



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture



SAHRA

THE PROPERTIES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE
RESOURCES AGENCY

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WHAT IS SAHRA?

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is an agency of the Department of Arts and Culture and is the national administrative body responsible for the management and protection of South Africa's cultural heritage resources.

It is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 and, together with provincial heritage resources authorities, is one of the bodies that replaced the National Monuments Council.

The Act follows the principle that heritage resources should be managed by the levels of government appropriate for the level of significance of the resource. The local and provincial authorities will manage heritage resources as part of their planning process.

SAHRA's role is to coordinate the identification and management of the national estate. The national estate encompasses heritage resources of cultural significance for the present community and for future generations.

It may include places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage; historical settlements; landscapes and natural features of cultural significance; archaeological and palaeontological sites (archaeology being the study of the human past, whereas palaeontology deals with fossils); graves and burial grounds, including ancestral and royal graves and graves of traditional leaders; graves of victims of conflict; and sites relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

The Act requires that SAHRA and members of the public must identify places with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance to be declared national heritage

sites. These will be marked with a badge indicating their status as national heritage sites. Provincial heritage resources authorities must identify places, which make them significant in the context of the province, to be declared provincial heritage sites and marked with a provincial heritage site badge.

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation-worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years.

In addition, all graves which are older than 60 years and not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas) are also protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities to whom the graves are significant, and communities must be consulted before any disturbance can take place.

SAHRA owns and manages thirty six properties of heritage significance around South Africa and fourteen of them are in the Western Cape. Many of these properties were inherited by SAHRA from the National Monuments Council, but although they are owned by SAHRA, they are not necessarily national heritage sites. In terms of the new Act, all old national monuments were designated Provincial Heritage Sites, and may require re-grading to either Grade 1 (National) or Grade 3 (Local) Heritage Sites.

This booklet is to give an insight into these properties so that the reader can go and see them the next time they are in the area.

1. 109 & 111 HARRINGTON STREET

SAHRA HEAD OFFICE, also known as the Old Granite Lodge and Extensions

LOCATION

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 111
HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The building formerly known as the Granite Lodge and extension (for the two structures that form the St. George's Orphanage for Girls), is now being used as the Head Office of SAHRA.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Granite Lodge, a predominantly Georgian granite-fronted house was built c.1834 for Anthony Oliphant, the first Attorney-General of the Cape Colony. Between 1839 and 1845 it belonged to Henry Sherman and from 1845 to 1865, Otto Landsberg, the famous artist and tobacconist, lived here.

Mary Arthur later bought the house to accommodate the St. George's Orphanage for Girls. In 1915 the adjacent double story building designed by the architects Forsythe and Parker, was erected as an extension to the orphanage. It was dedicated by the Archbishop of Cape Town, William Carter.

GPS: 33°55'46.92"S, 18°25'21.80"E

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 2517, as published in Government Gazette 12814 of 2 November 1990. Current Grading – Grade 11 (Provincial Heritage Site)

2. WOUTERSEN WESSELS VAULT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 8 BERTRAND STREET, GREEN POINT IN CAPE TOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a burial vault with a surrounding wall.

SIGNIFICANCE

The architecture of the vault is believed to be the design of the well-known architect, Herman Schutte, who was also responsible for the design of the Green Point Lighthouse. It was built by merchant Pieter Wouteresen in the 1820s when it was still practice for Dutch families to bury their dead on their farms and estates.

He was buried in the vault in 1827, followed by his family and members of the Wessels family including Adv. M L Wessels, brother of Sir John Wessels, the former Chief Justice of the Union.

Because the vault had been broken into by thieves who stole the ornaments of the coffins and other valuables, the great iron door of the vault was eventually permanently sealed. Consequently the last members of the family, Marthinus Wessels (April 1913) and his daughter Madeleine Florence Wale (nee Wessels) (1960) who died on the estate were buried outside the vault.

GPS: 33° 54' 43.63" S, 18° 24' 45.38" E



The tomb was used as a landmark for sailing ships, to guide them to the harbour, in the days before the surrounding suburb was built up. The vault is one of only a few to survive.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 561, as published in Government Gazette 6664 of 14 April 1961. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)
Size: 331 square metres.

3. VALKENBURG MANOR HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN BLACK RIVER PARKWAY, OBSERVATORY, CAPE TOWN



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property includes the Valkenburg Homestead and outbuildings which have been converted to serve as a hotel and restaurant.

SIGNIFICANCE

Built on land granted in 1661, the Valkenburg Homestead is one of the only original homesteads still standing on the Liesbeeck River. It was named after Cornelius Valck who became the owner in 1720. The north wing, with its curvilinear parapet, was added to the original U-shaped house by Cornelius de Waal, who bought the property in 1746.

The western section, with its neo-Classical gable, was rebuilt by Cornelius Mostert c.1815. The farm was subsequently divided and in 1881 the house and out-buildings became part of the Valkenberg Hospital.

The Manor House became the property of the National Monuments Council in 1985.

GPS: 33°56'32.03"S, 18°28'49.01"E



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 1249, as published in Government Gazette 10296, dated 27 June 1986. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

4. VAN RIEBEECK'S HEDGE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN KLAASENS ROAD, BISHOPS COURT, CAPE TOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 33°59'42.85"S, 18°26'40.10"E

The remains of the historical Wild Almond hedge, allegedly planted on the instruction of Jan van Riebeeck. The hedge is free growing and the property includes a cairn and a footpath.



SIGNIFICANCE

This Wild almond hedge was allegedly planted in 1660 on the instructions of Jan van Riebeeck to mark the boundaries of the settlement at the Cape. The two portions of the hedge which escaped destruction are the oldest declared national monuments in South Africa.



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 529 of 6 April 1936. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

5. HET POSTHUYS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 180 MAIN ROAD, MUIZENBERG, CAPE TOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 34° 6'36.96"S, 18°28'1.26"E

The property consists of a building known as Het Posthuys and outbuildings to the rear.



SIGNIFICANCE

Het Posthuys is claimed to be one of the first buildings erected in the country. It was presumably built as a three-roomed signal station by the VOC, allegedly in 1673 - a year before the Castle in Cape Town was occupied.

Bay and as a signal station by the VOC during the Dutch occupation of the Cape.

First recorded on a map in 1687, the actual origins and history of this building are still a subject of debate, (as dates vary between 1662 and 1673) but it is thought to be the 2nd oldest building in the Cape after the Castle, and the oldest in False Bay.

The buildings on this site remained in military use and during the Battle of Muizenberg in 1795 De Posthuys received a direct hit on its stoep. The adjoining buildings seem to have been destroyed at the same time.

In 1662, due to the imminent outbreak of war between the Netherlands, the site on which Het Posthuys is situated, was chosen for the erection of a watch post to guard False Bay in case of attack. The building, part of a larger barracks complex, was built by the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (Dutch East India Company or VOC) between 1663 and 1673, it was presumably used as a lookout point for enemy ships entering False

It later became a toll-house to levy a tax on passing farmers who wanted to sell their produce to ships in Simon's Town (then Simon's Bay).

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice 409, as published in Government Gazette 6873, dated 7 March 1980. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

6. WELCOME COTTAGE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS SITUATED AT 36 GLEN OAK ROAD, GLENCAIRN, SIMON'S TOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of a main Homestead, two additional houses, as well as three outbuildings.

SIGNIFICANCE

The land on which Welcome Cottage is built was granted in Perpetual Quitrent to Johannes Henricus Brand, Deputy Fiscal of Simon's Town, in 1811. He later became Member of the Court of Justice. J H Brand's son, Christoffel, was the first Speaker of the House of Assembly and his grandson, Johannes Henricus Brand, became the first President of the Orange Free State. Both the main homestead and the outbuildings are predominantly Cape Dutch in style and of considerable architectural merit.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 27 December 1985 by Item 22, page 12 of Government Gazette No. 10047. Current Grading – Grade 111A (Local Heritage Site)

GPS: 34° 6'36.96"S, 18°28'1.26"E



7. HUGO FAMILY VAULT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN VALLEY ROAD, MURDOCH VALLEY, SIMONS TOWN



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of a burial vault and separate graves indicating the names of eight members of the Hugo and Hablutzel Families. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 34°12'28.02"S, 18°27'32.11"E



8. DAL JOSAFAT FARMS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

DAL JOSAFAT FARM, GOEDE RUST, NON PAREILLE AND ROGGELAND, PAARL DISTRICT



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Three separate farms (Goede Rust, Non Pareille and Roggeland now consolidated) with farmsteads.

SIGNIFICANCE

This complex comprises of three separate farms which had been consolidated. The farms Goede Rust and Non Pareille were originally granted in 1690 and Roggeland in 1693. These farms were for centuries in the hands of the French Huguenots and their descendants. Some of the founder and leading members of the Afrikaans Language Movement resided there.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 291, as published in Government Gazette No. 9588 of 15 February 1985. Current Grading – Grade 1 (National Heritage Site)

GPS: 33°41'24.89"S, 19°0'8.95"E



9. ONDERDAL SCHOOL

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON DAL JOSAFAT FARM, GOEDE RUST, NON PAREILLE & ROGGELAND, PAARL DISTRICT



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property includes the historical Onderdal school buildings, with the adjoining teacher's residence.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Onderdal School was founded in 1847. Construction on the school commenced in 1854 and it was inaugurated on 31 May 1855. The school officially opened on 5 June 1855 and was used until 1968, when it was finally closed. Founder members of the Genootskap vir Regte Afrikaners received instruction here.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice 2620, as published in Government Gazette 7946 of 4 December 1981. Current Grading – Grade 11 (PHS)

GPS: 33°41'24.89"S, 19°0'8.95"E



10. KLEINBOSCH CEMETERY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON KLEINBOSCH FARM, PAARL DISTRICT



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

A cemetery within a surrounding wall.

SIGNIFICANCE

This cemetery was laid out circa 1700 by the Huguenot progenitor, Francois du Toit, on his farm Kleinbosch. The predominant reason for its historical significance is the fact that three founders of the "Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners" are buried here.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 2214, published in Government Gazette No. 4515 of 29 November 1974. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 33°41'24.89"S, 19°0'8.95"E



11. OLD GROENBERG SCHOOL

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON THE FARM WELBEDACHT, ABOUT EIGHT KILOMETRES FROM WELLINGTON IN THE DIRECTION OF HERMON.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a two room school building. There is also a portion of agricultural land adjacent to the school building.

SIGNIFICANCE

This small two-roomed school building was built c.1860. C P Hoogenhout, who played an important part in the first phase of the Afrikaans Language Movement, taught at Groenberg from 3 August 1874 until the turn of the century. Much of his important work in the Afrikaans Language Movement was done here.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 8 November 1968 by Government Notice No. 2053, as published in Government Gazette No. 2209. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 33°34'32.79"S, 19°0'17.39"E



12. ERF 56 AND 255 TULBAGH

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTIES ARE LOCATED IN CHURCH STREET, TULBAGH, WESTERN CAPE.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is a vacant agricultural erf with some interpretive signage.

SIGNIFICANCE

The properties were donated to the Council for the preservation thereof as it is an important part of the historic street scene of Church Street in Tulbagh. Erf 255 and Erf 56 are virtually surrounded with declared national monuments and the concept is that it should remain undeveloped.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No.318, as published in Government Gazette 6861, dated 22 February 1980. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 33°17'0.80"S, 19° 8'15.20"E



13. FISHERMAN'S COTTAGES STRUISBAAI

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN MAIN ROAD, STRUISBAAI, WESTERN CAPE



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains nine historical cottages, numbered 1 to 9.

SIGNIFICANCE

This property consists of nine fisherman's cottages which are worthy of preservation in view of various architectural and historical considerations.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 10 April 1981 by Government Notice No. 770, as published in Government Gazette No. 7541. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 34°47'35.68"S, 20° 2'24.14"E



14. THE LOOKOUT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED OFF THE R336, KIRKWOOD DISTRICT, UITENHAGE, 26 KILOMETRES FROM KIRKWOOD.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a portion of land with a raised platform, and an enclosed area with graves

SIGNIFICANCE

The Lookout is a raised brick platform erected by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick (the well-known author of Jock in the Bushveld) in order to get a better view of the countryside below the hill. The land around The Lookout has an unusually wide variety of botanical specimens. Near the platform lies the graves of Sir Percy, his wife and two sons.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 21 August 1953 by Government Notice 1821. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 33°28'24.98"S, 25°36'21.32"E



15. OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CRADOCK

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 1 HIGH STREET, CRADOCK.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of a church building and outbuilding.

SIGNIFICANCE

This mission church is an exact replica of the Harpenden Chapel in England and was erected in 1853 by Rev Robert Barry Taylor, a missionary from the London Missionary Society. Both he and his wife suffered as a result of extreme poverty and yet were able to not only manage church affairs, but also held school for the congregation.

Robert and Marianne Taylor are buried under the pulpit of the church.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 16 July 1982 by Government Notice No. 1459, as published in Government Gazette No. 8304. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 32°10'31.68"S 25°37'18.92"E



16. MOOIMEISIESFONTEIN

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON R400 AT RIEBEECK EAST, ALBANY DISTRICT, EASTERN CAPE, 40 KILOMETRES FROM GRAHAMSTOWN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property consists of a farmhouse and outbuildings.

SIGNIFICANCE

This farmhouse was partially built by Piet Retief. He owned the property from 1814 to 1836. There he built himself a large house with yellow-wood ceilings and a slate roof, which has recently been restored. Not far from the house were two springs, and here he established an extensive orchard with walnut, fig, pear, apple, medlar, plum and orange trees. Some of the old trees are still there. In addition to the orchard, he planted a vineyard with more than 5 000 vines, so that he was even able to distil brandy, but all this agriculture was merely supplementary to his main activities as a stock-farmer.

Piet Retief was an energetic, active and mobile man and did not live uninterruptedly on Mooimeisiesfontein. For one thing, he possessed several other farms as well, so he sometimes lived at Driefontein between Mooimeisiesfontein and Commodagga, while he also stayed for a time at Karega near Grahamstown. Moreover, he lived for a considerable time in Grahamstown itself where

GPS: 33 12' 44.1288"S, 26 9' 57.7836"E



he was committed to important contracts as a building contractor. Nevertheless, it appears that he spent most of his time at Mooimeisiesfontein, and that farm is therefore more closely associated with him than any other place.

LEGAL STATUS

Mooimeisiesfontein was declared a national monument on 27 April 1937 by Government Notice 702 of 27 April 1937. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

17. OLD GAOL, GRAHAMSTOWN

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 40 SOMERSET STREET, GRAHAMSTOWN



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 33 18' 47.4515"S, 26 31' 21.792"E

The property includes the Gaol, comprising an Administration Block with cells and courtyards to the rear.

SIGNIFICANCE

In 1812 Major G. S. Fraser, deputy Magistrate of Uitenhage, was sent to Grahamstown to establish a sub drostdy or magistracy there. Jacob Cuyler, the Magistrate of Uitenhage, instructed Fraser to select a suitable site for a house and gaol, and to submit plans and estimates for the building to him. Fraser chose this site because it was close to the area he had in mind for the drostdy.

In January, 1813, the plans for a gaol were submitted to Colonel Cuyler and approved by him. On 16th April, 1813, contracts were entered into with Lt. W. L. von Buchenröder for erecting these buildings, but the work progressed so slowly on account of the lack of trained workers that by June, 1814, the Messenger of the Court's house and the gaol had only reached the height of the roof. Baron Knobel, the government land-surveyor who laid out the town in that month, took the northern wall of the gaol as the line of High Street which thus served as the basis for the layout of the whole town.

In June, 1817, Von Buchenröder had not yet finished the building. The government paid him for what he had completed and cancelled



the contract. The date of the completion of the building is not known, but in January, 1822, the Magistrate of Albany, H. Rivers, reported that the gaol, to which a pound had meanwhile been added, was not only too small, but that its situation in the middle of the town was most offensive to the inhabitants. He recommended that it be sold and the proceeds be used for a new gaol. Consequently a new gaol was completed in 1824 and shortly after this the little gaol building became the Grahamstown Public School until about 1842. It then became the first public library of Grahamstown and served that purpose until 1863.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 27 December 1985 by Item 32 of Government Notice 2836, page 12 of Government Gazette No. 10047. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

18. OLD RESIDENCY AND OUTBUILDINGS, KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON THE CORNER OF TRUNK AND AMATOLA ROAD IN KING WILLIAM'S TOWN



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 32°52'22.12"S, 27°23'15.53"E

The property consists of the house known as the Old Residency and outbuildings (toilet, and garage/warehouse). The property consists of a main building, two smaller buildings and an old stable.



SIGNIFICANCE

The historic Residency was erected around 1846 and is situated on the foundations of the Mission House, which was destroyed more than once during the Frontier Wars. The London Missionary Society's mission station was built by John Brownlee after his arrival in 1826. When British Kaffraria was incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1866, the house became the residence of the local Magistrate. It was used for this purpose until 1981.



LEGAL STATUS

The Old Residency was declared a national monument on 27 October 1978 by Government Notice No. 2114. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

19. CONCENTRATION CAMP GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN SOMERSET STREET, ALIWAL NORTH, EASTERN CAPE



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 30° 42' 16.776" S, 26° 42' 30.258" E

The property consists of a Concentration Camp Cemetery and memorial.

SIGNIFICANCE

A memorial to those who died in the Anglo-Boer War concentration camp in the town during that war. The remains of those who were buried in the old burial grounds outside of the town, were exhumed and re-buried here. During 1980, the Aliwal North Municipality sold the land to the SA Council for War Graves with the aim of establishing a commemorative garden



LEGAL STATUS:

Not a declared National Monument. Declared a provincial heritage site in terms of section (S.58 (11) e) of the Act. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS).



20. BURGHER MONUMENT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

SUBDIVISION 5 OF FARM BOOMPLAATS 540 AND SUBDIVISION 7 OF FARM BOOMPLAATS, EDENBURG, 35 KILOMETRES FROM EDENBURG AND 114 KILOMETRES FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: (GT 29 50' 59.28"S, 25 38' 45.60"E)

A monument of blue dolerite (iron stone), erected in 1938, toilets of brick, a few reed and grass structures, a corrugated iron shed and a donkey-boiler of stone.



SIGNIFICANCE

Boomplaats is the site of the historical battle of 29 August 1848 between the British forces under the command of the Governor of the Cape, Sir Harry Smith, and a Boer Commando led by Gen. Andries Pretorius. The Monument was erected on 16 December 1938 as a memorial to the burghers of the Orange Free State who perished here.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a National Monument December 15, 1989 by Government Notice No 2709. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS).

21. UNION MASONIC TEMPLE, KIMBERLEY

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 4 FREE STATE ROAD, KIMBERLEY



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 28 45' 25.3476"S, 24 47' 13.38"E

The property includes a corrugated iron hall, erected as a Temple for Freemasons.

It is neighboured by the Salvation Army, residential houses and church.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Union Lodge initiated the erection of this building in 1886 after the Freemasons at the diamond fields of Kimberley realised the necessity to have an own Temple. The foundation-stone of the building was laid on 18 December 1886 and the Temple was inaugurated on 28 January 1887.

It is a single storey corrugated iron structure with a saddle roof and centrally placed air vent. A veranda is found to the rear of the building.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a National Monument on March 10, 1989 by Government Notice No: 11728 (382). Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS).



22. MOORDDRIFT MONUMENT

LOCATION AND ACCESS

MOORDDRIFT IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 11 KM SOUTH-WEST OF MOKOPANE IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE. IT IS NEXT TO THE NYLRIVER, ALONGSIDE THE R101 BETWEEN THE R101 AND THE N1.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a small portion of land with a memorial cairn thereon.

SIGNIFICANCE

In September, 1854, twenty-eight settler men, women and children met their death in this vicinity at the hands of subjects of the Chiefs Makapan and Mapela. Most of them belonged to a party under Field-Cornet Hermanus Potgieter, a brother of the Voortrekker leader A. H. Potgieter, who was looking for ivory in Makapan's territory in the Waterberg.

The murders took place at three separate places on the same day. First of all, M. A. Venter and his son Willem were murdered at Makapan's kraal on the present farm Pruizen. Then A. H. Potgieter and thirteen other men were murdered at Mapela's kraal, a little to the north of Pruizen. In this case the thirteen men were first put to death and then Potgieter was skinned alive. The only witness of this event was a San servant of Potgieter's who was fortunate enough to escape. In the third incident a party under

GPS: 24°16'34.05"S, 28°58'28.42"E

Willem Prinsloo was murdered at Moorddrift. Those killed were Prinsloo with his wife and three children, Jan Breed with his wife and three children, L. Bronkhorst and Flip du Preez.

The murders were later avenged by a Boer commando. In 1937 the 'Gelooftefeeskomitee' of Potgietersrust erected a monument between the two camelthorn trees at Moorddrift against which the children are said to have been put to death in 1854.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice 561, as published in Government Gazette 6664 of 14 April 1961. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

23. OLD ENGLISH FORT

(Fort Louis Campbell) Marabastad

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE BRITISH FORT IS WITHIN THE PROPERTY OF THE KUSCHKE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

An old earth Fort, dating from the First War of Independence.

SIGNIFICANCE

The British manned seven forts in the Transvaal during the First Transvaal War of Independence (1880-1881); they were situated at Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Lydenburg, Wakkerstroom, Standerton and this one at Marabastad.

After the Battle of Bronkhorstspruit at which a British force was defeated on 29th December, 1880, this fort was hastily strengthened. The fort formed the nucleus of a defensive complex laid out in the form of a cross. Outside the fort there were barracks for the "Hottentot Mounted Police", an advanced post and a canteen arranged as a fort.

A Boer commando under command of Barend J. Vorster, with laagers at Sandspruit and Bothasplaas, besieged the fort by occupying three positions round it. A hundred and forty

GPS: 23 59' 45.92"S, 29 22' 18.38"E



soldiers, Khoisan and civilians were confined in the fort, in a space twenty metres square. Several skirmishes took place during the siege of 105 days, in which the British losses were five killed and one wounded, while one Boer was killed. In 1942 the Sons of England Patriotic and Benevolent Society erected a monument in honour of the British dead.

4 LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 199, dated 27 January 1938. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

24. VERDUN RUINS

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE RUINS ARE LOCATED ON THE MACHEMMA HILLS ON THE FARM MOLLEVEL IN THE SOUTPANSBERG DISTRICT, ABOUT 76KM FROM MAKHADO.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains an archaeological site with ruins of a Venda settlement.

SIGNIFICANCE

The settlement is one of several between the Soutpansberg and the Limpopo associated with the southward migration of Shona people from south-eastern Zimbabwe between AD 1450 and 1500 after the break-up of the political power of Great Zimbabwe and Mapungubwe. Similar ruins occur at Thulamela and other sites in the Kruger National Park and northern Mozambique, at numerous places in the Northern Transvaal such as the farm Verulam, Haddon and Maryland. These sites are characterised by stone-walled enclosures on hilltops that were designed to seclude the king/chief from the common people for religious and political reasons.

Verdun is a relatively small settlement and its major feature is a section of decorative chevron and check-patterned dry stone walling, which is very well preserved.

GPS: (22° 39' 37.3968" S, 29° 45' 32.4432" E)



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice 561, as published in Government Gazette 6664 of 14 April 1961. Current Grading – Grade 11 (PHS)

25. OLD POWDER MAGAZINE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN WOLMARANS STREET, POTCHEFSTROOM.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a powder magazine (kruithuis).

The property is positioned right next to a main road (Wolmarans Street), which is off the N12, between the main road and a wide bicycle track. It is immediately on the right-hand side after coming over a bridge on Wolmarans Street. On the other side of the bicycle track is a budget restaurant and the Tlokwe Youth Centre is located across the road.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Powder Magazine is one of the oldest existing buildings in Potchefstroom and its erection was approved by the Potchefstroom Council of War on 6 May 1853. The exact date of construction of this building cannot be established, but it can be detected on a map of Potchefstroom, dated 1863. The Powder Magazine was often the centre of skirmishes between the British and the Boers.

GPS: 26°42'55.57"S, 27° 5'2.75"E



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 1547, as published in Government Gazette 4009 of 31 August 1973. Current Grading – Grade 11 (PHS)

26. OLD FORT AND CEMETERY, POTCHEFSTROOM

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED OFF THE N12/ NELSON MANDELA DRIVE, POTCHEFSTROOM.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains an old earth fort and a cemetery. (A stone monument in memory of the siege victims was erected in the adjoining cemetery.)

SIGNIFICANCE

This old earth Fort's significance stems from its involvement in the First War Of Independence (1880 - 1881). It was, however, erected long before the War. The Fort was then occupied by the British, under the command of Maj. C Thornhill. On 8 to 14 December 1880 the Boers' "People's Committee" met at Paardekraal and declared war, while final preparations were made for Maj. Thornhill to be relieved by Lieut.-Col. R W C Winslow of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. On 12 December Lieut.-Col. R W C Winslow arrived. Three days later Maj. Thornhill's departure plans were abandoned - the Boers had arrived. On 16 December a commando under Gen. Piet Cronjé besieged the Fort, where Winslow's garrison and several civilians sought refuge. The siege lasted 95 days. On 21 March 1881 Winslow surrendered, his losses amounting to 25 dead and 54 wounded.

Old British Fort GPS: 26°43'2.63"S, 27° 5'9.30"E
Cemetery GPS: 26°42'48.28"S, 27° 5'14.98"E



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 1 July 1937 by Government Notice No. 1035. (Only Portion 89 of Portion 84 of farm No. 435.) Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

27. SITE OF DR LIVINGSTONE'S HOUSE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS PORTION A OF THE QUITRENT FARM SEHELIES OUDE STAD 224 IN THE MARICO DISTRICT, 115KM FROM ZEERUST.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains ruins of the house of Dr. Livingstone, and a cairn.

SIGNIFICANCE

This is the site on which the ruins of Dr. David Livingstone's house is situated. It is also where Dr. Livingstone established his second mission station (1846 - 1847).

LEGAL STATUS

Not a declared National Monument. Current Grading – Grade 111 – Local Heritage Site.

GPS: (GT 24°52'15"S, 26° 00'02"E)



28. OLD FORT, DURBAN

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN OLD FORT ROAD, DURBAN.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains a historical fort.

It is located close to the Durban International Convention Centre and Kingsmead Cricket Stadium. It is located at a major intersection, is highly visible and accessible and local road conditions are excellent.

The old fort has been re-created in a model and this is displayed next to the old barracks. The old barracks have also been converted into small residential units for the elderly (not assisted living).

SIGNIFICANCE

The property is the scene of the historic siege by the Boers of British troops who formed an expeditionary force with the purpose of annexing Natal. It was during this siege that Dick King made his historic ride to Grahamstown in order to get assistance.

GPS: 29 51' 4.0392"S, 31 1' 34.1112"E



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government. Notice No. 529, dated 6 April 1936. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

29. BLARNEY COTTAGE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT BLARNEY, FARM DUNBAR ESTATE 1478, RICHMOND DISTRICT, APPROXIMATELY 5 KM FROM RICHMOND ON THE P121.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property contains the Blarney Cottage, a wattle-and-daub hut and a wooden barn. Permission needs to be obtained from the farmer to traverse his property

SIGNIFICANCE

This cottage was built by Fred McCleod, who was one of the children of George and Ellen McCleod. They were from the original Byrne Settlers, one of the most important English immigrant schemes that took place in Natal in the middle of the nineteenth century. Building commenced in 1878 and the house was completed in 1879.

Blarney Cottage consists of a cluster of 3 cottages and barn and is of a simple design and built of bricks burnt on site. Although presently a seven-roomed house, it originally consisted of three rooms; the living room and two bedrooms with a bathroom to the rear. The other rooms were added in 1887. The timber work to the house was predominantly yellowwood.

GPS: 30° 12' 39.9996" S, 29° 50' 49.9992" E



LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 2709, as published in Government Gazette 12214 of 15 December 1989. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

30. BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED ABOUT 4.5KM OFF THE R33 TO THE SOUTH OF GREYTOWN, KWAZULU-NATAL.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 29° 5'32.31"S, 30°36'27.52"E

The property consists of a portion of land on which a memorial cairn is erected.

SIGNIFICANCE

General Louis Botha was born on 27 September 1862 on the farm Hartebeest Vlake, which was the property of C H Heine at the time. The house in which Louis Botha was born does not exist anymore.

Gen. Botha was the first Prime Minister (1910 - 1919) of the Union of South Africa. He was also responsible for the founding of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Station.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 157, dated 30 August 1939. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)



31. SPIOENKOP BATTLEFIELD

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF FARM RHENOSTER FONTEIN 1051, BERGVILLE, KLIP RIVER DISTRICT, KWAZULU-NATAL ACCESSIBLE FROM THE R616.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 28° 38' 54.80"S, 29° 31' 6.77"E

The property includes the site of the Battle of Spioenkop, with numerous British graves and a memorial cairn. The walkway up to the battle site is paved half way with the rest of the road being gravel. The property offers excellent views of the Drakensberg mountain.

SIGNIFICANCE

The top of the hill Spioenkop marks one of the bloodiest battles of the Anglo Boer War (1899 - 1902). It was here, on 24 and 25 January 1900, that the Battle of Spioenkop took place. A small contingent of Boers massacred the British troops, of whom 2 500 and 2 700 perished in this battle. The summit is almost entirely covered with mass British graves. 58 Boers died in the battle.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 1405, dated 7 July 1978. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)



32. ELANDSLAAGTE MEMORIAL

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF THE FARM BRAKFONTein 1046, KLIP RIVER DISTRICT, KWAZULU-NATAL, 32KM FROM LADYSMITH.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property is the site on which the memorial to the Dutch Corps, who died there, is erected.

SIGNIFICANCE

This memorial was designed by the famous architect Gerard Moerdijk of Pretoria and built of dressed blue-stone by the firm Barker and Nel of Volksrust. It was erected by the citizens of the Netherlands in memory of members of the Dutch Corps who died during the Battle of Elandslaagte on 21 October 1899. (The blue-stone was selected from the site where the battle took place.) E G Jansen (later Governor-General) unveiled the monument on 19 December 1925.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 1927, published in Government Gazette No. 8374 of 10 September 1982. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 28° 25' 27.86"S, 29° 58' 56.82"E



33. PIET RETIEF'S GRAVE

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS FARM UITZOEK 317, BABANANGO, ULUNDI, KWAZULU-NATAL OFF THE R34, AROUND 26KM FROM ULUNDI.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The property includes the site with the grave of Piet Retief thereon, as well as a memorial cairn.

SIGNIFICANCE

On this portion of land is the grave of Piet Retief, who was killed together with 30 followers, at Dinganestat on 6 February 1838.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 529 of 6 April 1936, and amended by Government Notice No. 2378, as published in Government Gazette No. 3286 of 31 December 1943. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

GPS: 28 25' 34.78"S, 31 16' 12.78"E



34. MAPOCH'S CAVES

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED 6KM FROM ROOSSENEKAL, ADJACENT TO THE R577, 93KM FROM GROBLERSDAL.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 25°10'44.94"S, 29°57'18.97"E

The property contains an ethno-archaeological site consisting of two caves.

SIGNIFICANCE

This site, which contains valuable ethnological remains, is of great cultural importance to the Ndebele people and it also featured prominently in the war of the Boers under Comdt.-Gen. Piet Joubert against Njabel, who succeeded Mapogo as chief of the Ndebele.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument on 22 March 1968 by Government Notice No. 420, as published in Government Gazette No. 2022. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)



35. KRUGERHOF

LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT WATERVAL ONDER, WATERVAL BOVEN DISTRICT, MPUMALANGA, OFF THE N4.



PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

GPS: 25 38' 48.73"S, 30 23' 3.96"E

The old house known as Krugerhof stands in front of the hotel at Waterval Onder.

In May, 1900, strong British forces under command of Lord Roberts approached Pretoria and the Government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek was forced to move its headquarters to Machadodorp in the Eastern Transvaal. President Kruger left Pretoria on 29th May. The climate of Machadodorp affected the health of the aged President, so a month later, on 30th June, he went to live in this house at Waterval Onder. The State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, and the other members of the Executive Committee travelled by train to Waterval Onder every day to discuss matters of State.

On 28th August, after the battle of Dalmanutha, the seat of government was moved to Nelspruit. Kruger had to leave Krugerhof, his last place of residence in the Republic. Accompanied by President Steyn who was visiting him, he went to Nelspruit where he lived in a railway coach. Shortly after this it was decided that the President should go to Europe to enlist support for the Republics. He left Lourenço Marques by ship on 20th October, 1900.

Except for a new floor and certain alterations to the stoep, the house Krugerhof is still much as it was when the dignified old President lived there. Proclaimed 1962

SIGNIFICANCE

This house served as the last permanent residence in the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek of President S J P Kruger. He lived here from 30 June to 28 August 1900, when the British victory at Dalmanutha forced him to vacate the house. During his stay at this house the affairs of the ZAR were conducted here.

LEGAL STATUS

Declared a national monument by Government Notice No. 1292, as published in Government Gazette No. 18 of 17 August 1962. Current Grading – Grade 11(PHS)

ENQUIRIES

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