

JONKERSHOEK VALLEY TIME LINE

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Naming of parts

The old farms changed their names from time to time and spelling of people's names changed.

Here we use standard names except where quoting a source, eg Anthony of Bengal not Anthonij van Bengalen

Lanzerac	originally Schoongezicht
Klein Gustrouw	the west property Angola the east property Leef-op-Hoop
Mount Happy	Weltevreden
Old Nectar	Jan Lui, Weltevreden, Nektar, Glen Vashti
Jonkershoek	Wynand. Also incorporates Uitvlugt
Assegaibosch	Haasegaaybosch

Nature

The indigenous vegetation is to be seen more or less as it may have been originally [in the] ... upper reaches of Jonkershoek, including Swartbos Kloof, the kloofs and slopes of the Jonkersberg Twin Peaks, the Ridge Peaks, Victoria Peak and Dwarsberg. In this area, to which the public has access during the winter months ... with strict control making fires a rare occurrence, the veld has enough time to recover, so that climax communities are re-established with a few years after veld fires (Smuts ed 1979:28). Fine stands of [Cape sclerophyletic] fynbos are ... still found on the open slopes above the plantations in Jonkershoek, where it forms dense communities of shrubs up to three meters high, interspersed with occasional small trees. Under these shrubs there is a dense jumble of smaller shrubs, grasses, rushes and reeds, annuals and bulbs. The dominant components of the fynbos are high shrubs of the protea family ... (Smuts ed 1979:33). In Jonkershoek, the area best known for its flora, research officers of the Department of Forestry have found 1,100 species [of indigenous plants] (Smuts ed 1979:37).

Mountain zebra may have disappeared from the slopes and eland, hartebeest, rhinoceros, elephant and hippopotamus are no longer to be seen. But the smaller antelope – vaal ribbok, klipspringer, grysbok, grey duiker and steenbok – are still about and a small herd of eland has been reintroduced to Jonkershoek. Leopards too have survived, as have lynx, wild cat, black-backed jackal and smaller predators. Baboon troops still roam the mountains and the small mammal fauna has probably not changed. Birds, reptiles and amphibians also do not seem to have been affected by the passage of time ... (Smuts ed 1979:48).

Pre-Colonial

The earliest inhabitants of the Stellenbosch area, from about 700 000 years ago, were Early Stone Age people.

They left artefacts such as hand axes and diggers which they made from sandstone boulders

Middle Stone Age people lived in the area from about 150 thousand to 30 thousand years ago (links to San hunter-gatherers)

Khoekhoen herders from 2 thousand years ago. Khoi pastoralists, transmigration. In summer they burnt the fynbos cover in patches, allowing fresh grass to emerge with the autumn rains for the following season's grazing¹, moving on when the grass diminished. Indigenous grasses do not have high carrying capacity and will not withstand heavy grazing over long periods (e.g. palatable African Veld Grass, Ehrharta Calycina, has a shallow root system and sheep tend to drag it out by the roots when grazing).

Changes to the natural ecosystem were therefore already becoming apparent before 1000AD. The Khoi passed through the Stellenbosch area in the high summer each year, coming from the Cape Peninsula and headed north. They established tracks through otherwise dense bush, eg over old Helshoogte. Valleys like Jonkershoek would have had lush lower meadows, though the area of grazing was limited by surrounding slopes too steep for comfortable grazing. Their herds grazed back the vegetation on the valley floors around their route, as if they were pruning it each year. The meadows they burnt to encourage new growth formed fields in the landscape which may have been attractive to early settlers exploring the territory with a view to planting and farming it.

But the chief factor influencing land chosen by new settlers was how easily it could be irrigated. Something quite new was being introduced – farming.

First settlers

1679 Foundation of Stellenbosch settlement.

1682 Lanzerac: Isac Schrijver was a neighbour on the Jonkershoek Valley side when Coetzenburg was granted in 1682 (Smuts ed 1979:351). Isak Schryver was granted Lanzerac in 1692, consistent with this position (1902 map). Next 1692

- 1682 West Klein Gustrouw: Anthony of Angola was a neighbour on the Jonkershoek Valley side when Coetzenburg was granted in 1682 (Smuts ed 1979:351). Manuel and Anthony of Angola were granted West Klein Gustrouw in 1692, consistent with this position (1902 map). Next 1683
- 1683 West Klein Gustrouw: Manuel and Anthony of Angola granted 57 morgen 573 sq roods. "In den jaar 1683 Manuel en Anthony van Angola is ... gegeven zyn sekere stukken lands" (mentioned in 1692 grant OSF1:61 or 63). Next: 1692 regrant.
- 1683 Leef-op-Hoop: grant to Louis van Bengalen, a freed slave, just over 29 morgen (Fransen and Cook 1965:60). Next: 1692 regrant.
- 1683 Jonkershoek granted to Jan Andriessen de Jonker, just over 29 morgen (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next 1692.
- 1683 Mostertsdrift promised to JC Mostert (Smuts ed 1979:68).
- 1685 Old Nectar first settled by Free Blacks, Marquart and Jan of Ceylon (de Bosdari 1953:62). Next 1692
- 1688 Jonkershoek: muster-roll: Jan de Jonker possessed inter alia 8 morgen of cultivated land and was also owed money by his less provident neighbours (van der Spuy 1969:31).
- 1688 Census West Klein Gustrouw: No mention of Manuel of Angola. Anthony of Angola has no wife or children. He has 2 slaves, a musket (snaphanen), 2 horses, 18 cattle, 196 sheep. He has 600 vines, sowed 11 muids of corn and reaped 25, sowed 1 muid of Rye and reaped 2. (Opgaaf Albertyn c1997:6)
- Note: a summary of census data 1688-1790 is posted at 1790
- 1688 Census Leef-op-Hoop: Louis of Bengal has a wife, the Free Black Lysbet, but no children. He has 3 slaves. No gun, vines or cereals are mentioned (Opgaaf Albertyn c1997:9)
- 1688-90 Map of Western Cape shows Anthony of Angola (D'swarte Anthoni) topmost farm on the Eerste Rivier east of Stellenbosch (Albertyn c1997:7, Smuts 1979:66, CA M42).
- 1691 Mostertsdrift transferred to Isak Schryver (illus in Smuts ed 1979:20). Comment: this property was transferred before being officially granted in 1692 (note on DO 1692 grant diagram).
- 1690 or 91 West Klein Gustrouw or Leef-op-Hoop: Either Anthony of Angola or Louis of Bengal involved in a fracas with a band (bende) of slaves in which the slave Sijmon Ham of Madagascar was shot (Albertyn c1997:10).
- 1692 West Klein Gustrouw: grant in several pieces to Free Blacks Manuel and Anthony van Angola on 15 Oct 1692 by OSF 1:61 or 63, 57 morgen 573 sq roods (Albertyn c1997:5, 1902 map). Or 75.573mo probable typo (Guelke DO T402 of 1696).
- 1692 Leef-op-Hoop: grant to Free Black Louis van Bengalen, more than 29 morgen (Fransen and Cook 1965:60) on 15 Oct 1692 by OSF 1:61 or 63, 29mo214sr (Albertyn c1997:7,9, 1902 map). Next 1696
- 1692 Census West Klein Gustrouw: No mention of Manuel of Angola. Anthony of Angola has a wife Lysbet of Angola but no children. He has 1 slave, 4 muskets, 1 horse, 19 cattle, 154 sheep. He has 4,000 vines, sowed 4 muids of corn and reaped 20, sowed 2 muids of rye and reaped 20 (Opgaaf Albertyn c1997:6). Comment: Albertyn c1997:6 suggests his wife Lysbet was Louis of Bengal's widow [not so].
- 1692 Census Leef-op-Hoop: no record of Louis of Bengal (Opgaaf Albertyn c1997:-)
- 1692 Census Lanzerac: no record of Isaac Schryver (Opgaaf Albertyn c1997:13). Comment: Note that a person's absence from the census (opgaafrol) does not necessarily mean that they were dead. Often they were away at sea, or living in another town, and the data collection was often shaky and incomplete.
- 1692 Lanzerac (Schoongezicht) grant to Isaac (Isak) Schryver, 21 morgen 400 sq roods, on 28 Feb 1692 by OSF 1:23 (Fransen and Cook 1965:59, 1902 map, Albertyn c1997:11). He was still at this time a Company soldier who went on expeditions and did not retire till 1699 (Albertyn c1997:13). Next c1712
- 1692 Lanzerac's original name Schoongezicht dates from this time (Albertyn c1997:39).
- 1692 Lanzerac grant conditions forbid cutting trees along the river, and when trees on his own land are chopped down they should be replaced with oak trees or other suitable species (in Albertyn c1997:11)
- 1692 Old Nectar (originally Jan Lui, later part of Weltevreden, later called Nektar, later Glenconner) grant to two freed slaves, Marquard [or Marguart] and Jan van Ceylon, a little less than 25 morgen: the name appears to be the nickname of Jan van Ceylon (Fransen and Cook 1965:60). In two pieces each side of the river, granted on 15 Oct 1692 by OSF 1:57 (1902 map). Size was 24mo407sr (T92/1813).
- 1692 Jonkershoek grant to Jan Andriesz, commonly called [in de wandeling genaamt] Jan de Jonker. 29mo114sr on 15.10.1692 (OSF1:59). Grant to Jan Andriessen de Jonker (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). On 18 Oct 1692, in 4 pieces, SQ 1:39 (1902 map). 29 morgen (Smuts ed 1979:68). Next transfer 1698
- 1692 Jonkershoek census (CA J443): He was married to Lysbeth of the Cape [qv], and had three children. Check slaves. 3000 vines, 150 sheep, 10 cattle. 5 sacks of corn sown and 40 reaped. (Fagan 1979:3).
- 1692 Mostertsdrift grant to JG Mostert in several pieces 21 Feb 1692 by OSF 1:19 (1902 map). There is some confusion: the land had been "promised" to Mostert in 1683 (Smuts ed 1979:68), the grant diagram is dated 1692 but there is a note on the diagram saying it had been transferred the previous year, 24 Aug 1691, to I Schryver (illus in Smuts ed 1979:20). Oberholzer 1972:80 suggests that Schryver had a mortgage on the land which Mostert was obliged to settle by transferring the property to him in anticipation of it being granted.

- c1693 Assegaibosch granted at same time as Coetzenburg to Dirk Coetzee but deed was lost (Liebbrandt 257b). Coetzenburg granted in 1693 (Fransen and Cook 1965:53). Next 1724
- 1695 Census Anthony of Angola not mentioned (Albertyn c1997:-) – he had died before next transfer of 1696.
- 1696 *error* Louis of Bengal had died (Albertyn c1997:10).
- 1696 West Klein Gustrouw: 75.573mo [typing error] transferred from estate of the late Anthony van Angola to Isaacq Schrijver by T402 (Guelke).
- 1696 Leef-op-Hoop: after death [error] of Louis of Bengal, farm reverts to Weesmeesters van Cabo de Goede Hoop, 29.214mo sold for f400 by T406 (Guelke, Fransen and Cook 1965:60). Next 1696
- 1696 Leef-op-Hoop: transferred from Weesmeesters to Isaacq Schrijver by T408 (same day) (Guelke). *or* sold to the estate of late Anthony van Angola *error* (Fransen and Cook 1965:60).
- 1696 Isak Shryver now owned West Klein Gustrouw and Leef-op-Hoop – referred to here as Klein Gustrouw henceforth
- before 1698 Jonkershoek: there was a house (opstal) on the land when it was transferred in 1698 (T442). Jan de Jonker had a wife and three small children so the house must have been big enough for them (Fagan 1979:1). It is very possible that this house is one of the buildings in the werf, considerably altered over the years (Fagan 1979:3).
- before 1698 Jan de Jonker died. He left his estate to his widow Lysbet Jansz van de Kaap (T442), a woman of slave descent.
- 1698 Jonkershoek transferred from estate of Jan Andriesz aka Jan de Jonker for f400 to Jan van Ceylon on 3.5.1698 by T442 (DO transfer deed). Jan van Ceylon was a freed slave who already owned Old Nectar (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next 1701
- 1699 Lanzerac: Schryver retires from the Company's service and lived for the rest of his life at Lanzerac (Albertyn c1997:13). A dwelling must have been there by this time.
- 1700 Census Lanzerac [data includes both parts of Klein Gustrouw and Mostertsdrift]: Isaak Schryver and his wife Anna Hoeks have no children living with them [he is said to have had children by a previous marriage]. He has 6 male slaves and 1 woman slave, 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. He has 66 cattle, 200 sheep, 5,000 vines, sowed 8 muids of corn and reaped 20, sowed 2 muids of rye and reaped 10 (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:14). In
- 1701 Jonkershoek transferred from Jan van Ceylon for f800 to Jan Botma by T550 on 5.12.1701 (DO transfer deed, Fransen and Cook 1965:62) *or* in 1702 *error* (Guelke). Botma did not live on the farm, rather at Moddergat (Fagan 1979:1). The property was 3 morgen smaller as Jan van Ceylon kept a piece for himself which "hebbende de vorm van een krom" – curve shaped. This was kept separate from the rest of the property till 1761 (Fagan 1979:1). Comment: resale value had doubled in 4 years
- 1705-1780 hardly any expansion of Stellenbosch (Smuts ed 1979-259).
- 1706 Jonkershoek from Jan Botma to Jacobus van Driel(en) by T668 on 13.1.1706 (DO transfer deed). Price f1000 (Fagan 1979:1).
- Before 1707 Jonkershoek: There was more than one building ("opstallen")(Fagan 1979:1,2).
- 1707 Jonkershoek from Jacobus van Driel to Hans Jacob Conterman by T700 on 28.9.1707 (DO summary folio) for f800 (Guelke) *or* for f2200 (Fagan 1979:1). Next 1710
- 1707 Jonkershoek agriculture:A wagon, a plough, 22 oxen and other cattle included in price. (Fagan 1979:1).

Anna Hoeks

- Before 1709 Lanzerac and Klein Gustrouw and Mostertsdrift pass to Anna Hoeks from her late husband Isaac Schryver who had died by the time of the 1709 census (Albertyn). Comment: note that there is no secure transfer documentation and Schryver's date of death is uncertain. Next c1723
- 1709 Census Lanzerac and Klein Gustrouw and Mostertsdrift: Widow Isaac Schryver [Anna Hoeks] has no children. She has no foreman (knegt), 7 male slaves, 1 female slave and 2 girl slaves. She has 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. On the farms are 8 horses, 100 cattle, 300 sheep, 10,000 vines and 8 leagues of wine. 15 muids of corn were sown and 200 reaped, 1 muid of rye was sown but none was reaped (opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:16).
- 1710 Lanzerac shown on EV Stade panorama as being three buildings with pitched roofs – two in a line on the right (south) and one on the left which seems the main building. They are surrounded by rectangular fields with hedges (in Smuts ed 1979:80).
- 1710 Jonkershoek from HJ Conterman to Jan Botma by T840 on 12.12.1710 (DO transfer deed) for f1670 (Guelke). The price had doubled in the 3 years Conterman owned it. Conterman owned 9 properties at various times between 1703 and 1722 (ex Guelke) Conterman sold several properties to Botma at this time (Fagan 1979:1) Comments: Jan Botma had previously owned the farm 1701-06. His signature is much the same both times he transferred the farm. But also alive at the time was Jan Stevensz Botma, Jan Botma's younger brother, who Fransen and Cook say bought the property (Fransen and Cook 1965: 62, de Villiers and Pama).
- 1710 Jonkershoek farm workers: slaves Jacob, Andries and Fortuin (Fagan 1979:1)

- 1711 Jonkershoek from Jan Botma to Wynand Wynand by T863 on 24.7.1711 for f1200 (DO transfer deed) from Jan Stevensz Botma; land name changed to Wynand which is still the official name (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next transfer 1714
- 1711 Jonkershoek house described as a “woonhuysje” (Fagan 1979:1) ie small.
- 1712 “Lions soon became scarce and in 1712 the appearance of ‘a strayed lion’ on Isaq Schrijver’s farm [Lanzerac or Klein Gustrouw] was a remarkable event. The slave Jan of Ceylon who shot it with a trap gun was paid a premium of 25 guilders and was able to sell about 25 lbs on fat at a good price as well (Smuts ed 1979:46). Comment: there may have been more than one Jan of Ceylon, but perhaps less likely in the same neighbourhood.
- c1712 *error, see rather “before 1709”* Lanzerac and Klein Gustrouw and Mostertsdrift pass to Anna Hoeks from her late husband Isaac Schryver (Fransen and Cook 1965:59).
- 1712 Census Lanzerac and Klein Gustrouw and Mostertsdrift: Widow Isaac Schryver [Anna Hoeks] has no children. See has a foreman (1 knegt), 7 male slaves, 1 female slave and 2 girl slaves. She has 5 muskets, a pistol and 5 swords. On the farms are 10 horses, 100 cattle, 500 sheep, 15,000 vines and 10 leaguers of wine. 15 muids of corn were sown and 200 reaped, 1 muid of rye was sown and 10 reaped (opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:16).
- 1712 Old Nectar transferred to Anna Hoeks, widow Isaac Shryver (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). On 29 Sept 1712 for f810 by T908 (vd Spuy 1969:34).
- 1714 Jonkershoek transferred from Wynand Wynand to Anna Hoeks widow of Isak Shryver by T983 on 13 April 1714 for f800 (DO transfer deed). She already owned all the other farms in the valley (Fransen and Cook 1965:62, Fagan 1979:1). Comment: the price had collapsed to what it had been in 1702 – general economic climate? Next 1755

Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven

- 1715 Old Nectar bequeathed from Anna Hoeks to Jacob Hasselaar on 24 Dec 1715 (vd Spuy 1969:34)
Comment: Because Hasselaar’s wife, Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven, was Anna Hoeks’s daughter.
- before 1719 Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar [in 1715], Mostertsdrift, Jonkershoek pass to Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven from her mother, Anna Hoeks, who is absent from the 1719 opgaafrol presumably dead (in Albertyn c1997:17): deed missing (Fransen and Cook 1965:59-61). *Uncertain data* Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven was Schryver’s grand daughter by his 1st marriage - but de Villiers and Pama state that van Coningshoven’s paternal grandfather was in Europe, and that her maternal grandfather was Nicolaas Bort (Fransen and Cook 1965:59-61, de Villiers and Pama 1981:417).
- 1719 *conflicting information* Old Nectar from Jacob Hasselaar bequeathed to Christopher Groenewald on 24 Dec 1719 (vd Spuy 1969:34): see rather 1755.
- 1719 Census Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar, Mostertsdrift, Jonkershoek: Jacob Hasselaar is married to Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven and they have two sons and two daughters. They have 4 muskets, a pistol and 4 swords. There are 10 male slaves, 1 female slave, 2 youths and 3 girls. On the farms are 10 horses, 200 cattle, 400 sheep, 2 pigs, 30,000 vines, 10 leaguers of wine, 16 muids of corn were sown and 140 reaped, 1 leaguer of rye was sown and 5 reaped, no barley (gars) was sown. (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:17-18).
- 1723 Census Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar, Mostertsdrift, Jonkershoek: [Maria] Elisabeth van Coningshoven is a widow and has two sons and one daughter. She has 1 musket, 1 pistol and 1 sword. There are 8 male slaves, 1 female slave, 2 youths and 3 girls. On the farms are no horses, 150 cattle, 400 sheep, 1 pig, 20,000 vines, 6 leaguers of wine, 8 muids of corn were sown and 60 reaped, 1 leaguer of rye was sown and 8 reaped, no barley (gars) was sown. (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:17-18).
- c1723 *error, see rather “before 1719”* Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar pass to Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven (Fransen and Cook 1965:59-61).
- 1724 Assegaaibosch, ungranted, passed from Dirk Coetzee to Gerrit Coetzee (Liebbrandt 257b). In 1724 Coetsenberg from Dirk to Gerrit Coetzee (Fransen and Cook 1965:53).
- 1731 Census Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar, Mostertsdrift, Jonkershoek: [Maria] Elisabeth van Coningshoven is a widow and has one son and no daughters. Weapons are not mentioned from this time onwards. There are 6 male slaves, 1 female slave, no youths or girls. On the farms are 6 horses, 80 cattle, 400 sheep, no pigs mentioned from this time onwards, 8,000 vines, 5 leaguers of wine, 8 muids of corn were sown and 60 reaped, 1 leaguer of rye was sown and 6 reaped, 2 muids of barley was sown and 20 reaped. (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:17-18).
- 1741 Census Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Old Nectar, Mostertsdrift, Jonkershoek: [Maria] Elisabeth van Coningshoven is a widow and has no sons or daughters. There are 5 male slaves, 1 female slave, no youths or girls. On the farms are no horses, 70 cattle, 300 sheep, 6,000 vines, 2 leaguers of wine, 9 muids of corn were sown and 30 reaped, 2 leaguer of rye was sown and 8 reaped, 1 muids of barley was sown and 10 reaped. (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:17-18).

- 1752 Census Lanzerac, **Klein Gustrouw**, **Old Nectar**, Mostertsdrift, **Jonkershoek**: [Maria] Elisabeth van Coningshoven is a widow and has no sons or daughters. There are 9 male slaves, 1 female slave, no youths but 2 girls. On the farms are 6 horses, 20 cattle, 900 sheep, vines are not mentioned, 8 muids of corn were sown and 50 reaped, rye and barley are not mentioned. (Opgaafrol in Albertyn c1997:17-18).
- 1752 Wine production: The chief problems viticulture suffered from till 1752 were: the poor quality of wines; an inadequate inland market which was monopolistic; limited export opportunities; competition in the East-India market with foreign wines; and oppressive taxation (Albertyn c1997:18 quoting Jooste 1973:4).

Anna Hasselaar

- 1755 **Jonkershoek and Old Nectar** were donated on 22 July 1755 by Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven to her daughter Anna Hasselaar (referred to in transfer deed T3675/1761). Lanzerac, **Klein Gustrouw**, and Mostertsdrift were not included in this transfer, but may have been transferred at around this time – they are next heard of in her daughter's will in 1790.
- 1754 Request by Gerrit Coetzee for grant of Assegaibosch (Liebbrandt 257b).
- 1755 Assegaibosch granted to Gerrit Coetzee, 6mo330sr on 22 Jan 1755, OSF 3:12 (DO summary folio, 1902 map, Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Next 1755
- 1755 Assegaibosch transferred from G Coetzee to Pieter Vion ie Wium on 2 Apr 1755 by T3147 (DO summary folio, Fransen and Cook 1965:61). He had the right to sell meat in Stellenbosch for most of the period 1728-1788 (Smuts ed 1979:209). Next transfer 1792
- 1755-92 Assegaibosch farm outbuilding is poss earlier house of Pieter Wium (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Comment: or even the Coetzees who Dr Cook wasn't aware of.
- 1755 **Old Nectar and Jonkershoek** from Maria Elisabeth [van] Coningshoven, widow of Jacob Hasselaar to her daughter Anna Hasselaar widow of Christoffel Groenewald, donated on 22 July 1755 (Transfer deed T3675 of 1761). Next 1761
- c1756 *error* Anna Hasselaar is said to have died about 1756. After her death widower C Groenewald 2nd is thought to have married a second time in 1756 (data from Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Problems with Groenewald see endnote². Next: Anna Hasselaar dies in 1790
- before 1761 *unlikely* Anna Hasselaar and Christoffel Groenewald and their 15 children lived at Jonkershoek till Groenewald's death in 1761 (Fagan 1979:1)
- 1761 **Old Nectar and Jonkershoek** from Anna Hasselaar, the widow Christoffel Groenewald, to Jacobus Groenewald "den land bouwer" by T3675 on 29 Sept 1761 for f900 (Transfer deed). Jacob Groenewald was her eldest son (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Note that Lanzerac, **Klein Gustrouw**, Mostertsdrift were not transferred from Anna's estate till 1790. Next 1774.
- 1761-1790 *error: see rather 1774-1801* **Old Nectar** earlier house and **Jonkershoek** earlier house probably built by one of the Groenewald brothers because land had cost f900 in 1761 compared to f31,100 in 1790 (Fransen and Cook 1965:61-2). Comment: land still cost f900 in 1774 so time period should be adjusted to start in 1774. The price of f31,100 in 1790 has not been confirmed (deed is missing) but half the properties certainly sold for only f1900 in 1801. Still, that is double.
- 1774 **Old Nectar and Jonkershoek** transferred from Jacob Groenewald to 2 people: his brother Johannes Caspar Groenewald and his half-brother Christoffel Groenewald by T4642 on 15 July 1774 for f900 (transfer deed, Fransen and Cook 1965:61-2). Next 1787
- 1774-1801 **Jonkershoek**: The price more than doubled [f900-f1900] so possibly more buildings (Fagan 1979:2) *uncertain data*: including a second house for the brother (Fagan 1979:2). Comment: second house not necessary because they owned **Old Nectar** as well. Comment: the price included **Old Nectar** and improvements could have been there.
- 1774-1801 **Old Nectar**: The price more than doubled [f900-f1,900] so possibly more buildings (by extension from Fagan 1979:2)
- 1781 French regiment at Cape triggers start of economic boom
- 1787 **Old Nectar and Jonkershoek**: by a private contract, the half share of these farms owned by Johannes Caspar Groenewald transferred to Christoffel Groenewald – confirmed in 1801 (mentioned in T297/1801).
- 1790 The late Anna Hasselaar owned a farm with homestead [Plaats ofte Hofstede] [Lanzerac] and three annexed farms, Cornelis Mosterd [Mostertsdrift], **Anthony van Angola [West Klein Gustrouw]** and **Louis van Bengalen [Leef-op-Hoop]**. A room-by-room inventory of her possessions is given – curtains, many paintings etc (Testament CA MOOC7/1/33 quoted in Albertyn c1997:19-26)
- 1790 Lanzerac: description of buildings in Anna Hasselaar's inventory: A homestead with a voorkamer, two rooms to the right, a room to the left, a kitchen and a loft. (Albertyn states it is the building in the south-west corner of the werf, now hotel rooms and adds that the gable of this building collapsed and was re-built.) A wine cellar holding 21 vats (leaguers), four with wine in them, corn sickles, a plough etc (Albertyn suggests this is connected to the old homestead and is now a long building with holbol end gables.) A smithy (smits

winkel) with bellows, iron stove etc. A [carpenter's?] shop with saws, 13 unmade wagon parts (?vellingen). The **old stable** with 2 ploughs in it. Harness room. Corn Attic used as a wagon house – 3 oxwagons and 1 horse wagon. In the werf was a **brandy kettle**, measuring items. There were 10 male slaves (names are given), 4 women (who were to be emancipated with their children), 4 boys and 7 girl slaves. **On the farms were 54 cattle (36 ossen, 18 beesten), 10 horses, 9 pigs. Elsewhere there were 24 cattle and 400 sheep on Widow Hendrik Odendal's farm over the Hottentots Holland, and 2 horses on the farm of Coenraad Groenewald (Coenraad's son) at Riviersonderend.** (Testament CA MOOC7/1/33 quoted in Albertyn c1997:19-26). Albertyn states that the original werf had the old homestead with connected wine cellar ie the hotel rooms on the south which may be [incorporate] Schrijver's 1692 house (tho the thatch height has been raised and the holbol gables are later but the windows may be original), the buildings in the south-east corner, the re-built henhok [not mentioned in inventory] and **cowshed** (koeistalle) (Albertyn c1997:26-7). No belltower mentioned, prob after CJ Fick (Albertyn c1997:14).

Late 17th-early 18th century

- 1790 Four lower farms (Mostertsdrift, Lanzerac, **2 parts of Klein Gustrouw, [not] Old Nectar**) from estate of late Anna Hasselaar to Coenraad Johannes Albertyn (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Next 1808
- 1790 **poss incorrect data: Jonkershoek and Old Nectar** from Christoffel & Johannes Casparus Groenewald to Petrus Jacobus du Toit on 26 Nov 1790 by T6521 (cross-writing on T4642/1774, also **vd Spuy 1969:34 – price was f30,100**). This volume of bound deeds is missing from the Deeds Office. This data is in conflict with the next transfer of 1801 in which the farms are still owned by Christoffel & Johannes Casperus Groenewald. **Fransen and Cook 1965:61 state that PJ du Toit owned Old Nectar before 1813, but this data is also in conflict.**
- 1792 Assegaaibosch transferred from P Wium to Paul Johan Hartog and Lambert Hendrik Fick. Fick soon acquired Hartog's half-share (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Next 1806
- Soon after 1792 Assegaaibosch house built by Lambert Hendrik Fick (his cousin Anthonie Fick built the 'Burger House' in 1797) (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). [built Burgerwaghuis on the Braak – *Die Burger* 13 May 1989].
- 1795-1804-1806 **British Occupation-Dutch administration – British occupation then possession**
- 1795-1825 **economic wine boom** (Walton 1989:9)
- 1806 Assegaaibosch transferred from LH Fick to Wouter Eduard Wium, grandson of the previous owner, married to Magdalena Fick (Fransen and Cook 1965:61). Comment: she was the daughter of LH Fick's cousin. Next transfer 1817
- Soon after 1800 Assegaaibosch back and four end-gables evidently of a date soon after the year 1800 (de Bosdari 1953:62). But Fransen and Cook think gables more like 1825, op cit.
- 1801 **Old Nectar and Jonkershoek: the half share of these farms owned by Johannes Caspar Groenewald transferred to Christoffel Groenewald (confirming a private contract of 1787), by T297 of 1 May 1801 for f1900 (transfer deed). Comment: the price might have been fixed in 1787. Next 1813**
- 1801-1813 **Old Nectar: the price increased from f1,900 for both properties to f15,000 for Old Nectar alone (T and T). Comment: a 15-fold increase (from a base of f1,900 divided by 2). Very considerable improvements are apparent, possibly related to agricultural expansion, eg of vineyards to meet demand created by British market since 1810. Surely buildings as well. Cf Jonkershoek**
- 1801-1813 **Jonkershoek: the price increased from f1,900 for both properties to f24,251 for Jonkershoek alone (T and T). the increase in price suggests new outbuildings and a cellar ("vaat werk" is mentioned)(Fagan 1979:2). Comment: a 24-fold increase in 12 years (from a base of f1,900 divided by 2). Very considerable improvements are apparent, possibly related to agricultural expansion, eg of vineyards to meet demand created by British market since 1810. Surely buildings as well.**
- Before and after 1813 Ceiling beams in the various parts of the homestead indicate that it was built in [at least] three phases: first the rear section, then the front wing which is not parallel with the rear wing, and lastly the connecting link between them. There was a brandsolder over the two wings and a lime flat roof over the link (Fagan 1979:10).
- 1808 Lanzerac transfer from CJ Albertyn to Carolus Lynis (Fransen and Cook 1965:59). Next: same day
- 1808 Lanzerac same day transfer from C Lynis to Coenraad Johannes Fick (Fransen and Cook 1965:59). Next 1817
- 1808 onwards **Coenraad Johannes Fick was to be a notable wine farmer (Albertyn c1997:29).**
- unknown date between 1790 and 1817 Klein Gustrouw transferred from CJ Albertyn (poss via another owner) to Pieter Daniel Grundling**
- 1811 Lanzerac date on gabled outbuilding (de Bosdari 1953:62) located on the north edge of the werf. It is universally accepted that CJ Fick built it in 1811 – he was **one of the most notable wine farmers in the first quarter of the 19th century**. Building has been added to over the years, now dining room and bar (Albertyn c1997:29).

- 1813 Lanzerac quitrent grant to Coenraad Johannes Fick of 8mo46sr72sf on 15 Oct 1813 (Albertyn c1997:28). Comment: this is not located on the 1902 map; it looks like an island; the diagram mentions Molen Water.
- 1813 *confusing data*: Lanzerac shown on an 1813 map as a string of 3 buildings on the north side of the werf and a T shaped house, not confirmed elsewhere (Albertyn c1997:29 vide SG203/1813). The 1902 map shows the string of buildings but is otherwise indistinct (1902 map).
- 1813 Old Nectar transferred from Christoffel Groenewald to Coenraad Johannes Albertyn on 7 May 1813 by T92, price f15,000. Then named Weltevreden, size was 24mo4sr as in 1692 (transfer deed) vd Spuy 1969:34 gives T5, states Albertyn renamed it Nektar. *Conflicting data*: Fransen and Cook 1965:61 state it was transferred from PJ du Toit, and that he already owned adjacent Weltevreden. Next 1815
- 1813 Jonkershoek, named Wynand, from Christoffel Groenewald to Willem Petrus van Niekeren or Nieukerken by T91 of 7.5.1813 for f24,251 (transfer deed). *Conflicting data*: Jonkershoek transferred from PJ du Toit to Willem Petrus van Niekerk (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next 1814
- 1814 Jonkershoek from WP van Niekerk to Sybrand Coenraad Vermeulen on 29 Apr 1814 by T103 for f25,500 (transfer deed). Van Niekerk had died; Vermeulen was his uncle (Fagan 1979:2). Next 1817
- 1815 Lanzerac: piece of land 5mo339sr sold by Grundling [ie Klein Gustrouw] to CJ Fick on 15 Dec 1815 by T163 (Albertyn c1997:28).
- 1815 Old Nectar present house built by CJ Albertyn, who poss “may have incorporated an older and smaller house, built by one or both of the Groenewald brothers” (Fransen and Cook 1965:61)
- 1815 Old Nectar date on gable. “The house is sometimes attributed to Thibault: the gable is certainly the work of a master. At the time it was built, the owner was either Coenraad Johannes Albertyn or *error* his widow Geertruida de Villiers” [CJ Albertyn was still alive in 1817] (de Bosdari 1953:62-3). Next 1817
- 1817 Old Nectar called Weltevreden 214mo50sr granted to CJ Albertyn on 1 Jan 1817 by SQ 2:56 subsumes earlier Jan Lui grant (1902 map, T145/1823). Next 1823
- before 1817 Klein Gustrouw passes to Pieter Daniel Grundling (Fransen and Cook 1965:60)
- 1817 Klein Gustrouw additional large quitrent granted to Pieter Daniel Grundling (Fransen and Cook 1965:60) includes area of original grants, granted 1 Jan 1817 by SQ 2:50 and 51 (1902 map)
- c1817 Klein Gustrouw house possibly built by PD Grundling (Fransen and Cook 1965:60)
- 1817 Mount Happy (Weltevreden south of the river) regranted to IJ Milander on 1 Jan 1817 by SQ 2:54 and also a piece granted same date by SQ 2:58 (1902 map)
- 1817 Assegaai bosch (official name is Haasegaaybosch) granted on 1 Jan 1817 to Wouter Eduard Wium, subsumes earlier grant, SQ 2:62, size 170mo467sr (DO summary folio, 1902 map). Next c1825
- before 1817 Lanzerac werf was located on land that had not yet been granted
- 1817 Lanzerac (Schoongezicht) regranted to CJ Fick on 1 Jan 1817 by SQ 2:60, size 180mo212sr (1902 map, Albertyn c1997:29). Comment: Up until this time Lanzerac had consisted of the land originally granted in 1692. The original land was located, not on the Eerste Rivier, but up the second kloof where the road bends beyond the side of present Lanzerac werf - which had been beyond the boundaries – probably much of the surrounding area was in de facto ownership. The farm on the west, Mostertsdrift was under the same ownership (other farms had been sold off by this time) and stretched up the first kloof. Now Schoongezicht [Lanzerac] was regranted, subsuming the original farm plus most of Mostertsdrift to include all the land from the Eerste Rivier, across the werf and up the 2 kloofs. Next 1830
- 1817 Jonkershoek from SC Vermeulen to Jacob Johannes Albertyn on 11 Apr 1817 by T65 for f30,000 (transfer deed). Next: same day
- 1817 Jonkershoek from JJ Albertyn to Andries Brink (Arend’s son), on 11 Apr 1817 by T68 for f41,920 (transfer deed). Comment: transferred same day but price increased from f30,000 to f41,920: Albertyn was clearly a speculator – he knew the Valley well. Next 1821
- 1818 Lanzerac: two portions of land transferred from CJ Fick to Johannes Gerhardus Delpont, 7mo72sr and 8mo524sr114sf (Albertyn c1997:30, T118 of farm 324, T117 of farm 325)
- 1819 East portion of Klein Gustrouw (enlarged from Louis of Bengal’s grant) transferred to DC Hoffman on 17 Sept 1819 (1902 map). *Sequence then lost till Onkruidt in 1836.*
- 1820 West portion of Klein Gustrouw with house on it transferred to HFJ Vermaak on 21 Jan 1820 (1902 map)
- 1821 Jonkershoek from Andries Brink to Johanna Margaretha Domus (widow of Rev Petrus Johannes van der Spuy) on 11 May 1821 by T158 for f74,017. Slaves included in the sale were Jacob of the Cape, Adam of the Cape, Abraham of the Cape, Louisa of the Cape, Maria of the Cape, Mentor of Madagascar, Lourant of Madagascar, Silvia of the Cape, 2nd Louisa of the Cape, Maritogo of Madagascar (transfer deed). *Minor difference* price was f70,070 (Fagan 1979:2). Comment: in four years price had increased from f41,920 to f74,017. Next 1823
- 1817-1821 Jonkershoek: “Doubling in sale price over the last few transactions indicates that great building work was on the go, possibly the present house, wagon-house and cellar. It is possible that during Jacob Johannes Albertyn’s ownership [*error* - he owned for a few hours: rather Andries Brink likely] the buildings took the form seen in old photographs from the end of the 19th century: a homestead with thatched roof and straight end- and front gables, consisting of two wings joined into an H with a flat roof over the passage and pantry; a slave house with thatched roof and wolwe-end gables; a wine cellar perhaps with gables and

thatched roof like the homestead; and an older homestead with outside rooms under a thatched roof , built in line with the newer homestead and slave house” (Fagan 1979:2a,2b). Comment: reason for attribution of one building as a slave house is not stated.

1823 Jonkershoek from Johanna M Domus to Pieter Gerhard Neethling (Hendrik’s son) on 4 April 1823 by T92 for f62,925 (transfer deed) *minor difference*: price was f62,990 (Fagan 1979:2). Neethling prob built present house soon after (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Comment: over 2 years price reduced from f74,017 to f62,925 but may not have included slaves. Next 1861

before 1823 Old Nectar owner CJ Albertyn dies (T145/1823)

1823 Old Nectar from widow CJ Albertyn to Charles Gerhardus Marais (C’s son) on 16 May 1823 by T145, including 1817 quitrent grant, price f76,884 (transfer deed) vd Spuy 1969:34 has T119. Next 1841

c1825 Assegaibosch: Wouter Eduard Wium poss re-thatched H shaped house, added new pointed back gable and poss end gables (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next c1830s

1825 Lanzerac: CJ Fick had 80,000 vines, produced 68 leaguers of wine and nearly 4 of brandy (Albertyn c1997 quoting CA J282).

1825-30 economic collapse follows withdrawal of wine tariff preference

1830 **Lanzerac date on gable**, built by CJ Fick. U shaped – the ends were extended in 1921. A voorhuis, gaandery, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, cellar. High stoep because of slope in ground, double set of steps, benches at ends of stoep, symmetrical façade with central door, bolig over, half windows each side, grooved pilasters, single windows each side with mouldings, neo-classical gable with date 1830, extravagant end gables unusual in the vicinity (Albertyn c1997:32, Fransen and Cook 1965:59, Simons 2000:120). Internal floors are Robben Island slate laid in 7 rows of 8 tiles each with a central medallion (Obholzer et al 1985:539).

1830s Lanzerac: sketch of how it may have looked (Obholzer et al 1985:38).

c1830s Lanzerac: CJ Fick possibly built the stable on the north west side just before he transferred the land in 1842 (Albertyn c1997:34 quoting Moss 1989:4).

c1830s Lanzerac: CJ Fick apparently built the entrance pillars on the axis of the Twin Peaks, presently on Municipal ground (not the present gates which are c1921) (Albertyn c1997:34).

1832 Lanzerac drawn by D’Oyly as a T shaped house with curly end-gables, a long building on the side of the werf (the rest are hidden) and a threshing floor. Drawn 18 October 1832 (D’Oyly 1968)

1832 Old Nectar H shaped house with curly end-gables is in existence – drawn by D’Oyly (D’Oyly 1968:51).

c1830s Assegaibosch front windows and doors (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Next: before 1874

1832 Jonkershoek [upper] granted to Christiaan Ackerman on 1 Sept 1832, SQ 10:21, size 3510mo548sr (1902 map, T284/1861). Next 1836

1833 Jonkershoek quitrent grant in 3 pieces size 834mo256sr (T284/1861). Jonkershoek Portion Lot K (on south bank, west of the 1832 upper grant and seemingly a portion of it) transferred to CG Ackerman on 9 July 1833 (1902 map). Map shows separation from upper Jonk with a dotted line but the north boundary is not shown so presumably is the Eerste Rivier. In 1861 there were buildings on this land and in 1902 a house is marked on the map. Next 1861

1833 Klein Gustrouw diagram shows three pieces of land: strip on west size 38mo543sr, middle piece like a dagger into original grant area size 27mo68sr, and east strip 25mo350sr: together 91mo261sr (T249/1833 in Albertyn c1997:31).

1834 First stage emancipation of the slaves (apprenticeship)

1836 Klein Gustrouw passes to Mynhardt Jacobus van Nult Onkruydt who also owned the farm Gustrouw in Hottentot’s Holland. He is thought to have named Klein Gustrouw (Fransen and Cook 1965:60)

1836 Klein Gustrouw additional quitrent grant (in three pieces) to MJvN Onkruydt on 15 Oct 1836 by SQ 11:22 (Fransen and Cook 1965:60, 1902 map)

1836 Jonkershoek [upper] quitrent grant from Christiaan Ackerman to PG Neethling on 17 June 1836 (T284/1861). Next 1861

1837 Mount Happy (Weltevreden south of the river) granted in two pieces to PC van Blommestein on 20 April 1837 by SQ 11.25 (1902 map)

1838 Slaves freed

c1838 Klein Gustrouw alterations to present Georgian form prob by MJvN Onkruydt (Fransen and Cook 1965:60)

1841 Klein Gustrouw additional grant to ID Grundeling & Co on 1 Aug 1841 by SQ 13:12 (1902 map)

1841 Old Nectar additional grant in several pieces to CG Marais 1 Aug 1841 by SQ 13:13, size 133mo14sr (1902 map, T1457/1847). Next 1841

1841 Old Nectar leased by CG Marais to Jan Christiaan Nielsen Marais for 10/- per annum (vd Spuy 1969:34). Next 1847

1841 Lanzerac: transfer of a piece of ground from CJ Fick to Abraham Daniel Bosman, 4mo584sr (Albertyn c1997:35 citing T139/1841 for Farm 324).

1841 CJ Fick died (Albertyn c1997:36).

- Notice a change in ownership patterns here. The first phase of slave ownership, the second phase consolidation through the women owners of the 1700s. The third phase splitting off the various farms but still among family members of the previous phases. Now a fourth phase under van der Byl where the “great” Cape Families take over – related farms are Babylonstoring, Spier, Welmoed, Rustenberg in Ida’s Valley, etc.
- 1842 Lanzerac transfer from [estate of] CJ Fick to Pieter Gerhard van der Byl (Fransen and Cook 1965:59, Albertyn c1997:36 by T69/1842). He was also owner of Groot Paardevlei at Somerset West (De Villiers and Pama 1981:127, Simons 2000:120-1).
- 1842 *conflicting data*: CJ van der Byl bought Lanzerac in 1842. (Simons 2000:120-1). Comment: poss an error of CJ instead of PG.
- 1844 Lanzerac: PG van der Byl’s son Johannes van der Byl was a pioneer fruit farmer, the first in South Africa (Albertyn c1997:36 quoting *Die Burger* 13 May 1989, Moss 1989:4).
- 1844 “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).
- c1844-87 *uncertain data* Lanzerac: PG van der Byl’s son [Johannes? Or Andries Christoffel?] managed the farm till 1887 (Albertyn c1997:36). Inherited it 1849
- 1843 Jonkershoek additional grant to PG Neethling on 1 May 1843 by SQ 14:4 (1902 map) size 48mo150sr, farm Stel 355/1 (DO summary folio). This is a thin strip up the ridge abutting Charle Marias’s land Old Nectar. Next 1861
- 1844 Uitvlugt granted to PG Neethling, 15 May 1844, SQ 14:17 (1902 map) size 452mo51sr, farm Stel 356/1 (DO summary folio). Between old and upper Jonkershoek, no famous house, a road up the sloping ridge in 1902. Comment: In 1843-44 big tracts of land, mainly mountainside were granted around a missing jigsaw piece – the area surrounding the small original grants. The missing jigsaw was only granted in 1858. Next 1861
- 1847 Old Nectar (including 1817 and 1841 quitrents) from CG Marais to Jan Christiaan Nielen Marais on 28.10.1847 by T1457 for £1,875 (transfer deed) vd Spuy 1969:34 has T192. Next 1854
- 1849 Lanzerac: Andries Christoffel van der Byl was an owner, his father having died in 1849 (de Villiers and Pama 1981:127). Next 1886
- 1853 *not sure where this is* Lanzerac portion 5mo339sr from Grimbeek to Jacob Eliza de Villiers on 22 Dec 1853 (Albertyn c1997:36).
- 1854 Old Nectar (including 1817 and 1841 quitrents) from JCN Marais to Hendrik Ludolph Neethling (Pieter’s son) on 11.4.1854 by T348 for £2,750 (transfer deed). Next 1861
- 1858 Jonkershoek (Wynand) grant to PG Neethling, subsuming original grant, on 24 June 1858 by SQ 14:32 (1902 map) size 289mo436sr, farm Stel 357/1. Next 1861
- 1859 *not sure where this is* Lanzerac portion 2mo26sr49,5sf granted to Jacob Eliza de Villiers on the north bank of the Eerste Rivier by SF 6:20.08.1859 (Albertyn c1997:36).
- 1859 *not sure where this is* Lanzerac portion 84mo205sr100sf from JE de Villiers to Johannes Albertus Dawid Groenewald by T423 on 23 Sept 1859 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1861 where is transfer of Ackerman’s quitrents?
- 1861 Jonkershoek from PG Neethling (H’s son) to his son Paul Pieter Neethling on 15.2.1861 by T284 for £5,000. Price includes landed property (including several quitrent grants), movables, cattle vee (transfer deed). Next 1877
- c1861? Assegaaibosch acquired by PP Neethling before 1874 (mentioned in T406/1874).
- 1861 Old Nectar from HL Neethling to Jacobus Petrus Roux (Petrus’s son) on 25.1.1861 by T336 for £3,000 (transfer deed). Next 1896
- 1874 Assegaaibosch from PP Neethling to Andries Christoffel van der Byl (or van der Byl Cloete) on 22.4.1874 or 22.1.1874 by T406 (DO summary folio). Next 1922
- Before 1877 Jonkershoek: Paul Pieter [or Pieter Paul] Neethling insolvent (DO summary folio). His Inventory describes a house with 5 bedrooms, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and passage (gang) – possibly the present H shaped house. There was also a wine cellar with vats and a smithy (smidswinkel) (Fagan 1979:2).
- 1877 Jonkershoek from PP Neethling to Fredrik Godfried Watermeyer, 29mo114 freehold and 4797mo255sr quitrent, on 29.12.1877 by T678 (DO summary folio). Price £3,350 (Fagan 1979:2). Next 1884

- 1880 Lanzerac: Wine cellar on north side added (Albertyn c1997:36).
- 1884 Jonkershoek from late FG Watermeyer to Frederick Godfried Watermeyer and Andries Pieter Watermeyer (DO summary folio). Price £4,000; proviso that the farm may not be subdivided; if one brother wants to sell he must give the other the option of buying for £2,500 (Fagan 1979:2). Next transfer 1911
- 1884-1911 Jonkershoek: thatch replaced by a Italian tiled (or Broseley tiled) roof (raised 600mm above the old roof) and dormer windows (which served no purpose as the roof space was not used). The straight front gable was replaced with a curved one resembling the end-gables and a new window inserted to match the dormers (Fagan 1989:2,9).
- before 1886 Lanzerac vineyards cultivated by AC van der Byl who died 1886 (Simons 2000:120-1).
- 1886 Lanzerac owner Andries Christoffel van der Byl died. He had acquired the farm from his father CJ van der Byl [rather PG van der Byl] who bought it 1842. (Simons 2000:120-1). Comment: it is uncertain whether the farm was actually ever transferred to AC van der Byl: Albertyn is obscure on this point (Albertyn c1997:36)
- 1887 Lanzerac transferred from ... to Sara Christina van der Byl in two pieces: 111mor356sr5sf (T22) and 5mo339sr (T69) on 2 Aug 1887 (Albertyn c1997:36).
- 1887-1922 error Lanzerac transferred to Johan Hendrik Wicht, then passed to his son. Sold 1922 (Simons 2000:120-1).
- 1890 Lanzerac from Sara Christina van der Byl to Catharina D'Olivera, 111mo356sr5sf on 11 Dec 1890 by T2602 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1892 Lanzerac from Catharina D'Olivera to Johan Hendrik Wicht, 111mo356sr5sf by T3832 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1892 Lanzerac portion 5mo339sr from ... to Johan Hendrik Wicht on 1 Aug 1892 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1893 Lanzerac portion 2mo26sr49,5sf from [Beyers?] to Johan Hendrik Wicht on 13 July 1893 by T3749 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1893 Lanzerac portion 546sr from Beyers to Johan Hendrik Wicht on 13 July 1893 by T3749 (Albertyn c1997:37).
- 1893 Lanzerac portion 84mo205sr100sf from Beyers to Johan Hendrik Wicht on 13 July 1893 by T3749 (Albertyn c1997:37). Next 1914
- Before 1896 Jacobus Petrus Roux (Petrus's son) insolvent (T6344/1896).
- 1896 Old Nectar from insolvent estate of Jacobus Petrus Roux (Petrus's son) to Jacobus Petrus Roux (Jacobus Petrus's son) on 17.9.1896 by T6344, no price involved (transfer deed) vd Spuy 1969:34 states it was bequeathed, gives T6018. Next 1917

20th Century

- 1910 Union of South Africa
- 1911 Jonkershoek: deduction of Intake House and Weir to Stellenbosch Municipality on 28.7.1911, size 44sr and 23.76sr by T5567 and T5568 (transfer deeds). *Uncertain data*: Stellenbosch Municipality acquired the water rights but the Watermeyers were allowed to live there for the rest of their lives (Fagan 1979:2). Next 1911
- 1911 Jonkershoek: the half owned by the late AP Watermeyer transferred to the estate of the late Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer. Then immediately transferred to three people (1/6th shares): Hendrik Godfried Watermeyer, Christiaan Johannes Watermeyer, and Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer (DO summary folio T5569-5572). The half owned by Frederick Godfried Watermeyer not affected. Next 1921
- 1914 Lanzerac: The 21mo400sr originally granted to Isaac Schryver transferred to Johan Hendrik Wicht on 16 Jan 1914 by T2906 (Albertyn c1997:37-8). *From whom?*
- 1914 Lanzerac – a portion of Rozendal Farm 328 size 3mo520sr from Johan Hendrik Wicht to Mynhardus Jacobus Marais on 16 April 1914 by T2907
- 1914-18 First World War
- 1916 Detailed description of Jonkershoek werf by HR Watermeyer as told to Fagan 1989:4 – a tree-rich terrace in front of the homestead, one of two old fountains seen in old photographs, japonica trees on the back terrace (which were possibly planted early in the 19th century), ringmuur with pillars dating perhaps to the time of the roof tiling and which contrasted with the earlier, simpler and stouter ringmuur, a belltower, a rock garden with bronze plaque in memory of Prof CL Wicht. There were also lemon trees and loquats in the garden when Fagan measured it in 1979, perhaps dating from the early 20th century.
- 1917 Old Nectar bequeathed by late JP Roux to his only son JP Roux on 2.10.1917 by T7834 (transfer deed). Next 1919
- 1919 Old Nectar now called Glenconnor from JP Roux to Douglas Plewman Tennant on 22.12.1919 by T15295 for £7,850 (transfer deed). Next 1924

1920s-1930s

- 1920 Lanzerac: a piece 211sr51sf, erf 1490, from JH Wicht [?] to Willem Adolph Joubert on 16 July 1920 by T10173 (Albertyn c1997:38).

- 1920 Lanzerac bought by Mrs English. She started producing the Lanzerac Estate wine, made considerable alterations to both house and outbuildings, changed the name to Lanzerac (after a village she liked in France) from Schoongezicht to avoid confusion with Ida's Valley property (Simons 2000:120-1 who gives date as 1922). Lanzerac considerably enlarged and renovated by a recent owner, Mrs English (de Bosdari 1953:62). The "aristocratic" Mrs English filled it with beautiful antique furniture. Her maiden name was van Huyssteen (from Somerset East), married to Fred English who is said to be a great friend of Cecil Rhodes [but not in his biography index], she was known as Kitta to Afrikaans people and as Kitty to her English friends. English owned also owned Addington Castle in Kent where they lived for periods of the year. No children. (Albertyn c1997:38, 50 quoting oral history of an antique dealer, E Tasker.)
- 1920 Lanzerac from JH Wicht to Elizabeth Katharina English on 16 July 1920 for £18,000 by T10173-4. Property consists of [not sure where these pieces are]
- | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---------------------|---------|------------|----------|
| 107mo | 436sr5sf | farm 325 | English | Tribelhorn | |
| 12mo | 373sr10sf | farm326 | English | Tribelhorn | Buchanan |
| 21mo | 400sr | farm 329 | English | Tribelhorn | Buchanan |
| 5mo | 339sr | farm 335/1/1 | English | Tribelhorn | Buchanan |
| | 511sr | part of farm 324 | English | - | |
| | 35sr | part of farm 324 | English | Tribelhorn | |
| 1mo | 414sr142,5sf | <i>not included</i> | Wicht | Tribelhorn | Buchanan |
- ? possibly there were other pieces sold to other people that did not form part of present Lanzerac.
- 1921 Lanzerac: H Baker Kendall & Morris propose extensive alterations to the homestead and outbuildings, drawn by James Morris. Mr Tribelhorn, a local builder, appointed (Albertyn c1997:39-50 – see many sketch plans and working details illustrated). Plans are by Kendall and Morris (Moss). These plans are in the Kendall and Earle collection at Manuscripts and Archives, University of Cape Town – not sought. Comment: none of the plans are the "as-built" version. The architects extended the façade from 3 bays to 5 bays, and at the back added two tails with a courtyard in between. But they did not alter the gable as they proposed, nor go ahead with stoepkamers and a bow window in the end-gable as they once intended. Major change is accommodation in the roofspace – not sure if that was carried out. The sweeping wall at the front steps, and revised stoepbanke, may date from this time – poss also the front door, certainly the screen inside. Also an internal fireplace. Poss new slate floors. The Elliott photographs all were taken after this time. [It is even possible that the belltower may have been added – it is never mentioned in records.]
- 1921 Lanzerac: tender by JJF Tribelhorn £3,577 (UCT Manuscripts and Archive, Kendall and Earle Gift).
- 1921 Jonkershoek: the ½ share belonging to the late FG Watermeyer transferred to Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer. She already owned a 1/6 share, giving her 2/3 (DO summary folio T9935). Next 1932
- 1922 Assegaibosch from estate of the late AC vd Byl (or van der Byl Cloete) to Paul Pieter Neethling and Anna Elizabeth van der Byl born Neethling (DO summary folios). Next 1961
- c1922 Lanzerac Estate wine introduced (Simons 2000:120). 21 varieties ("n verskeidenheid van 21 ingevoerde varieteite is aangetref"). For the first time wine is marketed with the Lanzerac label (Albertyn c1997:39).
- 1924 Old Nectar: portions sold by DP Tennant to Union of South Africa: 1mo450sr, 25mo, and 8mo300 on 14.4.1924 by T3118 (transfer deed). "Regranted" to DP Tennant (CRT Certificate of Registered Title) on 20.9.1924 by T8610 (transfer deed). Next 1931
- 1929 Lanzerac sold by Mrs English. Several owners till c1947 (Simons 2000:120-1). She died (Albertyn c1997:50).
- 1929 Lanzerac: after the death of Elizabeth Katharina English Lanzerac was in the ownership of the bank [which Bank not stated] till...
- 1934 Lanzerac to Johannes Jacobus Ferdinand Tribelhorn – in several pieces as previously plus a 511sr piece - on 6 Nov 1934 by T9876. He also acquired 1mo414sr142,5sf from H Wicht by T9874. He was the building contractor who had altered the place in 1921. He joined the "Cape Quality Wine Growers' Association" and his wine cellar was one of the most modern of that time. Born 20 Jan 1881 (Albertyn c1997:50).
- 1931 Old Nectar "regranted" to DP Tennant (CCT: Certificate of Consolidated Title) on 6.6.1931 by T3944. Old Nectar grant now 22mo557sr, 1817 quitrent grant now 107mo93sr, 1841 quitrent grant now 81mo484sr (transfer deed). Next 1932
- 1932 part of Old Nectar [not the part with the house on it], 69mo68,000sf, from DP Tennant to AE Plewman and another on 17.6.1932 by T3651 (transfer deed). Next 1935
- 1930s Jonkershoek: bathrooms and breakfast room with matchboard ceilings added in about the 1930's (Fagan 1979:10)
- 1932 Jonkershoek "regranted" CCT on 27.1.1932, same size as previously: 1/6 share Estate of the late Christiaan Johannes Watermeyer, 5/6 share Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer (DO summary folio T379).
- 1932-1934 Jonkershoek: By a series of deductions and Certificates of Registered Title (on 27.1.1932, 6.11.1933 and 24.3.1934) various parts of the property are transferred first to Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer and then progressively to the Municipality of Stellenbosch and eventually...
- 1934 ... Jonkershoek transferred to Government of the Union of South Africa on 24.3.1934 (DO summary folio).

After 1934 Roof tiles of homestead replaced with cement tiles (Fagan 1979:9).

- 1935 Part of Old Nectar, 53mo (of which 3mo450sr was freehold *but seems not the original piece*) from DP Tennant to RG Mosses on 18.2.1935 by T872 (transfer deed). Next 1936
- 1936 Part of Old Nectar, Lot S, from DP Tennant to KA Spilhaus on 25 Nov 1936 by T11785 (transfer deed). Next 1936
- 1936 Remainder of Old Nectar [with the house on it] from DP Tennant to Edward Stanley Murphy on 19 June 1937 by T6226 (transfer deed). Size was 100 morgen, price £7,000; Murphy renamed it Glen Vashti (vd Spuy 1969:35). Next 1942

1939-45 Second World War

1942 Old Nectar bought by General Kenneth Reid van der Spuy. His wife Una van der Spuy restored property (Simons 2000:121-2). Who renamed it Old Nectar. Price was £3,200, date was 27 Nov 1942, by T14249. Size was 12 acres (vd Spuy 1969:35). No further transfers

Soon after 1942 Una van der Spuy starts garden at Old Nectar.

- 1940 Lanzerac from Tribelhorn to Angus Batts Buchanan on 27 Feb 1940 and in 1941. Born 26 Aug 1915, he and his wife Shushi lived on the farm and delivered good quality wine, sherry and brandy. A creative wine maker, 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 a portion of the ground which is today the suburb Karindal, named after his daughter Karin (Albertyn c1997:54, 55). Consolidated 1954
- c1947 Lanzerac owned by Angus Buchanan. He improved the wine which won awards, extended the cellars (Simons 2000:120-1).
- 1954 or '58 Lanzerac: consolidated by Buchanan: 13.4224mo on 2 Nov 1954 by T18029. (Albertyn c1997:54). Next 1958
- 1958 Lanzerac piece 19.1766 from Buchanan to Karindal Estates on 3 Nov 1958 by T15962 (Albertyn c1997:54).
- 1958 Lanzerac piece 54.8114mo plus 27.4216mo from CR Tribelhorn to Buchanan on 3 Nov 1958 by T15963 (Albertyn c1997:54).
- 1958 Lanzerac core bought by hotelier David Rawdon who, "transformed it, within a year, into a luxury hotel". House converted into bedroom suites. (Simons 2000:120-1). Lord Rawdon. Piece of land [with werf on it] 36.0128mo from Buchanan to Lanzerac (Pty) Ltd on 3 Nov 1958 by T15965 (Albertyn c1997:55). Between 1962 and 1975 various sections were sold off reducing the estate to 27,1669 hectares. Mostly to Tricelle Eiendoms Beperk – 11600sf in 1962, 3mo in 1964, 2732m² in 1975. Also 72,770sf to John Matthew von Landsberg in 1966 whose estate sold it to LJ von der Heyden in 1972. (Albertyn c1997:55).
- 1958 Lanzerac complex declared a National Monument (Provincial Heritage site): includes homestead, outbuildings, werf, werf walls and entrance. *Check this date*
- 1958 Lanzerac: Stellenbosch Farmers Winery manages wine estate, buys Lanzerac label. Wine from other estates incorporated. 1959 Lanzerac Rose introduced, continues production till the 'seventies. Pinotage introduced (a cultivar of 1925) marketed for the first time as Lanzerac Pinotage in 1959 by wine maker "Gravy" Rossouw, ceases 1973, but still commands high prices at Nederburg sales. In the mid-1980s new Lanzerac series made famous which won gold medals – Chardonnay, Pinotage and Caberet Sauvignon (Albertyn c1997:57).
- 1959 Lanzerac core opens as a luxury hotel (Simons 2000:120-1). Lord Rawdon had help from his mother Marie and brother Graham. Wine cellar became reception, dining room and bar. Distillery became a kitchen. Henhoks, cow sheds, stables, wagon-house and kraals became hotel bedrooms. Interiors filled with antiques. Opened 26 Aug 1959. Senator Robert Kennedy slept here (Albertyn c1997:55-7).
- 1959 Lanzerac piece from Karindal (Pty) Ltd to Elsabe Sophia Sauer by T9546 (Albertyn c1997:55)
- 1961 Assegaaibosch half share owned by the late Paul Pieter Neethling transferred from his estate to the owner of the other half share, widow Anna E Neethling born van Reenen by T793 of 27.1.1961 (DO summary folio). Next 1961
- 1961 Assegaaibosch expropriated from AE van der Byl [sic] and another to Union of South Africa on 19.5.1961 by T6433 para 1 (DO summary folio).
- 1962 Lanzerac piece 25.1966mo from Buchanan to Anna Kirsten born Erasmus on 22 Oct 1962 by T15337 (Albertyn c1997:55). Next 1982
- 1964 Jonkershoek werf and Assegaaibosch were connected across the Eerste Rivier by a ford – there was not yet a bridge at that time (pers comm Walter).
- 1965 Assegaaibosch part of Jonkershoek Government reserve (Fransen and Cook 1965:62). Assegaaibosch is a ... reserve for plants, birds and animals and has a huge variety of proteas (TV Bulpin, in the *Reader's Digest Illustrated Guide to Southern Africa*, 4th edition).
- 1982 Lanzerac piece 21,5389ha from A Kirsten to AJ de Villiers on 8 Jan 1982 by T912 (Albertyn c1997:55).
- 1988 Lanzerac from Rawdon to a consortium. Dennis Moss architects appointed to erect various new buildings (Albertyn c1997:58).

- 1990-1 Lanzerac farm **1087** transferred to Wieskor Base Minerals (Pty) Ltd (Christo Wiese a director) size 27,4401ha, sold on 7 Nov 1990, transferred 8 Apr 1991 by T19935 (Albertyn c1997:59).
- 1991 Lanzerac: Christo and Caro Wiese restore to its “former glory”: homestead their private dwelling converted by Leslie Louw whose partner Rowan Pape continues the work. Rooms and suites continue as a hotel, with 16 new rooms in 1992. Kobus Botha manager. Restaurant re-restored as “goewernewsaal”, entrance hall converted to a library (Albertyn c1997:60).
- 1992 Lanzerac owner Christo Wiese acquires **farm 334 portion of Klein Gustrouw (24,0048ha)** and another portion of Lanzerac, farm **1321 [Forellen Cottage]** (104,7676ha) both on 1 Dec 1992 in the name of Aussenkjer Boerdery Pty Ltd by T77505 and '6 (Albertyn c1997:59)
- 1994 **Democratically elected government of South Africa**
- c1997 Lanzerac: Wine maker is Wynand Hamman – 40 hectares had been planted with virus-free strains of vine and a further 10 ha planned. New wine cellar designed by Johan Wessels of Wessels Albertyn Architects, opened April 1997. Lanzerac Rose and pinotage made by Stellenbosch Farmers Winery but other made at Lanzerac – Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Merlot (Albertyn c1997:60).
- 2004 Date of data collection.

Endnotes

¹ the climax vegetation, ie dense bush of proteas eg, shaded the ground. They were burnt, allowing light to the ground level where the first generation of regrowth would be grasses, with proteas etc growing more slowly – till they grew large enough to shade the earth again and diminish the grasses. From Worden: The transmigration pattern is that the Khoi spent the winter in the Malmesbury area, came down the Diep Rivier to the Peninsula in Spring, arriving CT in November, then in high summer moving north again, passing Stellenbosch in January, headed for Wellington.

² There are numerous problems with Groenewald b1 in the genealogies. De Villiers and Pama [deV] give him 15 children, born in two clusters with a 14-year gap between them. The more recent and better researched Heese and Lombard [H&L] give him only 8 (the first cluster). Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2 state that Groenewald married a second time after Anna Hasselaar died (neither of the genealogies has this data). Groenewald definitely died before 1761 (T3675/1761) and could have been the father of up to 12 children born before then. Anna lived till 1790 (Testament CA MOOC7/1/33). She left property to children 5, 7 and 9 – spanning the gap in the clusters.