

A Walk in the Company's Garden

 This trail is suitable for wheelchairs.

TIME This guided trail takes you through Cape Town's historic Company's Garden and can be comfortably walked in 3 hours, or less if short cuts are taken. Add time to visit the Museums and other places of interest. Follow walking directions in red text throughout.

START POINTS Either start at **1** the top of Adderley Street or from **35** the top end of the Gardens, opposite the Mount Nelson Gateway in Orange Street, where street parking is easier to find. (Follow the sequence to the end and continue on from **1**).

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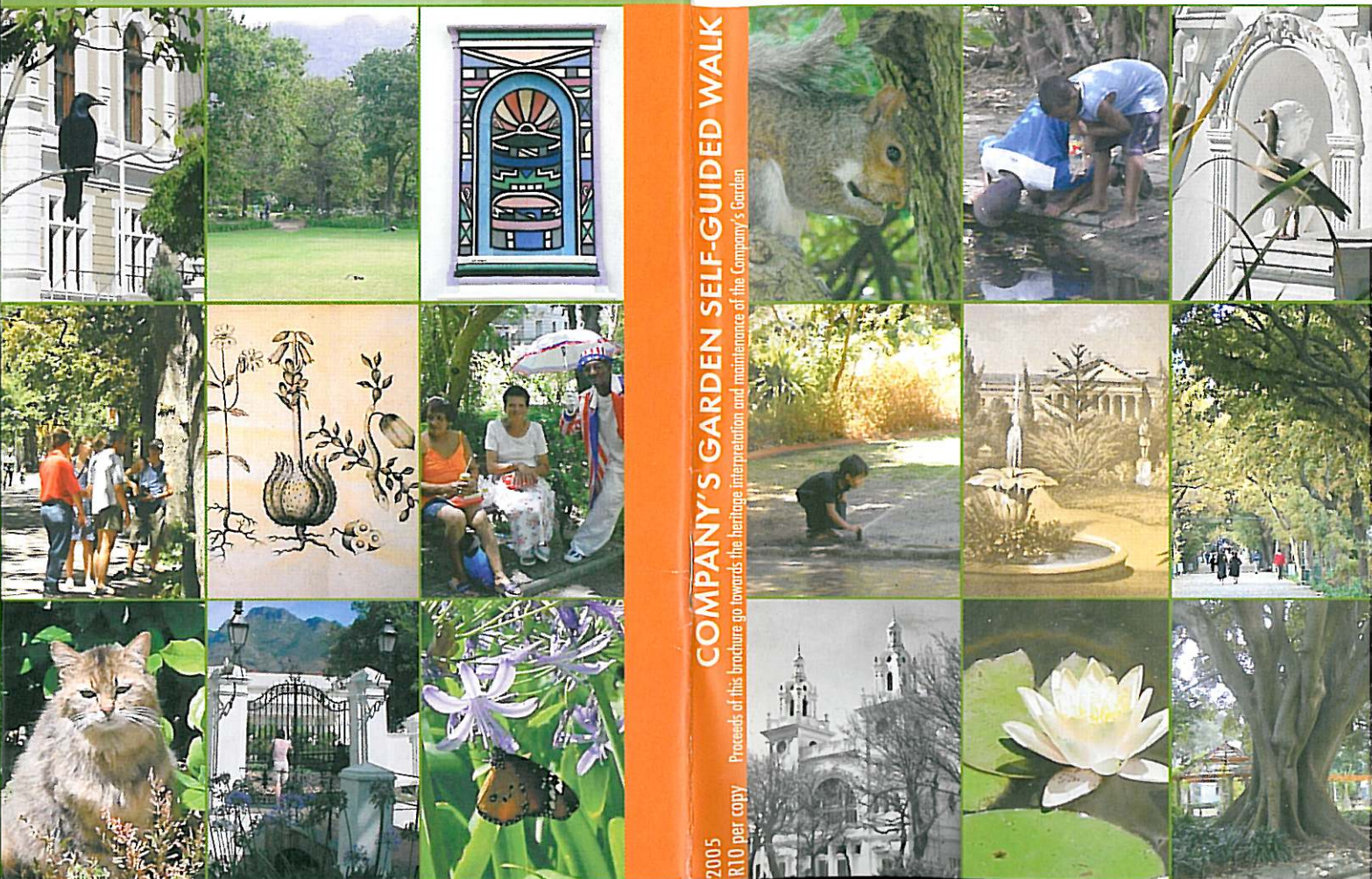
Company's Garden Self-guided Walk



CITY OF CAPE TOWN ISIXENKO SASEKAPA ISIDA KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

City of Cape Town heritage pamphlet no. **10**



COMPANY'S GARDEN SELF-GUIDED WALK

Proceeds of this brochure go towards the heritage interpretation and maintenance of the Company's Garden

2005

R 10 per copy

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P **PARKING** Public parking is available at 80 Hatfield Street, Iziko SA National Gallery 43, at SA Jewish Museum, cnr Hatfield/Avenue Street and in Hof/Curtis Street (off Orange Street).

R **REFRESHMENTS** Refreshments are available at the Garden Tea Room 22, Iziko SA National Gallery 43 and The Crypt below St George's Cathedral 6.

T **TOILETS** At the town end, off Queen Victoria Street 13. You can, of course, use toilets within public buildings you have entered.

T **TELEPHONES** At the Entrance to the Company's Garden 3 and in the lobbies of the museums and library.

S **SECURITY** The Avenue is well-monitored by video cameras, there are regular security patrols on bicycle and horseback and there are usually plenty of other people about. But it is wise to take the usual safety precautions. The Gardens are closed at night and Government Avenue should be avoided after dark.

D **DISABLED** Except for going into Queen Victoria Street 13, the route is suitable for **wheelchairs**. Disabled **parking** available at 19 Queen Victoria St, request at City Parks Office or Iziko Bertram House 33, and at SA National Gallery 43. Disabled **toilets** are at the Company's Garden Tea Room 22.



Produced by the Heritage Resources Section, City of Cape Town for City Parks and Nature Conservation

Contributing authors: Stewart Harris, Penny Pistorius

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Archives AG2374 and Synagogue Towers Cape Archives CA2023
Back cover: Lithograph of plants, Guy Tachard 1689, *Voyage de Siam*

Other Heritage pamphlets are available from:
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i The Company's Garden

This precious parcel of green and shade in the middle of a busy postcolonial city is the remaining half of a garden planted in the 1650's by the Dutch East India Company (Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, VOC). The garden was superimposed upon a landscape occupied occasionally by hunter gatherers and modified by pastoralists, who migrated seasonally for hundreds of years. It led to the dispossession of the people who had first used this landscape around the base of the mountain, the establishment of the historic City, the introduction of agriculture into the region and the beginnings of scientific investigation into the flora of the Cape Floral Kingdom.

BEFORE THE GARDEN

The Garden lies in the midst of a dramatic landscape, framed by Devil's Peak to the east and Lion's Head to the west. It is dominated by the globally recognized landmark of Table Mountain which rises precipitously to more than a thousand metres above sea level. Rain falling on Table Mountain filters through the upper ramparts of Table Mountain sandstone to emerge as perennial streams in Table Valley below.

These springs were an important factor drawing people to this area from stone-age times.

Stone tool artefacts found across the valley and close to the coastline provide tangible evidence that stone-age hunter-gatherers inhabited this area from time to time.

The *Gorinhaiqua* and the *Gorinchacqua* (referred to as

part of the *Khoekhoen*) were cattle and sheep farmers who travelled between the area now known as Saldanha Bay and the Cape Peninsula for hundreds of years before the arrival of the Dutch in the seventeenth century. They had a distinctive social and economic system based on nomadism and the ownership of cattle and sheep. The size of their social groups and cattle ownership was considerable. On November 24 1655 Jan van Riebeeck noted in his diary, "*beyond the Redoubt Duynhoop (Black River area) we found the country everywhere so full of cattle and sheep, as far as the wood (Newlands) where our people live...that we could hardly get along the road.*"

"*Not only were the numbers of cattle impossible to be counted, it was just the same with the people...probably 5000 or 6000, young and old.*" He also

Khoekhoen building houses . P.Kolbe, De Kaap de Goede Hoop, 1719



MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

noted the circular arrangement of houses. "*There were also about 400 to 500 houses, rather large and pitched in circles close to each other, within which the cattle are kept at night*". Names the *Khoekhoen* gave to places still remain as part of our heritage in many parts of the Western Cape. To the *Gorinhaiqua* the Cape Peninsula was known as *Camissa* or "*place of sweet water*". They called Table Mountain *Hoerikwaggo* "*Mountain of the Sea*".

They practiced a land management system based on the use of fire to promote good growth of grazing on their seasonal return. Jan van Riebeeck remarked in his diary that his interpreter reported that "*they, [i.e. the Gorinhaiqua] will again return, when the grass, which they have everywhere burned, shall have sprung out again.*"

The *Gorinhaiqua* used the Table Valley area with its "*sweet streams*" and good grazing slopes of *renosterbos* for the grazing of their cattle and sheep. The arrival of occasional ships from the early sixteenth century in Table Bay marked the beginning of the end of this traditional form of land use for the *Gorinhaiqua*. The history of their land dispossession and the resultant loss of access to water and grazing closely follows the growth and development of the colonial settlement and agriculture.

This began with the arrival of the Dutch to establish a refreshment station for ships travelling around the African coast and the establishment of the Company's

Garden to provide fresh produce for them.

THE GARDEN BEGINS

Under the direction of the first commander Jan van Riebeeck and his gardener Hendrick Boom, the ground for the Company's Garden was cultivated in the same month as the arrival of the first Company officials in April 1652.

First attempts at cultivation were discouraging, the seasons were different from the northern hemisphere and strong winds wreaked havoc on early crops. Slowly, however, improvements were made. Channels or *gragten* were dug to lead water from the streams. These channels determined the alignment of the original roads and in turn the grid pattern and in many cases the layout of the central city of today.

By the end of the seventeenth century the Garden had expanded up the Table Valley. Increasingly the less fertile land between the Castle and present day Wale Street was given over to various public and private developments. These included the Slave Lodge, the church (in Church Square), a graveyard (now under Spin and Grave Streets) and a hospital for ill sailors which stood at the corner of Adderley and Wale Streets, opposite the Slave Lodge. Private lands were granted on either side of the Company's Garden stretching from Hatfield Street to Queen Victoria Street. There was a central axis running through the middle of the Garden down the settlement to the sea. This became





A Khoekhoen settlement at 'Cabo de Goede Hoop' - circa 1675

Government Avenue and led into Adderley Street, long regarded as the "centre" of Cape Town. In 1693 Hendrik Oldenland took over as head gardener and added pathways and fountains. A menagerie was established at the top of the Garden in 1700.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND PLEASURE GARDEN

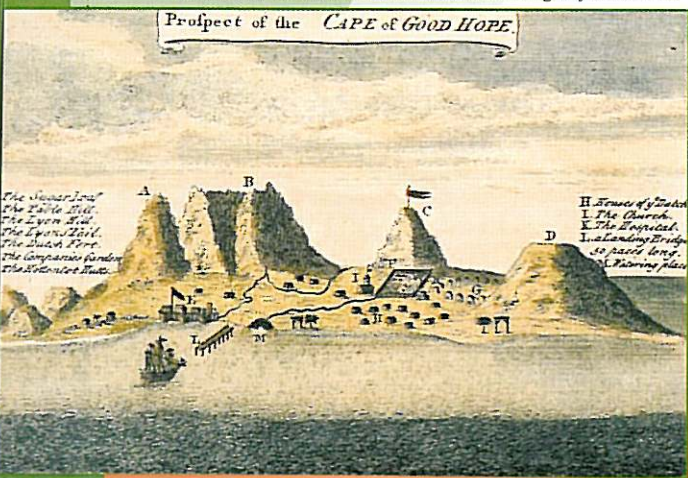
By the mid eighteenth century, the Garden had become famous, firstly for its beauty and delight and secondly for the propagation and export of indigenous plants. This had proceeded under the direction of the gardener Jan Andries Auge.

Bulbs and plants were exported to an increasingly lucrative European market. The arrival of *pelargoniums* (or *geraniums* and their hybrids) and other Cape plants in Europe, date from about

this period. However, at the turn of the eighteenth century the Dutch East India Company was in debt and the Garden was neglected. The British occupied the Cape in 1795 to forestall any French interest in the strategic sea route to India and elsewhere. They invested little money or interest in the Garden and it deteriorated further. It was at this point that Governor Yonge tried to turn the Garden into his private domain. There was such an outcry that the traditions of public access to the Garden remain to this day.

The return of the Garden to the Dutch Batavian republic in 1803 marked a high point in its fortunes. The central Government Avenue was extended to Orange Street where it remains today, linked by the impressive Mount Nelson Gates. Money was made

The settlement in c.1700. The rectangular Company's Garden is below Lion's Head C. Note the Khoekhoen huts to the right of the Garden



GOOD HOPE COLLECTION / ZAMO

available for the construction of the decorative gateways, called the *Lion Gateways*, leading to the menagerie and the paddocks. Travellers to the Cape at this time remarked on the beauty of the Garden.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

When the British returned to the Cape in 1806, they began using portions of the Garden for important institutional buildings. St Georges Cathedral was built on land first donated in 1827, followed by the South African College, built on the menagerie site in 1838. The Public Library was built close to the Cathedral in 1860. The Houses of Parliament were built on a large piece of Garden land in 1879, followed by the South African Museum in 1883. The building of the Museum on what was regarded as one of the most ornamental parts of the Garden was the final straw and resulted in the mass resignation of the Garden Commissioners in 1890. The Garden was transferred to the Municipal authorities in 1892 and has remained a civic responsibility ever since.

The public had always supported the idea of a public garden. In 1848 the lower part of the Garden was turned over to public use. It was called the Botanical Garden and at that

lime began to take on many of the landscape features it has accumulated until the present day, chiefly the sinuous curving pathways which were imposed on the formal Dutch garden grid. The process of "institutional creep" has resulted in the loss of half of the green space of the Garden. It has also meant that the Garden became a unique and special mix of public cultural institutions representing power and authority within the context of a changing historical landscape.

THE MODERN GARDEN

Many of the historic trees in the Garden were removed in the 1920s to allow more light into the Garden. The building of the Delville Wood Memorial in the 1920s necessitated a radical redesign of the upper part of the Garden. It now has a broad cross axis, which is terminated by the South African National Gallery.

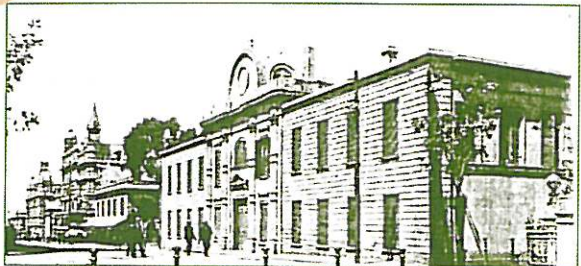
The Company's Garden has recently been the subject of an intensive series of studies and public participation, designed to identify the significant elements, patterns and uses, so that they may be properly maintained and protected. This has resulted in a Company's Garden Management Plan and a series of policies aimed at protecting the special qualities of the Garden. ○

1832 d'Oyly impression of Government Avenue



CARE ARCHIVES

1 Iziko Slave Lodge



1910 View down Adderley Street

The Garden is a landscape formed by slave labour and the remnants of the historic city and its decorated plaster buildings are largely their work. Slaves were brought from other parts of Africa, India and Indonesia to the Cape from 1656 and only freed almost 200 years later, from 1834-8. Many Capetonians have slave ancestors. This lodge for the Company's slaves was built in 1679 and made into a double storey building in 1751 when it housed 1 000 people in cramped and inhumane conditions. Between 1807 and 1811, the building was remodelled to accommodate the Supreme Court. The unusual use of classical elements by French immigrant architect LM Thibault characterises the façade. In the cobbled courtyard in the centre is an archaeological dig showing cellars where slaves were housed. The front of this building was set back in the 1960s in order to accommodate the widening of Adderley Street and the interior remodelled. It is now a museum dedicated to the history of slavery at the Cape.

2 Parliament Lane



Cape Town's first Post Office operated from a side door of the Lodge from 1840. In Parliament's garden across the way is a statue that was erected in 1890 to mark Queen Victoria's 1887 Golden Jubilee (by sculptor Sir Thomas Brock). At the entrance to the lane a statue of the historic statesman, General Jan Smuts is found - the work of Ivan Miffoord-Barborton c1973.

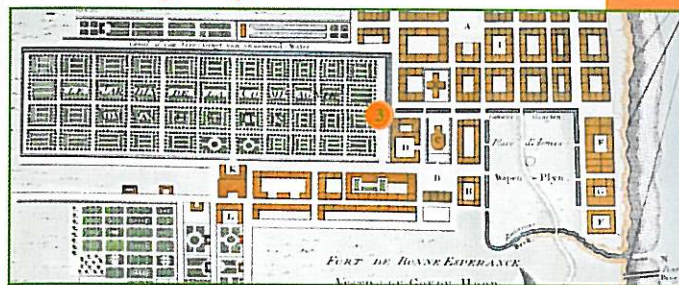


WALKING DIRECTIONS

Start at the front doors to the Slave Lodge 1 at the intersection of Adderley & Wale Str. Proceed up (south, towards Table Mountain) past Smuts' statue & Parliament Lane 2 on your left to the Entrance to the Company's Garden 3, past Houses of Parliament 4 on your left. Proceed south up tree-lined Government Avenue 5.



3 Entrance to the Company's Garden

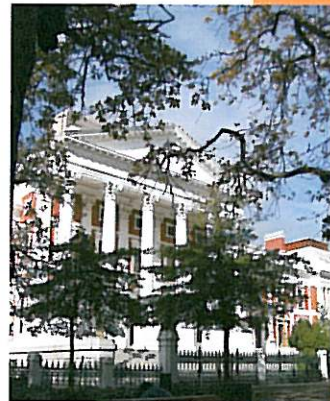


1790 Map of the Fort and Town of the Cape of Good Hope

Cape Town's earliest main thoroughfare (today's Adderley Str/ Government Avenue) connected the VOC's first Fort (on today's Grand Parade) and the Company's fresh-produce garden, first tilled in April 1652. By 1665, cultivated gardens extended on both sides of the thoroughfare from today's Trafalgar Place flower-sellers' market, up to the Delville Wood ponds. Two freshwater streams were channelled into ditches (*slooten* or *gragten*) to water the Garden and to supply ships and the Fort with water. By 1678, the Garden was extended further up to the Hidding Campus. The gardens below Wale Street were abandoned, making way for the settlement to grow. The Company's Garden entrance has been at this point since the 1670's.

4 Houses of Parliament

This Neo-Classical design by H.S. Greaves, represents order and dominance - a universal language shared by similar buildings for similar purposes all over Europe and the British Colonies. The Cape Parliament building was opened in 1886, originally as the home of the old Cape Legislature. Set against red brickwork, the impressive porticos have extravagant Corinthian capitals. The National Assembly chamber was added in 1987. The opening of Parliament in February each year is a vibrant, multi-cultural event - not to be missed. Tours of Parliament can be arranged (see below).



- 1 **IZIKO SLAVE LODGE** Open weekdays 10h00 to 16h30, Sat 10h00 to 13h00. Closed Sundays. Students & pensioners free. Phone (021) 460 8242.
- 2 **PARLIAMENT LANE** Walk down this lane to visit Houses of Parliament.
- 3 **HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT** Parliament is open to visitors when Members are in session - four terms through the year, with live debate usually from 14h00. To pre-arrange and book, phone (021) 403 2197 or fax request to (021) 461 5372. Group tours can be arranged (book at least one week in advance - Monday to Friday; no weekends or public holidays. Phone (021) 403 2266 or see www.parliament.gov.za.)



5 Government Avenue

Bisecting the old Company's Garden was a central walkway, now called Government Avenue, providing a tree-lined pedestrian route into the central city. Water is the key to understanding the history of Cape Town. Without a year-round supply it would not have been chosen for agriculture and settlement. This avenue flanked by water channels has been the central feature of the Company's Garden from earliest times. First planted with citrus trees and later with oaks, the Avenue extended down the Heerengracht or Gentlemen's Walk (now called Adderley Street) as the axis of the simple "Bastide" or fortified plan of Cape Town. Originally one of a grid of promenading avenues in an enclosed garden, the Avenue was extended to Orange Street in 1804. The water channels on each side are remnants of the irrigation system, which fed the original market garden established by the VOC.

6 St George's Cathedral

The Cathedral Church of St George the Martyr is the seat of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa. This Gothic revival building was designed by architects Herbert Baker and Francis Masey. Started in 1901 and considerably advanced in the 1930s, it replaced an 1834 church. The original proposal was for a cathedral with a large bell tower terminating the St George's Street vista. The cathedral was built without the large belltower and a smaller tower was added in 1978. The lofty nave and peaceful arches are of Table Mountain sandstone and the arts-and-crafts stained glass behind the altar is matched by brilliant mid-20th century glass designs elsewhere. The earliest part of the new Cathedral is *The Crypt*, which is now a restaurant. The streets next to the entrance to the Company's Garden and Cathedral were the scene of street battles in 1972 when protesters demanding equal education were charged by riot police and sought sanctuary in the Cathedral. From 1982, during the height and collapse of Apartheid, the Archbishop was Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and a clergyman renowned for voicing his church's struggle against Apartheid with passion, candour and simplicity.

WALKING DIRECTIONS

Continue up Government Avenue **5** walking south, with St George's Cathedral **6** and the Grammar School **7** on your right. Pass the rear portico of the Houses of Parliament **4** on your left, and the National Library **8** on the right. Enter gates to the Company's Garden **9** after the library on your right. Take the left winding path & turn 1st right to the well and oak and right again at the well.



ALAN JAMES CAPE TIMES ONLINE



St George's Cathedral

7 Old Grammar School

Opposite Parliament and at the rear of the Cathedral, St George's Grammar School was a school into the latter half of the 20th century. It was built in 1904 but the wing that stretches to meet the Avenue is as recent as 1950. It now serves as offices for the Anglican Church. In 2004, a garden of contemplation was added with a labyrinth which is a replica of the one in Chartres, laid in 1220.



8 National Library of SA

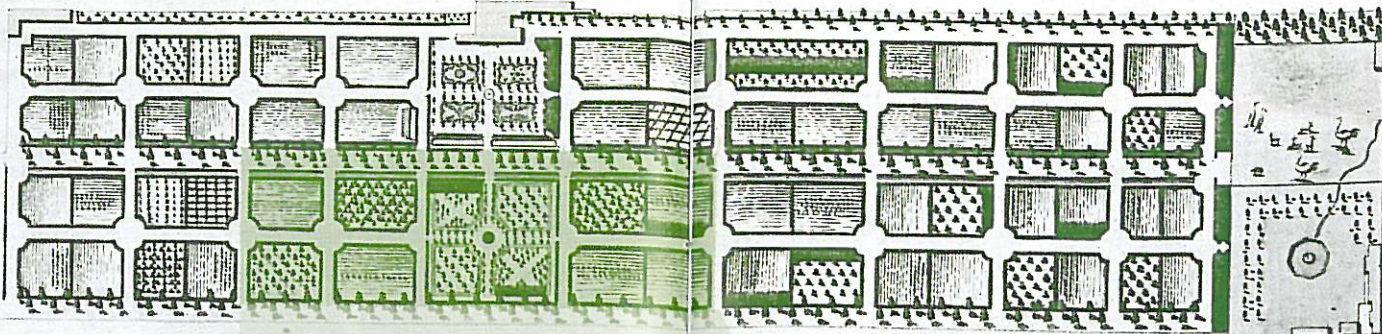
The main façade of the National Library faces the Gardens. This noble building in its parkland setting was built between 1854 and 1857 by architect WH Kohler, who copied the eight-column portico from Cambridge's Fitzwilliam Museum and set it in front of a muted façade. Sir George Grey's collection of books (see his statue at **10**) formed the core of the library which now holds nearly every document published about South Africa plus precious antiquarian collections, maps and an important vintage photographic library.



DENNIS EDWARDS CO. 1869

National Library of SA 1896

- 5** GOVERNMENT AVENUE Open at all times. No cycling. Dogs permitted on leads.
- 6** ST GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL Volunteer guides Wednesday 10h00 to 12h30. Phone (021) 424 7360 to pre-arrange a guide. Building is open weekdays 07h00 to 18h00, Sat 07h00 to 12h30. The cathedral is home to a strong choral and musical tradition. Musical events are advertised periodically in front of the cathedral. A highlight is the 11h00 service on the last Sunday of the month (except June), when the Mass is celebrated with a full orchestra. Bookshop, bric-a-brac shop and restaurant in The Crypt.
- 7** Labyrinth for spiritual walks open daily 7h00 to 18h00.
- 8** NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SOUTH AFRICA Open weekdays 09h00 to 17h00, Wednesday 10h00 to 17h00, closed weekends. Free entry to bona fide users; sign up at entrance desk. Intermittent exhibitions. Internet café 9h00 to 16h00. Phone (021) 424 6320.



9 The Company's Garden: The Public Garden

This special area of the Company's Garden is called the Public Garden and it forms one of the many landscapes attached to the Avenue. This garden is itself a sequence of places, events, patterns and plantings. In 1848 it was transformed from its Dutch period agricultural and ornamental origins into an English pleasure garden with botanical specimens and plant sales. All trees were labelled with their common and scientific names and place of origin, as most still are. James McGibbon, the head gardener and most probable designer, overlaid the Dutch geometry, bisected by straight paths, with a sundial and fountains at crossings. He brought lawns to the edge of paths, made picturesque clumps of shrubs and interspersed specimen trees and ran a sinuous path around the circumference. A subtle but powerful change came in the 1920s when many old



FAR ABOVE The Dutch period Company's Garden drawn by Josephus Jones about 1791 shows the rectangular compartments which were enclosed by high hedges
ABOVE The 1842 pump and the well
BELOW Part of the area mapped by WB Snow in 1862. This shows how a romantic Victorian landscape was layered from the earlier form

trees were removed and an enthusiasm for massed colour saw annuals bedded out several times a year. Overall, the Public Garden is a classic of its landscape period and is substantially as WVB Snow mapped it in 1862 - except that both the trees and the buildings around it have grown immensely. You enter through gates erected in 1911. A diagonal path ahead connects to the central path of the Public Garden. But take the sinuous path to the left, then turn right to the well and the 1842 pump which has been lifted by an oak tree and is now embedded in the trunk. A reliable source of water was essential to the Garden - and to Cape Town. This well was built like a sump with alternate rings of brick and slate so that ground water could percolate into it. See 37 for more about the interesting history of water.

The Public Garden is open during the daytime from 07h00 to 19h00. No dogs allowed.



10 Sir George Grey statue



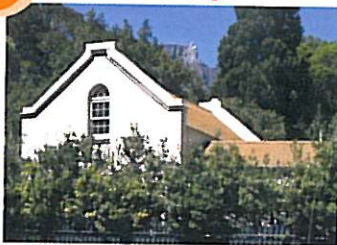
Sir George Grey was a Governor of South Australia, New Zealand and the Cape between 1854 and 1861. This 1864 statue of him stands in front of the National Library **8** - which he keenly supported, both in his capacity as governor at the time and also through the donation of his valuable private collection of books and manuscripts to the library. See TW Bowler's 1865 view on front cover.

11 Japanese Lantern

The stone lantern, underneath the nearby wisteria-covered pergola, was presented in 1932 by the people of Japan to the people of Cape Town, in appreciation of the hospitality shown to Japanese sailors and passengers calling at the Cape. It was removed during World War II and reinstated when peace was announced. The fountain shown in the TW Bowler 1865 view (front cover) is where the lantern now stands.



12 The Bothy



Still surviving, the early 19th century Bothy, (its name means farm labourers' quarters), was used for meetings by the Botanical Gardens committee in the 1850s. It appears on the 1862 map of the Public Garden (see lower left of pg 10)



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Halfway down towards the statue **10**, take the left path to the Japanese Lantern **11**. Go straight past the lantern. The Bothy **12** is in the far righthand corner next to the Victorian Toilets **13**. Walk straight to the single cast-iron gate on the Queen Victoria Str side, to see **14** and **15**.

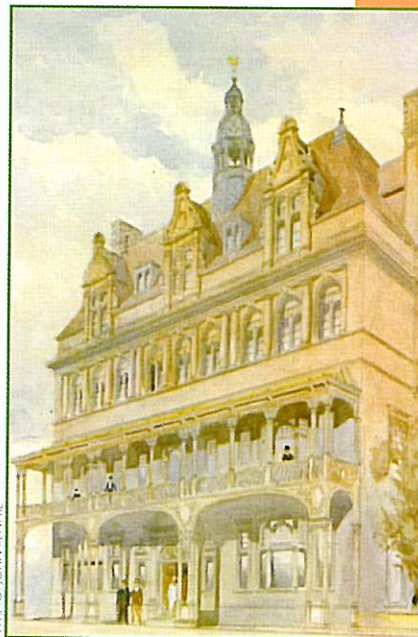
13 Chalet: Public Lavatory



This delightfully quirky 1895 concoction by municipal architect Walter Reid was described by the mayor at the time as 'a great convenience'.

14 Old City and Civil Service Club

Not actually part of the Garden but just down Queen Victoria Street, across from the Chalet, is the interesting Old City and Civil Service Club building. Prosperous civic leaders (women were not allowed) would smoke their cigars and discuss matters from trivial to national importance in the gracious rooms and first floor balcony overlooking the Company's Garden. Designed for the City and Civil Service Club by Sir Herbert Baker in 1897, it is now in private ownership.



1895 Architect's perspective.
Francis Masey drawing.

PHOTO: JOHN REID/IE

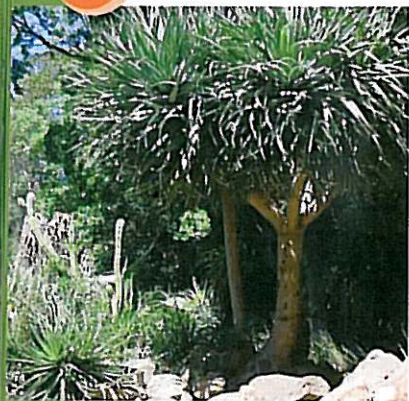
- 12** THE BOTHY Not open to the public
- 13** CHALET: PUBLIC LAVATORY This is the only public lavatory in the Gardens. Women enter from the Garden side, men from the street.
- 15** OLD CITY AND CIVIL SERVICE CLUB Not open to the public

15 Supreme Court



Next door to the Old City and Civil Service Club is this rear façade of the Supreme Court. Its entrance is in Keerom Street. The staid Cape 'Paarl Grey' granite building was a 1907 competition winner for architects Hawke and McKinlay, who also designed the Centre for the Book **26**.

16 Herb and Succulent Garden



Returning to the Garden, a sinuous path leads from the Japanese Pergola past a herb garden and rockery of succulent plants. Herbs were a significant part of the early Dutch garden, and were exported to Batavia and Europe. Later, in Victorian times, herbs were again grown in this section, divided into radiating beds with rolled glazed tiles. As with many indigenous trees, herbs and succulents, the tall Common Cabbage Trees in the rockery (see **23**) have traditional medicinal uses.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Outside the gate on Queen Victoria Street, look right, down the street, to see the Club **14**, with the Supreme Court **15** across the road from you. Return into the Company's Garden & take the 1st winding path right. The Herb Garden is ahead on the left. Continue along the winding path past the Succulent Garden **16** (rockery on the left). Further along on your left is the historic Pear Tree **17** enclosed in a fence. Ahead at the Fountain **18** turn left.



17 Pear Tree

As the space opens up to lawns, the ancient Saffron pear tree *Pyrus communis* on the left is a remnant of the produce garden dating from the Dutch East India Company period and is probably the oldest cultivated tree in South Africa. Saffron pears are mentioned by traveller Valentyn in 1714. Due to its extreme old age it is protected by a palisade fence. Each spring its canopy of white blossoms lights up the season. There are other historic trees nearby. See **23**.



18 Rutherfordoord Fountain

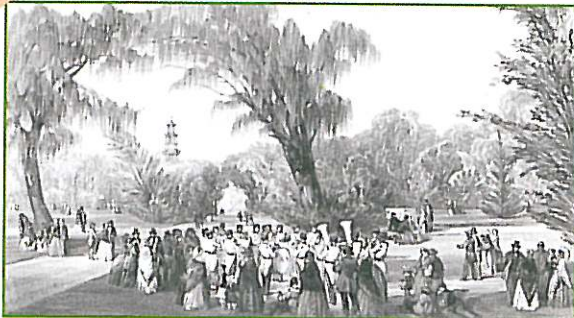
This figure of a young woman holding an urn and cup was cast by Wills Brothers of South London. It is mounted on an imported pink granite basin which in turn, rests on a foundation of locally quarried Cape granite. It was erected in recognition of the 'active and benevolent life' of local resident Howson Rutherfordoord Esq and relocated here from Adderley Street in the 1890s.



15 SUPREME COURT Not open to visitors. Re-enter the Garden through the cast iron gate from Queen Victoria Street.

17 PEAR TREE For further information on other trees in the Garden and also birds commonly seen, please refer to the tree and bird lists at the back of this booklet.

19 Sundial Area



Thomas Bowler c 1851

An important cross axis in the Garden's design runs from the Rutherford fountain to the sundial and, across the Avenue, centres on Tuynhuys. In Dutch times this was part of a formal parterre garden, a grid of paths with low-clipped edgings and vegetable beds. The landscape was redesigned and the sundial placed here in 1848, with fluid forms and lawns laid over the strict geometry (see 9). If you stand at the aviary bower 21 and look towards the harbour, you are on the spot where, in 1851, Thomas Bowler drew the picture shown. The large trees are Smooth-bark Apples, *Angophora costata*. Judging from their size and slow growth, they may have been planted in the Dutch period. One remains, though severely trimmed, on the edge of the sundial paving circle. On the right, Bowler shows one of the newly-planted Norfolk Island pines, *Araucaria heterophylla* which have today grown to an immense height.

20 Cecil Rhodes Statue

Cecil Rhodes, a major political figure at the Cape in the late 19th century, envisaged British dominion from the Cape to Cairo and this 1908 bronze statue has him pointing northwards: "Your hinterland is there." Rhodes had intended his statue to be placed at the top of Adderley Street but



after his part in the failed Jameson Raid, it was later quietly repositioned here amongst the trees. Although Rhodes and his Imperialism are today questioned, his three lasting gifts to South Africa are Groote Schuur, the cultural landscape that wraps round the eastern slopes of Table Mountain and the Rhodes scholarships.

WALKING DIRECTIONS

Stop at the Sundial 19 intersection, turn right (uphill) to the Rhodes statue 20, past the Aviary & "Slave Bell" 21 on the left and Garden Tea Room 22 on the right.

21 Aviary and 'Slave Bell'

The 1938 Aviary may seem an insignificant building, yet the incomplete Greek-cross form, the pyramidal pavilion roofs (originally probably shingles) and clean details, are all an expression of 1930s architecture. The birds in the aviary are a great favourite with children visiting the Garden.



Crowded behind the Aviary is a bell tower. The Garden is powerfully associated with slavery - the Slave Lodge 1 was adjacent and many slaves worked the agricultural garden. The so-called 'slave bell', put up in 1911, is not a slave bell at all. The bell tower is a replica, but the bell itself has a genuine history. It was a fire bell which hung at the Old Town House in Greenmarket Square and was rung when there was a fire.



22 Garden Tea Room

The Public Garden restaurant is a Capetonian favourite. Outdoor seating around a very old, twisted Saligna gum tree *Eucalyptus grandis* is serviced from an unobtrusive 1975 building. In the final years of Apartheid, in the late 1980s, coloured ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church took part in the annual Synod in Queen Victoria Street. Though they could sit in the same room, Apartheid legislation prohibited people of different races eating in the same restaurant. The self-contradictory problem was solved by having lunch outdoors here - extra paving is said to have been laid to accommodate the preachers.



22 GARDEN TEA ROOM Open 08h00 to 17h00 daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Phone (021) 423 2919.



23 Tree Grove



The Tree Grove between the Japanese Lantern **11** and the Rose Garden **25** is where most of the older trees of the Garden are found. Visitors may wish to take time out to meander along side paths to read the tree identification markers, which have the common names, scientific names and in the case of indigenous trees, the plaques have South African tree numbers. Also see the tree list at the back of this booklet for additional information on some of the trees which are marked and also listed on the fold-out map.

24 Thorne Fountain



This fountain was donated by Mayor Sir William Thorne and erected in 1900. The enchanting boy-and-dolphin sculpture of white Carrara marble, has been eroded by the constant flow of water over the statue. The koi fish were donated with the Japanese Lantern, **11** by the people of Japan, in 1932. Beyond the fountain, at the south end of the Tree Grove **23**, approaching the Rose Garden, the path narrows and passes a tree aloe, *Aloe barberae*, the tallest of the aloe species and survivor of a pair planted in the 1880s.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Continue through the Tree Grove **23** past the Thorne Fountain **24** towards Table Mountain. Turn left into the Rose Garden **25**. To your far right towards Signal Hill, is the dome of the Centre for the Book **26**. Exit the Rose Garden's left (single) gate, turn right up Government Avenue past the cannon and Delville Wood Memorial **27**.

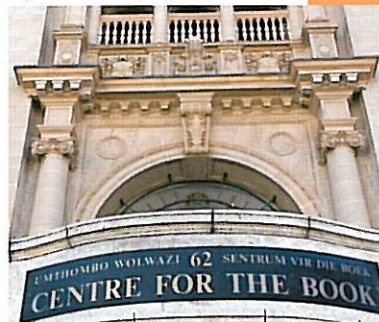
25 Rose Garden



The Company's gardeners did not only grow fruit, herbs and vegetables. It was from vines planted here that the first wine was pressed in 1659. The first Dutch rose was picked in the same year, probably a 16th century hybrid, *Rosa centifolia*, which was a cross between the middle-eastern Damask and Renaissance Alba roses. Roses became a feature of the Garden, which exported rosewater all over the world during the Dutch period. The Rose Garden itself is a radial layout of a variety of colourful roses in a 1929 design. At the centre of the rosebed is a small red ribbon memorial to those who have died of AIDS and HIV-related diseases.

26 Centre for the Book

This domed building, which can be seen west of the *Rose Garden* **25**, on Queen Victoria Street, is one of the most impressive in Cape Town. Architects Hawke and McKinlay's 1906 competition winner has a central dome and towers with a richness of natural materials. It was intended as the University of the Cape of Good Hope but instead was used as the Cape Archives till the 1980s. The building is a place where organisations involved with literacy, reading, publishing, and allied fields can use the facilities for conferences, symposia, training courses and exhibitions. Open to visitors for intermittent literary events: check press for details.



27 Delville Wood Memorial



To commemorate the 1916 World War I battle at Delville Wood in France, in which a predominantly SA force of more than 3 000 soldiers was reduced to 755 survivors by German forces, this powerful new landscape was created at right angles to the axis of the Avenue and unveiled in 1930. With the National Gallery at its Devil's Peak end and a succession of ponds and memorials leading to big Cape revival pillars on Queen Victoria Street - this design added a new style and spatial experience to the Company's Garden and connected the Victorian garden ⑨ to the Paddocks ③⑨. Horizontal surfaces of water and paving, contrast with the vertical elements, such as the cypress trees, masonry light pillars and the memorials. The line of the fountains marks the upper extent of the fresh-produce garden in 1665.

Sculptor Alfred Turner's Castor and Pollux, inseparable twin gods linking hands above a horse, represents unity of Boer and British soldiers. Towards Queen Victoria Street, is a statue of General Henry Lukin, the man who gave the order to advance on Delville Wood. This striking work is by sculptor Anton van Wouw. On one side of the Avenue is a World War I artillery gun, which is opposite a statue of General Jan Smuts (1870-1950), the prominent Boer general who was Prime Minister of South Africa during World War II. This 1964 work by British sculptor Sidney Harper is nothing like Smuts physically - he was small in stature - yet the massive, fluid form epitomizes the man and recalls the mountain he loved.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Go straight up the Avenue. To your right are the Iziko SA Museum ② and the dome of the Planetarium ②. The entrance to both ② & ② is at the fossilised trees in front of ②. Continue from the museum, up oak-tree-lined Government Avenue, proceeding uphill until you see the Little Theatre ③ on your right.



28 Iziko South African Museum

On the mountain side of the Delville Wood Memorial, flights of stairs lead to the SA Museum's forecourt and amphitheatre. This 1893 building revives the French Renaissance with cast iron, Welsh slate and metal ventilators along the skyline, a fringed central tower and a gable. It reflects the rich natural and cultural diversity of the subcontinent. Exhibition highlights include the Whale Well, Fossils for Africa, the Wonders of Nature and Sharkworld. Among the treasures on view are the enigmatic Lydenburg Heads and a fine collection of San rock paintings and engravings.



29 Iziko Planetarium

Inside the domed auditorium of the Iziko Planetarium the night sky is recreated, utilizing the complex Minolta 'star machine' and multiple projectors. One of only two such facilities in South Africa, the Cape Town planetarium opened its doors in 1987. Since then regular shows have visually transported audiences through the wonder of the universe delighting both young and old alike.

30 University of Cape Town's Hidding Campus: Little Theatre

The Little Theatre is part of the University of Cape Town's Hidding Campus, which occupies the upper Signal Hill side of the Avenue. Constructed in 1903 as a metallurgy laboratory by architects Baker and Massey, this building was later joined in 1933-34 by Architect Brian Manserge to a second building designed in 1881 by colonial architect HS Greaves. Together these now form the Little Theatre where regular performances by the University of Cape Town Drama Department and other organizations are performed.



② IZIKO SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM Open daily 10h00 to 17h00. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Students and pensioners free. Museum shop and café. Phone (021) 481 3800.

③ IZIKO PLANETARIUM Open Tuesday to Sunday 10h00 to 17h00. Closed Monday. Phone (021) 424 3330 for show details or ask at the door.

③ LITTLE THEATRE Phone (021) 480 7129.

31 Lioness Gateway



By 1678 the Garden's cultivated lots had been extended to just uphill of this point. This upper garden was turned over for use as a menagerie by 1791 (see top right of pg 11). The gateway on the Signal Hill side of the Avenue led into the menagerie, which was closed in about 1838. From 1820 to 1828, Government slaves were housed alongside lions and a tiger. When the Avenue was extended in 1804 a matching gateway was erected

on the Devil's Peak side, with plaster lions added a year later by sculptor Anton Anreih. The lions on the Devil's Peak side were removed in the 19th century, to be replaced in the 1950s with modern sculptures by Ivan Miford-Barberton. The lionesses on the Signal Hill side are original.

32 Egyptian Building

Look through the next gates (just beyond the Lioness Gateway) to see a neo-Egyptian Temple. This site of the former menagerie was given over to the South African College in 1838 with work on this building beginning the following year. When completed and opened on the 13th of April 1841 this became the first building erected for higher education in South Africa and as such remains the oldest building of what in time became the Hiddingh Campus and University of Cape Town. Today it serves as sculpture studios for the Michaelis School of Fine Arts. Historically of interest, the Egyptian style crops up at rare intervals in mid-Victorian design - a reflection of the interest in the antique. Another example is the Old Synagogue 41.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Walking uphill, you pass the Lioness Gateway 31 and Egyptian Building 32 on your right. Further up the Avenue on the right-hand side is Iziko Bertram's House museum 33. Just beyond is your TURN-AROUND point at the top of Government Avenue. Stay this side of Orange Street. Mount Nelson Hotel portico 34 is across Orange Street 35. From Orange Street proceed downhill. (If you started your walk at 35, your walk ends here - otherwise you are half way!)



33 Iziko Bertram House



This piece of land was a private market garden, granted in 1794. On it, this distinguished Georgian townhouse was completed in 1839. A perfectly proportioned, restrained design in imported brick, its large flat surface is given a picturesque accent by the projecting wind lobby.

Restored and converted to a House Museum in 1984, its graceful interiors include a furnished dining room, drawing room and a study with a fine collection of period furniture showing the English gentry's way of life in mid-19th century Cape Town. Georgian furniture, Chinese and English porcelain as well as English silver and kitchenware are displayed.

34 Mount Nelson Entrance Portico

In 1924 architects Kendall and Morris made the monumental gateway portico to the Mount Nelson Hotel. Though across a busy road, the gateway certainly provides a satisfying termination to Government Avenue and is a well known landmark of Cape Town.



31 EGYPTIAN BUILDING Not open to the public.

33 IZIKO BERTRAM HOUSE Ring the buzzer in the Avenue to enter. Open Tuesday to Thursday 10h00 to 16h30. Closed Friday, Sunday, Monday, public holidays. Students and pensioners free. Within the grounds (also accessible from Orange Street) is a cafe, open Monday to Friday 8h00 to 16h00. Closed weekends, public holidays. Disabled parking is available by arrangement. Phone (021) 424 9381.

34 MOUNT NELSON Oasis Restaurant open for breakfast and lunch buffet. Cape Colony Restaurant open for dinner. Planet Champagne Bar open 17h30 to 01h00. In the 1896 hotel itself, a famous high tea is served daily 14h30 to 17h30. Phone (021) 483 1000.

35 Orange Street



The curving shape of Orange Street shows its organic origin as a track to the upper Table Valley market gardens. About half of the present road was a deep river that collected water from the streams and springs of Table Mountain and was crossed by a bridge at the top of the Avenue. This was filled in for road widening and in 1924 simple wrought iron side posts were made to conclude the Avenue. The crescent of pillars found here are what remains of a gateway constructed by Herman Schutte in 1804 under the direction of Louis Thibault, who was the Inspector of Lands and Buildings at that time.

36 Cape Town High School & Hope Mill Site

Of the several water mills that drew their power from the river flowing alongside Orange Street, Cape Town High School was built on the site of Hope Mill, erected by the Company in 1685 and privatised in 1805. After becoming a desirable residence in the early 19th century, it was constantly added to until, by the end of the century, it had become quite an urban development. All this was demolished in the 1950s and flattened for playing fields, leaving only a bluestone bank as a telltale sign of its past. Decorative cannons, like this one below, were often placed on building corners to prevent traffic damage.

1777 view by Scumacher shows compartments, Tynhuys top left, Orange Street on the right. The Hope Mill site is the central upper part of the garden



LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT



WALKING DIRECTIONS

From Orange Street 35 proceed through the Thibault gateway into tree-lined Government Avenue. On your righthand side visible through the Lion Gateway is the Hope Mill site 36 with Devil's Peak beyond. Continue down Government Avenue, which is flanked by the Water Channels 37 on both sides, and turn right at the signpost into Avenue Str. Go to the 2nd intersection turning left into Paddock Lane.

37 Water Channels

For the first 150 years of its existence, the Company's Garden was enclosed. In 1804 the Avenue was extended to Orange Street, completely changing its character, to become a pedestrian route linking the town and the farms of the upper Table Valley - and soon after, the suburbs that sprang up there. Water channels, created in the 17th century, still run down each side of the Avenue, with the remains of much older ones underground - these were originally fed from the river that flowed along Orange Street and linked to a network of irrigation channels with reservoirs at points. These water channels continued to Wagenaar's Reservoir (built in 1663 and still visible inside the Golden Acre Shopping Centre) where barrels were filled with fresh water and rolled along a jetty to supply passing ships. Outside Tynhuys 45 the channel is wide and at one curved end it has a simple waterfall cascading over a projecting ledge of slate. Known to have been in existence in 1791, this relic is probably even older than that. The Avenue was already lined with trees in the 1670s and this cultural landscape is, with the Castle amongst South Africa's oldest surviving Colonial artifacts.



At Parliament



Redwing Starling



At the National Library



Dragonfly



At the Paddocks



Outside Tynhuys

38 Gardens Commercial High School

The Gardens Commercial High School, occupies a terrace of 1890s semi-detached houses joined to a 1977 Modern Movement building. A cast iron bollard in the form of a mace near the entrance facing the Paddocks Lane is a reminder that the home of the Speaker of the House of Parliament was once on this site.



39 The Paddocks

Shady and uncluttered, the six lawns of the Paddocks are dotted with trees and a circle of benches. The regular layout of this area dates from the 17th century Dutch period when the individual 'paddocks' were surrounded by irrigation channels and precisely trimmed hedges that are reported to have reached several metres in height. Inside were kept a variety of game animals on view for the delight of visitors. The garden at that time had several other avenues of trees besides Government Avenue - Paddock Lane is one of these. In Victorian times there was a bandstand at one of the intersections of lawn and open-air concerts performed here were a great attraction for the people of Cape Town. The bandstand was removed in 1937 and in its place a 'crown' of trees planted to commemorate the coronation of King George VI.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

Walk down Paddock Lane, with the High School **38** on your right and The Paddocks **39** on your left, passing the terrace of old houses **38** on your right before reaching the Great Synagogue **40** and Old Synagogue **41** on your right. Notice the walls **42** beyond the synagogues. Access to Iziko National Gallery **43** is straight ahead, then return to **41** to continue]. Turn left at the Old Synagogue **41** into The Paddocks **39**.



40 Great Synagogue and Holocaust Centre

The Great Synagogue's cream spires are a notable landmark in the Gardens area - linked by a huge curved window that lights the domed interior and glitters on the mosaic of the Ark alcove. This 1904-05 construction was the work of John Parker, Cape Town's leading early 20th century commercial architect. Behind the Great Synagogue is also found the Cape Town Holocaust Centre/Museum - a place of remembrance for the six million Jews who died in the Holocaust and all other victims of Nazism and also learning, about the tragic consequences of unchecked racism, prejudice and discrimination with particular reference to anti-Semitism in South Africa and the institutionalized racism of apartheid.



41 Old Synagogue and Jewish Museum

This rare and unusual building was built in 1862-3 as the first synagogue in South Africa. It was originally freestanding and overlooked the parkland. Architect J Hogg employed inventive imagination with Egyptian motifs intended to refer to the Middle East origins of the faith - lotus bases and column capitals, flared door surrounds, a Star of David ventilator.

This building is connected at the rear to a late 1990's Modern Movement building clad in Jerusalem stone with glass junctions housing the SA

Jewish Museum. Inside a high-tech interactive exhibition narrates the history of the South African Jewish community from its earliest beginnings, against the backdrop of South African history over more than 150 years.

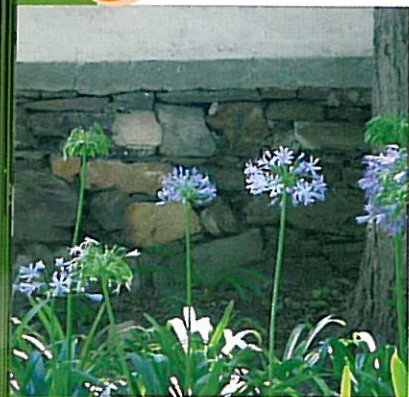


38 COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL Not open to the public.

40 GREAT SYNAGOGUE AND HOLOCAUST CENTRE Open with tour guides Sun to Thurs, core time 11h00 to 15h00. Closed Friday, Saturday, Jewish Holidays. Call for *Mincha* times. Entrance at 88 Hatfield Street. Phone (021) 465 1405. Holocaust Centre open 10h00 to 13h00. Phone (021) 462 5553.

41 OLD SYNAGOGUE AND JEWISH MUSEUM Jewish Museum open Sun to Thurs 10h00 to 17h00, Fri 10h00 to 14h00. Closed Saturdays and Jewish Holidays. Museum shop and kosher café. Pay parking at the Cape Town High School at the top of Hatfield Street. Phone (021) 465 1546.

42 Walls



Walls along this boundary of the Company's land may be very old. The vernacular method of building used locally available materials such as stone in a mud mortar, plastered with seashell lime mortar. These depended on annual lime-washing for their stability - the slightest rain penetration and the mud washed away from between the stones. An example of this method of building can be seen at the wall of the old Marist Brothers School, just past the Old Synagogue **41** also along Paddock Avenue.

43 Iziko SA National Gallery

South Africa's premier art museum houses outstanding collections of South African, African, British, French, Dutch and Flemish art. Selections from the Permanent Collection change regularly to enable the museum to have a full programme of temporary exhibitions of paintings, works on paper, photography, sculpture, beadwork, textiles and architecture. They provide insight into the extraordinary range of aesthetic production in this country, the African continent and further afield.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, architects tried to develop an appropriate South African style. Sir Herbert Baker had revived vernacular Cape architecture with features such as Dutch windows, shutters and large expanses of blank walls and impressed by the similar climate and "suitable atmospheric conditions," went on to introduce

Mediterranean vernacular forms with characteristics such as columns and Roman tiles. The Gallery was designed by Public Works architect John Cleland and completed in 1930. Ndebele-style painting has been added to the front alcoves, with sculptures outdoors.



WALKING DIRECTIONS

[If you have time to visit the Holocaust Museum, go past the front of **(43)**, turn right & turn right again into Hatfield Str, entrance on the right - return to **(41)**]. With the Old Synagogue **41** behind you, continue across The Paddocks **39** and turn right into the avenue & proceed north, downhill. The Iziko National Gallery **43** is to your right beyond the lily pond. Proceed down Government Avenue. Stop at the slate waterfall (see **44** and **37**) in front of the bridge and gate to Tuynhuys **45**. Proceed to the bottom end of Government Avenue past the Houses of Parliament **4** to the Slave Lodge **1**. [START/END of walk, or halfway TURNAROUND if you are continuing].

44 Wildlife of the Garden



Grey Squirrels were introduced by empire builder Cecil John Rhodes in 1890. These are larger than their European counterparts and the Garden's oak trees and plenty of water channels offer a perfect habitat. The squirrels are extremely tame and you can buy nuts to feed them at the Avenue Gateway **5**. Other animals, far from tame, that have made their home in the Garden, are the feral cats that keep the rodent population down and supplement



their diet with scraps and saucers of milk laid out by generations of animal lovers. The Garden is alive with small wildlife. Some of those you may see are butterflies, frogs, dragonflies and even the rare chameleon. Refer to the bird and treelist at the back of this booklet and also on the fold-out map.

45 Tuynhuys

For most of its existence, Tuynhuys - the Garden House - has been the home of the Governor of the Cape and even today is used by the President on State occasions and for photo opportunities with visiting dignitaries. Built in 1700 as a visitor's lodge, it was enlarged in 1751 by Ryk Tulbagh, the first Cape-born governor. Further enlarged with side wings in 1777, it was given a powerful, almost Baroque façade and elaborate *parterre* garden (which is a formally patterned flower garden) in 1788 by Governor van de Graaff - the Dutch East India Company's last extravagance before bankruptcy. Converted to Regency style by the British Governor Lord Charles Somerset in the 1820s, it acquired delicate timber tracery and the swag verandas that still exist each side. Following South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961, the dominant centre was restored to its 18th century form by architect Gabriel Fagan and the *parterre* garden recreated. With its imposing symmetry and elaborate detail, it expresses order and authority through the medium of architecture.

41 Annex to the National Gallery (behind the walls), venue for occasional exhibitions.

43 IZIKO NATIONAL GALLERY Open Tuesday to Sunday 10h00 to 17h00. Closed Monday. Free to all Sunday. Museum shop and café. Phone (021) 465 1628.



Some birds of the Company's Garden

COMMON NAME Scientific name	DESCRIPTION	Robert number
REED CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	60 cm in overall length. Black with a long tail. Dives for fish and frogs	58
HADEDA IBIS* <i>Bosthychia hagedash</i>	76 cm. Dark brown from a distance, but wing is iridescent purple/green in good light. Raucously noisy. There is a pair breeding in the Norfolk Pine near the Aviary in the Company's Garden	94
EGYPTIAN GOOSE <i>Alapochen aegyptiacus</i>	70 cm. Brown and white, with bright pink bill and legs. Brown spot on chest. Nests in tall trees and roofs, and the hatchlings jump to the ground. See front cover	102
CROWNED PLOVER* <i>Vanelius coronatus</i>	30 cm. Grey-brown back, white front, the top of the head is black with a white ring	255
SPOTTED DIKJOP <i>Burhinus capensis</i>	44 cm. Speckled brown, black and white back, white below; nocturnal, skulks in thick vegetation during the day	297
HARTLAUB'S GULL* <i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	36 cm. White body with black-tipped grey wings. Eats earthworms on lawns, and scavenges scraps at restaurants	316
FERAL PIGEON* <i>Columba livia</i>	32 cm. Usually shades of grey, but very variable, including brown, white and black patterns. Escapes from pigeon lofts breed on ledges of buildings	348
SPECKLED PIGEON <i>Columba guinea</i>	33 cm. Brown wing with white speckles, and large red eye patch. Head and underparts grey	349
RE-EYED DOVE <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	32 cm. Slate grey back and pinkish grey below, black collar on hindneck. The red eye-ring is hard to see. In flight, the tail is tipped dark-grey	352
CAPE TURTLE DOVE* <i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	32 cm. Grey back and pale grey below, black collar on hindneck. In flight, the tail tips are white	354
LAUGHING DOVE* <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	25 cm. Head pinkish grey, back cinnamon brown, chest brown with black spots	355
PIED CROW <i>Corvus albus</i>	50 cm. Shiny black with white front extending around the back of the head as a collar. Becoming more common in parks and gardens	548
OLIVE THRUSH* <i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	24 cm. Olive-brown back and orange below. Forages on the ground, often under shrubs and trees, turning over the leaf litter searching for insects	577
CAPE ROBIN <i>Cossypha caffra</i>	16 cm. Greyish brown overall; conspicuous features are the white eye-stripe and the tail which is orange with black central feathers. Has a musical song, and imitates the calls of other species. Mostly feeds inside bushes and shrubs, but occasionally ventures into the open	601
CAPE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla capensis</i>	20 cm. Dull grey back, off-white front, with dark grey bib; lifts tail up-and-down especially when it lands and when it is anxious. Feeds on the ground, hunting insects on lawns	713
FISCAL SHRIKE <i>Lanius collaris</i>	22 cm. Black back with white V, and white underparts. Powerful bill. Rasping call. Perches conspicuously, drops down to ground to catch insects	732
EUROPEAN STARLING* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	20 cm. Black, with iridescent green and violet, and speckled buff and white. Feeds in flocks on lawns. Introduced to Cape Town by Cecil John Rhodes in 1897 and has spread north and east as far as Durban	757
RED-WINGED STARLING* <i>Onychognathus morio</i>	28 cm. Shiny black, slightly bluish, with reddish brown wing feathers. Has adapted to city life in recent decades	769
MALACHITE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	25 cm. Male is metallic green all over; the female is yellowish grey. Feeds on nectar and insects	775
CAPE WHITE EYE* <i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	10 cm. Grey-green back, grey below, with conspicuous white eye ring composed of feathers. Often feeds from tree to tree in small flocks, twittering continuously to maintain contact	796
CAPE SPARROW <i>Passer melanurus</i>	15 cm. Brown and white back with grey and white front. The male has a black head with a conspicuous white C. Feeds in small flocks on lawns	803
CAPE CANARY <i>Serinus canicollis</i>	13 cm. Yellow with grey at the back of the neck. Has a sustained canary song	872

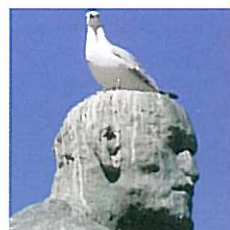
* See photos on facing page



Hadeda Ibis



Crowned Plover



Hartlaub's Gull



Feral Pigeons



Cape Turtle Dove



Laughing Dove



Olive Thrush



European & Red-winged Starlings



Cape White-eye



Norfolk Island Pine



Coastal Strelitzia



Broom Cluster Fig



Norfolk Island Pine



Black Mulberry



Smooth-bark Apple



Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree)



Southern Magnolia



Swamp Cypress

Some trees of the Company's Garden

COMMON NAME Scientific name	DESCRIPTION	SA TREE number
OUTENIQUA YELLOW WOOD* <i>Podocarpus falcatulus</i>	A Indigenous. Protected species. Highly valued timber used for boat building. Several 'Big tree' specimens reach 60m in southern Cape's Outeniqua, Knysna and Tsitsikamma forests.	SA16
WIID DATE PALM <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> See 23	B Indigenous. Eastern Cape to Egypt. Leaves used for woven products including boys skirts in Xhosa initiation rites. Palm wine is made from the sap. Beans used as a coffee substitute.	SA22
TREE ALOE <i>Aloe barberae</i> (A. <i>bainesii</i>) See 24	C Indigenous. Found in forests in the east of the country. The largest Aloe species in Southern Africa reaching 18m in height and the only aloe with pink-orange flowers.	SA28
COASTAL STREITZIA* <i>Strelitzia nicotia</i>	D Indigenous. Related to the banana and the 'Crane flower' <i>Strelitzia reginae</i> . The leaves and seeds of this largest species of <i>Strelitzia</i> are used for basketware and adornments.	SA34
BROOM CLUSTER FIG* <i>Ficus sur</i>	E Indigenous. Widespread in the east/northeast. Often found growing on termite mounds, its uses range from wagon brake blocks to drums. Fruit relished by certain birds and animals.	SA50
NATAL FIG (Coastal Strangler Fig) <i>Ficus natalensis</i>	F Indigenous. Reaches heights of 20m and grows just as wide. The Koina name was Ikaa, and the bark fibre was used to make rope.	SA57
CORAL TREE <i>Erythrina Caffra</i>	G Indigenous. Found in coastal forests from the Garden Route to Natal. Orange-scarlet flowers and seeds. This tree widely used for landscaping in temperate areas throughout the world.	SA 242
WHITE PEAR (BIRDS EYE) <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	H Indigenous. Evergreen reaching great heights in forests. Hard wood used for farm implements and furniture. Listed in the valuable species of Natal in 1859, with samples sent to Kew.	SA422
COMMON CABBAGE TREE* <i>Cuscuta spicata</i>	J Indigenous. From the Cape to Zimbabwe. The succulent roots are eaten when food is scarce, and in traditional healing to treat various ailments, including venereal disease & malaria.	SA564
BOX ELDER* <i>Acer negundo variegatum</i>	K North America. A variegated smaller species of the original Box Elder. Planted for its ornamental qualities and for shade.	
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE* <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	L Norfolk Island. Up to 60m. A tall, straight, symmetrical, south Pacific island tree. Well adapted to windy environments. Appears on Bowler painting (1851). See 19.	
BLACK MULBERRY* <i>Morus nigra</i>	M West Asia. This tree dates back to 1800 and is thought to be a seedling from one of the original mulberry trees planted to establish a silk industry at the Cape.	
SMOOTH BARK APPLE* <i>Angophora costata</i>	N Australia. Reaches up to 25m, with gnarled limbs. Grey bark shed in spring reveals new pink bark. Appears on Bowler painting (1851). See 19.	
SAFFRON PEAR (Common Pear) <i>Pyrus communis</i> See 17	P Europe. A long-lived species, which can reach 500 years or more, and 20m in height. This one in the Company's Garden is believed to be the oldest cultivated tree in South Africa.	
GIINKO (MAIDENHAIR TREE)* <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Q China. Once thought extinct, is the only living representative of a family which was widespread in the time of dinosaurs. A well known tree for medicinal uses. Roasted seeds edible.	
ENGLISH OAK <i>Quercus robur</i>	R Europe. Brought to the Cape in the 17th century for timber. The trees are prone to a number of diseases due to the Cape's warm Mediterranean climate, and are being replaced by other types of Oak, such as Turkey Oaks.	
SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA* <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	S North America. Up to 27m. Large white flowers measure 20-30cm. The glossy leaves are widely used in the florist industry especially in wreaths.	
NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE* <i>Metrosideros eximia</i>	T New Zealand. The red brilliant flowers are very characteristic of the Christmas season. Tolerant to acid rain and wind.	
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SALIGNA GUM <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> See 22	W Australia. One of some 200-300 species of Australian gum introduced for timber - only seven of the several hundred gum species are invasive alien trees. Although declared an invader, the particular specimen at the Tearoom can be retained, as six of the invasive gums may be grown in a controlled environment.	
MORETON BAY CHESTNUT* <i>Castanospermum australe</i>	X Australia. Also called a Black Bean. The seed pod measuring 180mm in length produces 3-5 seeds 50mm in diameter. The seeds are poisonous when raw.	
AFRICAN FLAME TREE <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> See pg 1	Y Tropical Africa. Originates in the tropics. Ornamental tree with large orange-scarlet cup-shaped flowers. Poisonous fruit.	

➔ Marks location in Garden. See fold-out map

* See photos on preceding and facing pages



Moreton Bay Chestnut



Box Elder



New Zealand Christmas Tree



Cabbage Tree

Teaching the younger generation how to catch tadpoles

Reconciliation Festival in the Garden celebrating 10 years of democracy



KEY TO PLACES OF INTEREST

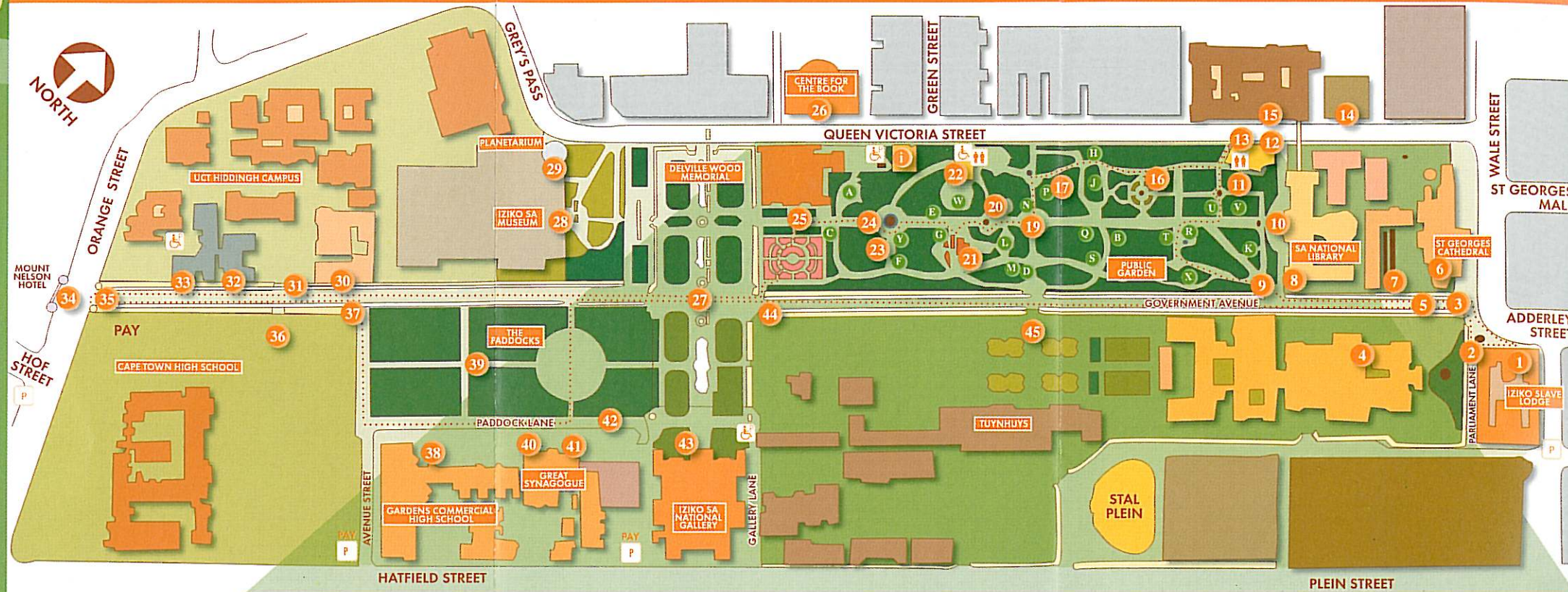
Some birds of the Company's Garden

Some trees of the Company's Garden

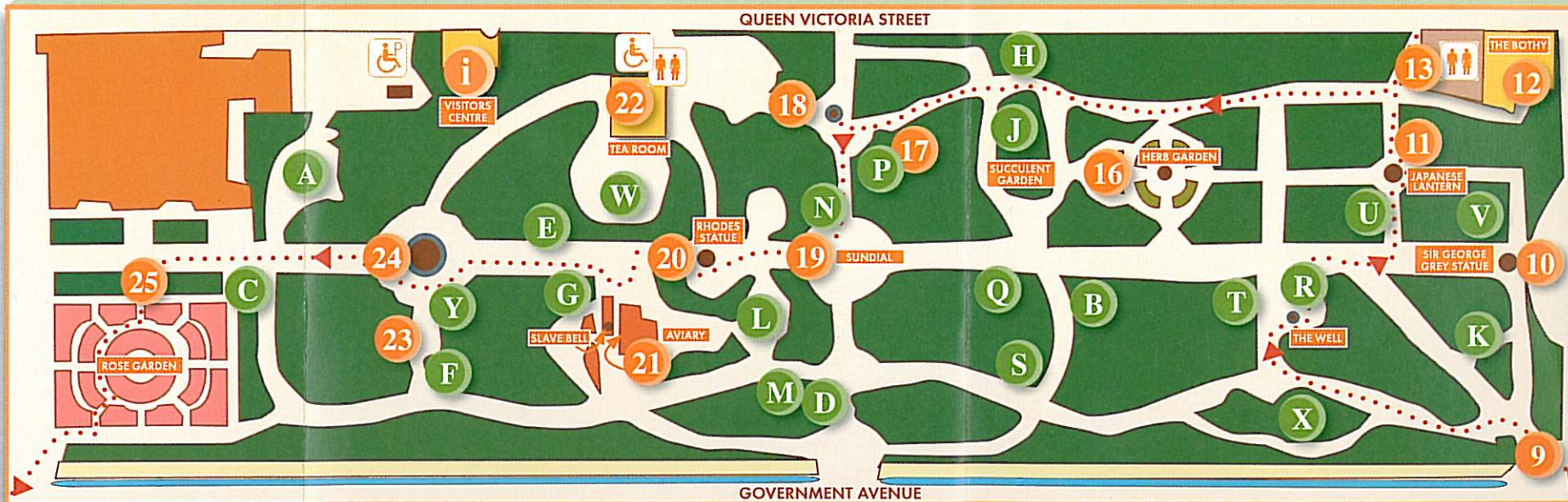
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44 Wildlife of the Garden (see tree & bird lists)	28
45 Tuynhuys	28

COMMON NAME Scientific name	DESCRIPTION	Roberts number
REED CORMORANT <i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	60 cm in overall length. Black with a long tail. Dives for fish and frogs	58
HADEDA IBIS* <i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	76 cm. Dark brown from a distance, but wing is iridescent purple/green in good light. Raucously noisy. There is a pair breeding in the Norfolk Pine near the Aviary in the Company's Garden	94
EGYPTIAN GOOSE <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	70 cm. Brown and white, with bright pink bill and legs. Brown spots on chest. Nests in tall trees and roofs, and the hatchlings jump to the ground. See front cover	102
CROWNED PLOVER* <i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	30 cm. Grey-brown back, white front, the top of the head is black with a white ring.	255
SPOTTED DIKOP <i>Burhinus capensis</i>	44 cm. Speckled brown, black and white back, white below, nocturnal, skulks in thick vegetation during the day	297
HARTLAUB'S GULL* <i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	36 cm. White body with black-tipped grey wings. Eats earthworms on lawns, and scavenges scraps at restaurants	316
FERAL PIGEON* <i>Columba livia</i>	32 cm. Usually shades of grey, but very variable, including brown, white and black patterns. Escapes from pigeon lofts breed on ledges of buildings	348
SPECKLED PIGEON <i>Columba guinea</i>	33 cm. Brown wing with white speckles, and a larger eye-patch. Head and underparts grey	349
RED-EYED DOVE <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	32 cm. Slate grey back and pinkish grey below, black collar on hindneck. The red eye-ring is hard to see. In flight, the tail is tipped dark-grey.	352
CAPE TURTLE DOVE* <i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	32 cm. Grey back and pale grey below, black collar on hindneck. In flight, the tail tips are white.	354
LAUGHING DOVE* <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	25 cm. Head pinkish grey, back cinnamon brown, chest brown with black spots.	355
PIED CROW <i>Corvus albus</i>	50 cm. Shiny black with white front extending around the back of the head as a collar. Becoming more common in parks and gardens	548
OLIVE THRUSH* <i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	24 cm. Olive brown back and orange below. Forages on the ground, often under shrubs and trees, turning over the leaf litter searching for insects	577
CAPE ROBIN <i>Cossypha caffra</i>	16 cm. Greyish brown overall; conspicuous features are the white eye-stripe and the tail which is orange with black central feathers. Has a musical song, and imitates the calls of other species. Mostly feeds inside bushes and shrubs, but occasionally ventures into the open.	601
CAPE WAGTAIL <i>Motacilla capensis</i>	20 cm. Dull grey back, off-white front, with dark grey bill. Flits tall up and down especially when it lands and when it is anxious. Feeds on the ground, hunting insects on lawns	713
FISCAL SHRIKE <i>Lanius collaris</i>	22 cm. Black back with white V, and white underparts. Powerful bill. Rasping call. Perches conspicuously, drops down to ground to catch insects	732
EUROPEAN STARLING* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	20 cm. Black, with iridescent green and violet, and speckled buff and white. Feeds in flocks on lawns. Introduced to Cape Town by Cecil John Rhodes in 1897, and has spread north and east, as far as Durban	757
RED-WINGED STARLING* <i>Onychognathus morio</i>	28 cm. Shiny black, slightly bluish, with reddish brown wing feathers. Has adapted to city life in recent decades	769
MALACHITE SUNBIRD <i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	25 cm. Male is metallic green all over; the female is yellowish grey. Feeds on nectar and insects	775
CAPE WHITE-EYE* <i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	10 cm. Grey-green back, grey below, with conspicuous white eye ring composed of feathers. Often feeds from tree to tree in small flocks, twittering continuously to maintain contact	796
CAPE SPARROW <i>Passer melanurus</i>	15 cm. Brown and white back with grey and white front. The male has a black head with a conspicuous white C. Feeds in small flocks on lawns	803
CAPE CANARY <i>Serinus canicollis</i>	13 cm. Yellow with grey at the back of the neck. Has a sustained canary song	872

COMMON NAME Scientific name	DESCRIPTION	SA TREE number
OUTENIQUA YELLOW-WOOD* <i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>	A Indigenous. Protected species. Highly valued timber used for boat building. Several 'Big Tree' specimens reach 60m in southern Cape's Outeniqua, Krystna and Tsitsikamma forests	SA16
WILD DATE PALM <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> See 23	B Indigenous. Eastern Cape to Egypt. Leaves used for woven products including boys' skirts in Xhosa initiation rites. Palm wine is made from the sap. Beans used as a coffee substitute.	SA22
TREE ALOE <i>Aloe barberae (A. bainesii)</i> See 24	C Indigenous. Found in forests in the east of the country. The largest Aloe species in Southern Africa reaching 18m in height and the only aloe with pink-orange flowers.	SA28
COASTAL STRELITZIA* <i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	D Indigenous. Related to the banana and the 'Crane flower' Strelitzia reginae. The leaves and seeds of this largest species of Strelitzia are used for basketware and adornments.	SA34
BROOM CLUSTER FIG* <i>Ficus sur</i>	E Indigenous. Widespread in the east/northeast. Often found growing on termite mounds, its uses range from wagon brake blocks to drums. Fruit relished by certain birds and animals.	SA50
NATAL FIG (Coastal Strangler Fig) <i>Ficus natalensis</i>	F Indigenous. Reaches heights of 20m and grows just as wide. The Koina name was 'Kaa', and the bark fibre was used to make rope.	SA57
CORAL TREE <i>Erythrina Caffia</i>	G Indigenous. Found in coastal forests from the Garden Route to Natal. Orange-scarlet flowers and seeds. This tree is widely used for landscaping in temperate areas throughout the world.	SA 242
WHITE-PEAR (BIRDS EYE) <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	H Indigenous. Evergreen reaching great heights in forests. Hardwood used for farm implements and furniture. Listed in the valuable species of Natal in 1859, with samples sent to Kew.	SA422
COMMON CABBAGE TREE* <i>Cussonia spicata</i>	J Indigenous. From the Cape to Zimbabwe. The succulent roots are eaten when food is scarce, and in traditional healing to treat various ailments, including venereal disease & malaria.	SA564
BOX ELDER* <i>Acer negundo variegatum</i>	K North America. A variegated smaller species of the original Box-Elder. Planted for its ornamental qualities and for shade.	
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE* <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	L Norfolk Island. Up to 60m. A tall, straight, symmetrical, south Pacific island tree. Well adapted to windy environments. Appears on Bowler painting (1851). See 19	
BLACK MULBERRY* <i>Morus nigra</i>	M West Asia. This tree dates back to 1800 and is thought to be a seedling from one of the original mulberry trees planted to establish a silk industry at the Cape.	
SMOOTH-BARK APPLE* <i>Angophora costata</i>	N Australia. Reaches up to 25m, with gnarled limbs. Grey bark sheds in spring reveals new pink bark. Appears on Bowler painting (1851). See 19	
SAFFRON PEAR (Common Pear) <i>Pyrus communis</i> See 17	P Europe. A long-lived species, which can reach 500 years or more, and 20m in height. This one in the Company's Garden is believed to be the oldest cultivated tree in South Africa.	
GINKGO (MAIDEN-HAIR TREE)* <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Q China. Once thought extinct, it is the only living representative of a family which was widespread in the time of dinosaurs. A well-known tree for medicinal uses. Roasted seeds edible.	
ENGLISH OAK <i>Quercus robur</i>	R Europe. Brought to the Cape in the 17th century for timber. The trees are prone to a number of diseases due to the Cape's warm Mediterranean climate, and are being replaced by other types of Oak, such as Turkey Oaks.	
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- Self-guided walking route
- Water channels
- Lawns
- 1 - 45 Places of interest along self-guided walk
- A - Y Trees - refer to tree list on reverse of map
- P Parking
- Disabled Parking
- Toilets
- Disabled toilets
- Visitors Info Centre



INSET: ENLARGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC GARDEN AREA

