 8434 dated 31st October, 1916.

- B. ENTITLED to the special condition contained in said Deed of

Transfer

5

17/9

TRANSFERRED TO THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

TRANSFERRED TO THE REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

Transfer No. 18038 dated 11th August, 1948; reading as under:-

"AND ENTITLED TO all such waterrights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 5, Jamestown, part of Lot C of the farm Blaauwklip, now called Esparanza, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt, formerly Smith) married as aforesaid, on this day (No. 18037), such rights being portion of the water rights to which the owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 5 is entitled under certain Notarial Agreement re waterrights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208, dated 23rd February 1903; the above transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed all such waterrights."

Wherefore the Appearer, q.q., renouncing all the Right and Title which his said Principal heretofore had to the Premises, on behalf as aforesaid, did, in consequence, also acknowledge his said Principal to be entirely dispossessed of, and disentitled to the same; and that by virtue of these Presents, the said

TRANSFeree

his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, now is and henceforth shall be entitled thereto, conformably to local custom:-the State, however, reserving its Rights: and finally acknowledging the whole of the Purchase Money, amounting to a sum of

NINETY THOUSAND RAND (R90,000-00)

to have been satisfactorily paid or secured

(Upon which amount Transfer Duty has been paid)

In Witness whereof, I, the said Registrar, together with the Appearer, q.q., have subscribed to these Presents, and have caused the Seal of Office to be affixed thereto.

Thus done and executed, at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, in Cape Town, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th Day of the Month of October, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Four (1964).

Conveyancer, q.q.

In my presence,

Assistant Registrar of Deeds.

Registered in the

Register of

Book.....10. Folio.....510 D14b " 2

Clerk-in-Charge.

510 D17a " 3

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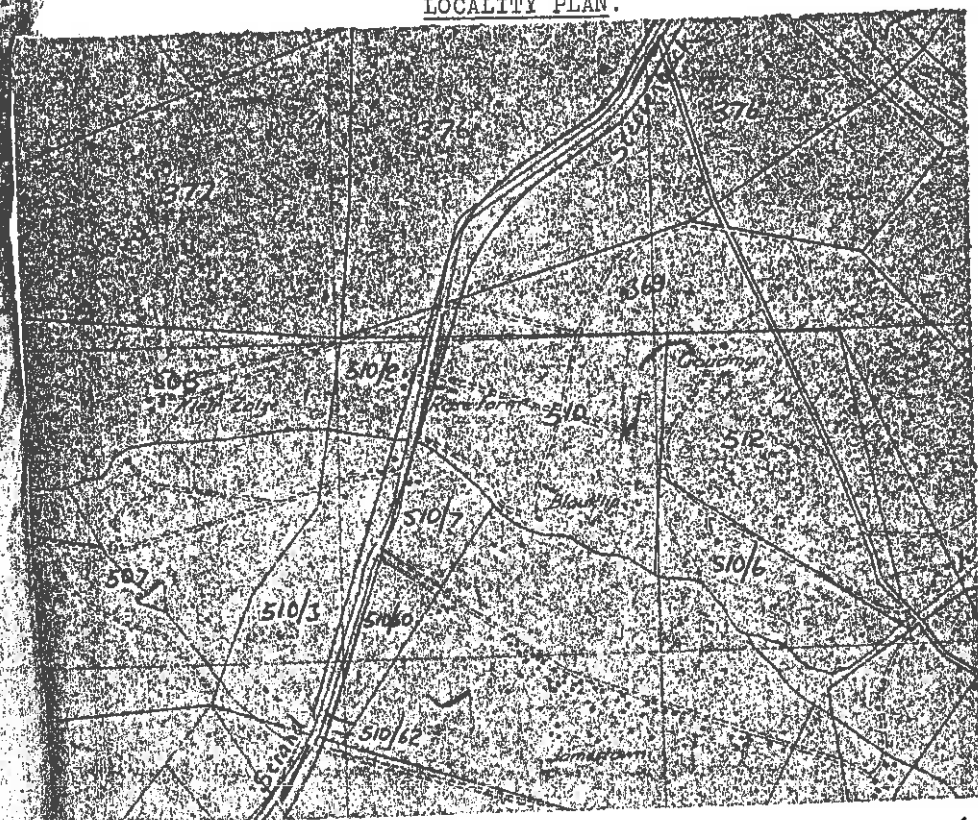
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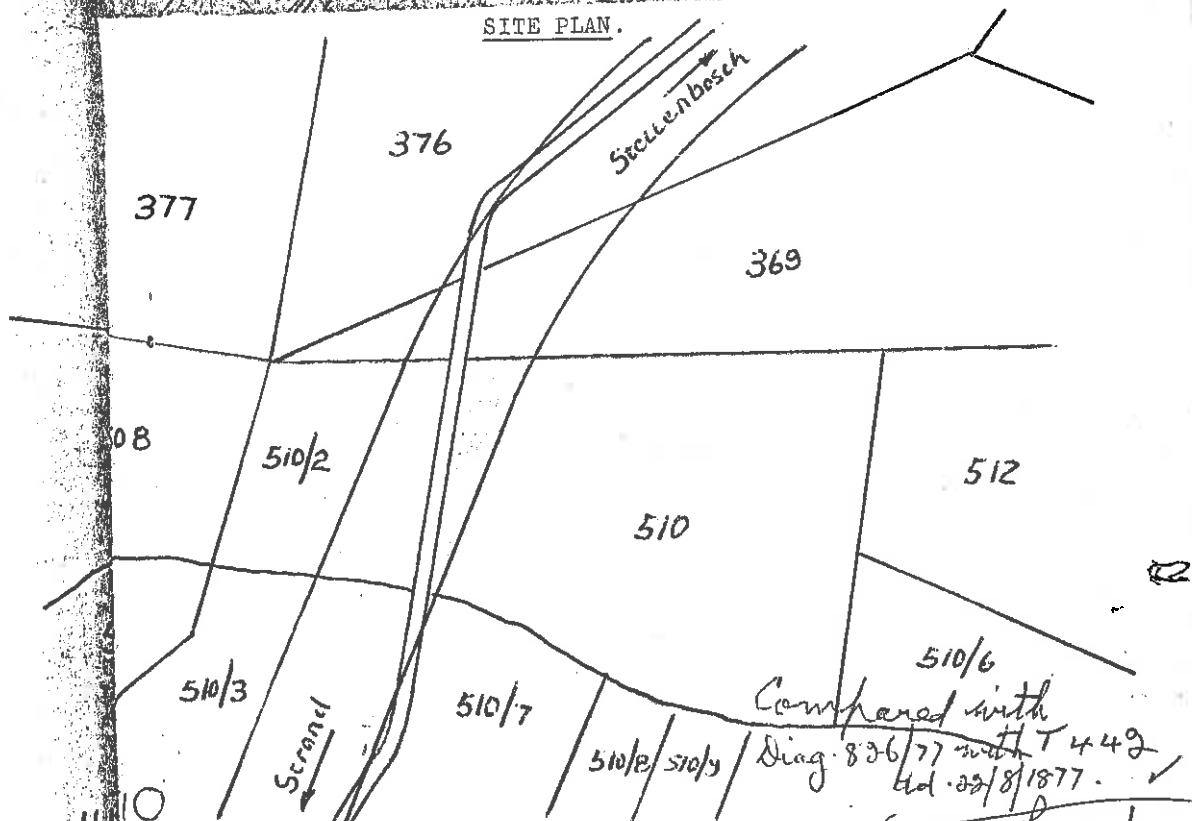
Exp/Car 22/65

1-2
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LOCALITY PLAN.



SITE PLAN.



Compared with
Diag. 826/77 with T 442
dtd. 22/8/1977. ✓
Para. 1

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF STELLENBOSCH - EXPROPRIATION DATA.

Owner: C. F. Kinahan.

Transfer No.: 20249/1-10-64 M.

Address: Blaauwklip Farm,
Stellenbosch.

Extent: 42.1333 M.

Description: Farm 510 Blaauwklip.

Expr. Area: 0.57 M.

Reason: Widening & re-alignment
of Main Rd. 27.

these presents cede and transfer in full and free property,
to and on behalf of

CAPE DUTCH ESTATES ~~STELLENBOSCH~~ (PROPRIETARY)
LIMITED

(Co. No. 71/11401)

- WHITE GROUP -

Or its ~~Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns~~

1. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent, situate at the Moddergat in the Division of Stellenbosch, being the remainder of the Consolidated Farm Blaauw Klip No. 510;

MEASURING: Thirty-six Comma Nought Eight Eight Five (36,0885) Hectares;

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with a Diagram annexed made in favour of J.D.J. Uys, jr. on 22nd August, 1877, No. 442, and subsequent Deeds of Transfer the last of which was made in favour of the Appearer's Principal on 1st October, 1964, No. 20249, will more fully point out. (Para. 1).

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 10420 dated 25th July, 1903;
- B. SUBJECT to the condition referred to in the Endorsement dated 18th July 1938 on said Deed of Transfer No. 104/1937, which reads as follows:-

"REGISTRATION OF SERVITUDE.

By Notarial Deed No. 177/1938 dated 3rd May 1938 the Electricity Supply Commission has been granted the right to convey electricity across the land conveyed hereby together with certain ancillary rights subject to conditions, as will more fully appear on reference to the said Notarial Deed registered this day in the servitude Register under No. 177/1938".

- C. SUBJECT to the endorsement dated 14th May, 1965 on said Deed of Transfer No. 20249 dated 1st October, 1964, reading:

"Endorsement ...

"Endorsement in terms of Section 31(6) of Act No. 47 of 1937 (As Amended).

A Portion of the herein-mentioned property in Para. 1. meas. + 0.57 Mgn has been expropriated by Divisional Council of Stellenbosch in terms of Sec 130 of Ord 15/1952 as amended. Vide Notice of expropriation No. H/9/3 d.d. 28/4/1965 filed as exprop. caveat 221/65 plans in duplicate filed."

2. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate as above, being Portion 52 (a portion of Portion 31) of the Consolidated Farm Blaauw Klip No. 510;

MEASURING: One Comma Nought Four Nought Five (1,0405) Hectares;

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with a Diagram No. 3112/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemmina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married out of community of property to Pieter Cornelius Muller, on the 3rd December, 1941, No. 12771, and subsequent Deeds of Transfer the last whereof made in favour of the Appearer's Principal on 1st October, 1964, No. 20249, will more fully point out. (Para. 2).

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 1546 dated 28th February, 1918.

- B. SUBJECT to the special condition contained in Deed of Transfer No. 1546 dated 28th February, 1918, namely:-

"that the said Transferor for himself, his servants and employees shall have a right of way 3,78 metres in width over the aforementioned property from his farm "Blaauwklip" adjoining thereto to the Municipal lands situate to the South thereof".

the name of the Transferor mentioned in the foregoing condition being Pieter de Waal.

- C. ENTITLED to the special condition contained in said Deed of Transfer No. 18088 dated 11th August, 1948 (Paragraph 1), reading:-

"AND

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"AND ENTITLED to all such watterights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 3 Jamestown, part of Lot C of the farm Blaauwklip now called Esparanza, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller, born Langeveldt (formerly Smith, married as aforesaid on this day (No. 18087) such watterights being portion of the watterights to which the registered owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 3 is entitled to under certain Notarial Agreement re watterights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208, dated 23rd February, 1903, the above transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed all such watterights."

3. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly re-deemed quitrent situate as above being Portion 53 (a portion of Portion 51) of the Consolidated Farm Blaauw Klip No. 510;

MEASURING: Five thousand Seven hundred and eighty-eight (5788) Square Metres;

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with Diagram No. 3113/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married out of community of property to Pieter Cornelius Muller, on the 3rd December, 1941, No. 12771, and subsequent Deeds of Transfer the last whereof made in favour of the Appearer's Principal on 1st October, 1964, No. 20249, will more fully point out. (Para. 3).

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903, and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907.
- B. SUBJECT to the special condition relating to the granting of certain water rights referred to in the Endorsement dated 30th July, 1913, on said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903, and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, reading as follows:-

"By Deed of Transfer No. 6087 dated 25th July 1913 certain water rights have been granted to and in favour of the land thereby conveyed as will more fully appear on reference to the said Deed."

C. ENTITLED ...



C. ENTITLED to the benefit of the condition mentioned in said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903,^{and} No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, relating to water rights which were apportioned by certain Notarial Deed of Servitude dated 27th March, 1916, referred to in the Endorsement dated 26th April, 1916, on said Deeds of Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February, 1903 and No. 7399 dated 10th September, 1907, reading as follows:-

"By Deed of 27th March 1916 the right to the remaining share of all water in the furrow on the South side of Blaauw Klip River has been granted to all present and future owners of the Jamestown allotments as will more fully appear on reference to the copy annexed hereto".

D. ENTITLED to the benefit of the special condition contained in said Deed of Transfer No. 18088 dated 11th August, 1948, reading as under:-

"And further entitled to all such water-rights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 4, Jamestown, part of Lot C of the divided farm Blaauwklip, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married as aforesaid, on this day (No. 18087) such rights being portion of the water-rights to which the owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 4 is entitled to under certain notarial Agreement re waterrights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208 dated 23rd February 1903, the above Transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed such waterrights."

4. CERTAIN piece of land partly freehold and partly redeemed quitrent situate as above being Portion 54 (a portion of Portion 10) of the Consolidated Farm Blaauw Klip No. 510;

MEASURING: Five thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-Nine (5889) Square Metres;

EXTENDING ...

EXTENDING as the Deed of Transfer with Diagram No. 3114/41 annexed made in favour of Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt) formerly Smith, married as aforesaid, on 3rd December, 1941, No. 12771, and subsequent Deeds of Transfer the last whereof made in favour of the Appearer's Principal on 1st October, 1964, No. 20249, will more fully point out. (Para.4).

- A. SUBJECT to such conditions as are referred to in Deed of Transfer No. 8434 dated 31st October, 1916.
- B. ENTITLED to the special condition contained in said Deed of Transfer No. 18088 dated 11th August, 1948, reading as under:-

"AND ENTITLED TO all such waterrights as appertain to the remainder of Lot No. 5, Jamestown, part of Lot C of the farm Blaauwklip, now called Esparanza, transferred to the said Maatje Willemina Muller (born Langeveldt, formerly Smith) married as aforesaid, on this day (No. 18087), such rights being portion of the water rights to which the owner for the time being of the said remainder of Lot No. 5 is entitled under certain Notarial Agreement re waterrights dated 27th March 1916, filed with Transfer No. 2208, dated 23rd February 1903, the above transferor hereby renouncing in favour of the aforesaid transferee and his successors-in-title as owner of the land hereby conveyed all such waterrights."

WHEREFORE

Handwritten signature/initials

Wherefore the Appearer in his said Capacity, renouncing all the right and title the said

TRANSFEROR

heretofore had to the premises, did, in consequence also acknowledge the said

TRANSFEROR

to be entirely dispossessed of, and disentitled to the same; and that by virtue of these presents, the said

TRANSFeree COMPANY

Or its ~~Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns~~, now is and henceforth shall be entitled thereto conformably to local custom; State, however, reserving its rights; and finally acknowledging the said

TRANSFEROR

to be satisfactorily paid the whole of the purchase money amounting to the sum of R140.000-00;

In Witness whereof I, the said Registrar, together with the Appearer q.q. have subscribed to these presents, and have caused my Seal of Office to be affixed thereto.

Thus Done and Executed, at the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, in **CAPE TOWN** on the **28th** day of **FEBRUARY** in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-~~One~~ **Two** (1972).

In my presence,

REGISTRAR OF DEEDS.

Registered in the
Register of
Book

P1 Folio 510
P2 510 D 14
P3 510 D 17 A
P4 Clerk in Charge 510 D 4 A

BLADSY/PAGE

8

ENDORSEMENT OF
ENDORSEMENT ON

T. 4/95/1972

EINDOM/PROPERTY

Remainder
of the Consolidated farm Blaauw
Kloof
Farm No. 510, Stellenbosch,
etc.Prelim
and
Final

EX. 1168/1974

14-08-1974

PARAS 3 and 4
ENDORSEMENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 31 (6) OF ACT 47 OF
1957 (AS AMENDED)ENDORSEMENT KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 31 (6) VAN WET 47 VAN
1957 (AS AMENDED)The herein mentioned property
has been duly surveyed and
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29-10-1976

vir
for R. 250.000.00 (met preferensie
(with preference)vir 'n verdere bedrag nie te bogaanke
for an additional amount not exceeding

R. 125.000.00

Aktekantoor,
Deeds Office,
Kaapstad,
Cape Town.

M. L. BESTER

Asst.-Registrar/Asst. Registrar.

VERBIND
MORTGAGED

13-7-1977

vir
for 100.000.00 (met preferensie
(with preference)vir 'n verdere bedrag nie te bogaanke
for an additional amount not exceeding

20.000.00

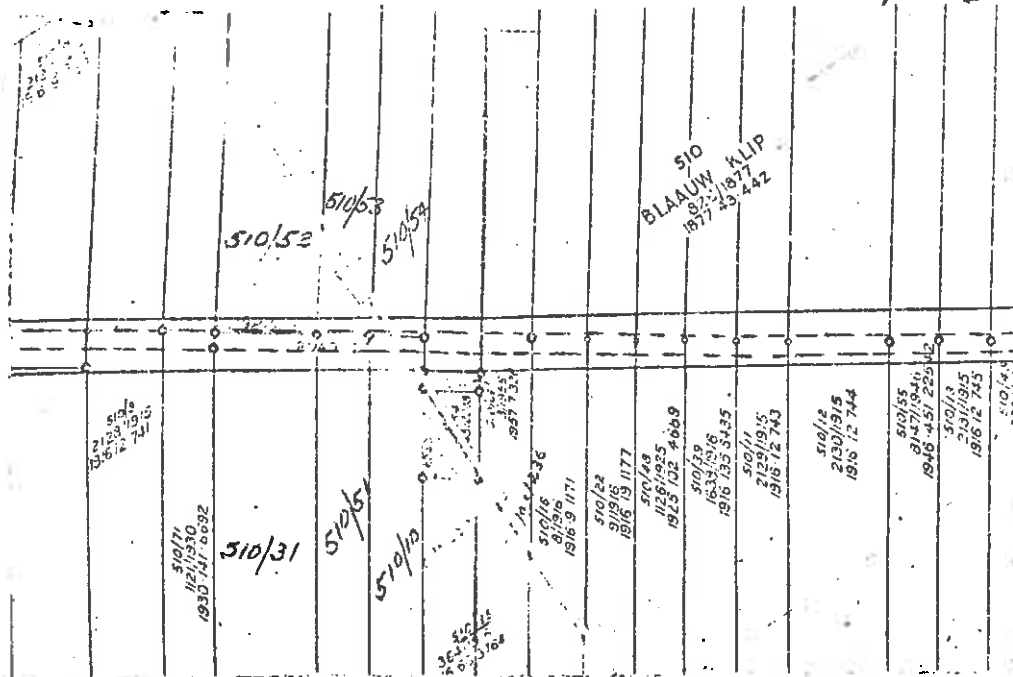
P.R. BK.
P.R. BK.

C. C. EMIT

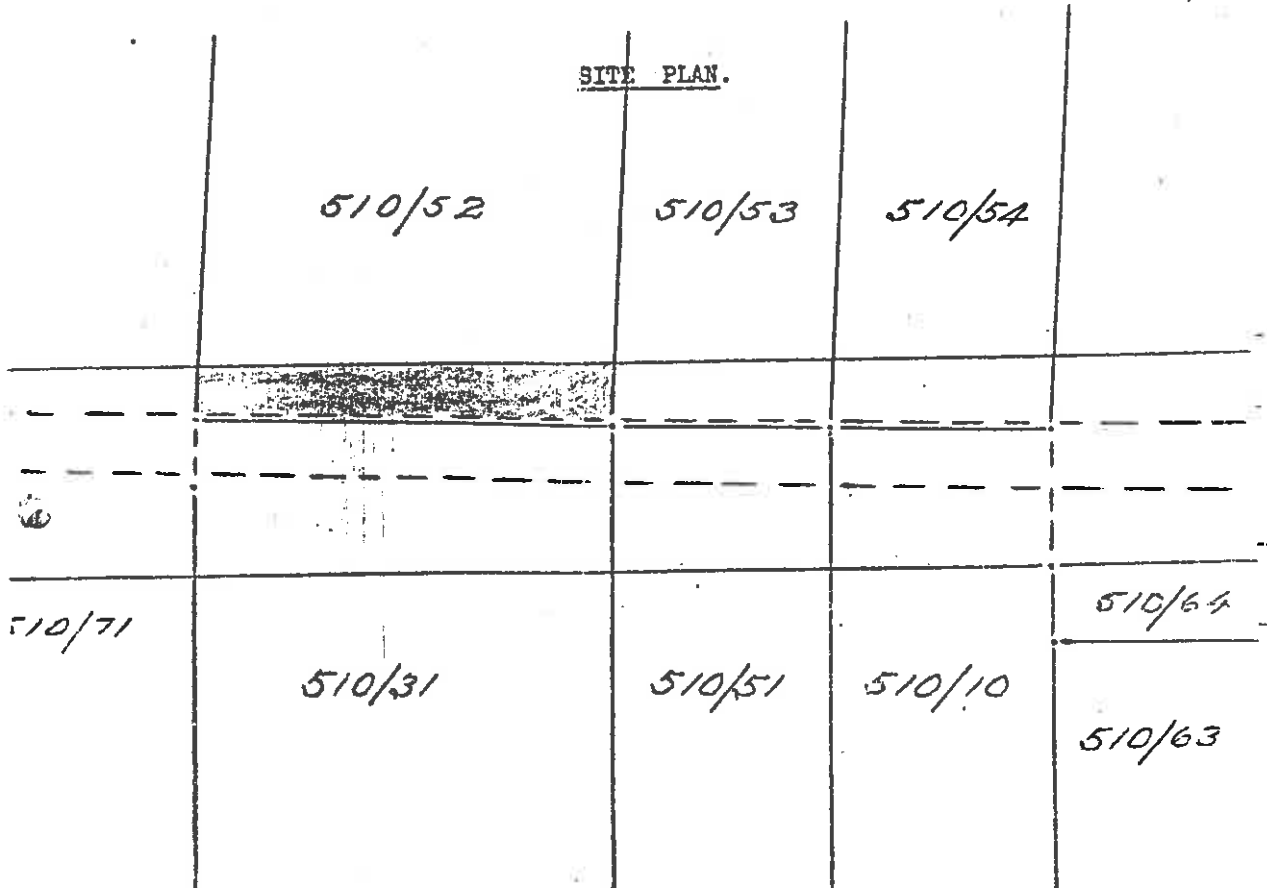
Aktekantoor,
Deeds Office,
Kaapstad,
Cape Town.

Asst.-Registrar/Asst. Registrar.

LOCALITY PLAN.

Kx1168/74 1-6
6

SITE PLAN.



DIVISIONAL COUNCIL OF STELLENBOSCH : EXPROPRIATION DATA:

Owner: Cape Dutch Estates
Stellenbosch (Pty) Ltd.Address: 40 G. Boonzaaier
3 Tweed Road
Newlands, Cape.Description: Farm 510/52Reason: Area required for widening of D.R. 48to statutory width of 20 Metres.Transfer No. 419.5
28.2.72Extent: 2,2081 Ha
(3 together)Expr. Area: 197m²

two freed slaves, Marquard and Jan of Ceylon. Five years later, these two friends bought a tract of land high up in the valley behind Stellenbosch from one Johan Andries. He had been nicknamed Jan de Jonker – or Johan the Bachelor – hence the name of Jonkershoek given to both the valley and the mountain. Jan of Ceylon also had a nickname: it was Jan Lui, or Lazy Jan, and it was by this name that the combined property was known.

Since those early days, Old Nectar has had many owners, among them the parents of the Afrikaans poet and philosopher, Eugène Marais. A very different person was another member of the Marais family, commonly known as 'Lang Piet' because of his great height. The flyleaf of an old Bible records that in 1856, at the age of 18, he set off from Old Nectar in search of adventure with nothing but his horse and bridle and with five golden sovereigns in his pocket. Eventually, he reached the Transvaal where, taking good advantage of the discovery of gold, he became a well-known and successful businessman.

Old Nectar has been known by a number of names, one of them given long ago by some

person of imagination and sensitivity) being 'Nectar' – the enchanted drink of the gods. This most appropriate name was short-lived, but in 1942 was restored as Old Nectar by the farm's new owners, the aviation pioneer General Kenneth van der Spuy and his wife, Una.

When the Van der Spuys acquired Old Nectar, the property had been much reduced in size and the house, standing on a barren muddy slope, was in desperate need of attention. Undaunted and with her husband away at the war, Una van der Spuy, single-handed and single-minded, transformed the house into a place of beauty and the slope into one of South Africa's most renowned gardens. Its roses alone attracting admiring visitors from far and wide, especially in early summer. General van der Spuy died in 1991 at the great age of 99, but Una remains as Old Nectar's chief gardener and glorious hostess. Hers is the only privately owned garden in South Africa to have been declared a Provincial Heritage Site.



Old Nectar and its garden, separately, are Provincial Heritage Sites.

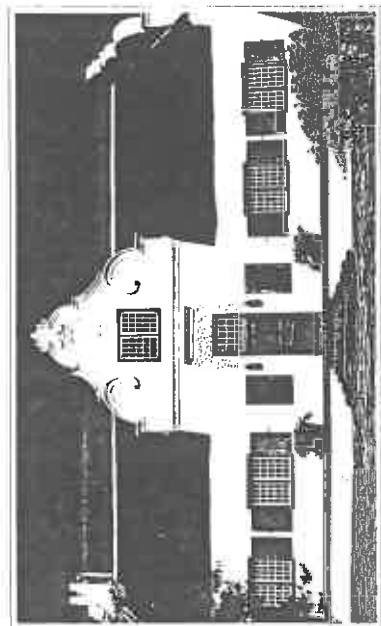
Blaauwklippen

Blaauwklippen homestead, on a road turning eastwards from the R44 between Stellenbosch and Somerset West, is regarded as a perfect example of an Hpijan house – an indication that, at the time of its completion in 1789, its owner was enjoying considerable prosperity.

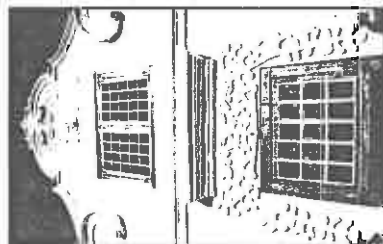
Today the house looks towards the east, though possibly it was once a simple, rectangular dwelling facing west. Both front and back are graced with splendid hollol gables festooned with stucco flowers, swings and shells, with a spray of plaster foliage above the central door on the west façade. Within the widely spreading eaves there are several interesting old buildings, including the Jonkershuis and a fine wine cellar that dates from about 1770.

~*~

Blaauwklippen's history dates back to 1682 when Gerrit Janz Vischer – in de wandeling 'Graf' genant – nicknamed 'the rough one' – settled on the banks of the Dwaarsriver, now the Blaauwklippen stream, four kilometres to the



The west facade of Blaauwklippen's homestead from an unusual hollol gable.



Graceful plasterwork foliage surrounds the front door.

south of Stellenbosch. Some years earlier, he had arrived at the Cape from Onnen, then in the Netherlands, and had begun by plying his trade as a potter. However, possibly attracted by Simon van der Stel's offer of land in the Stellenbosch area, he decided to try his hand at farming, though he had to wait ten years before he was officially granted his stretch of land at Blaauwklippen. He sold it almost immediately afterwards, the new owner being a Frenchman by the name of Guillaume Niel who had just arrived with the Huguenot refugees and was destined to be the progenitor of the large Niel family in South Africa.

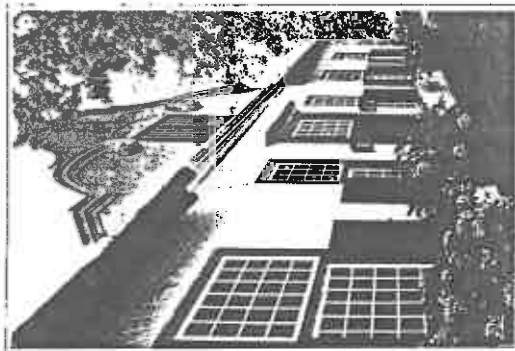
Since then, Blaauwklippen has known many owners. One of these was Dirk Wouter Hoffman who, in 1773, acquired the farm from his father, Johann Bernhard Hoffman of Libertas, who had been deputy *landdrost* of Stellenbosch between 1747 and 1752. The *Jonkershuis* on the *opstal* has the date 1780 on its hollol gable; Dirk Hoffman may have built this dwelling or at least lived in it with his family of seven children until 1789 when, with the birth of the eighth child, a larger house became essential. Eventually there were to be 22 Hoffman children, so it may be that both the

Jonkershuis and the homestead were used for their accommodation.

Almost two hundred years later, in 1970, Blaauwklippen was acquired by Graham Boonzaier who developed the estate with imagination so that by the end of the century it had become one of the most popular farms on the local wine route. Today it not only produces wines of considerable repute but, with its chickens, ducks, horses and cattle, is a true working farm. A collection of antique vehicles, including several priceless vintage motorcars as well as various horse-drawn carts and carriages, enhances the old-world atmosphere. Summer visitors to Blaauwklippen may enjoy a drive around the farm in an 1875 horse-drawn omnibus, while other attractions include a small museum of old Cape kitchen utensils and domestic furniture, and a shop specialising in traditional Cape preserves and relishes.

In 1998 Boonzaier left for pastures new, entrusting Blaauwklippen to an overseas company which obviously recognises and respects both its attractions and its potential.

Wine sales and tasting: weekdays 09h00 to 17h00; Saturday 09h00 to 13h00



Blaauwklippen's homestead is one of several equally gracious buildings on the *opstal*.

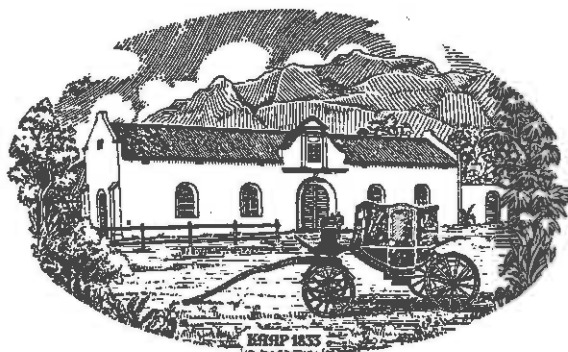


Taste the joy of
farm kitchen cooking

HISTORIC
Blaauwklippen

ONE VISIT IS A THOUSAND PLEASURES

Tour the vineyards and cellar,
then taste the exquisite wines of Blaauwklippen



You'll find Blaauwklippen on the Stellenbosch Wine Route, 4 km from
Stellenbosch on the Strand Rd., between Stellenbosch and Somerset West





Historic
Blaauwklippen
 Revives
 our Heritage

Devoted dedication and a love for the links with our gracious past have been the motive forces which have spurred Graham Boonzaier to restore to eminence his Blaauwklippen estate and make it a showpiece for our food and wine heritage.



In the scant seven years since he acquired the estate on the outskirts of Stellenbosch, Graham and his team have transformed what was a rundown vegetable farm into a model estate producing award-winning wines, cheeses, wine-based old Cape sausages and a range of traditional Malay preserves and relishes.

Even with this output, Blaauwklippen's dynamic 38-year-old owner is not resting on his hard-earned laurels. With winemaker and general manager Walter Finlayson he is planning exotic additions to his whites and reds next year and is lavishing money and affection on his exquisite collection of old Cape carriages, on his working Cape kitchen and on the estate's museum housing furniture, utensils and artefacts from the past.

Not since the days of Simon van der Stel, who granted the land to Gerrit Visser in 1692, has there been such a bustle of activity on the banks of the Blaauwklip River.

Since those days the estate has had a succession of owners from Jan Bernard Hoffman, who bought it in 1762 and was the probable builder of the *jonkershuis*, the older of the estate's two homes, to Graham and his wife, Trish.

Blaauwklippen is redolent with history and architecturally the estate is a gem.

The charming *jonkershuis* displays a fine Holbol gable, dated 1780, and the main house, completed by Dirk Wouter Hoffman in 1789, is a thatched H-shaped Cape Dutch homestead with florid gables, with a stoep on three sides shaded by a stand of venerable oaks.

It is in this historic setting below the Stellenboschberg range that Graham has brought a dream to reality.

It has always been Graham's ambition to farm and even when he left his home in Cape Town to found a flourishing industrial company in Welkom, OFS, he never lost sight of his ultimate aim.

His business prospered after he invented and marketed a mining ventilation system in 1963 to the point where it is now the world's biggest supplier of this type of equipment.

The success of his business enabled Graham to acquire Blaauwklippen

Above left:

Framed in the gateway to Blaauwklippen is the 1870 omnibus which is used for visitor tours of the estate.

Left:

*Coachman Malaky shows off the oldest carriage on the estate, an 1833 Cape landau, outside the *jonkershuis* where once the wife of General Smuts taught kindergarten.*



Estate PRO Tersia Strydom chats to her employer from the comfort of a round-backed gig.

estate in October 1971 and put his brother John in to police the place until he was able to move in personally in December 1972.

"When we took over the estate there was only about half a hectare of open ground out of a total of some 70 hectares. The rest was bush apart from a neglected orchard of 10 000 apple trees," he said.

"The soil had been devitalised by heavy pine afforestation and all in all the place was badly rundown. We embarked on a seven-year plan to change all this.

"After clearing the bush, opening up the roads, enlarging the dams, setting up well points on the river and replanning the irrigation we spent the first three years learning as much as we could about the area, getting to know the micro-climates and revitalising the soil."

The organic manuring programme he set up at that time to renew the depleted soil has since proved its worth. Initially putting in vegetables to supply Cape Town hotels and major stores, Graham developed an apple export business and started vine planting in 1973 with Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinotage and Cabernet franc.

This planting was done on only 10 hectares. Today, with bought land and land leased from the municipality, there are now about 130 hectares under vine which now produces an estimated

200 000 bottles, one-third red and the rest white.

In 1975 Walter Finlayson left the family farm Hartenberg, where he produced the Montagne range of wines, to join Graham at Blaauwklippen.

At the end of that year a modern wine cellar was built, ready for pressing in February 1976 and varieties were extended to include Pinot noir, Shiraz, Weisser Riesling, Steen, Colombard, Bukettraube, Chardonnay, Merlot, Kerner, Verdot, Sauvignon blanc and Zinfandel, a prolific red wine grape from California.

Walter's expertise has produced Blaauwklippen's present fine range of White Landau, Red Landau, Riesling, Chenin Blanc and a Late Vintage, with the original pressing of Cabernet and Pinotage still maturing.

Apart from his expertise, Walter brought with him a pedigreed herd of Ayrshires which, with Graham's prize Jerseys, greatly added to the quality and output of the cheesery established on the estate.

Development of the present cheese range – Country Harvati, Country Mild, Country Oak and Country Pepperini, with a Country Blue due on the market within the next month – has taken since 1976.

"Our interest in wines and cheeses led us to add the attraction of a museum and carriage collection to make Blaauwklippen more than just a wine estate", said Graham.

"We realised our market lay in people coming here and buying direct instead of selling through the normal outlets and the vast numbers of people who come out here have shown the wisdom of this approach.

"This year we have added further attractions: we have opened a Cape kitchen where visitors can watch our Malay cooks make and bottle old-style chutneys, pickles and preserves; we have developed an excellent salami-type Weinworst from a 150-year-old Cape recipe and we offer a Coachman's Lunch under the oaks for the weary wine route traveller who can taste on a platter everything the estate produces."

His love of old carriages and conveyances has prompted Graham to add the further attraction of horse-drawn tours of the estate. Visitors can now enjoy the rolling vineyards with their mountain backdrop from the comfort of an 1870 omnibus which last ran between Kuils River and Cape Town in 1905.

They can also admire a variety of old Cape carts, plaasbakkies, spiders, gigs, wagonettes and two graceful gala landaus crafted in 1833 and 1834 which have carried such past notables as King George V and Queen Mary of

England and President "Oom" Paul Kruger.

Graham is already enthusiastically planning his participation next year in Stellenbosch's tercentenary, when he will run horse-drawn carriage tours of the town and also institute a service for tourists from their hotels to Cape Town station and then thrice daily from Stellenbosch to Blaauwklippen.

The 40-piece carriage collection will be maintained and extended by the estate's own Malay craftsmen and a complete blacksmith's and wagonmaker's shop will be set up along with an exhibition of old craft tools, drawings and books which will be the most extensive in the country.

Work has already started on the dismantling of 58 tonnes of old mill in the Eastern Province. This mill, made almost completely of wood, was worked there from 1885 to 1934. It will be reassembled on the estate next year and used to grind wheat for Coachman's Lunch bread so that people can see how the mills of yesteryear operated.

"Studies both here and overseas have given me a wine and food-based mind and I want to use my knowledge to rekindle the fire of interest in our traditional meals, which are a unique blend of early Dutch, British and Malay influences", said Graham. "We want Blaauwklippen to become the centre of a genuine heritage revival. The whole idea is based on giving back. I have been lucky in business and I feel honour-bound to give something back to our heritage.

"I do not think we are entitled to own beautiful, historic things without making them available for others to see and also enjoy. We are on the right path. We already have more than R1 million invested in exhibits and we intend to plough back our gains to enlarge.

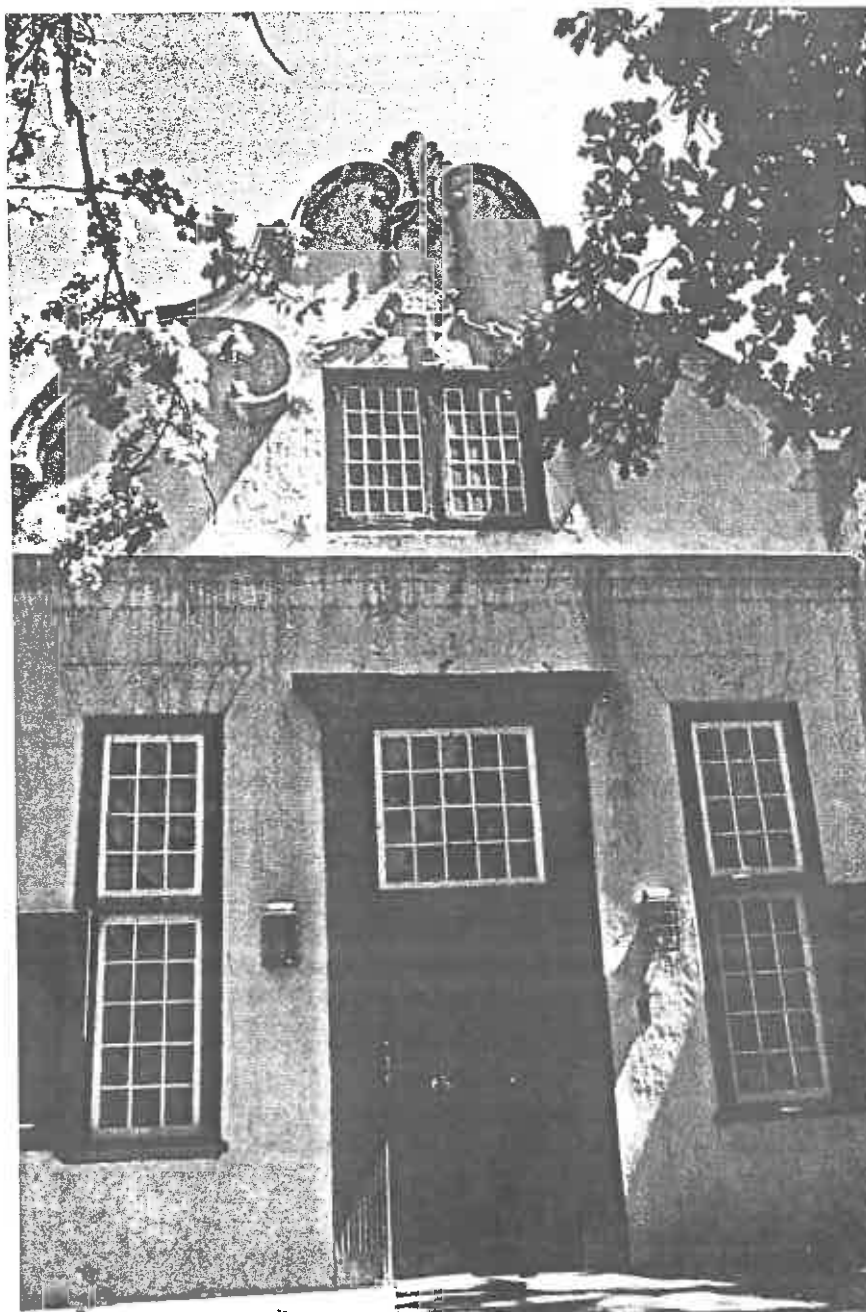
"I hope to influence others to do the same. I think other estates should extend and make available those things they presently hoard. I should like to see them joining me in this revival. "Blaauwklippen is open to all and it really warms my heart to see the people coming here. World-famous people have been here and they have been excited as children.

"Blaauwklippen is very much a team effort and I am proud of everybody who has put in the time, effort and patience to make our links with the past visible for today's and future generations."

Above right:

Graham and Trish savour some of the wines and food products of the estate.

Right:



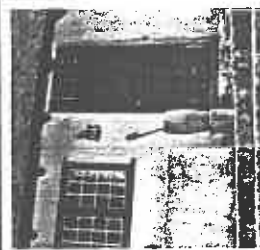
The historic Blaauwklippen Estate

Come to this enchanting farm and browse through almost 300 years of old Cape living. You can even take a little home with you. Old Cape preserves and relishes, prepared in front of you to original Cape Malay recipes, with finest wines and cheese, crafted on Blaauwklippen with the attention and care that only hand preparation can give.

Come through the gates of Blaauwklippen, stroll down to the banks of the Blaauwklip River, and journey back to the days of simple pleasures - of yellowwood tables and lime washed walls and wholesome foods. Sit in an old Cape kitchen and taste fine wines pressed from grapes grown in the deep soils of the valley slopes of the Blaauwklip Kloof. Marvel at the skill of the cheese-maker, as she sets and cuts the fresh curds, and then savour the piquant flavour of the Estate's unique and famous cheese.



Relax on hand-hewn chairs in dappled sunlight as a gentle breeze rustles oak leaves and a Cape turtledove coos to his mate. Listen to the music of hooves on gravel as a graceful char-a-banc comes into view, parting a line of oaken trunks. Feel the lines of craftsmanship in a 4-wheeled enclosed landau and stroke the straw-maned bearers of a proud Palomino heritage.



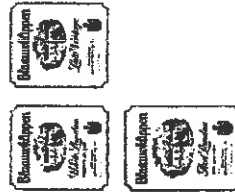
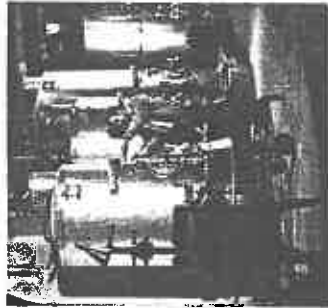
Blaauwklippen Estates, Strand Rd., P.O. Box 54, Stellenbosch, C.P. Tel: Stellenbosch 71245 or 71276.

The Wines

The grapes for Blaauwklippen's wines are grown in the deep drained, granite- and shale-based soils of the slopes of the Blaauwklip Kloof, sheltered to the south-east by the Heiderberg and to the north-east by Stellenboschberg.

Moistened during the growing months by Stellenbosch's famous morning mists, the grapes are picked during the steaming days of summer for immediate pressing in the Estate cellar.

During the harvesting season, you'll be able to follow the progress of the closely packed bunches as they arrive at the cellar, are crushed and pressed. In the subtle light of the cellar rooms, you'll find chilled tanks with succulent, fresh grape juice, fermenting musts and new, young wines, all developing under the close attention of the highly regarded and respected wine-maker, Walter Finlayson. And in the comfort of the Estate tasting room, you'll be able to sample and purchase the delicate fragrance and lasting attraction of the previous vintage.



The Vineyards

When touring the Estate behind the clop of Friesian and Palomino hooves, you'll pass through clearly defined vineyards containing some of the most highly regarded vine cultivars in the country, including Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot Noir, Shiraz, Pinotage, Rhine Riesling, Bukettraube, Steen, Colombar, and Chardonnay.

The Cheese

In the development of the unique Blaauwklippen Country Blue cheese, the search for excellence covered continents and cultures. Fascinated by the uniqueness of the world's great blue cheeses, Graham Boonzaier spent many years studying the individuality of Stilton, Gorgonzola and Danablu of Denmark. He found that the chief characteristic giving a specific style was the influence of its home, the inimitable soil and climatic conditions of the district in which it was made.

Stellenbosch is rare country, with an unusually sheltered position and fine soils. In the heart of the area, Blaauwklippen has developed the condiment of the Western Province, a Stellenbosch blue cheese that has been recognised in Holland and Denmark as being of premium international quality, unique in type and style. In the cheese rooms of Blaauwklippen, you can watch



Country Blue from milk to curd to counter. The milk for the making of Country Blue is provided steaming-fresh by the Estate's own herd, comprising Graham Boonzaier's hand-picked Jerseys and Walter Finlayson's blue ribbon Ayrshires.

To give a home-grown depth to the range of your cheese-board, the Estate offers a presentation pack containing its own Country Blue and 3 other cheeses produced in the Stellenbosch area.



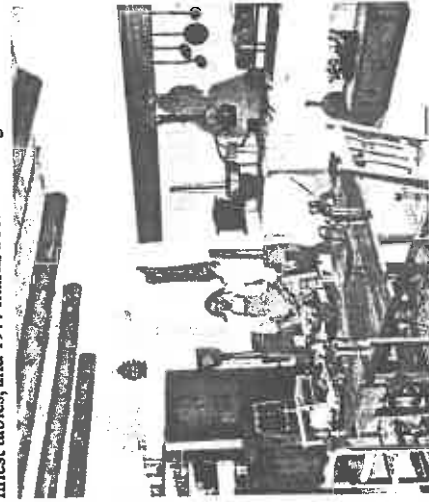
The Pottery

You can watch clay being thrown and turned on the wheel as the potter makes jars for Blaauwklippen Country Blue cheese packs.

The Preserves and Relishes

In 1977, the Blaauwklippen old Cape kitchen will turn the clock back to the century of farm foods and home cooking. You'll see traditional Malay cooks preparing fresh farm produce, using the original recipes of their forefathers.

During 300 years in the land of their adoption, the customs of the Cape Malays have become a unique blend of east and west. Through the centuries of Cape gracious living, they prepared the treasured foods of the finest tables, and 1977 marks a reawakening to the wonder



of their artistry. Many of their fresh natural ingredients are grown on the Blaauwklippen Estate, the rest are from the Stellenbosch area. Using these, and spices imported from their ancestral island homes, the Malay cooks of Blaauwklippen will make, prepare and pack for your table, in natural, clear glass jars, the homely goodness of old Cape country living.

Taste the goodness of home-made Malay mild chutney, Malay hot chutney, Cape onion salad, pickled onions and apple jelly.



The historic buildings

Granted by Simon van der Stel to Gerrit Visser in 1692, Blaauwklippen was acquired in 1762 by Jan Bernard Hoffman, the probable builder of the *junkershuis*, the older of the Estate's 2 homes. Jan Bernard's son, Dirk Wouter Hoffman is believed to have added the gables to this building during rethatching in 1780. During the late 19th Century, Issie Krieger, later to become the wife of General Smuts, taught kindergarten in the most southerly room of the *junkershuis*.

The main house was completed by D. W. Hoffman in 1789, to help shelter his family, which eventually numbered 22. A perfect H-house in plan, this building has sash windows in the front, casement windows in the



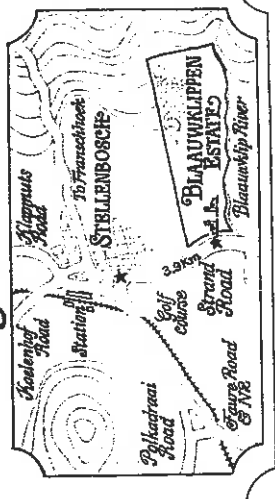
back and a stoep on 3 sides.

The red wine maturation cellar, with walls of earth and stone, is the oldest building on the Estate and carries the date 1707.

The wine storage cellar beside it dates from 1830.



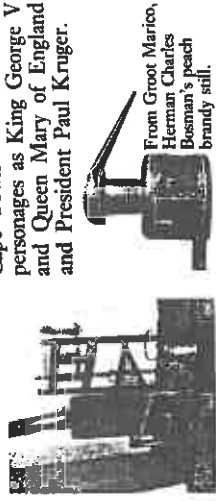
How to get there



The Cape and Carriage Museum

The lifeblood of Blaauwklippen's old Cape lifestyle are the light and luxury coaches and carts of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Regal among the period pieces stand the graceful gala landaus previously owned by the highly respected Cape Malay families of Sale and Samuels. Crafted in 1833 and 1834, these twin classic tourers have provided a cushioned ride in and around old Cape Town for such revered

personages as King George V and Queen Mary of England and President Paul Kruger.



From Groot Marico, Herman Charles Bosman's peach brandy still.

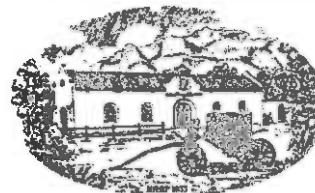
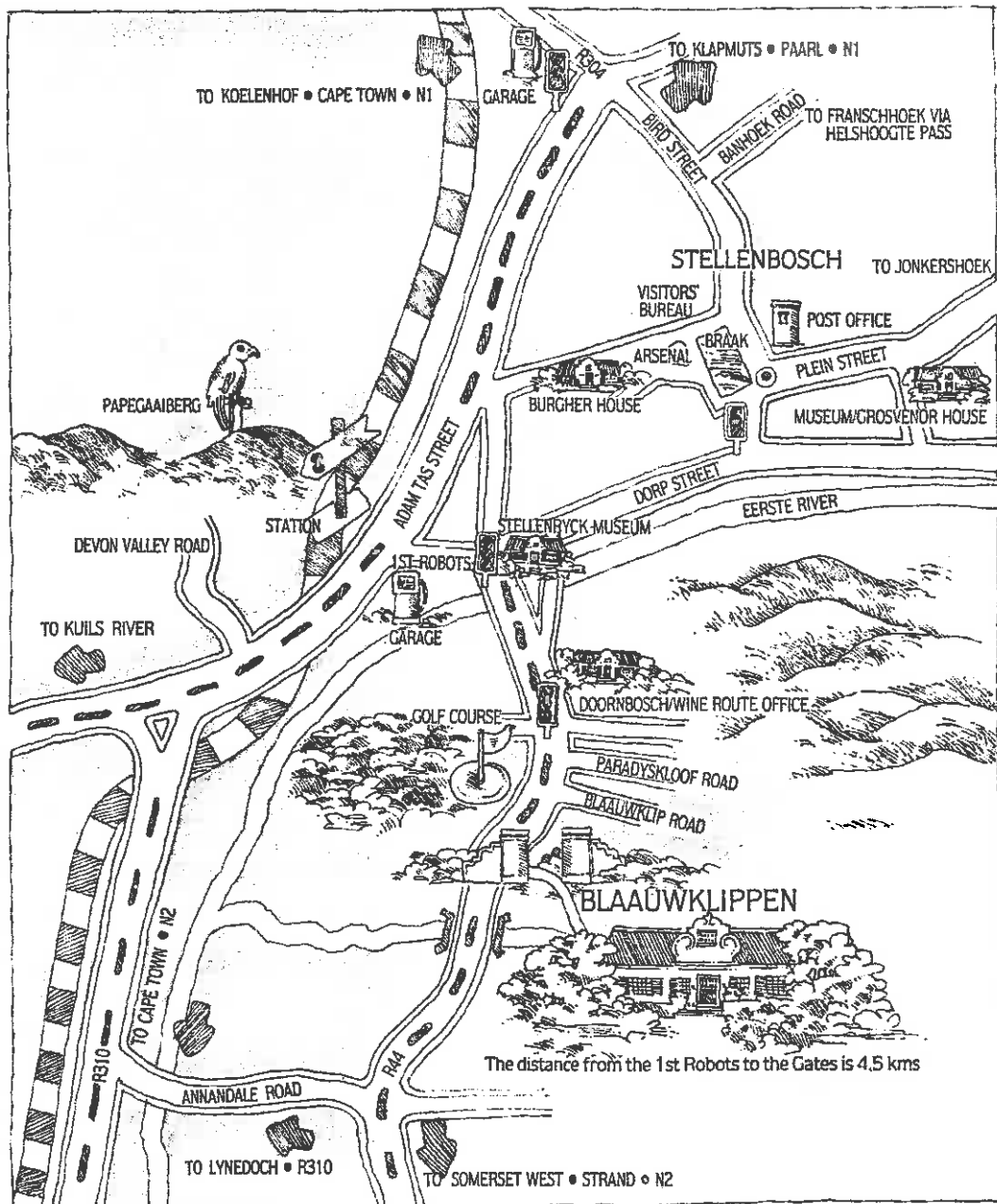


There's a dashing 1900 spider, an 1895 Cape Cart, a 1890 governess's gig as well as plasbakkies, grape carts, vegetable carts and grain wagons. Further gems of the extensive collection include a unique 1875 omnibus, forerunner of a line of team-drawn omnibuses soon to be handcrafted in the Estate's own wagon and smithy shop, a 1925 Rolls Royce Phantom I open tourer, originally the property of General Smuts, a London taxi and a 1922 Model A Ford. Your return to turn-of-the-century living will be enriched by a private collection of old Cape kitchen and living room utensils and old Cape furniture.

The Coach tour

By arrangement, you can take tours of the Estate, through the vineyards and oak-lined avenues, by horse-drawn carriage.

Open: 08h30-12h00 and 14h00-17h00, Mon. to Fri. 09h00-12h30 Sat.



**BLAAUWKLIPPEN
AGRICULTURAL ESTATES (PTY) LTD.**

P.O. BOX 54, STELLENBOSCH, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
TELEPHONE 712-45/71276

BLAAUWKLIPPEN- AN ESTATE OF SURPRISES

by ROSEMARY BARRETT
photographs by TREVOR BARRETT

A lawnmower was just one of the inventions which enabled Graham Boonzaaier to realise a lifelong dream of becoming a farmer – and no ordinary one at that

RAYS of liquid gold lick at the ornate gable at Blaauwklippen, the 191-year-old homestead's facade shadowed by ancient oaks in the early morning light. Today, with as much if not more charm than when it was first completed in 1789, the Cape Dutch farmstead situated just outside Stellenbosch, faces the future with pride. Blaauwklippen owes its new life to a remarkable man, Graham Boonzaaier.

Through youth and into manhood, Graham never lost sight of his ambition to be a farmer. Using an ingenious mind to invent many items including a mining ventilation system that is now used throughout the world and the well-known Flymo lawnmower to mention a few, he was able to acquire the means to realise a dream. When he bought Blaauwklippen just 10 years ago, its ground was devitalised by pine forests and its orchard of 10 000 apple trees was completely overgrown.

Today, the estate is flourishing, producing a range of fine wines from vineyards established by Graham, delicious cheeses from milk from his herds of Jersey and Ayrshire cows, and wine-based sausages made to 150-year-old Cape recipes as well as numerous old Cape Malay preserves.

But it is not only the land that Graham has restored. Once farming activities were under way once again, he with his wife, Trish, turned their attention to the homestead, one of the most important houses left in the area and one that still holds many mysteries.

IT was Simon van der Stel who granted the land on the banks of the Blaauwklip River to Gerrit Visser in 1692. This original deed now hangs framed on the wall of one of the homestead's lounges. In 1762, Jan Bernard Hoffman acquired the property and he probably built the *jonkershuis*, the older of the estate's two homes. It was in this building during the late 19th century that Issie Krige, later to become the wife of General Smuts, taught kindergarten.



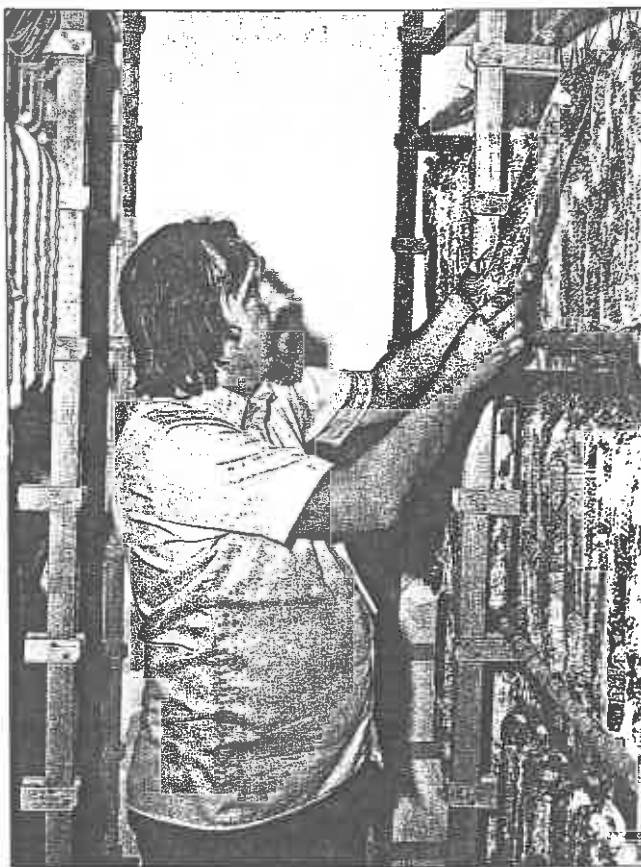
From the homestead, a peaceful view of pasture and distant blue mountains. When Graham Boonzaaier bought the estate 10 years ago it was run down and overgrown.

The main house was completed by Jan Hoffman's son, Dirk Wouter Hoffman, in 1789 to accommodate his ample family of 22. A perfect H-house in plan, the building has sash windows in the front with casement windows in the back and a *stoep* on three sides. As is characteristic of these old houses, high yellow-wood ceilings add grace and warmth to the spacious rooms which are now furnished with a remarkable collection of Africana, surprisingly built up over only the last eight or nine years.

In collecting furniture, Graham and his wife choose only the very finest pieces.

"We won't have a piece in the home unless we have been able to trace its history as far back as possible. You pay a lot in 'schooling' money in collecting Africana. There are a lot of fakes and fakers around and, like most collectors, I've made mistakes. It's important to learn before you buy," says Graham.

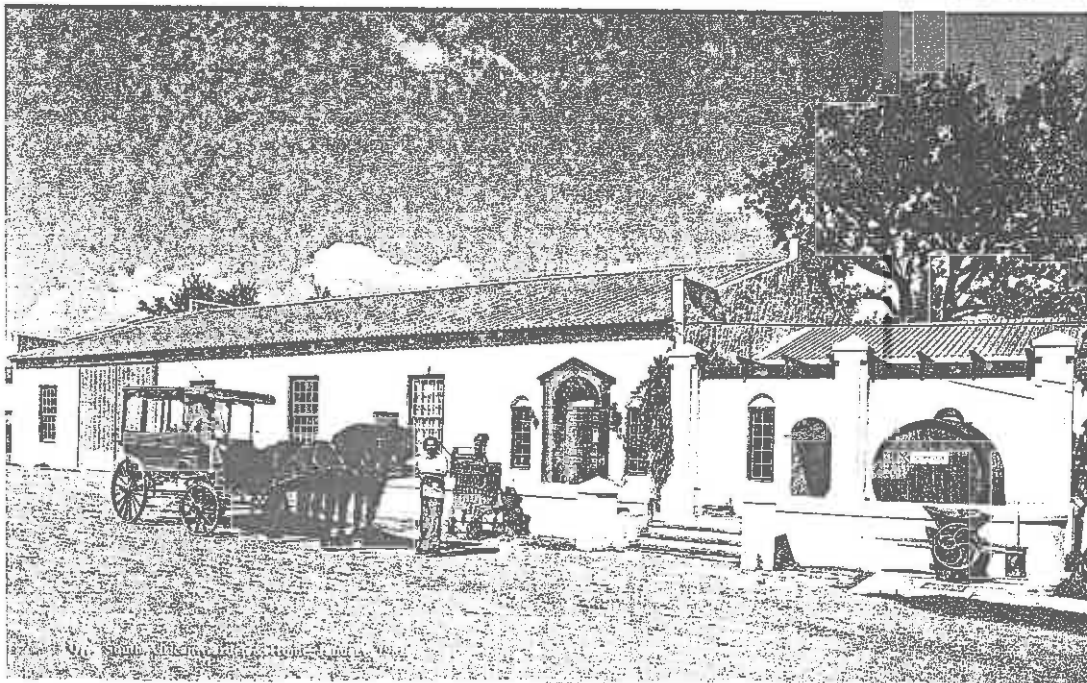
Many of the pieces in the homestead today are featured in Oberholzer's book on Cape Country Furniture and all are sound historically and intact. *Continued on page 100*



RIGHT: In the museum at Blaauwklippen there is a wine and food-tasting room where visitors can sample the estate's fine wines and the preserves, cheeses and wine-based, salami-like sausages produced here to old Cape recipes. Here Graham checks on the progress of the *weinworst*.



ABOVE: The main house at Blaauwklippen was built in 1789 to accommodate a family of 22. The land, on the banks of the Blaauwklip River, was granted by Simon van der Stel in 1692 and the original deed hangs framed on a wall in the homestead.



LEFT: Graham Boonzaaier outside his Cape museum with one of the 40 carriages in his collection, a light omnibus drawn by Friesian/Flemish draft horses driven by the coachman, Malaky.

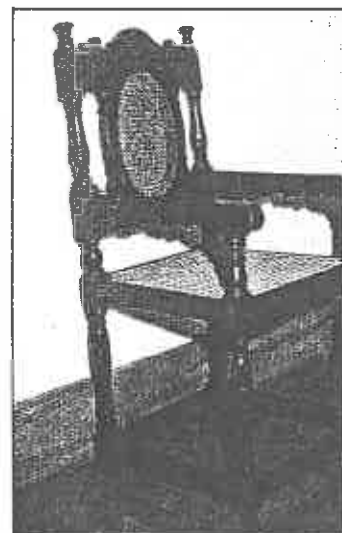
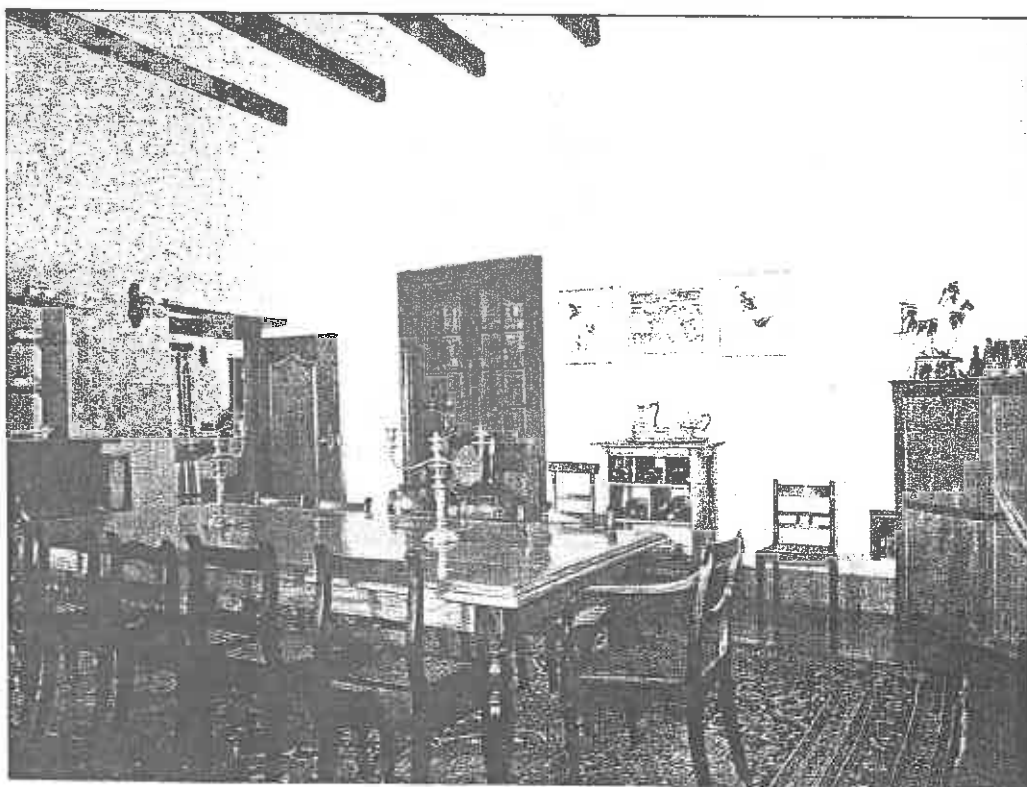


ABOVE: The stable door opens into the *voorkamer* with its stinkwood and yellow-wood gate-leg table with tapered, fluted legs and original free-swinging hinges, surrounded by

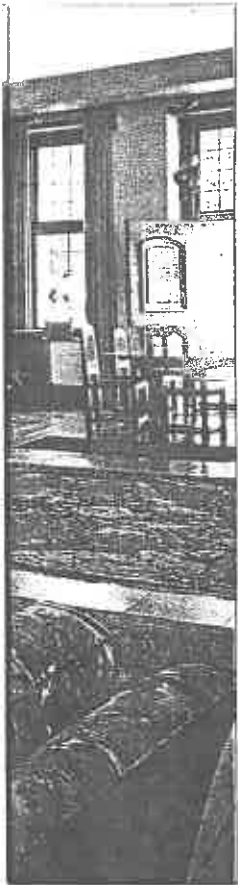
stinkwood split-slat chairs, all of the early 19th century. A feature of this, the original entrance area, is the pair of stinkwood built-in cupboards with their Cape silver keyhole

escutcheons and baroque pediments. They are dated around 1800 to 1810.

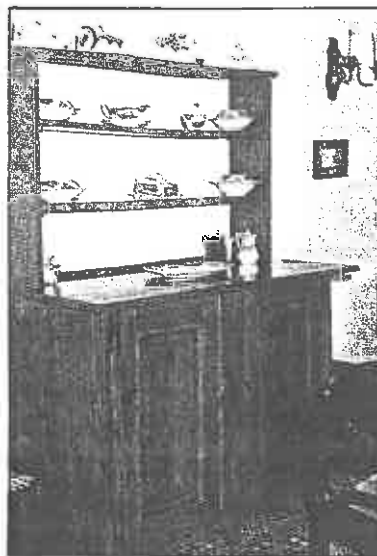
BELOW: A fine example of a Tulbagh stinkwood chair.



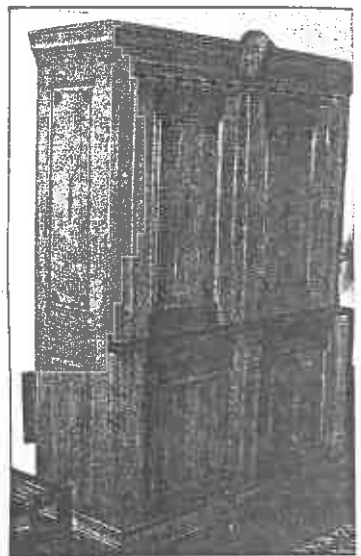
LEFT: Dominating the dining-room is the beautiful 12-seater stinkwood and yellow-wood Regency table. Some of the silverware used in this room has been in the house for many, many years. The cedarwood corner cupboard with stinkwood knobs is unusually large.



ABOVE: This yellow-wood and stinkwood sideboard with decorative stinkwood inlay is one of the most valuable pieces of furniture in the house. It originates from the Oudtshoorn area and is featured in Oberholzer's book on Cape country furniture.



ABOVE: Displayed on this Sandveldt dresser and *koskas* is some of the blue and white china of the Boonzaaier family, the first members of which arrived at the Cape from Holland in 1743.



ABOVE: A superb cedarwood cupboard with stinkwood inlay from the north-west Cape. The engraving in the pediment was the "trade-mark" of a particular cabinet maker in the Sandveldt.

BELOW: Because Graham Boonzaaier believes that collectors are not entitled to own beautiful, historic things without sharing them with others, he has established a comprehensive museum of furniture, implements, utensils and so on for the enjoyment of the public.





LEFT: There is nothing old-fashioned about the spacious kitchen at Blaauwklippen, although it has been designed to suit the mood of the homestead with warmth and country charm.

BELOW: It is in the kitchen that Graham experiments with 150-year-old Cape Malay recipes to perfect the preserves and chutneys now made and sold at the farm.

Continued from page 97

Included in the collection are several items from Graham's own family, the first member of which arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Holland in 1743 as a carpenter in the service of the Dutch East India Company. The early family home in Hout Bay is the well-known homestead, Kronendal, now a restaurant. The family home of his great-grandfather is the oldest home in Bloubergstrand, now the restaurant Ons Huisie. Unlike his forefathers, Graham's father was in the building trade and Graham is the first in three generations to return to farming.

It is not only furniture that Graham collects. Cape silver, Wood-

stock glass, blue and white porcelain, copper gunpowder pouches, Staffordshire dogs, corkscrews through the ages, and rare blue-cheese scoops in silver and displayed throughout the house.

But Graham Boonzaaier's interest in restoration and preservation didn't simply end with the lands and the homestead. He has created a museum, open to the public, where visitors can gain insight into life in the old Cape. Here fine furniture, old farming and cooking implements are displayed along with such historical items as Herman Charles Bosman's peach brandy still from Groot Marico.

With a fascination for old conveyances, he has also established a remarkable, 40-

carriage collection of light and luxury coaches and carts of the 19th and early 20th century. Pride of the unique collection are the graceful gala landaus of the highly respected Cape Malay families of Sale and Samuels. Crafted in 1833 and 1834, they transported such revered personages as King George V and Queen Mary of England, and Paul Kruger around Cape Town.

The carriages are maintained by the estate's own Malay craftsmen and it is envisaged that, in the near future, a complete blacksmith's and wagonmaker's shop will be set up along with an exhibition of old craft tools, drawings and books that will be the most extensive in the country.

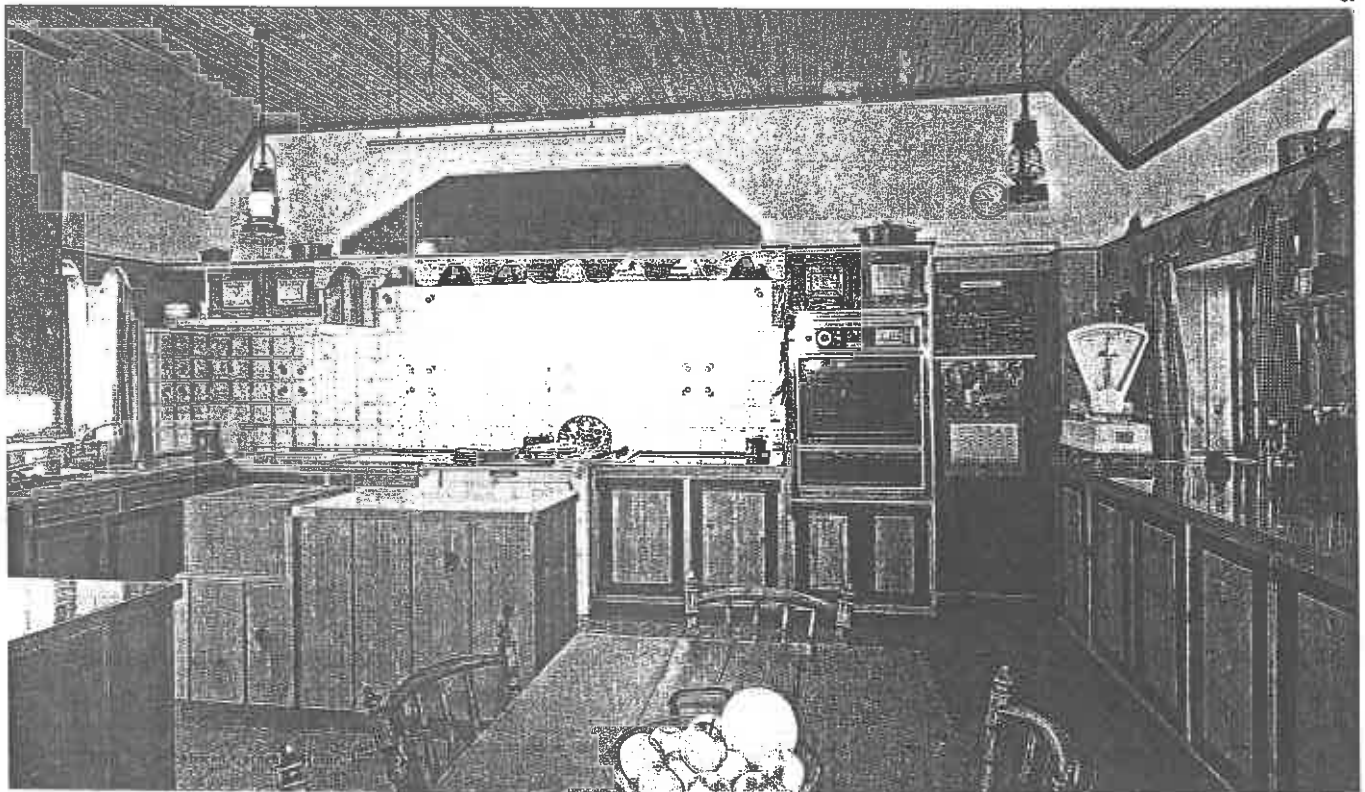
The fascinating museum extends still further to include a working

kitchen where Malay preserves are prepared in the old style.

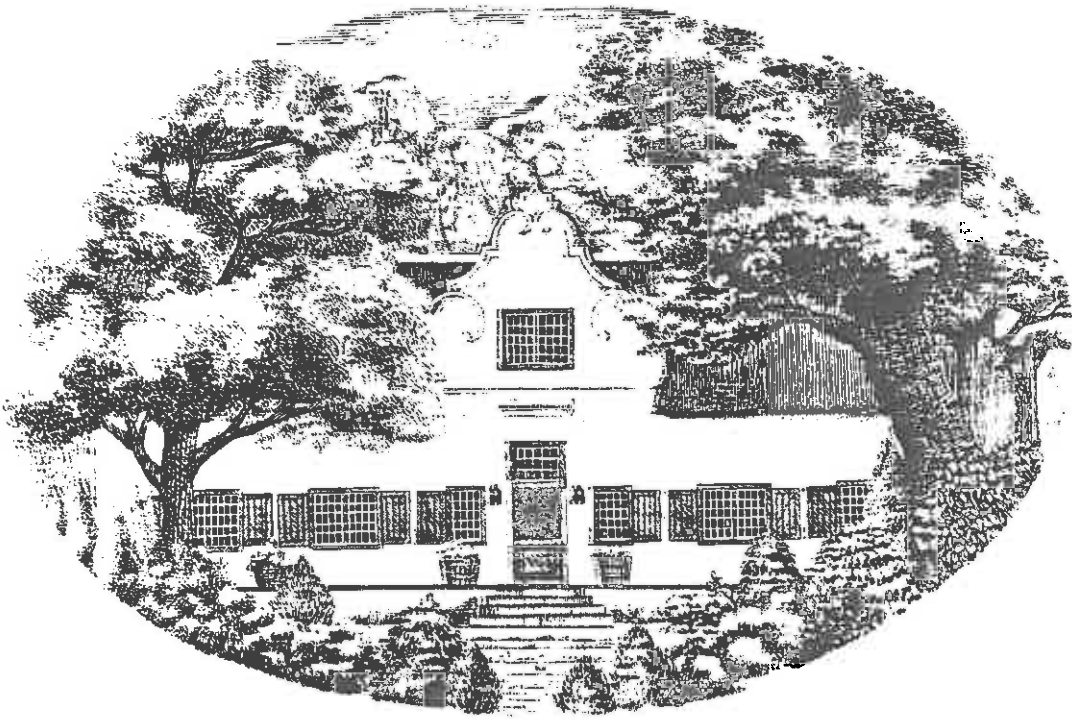
An added attraction for visitors to the estate is a tour around the vineyards in a horse-drawn carriage or in the comfort of an 1870 omnibus which last ran between Kuils River and Cape Town in 1905.

Since his youth, Graham has been acutely aware of how rapidly relics of the past are being lost for ever and, through his fascinating museum, he is helping to keep the old Cape way of life very much alive for all to see and appreciate.

"I do not think we are entitled to own beautiful, historic things without making them available for others to see and also enjoy. I hope to influence others to do the same," says the Master of Blaauwklippen.



Add.12.21 Brochure Blaauwklippen (Boonzaaier c.1982)



THE 300 YEARS OF
Blaauwklippen
1682–1982

THE HERITAGE

After seven years of working for the Dutch East India Company at the Cape of Good Hope, Gerrit Visser, a potter from Omen in Germany, was granted 50 morgen of choice land by the Company's Commander, Simon van der Stel in 1682. Having cleared some of the dense forest on his land, Visser planted vines, raised horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

Since then vines have always been a part of Blaauwklippen. Blaauwklippen, so named by Visser for its stony soil, stands beneath the towering Stellenboschberg just four kilometres outside Stellenbosch and enjoys a climate well suited to the fruit of the vine.

From 1690, when Visser sold Blaauwklippen to the Huguenot, Guillaume Nel, right up to 1971, Blaauwklippen has had a succession of wealthy owners who used it more as a country estate than a farm. Of these, Johan Hoffmann established the splendour of Blaauwklippen in the late 1700s by building two magnificent thatched houses, a wine cellar and outbuildings that still stand today – beautifully renovated and restored.

When present owner, Graham Boonzaier bought Blaauwklippen in 1971 a new productive chapter in Blaauwklippen's long history began.

BLAAUWKLIPPEN TODAY

Today the farm covers about 300 hectares of producing vineyards. Between 1972 and 1978 the stones, which in the past had hindered intensive farming, were removed and the soil revitalised according to a fertilisation programme based on soil analyses. Walter Finlayson joined the team as Blaauwklippen's winemaker in 1975. Walter brought with him many years of winemaking experience and his preference for producing wines that are light, stimulating and racy in style. At that time his wines also contrasted the prevailing Cape trend for heavier, fuller wines. Today, most estates have followed the lead to lighter wines.

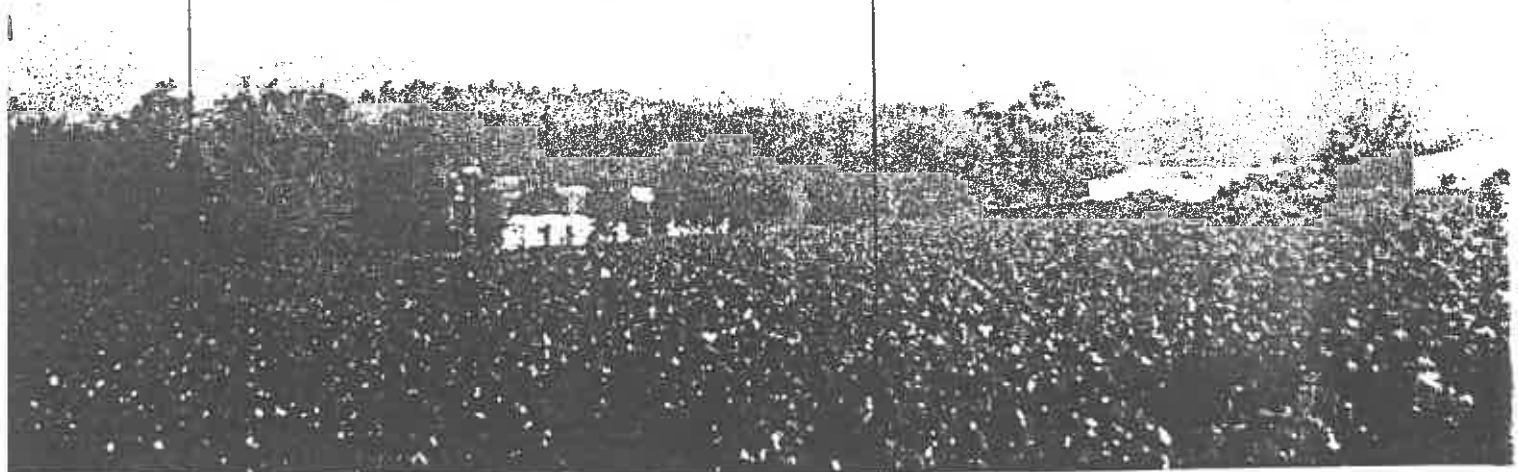
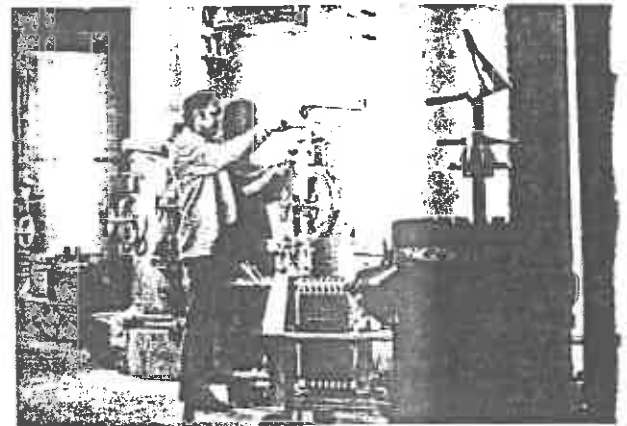
In 1976 the first small quantity of Cabernet Sauvignon grapes were harvested. In the following years other red and white vineyards have come on stream. The patient care and attention lavished on the soil, vineyards and winemaking have produced outstanding results. The 1978, 1980 and 1982 vintages have been particularly striking with the Cabernet Sauvignon from Blaauwklippen widely acclaimed. In 1981 Walter Finlayson won the Award for South Africa's Wine Maker of the Year with Blaauwklippen's Zinfandel and in 1982, he repeated the success with Blaauwklippen's Cabernet Sauvignon.

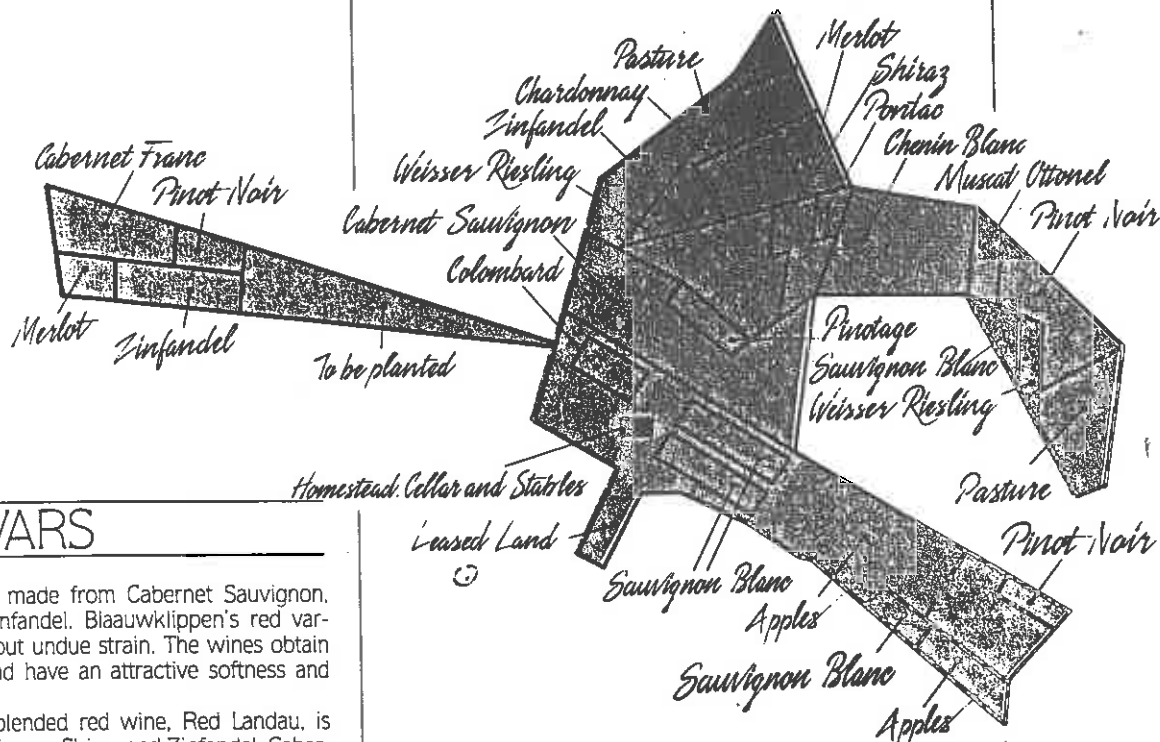


THE VINEYARDS

Graham and Walter planned the vineyards together selecting the classic varieties of the world. About 60% of the vineyards are devoted to red varieties – Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet franc, Merlot, Shiraz, Pinotage, Pinot noir, Zinfandel and Pontac – with more Cabernet Sauvignon planted than any other. The white vineyards contain Chardonnay, Sauvignon blanc, Chenin blanc and Weisser Riesling. There are also small vineyards planted to Pinot gris, Muscat Ottonel and Bukettraube. During dry periods the vineyards are irrigated and are assisted through stress periods.

The results of clearing the stones and reconstitution of the soil show in the healthy growth of the vines and the comparative ease of the grapes in attaining high sugar levels. Although the vineyards are relatively young, both red and white varieties are producing wines that reflect their noble upbringing.





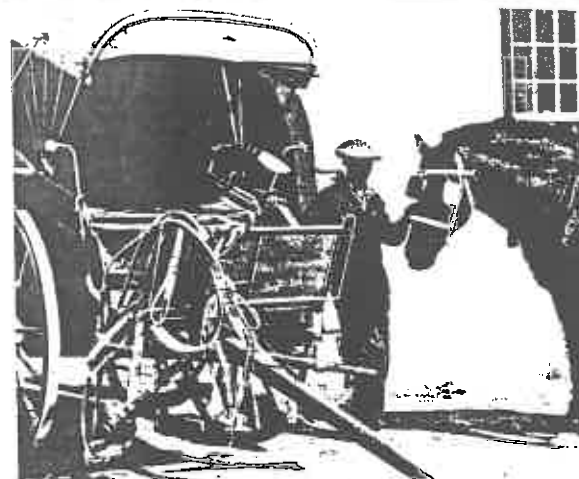
THE CULTIVARS

Red cultivar wines are made from Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz, Pinot noir and Zinfandel. Blaauwklippen's red varieties reach ripeness without undue strain. The wines obtain good colour and body and have an attractive softness and fruit while still young.

Blaauwklippen's chief blended red wine, Red Landau, is made from Cabernet Sauvignon, Shiraz and Zinfandel. Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet franc and Merlot are used to produce a blended Bordeaux style wine.

Late picked Zinfandel and Pontac grapes are partly fermented and fortified to produce a richly flavoured port. The juice of Pinotage grapes is immediately separated from the skins at the crushers, and makes a delicately coloured, broad flavoured white wine that is sold as Blanc de Noir.

Forty per cent of the vineyards contain white varieties of which Blaauwklippen's Chardonnay and Sauvignon blanc are expected to produce the most notable dry white wines. White wines of character from Weisses Riesling and Chenin blanc are already firmly establishing Blaauwklippen's reputation. In addition, each of these varieties produces richly flavoured juice that is used for the production of full bodied semi-sweet and Late Harvest wines.



THE CARRIAGE MUSEUM

The lifeblood of Blaauwklippen's old Cape lifestyle are the light and luxury coaches and carts of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Regal among the period pieces stand the graceful gala landaus previously owned by the highly respected Cape Malay families of Sale and Samuels. Crafted in 1833 and 1834, these twin classic tourers have provided a cushioned ride in and around old Cape Town for such revered personages as King George V and Queen Mary of England and President Paul Kruger.

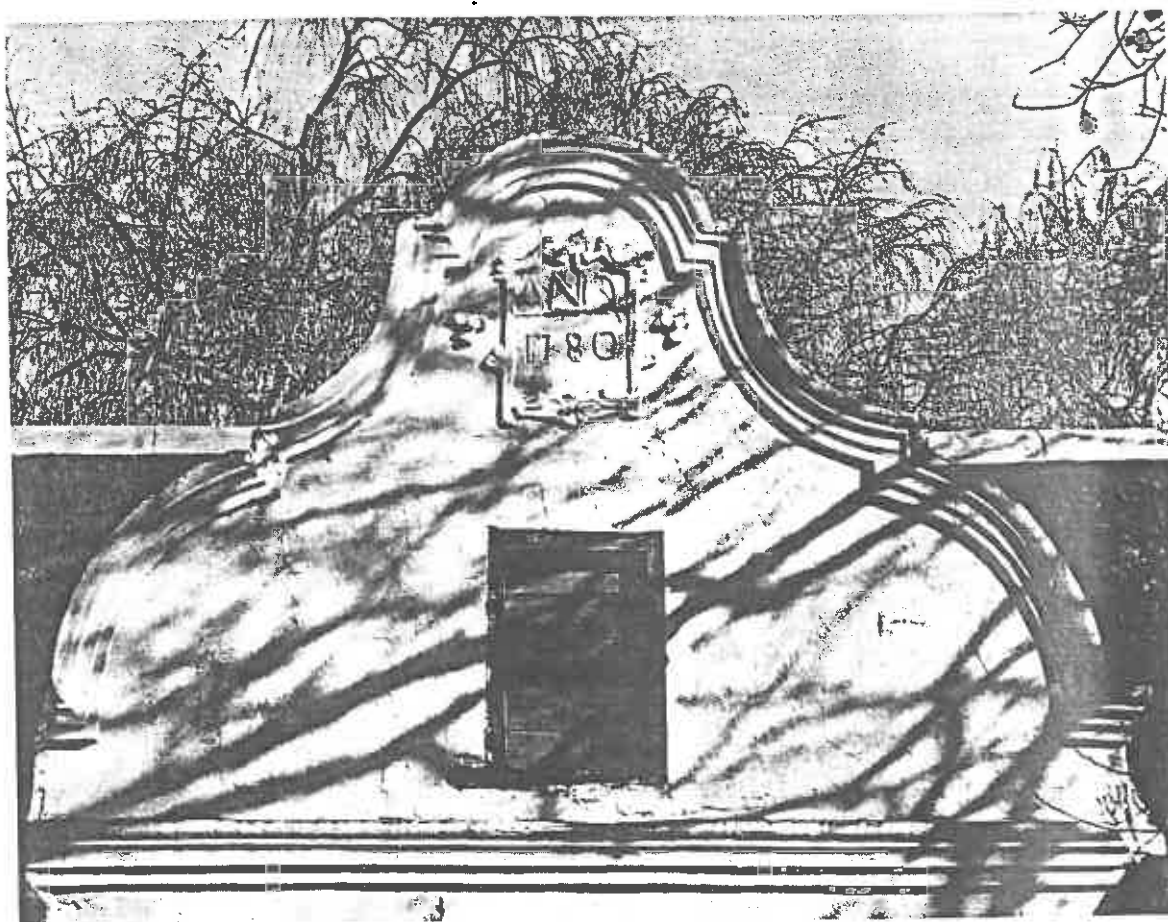
There's a dashing 1900 spider, an 1895 Cape Cart, an 1890 governess's gig as well as plaasbakkies, grape carts, vegetable carts and grain wagons. Further gems of the extensive collection include a unique 1875 omnibus, forerunner of a line of team-drawn omnibuses soon to be handcrafted in the Estate's own wagon and smithy shop, a 1925 Rolls Royce Phantom I open tourer, originally the property of General Smuts, a London taxi and a 1922 Model A Ford. Your return to turn-of-the-century living will be enriched by a private collection of old Cape kitchen and living room utensils and old Cape furniture.

YOURS TO ENJOY

The Estate's kitchen prepares alfresco lunches that are served to visitors during summer months under the shading leaves of oak trees. Wine tastings and conducted tours of the cellars as well as carriage rides through the vineyards make your time at Blaauwklippen a magic moment to remember. The wines and packaged foods can be purchased at the Estate.

Add.12.22 Three 17th century farms, Stellenbosch (Malherbe 1979)

THE VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA



Blaauwklip riverside dwelling

Photo: Willem D. Malherbe

THREE 17th CENTURY FARMS STELLENBOSCH

21 APRIL 1979

NOTES FOR THE USE OF MEMBERS
COMPILED BY WILLEM MALHERBE

→
ORIGINAL
APPROACH

NORTH

NOTE
DECORATIVE
PLASTER-
WORK
ABOVE
WINDOWS
AND AROUND
TRANSOM
WINDOW, &
CORNICE
ABOVE THE
LATTER.

WEST

WEST
FAÇADE
WOODWORK:
TEAK
FRAMES;
YELLOW-
WOOD
CASEMENTS
& SILLS.
(EAST
FAÇADE:
TEAK
THROUGHOUT)



TYPE A INTERIOR
DOOR-LIKE
MORGENSTER, BIEN
DONNE, BABYLONST.
TYPE B: FROM ELSEW.

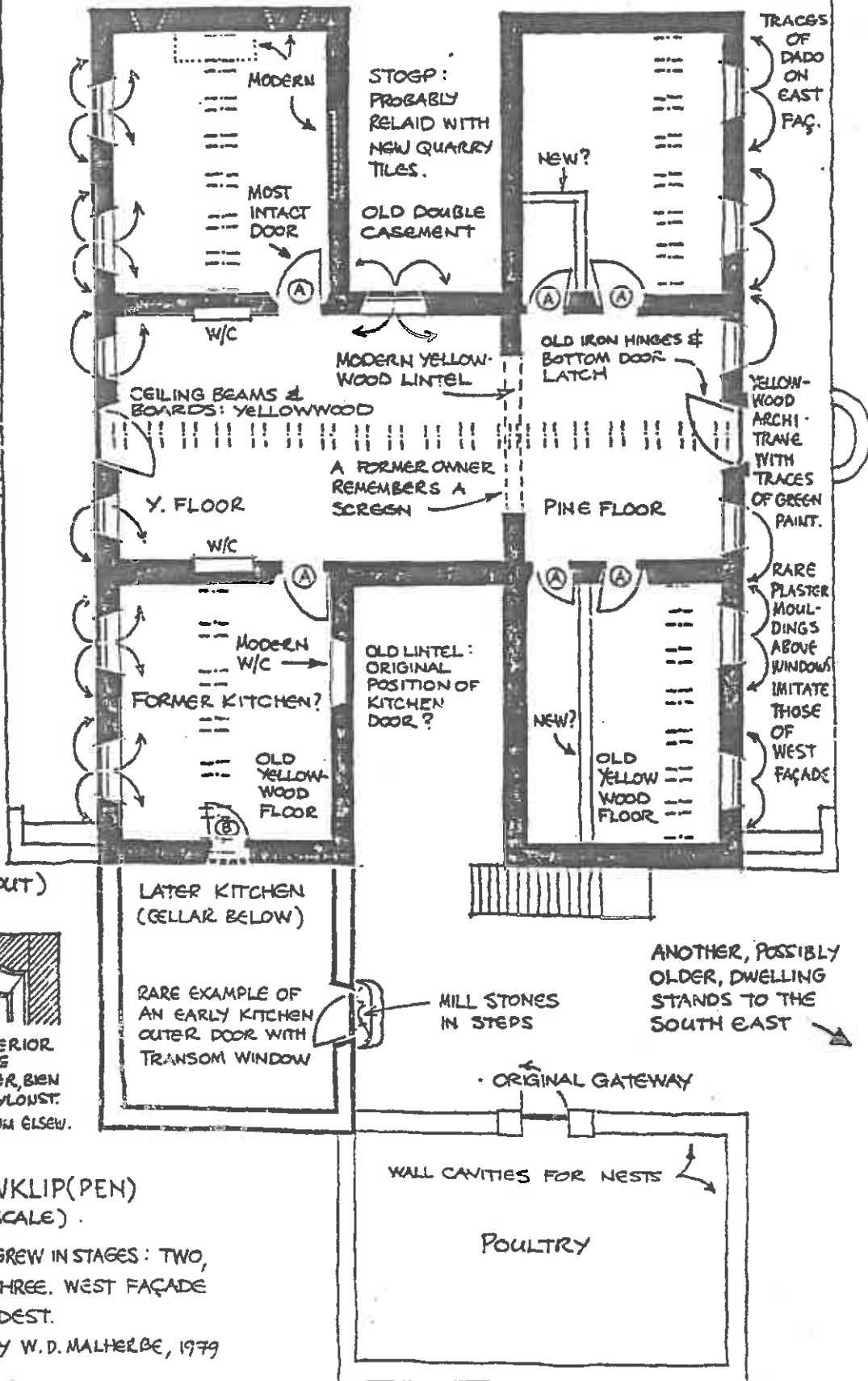
BLAAUWKLIP(PEN)
(NOT TO SCALE)

DWELLING GREW IN STAGES: TWO,
POSSIBLY THREE. WEST FAÇADE
IS THE OLDEST.

DRAWING BY W.D. MALHERBE, 1979

WEST FAÇADE: CASEMENTS
WITH RARE GLAZING
CONFIGURATION: 4 PANEES PER ROW.

EAST FAÇADE: SASHES:-
* SHUTTERS REMOVED TO GROOTE
SCHUUR BY RHODES.
* EARLIEST STEEL. NEOCLAS. ARCHITR.



a
10h30 : BLAAUWKLIP (50 morgen 437 roods²)

Gerrit Jansz Visscher ("in die wandeling Grof genaamd") settled here c. 1682, on the Dwarsrivier (now the Blaauwklip stream). The land was granted to him 9.9.1690 (O.S.F. 121) but transferred to the Huguenot Guillaume Niel (Willem Nel) two months later (T284). Niel owned the farm for 30 years before transferring it on 13.1.1722 to his son-in-law Barend Pietersz van Wesel (T1432), who owned it for another 20 years.

On 13.1.1762 it was acquired (T3702) by Jan Bernhard Hoffman, Deputy-Landdrost of Stellenbosch, who sold it to Johan Joachim Sweedborg 26.3.1771 when the former moved to Libertas there later to build the famous centre gables which we admired on a previous outing.

The Sweedborg couple did not get on well together and their marriage ended in divorce. They persuaded Hoffman to take the farm back again which he did nine months later (23.12.1771 - T4441). After eighteen months he transferred it to his son Dirk Wouter Hoffman (26.6.1773 - T4566).

Near the present homestead stands a jonkershuis to which Dirk added a fine, simple holbol gable in 1780 (see cover) - possibly at the time of rethatching. Despite recent alterations, certain features such as its position on the banks of the stream and evidence of a former kitchen suggest that it may have been an earlier dwelling. (Also note other structures such as a bakoond to the east of this building).

Why did D.W. Hoffman build a larger house? Being one of eleven children himself, he had eight of his own by 1789, when the homestead was finished; in the end he had twenty two. He was just not small-family-minded nor small-house-minded. None of the Hoffmans were.

The homestead is a perfect H-house, with a stoep on three sides, but this is clearly only the final stage of an evolutionary process which may have started off with the building of a three-roomed dwelling facing west (notice the earlier type of casement windows on this side, as well as a kitchen door - now in an adjoining kitchen on a lower level dating from 1789? - which possibly stood in an opening now occupied by a modern wall cupboard in the dining room).

Was this west-facing portion erected by Dirk Hoffman in 1780, when the gable - and perhaps also the end rooms - of the jonkershuis were built, or in the period 1762 - 1771 when his father owned the farm, or does it predate the Hoffman ownership?

Until recently the Blaauwklip homestead had an iron roof which had clipped off all gables, but enough was left of them to make reasonably convincing reconstructions possible. While the edge-mouldings do not possess the strength of their 'Baroque' brethren at Libertas and Groot Idasvallei, the face mouldings offer an enchanting glimpse of the fantasy world of the stucco artist. These gables can perhaps be better understood by taking a look at the pair of stinkwood wall cupboards inside. They are in a transitional, 'post-Baroque' style possessing both 'Rococo' elegance, and 'Neoclassical' fluting like the architecture of the east facade.

Across the interesting werf from the jonkershuis are two outbuildings: the stable with a holbol gable showing classical influence and probably dating from c.1800, the cellar with a later gable with

inner pilasters and sloping sides c.1830. From the asymmetrically placed homestead there are fine views across the low walls of the east werf - towards the mountains - and the west werf - towards Cape Town. Crossing the Blaauwklip stream to the south, one comes to the old mill house (now converted into a cottage) on the opposite bank. Close by lies the recently excavated axle of the water wheel, and to the east traces have been found of the mill stream and the wooden aqueducts which in places used to carry the water over uneven ground.

Fascinating finds of different kinds are continuously being made everywhere, which suggests that not only the buildings on this most historic farm but also the surrounding farmyard merit a properly conducted scientific investigation and possible restoration - subjects on which the enthusiastic owner of this farm, Mr Graham Boonzaaier, would like to hear suggestions by our members.

LUNCH : SPIER (40 morgen 567 roods²)

This land was promised to Arnoud Jansz ("Arnold Jansen nicknamed Arnoud Tamboer") in 1683, and he built an opstal which appears on the diagram accompanying the official grant of 17.9.1692 (O.S.F. I 53).

A curious fact is that the farm seems to have been called Spier at the time of the grant although Hans Hendrik Hattingh, who came from the German town of Speyer (Spiers in Dutch) bought it only on 12.10.1712 (T909). In spite of the time-lag it is hard to believe that the similarity between the name of this town and that of the farm, both unusual, is coincidental.

Few farms have such a wealth and variety of gables as Spier. The oldest one is that of the cellar behind the homestead, which is dated 1767 and must have been built by Albertus Johannes M^{rs}burgh (31.12.1765 - T4088), the sixth owner. It is, like the gable of the jonkershuis at Spier, a very pure holbol gable with heavy mouldings clinging to the edge, with a small keystone at the top.

The cowhouse (where wine can now be tasted and bought) at the far side of the large forecourt, has an undated holbol gable very similar to the front gable of Vergenoegd and therefore probably dating from c. 1773. This building has been given a flat roof, and the facade has been heightened so that the gable is partly contained in the wall. It must also have been M^{rs}burgh's work, as well as the gable of one of the two buildings standing in line with the homestead, dated 1778 and a slightly more elaborate and narrower version of the Vergenoegd gable.

The other gables were evidently the work of Andries Christoffel van der Bijl, the next owner (9.2.1781 - T5323). They are first, the winged, pedimented, but pilasterless gable of the restaurant, formerly probably the slave quarters, dated 1812; second, the pedimented gable with holbol outline, dated 1817, of the building between and in line with the 1778 building (the sweeping visual impression unfortunately being affected today by projecting modern partition walls); and finally that of the homestead itself, a (possibly altered?) gable once dated 1822.

The homestead, now the house of the owner Mr Niel Joubert, has the shape of an incomplete H with a virtually intact kitchen wing, complete with round poplar ceiling poles and double casement window. Like Vergenoegd, it has a dormer at the back, though the missing fourth wing seems never to have existed. The original outside woodwork has been replaced in front, but some of it remains at the back. Its end-gables (one with a very old double-panelled interior door with a pattern not found on any other double-panelled door in this district) are late-straight and rather low-pitched, in contrast to those of the buildings alongside, which are steeper, and of the former slave quarters, which are elaborate and have pointed caps. All buildings have thatched roofs (including a new one directly behind the 1778 building) except the cellar, behind the homestead.

15h30 : VERGENOEGD (59 morgen 97 roods²)

In the original grant of 1696 the situation of this farm is described thus: "N.O.: Eikenbosch van die Colonie; Z.W. Woeste veld naar de Duinen; Z.O. Woeste veld na gebergte van Hottentots Holland en N.W.: Woeste veld naar de Kuilen" - a description which after almost three centuries is still remarkably accurate, and helps to explain the rapid change of ownership which was a feature of this farm during the first half of its history, before the first of six generations of Faures settled here in 1820.

The farm was granted to Pieter de Vos on 5.6.1696 (O.S.F. I 109) and transferred to Ferdinand Appel in July 1700 (T499 & 501). Claas Jansz Hofland became owner of the farm by marrying Appel's widow Lavina, née Cloete, on 31.1.1717 and after his death she married Johannes Colyn to whom the property was transferred on 27.1.1740 (T2462). She survived this third husband and married a fourth, Lambert Myburgh, whom she also survived, whereupon the property was transferred to her grandson Johannes Nicolaas Colyn on 5.11.1772 (T4516):

Colyn built the front gable in 1773, probably upon an existing house; in 1778 he was given a regrant (O.S.F. III 25) of the farm because of disputes about his boundaries, and lack of a diagram on the original grant. After four more transfers (1782, 1789, 1794, 1818) the farm was acquired by Johannes Gysbertus Faure (J.Zn.), the first of the Faure owners, on 21.1.1820 (T303).

The woodwork of the facade dates from the middle of the 19th Century, at which time the fenestration was also altered and an entrance passage created which replaced the very wide woonkamer. This was no doubt partly due to fashion, but probably not entirely so. Meerlust, nearby, has woodwork of 1776 in front and of much greater age at the back, still in good condition. The impression that Vergenoegd's woodwork was already old when the front gable was built is unavoidable. Who then built the house, or, for that matter, a possibly older outbuilding, now the wine-tasting room?

The house has the shape of an incomplete H, with the right back wing missing. There is visual evidence that this wing once existed. The front gable is very similar to an undated one at Spier, and is a good example of a gable with a purely holbol outline but with the edge-mould of the convex curves starting to

curl onto the gable face. The endgables are also holbol, the two on the left being particularly interesting because of their differing emphasis on the vertical.

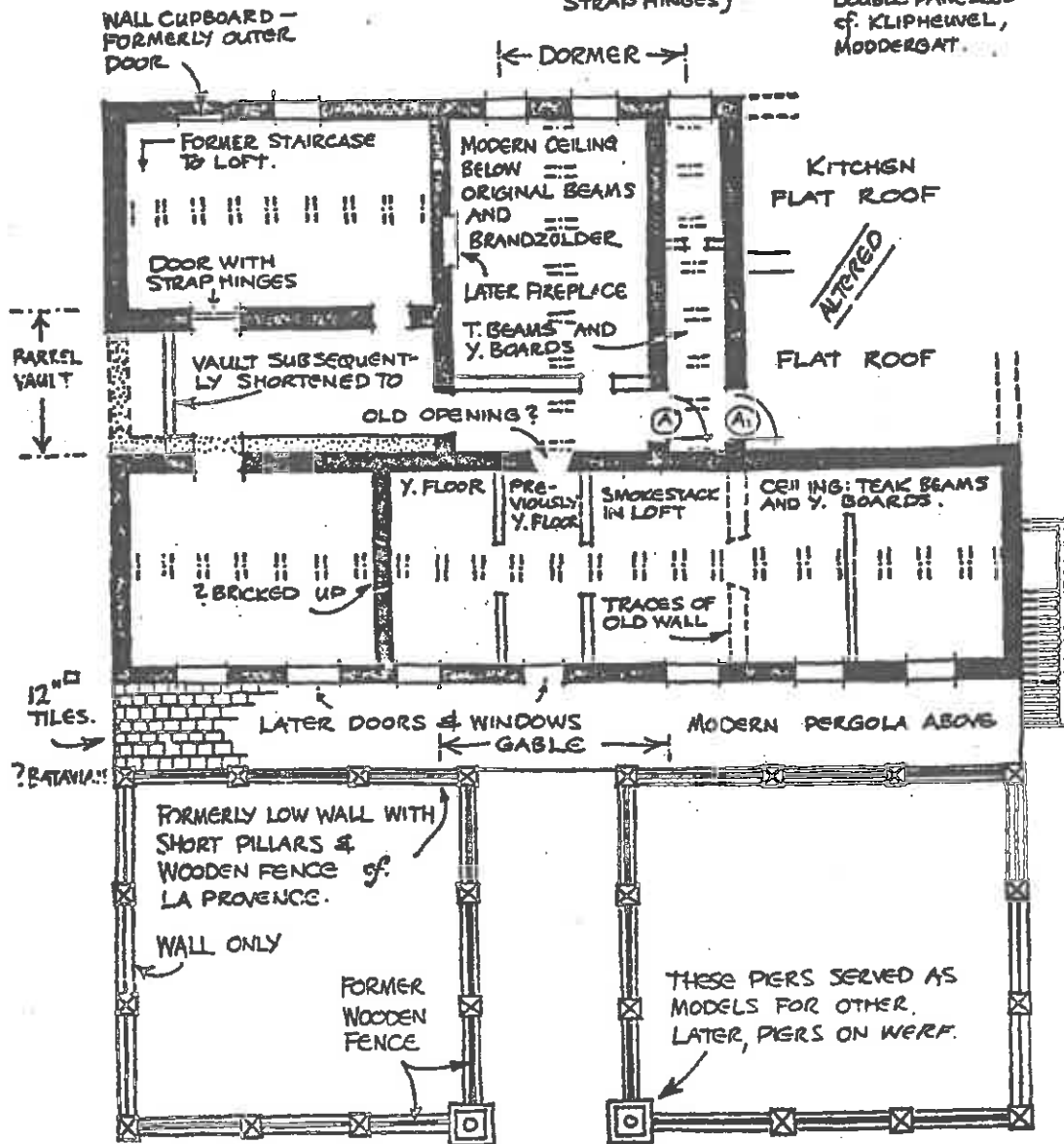
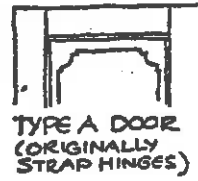
The back gable must have fallen with the missing (kitchen) wing; an eaves line string-course and a swag above an old casement gable-window (which must also have existed in the front gable) are all that remain of it. The buttresses are post-Elliott.

The werf of Vergenoegd is one of the most interesting at the Cape. There are two 'developments' of enclosed yards, one behind the house, another in front - both early 20th Century. A delightful little gateway with exuberant mouldings leads into the rear from the west, and appears at some time to have been raised in height. In front of the house are two outbuildings which at one time had straight end gables, and staircases at the opposite ends. To the east stands a bell tower, the plinths of which were recently partially encased for structural reasons in a raised platform. This, like all the other necessary alterations that Mr Jacques Faure, co-owner of this famous wine farm, undertakes, blends well with the surroundings to create the genial atmosphere of an authentic ou Kaapse plaas.

SOURCES

1. Cook, M and Fransen, H.: The old houses of the Cape, A.A. Balkema, Cape Town, 1965.
2. Van der Bijl, J.: Die grondeienaars van Stellenbosch 1680-1860, Stellenbosch Museum (to be published).
3. Smuts, F (editor): Stellenbosch Three Centuries, Stellenbosch Town Council (to be published).
4. Giliomee, J. and Malherbe, W.D.: Stellenbosch 300 Willem Malherbe, Publisher (to be published)

VERGENOEGD, FAURE
APPROXIMATELY TO SCALE
DRAWN BY W.D. MALHERBE, 1979



*Muurkas
Blaauwklippen, Stellenbosch-distrik*

BLAAUWKLIPPEN – MUURKAS

Paul de Villiers van Boschendal, was die twintigste kind in 'n gesin van 22. Dit klink miskien na 'n besonder groot gesin, maar Dirk Wouter Hoffman wat Blaauwklippen gebou het, en sy vrou, het ook 22 kinders gehad. 'n Groot huis was nodig om almal te huisves en hy het dus een gebou.

Hierdie pragtige ou huis kyk uit oor die voorplein—gevorm deur twee rye buitegeboue—en het 'n vergesig op Sneekop.

Die ou rietdak is jare gelede, sonder inagneming van die gewelargitektuur, deur 'n sinkdak vervang wat somer dwarsdeur die krul-lyste en profileerwerk gesny het. Sedertdien het die eiendom oorgegaan in die hande van 'n simpatieke eienaar wat die huis getrou volgens die oorspronklike styl laat restoreer het. Sy goeie werk is deur latere eienaars in stand gehou.

Die muurkas is 'n kenmerk van ons ou Kaapse wonings en baie van hulle is besonder mooi. Hierdie kaste is gewoonlik uit stinkhout gemaak en die rakke in die muur ingelaat.

Hoewel die ontwerpe verskil, het die boonste gedeelte gewoonlik uit deure met glasruite bestaan en die onderste gedeelte uit paneelwerk tot op die vloer. In die reël het hierdie muurkaste geweltoppe gehad met 'n ryklik gesnyde sluitstuk waarop engeltjies, duiwels en ander buitengewone motiewe verskyn. Dit is die moeite werd om net dáárvan al 'n studie te maak.

Daaglikse polering oor die jare het aan die fyn-gegreinde stinkhout 'n pragtige satynglans besorg.



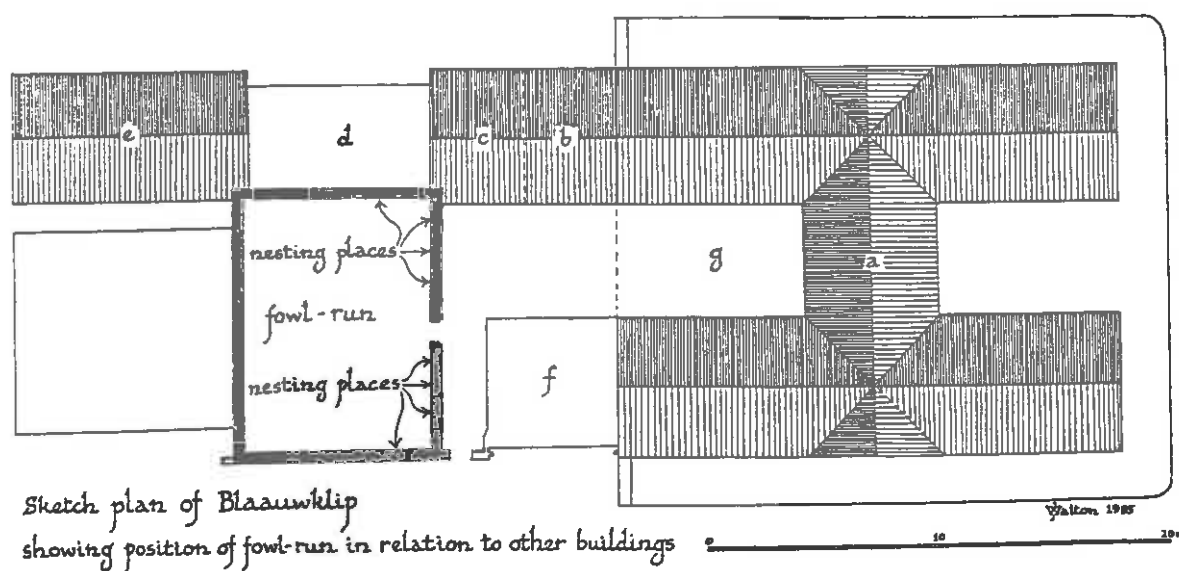
Blaauwklip

Stellenbosch

Blaauwklip, which is situated along the road from Stellenbosch to Somerset West, is one of the earliest Stellenbosch farms, having been granted to Gerrit Visser in 1690. The present Γ -plan house was built by Dirk Wouter Hoffman in 1789. It looks onto an extensive *werf*, bounded on one side by a still earlier dwelling dated 1780 and, facing it, by a wine-cellar and another long building, both of which have central dormer gables dating from the early part of last century. The enclosure is completed on the fourth side by a low wall.

A little distance from the south-west end of the house is a fowl-run which, judging from the nature of its doorway, was probably built during the first decade of last century. At that time it was a free-standing structure, but it eventually became the core of several later additions (see Fig. 94). At an early date the rear wing of the house was extended by a flat-roofed room (Fig. 94b). Some time before 1880 this was linked to the corner of the fowl-run by a second flat-roofed room (Fig. 94c), thus forming a courtyard, which was enclosed on the remaining side by a high wall with an entrance. Ultimately the two rooms were joined under a pitched thatched roof (Fig. 94d). In line with the rear wing of the house another rectangular thatched building was erected (Fig. 94e) to link up to the fowl-run. About ten years ago the space between the two thatched buildings (Fig. 94d) was enclosed and given a flat roof. The courtyard of the original house was also enclosed under a flat roof (Fig. 94g) and the front wing of the house was extended by a flat-roofed addition (Fig. 94f). The fowl-run then became the central feature of the later additions.

Fig. 94. Sketch plan of Blaauwklip, showing the position of the fowl-run in relation to other buildings



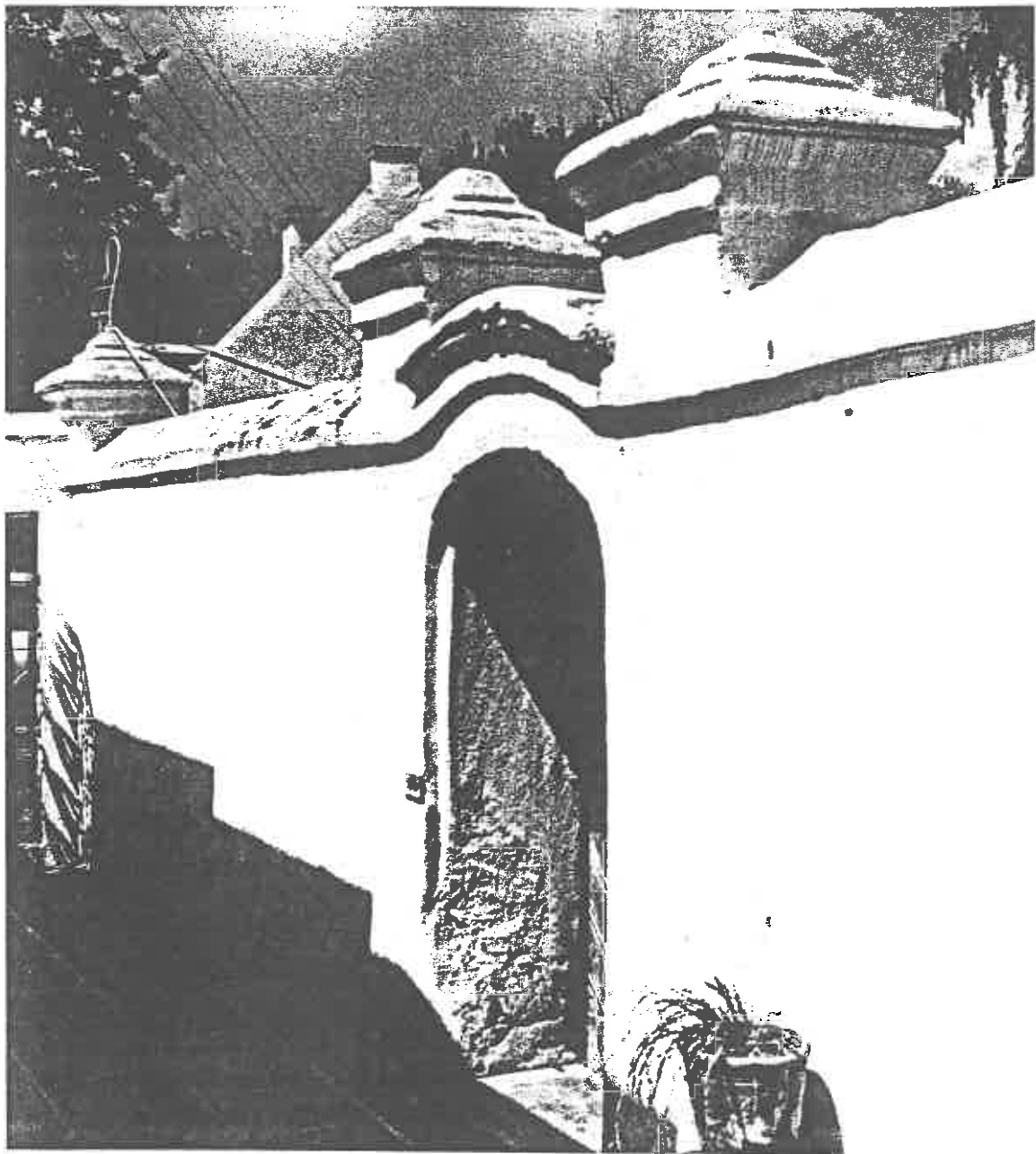


Photo: James Walton 1984

*Fig. 95. Entrance to the
Blaauwklip fowl-run*

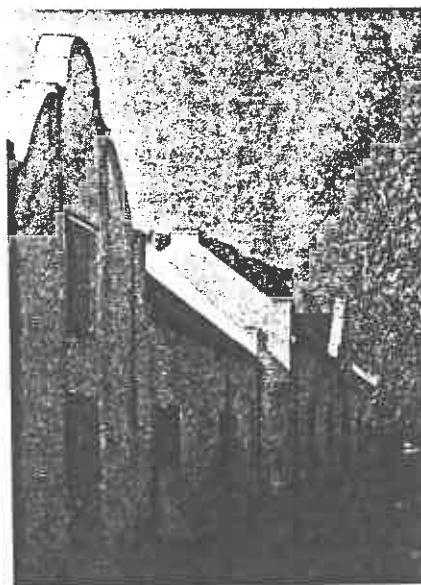
The most striking feature of the fowl-run is its fine doorway which has a segmental arch head flanked on each side by a short pillar with a pyramidal cap (Fig. 95). There are nesting-places in three of the walls but none in the wall opposite the entrance. This is usual in old Cape fowl-runs; no nesting-places were made in the walls which were exposed to strong sunlight.

1780 (the name *jonkershuis* is quite incorrect; these houses, often earlier dwellings, were not only used for sons, married or unmarried, but also for widowed mothers, visitors, odd relatives, schoolmasters, partners in the farm etc.). The 1780 house is probably also the older homestead on the farm, and the date is simply the date of the particular occasion on which, re-thatching being due, a gable was added. It is quite a fine, simple *holbol* gable. The windows are modern.



Why did D. W. Hoffman build a larger house? Being one of eleven children himself, he had eight of his own by 1789, when the homestead was finished; in the end he had, like Jan de Villiers, twenty-two. He was just not small-family-minded nor small-house-minded. None of the Hoffmans were.

The homestead is a perfect H-house, with a stoep on three sides. Until recently it had an iron roof which had clipped off its front and back gable; but enough was left of them to make a reconstruction possible, and this has indeed proved well



worth-while. The house has sash windows in front and case-ments at the back (four full ones and two half ones) and elaborate *holbol* end-gables (also reconstructions); these combine to make it one of the best restorations. Elliott photographs nos. 733, 7716 show the house before restoration. Moreover it has an interesting *werf*, bounded by outbuildings and walls.

On the side opposite the older building with the 1780 gable are two outbuildings, one with a *holbol* gable showing classical influences and probably dating from c. 1800, the other one with a later gable with pilasters and straight sides, c. 1830.

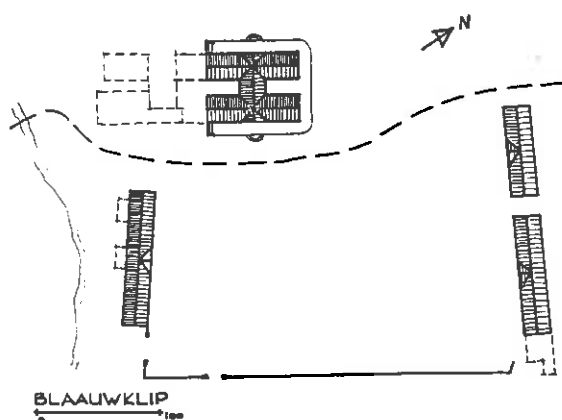
102

The homestead, from which there is a fine view across the fourth side of the *werf*—formed by a low wall—is placed asymmetrically, but of course the complex grew in stages.

vdM: p. 36; ff. 120, 131, 246, 435; n. 194. dB: p. 75; ff. 55, 56. F: 2F01A, C, G.

BLAAUWKLIP

★ ★ ★



This farm was granted to Gerrit Visser, Jan/sn, in 1690; it was over 50 morgen, on the Dwarsrivier (now the Blaauwklip stream). Visser had been settled there since 1682. It was acquired in 1762 by Jan Bernard Hoffman, ex-assistant landdrost of Stellenbosch. In 1771 he sold it to a couple called Sweedberg; this couple could not get on well together and their marriage



ended in divorce. They persuaded Hoffman to take the farm back again, which he did the same year. Two years later it was transferred to his son Dirk Wouter Hoffman.

Near the present homestead stands a '*jonkershuis*' dated

1682

BLAAUWKLIPPEN

STELLENBOSCH

The End



Then. Now. Forever