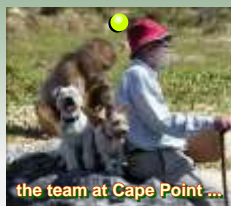




CAPE POINT^{3.1}

– the walks from the map™

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TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK MAPSET 3

Many of these walks are described in more detail in our
“WALKS with a FAT DOG”
[see website for more details of this delightful book]

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Peter Slingsby
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**Trade enquiries & mail
orders: see website**
Third Edition: June 2010

BRIEF ROUTE DESCRIPTIONS (Clockwise from the Entrance Gate) WITH APPROXIMATE WALKING TIMES

Times do not include time for stopping/resting. Some walks may take more or less time if walked in the reverse direction. The condition of the paths in this area is generally good, but may affect the time needed for your walk. Please try to avoid trampling out new paths next to the existing ones—you will only make eventual rehabilitation more difficult and more costly. In some areas you might encounter wild bees—treat them with great respect!

CAPE POINT

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE section of the TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

The Cape of Good Hope section of the Table Mountain National Park is a national treasure. Thousands stream every day by bus and car to Cape Point, to photograph the lighthouses and the staggering view across False Bay. Most, however, see the Point and then stream away again, the true treasures of this remote promontory undiscovered and unseen. Our map seeks to give you the opportunity to discover the Cape as it has been for countless thousands of years, through a series of walks and hikes that will lead you to beauties and vistas unimagined. With a “Wild Card” you can afford as many visits to the Reserve as you want (see panel above).

The Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve was established in 1938 to conserve the flora and fauna of this wild and lonely tip of the Cape Peninsula. Sixty years later, when the Reserve had grown to 7750 hectares, it was incorporated into the Table Mountain National Park.

Occupied for many thousands of years by early Stone Age people and later by the Khoi-San peoples of Southern Africa, the “discovery” of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Dias in 1488 marked a turning point in European colonial expansion. This was the key to the fabled sea route to the East; Dias named it “Cabo Tormentosa”, the Cape of Storms, but with a finer sense of its importance for the future his king, John II of Portugal, renamed it “Cabo da Boa Esperanca”, the Cape of Good Hope.

For nearly 150 years the Cape of Good Hope was a more important icon to European seafarers even than Table Mountain, which was first so named only in 1601. In 1580 the scribe of Sir Francis Drake described it as “the fairest Cape we saw in the whole circumference of the earth” (the quote is often ascribed to Sir Francis himself, but, though an outstanding mariner, Drake was not known for his literary ability).

TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

The only South African National Park in the middle of a city, the Cape Peninsula National Park [changed to Table Mountain National Park in 2004] was created in 1998 to conserve the unspoiled natural areas of the Peninsula.

Cape of Good Hope Section Entry times are:

October–March: **06:00—18:00;**

April–September: **07:00—17:00**

Exit times are one hour after closing.

For further information contact the Reserve at **021 780 9204**

Entrance Gate, 24 hour contact: **021 780 9526**

P.O.Box 62, Simon's Town 7995

The Park's contact details are:

TELEPHONE: **021 701 8692** FAX: **021 701 4261**

www.tmnp.co.za

P O Box 37 Constantia 7848

The **FRIENDS OF CAPE OF GOOD HOPE** may be contacted at
P.O.Box 252, Simon's Town 7995



THE OVERNIGHT TRAIL

This two-day trail traverses many of the paths above, as well as areas not open to day-visitors. There are three basically-equipped overnight huts. Contact the Table Mountain National Park for details (see panel above). Note that the direction of the route described in the “Walks” section may not apply; hikers may still traverse the Reserve in an anti-clockwise direction. Be aware that one leg of the trail is 23 km long with little potable water. However, your kit will be taken to the huts for you; no heavy rucksacks!

After the Dutch settlement of the Cape in 1652 the area remained a wild and lonely place, the grave of many fine ships and many unfortunate sailors, where a few farmers scratched a living from its poor soils and where hardy fisherfolk braved its treacherous seas in search of rich harvests. Indeed, there was no proper road to Cape Point itself until 1915.

THE WALKS



1. The FALSE BAY SCENIC WALK to KANONKOP

1½ hrs one way; 5,6 km

So named because it traverses Judas Peak, the triple-peak known as Die Boer and the back of Paulsberg, this spectacular walk starts 900 m from the Entrance Gate at a Viewpoint on the left of the road. The sign says “Smitswinkel Viewpoint”—that’s your cue. The path descends to a nek, then rises up a stony ridge to the back of Judas Peak. Beyond the next nek the path rises steeply up Die Boer before traversing the back of Paulsberg to Kanonkop.

This is the most physically demanding walk in the Reserve, but the views across the bay to Cape Point and to the cliffs below you are breathtaking. In season on clear days whales frolic in the sea far below like tiny, grey fish; skeins of sea-birds stitch their way across the sea. The walk is highly recommended and is not too scary even if you have no head for heights. This is also a section of the 2-day Overnight Trail and you might encounter backpackers. For the continuation of this walk down to Booi se Skerm see next walk.

2. The KANONKOP Circle Route

1¼ hrs Circular Walk; 3,5 km

This walk is best attempted in a clockwise circle. Drive down Cape Point Road for about 6½ km from the Gate, and take the left turn to Bordjiesrif. After 1,2 km turn left to Black Rock. 300 m further is a small parking area on the right. The path starts across the road.

The route zigzags up the hill and joins the Overnight Trail. An easy, sandy path climbs gently upwards for about 2 km—ignore the many smaller game tracks which cross your route. At Misty View the path turns sharply eastwards to Kanonkop and its old signal cannon (see note on map). This is the junction with the False Bay Scenic Walk (see above). Stop to admire the magnificent view, but there is a better lookout point about 200 m below you. The path meanders down the hill through beautiful fynbos, and through the Lichen Shelter, where the patterns form a striking patchwork. The path passes some huge old Kreupelhout and Mimetes trees and descends a ravine to Booi se Skerm. Walk back up the tarred road past the Old Lime Kiln and the Bynes (“honeycomb”) caves in the limestone cliffs. Black Rock is below you and your car is a few metres further on.

You can also divert from this walk from Booi se Skerm to Venus Pool, a one kilometre out-and-back below the cliffs of Paulsberg, or you can meander down along the coast to Bordjiesrif.

3. ROOIKRANS to BUFFELS BAY/BORDJIESRIF

1½ hrs one way; 4 km

You could walk this route the other way round, but our direction (from south to north) is recommended. About 10½ km from the Gate is a traffic circle; turn left. Parking is 400 m further on.

Before following the route, walk down to the Whale-watch Viewpoint. You’re right on the edge of the cliffs with a 60 m sheer drop to the sea below, and if you’re lucky you’ll have the finest view of the whales anywhere in the Cape. The path proceeds north along the cliff-top—be very careful here, the ground is loose and crumbly. The path is very vague and you must keep well back from the edge. You traverse above the steep drop at Antoniesgat, and then follow a vague network of paths down a gentler slope to the water’s edge. Do not be misled by the Overnight Trail, which heads off left towards the Buffelsfontein Visitors’ Centre. On the shoreline an attractive path meanders through grassy meadows—look out for antelope and zebra—to the end of the Buffels Bay picnic area. There are spectacular views and the walking is easy.

4. VASCO DA GAMA PEAK

1½ hrs one way; 3 km

Drive to the end of Cape Point Road (be early if you want to find parking!) Ignore the tourists and the buses; in the north eastern corner (left of the Restaurant) you’ll find stone steps ascending northwards. The old path that used to lead to a brass toposcope (missing: presumably stolen!) meanders up the hill through beautiful, mature fynbos. You cross a knife edge to below the old fence, then traverse around Vasco da Gama Peak with impressive views of the Cape of Good Hope. The path is stony but not too uncomfortable. Pass the sign to the Overnight Huts and continue straight down the hill, across a tarred road, to the Rooikrans parking area. There are unusual views and stupendous fynbos.

5. The LIGHTHOUSES

One hour both ways (Old Lighthouse, 1860); 1½ km

Two hours both ways (New Lighthouse, 1919); 2½ km

Join thousands of tourists in the slog up the hill to the Old Lighthouse, where there are several spectacular viewpoints and other attractions (take the “Flying Dutchman” Funicular Railway if you don’t want to walk). IF ... and only IF ... you don’t mind walking above an abyss, you can extend your walk to the viewpoint that looks down upon the New Lighthouse. There is a comprehensive brochure by the Friends of the Cape of Good Hope, available at the Visitor’s Centre.

6. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE WALK

40 minutes one way; 1,2 km

The walk has spectacular views of Cape Maclear, Cape Point and Dias Beach, with a rewarding slog down a wooden staircase to the latter. Although sections of the boardwalk may not feel very safe (there is no handrail), you’ll be all right unless you trip. It’s possible to walk from the Cape of Good Hope to Platboom, along the coast or along the Cape of Good Hope road. There are often several ostriches and bontebok grazing on the hill-slopes here.

7. GIFKOMMETJIE to PLATBOOM

2 hrs one way; 3½ km

This is our recommended direction (north to south), although you could walk it the other way round. About 6 km from the Entrance Gate turn right at the second entrance to Circular Drive. 2,7 km further on is the Gifkommetjie parking area.

Take the left-hand path which winds down the hill and includes some wooden stairs (not the best!). The rest of the route is very much a “find your own way” path—keep as close to the beach as you can, but avoid the stretches of loose boulders by traversing on the landward side. There are brilliant, wild seascapes with a probability of bontebok, eland, ostriches and baboons in the dunefields near Platboom.

8. GIFKOMMETJIE CIRCLE

1½ hrs circular route; 4½ km

Find Gifkommetjie as in 7. above. Take the central path, the one that descends steeply down stone and wooden steps to the sea. A clear path meanders towards Hoek van Bobbejaan, but as you near the point the route becomes debatable. At the Point you can study the wreck of the *Phyllisia* (1968) before trying to find the way back. Return to the foot of the ridge; the path goes up the ridge, not around it (that’s the Overnight Trail). The walk back up the ridge is clear once you’ve found it (it leaves the Overnight Trail at a small beacon-post). This is a much-recommended short walk.

The path northwards past Brightwater is part of the Overnight Trail, and you need a permit to do this. It wanders through some of the most beautiful fynbos in the Reserve, with several outstanding vistas of pure wilderness.

9. The RED TRACK

1½ hrs one way; 5 km

Find the turn off to Gifkommetjie from the Cape Point Road as in 7. above, but about 100m from the turn find a small lay-by on your right. Park here.

This is a jeep-track following a water pipeline, very flat and straight and crossing the central plateau of the Reserve. The flora is spectacular, and angulate tortoises abound. For a part of the way the track forms a sort of raised “island” above the surrounding marshes. This is the easiest of the walks, a ramble that anyone can manage, though it can become rather hot and dry in the warm season. The end is on Link Road to Olifantsbos, 2,7 km from the turn-off from Cape Point Road.

10. The SHIPWRECK TRAIL

2 hrs circular walk; 5 km

Two km from the Entrance Gate turn right to Olifantsbos on Link Road. Follow the road to the Olifantsbos parking area, where the Trail starts.

Do not be tempted to follow the sea-edge; you’ll get stuck amongst loose boulders. From the signpost keep inland until the path turns towards the sea. The route passes the Olifantsbos Lodge and crosses several small beaches to Olifants Point. The remains of the *Thomas T. Tucker*, wrecked here in 1942, lie on the rocks. She was a freighter carrying American tanks and other war materials to the Far East. Beyond the wreck the route follows the coast to the wreck of the *Nolloth*, 1964. Here the path turns inland past Hestersdam, a small pool (Hester was the wife of Booi—see Booi se Skerm), and climbs the hill known as Duitserstent until it joins the Sirkelsvlei path. With impressive views of the sea, the path passes behind an old war-time lookout station before descending to your starting point. Highly recommended.

11. The SIRKELSVLEI CIRCULAR ROUTE

3½ hrs circular walk; 7½ km

From the Olifantsbos parking area (see 10. above) walk back up the road (eastwards) and find the signpost just past the boom-gate. The path ascends steeply, then meanders across a flower-covered plain through interesting rock formations to Sirkelsvlei. This mysterious little lake has no inflow or outlet and is well-known for its Cape terrapins, whose heads pop up from time to time from the dark water. At the lake there are some spectacular large Kreupelhout and Mimetes trees (some of these were destroyed in a recent “controlled” burn). A rather stony path meanders back across the plain, joining the Overnight Trail and the Shipwreck Trail before descending back to Olifantsbos.

Dismissed by one author as a “long, lonely walk in the wilderness”, this is in fact a delight of a walk, highly recommended on cool spring days.

12. The SIRKELSVLEI Out and Back Walk

1½ hrs return (45 min. one way); 4 km both ways.

This is the easiest way to visit Sirkelsvlei. Follow Link Road for 2,7 km from the turn off from Cape Point Road; on the left a small gravel jeep track appears. This is the end of the Red Track (no. 9 above). Walk about 300m down the track and find a small path on your right (there is a very small cairn). The path wanders for about 2km through pretty fynbos, eventually ascending the rather grandly-named “Sirkelsberge” (a 20m ascent!!) to the lake. At Sirkelsvlei you might be fortunate enough to encounter eland grazing on the northern shore.

13. The ROOIHOOGTE Walk

1¼ hrs one way; 2,7 km

This charming little walk starts right at the Entrance Gate (it is the first section of the Overnight Trail). The path ascends gently through rich protea veld, eventually climbing to the beacon on Rooihoogte. There is a remarkable view of the Cape Point Lighthouse from this point. The descent passes through some wonderfully weathered rock formations, but beware: at one point you must divert off the path to the left to avoid a wild bee nest. You eventually reach Link Road—you could continue to Sirkelsvlei (see no. 12 above).

14. The SMITWINKEL FLATS VIEWPOINT

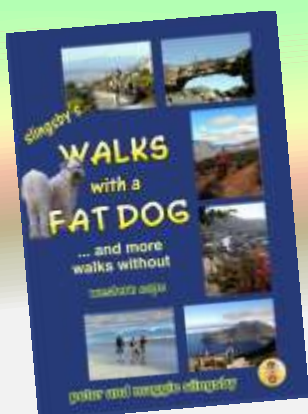
15 minutes; 300 metres.

Hardly a walk, we have included it here because if you are short of time it is so well worth visiting. The site is 4km from the Entrance Gate and well-signposted. The short walk is a brilliant showcase of the best of the fynbos, and every visitor should make this a compulsory stop. We’ve been gratified to see more and more tour buses stopping at this point, which means that there are others who share our view!



FOR SAFETY’S SAKE

- Sudden changes of weather are common; always wear a sun-hat and carry extra warm clothing.
- Do not stand on high cliff edges in windy conditions.
- Carry a cellular telephone if possible (switched off, please!)—but reception may vary: do not rely upon it. A GPS reader is fun but not strictly necessary in this area.
- Always carry plenty of drinking water with you.
- You should rather not walk alone.
- Do not interfere with or approach any wild creatures, including snakes, bees, and especially baboons.
- Do not FEED any animals or birds: this is a criminal offence, and you could endanger yourself.
- Check your legs for ticks from time to time. An insect-repellent is a good idea.
- If extreme wind and/or sea-mist arises it’s best not to walk into the wind—turn around if necessary.
- In case of accident or snake bite contact one of the emergency numbers in the bottom panel below. Ensure that you can describe your position on this map.



Fifty of the Cape’s best walks— with or without your overweight pooch—are included. The book will entertain you with superb photographs and descriptions of the environment of the most beautiful and varied province in South Africa!

Details at www.slingsbymaps.com

FLORA



The Flora of the Cape of Good Hope area is principally mountain fynbos. The coastal fringe may consist of dune fynbos or thicket, while the area has many marshes as well as sporadic outcrops of limestone fynbos.

Fynbos is the unique vegetation of the Cape, characterised by its nutrient-poor soils and extremely high floral diversity—there are 1036 recorded species in the Reserve, as many as are to be found in the whole of the British Isles. Fynbos consists essentially of three elements—the Restios or Cape reeds, the Ericas or heaths, and elements from the Protea family. A high diversity of geophytes (plants with bulbs or corms) is also present.



Restio



Erica with sunbird



Protea

Proteas are showy and widespread, with a tremendous variety of forms. You are likely to encounter the following almost anywhere in the Reserve except the thickets and coastal dune fynbos:



Protea Leucospermum Leucadendron Mimetes Serruria
(Sugarbush) (Pin cushion) (Cone bush)

If you'd like to increase your enjoyment of the fynbos, several useful field-guides are available from the Kirstenbosch shop or by mail order from **021 762 1621**—see Bibliography below—or kbranch@botanicalsociety.org.za

BIBLIOGRAPHY: FLORA GUIDES

obtainable at the Kirstenbosch Shop (see under **FLORA** above)

WILD FLOWERS OF THE TABLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Terry Trinder-Smith, illustrations by Mary Maytham Kidd and Fay Anderson,

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA's Flower Guide No. 3, 2006

RESTIOS of the FYNBOS—Els Dorrat Haaksma and H. Peter Linder, **BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF SA (2000)**

ERICAS of the Cape Peninsula—Inge & Ted Oliver,

PROTEA ATLAS PROJECT (2000)

PROTEAS of the Cape Peninsula—Tony Rebelo, **PROTEA ATLAS PROJECT (2000)**



IN CASE OF FIRE

If you see a veld fire and have a cell phone, try to phone to alert the authorities—**021 957 4700**.

Note the wind direction—if you are looking at the fire and the wind is in your face, **you are in danger**.

If the fire is below you on a slope, traverse sideways out of the way, then escape by moving **diagonally down the slope**.

Avoid ravines, especially if the fire is below you.

Do not try to take a closer look at the fire, as there will be unexpected hazards, e.g. hot ash, water loads from helicopters—and the fire itself!

Try to **avoid dense vegetation**.

Safety zones in case of emergency are **indigenous forests, rocky patches** and **already-burnt areas**.

Note the **fire danger rating** for the day before setting off on your hike.

FAUNA



Mammals in the Reserve include caracal, mongooses, otters, genets, porcupines and a variety of smaller creatures. This is the only Reserve in the Western Cape where *Chacma baboons* are specifically protected. It is illegal to feed the baboons; because unthinking people have done so in the past many have lost their fear of humans and will snatch food from your hands, your rucksack or even from inside your car. Exercise caution and keep well away from them: they are still wild animals, with unpredictable responses. If you see officials with catapults, these are men authorised to drive the baboons away from popular spots. Feeding baboons inside and outside the Reserve is an offence.

Prominent **REPTILES** include the Angulate tortoise (Rooipens), black Agama lizards (which you will see everywhere) and a variety of snakes. Puff adders and Cobras are not uncommon.

Although nearly 240 species of **BIRDS** have been recorded in the Reserve, birders will have most luck in the thickets and on the coast, as the fynbos does not support a rich variety. Equip yourself with a good bird book, and collect the pamphlets issued by the Friends of the Cape of Good Hope from the Visitors' Centre.

In 1938 some controversy attended a decision to introduce large game animals to the Cape of Good Hope Reserve. Fynbos is a poor habitat for most large herbivores. Nevertheless, although this is not a Game Reserve *per se* you may see:

BONTEBOK

A rare and endangered antelope of the Southern Cape, with characteristic white face and rump. Occurs particularly on "grazing lawns" (see map).



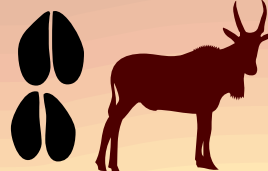
CAPE MOUNTAIN ZEBRA

A rare and endangered equid which may have occurred here naturally in the past. Grazes on mountain slopes, on "grazing lawns" and at the Meadows near Buffels Bay.



ELAND

Largest antelope in South Africa, occur singly or in large herds. Surprisingly seldom seen in the Reserve, they seem to favour the more westerly areas.



Smaller antelope occurring naturally in the Reserve are:



GRYSBOK



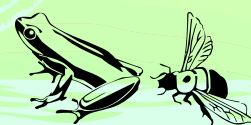
KLIPSPRINGER



GREY RHEBUCK

In addition to the significant variety of birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals, the Reserve supports an extremely rich insect life.

A significant rare and endangered amphibian that occurs in pans in the Reserve is Gill's Platanna (*Xenopus gilli*).





MARINE LIFE

The western shore of the Reserve is a Marine Reserve from Hoek van Bobbejaan to the northern boundary near Scarborough, and no marine organisms may be removed.

From Hoek van Bobbejaan to Cape Point is an intertidal zone reserve where rock angling is allowed.

The rock pool life on the West Coast is poorer in species than the False Bay coast because the water is much colder. There are extensive kelp beds off shore (*Ecklonia* sp.); the cold Benguela current is nutrient-rich and so the offshore life is varied and plentiful. Several reefs provide important sanctuaries for abalone (perlemoen) and crayfish.

The False Bay coast is a seasonally-rich fishing ground and in certain seasons the bays are filled with small boats seeking snoek (southern barracuda), yellow-tail and other fish. Rooikrans is a popular fishing spot; the sea is so deep next to the coastal rocks that tuna have been caught here from the shore.

Occasional seals may come ashore, as may penguins. In season (July to November) large numbers of Southern Right Whales disport themselves in the bays and inlets (see note on map).

Marine birds abound; the sea cliffs of Cape Point, the highest sea cliffs in South Africa, are white with the nesting sites of cormorants. The rare oyster-catcher is common along these shores. The coast north of Olifantsbos is an oystercatcher sanctuary and is closed to the public. Less-probable birds are often seen at the coast: flocks of sacred ibises at Olifantsbos, Egyptian geese and even avocets, which normally only frequent estuaries.



SHIPWRECKS

“Cabo Tomentosa”—the Cape of Storms—has more than lived up to its reputation since Dias passed by here more than half a millennium ago. Treacherous offshore reefs have helped those storms in the demise of many a fine ship.

The Friends of the Cape of Good Hope record some 22 major shipwrecks up till 1972, when the record in their shipwreck pamphlet unfortunately ends. Our map records at least seven more; one of the latest was the *Ikan Tanda*, wrecked at Scarborough in 2001, refloated and towed out to sea to be scuttled before she polluted the coast.

Many of these shipwrecks tell woeful tales, some of mutineers who scuttled their own ships and were hanged for it, others that suggest that wreckers—bandits who deliberately wrecked ships for salvage—were at work without regard for the loss of lives. Some of the tales might be more humorous.

Five of these wrecks have left wreckage that is still visible.

The *Thomas T. Tucker* (Olifants Point) was an American Liberty ship carrying war materials. On the night of November 28 1942 the Captain reported that his ship had struck Robben Island. He'd been heading for Cape Town; he was a mere 23 nautical miles off course! No lives were lost.

The *Nolloth* lies just south of Olifants Point. On April 10 1965 she struck a submerged object off Cape Point. The crew was airlifted to safety; the *Nolloth* went aground with her cargo of whisky. Before the Customs could get there a lot of the cargo just disappeared ... but no lives were lost.

The *Phyllisia*, a fishing trawler, still lies off Hoek van Bobbejaan. She ran aground there at midnight on May 2 1968. No lives were lost.

The *Shir Yib* was a floating crane being towed to the east to be scrapped. On June 29 1970 her tow parted in a gale and she still lies high and dry near Dias Beach. Two seaman went missing.

The *Tania*, a fishing trawler, ran aground at Buffels Bay in 1972. There is little left; by repute a few engine parts still lie rusting on the rocks.

DANGEROUS AREAS

The following areas are dangerous and should be especially avoided.

The **coastal rocks** from the **Cape of Good Hope**, around **Cape Point** to north of **Antoniesgat**.

The **coastal rocks** from **The Coves** north to **The Chair**.

The **cliff edges** above **Cape Maclear**, **Dias Beach** to **Cape Point**, **Cape Point** to **Platbank**, **Platbank** to **Antoniesgat**.

The vicinity of any **wild bees' nests** that might be encountered.

The **sea**, anywhere in this area except the tidal pools, unless you are experienced and properly equipped for surfing or diving.

All **caves**.

Hikers should be aware of the danger of **strong winds** on the **cliff edges** along the **False Bay Scenic Walk**, and in the general vicinity of **Cape Point** and **Cape Maclear**.

IT IS FOOLHARDY FOR INEXPERIENCED HIKERS TO ATTEMPT ANY ROUTES NOT CLEARLY DEMARCATED AS FOOT-PATHS OR TRACKS ON THESE MAPS.

A LAST WORD ...

We've known the Cape of Good Hope Reserve for many years, but now we know that on all those early visits we were never Properly Introduced. For this map we—the compilers as well as a host of good friends—walked all the footpaths shown here in the spring of 2002. We discovered what more Capetonians and visitors should become aware of—a treasure-trove of wilderness, flowers and wildlife, on the City's doorstep. Here is the Cape as it was for thousands of years, a glimpse of a history elsewhere lost under the City and its surrounding development. We also discovered how little used this amazing asset really is. Every day that we walked thousands streamed down in cars and buses to look at the lighthouses, while if we ever met more than three or four others on our walks, that was a lot. We discovered that the climate—the fierce south east wind for which this “Cape of Storms” is known—was never a problem, especially if we chose routes with the wind at our backs. We hope that this map will encourage more people to use the paths that have been brilliantly created by the Cape Peninsula National Park, to increase your awareness of and love for our beautiful Cape—and so that you, too, may be Properly Introduced to this national treasure.