

## SOCIO-CULTURAL TIMELINE FOR THE STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY

Period	Date	Socio-cultural Themes	Land Use	Specific sites	Historical Events	People/Activities/Associations	Material Evidence (Physical/Documentary/Buildings)	Value/Significance
Late Paleozoic age	541 – 252 million years ago	Formation of geological features	The geology of landscape has affected human interaction in the Stellenbosch municipality for millions of years.			Modern day wine and agricultural farmers, early colonists, indigenous inhabitants and even humans millions of years ago have chosen to settle at specific sites because of access to water, and the soils associated with it – each affecting vegetation, the attraction of game, and the use of the land for grazing and growing.	<p>The municipal landscape from west to east comprises a series of gently rolling hills rising up to high mountains to the south and east with the Dwars River and Franschoek valleys in between. The jagged-topped, free-standing Simonsberg forms the north eastern municipal boundary.</p> <p>The region that falls under the Stellenbosch Municipality is situated within the Cape Fold Belt mountain chain that extends for 700kms from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth (made up of sandstone rocks). The Drakenstein, Simonsberg and Hottentots-Holland Mountains all belong to the Table Mountain Group. This deposit consists of thickly layered quartzitic sandstone, with a maximum thickness of 2000m. These sandstones are very hard, and erosion resistant. They therefore form the bulk of mountains and steep cliffs and rugged crags of the Cape Fold Belt. It contains no fossils.</p> <p>The region is also made of Cape Granites and the Malmesbury Shale group.</p>	The mountains in the Stellenbosch municipality provide much of the scenic and visual beauty and drama of the region.
		Rivers as ecological corridors and shaping of social space		Eerste River; Dwars River; Berg River; Plankenbrug River...other tributaries		Rivers and their valleys represent a historic and ecologically significant landscape that has shaped, and been shaped, by human interactions that have occurred over thousands of years.	The occurrence of floods and the use of land as floodplains for centuries has in turn affected what areas were built with houses or cultivated, and where roads and bridges were established.	Rivers are significant 'ecological corridors'.

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	± 96 million BP	Development of the fynbos species		Jonkershoek Franschoek etc		Khoi and San groups were known for their use of indigenous plants for medicinal and cooking purposes. Early colonists learnt this knowledge from them.	Small remnants of the indigenous vegetation can be found in the mountain gorges and near the headwaters and tributaries of the various rivers and mountain valleys in the region.	Endangered/ Protected  Indigenous usage and knowledge of landscape
				Meerlust-Bosbou		Many rural communities continue to have access to fallow land on which a small variety of plants are available for medicinal use.	Plants used by rural residents often include Wilde Dagga (for nausea), Sour Figs (for thrush), Caster Oil plant (for arthritis), garden mint (bladder infections) and wild and commercial garlic (colds). There is a love and affinity for the 'veld' which is very strongly expressed by the community (Schulz 2008: 5). Growing flowers for sale on the sides of roads was also an important community activity in the past.	
<b>Pliocene Palaeolithic Early Stone Age</b>	<b>±2.5 million – 250 000 BP</b>	<b>Emergence of first hominins in Africa</b>	Early hominin use of landscape – stone artefact making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bosman's Crossing</li> <li>- Eerste Rivier</li> <li>- Spier</li> <li>- Solms-Delta</li> <li>- Distillery, Adam Tas &amp; Vredenburg road sides</li> <li>- Pontac Hill,</li> <li>Pomona estate, on the lower slopes of the Simonsberg</li> <li>Veldwagtersrivier catchment</li> <li>- eastern side of Onder Papegaaiberg</li> <li>- farm Krommerivier 175</li> <li>- La Cotte</li> <li>- Mooi Water</li> <li>- Domaine de la Cabriere</li> <li>- Boschendal</li> <li>- Simonsberg slopes</li> <li>- Goede Hoop</li> </ul>		<p>Hominins refer to the group consisting of modern humans, extinct human species and all our immediate ancestors (including members of the genera <i>Homo</i>, <i>Australopithecus</i>, <i>Paranthropus</i> and <i>Ardipithecus</i>).</p> <p>Stellenbosch played an important part in the development of archaeology in South Africa as it was the place where 'Acheulean' stone tools were first found (by Péringuey in 1900) (<i>Homo habilis</i>).</p>	<p>Early Stone tools: hand axes, cleavers.</p> <p>Acheulian Stone tools date roughly between 1.5 million to 150 000 years ago. Hand axes are characterized as having an almond or pear-shape terminating in a point while cleavers have a broader axe-like cutting edge.</p> <p>According to Kaplan (2006) large parts of the Franschoek/ Drakenstein/ Dwars River Valley rural landscape, together with Klapmuts, Muldersvlei, Klipheuvel and Durbanville, constitutes a severely degraded pre-colonial cultural landscape, which is no longer considered to be archaeologically sensitive, vulnerable or threatened</p>	Very little archaeological stone age material is still in context.
<b>Pleistocene</b>	<b>±1-2 million</b>	<b>Human migration</b>				Initial dispersal of early human across Africa, and then to other parts of the		

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	BP					world ( <i>Homo erectus</i> , <i>Homo sapiens</i> ).		
<b>Middle Stone Age</b>	± 250 000 - 21 000 BP			- Solms-Delta - Klapmutskop - Cave site at Wemmershoek Dam		The Middle Stone Age in Southern Africa (250 000- 21 000 years ago) is dominated by flake based formal tools rather than the core based formal tools of the Acheulean.		
<b>Late Stone Age</b>	± 21 000 - 2 000 BP	Pre-colonial settlement	Hunting and gathering ground	- Solms-Delta (mid Holocene site)		Indigenous hunter-gatherer groups	Very few intact LSA sites have been uncovered, most likely due to hundreds of years of agricultural practice disturbing the soils, combined with a lack of knowledge of what artefacts from this period look like.  Evidence of their presence can be found in stone tools characteristic of that period, rock paintings and engravings, bows and arrows, bored stones or 'digging stick' weights, decorative items like beads and pendants of shell and ostrich eggshell, and other decorative artefacts	There are only a handful of archaeologically significant LSA sites in the study area.
			Rock painting	Wemmershoek Mountains/Dam: Rock art sites situated in the footholds of the mountains surrounding the Wemmershoek Dam - depicting images of cattle and elephants.  Môreilig farm		Five rock art sites are known from the area around the Wemmershoek Dam, Franschhoek. Three of these sites were described by Manhire and Yates (1994) as containing paintings in the fine line tradition similar to rock art recorded in the Cederberg, as well as cruder finger dots believed to be a later tradition.		
	± 2 000 BP	Herder/pastoralist economy	Seasonal grazing ground			The economy of pastoralism migrated down through Africa towards the Southern tip to the winter rainfall area of the Western Cape. In the Cape the people practicing this	Khoi kraal sites and evidence of settlement is rare; destroyed through 350 years of agricultural practice.	

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						lifestyle have variously been referred to as Khoikhoi or Khoekhoe.		
			Indigenous contact zone			Pastoral groups entered environments that were already inhabited by San hunters. The pastoral economy would have put pressure on the San's resources such as grazing for wild game. It became particularly tempting to steal domestic sheep.		
				Solms-Delta Meerust			Fragments of Khoikhoi ceramics found scattered on farms	
						Small groups of people, often widely scattered over the land, would come together when conditions were favourable in order to socialise, swap information, trade and conduct rituals. For herders, these sites of congregation were in prime locations (water, grazing, shelter) which were later appropriated for early VOC buiteposte and then private farms.	According to colonial records both the 'Goringhaiqua' and 'Gorachoqua' would have moved through the Stellenbosch region in the early summer months of the year, grazing their cattle and following water sources. The nutritional imbalances found in the pasture land of the South Western Cape necessitated that the Khoekhoe move their herds seasonally to maintain their health. It has been suggested that the movement of these groups of people and their flocks of sheep and cattle created broad trails which later became the basis of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) trading routes into the Drakenstein Valley, and over mountains such as present day Hottentots-Holland, Franschoek Pass and most likely even the route across the Cape Flats to present day Stellenbosch.	
<b>Dutch Colonial Period (1652 - 1795)</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>Colonial exploration</b>			<b>1652</b> Dutch East India Company sets up a trading station at the Cape of Good Hope	The first colonial explorers enter into the Drakenstein Valley in a group led by Abraham Gabbema and accompanied by surveyor Pieter Potter who noted that	Various historical maps show the position of Khoikhoi kraals on the landscape i.e. - a Map of the Cape of Good Hope c. 1710 [KAB M1/ 1162] indicating Gonnoma's Kraal and 'Sonqua's Drift' [a settlement of a hunter-gatherer group known as the San];	

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						<p>there were hippos in the Berg River and that the Valley was populated by zebra and rhino.</p> <p>Jan Danckaert's expedition group into the interior came across the Gorachoqua kraal situated at Klappmutsberg. The region continues to be used by Khoi as grazing ground.</p>	<p>other maps similarly show the positioning of Kraals in relation to colonial settlements i.e. [KAB M2/630]; - The Map of Drakenstein and 'Waveren' c 1710 [KAB M1/1159]; Map of the Cape of Good Hope [KAB M1/ 3587]. Many of the colonial maps of the time do not represent the close proximity of the Khoi communities to their settler neighbours. This creation of 'empty spaces' prime for the taking was part of the colonial ideology of the assertion of power over a foreign landscape and inhabitants.</p>	
		Rich wildlife & hunting groups		Keerweder		<p>Much of the rich wildlife was hunted out of the region: zebra, rhino, elephants, buck, lions, leopards...etc.</p> <p>The Olifants Pad, also used by the Khoesan, went straight up the side of the mountain from Keerweder and was only suitable for four- or two-legged pedestrians.</p>	<p>In 1952 it was noted that the place where the elephants used to take their mud or dust baths - their 'roplek' - was still visible on the farm Keerweder near Franschoek.</p>	
	1659-1713	Indigenous/ Colonial contact zones – increasing hostility, conflict and loss of land and resources			<p>1659-1660 The First Khoikhoi/Dutch War</p> <p>1673-1677 The Second Khoikhoi/Dutch War</p> <p>1713 Smallpox epidemic</p>	<p>The first war rose out of colonial expansion into Khoikhoi grazing land.</p> <p>In the Second Khoikhoi/Dutch War the VOC not only fought the Peninsular Khoi, but also the Cochoqua who seasonally inhabited the region of the Berg River. The Cochoqua led by Gonnema surrendered to the VOC with the result that his group had to pay a tribute of 30 head of cattle (the main economic wealth of the tribe/kraal) per annum to the Castle.</p>	<p>Acquisition of breeding stock enabled the VOC to establish its own herds and reduced its need to maintain good relations with the Khoekhoe. Stock posts established by Company and freeburghers.</p>	

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						By the early 1700s it became increasingly tenuous for Khoi groups to lead independent pastoral lives in this region. Disease and drought also had their role to play alongside colonial expansion in the near disappearance of self-sufficient Khoi lifestyle and culture.		
	1670s-1690s	Grazing, hunting and trading ground for VOC (Dutch East India Company)		Vicinity of Welmoed		1678 Henning Husing contracted by the VOC to graze and hunt.	Grazing rights and hunting licences listed in the CAR.	
				VOC silver mine complex on the Simonsberg		VOC mining complex; archaeological excavations		
	1679 - 1795	As an agricultural resource for the Dutch East India Company (VOC); a place of permanent colonial settlement.	Stellenbosch is the first area outside the vicinity of Table Mountain to be settled by colonists. The early grants monopolized large segments of water sources (preventing other farmers, as well as indigenous groups, from gaining access to water).  Grain economy - wheat and wine dominated	See Meerlust (Husing) for three-aisled barn viz outbuildings at Vergelegen.  Libertas  Elsenburg  Large barn Meerlust  Solms-Delta evidence of early house  Bethlehem	1679 Governor Simon van der Stel recognises the area along the Eerste River as good arable land with water access. Named it after himself, Stellenbosch.	Stellenbosch was in the first instance a farming colony before it was a town settlement.  Adam Tas' Diaries illustrate the tight network of family and political connections on which the rural economic system was based.  There seems to be a pattern of privatisation of well-positioned Company outposts, where the land adjacent was granted to members of the governing (i.e. van der Stel) clique. In this case Elsevier, Van der Stel's Secunde, received 110	The 17 <sup>th</sup> century settlers set about transforming the landscape in a more deliberate and systematic way than their fellow Khoikhoi inhabitants. It has been suggested that the first areas to be cleared of indigenous vegetation were on the fertile alluvial areas along the banks of the streams and rivers where wheat, barley, rye and vegetables could be grown and the first vines could be planted. The settlers introduced exotic European trees to provide timber and crops like acorns for their pigs and shade for their houses and tracks. Poplars and oaks were planted as well as many species of pines.  Freehold land grants were allocated from 1657 to 1750. The owners needed access to a permanent fresh water source. The farms are laid out as long narrow strips along	

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			production in the region bordering Cape Town, cattle and sheep farming was the staple of the uplands, West Coast and interior.			morgen in 1698 next to Klapmuts, where he established Elsenburg. Also Meerlust of Henning Husing.	rivers, or when land became scarcer, intersecting rivers. Well-connected people received larger grants. Vos 1995 Meerlust Farm: Documentation of c.1700 tripartite barn.  Mills for grinding grain: Elsenburg, La Cotte, La Motte, Plaisir de Merle	
	1683		Buitepost	Klapmuts		The only Company <i>buitepost</i> in the study area was Klapmuts (Clapmuts), established in 1657 on the grazing grounds of the Koina (Khoikhoi). They were forced off the Bottelery pastures from 1676 and by 1683 permanent structures and kraals had been built. The post was located on the southern flank of the Klapmuts hill at a strategic location to oversee the grain and grazing lands in the area and to monitor the route between Table Bay and the Drakenstein / Paarl	A sheep kraal for 2000 animals was constructed, and a long granary building.  Wooden structures (posthuis and cattle stalls) replaced with sturdier stone in 1685 and revamped in late 18 <sup>th</sup> C – see plan attributed to Thibault in Brommer p.263. In use until early 19 <sup>th</sup> C.	
			Livestock farming was an important aspect of the emerging rural economy – requiring large and widespread tracts of open grazing land and access to water		1703 VOC 'loan farm' system sees grazing permits issued to farmers to take their livestock beyond the borders of the colony (and thus to expand the Colony)  1717 no further freeholds were granted in the Cape (land acquired on	Khoi groups become increasingly incorporated into settler society as working-class menials (it was believed that by 1705 no more independent kraals remained along the Berg river).	Outspans were established alongside the individual land grants of free burgers to pasture and water the livestock of Company and colonist. The large tracts of land around erven were not 'empty spaces' (position of outspans on 19 <sup>th</sup> Century maps). These were often spaces in which Khoi people, subsisted, worked and lived.	

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					loan from the Government), and from 1732 as rental or quitrent property			
	1679 - 1899		Wine farming			Drakenstein was largest producer of wine in 18 <sup>th</sup> century, along with Stellenbosch, from c.1701.		Cape Winelands.
	1679 – 1750		Building development expands with agricultural development			From small subsistence multipurpose houses and buildings to established ‘werf’ layouts with buildings dedicated to specific tasks – wine cellars, dairies, smithies, stables and buildings for the housing of slaves. It was on slave and coerced indigenous labour that agricultural expansion was built.	EV Stade drawings, 1710, of Stellenbosch & Simondium. Guelke map of first freehold grants. Inventories.	Stellenbosch has iconic examples of colonial era architecture and environment.
	1750 – 1800	Agricultural economy: prosperity and growth		Jacob Roux is believed to have used a late-flowering holbol style in c.1790 at Hazendal, Zevenrivieren, Vredenburg/Vlottenburg and Ida’s Valley.		‘The rise of a Cape gentry.’ Role of knegten.	Proliferation of gables and aggrandizement of buildings and farmsteads. ‘Slave quarters’. Inventories. Farm cemeteries.	Examples of symmetry and formal werf layout
	1675-	Transport and communication the importance of wagon roads.		Franschhoek: Catspad, Holloway passes; Jan Joubert’s Gat  Du Toit’s River  Helshoogte  Signalling: kanon		The first route between Cape Town and Stellenbosch did not go across the difficult to navigate sandy and marshy ‘Kaapse Vlekte’ but actually ran between Stellenbosch and Koelenhof over the Tygerberg mountains to the Castle.  Helshoogte, no doubt also an	Introduction of horses and wheeled transport hauled by oxen. Adaptations to previous animal/people footpaths or setting out of new routes.  Much of the fabric of early passes has been obliterated by subsequent roads, but the three passes at the upper end of Franschhoek are still there, even if obscured by vegetation.	The original road built by Jan Cats was restored, and on 7 October 2003, the Cats se Pad Trail was opened, and today it forms an

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				koppe, signal hills		<p>old foot trail, was used from 1687 by the first settlers on this portion of the Berg River, shortly before the arrival of the French Huguenots. The route was greatly improved in 1854 (leaving Ida's Valley as a cul-de-sac) and was in use until it was replaced by the new road in 1972.</p> <p>A local Franschoek farmer cut a basic road, Cat's Pad (1818), which was steep and rough and not suitable for a fully-laden wagon. The Franschoek Pass (Major Holloway, Royal Engineers, 1825) was wide enough to allow two wagons to pass.</p>	<p>There is a tollhouse and/or inn on the Catspad and Holloway passes and other small structures on the far side of the river. 150 soldiers of the Royal Africa Corps worked on the road for a while, ostensibly to keep them out of trouble while waiting shipment for Sierra Leone. The first stone-arched bridge in SA was built over Jan Joubert's Gat (NM 1979).</p>	<p>integral part of the Mont Rochelle Nature Reserve and the ecotourism centre of the Fransche Hoek Estate. The far side of the Franschoek Pass is called Purgatory.</p>
	1682 - 1838	Freed slave landowners	Plots of land are owned by freed slaves (referred to as 'free blacks' or 'vryswartes').	Jonkershoek	There were a number of 'free blacks' registered living in Stellenbosch even in 1799.	Freed slaves who owned property in the Stellenbosch district between 1682 and 1731 were originally from Angola, Ceylon and Bengal. The children (daughters) of freed slaves sometimes married into settler families and their descendants were assimilated within the European South African family trees i.e. Coetsee, Jurgens, Hoffman, Hubner, Scheepers, Landman, Herbst and Vosloo.		
	1682 - 1838	Slave presence in households and agricultural	The agricultural land is increasingly worked by slaves as the settlement expands.		By 1799 the Stellenbosch district was registered as having 10 107 slaves.	Slaves in the Stellenbosch region originated from East Africa, East India, Indonesia or were born at the Cape. Their roles in rural agricultural	Census documents for farms list slaves that were owned by each colonist. Grants list property owned by 'free blacks'. Inventories. Slave Registers (from 1818).	

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		work				regions were often gender specific: for example, aside from being labourers, slave men were put to work as herdsmen, wagon drivers, grooms, gardeners, masons and coopers, and in some cases skilled artisans who made furniture and the moulded gabbling on Cape Dutch homesteads. The duties of women were often defined by their domestic roles within the home as slave women were nursery maids, washerwomen, seamstresses, knitting girls, housemaids and cooks.	Slave bells on farms were used to regulate and control labour (and also associated with the 'dop system').	
		A dangerous contact zone between settler and Khoi inhabitants; a space where the disintegration of Khoi society could be witnessed.				Khoi labour (settled and seasonal) supplements and parallels that of slaves but actual figures and tasks difficult to estimate due to paucity of records..	Tas Diaries. Hottentot Registers (from 1816)..	
<b>Colonial transitional phase 1795 -1806</b>					<b>1795</b> Britain annexed the Cape of Good Hope, an indication that the Cape held a position of strategic military importance to the British in protecting the sea route to the East.	In this early transitional phase, not too many changes were made to policies of government or administration of the Cape.  Immigrants mostly to Cape Town?	Military maps.	
					<b>1803</b> Cape returned			

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					to the Batavian Republic			
					1806 Britain once again reclaimed occupation of the Cape			
<b>BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE CAPE 1806 - 1892</b>	<b>1806 - 1838</b>	<b>Cape wine boom &amp; slavery.</b>		Goede Hoop homestead  Ida's Valley, Rustenburg and Schoongezicht    Warwick De Clapmuts	1807 the abolition of the oceanic slave trade.	Makes it illegal for slave ships to land in British harbours, including at the Cape. This contributes to a labour shortage putting more pressure on the Cape born slave population and indentured and itinerant Khoikhoi labour.  'Prize negroes'.  British immigrants settle in villages and buy farms.  Many wine merchants from Cape Town started purchasing wine estates in the Drakenstein and Stellenbosch region in order to capitalize on the boom in the market by being able to control both the production and the sale of wine (introduction of Cape Georgian style).	Most of the larger, grander historical farm werfs were established, either newly built or altered/rebuilt to reflect the status and prosperity of the land owners. Slave quarters and wine cellars and mills were built. Old longhouses, stables and barns were adapted and reused, and sometimes made symmetrical and given a central gable. Archaeologically excavated examples include Morgenhof and Goode Hoop. Grazing land and pastures remained on the slopes in mountainous areas while agriculture and vineyards expanded along the better watered valley floors. (Slave bells are often associated with this period, though many were only erected well into the 20th century during the Cape Revival era, in a tasteless spirit of nostalgia).  During this period wine cellars were embellished with end gables as decorative as those on the houses. Most wine cellars of this period were long rectangular thatched structures with a large door at one end and a second, possibly smaller one beneath the central dormer gable. After 1816 the simple rectangular and square window and door openings of the cellar gave way to segmental or semi-circular heads.  Longhouse format continued to be constructed and used in less fashion-conscious areas well into the 19th century	
					1812 Cradock's			

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					amendment of the 'Hottentot Proclamation'.			
					1813 Britain reduced the duties on Cape Wines entering into Britain			
			Sale of Crown Land.		1813 Perpetual Quitrents introduced	A leasehold for a piece of property was introduced that could be sold and transferred like freehold property. Some of those seemingly 'empty' spaces in the Stellenbosch region start to get carved up as private property.	1860s-90s One-Inch cadastral maps (include commonage and outspans etc.).  The surveys of 1860-90 show the few outspans and doordrifts that still survived after the big disposal of Crown land earlier in the 19th century. State land was further privatised at the end of the century. The outspan at Franschoek remained intact until 1897 when a substantial portion was subdivided and sold.	
		Pre- slave emancipation: the wine boom ends; a period of depression for farmers			1821 drastic drop in the wine price until the end of the 1840s.	Anglicisation of administration.		
					1828 Ordinance 48 pass system introduced.	Added to labour restriction of Khoikhoi as a pass system was introduced.		
					1828: Ordinance 50 repealed all the prior legislation regarding the Khoikhoi servants			
	1834 -1838	Slavery apprenticeship period			1834 slavery abolished at the Cape	Slaves were not automatically freed until 1838 as over a four year period they were legally bound to serve an apprenticeship with the very people that owned them.	Slave, Apprentice & Hottentot Registers.  Slave compensation records for each farm/slave owner in Stellenbosch	

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	1838 -1892		Period of movement and settlement for freed slaves		<p><b>1799</b> First slave school established in Dorp Street with 38 pupils by 1810. By <b>1824</b> the school could accommodate 70 children.</p> <p>By <b>1850</b> 'Free Black' neighbourhood established at 'Die Vlakte'.</p> <p><b>1865</b> a large population of 'Free Blacks' were located in the village of Stellenbosch</p>	<p>At the end of slavery, the village of Stellenbosch saw an influx of ex-slaves who rejected farm life.</p> <p>By the 1960s 3500 people lived in 'Die Vlakte', 90% of whom were labelled 'coloured'.</p> <p>Stellenbosch Village 2975; Environs 1003; Eerste Rivier 1265; Hottentots Holland 1605; Moddergat 1029; Klapmuts 674; Bottelary 352</p>		
	1800 – 1990s	Emergence of Muslim community in Stellenbosch			<p><b>1842</b> there were 268 Muslims registered in Stellenbosch.</p> <p><b>1875</b> there were 619.</p> <p><b>1896</b> First Mosque established in Stellenbosch and Muslim community became more formalized.</p> <p><b>1911</b> Muslim School Council established in Stellenbosch.</p> <p><b>1962</b> Stellenbosch Islamic Movement formed.</p>		Mosques; cemeteries?	

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					By 1990s two mosques and a Muslim library were built in Idas Valley and Cloeteville.			
	1840 – 1892	Mission Station communities, and other church based villages and settlements		1843 Pniel mission station to be run by the Reverend Stegman of the Apostolic Union  Jamestown Raithby Kylemore Johannesdal	1841 Masters' and Servants' Ordinance passed which regulated labour contracts	Mission Stations were sources of both independence for the diverse communities that lived at mission stations but also residents provided a stable seasonal labour force for farmers who often controlled their wages.  Church centred settlements. Residents lease / allocated land.  Land donated for leasing as plots.  Land donated for individual ownership..		
		Settlements established due to railways		Klapmuts		The development of Klapmuts hamlet did not begin until after the inauguration of the railway line (Cape Town to Paarl) in 1863.		
		Convict labour system – roads, railways and farms.	Roads and railways. Postal system.			The exploitation of convict labour at the Cape during the Colonial era is closely connected with the work of John Montagu, Colonial Secretary for the Cape 1843-53. Montagu had the benefit of the support of two skilled road designers and land surveyors: Col Charles Michell and Andrew Geddes Bain -	Convict station at Mostert's Hoek Stellenbosch District 1846-1847.  Franschhoek Pass located south of Franschhoek. Helshoogte Pass, located between Stellenbosch and Pniel.	

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	1850s on	Jewish diaspora. Between the end of the 19th century and 1930, large numbers of Jews began to arrive from Lithuania and Latvia.		See story of Delheim and Backsberg. Zetler family farm (strawberries).		Jewish culture and commerce contribution changed the character of the South African community. A small number settled among and identified with the rural white Afrikaans-speaking population (Boerejode).	Synagogues, stores and businesses. 1900 first congregation in Stellenbosch, 1904 synagogue in Paarl.	
	1876 -	Forestry and forest stations		Driefontein Wemmershoek Robertsvei Maasdorp Meerlust-Bosbou La Motte Bosbou	1876 The first commercial plantations were laid out in the Cape.	After World War I the Government of the Union of South Africa started buying up insolvent farms and redeveloping them as plantations. In 1917 the South African government initiated a job-creation policy in the Franschhoek Valley that resulted in a forestry industry in the La Motte and Wemmershoek region as well as Robertsvei and later Maasdorp in the 1960s. Driefontein became part of the La Motte Plantation in 1923. Complete with housing settlements and sawmills, these forestry stations became settled with small communities of people that still remember what life was like on those stations at the time.	Government nurseries and forestry stations were established and vast tracts of Crown and municipal land were planted with eucalyptus and pines. Fynbos-covered mountain slopes and land considered being of marginal agricultural value was turned into plantations. Farmers were encouraged to establish private plantations. The practice at the turn of the century was to sow the seeds of the cluster pine (Pinus pinaster) on the mountain slopes. An unexpected consequence of the afforestation programme was the rapid invasion of the mountainsides by pines and gums.  As early as 1903 parts of the farm Driefontein formed part of a forestry reserve known as the Franschhoek Plantation.	
	1860 - 1920	Cape Victorian Style		Franschhoek		New, machine-made prefabricated materials such as corrugated iron, cast iron and standard Oregon pine woodwork could be ordered	A major intervention was the introduction of corrugated iron roofing from around 1860, usually when the thatch needed to be replaced. As the roof pitch changed, eaves were raised and gables removed or clipped.	

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						through catalogues. Turrets, balustrades, cornices, achitraves and plaster mouldings. A pillared and broekie-laced veranda is the most recognisable feature. For the less wealthy, wooden pillars, stoep surroundings and bargeboards were made by local artisans.	This dramatically altered the appearance of buildings. Victorian houses, villas and terraces remain in some dorps. Most surviving historic buildings on urban subdivisions in Franschhoek were built between about 1890 and 1940. Historic Franschhoek is thus a town of the Victorian and Edwardian periods and even later.	
	<b>1880 - 1940</b>	<b>Cape Dutch Revival and Modernist styles</b>		Boschendal Meerrust Lekkerwijn Zandvliet/Delta  Vredenburg  Jamestown  Baker churches (St. Georges and Lanquedoc).		The Cape Revival style was a reintroduction of the decorative elements of old Cape Dutch farm houses (Van Graan 2011). Architecturally associated with Sir Herbert Baker and the 1910 Unionists (eg Masey and Fairbridge), the style was adopted for municipal and commercial building design, for instance Franschhoek Town Hall (1935) and new station (1915). Mass-produced materials (eg precast concrete) and Modernist ideals in the early 20th century resulted in stripped down simplicity and elimination of decoration (Fick 2016). A parallel tendency for a return to craftsmanship and decoration developed alongside and was expressed in styles such as Arts & Crafts and Art Deco.	Cecil John Rhodes commissioned architect Herbert Baker to build him a simple cottage (Boschendal). Baker elements such as barley-sugar chimneys, arts and crafts woodwork, tall 'Dutch' gables and Dutch-style wall tiles were introduced into homesteads at Meerrust, Lekkerwijn and Zandvliet/Delta, etc. Baker also designed two churches in the area and a village for workers at Languedoc. (See also the row of workers' cottages at Vredenburg on Old Strand Road – of which one survived on the Volkskombuis site.) There are some Cape Revival houses in Jamestown	
	<b>1886-1899</b>	<b>Onset of the Phylloxera vine disease; spread &amp; devastation</b>	Bankruptcy for farms and agricultural diversification		<b>2 January 1886</b> Phylloxera was discovered in a vineyard in Mowbray.		Insolvent Estate records – map of affected farms (where have I seen that?)	

Period	Date	Socio-cultural Themes	Land Use	Specific sites	Historical Events	People/Activities/Associations	Material Evidence (Physical/Documentary/Buildings)	Value/Significance
	1899-1902	Anglo-Boer War	Stellenbosch – British horse depot	Fort Neck, above Boekenhoutskloof	Stellenbosch was set up as a horse depot for the British Military during the Boer War where they quarantined imported horses, and to act as a central location for the commandeered horses of local farmers and a place of rehabilitation for those horses injured on the front. Many farmers had to resort to using oxen for transporting goods and wagons.	<p>The British Cape Government was indeed nervous about the possibility of rural farming regions being used by Boer forces as places of safe passage and refuge, and as a result rolled out a series of District Mounted Troops (DMT) and Town Guards (TG) all over the interior. Town Guards were in effect for areas such as Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Paarl, Wellington and Worcester amongst many others</p> <p>In a house situated at 3 Akademie Street, Franschoek, a Commanding Officer's headquarters was established which would become known as "<i>the little house in the Red Camp</i>". British soldiers were posted on all the access roads to Cape Town, although the farmers were allowed to move freely within the district.</p> <p>A British fort was built on the mountainside just above the farm Boekenhoutskloof in Franschoek after it was discovered that farmers were crossing over to the interior. The area is still known as Fort's Neck (associated farm bread oven).</p>	For Cape wine farmers the outbreak of the war actually stimulated the wine economy as large quantities of wine were sold to meet the demand of the various military camps and canteens established all over the country	

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	1899 - 1969	Industrial fruit and wine farming: Rhodes era	A landscape transformed with the introduction of large scale funded fruit farming		1904 a Railway line was brought to mouth of the Dwars River Valley	1892 H.E.V. Pickstone came to the Cape and started the first true nursery for fruit trees on the farm Nooitgedacht near Stellenbosch (financed by Cecil John Rhodes).	<p>There are records of fruit trees planted and exported through Rhodes Fruit Farms. It was due to Rhodes' connection to the architect Herbert Baker that many of the homesteads in the Drakenstein Valley were renovated and 'restored' internally and externally.</p> <p>There are several railway stations within the study area: eg Lynedoch, Vlottenburg, Stellenbosch, Du Toit, Koelenhof, Muldersvlei and Klapmuts.</p>	
					1918 KWV started SFW 1935 SAD 1938	KWV and SFW centralised wine-making and exports. SAD did the same for dried fruit.	<p>Agricultural Boards were already supporting White farmers and regulating production and markets.</p> <p>Dairy farming was consolidated into mega-businesses, vineyards and wineries replaced grain crops and orchards, and market gardens were usurped by infill suburban or social housing.</p> <p>Small-scale fruit and vegetable traders operated in and around the villages during the 1950s before being restrained by apartheid laws and other obstacles.</p>	
					1906 Jam factory was started by RFF in Groot Drakenstein, one of the first canneries in the Union was built on the premises. Fruit drying and wine making facilities were later added on		<p>Much of the evidence of changes to the landscape of the farms that were part of the Rhodes Fruit Farms in the Dwars River Valley is documented in the quarterly reports compiled by Appleyard from 1927- 1933 held in the University of Cape Town's Manuscripts and Archives Library [BC860 Alfred Appleyard Collection]. Appleyard details everything from the building alterations and additions on the farms of the RFF to discussion of labour, forestry, the wine industry...etc. These reports additionally contain photographs documenting changes to buildings, the</p>	

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							<p>construction of dams...etc complex with slave bell and offices and packing sheds.</p> <p>The fetishizing of slave bell towers: elegant freestanding aesthetic marvels in a context of willful amnesia with regards to slave history (Coetzer 2016). Appleyard commissioned Kendall to design two new slave bell towers for Goede Hoop and Bien Donne, and Pearse to design one for Rhone, and another one was erected at Boschendal.</p>	
	1899 -	An intensified 'landscape of labour' and the development of agrarian corporate capitalism		Languedoc Workers Village		1899 Languedoc Workers Village constructed by RFF; over 100 houses and a local church designed by Herbert Baker	There is an informal farm labourer cemetery comprising at least 80 burials was located on the Farm Simonsvlei alongside the Klapmuts Road	
				Le Roux Dorp (later Groendal)		In 1900 parts of the farms La Provence and La Terre du Luc, owned by two Messieurs le Roux, were proclaimed a residential area acquiring the name Le Roux Dorp.	The area became the home of a mixed Coloured and White working class population, but predominantly Coloured, while Franschoek was mixed but predominantly White. Under the Apartheid Group Areas Act, Le Roux Dorp would later be turned into a Coloured location and be renamed Groendorp and later Groendal.	

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	1860 -19	Centres of education; University		Elsenburg Simondium Stellenbosch		Rhenish Girls' High School, established in 1860, is the oldest school for girls in South Africa. A gymnasium, known as het Stellenbossche Gymnasium, was established in 1866. In 1874 some higher classes became Victoria College and then in 1918 University of Stellenbosch. There was an influx of staff and service providers.  <b>By 1938</b> 1500 students at Stellenbosch university – connected to rise of Afrikaner nationalism. Stellenbosch the intellectual capital of Afrikaner nationalist thought.		
	1890s - present	Sports, recreation, hotels and spas, and kuiering			1920 Keerweder became the first guest house in Franschhoek  1968 Huguenot Museum opened in Franschhoek (other heritage attractions before this)	People travelled from Cape Town and other places to picnic at weekends at their favourite spot (later segregated).  Youth camps of all types became popular. Coach travel and the advent of private cars and hotel /spa destinations.  In the 1940s musicians and their families from District Six would come and play dance music on the farms on Saturday nights.		
	1910 -1948	Intensified formal racial segregation and response			1910 Union of South Africa- as the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free			

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					State became amalgamated under a joint legislature and government			
					<p><b>1913</b> Natives Land Act limits African landownership to the reserves</p>	<p>The beginning of a series of segregation laws</p> <p><b>1915</b> a number of decisions to close down houses deemed unsanitary, occupied by 'coloured' people, had already been taken.</p> <p><b>1936</b> Plans implemented to acquire land for the building of 'coloured areas' at Ida's Valley (later Idas Valley) and Cloetesdal (Cloetesville )</p> <p><b>1940s</b> migrant workers were brought into the Western Cape and also needed accommodation on farms and, in the case of Goede Hoop, they were housed on the farm, but separately. Also dormitories on Boschendal (Thembaletu).</p>		

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		Separate living areas based on racial categories			1942 Stellenbosch Areas Proclamation No.244 restrictions on “natives” entering Stellenbosch implemented	1946 prospect of establishing a ‘native location’ at Kaya Mandi gazetted  ‘Natives’ recorded as living in Kaya Mandi,  Idas Valley and Du Toitsville were noted to have mainly ‘Coloured’ inhabitants and at Die Vlakte (being surrounded here by ‘white’ neighbourhoods)		
					1943 Canning worker’s strikes at Rhodes Fruit Farms Canning Factory			
	1942-5			About 1,500 Italian prisoners were transported to a camp on Keerweder (east of Paarl) to build Dutoitskloof Pass.	World War II	Italian POWs employed as farm labourers, builders, chefs, gardeners, mechanics and various other tasks in Paarl, Worcester and Robertson area.  A ‘barracks’ was built at Kylemore. Some married into the Pneil community.	Story of Una van der Spuy creating Old Nectar garden with Italian PoWs.	
	1948-1994	Groups areas and segregation	Group areas separation and segregation laws on the basis of racial classification		1948 Nationalist party introduces programme of apartheid		Farm jails (‘prison outposts’) for training African offenders, but also providing free (for the host farmer) or cheap (for neighbours) labour on 12 W.Cape farms in 1960. Names of farms not listed. (Survey of Race Relations)	
				Franschhoek removals (involving Groendal, Mbekweni and even Kuils River)	1950 The Population Registration Act classifies people by race; Group Areas Act of the same year initiate forced removal			

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			Response and resistance		<p><b>1959</b> Demonstration in Paarl against women carrying passes; Riots in the suburb of Huguenot in reaction to a banning order imposed by the Government on the President of the African Food and Canning Worker's Union</p>	<p><b>1920s</b> a branch of the ANC established in Paarl with membership picking up in the 1950s</p> <p><b>1960</b> Paarl was one of the few urban centres to respond to the PAC anti-pass campaign</p> <p><b>1962</b> 21 farm workers in Stellenbosch found guilty of making preparations to attack a farm manager and his family, to burn the farm buildings and to march to town firing buildings on the way.</p>		
					<p><b>1962</b> Mbekweni uprising against harsh and corrupt local administration as well as the systematic removal of Africans from the Western Cape.</p>	<p><b>1962</b> 'Coloured' Houses in Stellenbosch demolished in the centre of town</p>		
			Self-sufficient land plots; surplus marketed in Cape Town until local farmers prevented it.		<p><b>1968</b> Pniel was designated as a rural 'Coloured Area'</p>	<p>Pniel existed as a 'coloured' enclave surrounded by white owned agricultural property that was dependant on this community as a source of labour.</p>		
	<b>1971 - present</b>	<b>Development of wine tourism in Stellenbosch</b>	Tourism alters the landscape – mapping of space through tourism offerings	Simonsig Spier Delheim		Wine, restaurant and accommodation tourism – affecting roads and economy	<p>Elize Joubert Masters</p> <p>The Cape gable and a werf wall became a branding icon for wine routes. Among some laudable repairs and renovations to enhance these features, there were others that were misguided. Some farm werfs underwent retro-restoration during the 1970s and 1980s, destroying evidence of</p>	

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							layered histories and acquiring spurious Cape Dutch features. An example is Zandberg / Scholtzenhof near Somerset West.	
	1970s-80s	Second Cape Dutch revival				Afrikaner nationalism, brandy and tobacco empires, and the rise of conservation architecture.	The Ruperts owned several farms (L'Ormarins, La Motte), had a wine-making partnership with Rothschilds and partially controlled FW and Distillers Corporation. The Rembrandt Group (now BAT) helped restore many South African historic properties to their previous grandeur. Various private and government institutions were founded: Simon van der Stel Foundation and offshoots (Franschhoek Conservation Trust 1984), the Monuments Commission and the National Monuments Council (1969).	
		Conservation			1993: Todeschini and Japha report on guidelines for development and conservation for Franschhoek		Conservation initiatives arguably began many decades before in the region, but it was during this period that the conservation of built environment, heritage and ecology started to take on legislative form and guidelines.  In 1964 Assegaaibosch, across the river, was acquired and developed into a research centre for nature conservation from its original fishery mandate	
		Sites of struggle and resistance during apartheid			1986 Pass laws repealed; the government proclaims a nationwide state of emergency, detains thousands of people, and prohibits the press, radio, and television from reporting unrest			

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				Groot Drakenstein Prison	1990 ANC, PAC, and SACP unbanned; Mandela and other political prisoners released	The house that Nelson Mandela was imprisoned in on Victor Verster (Groot Drakenstein Prison) is now a tourist/heritage site open to the public.		
	1994 - 2016	Democracy & contestation	new policies concerning urban and rural landscapes were produced and in particular the promotion of "Integrated Development Plans (IDP) aimed to manage development in a fair and progressive manner"		1994 First democratic non-racial election held; Nelson Mandela is sworn in as president and forms Government of National Unity			
	1990s - 2016	Investment and tourism		Franschhoek Hazendal Morgenhof Mulderbosch Lanzerac		Developers and investors from up-country, Europe and elsewhere discovered Franschhoek and iconic Cape farms in the 1990s, including Maingard and Augusta in Franschhoek, Voloshin at Hazendal, and Cointreau-Huchon at Morgenhof.  In 2013, an Indian investment company acquired two blocks of Franschhoek's prime stretch of main road real estate and three wine farms, Dieu Donné, Von Ortloff and Klein Dassenberg ( <i>Sunday Times</i> , 1 May 20). Last year Perfect China made the first investment in SA's wine	Drives up property prices.  Tourism and events venues have thus started to overtake agricultural production as the major sustainable economic base in the area: farms are being used for their aesthetic and recreational properties and production is no longer the main function (Cloete 2013).  Farmers began to diversify their income by introducing alternative functions/facilities (farm based) to the public.	

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						industry, acquiring the Val de Vie estate (Paarl).		
		Land reform initiatives in the valley		Stellenbosch small farm holdings trust  Graham Beck  Solms-Delta  Spier  Others...  Boschendal developments		Private and Government driven land reform initiatives  The Stellenbosch Small Farm Holdings Trust was formed in 2002 after twelve emerging farmers moved on to 65 hectares of Municipal Commonage, which was land leased from Stellenbosch Municipality by the Spier Estate on the Annandale Road (PLAAS 2011).  In 2005, the Solms family established the Wijn de Caab Trust to benefit the 200 historically disadvantaged residents and employees of the Solms-Delta wine estate. In an unprecedented move, the owners of Solms-Delta and Lubeck both put their farms up as collateral so that a third, adjoining farm could be purchased by the workers.  Graham Beck Wine Estate has a Workers' Forum that consists of representatives from all departments and racial groups, and acts on behalf of the employees in matters such as training, remuneration, participatory management and disciplinary hearings.	In 2001 a large tract of municipal commonage was sold in order to provide capital for the cross-subsidy of 1000 low cost houses in Groendal (also known as Franschhoek North), to settle land claims and to provide previously disadvantaged community members access to agriculture and tourism related business opportunities. The farm Mooiwater in Franschhoek North was acquired by the local authority for the purpose of establishing low-cost housing, in two phases.	

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