

Heritage Survey: Stellenbosch Rural Areas

by Penny Pistorius and Stewart Harris - June 2004

Sub Area Name

Jonkershoek

Catalogue Number

02.37/00

Property Name

Lanzerac historical property, Jonkershoek, Stellenbosch

Alternative Names

formerly Schoongezicht

Farm Number

all portions of 327

Linkages

Catalogue numbers 02.36-02.45

Heritage Resource Name

Lanzerac Historical Property

Type of Resource

historical property

Composites

none



Photo Date

Photographer

CAM2-409, Penny Pistorius

Photo Title

Lanzerac historical growth on 1902 map: 17th C Lanzerac & Mostertsdrift grants brown; others red, 1817 extension yellow. Approx. current cadastrals pale red. c1714-1808 nearly all Jonkershoek valley belonged to Lanzerac's owners.



Photo Date

Photographer

1950s

Studio Lockley

Photo Title

Historical Lanzerac included the flat land above the river, diagonally from lower R corner to the darker slopes, including the field L of centre and the R bank of Jonkershoekbergkloof. The valley front L was included to the trees.

Description

Visual Description

Historical Lanzerac was the closest of the Jonkershoek farms to Stellenbosch, occupying the entrance to the valley and the first of the side valleys carved into the southern slopes of the Jonkershoekberg by the tributary streams. At its greatest extent, after the extensions of 1817, it was a large farm. From the banks of the Eerste River in the south, it stretched up the gently sloping, easily cultivated plain that runs to the foothills of the mountain. Then it ran up the valley of the Jonkershoekbergkloof stream, enclosed on the west and north by the curved ridge that pushes out from the rocky crown of Bothmaskop, and including the headwaters of the tributaries from the eastern ridge. To the east, occupying the next valley, was historical Klein Gustrouw/Leef op Hoop and the boundary between them was easily-surveyed straight lines drawn across the crumpled hills of the upper slopes and the plain below.

The present Lanzerac Hotel occupies only the south eastern section of this larger property, the south western portion having been subdivided and now forming the suburbs of Karindal, Aanhoven and Rozendal. North west are the smallholdings Dennegeur and Westridge, and in the sheltered valley of the western ridge, Rozendal and Rozendal Dam. North is Klein Lanzerac, and above it De Forellen which, with the properties east of it, is again owned by the owner of Lanzerac and farmed as part of its landholdings.

See current Properties 02.36 to 02.45 for further descriptions.

Notes

History

Isaac Schryver, the adventurer and explorer, was granted Lanzerac (then called Schoongezicht) in 1683 and acquired the adjacent farm Mostertsdrift in 1691. At that time Lanzerac was two pieces of land running up the tributaries and Mostertsdrift lay along the Eerste Rivier. Schryver's farm buildings lay on ungranted land between them, the present location of the Lanzerac werf. Schryver was regularly away for extended periods of time and his wife Anna Hoeks probably ran the farms in his absence -- there is no evidence of a foreman or knegt. In 1696 he bought the two farms east of Lanzerac -- Angola and Leef-op-Hoop - and in 1699 retired from the Company's service. A snapshot of their lifestyle appears in the 1700 census. He and his wife had six male slaves and a woman slave, 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. On the four combined farms there were 66 cattle, 200 sheep, 5 000 vines; he had sowed 8 muids of corn and reaped 20, and sowed 2 muids of rye and reaped 10. By this time the plentiful wildlife of the Valley had been hunted down, and the appearance of a stray lion in 1712 was a notable event. A drawing of Lanzerac in 1710 shows three humble buildings set in the middle of rectangular fields edged with hedges. It is thought that buildings of this time are incorporated into present structures along the south side of the werf.

In 1712 Schryver's widow, Anna Hoeks, bought Old Nectar, and in 1714 bought Jonkershoek. She now owned all the farms in the Valley except for Assegaaibosch and they were to stay in her family till 1808. Lanzerac (then called Schoongezicht) was the key farm in this ensemble, lying at the mouth of the Valley. During her ownership the area of vineyards and the numbers of cattle doubled.

But the 18th century to 1780 saw hardly any expansions of Stellenbosch. Hoeks' step-daughter Maria van Coningshoven owned it from c1719 to c1755 -- 36 years that saw it steadily decline. Vineyards shrank from 30 000 to less than 6 000. Cattle were reduced by 90%. Only sheep were successful, and were more than double in 1752.

Van Coningshoven's daughter, Anna Hasselaar, had married Christoffel Groenewald and they lived at his fine farm Groenhof. Groenewald died in the early 1750s at about the time Hasselaar acquired the Jonkershoek ensemble of farms from her mother. She divided the property empire, selling Groenhof to her daughter's husband in 1754 and Jonkershoek and Old Nectar to her son in 1761. She retained Lanzerac, Mostertsdrift and Klein Gustrouw. From that time the Cape flourished -- overseas troops stationed in Cape Town put tremendous demands on goods and services. By 1790, Hasselaar's wine production had more than doubled, and her numbers of sheep and cattle had grown tremendously. Changes had started to come about in the landscape as a result. Increasingly, sheep were removed from the Valley and pastured at stock farms in the Overberg (her nephew ran one at Riviersonderend). And prosperity resulted in new buildings at the werf, many of which remain along the south side, layered by time. The homestead was modest -- five rooms sleeping about seven people, with no separate dining room or pantry. But the farm outbuildings were booming - her will boasts a wine cellar, wagon houses and harness rooms, not to mention stables, cow byre and a henhok. Besides agricultural activities, Lanzerac also manufactured equipment -- thirteen unmade wagon parts in a carpenter's shop, and three ploughshares in a smithy -- and may have done so from an early date because the Groenewald stamvader was a smith.

Several slave families lived at Lanzerac -- there were four women and a large number of children. Of the ten men slaves, some may have been stationed at the adjacent farms. It seems likely that those at Lanzerac were skilled men -- possibly even the main carpenter and smith.

After Hasselaar's death the farm still stayed in the family, going to her daughter's son Coenraad Johannes Albertyn. In 1808 he sold Lanzerac and the other farms as separate entities, bringing 126 years of family ownership to an end. (He retired to Old Nectar where he built the famous house.)

The owner of Lanzerac and Mostertsdrift from 1808 was Coenraad Johannes Fick. He presided at a time of unprecedented prosperity at the Cape as overseas wine tariffs were reduced to favour Cape vintages. He made major improvements to the property, acquiring more land in 1813 and 1815. In 1817 he consolidated Mostertsdrift and Lanzerac into one and was granted all the land surrounding them, increasing his land ownership from about 60 morgen to 180 morgen. Fick became a notable wine farmer of the period: in 1825 he had 80 000 vines and produced 72 leaguers of alcoholic drinks -- well up from the 4 leaguers of 1790. His great achievement was that he brought the magnificent werf

into being -- it is considered a classic example of the high Cape period. (See Werf Composite)

After he died in 1841, Lanzerac passed to another Cape family network (related farms are Babylonstoring, Spier, Welmoed, Rustenberg in Ida's Valley, etc.). Pieter Gerhard van der Byl, who already owned Groot Paardevlei at Somerset West, bought the consolidated Lanzerac in 1842. In this period his siblings owned Jonkershoek, Klein Gustrouw and Old Nectar. Lanzerac was managed by his son Johannes van der Byl, a pioneer fruit farmer in South Africa, from 1844. When Johannes moved his fruit enterprise into Stellenbosch, Lanzerac passed (uncertain whether the farm was actually ever transferred to AC van der Byl (Albertyn c1997:36)) to his brother Andries Christoffel van der Byl who ran it from 1849 till his death in 1886. He continued to improve the viticulture of the farm, adding another wine cellar on the north side of the werf for example.

In 1892 the property came into the hands of Johan Hendrik Wicht. Over the next few years he also bought back various sections that had been subdivided off, and he owned Lanzerac for 28 years till 1920. The next owner, Elizabeth English, changed the name to Lanzerac (after a village she liked in France) from Schoongezicht to avoid confusion with Ida's Valley property. She improved the house and outbuildings (see Objects) and introduced the Lanzerac Estate wine label, but she seems to have cultivated the vineyards in an amateur fashion.

Mrs English died in 1929, and during the great depression the property was on the hands of the Bank for a few years till it was bought in 1934 by Johannes Jacobus Ferdinand Tribelhorn, the "local builder" who had carried out the 1921 house alterations. Tribelhorn marketed the wine label in a professional way, and his cellar was considered to be among the most modern of the time.

Angus Batts Buchanan, who acquired Lanzerac during the Second World War, was a creative wine maker and won many wine awards including the Champion Red Wine trophy at the Paarl Wine Show for eight consecutive years. In 1958 he subdivided the estate -- a portion is today the suburb Karindal, named after his daughter Karin.

The werf and 59 morgen around it was sold to David Rawdon who converted it into a very successful hotel while Stellenbosch Farmers Winery marketed the wines. Very substantial changes came about at this time -- see Composites 01 and 03 in 02.37. Sold again thirty years later in 1988 to Christo Wiese, it continues as a hotel and is being expanded as a wine estate again.

Historical Notes

Associated People

** Isaac (Isak, Isaq) Schryver (Shrijver) (1692-c1709)

Early settler who built a property portfolio of four farms in the Jonkershoek valley. He was born in Leyden of German parents and was brought up in Holland. De Bosdari writes that Schryver, "before taking out free papers, had been a Company soldier, a Sergeant, later promoted Ensign. This was no parade-ground Sergeant: Schryver [c1684] could prospect for copper, chase runaway slaves, brave lions and barter cattle with the Hottentots [Khoi]. As Ensign, he had led a party of 22 men nigh on 500 miles into [Khoi] territory . . . and returned with all safe and a thousand head of cattle -- a record for any cattle-bartering expedition till then. Not all his cattle were bartered, either [ie they were stolen]." In 1682 he was already present in the Valley when Coetzenburg was granted, in 1691 he acquired Mostertsdrift, in 1692 was granted Schoongezicht (later Lanzerac), and in 1696 bought West Klein Gustrouw, and the same year bought Leef-op-Hoop. He was still at this time a Company soldier and did not retire till 1699, so these dealings were illegal. It is probable that his wife Anna Hoeks [qv] played a role in managing them while he was away. Schryver is said to have had children by a previous wife but none by Anna Hoeks. A glimpse of his life is seen in the 1700 census, living at Lanzerac with Anna but no children. He had 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. He had built a house and there were two outbuildings, probably a wine cellar (seen on 1710 Stade panorama but built before that). He then owned all the granted land from Mostertsdrift to Klein Gustrouw which he ran with 6 male slaves and 1 woman slave. On the lands were 66 cattle, 200 sheep, 5000 vines and fields of wheat. He died before 1709 when his widow Anna Hoeks is recorded there alone. His journal giving fuller accounts (details in Albertyn c1997:12-13) of these adventures was published by the van Riebeeck Society in 1931. (De Bosdari 1953:62, Franssen and Cook 1965:59-62, Schryver transfer of Mostertsdrift from JC Mostert on 24 Aug 1691 by transfer T297: grant diagram and annotations in Smuts ed 1979:20, Simons 2000:120, Albertyn c1997:10-16). Genealogy not sought.

** Anna Hoeks (1692-c1715)

Farmer and property entrepreneur. Her origins are not known, and even her name may be a non-de-plume*. She was married to Isaac Schryver [qv], a Company soldier and adventurer. They were living in the area east of Coetzenberg in 1682, probably at Lanzerac which he was granted in 1692. Between 1691 and 1696 he bought three other farms - Mostertsdrift, Klein Gustrouw, and Leef-op-Hoop. Since he was employed till 1699 by the Company and was frequently away bartering with the Khoi, it seems likely that Hoeks played a big role in managing them. After his death about 1709, she went on to buy Old Nectar in 1712 and Jonkershoek in 1714 -- so then owned all the properties in the Valley except Assegaibosch. Between 1709 and 1712 she increased the vineyards from 10,000 to 15,000 vines, and after adding the two other farms, this had doubled to 30,000 vines by 1719. Other farming activities also show increases. Glimpses of her life are seen in several census returns, for example in 1712 when she was a widow with no children, no foreman (knegt), but with 7 male slaves, 1 female slave and 2 girls. She also had 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. She is not mentioned in the 1719 census so had probably died by then. She had no children and the properties passed to Schryver's daughter by his first wife, Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven and her husband Jacob Hasselaar. (Albertyn c1997:16-17, Franssen and Cook 1965:60-2). Not in genealogies.

* (Albertyn c1997:16 writes (quoting Grobbelaar, PW, ed, Families, Familiename en Familiewapens, Cape Town, 1975:164), "Persone se vanne het nie altyd betrekking op die naam van 'n bepaalde plek nie. Baie plekname het hul name te danke aan 'n kenmerkende eienaardigheid van die omgewing. So word Hoeks byvoorbeeld van 'n geografiese kenmerk afgelei.").

** Jacob or Jan Hasselaar a1 (1715-1719)

Settler from Middelburg, Netherlands who married Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven [qv]. They had four children between 1705-13. He acquired Old Nectar from his mother-in-law Anna Hoeks in 1715 and the other five farms in the Valley may soon have followed. However, he died in August 1719 (De Villiers and Pama 1981:287, vd Spuy 1969:34).

** Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven or van Koningshoven (1715-c1755)

Owned all the farms in the Jonkershoek Valley from about 1715 till about 1755. She was born in 1687, the daughter of Dirk van Koningshoven and Jannetje Bort van de Kaap who was of slave descent. She married Jacob (or Jan) Hasselaar of Middelburg [qv] and had four children by him between 1705 and 1713. She is said to have been Isaac Schryver's granddaughter by his first marriage but this is doubtful. However this may be, Schryver's widow, Anna Hoeks, donated Old Nectar to van Coningshoven's husband in 1715, and they acquired all the other farms in the Valley from Hoeks when she died soon after -- Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Mostertsdrift and Jonkershoek. van Coningshoven's husband died in 1719. In 1723 she is recorded in the census, probably living at Lanzerac, as a widow with two sons and a daughter (the other daughter was alive but not present). She had 8 male slaves, 1 female slave, 2 youths and 3 girls, and to protect themselves and hunt, she had a musket, a pistol and a sword. During her management the farms underwent a steady decline. Between 1719 and 1752, vines declined from 30,000 to less than 6,000 -- Cape wines had a (deservedly) poor reputation and no ready market in either Europe or Batavia. Cattle declined from 200 to 20. Other farming activities show similar decreases, with the exception of sheep which went up from 400 to 900. She gave her farms in the top of the valley -- Old Nectar and Jonkershoek -- to her daughter Anna Hasselaar in 1755. The others may have followed at about this time but transfer deeds are missing. Her date of death is not known. (Albertyn c1997:17-19, De Villiers and Pama 1981:287, 417, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2.)

** Anna Hasselaar b1 (c1755-1790)

Daughter of Jan Hasselaar and Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven from whom she inherited six of the Jonkershoek farms. She was born in 1705 and married Christoffel Groenewald when she was only 14 years old. Her first child was born in 1720 and she had eight children before 1743. There is great confusion in the genealogical records. Her husband died before 1761, but de Villiers and Pama state that she had a further seven children after this -- none of them recorded by the more modern genealogies of Heese and Lombard. She died aged 85 in 1790. Her mother gave her the two upper farms, Old Nectar and Jonkershoek, as a gift in 1755 and she seems to have acquired the other four soon after this. She sold the two upper farms to her son Jacob Groenewald in 1761 but retained the others till she died. She was then living at Lanzerac and a room-by-room inventory of her possessions was taken. The main house was then in the south-west corner of the werf with a voorkamer, two rooms to the right, a room to the left, a kitchen and a loft. Among the many precious possessions were four-poster beds, curtains to all the windows, paintings, silverware, etc, etc (a full list is in Albertyn c1997:19-26). In the werf was a wine cellar, a smithy, a carpenters shop, wagon house and harness room, and a brandy kettle. She had 10 male slaves, 4 women (who were to be emancipated with their children), 4 boys and 7 girl slaves. On the farms were 10 horses, 9 pigs and 54 cattle. There were 24 more cattle and 400 sheep kept on other farms in the Platteland. (Testament CA MOOC7/1/33 quoted in Albertyn c1997:19-26, Deeds Office records, De Villiers and Pama 1981:268-9, 287, Heese and Lombard, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2.)

** Christoffel Groenewald b1 (1755-c1761)

Son of the stamvader and husband of Anna Hasselaar [qv], he owned the Klapmuts farm Groenhof. Hasselaar's mother left them six Jonkershoek Valley farms in 1755 but Groenewald died soon after, before 1761. He was the brother of Johannes Groenewald who built the core T house at Ida's Valley, and who also owned Nazareth. His third brother married a child of Jan de Jonker's wife Lysbeth of the Cape. He was part of a property-owning family who owned a swath of important farms stretching all the way down the Jonkershoek Valley, across Stellenbosch via Kromme Rivier, Ida's Valley and Nazareth, and continued towards Paarl, including Aan Het Pad, Watergang and Groenhof. South of Stellenbosch they owned the Dwars-in-den-Weg valley and Libertas. (De Villiers and Pama 268-9, Heese and Lombard, Deeds Office transfer data incl T3675/1761, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, Pistorius et al 2003.) (There are extreme differences in the genealogical tree as given by de Villiers and Pama as compared to Heese and Lombard. According to deV&P, Groenewald had 15 children whereas the more recent Heese and Lombard lists only 8. There are also several differences in marriage dates. Fransen and Cook erroneously state Anna Hasselaar predeceased him and he married a second time.)

** Coenraad Johannes Albertyn b1c11 (1790-1808)

Bought Lanzerac 1790. Born in 1768, he had close connections with families in the Jonkershoek Valley -- one grandmother was Anna Hasselaar [qv], and the other was the widow of Jan de Jonker [qv Jonkershoek]. He married Gertruida de Villiers in 1787, and they had 10 children 1788-1808. In 1790 he bought the four lower farms in the Valley, Mostertsdrift, Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw (in two parts), from the estate of Anna Hasselaar. He sold these properties in 1808, bringing to an end a family ownership of 125 years. He bought Old Nectar in 1813, named it Nektar and built the house that stands today with a gable dated 1815. Regranted large area around Old Nectar in 1817. Sold the property in 1823 for f76,884. Ten years earlier he had paid f15,000 - a five-fold increase (Albertyn c1997:28, De Villiers and Pama 1981:8, Fransen and Cook 1965:61, Simons 2000:121-2, 1902 map, van der Spuy 1969:34).

** Carolus Lynis (1808)

Property speculator who bought and sold Lanzerac and Klein Gustrouw on the same day in 1808 (Albertyn c1997:28, Fransen and Cook 1965:59). Not in genealogies.

** Coenraad Johannes Fick b6c1d1 (1808-1841)

Born in 1775, he married Maria Petronella Denner in 1798 and had eight children 1799-1813 (a second cousin of the older Lambert Hendrik Fick [qv Assegaaibosch]). He was a notable wine farmer who owned Lanzerac from 1808 to 1841, and brought the magnificent werf into being. There had previously been a string of buildings along the south side of the road from Stellenbosch. In 1811, Fick built another line of buildings across from the road from the old ones, and enclosed the area with a werf wall -- terminating the avenue. To complete the transformation from a rambling line of buildings into an architectural power statement, he built an homestead on the axis, with a gable dated 1830. This was altered in the 20th century and no pictures of the U shaped house survive but an 1832 drawing by D'Oyly shows the side of the homestead and gives a good idea of the werf. He acquired more land in 1813, 1815 and a considerable grant of 180 morgen around the original grant in 1817. In 1825 there were 80,000 vines at Lanzerac, which produced 68 leaguers of wine and nearly 4 of brandy. He died in 1841. (Albertyn c1997:28-35, de Bosdari 1953:62, Fransen and Cook 1965:59, 1902 map, De Villiers and Pama 1981:222).

** Pieter Gerhard van der Byl (1842-1849)

The owner of Groot Paardevlei at Somerset West, he acquired Lanzerac in September 1842. (His son Johannes appears to have run it and it passed on his death to his other son Andries Christoffel van der Byl.) Born 1788, died 1849, married in 1821 Anna Maria Brink, nine children 1821-39. (Albertyn c1997:36, Fransen and Cook 1965:59, Simons 2000:120-1, De Villiers and Pama 1981:127-8).

** Johannes van der Byl (1842-c1848)

Pioneer fruit farmer, son of Pieter Gerhard vd Byl [qv] who owned Lanzerac. He was born in 1823 and died in 1875. In

1847 he married Maria Elisabeth Roux. Johannes appears to have run the farm Lanzerac from 1842 to about 1848. "As far as can be ascertained, Johannes van der Byl (1823-1875) was the first South African tree nurseryman ... as a young boy he had already become interested in growing trees. In 1844 he had started grafting trees on his father's farm ... Lanzerac. In 1848 [age 25] he moved with his family to premises in Market St (now no 37) which at that time covered about 4 hectares and there he immediately established his second nursery. He studied the theory ... particularly from two Dutch books, but a great deal of his knowledge was acquired through personal experience and experiments which he wrote up carefully in a notebook entitled (translated) Short comments on the growing of Fruit Trees in South Africa taken from personal experience [which] bears his signature and the date 1865. After his death [his son] Johannes Jr "Jan Boompies" as he was generally known, continued his father's work ... several trees, amongst others a large pear tree and a rose-apple, still survive today behind the Van der Byl house at 37 Market Street ..." (Smuts ed 1979:388).

Andries Christoffel van der Byl (1849-1886)

Born in 1825, the son of PG van der Byl [qv], he improved vineyards and fields at Lanzerac, built the wine cellar on the north side in 1880 and owned the farm till his death in 1886. There is no transfer of the farm to him from his father but he seems to have acquired it when his father died in 1849 and his older brother Johannes [qv] had moved to Market Street. He married twice: in 1847 to Gezina Wilhelmina Constantia Marais the daughter of CG Marais [qv] of Old Nectar (one child 1848); married again in 1869 Sara Christina Munnik Cloete. (Albertyn c1997:36, De Villiers and Pama 1981:128, Simons 2000:120-1).

** Sara Christina van der Byl (1887-1890)

Acquired Lanzerac in 1887. She is not in the genealogies but is probably the daughter of Andries Christoffel van der Byl [qv] who had died in 1886. She sold the farm three years later in 1890.

** Catharina D'Olivera (1890-1892)

She bought Lanzerac in 1890 and sold it 2 years later (Albertyn c1997:36).

** Johan Hendrik Wicht (1892-1920)

In the mid-19th century Lanzerac had been sold off in various portions. In 1892 and '93 Johan Hendrik Wicht bought most of them, giving him a holding of about 204 morgen. In 1914 he confirmed his holdings around the original grant area. From that time he started to sell various portions, including the werf and about 148 morgen to Mrs English in 1920. (Albertyn c1997:36-8 citing Deeds Office transfers). Conflicting data: He acquired Lanzerac in 1886, then passed it to his son (Simons 2000:120-1).

** Elizabeth Katharina English (1920-1929)

She bought Lanzerac in 1920 -- the werf and about 148 morgen for £18,000 -- and commissioned radical alterations to the homestead from architects Baker, Kendall and Morris which included widening the front façade from three bays to five. After her death in 1929 it remained unsold in the possession of the Bank until 1934 when it was sold to the building contractor of the alterations. (Albertyn c1997:38-50, UCT Manuscripts and Archives Baker file.) Phillida Brooke Simons 2000:120 writes that she was "a woman of great personality and enterprise. She changed the farm's name to Lanzerac (after a charming village in France) to avoid confusion with another famous farm of the same name in the area and, in the seven years that she lived there, made considerable alterations and improvements to both house and outbuildings. She also started producing what has become the well-known Lanzerac wine." Albertyn c1997:38, 50 quoting oral history of an antique dealer, E Tasker, writes that the "aristocratic" Mrs English's maiden name was van Huyssteen (from Somerset East). She was known as Kitta to Afrikaans people and as Kitty to her English friends. She was married to Fred English who is said to be a great friend of Cecil Rhodes [but not in his biography index]. English owned also owned Addington Castle in Kent where they lived for periods of the year. She filled Lanzerac with beautiful antique furniture. No children.

** Johannes Jacobus Ferdinand Tribelhorn (1934-1940)

Born 1881. He was the Building Contractor who built the 1922 alterations of Lanzerac and bought it in 1934 -- probably cheaply because it had been owned by the Bank for five years since Mrs English's death. He joined the "Cape Quality Wine Growers' Association" and his wine cellar was one of the most modern of that time. Sold it in 1940. (Albertyn c1997:50).

** Angus Batts Buchanan (1940-1958)

Born in 1915, he bought Lanzerac in 1940. He and his wife Shushi lived on the farm and delivered good quality wine, sherry and brandy. He was a creative wine maker who extended the vineyards and enlarged the cellars -- he won 20 first prizes in the 10 year period including the Champion Red Wine trophy at the Paarl Wine Show for eight consecutive years. He sold the farm in 1958 including a portion of the ground which is today the suburb Karindal, named after his daughter Karin. (Albertyn c1997:54, 55, Simons 2000:120-1).

** David Rawdon (1958-1990?)

Bought Lanzerac in 1958 and converted it into a luxury hotel within a year -- Senator Robert Kennedy slept there. Stellenbosch Farmers Winery ran the wine farm, producing the Lanzerac Rose and Pinotage labels. Between 1962 and 1975 Lord Rawdon sold off various sections reducing the estate to 27,1669 hectares. (Albertyn c1997:55-7, Simons 2000:120-1).

** Christo Wiese (1990-)

Lanzerac, sized 27,4401 hectares, was bought by Advocate Christo Wiese in 1990 and transferred to his company Wieskor Base Minerals Pty Ltd in 1991. The following year he bought Klein Gustrouw (24,0048 hectares) and Forellen Cottage farm (104,7676 hectares). Christo and Caro Wiese reclaimed the central homestead as their home, and expanded the hotel and winery. (Albertyn c1997:59).

Associated Events

References

See References in People and 02.37 Property

Assessment

Significance Statement

See current properties

Significance Category

A = course / pattern of history	F = creative / technical
B = rarity	G = social / cultural / spiritual
C = information potential	H = assoc. NB person / group
D = characteristic of type	I = slavery
E = aesthetic	

Proposed Grading

Vulnerabilities

Recommendations

<i>NHR Act Status</i>	<i>Date of Gazette</i>	<i>SAHRA File ref.</i>	<i>Official Grading</i>
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Maps

<i>Number of Ortho Photo</i>	<i>GPS X</i>
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<i>Date of Ortho Photo</i>	<i>GPS Y</i>
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<i>Aerial Photograph Date</i>	<i>GPS Model</i>
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<i>Aerial Photo Number</i>	<i>GPS Setting</i>
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Composites (groups of clusters of heritage resources: sub-places and areas)

<i>Property Name</i>	<i>Composite Name</i>
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<i>Catalogue Number</i>	<i>Type of Resource</i>
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Objects