



OPTENHORST



Issue One

2021

THINGS TO DO

*SPOILED FOR
CHOICE, EXPLORE
PAARL FROM NORTH
TO SOUTH*

- Page 14

WINE & DINE

*EXPERIENCE REFINED
WINE AND
DELECTABLE DINING*

- Page 18

LOCAL HISTORY

*WAS PAARL'S FIRST
WINEMAKER A
WOMAN?*

- Page 23

Welcome!

Gilt Ceramic
Tiling at
KWV



Editor
Charl Edwards
Creative Direction
Kara Furter
Art direction
Danielle de Matos
Design & layout
Charl Edwards
Photography
Kleynan Groenewald
Writing
Marguerite Lombard
Copy Editing
Katrina Rose Wind

Optenhorst Estate is a rare opportunity to invest in one of Paarl's oldest properties. The development, on the corner of Optenhorst and Main Street in Northern Paarl, is within walking distance of one of Paarl's most prestigious schools, Gimnasium High School — a school known throughout South Africa for its outstanding matric results and for producing some of the country's top rugby stars.

The farm first appears in the historic records in 1713 when the Dutch East India Company allocated a farm in the Drakenstein valley to Booy Booyesen. Booyesen was born in Schleswig-Holstein on the North Sea. He named his farm Optenhorst. Optenhorst was subdivided into two farms in 1716, namely Optenhorst and Olyfboom, further subdivisions during the late 1700s and 1800s, a trend that was typical

during that period. While many of the subdivisions evolved into town properties, Optenhorst, for the most part, remained agricultural ground for more than two hundred years.

Early travellers to the Cape often commented on Paarl's gentle pastoral landscape, white-washed houses, fruit orchards and vineyards. Paarl now has city status, but its historic core has retained some of that pastoral charm. It is this element that the architects have attempted to retain in the design of the Optenhorst Estate. Groves of fruit trees, vineyards and avenues of trees reflect elements of the agricultural roots.

The development lies on the corner of Optenhorst Street and Main Street in Northern Paarl. The main entrance, where most of the traffic is directed will be in Optenhorst Street with a pedestrian entrance from Main Street. The developers have included three key elements to the

Optenhorst Estate: retail (one large anchor tenant, with smaller tenants/ restaurant/shops/food market), offices and medical consulting rooms, and a residential area.

Nestled in the middle of Paarl's winelands, you'll find all the comforts of a dream home. With our extensive array of amenities, we want you to view Optenhorst as more than just an estate, but rather a lifestyle. Luxury living at its finest.

The
OPTENHORST team

CONTENTS

The Optenhorst newspaper : Issue 1 - 2021

NATURE 04

Live in a picturesque town in the heart of the Cape floral kingdom.

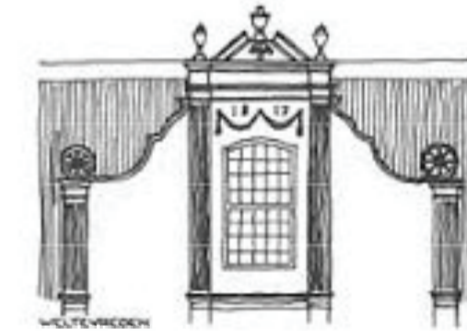


INDUSTRY 08

Learn more about the history of Paarl's granite and wagon industry.

ARCHITECTURE 12

Explore Main Street's Cape Dutch, Victorian and Art Deco gems.



THINGS TO DO 14

From rock climbing to wine tasting, there's ample activities to entertain yourself in Paarl.

FOOD 18

Experience everything from fine dining to home-style cooking in and around Paarl.

& WINE 22

Paarl's wines are raking in international and national awards.





(From left to right)
 Jacques van Zyl on The Scream
 Aloe Heroensis
 Steep Rock formations



Conquering Paarl's "coolest rock"
 Rock climbers who enjoy the challenges presented by granite climbing routes will have a feast on Paarl Mountain. Some of the routes are very challenging, but Sands of Time (difficulty grading of 18, four pitches) on Gordon Rock and Little Dutch Boy (20, three pitches) on Bretagne Rock are two of the easier climbs. Climbers are still developing new routes. Jacques van Zyl completed a five-year project in October last year. His challenge was a large overhanging rock overlooking Paarl Valley. From afar the rock looks a little like a giant dassie sunning itself on a rock. Closer up it is clear why Jacques calls the climb The Scream (31), a reference to Edvard Munch's famous painting, because natural weathering has carved large pockets or heucos in the rock's roof. He describes this climbing experience as "happy lessons in humility and ego deaths".



NATURE CALLING

*EXPLORE PAARL
 MOUNTAIN'S ROCK
 CLIMBING ROUTES,
 MTB TRACKS &
 PICNIC SPOTS.*

The Cape's Winelands are situated in the Cape Floral Kingdom, the most biodiverse regions in the world. It covers about 0.05% of the world's surface but accounts for 3% of the world's plant species. The Cape Floral Kingdom has more than 1,300 species per 10,000 km², while the Amazon basin — the next most biodiverse area in the world — only has 400 species per 10,000 km². The Cape Floral Kingdom is home to more than 8,500 plant species of which 5,800 are endemic to the region. By way of comparison, the United Kingdom only has 20 endemic plant species. Part of this biodiversity is attributed to the fact that the Cape Floral Kingdom was not exposed to the last Ice Age.

Paarl is encompassed by natural beauty and defined by large geographic features: Paarl Mountain in the west and the Drakenstein Mountain range in the east. The Berg River runs through the valley from its source in the Franschhoek mountains running through Paarl, the Swartland and into the Atlantic Ocean at Velddrift. Although the valley has a long history of human habitation, permanent settlement only occurred in the late 17th century as a result the valley teemed with wildlife. Early travellers to the area often hunted hippos in the Berg River. The valley was also home to large herds of elephants, which is why Franschhoek was originally known as Olifantshoek. Lions, leopards and hyenas were still plentiful in the 17th and early 18th centuries and frequently attacked livestock. Paardeberg's name is a reference to the large herds of quagga that roamed the area.

The Khoi referred to Paarl Mountain as Tortoise Mountain, but it is the Dutch description of Diamant ende Peerelbergh — a reference to the mountain's granite domes that reminded early

travellers of a pearl. This geographic feature attracted many travellers including Charles Darwin. Darwin, who had boarded The Beagle in 1831 as a 22-year-old Cambridge graduate, visited the Cape in May 1836 when the ship docked in Simonstown on its return voyage. At the time, Britain's leading astronomer, Sir John Herschell, was also at the Cape cataloging the stars of the Southern Hemisphere. Herschell visited Paarl in 1824 and his sketches of Paarl Mountain have survived to this day.

In the early 19th century the Cape's biodiversity attracted many plant collectors who sold their collections to universities, botanical gardens and botanists in Europe. The Drège brothers were such collectors. Johann Franz Drège trained as a horticulturist and had worked in botanical gardens in Munich, Berlin, Riga and St Petersburg before coming to the Cape. Drège was the first to classify Southern African plants according to their geography, climate and flora and was the first to draw up a phytogeographical map of the Cape. His brother Carl Friedrich was an apothecary that lived in Paarl in 1828. The Drège brothers produced one of the most comprehensive collections of Southern African plants, which they then published in two volumes in 1835 and in 1837.

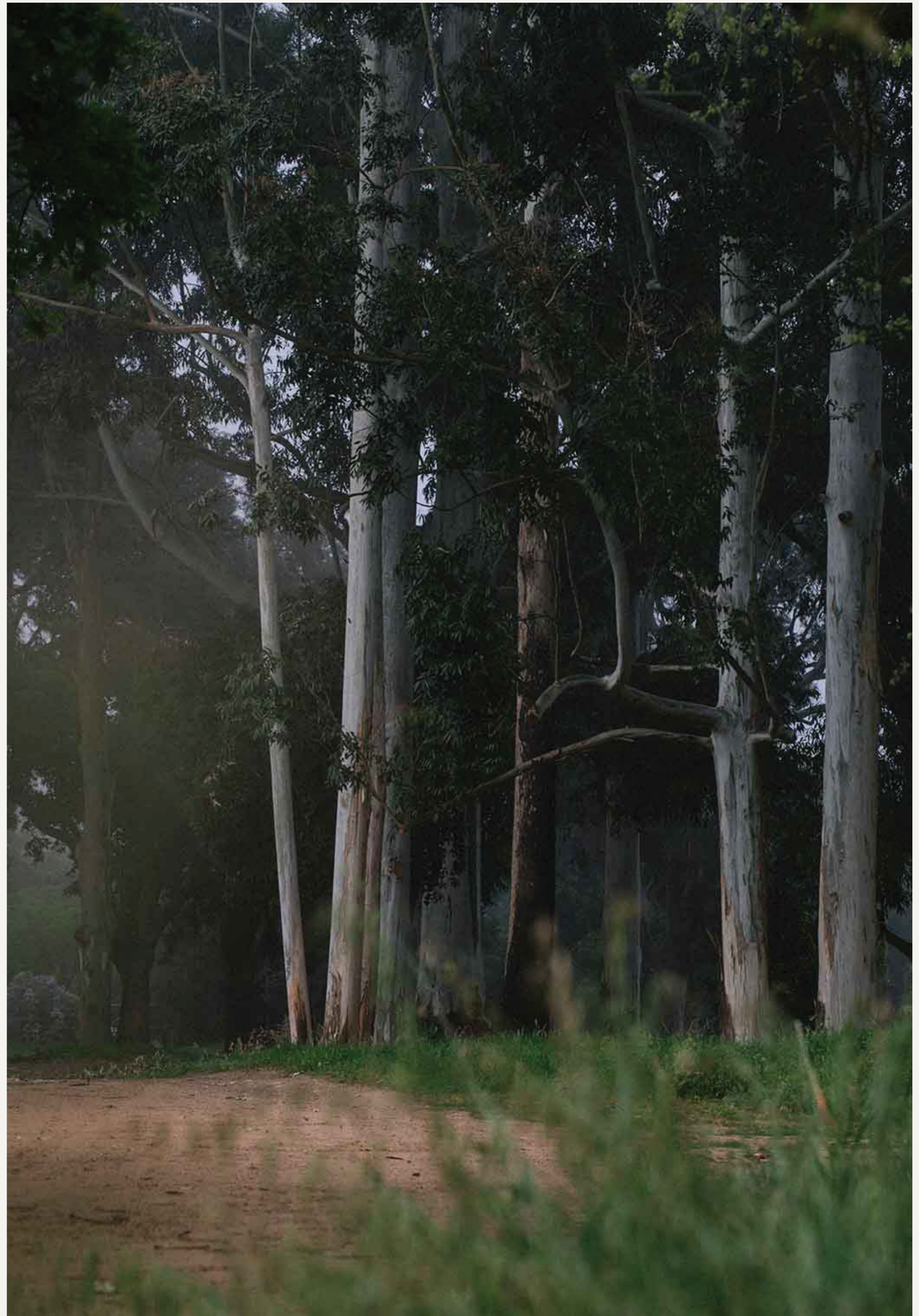
One of the specimens the Drèges collected, a Cape pea flower (*Argyrolobium angustissimum*), is a small shrub that produces bright yellow flowers that darken to a brick reddish hue after pollination, was thought to be extinct. For more than a century it survived only as a specimen in their collection. A few plants were rediscovered on Paarl Mountain after a devastating fire in 2008. This is probably the last population left because the plant is endemic to Boland granite fynbos.



(From left to right)
Flourishing Mountainside
Sunkissed Greenery
Mountain Face Succulents
Woodland Arboretum



Surrounded by woodland forests and mountains, Paarl's natural beauty is apparent from all parts of the winelands.





(From left to right)
 Inside JA Clift Museum
 Rapakivi Granite
 Textural Granite

Granite, one of nature's most versatile rocks, is the king of natural building materials. Consisting of sodium feldspar, potassium feldspar, and rough quartz, this plutonic rock is embedded in Paarl history.



WAGONS & STONE

PAARL IS NOT JUST ONLY WINE AND AGRICULTURE. PAARL GRANITE CAN BE SEEN IN MANY BUILDINGS IN PAARL, CAPE TOWN'S CBD AND THE HUGUENOT MONUMENT IN FRANSCHHOEK. IN THE 19TH CENTURY, PAARL WAS AT THE CENTRE OF THE CAPE COLONY'S WAGON INDUSTRY.

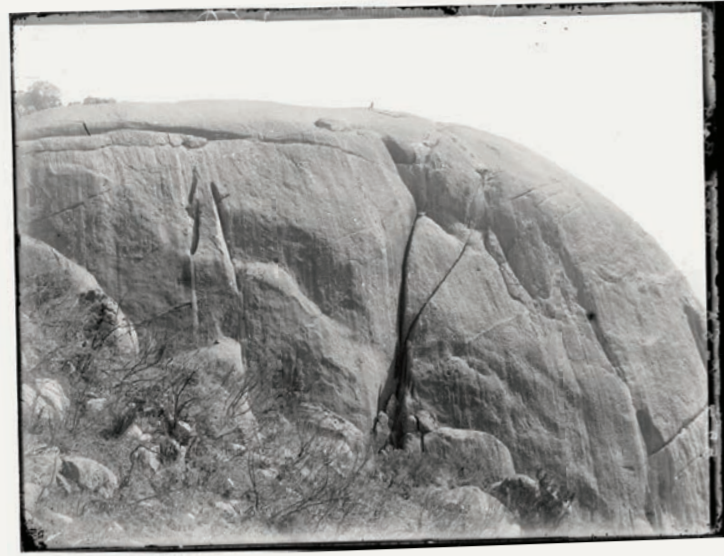
Paarl has retained its close ties to the agricultural sector. It is not unusual to drive along Main Street and see working farms zoned for agricultural use. Most of these farms are focused on producing high-value fruit and table grapes for the export market. In summer months, it is not that uncommon to see trucks transporting freshly harvested wine grapes to cellars, tractors scuttling along the Main Street or Berg River Boulevard, or trucks stacked with cartons of export fruit heading towards stores. Grain and feed silos are still prominent in the industrial area. Fruit canning and packaging companies, as well as engineering companies and coopers, all attest to this history.

Two hundred years ago, farming activity was mostly based on wheat, cattle and wine grapes. The Phylloxera outbreak in the late 19th century had a far-reaching impact on farmers in Paarl. The outbreak was caused by an aphid that preys on the roots of the vine. Vines indigenous to North America are naturally resistant to Phylloxera but when it spread from North America to France in 1861 it destroyed about 75% of Europe's vineyards.

Winemakers followed the outbreak in Europe with understandable apprehension. Then in 1885, the first

traces of Phylloxera were discovered in a vineyard in Mowbray and thereof throughout the Winelands. Based on the European winegrowers' experience, all existing vineyards had to be destroyed and replanted with new plant material grafted on Phylloxera resistant American rootstock — a practice that continues to this day. Apart from the psychological and financial impact on the wine industry, the event also served as a catalyst for the development of farms outside the traditional wine-growing areas. A rapid growth in alternative commercial crops such as deciduous fruit, table grapes and olives was born as a result. Many of the pioneers in the deciduous fruit industry were farmers and industrialists based in Paarl.

Another event that happened during the same period was the discovery of copper in Namaqualand, diamonds in Kimberley and gold on the Witwatersrand. In the early 19th century, Cape Town was nothing more than a little quiet port. Migrants, industrialists, speculators and artisans began flooding into the city and the influx of capital and people transformed it into a colonial port. Cape Town's population grew rapidly from 28,400 in 1865 to 171,000 in 1904. The impact on Paarl was twofold: a boom for the town's granite and wagon industries.



Founded in 1906, JA Clift is one of the oldest granite contracting business in Southern Africa.



(From left to right)
Early Photograph of Bretagne Rock
Facade of JA Clift
Pristine Granite Pottery
JA Clift Craftsman
Glacier White Granite
Paarl Graveyard



... & the wheels

While the granite industry developed in proximity to Paarl Station, the wagon industry developed around the outspans and river crossings of Northern Paarl with many artisans also working in proximity to the old Market Square, Market Street and Mills Street in what is now the centre of town. Northern Paarl has a rich history in the wagon industry. Hundreds of artisans lived in the area including wainwrights, harness makers, cart trimmers, carriage painters, wheelwrights, canvas makers and coopers. Voters' lists of the late 19th century show that many of these artisans' home-based businesses were clustered around Sanddrift Street, Van der Poel Plein (a large outspan in the town), Skool Street, Plein Street, Moll Street, Loop Street, Koning Street, Bosch Street and Boom Street. The farms Dammetjie (a subdivision of the original Optenhorst Farm), Optenhorst and Olyfboom were all associated with the wagon industry. These voters' lists suggest that more than 700 artisans were directly or indirectly associated with the wagon industry during the latter half of the 19th century. Many of the artisans would have worked for JF Phillips, Retief & De Ville, Fechter, Kirsten & Bester, Solomon Reynecke & Co, Thom & Verster, Domingo, Stark & Co and Huguenot Carriage Works. However, the industry started to decline rapidly in the early 20th century. JF Phillips & Co were the last remaining factory in Paarl when it produced wagons and wheels for the WWI war effort in Namibia. Wamakers Plein and Fabriek Street in the centre of Paarl are the few reminders of the prominent position this company had in Paarl's history.

the rock...

Until 1870, most of Cape Town's building stone was supplied by the city's local quarries. The oldest quarry, known as the Strand Street Quarry, was at the foot of Signal Hill and had been operative since 1660. Several new quarries were opened on the foothills of Table Mountain, including the Bellevue, Kloof and Higgs quarries. The demand for building stone was so great that stone was also shipped from Scotland and Scandinavia. The weight of granite and difficulty in transporting the stone made Paarl's granite inaccessible until the Cape's first railway lines were built in the late 19th century. Once this happened, quarry masters moved to Paarl and opened up quarries on Laborie and De Hoop, both farms were conveniently close to Paarl Station in Southern Paarl. Ox wagons were used to move the stone from the quarries to the station. In order to protect the oxen's feet they were fitted with leather boots. By 1870 granite known as "Paarl Grey" was being quarried extensively on the slopes of Paarl Mountain. Today, Paarl's distinctive fine-grained granite can be seen in a large number of Cape Town's older buildings.

Early photographs of Paarl Mountain show that the mountain's slopes were littered with granite boulders. These boulders were generally used to make kerb stones for Paarl Municipality, gravestones and garden features. Although most of the stone masons lived in Southern Paarl, small granite businesses also appeared in the rest of the town. In 1938 and 1939 for instance, AJ van der Merwe of Optenhorst Granite Works placed an advertisement for bird baths in the Paarl Post.



(From left to right)
Main Road At Noon
Classic Farm Molding
Magnifect Exteriors At KVV
Symmetry At Paarl Police Station
NG Kerk Facade On Main Road
Granite At Paarl Police Station



No matter where you look, an interesting facade and Victorian moldings will always catch your eye.

STREET STYLE

A WEALTH OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES CAN BE SEEN IN PAARL'S MAIN STREET, FROM CAPE DUTCH ARCHITECTURE,, BUILDINGS INSPIRED BY THE ARTS & CRAFTS MOVEMENT AND ART DECO GEMS, TO VICTORIAN HOUSES.

Paarl's unique geography has produced one of the longest Main Streets in the country. Today it is an asset that showcases the city's rich architectural heritage. Heritage tours and walking tours often start at the Strooidak Church. The church's earliest records of marriages and baptisms were written in French because the original church, established near Babylonstoren, served the French Huguenots that were settled in the Drakenstein Valley. A new church building was erected in 1717 adjacent to the existing Strooidak, and subsequently replaced by the current church, which was completed in 1805. The church, church cemetery, adjacent Church Square and De Jongh Avenue has changed little over the past hundred years. The slave church Het Gesticht is situated a little further south along the Main Street. Het Gesticht was built in 1813 by the Paarsche Medewerkend Zending Genootschap as a school for slaves and in 1834, after the emancipation of slaves, it served as a church for former slaves. Zeederburg Square, further north and almost diagonally across the Strooidak showcases a beautiful collection of Victorian houses. The double-storey house on the far left was built in 1850 for Dr. J.R. Zeederburg, who was the town's district surgeon for 23 years. The area surrounding the Toringkerk in the centre of town, reflects an entirely different aspect of the town's history. Gimnasium Primary School, completed in 1858, is closely linked to the Eerste Taal Beweging (1874-1890), a movement to establish Afrikaans as an independent language. The Toringkerk congregation was established in 1874. The house of Gideon Malherbe, a prominent winwright and one of the founding members of the Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners (GRA), is just south of the church. The GRA was established in Malherbe's house in

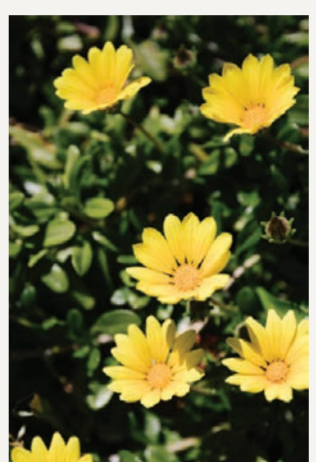
1875, and Die Patriot, an Afrikaans newspaper, was printed in his house. Malherbe House is built in a typical Georgian style and now houses the Afrikaans Language Museum. Afrikaans is a creole language, which is a mixture of various languages but has its roots mainly in Dutch, was widely spoken in the Cape. Few people know that the first written version of Afrikaans appeared in Arabic script. Achmat David's book 'The Afrikaans of the Cape Muslims found an early example of a koplesboek (prayer book) that dates back to 1806. Another koplesboek written in Arabic in 1860 by a student at a Cape Town madrasah (Islamic school) was also written in the Cape Malay dialect and is phonetically very close to modern Afrikaans. Examples of more recent architectural styles can be seen throughout Paarl. There are a number of Art Deco buildings in the area around Market Square, including the Paarl Board of Executors Building (1936) on the corner of Main Street and Faure Street, the Protea Cinema (1939) in Main Street, and La Rochelle High School's Hostel (1937) in Faure Street. The Royal Baking Powder (1931) building in Jan van Riebeeck Drive is a good example of an Art Deco industrial building. Paarl's granite also features prominently in many of Paarl's buildings, including the Town Hall (1928) and the town gaol (1955) on Berg River Boulevard near the court buildings and police station. Southern Paarl has a number of granite-clad houses on the corner of Picardie Street and Main Street, further north along Main Street near Concordia Street, and three granite houses on Concordia Street. Sarnia Villa (1895) on Concordia Street is currently the offices of JA Clift Monumental Contractors, the oldest family-owned granite business in South Africa.



OUR TOP THINGS



(From left to right)
 Back's Restaurant & Deli
 Heemkring gebou
 Klappies: Local Butcher
 Curated Meats At Klappies
 Paarl Gimnasium
 Cape Wildflower
 Picturesque Babylonstoren
 Idyllic Views At Babylonstoren
 Mountain Fauna
 Gentle Mountain Slope
 Workshop 17
 Rejuvenate & Revitalize



In this cozy town, there's always something to do. From spending the day at the spa to cycling on mountain tracks, to eating at one of SA's top restaurants, you'll never be bored in Paarl.



TO DO & SEE IN & AROUND PAARL...

Find your co-working space
 Many people are starting to work from home as entrepreneurs or as more companies begin to introduce more flexible working hours. It is not uncommon to see people working in many of Paarl's popular coffee shops such as Kikka at the Old Gaol and Bean in Love near the Taal Museum. There is also a co-working space at Workshop 17's Tabakhuis building on the corner of Louws Avenue and Tabak Street in Southern Paarl. Tabakhuis is a co-working space of hot desks, private offices, meeting rooms and has an onsite coffee shop. The odd name is a reference to the original function of the building. Many years ago, tobacco was grown as a cash crop and Tabakhuis was used to dry and process the tobacco leaves. Dr. Anton Rupert established a tobacco company in Paarl in the 1940s, which became known as Rembrandt (later British American Tobacco). The first Rembrandt cigarettes were made in an old flour mill in Paarl. The premises on the banks of the Berg River have since been converted into the Rembrandt Mall.



Ride a bike
 Paarl has a long cycling tradition and is a favourite training ground for the Argus Cycle Tour, in addition to having an already enthusiastic mountain bike community. Paarl MTB's Facebook page is updated regularly and provides useful information on events and tracks. The Jan Phillips Mountain Drive, jeep tracks on Paarl Mountain, and single tracks near the Taal Monument are also very popular. Many wine estates like Boschendal between Paarl and Franschhoek are bike friendly, but sometimes require cyclists to purchase a permit. Cycling is also allowed in the Arboretum.

Pamper yourself
 Our bodies simply don't function optimally when we are overstressed and there is nothing like a spa treatment to revitalise your mental and physical health. Luckily, there are a number of spas in and around the Paarl area. In Northern Paarl there is the Mooikelder Day Spa near Boland Cellar, and Lyftaal Beauty Spa in Perold Street in Southern Paarl. Further afield there are also spas at the Santé Wellness Retreat Spa off the R101 (Old Paarl Road) between Paarl and Klapmuts and the Babylonstoren Spa on the Klapmuts-Simondium Road.



Be inspired by Babylonstoren
 One thing to note, is that the farm can be very busy over weekends and on public holidays, so it's best to plan accordingly. The Babylonstoren experience is immersive and nothing short of incredible. The Historiese Tuin is inspired by the traditional kitchen garden and a delight for all avid gardeners. The garden has an extensive succulent collection, medicinal herb garden and cycad garden. The annual clivia display along the river attracts thousands of visitors every spring. Then there are also the Babel and Greenhouse restaurants, a bakery and wine shop — all complementing the farm to table theme. The farm also has an exclusive hotel, guest cottages, spa and winery.





(From left to right)
 Die Gieter Antique Shop
 Antique Pottery
 Local Bakery
 Ethereal Nature
 Quaint Mountainside
 Mountain Flora

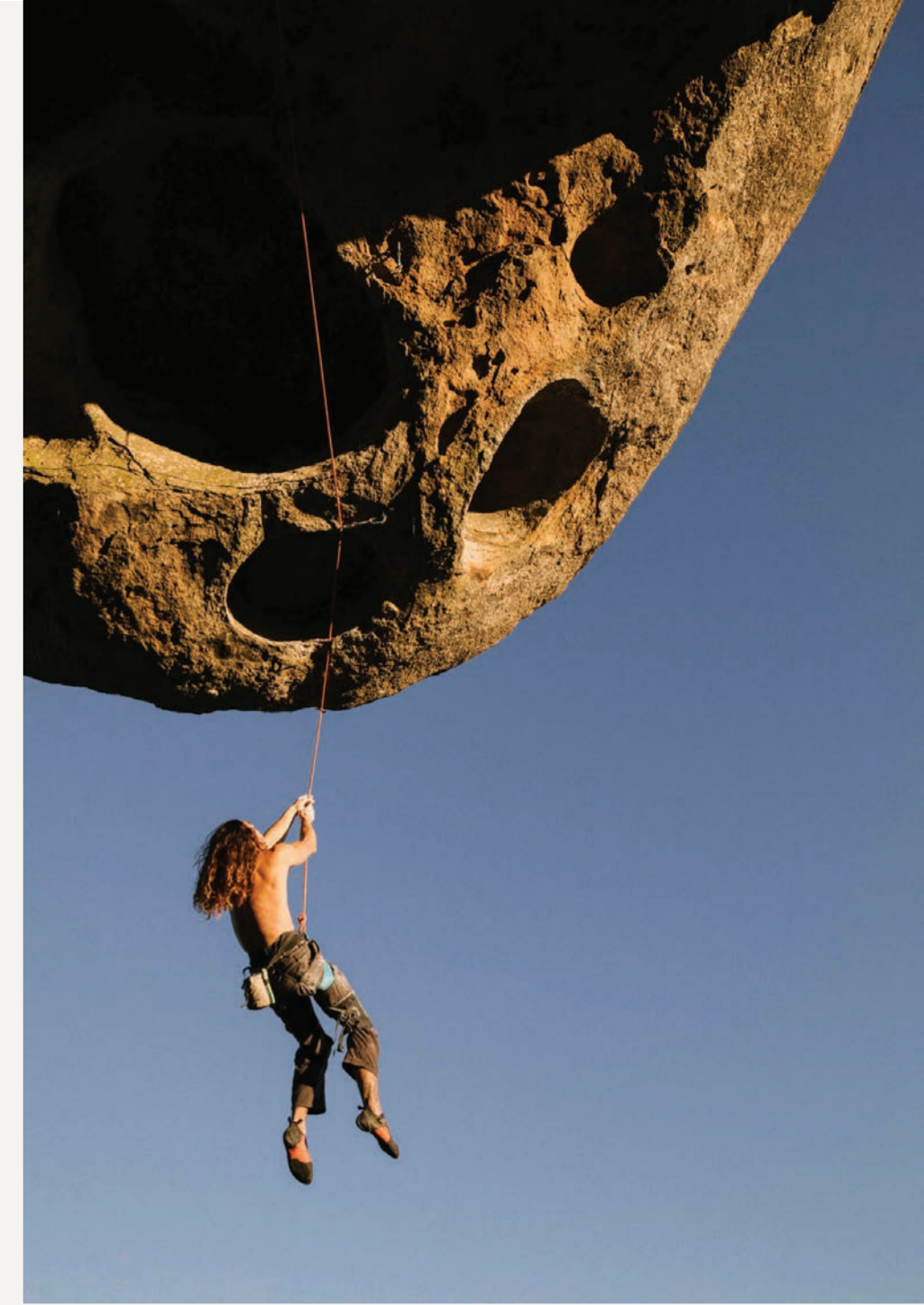
Have fun with the kids
 Drakenstein Lion Park, Butterfly World, Crocodile Park, Giraffe House. Drakenstein Lion Park is a lion sanctuary that rescues animals from circuses or zoos impacted by war, or cats that have been abused. All the lions were bred in captivity or hand reared so cannot be rehabilitated into the wild. The Lion Park is situated on the Old Paarl Road between Paarl and Klapmuts. Butterfly World is another animal sanctuary where children can walk among free-flying butterflies and see a variety of snakes, monkeys, meerkats and insects. Butterfly World is situated on the R44 between Klapmuts and the N1. Giraffe House, a wildlife education centre on the R101 (Old Paarl Road) near Joostenberg, is also a great place to spend the afternoon with the whole family



Explore the R45
 It's easy to overlook this hamlet on the R45 mid-way between Franschoek and Paarl. Flanked by herds of Ayrshire cows, an agri supply shop and the Ou Meul Bakery in the old Handelshuis has an incredibly loyal following. The bakery has recently extended their eatery into a gravelled garden. Ou Meul Bakery also has interesting neighbours. If you like decor and collectables, don't miss Barn & Werf or Die Gieter especially if you are looking for flower décor or an event stylist. Kooperasie Stories specialises in antique furniture, enamelware, antique linen, chandeliers and collectors gleaned from numerous trips to Europe and Eastern Europe.



Visit six continents in a day
 The Arboretum is a 32 ha park along the banks of the Berg River. It has two entrances: a main entrance near the Market Street Bridge and a pedestrian bridge on the Berg River Boulevard near Brug Street. The Arboretum has an astonishing collection of trees from Europe, Africa, South America, Asia, North America and Australasia. Many of the trees are fully grown and include majestic specimens of European cork oak, Californian redwoods and Australian Eucalyptus. In spring the park's meadows are filled with spring flowers and bulbs, and in early summer a long avenue of flowering Jacaranda provides a beautiful display in the South American section. The area was originally used as a place to bury the town's horses and donkeys, in an era before motorised transport. The vacant land was developed into a park by Mr. A.E. Short and officially opened in 1957 by Prof. H.B. Rycroft, the director of the National Botanical Gardens at Kirstenbosch. A.M.J. Scheltens, the curator of the Ardene Gardens in Claremont, assisted with the landscaping.

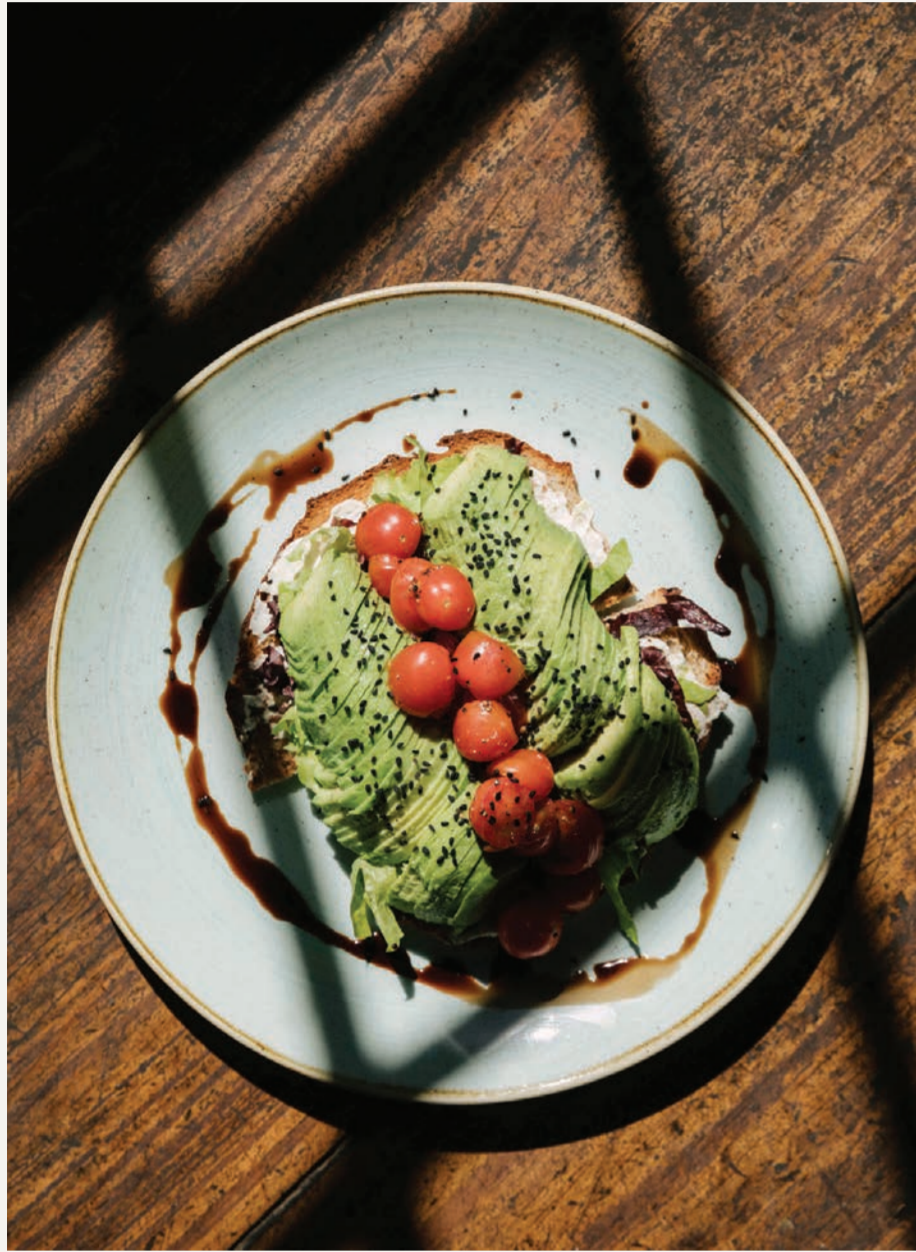


Explore Paarl Mountain
 Paarl's Mountain landscape is dominated by the granite domes of Bretagne Rock and Gordon Rock. Bretagne Rock is the one most people climb for an unforgettable 360 degree view of Paarl, the Swartland, Table Bay and Franschoek. Gordon Rock is less accessible and is favoured more by experienced rock climbers. Paarl Rock, the diamond-shaped rock that appears to be embedded into the side of Paarl Mountain is accessible by car. The nature reserve on Paarl Mountain has numerous hiking routes, picnic spots and a wildflower garden at Meulwater. The nature reserve can be accessed via the Jan Phillips Mountain Drive. There is also a road near the top of Gabbemba Doordrif Road that takes visitors to the Taal Monument that links up with the Jan Phillips Mountain drive at the Victoria Dam. The Taal Monument has a small tearoom and also offers full moon picnics that provide a great opportunity to view the sun set over the Stellenbosch Mountains and Table Mountain.



ON THE MENU

SUMMER IN THE CAPE WINELANDS IS ALL ABOUT GOOD FOOD AND GOOD COMPANY. PAARL HAS A LOT TO OFFER, FROM ELEGANT DINING TO LAZY AFTERNOON LUNCHESS, OR A QUICK BREW AT THE LOCAL COFFEE SHOP.



P Paarl has an incredible selection of outstanding restaurants, both in town and on the many wine estates outside Paarl.

Blacksmith's Kitchen is close to Optenhorst Estate and situated on Pearl Mountain Farm on Upper Long Street. A perennial favourite, Noop, is located on Main Street. Another popular venue for breakfast or to meet friends over a glass of wine is Back's Restaurant & Deli on Main Street. Back's also owns the adjacent farm market and butchery called Klappies. Back's is part of Fairview and Spice Route so you will find the same produce at all three locations. Laborie Estate in Southern Paarl has two restaurants — Cucina di Giovanni and the Pearl Rock Terrace Restaurant — both are very popular for after-dinner drinks, a quick pizza and lazy weekend kuiers with friends.

Mynhardt Kitchens has two venues in Southern Paarl: Cathedral Cellar Kitchen and Stasie Street Kitchen. The former is situated in the KWV's dramatic Cathedral Cellar off Cecelia Street near Paarl Mall, while the latter is an intimate long table in a loft near Paarl Station. Mynardt Joubert was the winner of kykNET's first Kokkedoor reality cooking series.

Faber on Avondale Wine Estate is rated as the top restaurant in Paarl by Tripadvisor. The Avondale experience is based on biodynamic farming that uses produce harvested from Avondale Organic Kitchen, free-range chickens and 100% grass-fed meat. Additional produce is sourced from local suppliers.

For light indulgences and good coffee, don't miss Peaches & Cream at the Pontac Manor Hotel & Restaurant, a boutique hotel on Pontact Street, or Knus Karoo Kombuis on Pieter Hugo Street in Southern Paarl. Kikka has two coffee shops, one in the Old Gaol on the Berg River Boulevard and the other in the Laborie Centre in Southern Paarl. Kikka at Laborie and Mountain and the Moon at Frater Square near Jan Phillips Drive is also very popular among cyclists.



(From left to right)
Breakfast at Blacksmith's Kitchen
Morning Coffee
Elegant Living





(From left to right)
 Refreshing Summer Salads
 Mynhardt Joubert
 Joubert's Stasie Street Kitchen
 Tavolata at Giuseppe's
 Giuseppe Massolini
 Home-Style Italian Cooking

Stasie Street Kitchen & Cathedral Cellar Kitchen

Mynhardt Joubert's two private restaurants are both in Southern Paarl. Stasie Street Kitchen is a loft restaurant near Paarl Station. The setting is intimate and accommodates single bookings of between ten and 30 people, as patrons often book the venue to celebrate birthdays and anniversaries. The setting is eclectic and theatrical and known for his unique blend of traditional South African food with a Mediterranean influence. Mynhardt won the first Kokkedoor reality cooking programme in 2013. In 2014, he co-hosted a food series called Makietie and published a book by the same name. Cathedral Cellar Kitchen has a more industrial setting and is part of the KWV's winery on Cecelia Street. The venue in the KWV's theatrical maturation cellar opened in 2019 and can accommodate up to 200 guests. The Cathedral Cellar is famous for its massive wooden wine vats that covered in carvings that depict the history of South Africa's wine industry.



Giuseppe's Home Restaurant

Giuseppe Massolini's Italian restaurant on the foot of Paarl Mountain is in the tavolata or "long table" tradition. This popular restaurant is something of a hidden gem on the Belair Country Estate on the Suid Agter Paarl Road. Giuseppe's serves traditional Italian cuisine and is open for lunch on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, and only caters for single bookings of 10 to 12 guests. Patrons are also asked to bring their own wine. Giuseppe's is based on Italian agriturismo, a concept that encourages the sourcing of ingredients from local farmers and producers. The restaurant also has its own kitchen garden. A typical menu may include a slow-roasted leg of lamb or beef stuffed with pistachio nuts and garlic. Gnocchi, a light potato dumpling, is a perennial favourite. Menus are seasonal, so this summer's dessert menu will include cassata served with local blueberries and red figs.

TOP IT UP

EXPLORE THE VINEYARDS AND WINE ESTATES SURROUNDING PAARL. CREATE YOUR OWN WINE ROUTES TO DISCOVER NEW WINES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

The Western Cape is South Africa's most popular tourism destination, and every summer the Cape's beaches and Winelands fill up with thousands of visitors. Locals will often say that they find the best places when guests come to visit. This festive season, surprise your guests with six great DIY wine routes that showcase Paarl's best wines, some great restaurants and certainly a lot of holiday fun.



01

Agter Paarl (North)
This route starts in Main Street and follows the R45 towards Agter Paarl. The first stop is Pearl Mountain in Northern Paarl, then on to Boland Kelder, Rhebokskloof, Ridgeback, Windmeul Cellar and Nelson Family Vineyards.

Paardeberg
Head north on the R45 towards Paardeberg. Stone Ridge is the furthest extension of this route, then work your way south via Doran, Vondeling, Scali, Oude Denneboom to end at Perdeberg.

Agter Paarl (South)
The focus of this route is the cluster of estates on the Suid-Agter Paarl Road between the R44 and the N1. Fairview and Spice Route are by far the busiest and it is advised to book ahead if you plan to have lunch there. The estates include Black Pearl, Ruitersvlei, Landskroon and Zandwijk.

Klapmuts
Head out on the N1 and take the R44 to Klapmuts. There are a number of estates worth visiting, including Anura, Arra, Glen Carlou, Simonshoogte, Niel Joubert, Mitre's Edge and Simonsvlei.

Simondium
This route covers the R45 to Franschoek and the road between Klapmuts and Simondium, and includes Backsberg, Babylonstoren, Rupert & Rothschild, Vrede en Lust, Plaisir de Merle, Allée Bleue, Boschendal and Solms-Delta.

Drakenstein
Mellasant, Olsen, Le Fut, Groot Parys, Klein Parys, Vendomme, Zandriff, Avondale, all close proximity to the N1, with Calais and Nederburg, and Mooi Bly, Druk My Niet, Imbuko closer to Wellington.

02

03

04

05

06

KWV Est. 1918



Was Paarl's first winemaker a woman?

In the late 17th century the Dutch East India Company (VOC) still dominated the spice trade between the East and Europe. At the height of its power, it was a massive multinational company that dominated the world market. It even established a maritime station in Table Bay to replenish ships and treat sick sailors. VOC was also keen to grow wine to reduce the high mortality rate of sailors due to scurvy. Back in Europe, it was a time of turmoil driven by the Catholic persecution of Protestants and because of this, French Huguenots fled into the Netherlands and England. Eventually the VOC agreed to accommodate some families in the Cape, but they could only stay for five years. It is not clear exactly how many Huguenots came to the Cape between 1688 and 1690, but it is estimated to be close to 300 individuals. Most had no farming experience, but were nevertheless allocated virgin land in Olifantshoek Valley (Franschoek), the Wagenmakersvlei (Wellington), Daljosaphat and Paarl. In the 17th century about 60% of the inhabitants of the Drakenstein Valley were French speaking. Among them was the Taillefert family: Isaac Taillefert, Susanne Briet, and their six children. In France, Susanne Briet's family were winemakers. She also owned her own vineyard, which was transferred to her husband's name when they married. Isaac Taillefert was a milliner. Yet the family's land allocation on the slopes of Paarl Mountain was double that of the other Huguenots, which was in itself unusual. They named their two farms La Brie (Laborie) and Picardie. By 1691 the Taillefert's were already known for their excellent wine. When the explorer Francois Leguat visited the Cape in 1691, he made a detour to visit the Taillefert farms to buy wine. He noted in his journal that their wine was as good as any he had tasted in the Champagne area in France. It was very likely that it was in fact Susanne Briet making the wine.

RAISE A GLASS

*TASTE SOME OF THE BEST WINE IN THE CAPE'S
WINELANDS, ALL WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM*

2020 INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Concours Mondial de Bruxelles, Belgium: Perdeberg Vineyard Collection Chenin Blanc 2019 (Gold); Noble Hill Merlot 2016 (Gold); Perdeberg Dry Land Collection Pinotage 2017 (Gold)

Concours Mondial du Sauvignon, France: Boschendal 1685 Sauvignon Blanc Grande Cuvée 2019 (Gold)

Decanter Awards, UK: Babylonstoren Shiraz 2018 (96/100); Babylonstoren Nebukadnesar 2017 (93/100); Neil Ellis Amica Sauvignon Blanc 2018 (93/100); Neil Ellis Whitehall Chardonnay 2018 (95/100); Glen Carlou Gravel Quarry Cabernet Sauvignon 2017 (96/100); Rhebokskloof Black Marble Hill Syrah 2017 (95/100); Ridgeback His Master's Choice Signature C 2017 (93/100); Ridgeback His Master's Choice Signature S 2016 (93/100)

Gilbert & Gaillard, France: Avondale Samsara Syrah 2009 (92/100); Avondale Armilla Blanc de Blanc 2013 MCC (93/100); Avondale Samsara Syrah 2010 (94/100); Ridgeback Cabernet Franc 2017 (93/100); Perdeberg Dry Land Collection Pinotage 2017 (93/100)

International Wine & Spirit Competition, UK: Perdeberg Endura Single Vineyard Chenin Blanc 2017 (93/100); Perdeberg Vineyard Collection Chenin Blanc 2020 (93/100)

Mundus Vini, Germany: Allée Bleue Shiraz 2017 (Gold); Allée Bleue Single Vineyard Syrah 2015 (Gold); Nederburg Varietal Chardonnay 2019 (Gold); Plaisir de Merle Cabernet Sauvignon 2016 (Gold); Perdeberg Dry Land Collection Pinotage 2017 (Gold)

2020 MICHELANGELO AWARDS - PAARL'S TOP WINES

Anura Vineyards - Anura Cape Cuvée Signature 2017 - Bidvest Premier Lounge Cape Blend Trophy Winner; Boland Cellar - Boland Cellar Melita Chenin Blanc 2019 - Best Low/Non-Alcohol Wine 2020 Award Winner; and Windmeul Cellar - Windmeul Pinotage Reserve 2017 - Airlink Pinotage Trophy Winner.



(From left to right)
Optenhorst Vineyard
European Inspired Architecture at KWV

Pinotage & its link to Paarl

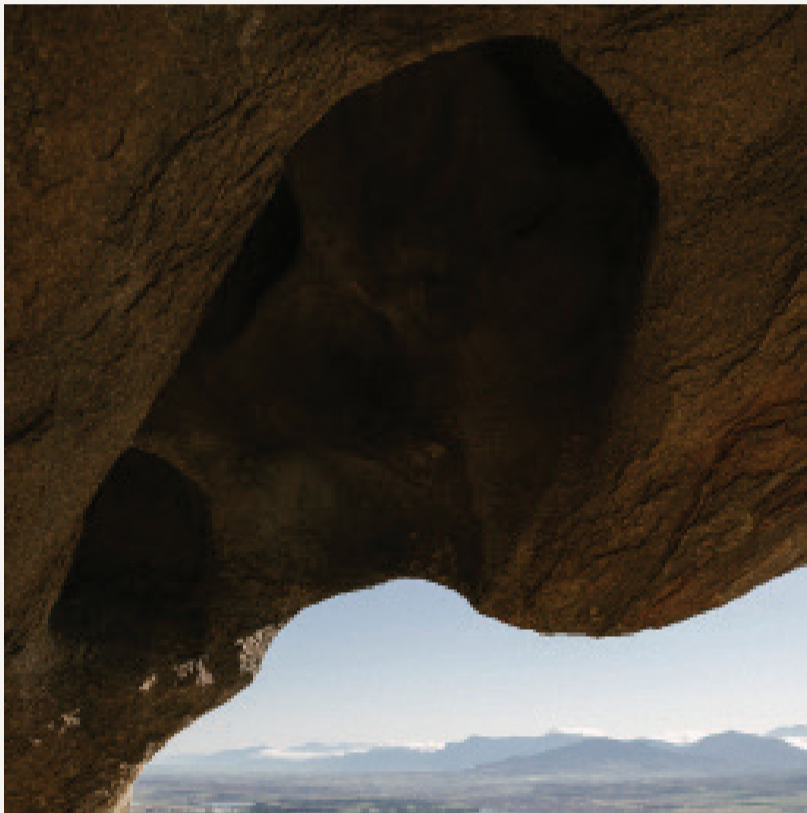
Abraham Izak Perold (1880-1941) is credited for his pioneering work in viticulture and is considered the "father" of Pinotage. Perold was born on the farm Kromvlei in Daljosaphat just outside Paarl and attended the Gedenkskool der Hugenote on the neighbouring farm Kleinbosch. He studied at the University of the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town). In 1902 he received a scholarship to study at the University of Halle in Germany, where he attained a PhD and later returned to South Africa in 1906. In 1907, he was a part of a government delegation to look for grape varieties that would grow in the Cape. The delegation returned with 177 varieties, including Barlinka, a table grape, from Algeria. In 1917, Stellenbosch University established a Department of Viticulture and Oenology and appointed Perold as its first professor. Perold successfully crossed Pinot Noir and Cinsaut, known as Hermitage, in 1925. Perold's goal was to develop a variety that ripened earlier in the season but also had the high yields of Cinsaut. It took another sixteen years before Charl Theron de Waal produced the first barrel of Pinotage in 1941. Pinotage first appeared on a wine label in 1961 with SFW's 1959 Lanzerac Pinotage. Perold died in 1941 and is buried on Kleinbosch Farm in Daljosaphat.





OPTENHORST

*OPTENHORST IS A
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
TO INVEST IN A PROPERTY
IN THE HEART
OF THE CAPE
WINELANDS.*



(From left to right)
360 Views of Paarl
Marble at KVV
Inspired Interiors at KVV

General: Desirée | frontdesk@haus.co.za | 083 638 0289

Sales: Marna | sales@haus.co.za | 082 721 6802

Optenhorst, Cnr Main and Optenhorst St. Paarl

