

WHO'S WHO IN THE JONKERSHOEK VALLEY

Stewart Harris and Penny Pistorius

Christiaan **Ackerman**
Coenraad Johannes **Albertyn**
Jacob Johannes **Albertyn**
Johan **Andries** see Jan Andriessen **de Jonker**
Anthony of **Angola**
Manuel of **Angola**
Louis of **Bengal**
PC **van Blommestein**
Jan Stevensz **Botma**
Andries **Brink** (Arend's son)
Angus Batts **Buchanan**
Lysbeth Jansz of the **Cape**
Lysbeth of the **Cape**
Lysbeth Saunders of the **Cape**
Jan of **Ceylon**
Marquard (Marguart) of **Ceylon**
Dirk **Coetzee** (Coetsee)
Gerrit **Coetzee**
Han Jacob **Conterman**
Jan Andriessen **de Jonker** or Johan **Andries**
Gertruida **de Villiers**
Catharina **D'Olivera**
Johanna Margaretha **Domus**
Pieter Jacob **du Toit**
Elizabeth Katharina **English**
Coenraad Johannes **Fick**
Lambert Hendrik **Fick**
Christoffel **Groenewald** b1
Christoffel **Groenewald** b1c9?
Jacob **Groenewald**
Johannes Caspar **Groenewald**
Pieter Daniel **Grundling**
ID **Grundeling** & Co
Claas and Abraham of **Guinea**
Paul Johan **Hartog**
Anna **Hasselaar**
Jacob or Jan **Hasselaar**
Anna **Hoeks**
DC **Hoffman**
Carolus **Lynis**
Charles Gerhardus **Marais**
Eugene **Marais**
Jan Christiaan **Marais**
'Lang Piet' **Marais**
IJ **Milander** or de Milander
Edward Stanley **Murphy**
Anna Elizabeth van der Byl born **Neethling**
Hendrik Ludolf **Neethling**
Paul Pieter (or Pieter Paul) **Neethling**
Paul Pieter **Neethling** (20th century)
Pieter Gerhardt **Neethling**
Mynhardt Jacobus van Nult **Onkruydt**
David **Rawdon**
Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4
Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4g?
Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4g?h?
Isaac **Schryver**

South African Government

Douglas Pleman **Tennant**

Louis Michel **Thibault**

Johannes Jacobus Ferdinand **Tribelhorn**

Maria Elisabeth **van Coningshoven** or van Koningshoven

Andries Christoffel **van der Byl**

Johannes **van der Byl**

Pieter Gerhard **van der Byl**

Sara Christina **van der Byl**

General Kenneth **van der Spuy**

Una **van der Spuy**

Jacobus **van Driel**

Willem Petrus **van Niekerk**

HFJ **Vermaak**

Sybrand Coenraad **Vermeulen**

Andries Pieter **Watermeyer**

Fredrik Godfried **Watermeyer** senior

Fredrik Godfried (Godfrey) **Watermeyer** junior

Maria Magdalena Johanna **Watermeyer**

Prof CL **Wicht**

Johan Hendrik **Wicht**

Christo **Wiese**

Pieter **Wium** or Vion

Wouter Eduard **Wium**

Wynand **Wynands**

A note on slave ownership: "There was no objection to granting land to freed slaves, or the so-called Free Blacks. Free Blacks were in fact among the group of farmers who had settled along the Eerste Rivier even before 1700. The 'freed slaves' Jan and Marquart of Ceylon, for example, received the farm Weltevreden (now Old Nectar) of 24 morgen and 407 square roods in 1692. Like all other land granted to free Blacks in the Stellenbosch area, this farm was in Jonkershoek*. In 1692 Manuel and Anthonie of Angola were granted a tract of land called Angola (57 morgen, 573 square roods) in the same area. Nearby, Louis of Bengal received a tract of land (29 morgen, 214 square roods) in 1692. In 1696 the farm Angola was transferred to Anthonie of Bengal. In 1698 another free Black, Jan of Ceylon, gained freehold of the farm Jonkershoek (29 morgen, 114 square roods)." (Dr JC Visagie in Smuts ed 1979:68). *But 1693 Heemraad Minute Book list of Free Black land owners in Stellenbosch includes Claas and Abraham of Guinea who are not known in Jonkershoek Valley. Quoted by Van der Spuy who might have misread data (Van der Spuy 1969:31).

Christiaan **Ackerman** b3c3d3

Granted large tracts of land in the upper Jonkershoek Valley in 1832 and '33, at the head of the valley well above the old grant— it is marginal farming land, today the heart of the wilderness area. A house there is marked on the map (1902 map). This may be Christiaan Johannes Godlieb Ackerman b3c3d3, son of a Stellenbosch burgher who was born in 1800 and married Magdalena Christina Justina Wium in 1821. The couple had six children 1822-34 (de Villiers and Pama 1981:3-4). Not significant enough to be mentioned in *Drie Eeue* (Smuts ed 1979).

Coenraad Johannes **Albertyn** b1c11

Born in 1768, he had close connections with families in the Jonkershoek Valley – his mother was Anna Hasselaar/Groenewald's daughter, and his grandmother was the widow of Jan de Jonker. He married Gertruida de Villiers [qv] in 1787, and they had 10 children 1788-1808. In 1790 he bought the four lower farms in the Valley, Mostertsdrift, Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw (2 parts), from the estate of Anna Hasselaar. He sold these properties in 1808. 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).

Jacob Johannes **Albertyn** b1c11d3

Property speculator who in 1817 bought Jonkershoek for f30,000 and sold it for f41,920 a few hours later. He knew the Valley well as his father owned the four lower farms at the time and members of his wife's family owned Assegaaibosch. Born in 1792, he married Emerentia Jacoba Wium and had four children 1819-1832. (Deeds Office transfers T65/1817, T68/1817, De Villiers and Pama 1981:8.)

Jan **Andriesz** see Jan de Jonker

Anthony of **Angola**

Important and efficient farmer, a freed slave of West African descent who was granted the large farm West Klein Gustrouw in 1683¹ with a partner, Manuel of Angola. There is no reason to think they were related². The grant was called Angola and was nearly 58 morgen in size - twice as big as other farms in the Valley. It was in several parts, perhaps separately farmed by the two men. The farm of "D'swarte Anthoni" is drawn on a map³ of 1688-90 showing the main farms of the Western Cape. Between 1688 and 1692 he increased the number of his vines from 400 to 4000. He was apparently an efficient operator: "Willem Teerling, a free knegt, was first in the service of Louis of Bengal ...then he was fired. Teerling promptly went into the service of Anthonij of Angola, another free black. Anthonij of Angola was so impressed with European labour that he hired a settler bachelor, Hans Jes from Holstein, and an ex-soldier, Christian Marenz from Hamburg"⁴. Between 1699 and 1692, Anthony married a woman called Lysbeth of the Cape – Albertyn suggests she was Louis of Bengal's ex-wife but this seems unlikely. No known children. His name is not mentioned in the 1695 census, and he had certainly died by 1696 when the farm was sold to the owner of Lanzerac. (Albertyn c1997:3-7, Shell 1994:116, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, Smuts ed 1979:66-68, Hattingh 1980.) Uncertain

¹ Mentioned in 1692 grant.

² Slaves from the west coast of Africa were rare at the Cape because the Dutch West India Company had a monopoly of that area (Shell 1994:404). However, in 1658 a Portuguese slaver ship was captured with 174 Angolan slaves, mainly children (Shell 1994:417). Manuel and Anthony may have been among them and may have become friends, and later partners.

³ Cape Archives CA M42

⁴ But these instances of Europeans working for wages for people of African or Asian descent were few, and the practice declined at the Cape" (Shell 1994:22).

reference to an encounter with a band of escaped slaves in 1691 in which the slave Sijmon Ham of Madagascar was shot dead. His master applied for f600 compensation⁵.

Manuel of **Angola**

Freed slave of West African descent who was granted West Klein Gustrouw in 1693 (with a partner, Anthony of Angola). There is no reason to think they were related⁶. The grant was called Angola and was nearly 58 morgen in size - twice as big as other farms in the Valley. It was in several parts, perhaps separately farmed by the two men. He was regranted the farm in 1692, but is never mentioned in the census records of the period, nor is he mentioned when the farm was sold in 1696. (Albertyn c1997:3-7, Shell 1994:116, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, Smuts ed 1979:66-68.)

Louis of **Bengal**

Louis of Bengal was born in the area of present day Bangladesh in 1651 or '52⁷, perhaps the child of slaves already in captivity⁸. He first appears, living at the Cape, when he was about 14 years old. He was working for the top-ranking Company official, Commander Wagenaar, who was transferred to the East in 1666.

Louis was bought for 30 ryksdaalders by the Secunde Hendrik Lacus and worked for him for the next five or six years. During this period Louis was able to save⁹ money and when he was 19 or 20, Louis negotiated with his master to buy his freedom. It took him a year to save 50 ryksdaalders¹⁰. His name appears as a "Free Black" on the list of residents¹¹ virtually every year from 1673 till 1716 – probably till the day he died.

He was a keen member of the Church, a man with considerable entrepreneurial skills and a violent temper.

In May 1675 he was baptised in the Dutch Reformed Church¹². He was described then as 'a young adult male originating from Bengal, about 23 years old'. Twenty or so years later he was confirmed in 1697 – the only slave to do so in the decade. Over the years he was frequently a Godfather – indicating that he was well thought of in the community.

Three years into his freedom, in 1675, Louis was granted a piece of ground in the Table Valley – apparently to grow fruit and vegetables. The site was today's Gardens Shopping Centre¹³. A year later he was given a town erf in Hout Street, corner of St George's Mall. On this he built a house with a thatched attic – living accommodation he rented out and where his own slaves lived¹⁴.

By 1683 he was living in Stellenbosch, where he was granted a 29 morgen piece of land in the Jonkershoek Valley which he called Leef-op-Hoop (Live in Hope?). He sold one of his town properties in 1685 and in 1688 he is recorded at Jonkershoek with his wife, (though no children), a knegt and three slaves. No crops are recorded but since he had a knegt this may be an omission – typically he would have had a vineyard, wheat fields and many sheep. That Louis had a knegt to run the farm and manage the sheep suggests he may have been a gentleman farmer, or perhaps absent at his other properties in Cape Town for extended periods.

⁵ Resolusies van die Politieke Raad, dee iii, 11 April 1691:239. Uncertain if the master was Anthony, Manuel or Louis of Bengal (quoted in Albertyn c1997:10).

⁶ Slaves from the west coast of Africa were rare at the Cape because the Dutch *West* India Company had a monopoly of that area (Shell 1994:404). However, in 1658 a Portuguese slaver ship was captured with 174 Angolan slaves, mainly children (Shell 1994:417). Manuel and Anthony may have been among them and may have become friends, and later partners.

⁷ Louis was about 23 in May 1675.

⁸ Reasoning: 1. There was a [long-established] Company post there [from ---] with an established population of slaves whose children would also be slaves. It doesn't seem to be wild country where slavers rampage capturing fleeing indigenous people. Jackie – please explain where the Cape slaves came from. Cf 'captured' slaves who came to the Cape, eg the ones from Angola who were in a slave ship intended for the West Indies. 2. In his teens he was already working for a high-ranking official – an astute man in his twenties, dealing in property and managing building contracts. Could a 'captured' slave who had been illiterate and wild when he was a child have learned these skills so quickly?

⁹ Some slaves worked 'on behalf of' their master – offering services or goods to the public from which his master took a cut. If this was the case with Louis, it suggests he was a man of some skills.

¹⁰ "vyftig reale", prob ryksdaalers

¹¹ monsterrol.

¹² As was usual, he should then have been able to understand and speak Dutch, and demonstrate some knowledge of Christ.

¹³ His rights on this land may have lapsed – there is no forward transfer and the land was regranted to someone else in 1697.

¹⁴ "In 1681 the free black Louis van Bengal housed his slaves 'with other people' in the attic room (zolder) of his house" (Shell 1994:252).

The knegt was to prove very efficient¹⁵ but was big trouble for Louis. In 1683, about the time Louis moved to Stellenbosch, he had freed one of his slaves, Lysbeth of the Cape. He had met her in 1678 in a rather curious way: she was caught stealing from his house in Hout Street. Masochistic though it may seem, by 1680 he had bought her from her master Adriaan van Brakel for f160. She had Louis's child, Elizabeth, in 1682.

It was very common for female slaves to be freed soon before marrying their master, but Louis and Lysbeth's relationship was stormy from the first. They were to undertake a form of marriage¹⁶ in 1687, but before that Louis had a child by another woman. Lysbeth had Louis's third child in 1686 and next year they took their vows.

Almost immediately Lysbeth started a torrid affair with their farm knegt, a 56-year-old English immigrant called William Teerling. Louis fired him but Lysbeth continued to visit him and late in 1687 or early 1688 went to live with her mother. Louis sued for divorce, custody of the oldest child and spitefully went on to request that she be taken back into slavery. Re-enslavement was impractical and was refused, but Louis continued to press for it as late as 1715.

He seems to have got custody of all three children – they are repeatedly mentioned in his wills and at baptisms. He married Rebecca of Macassar in 1694 and Lysbeth was in prison from 1696, so he they may have lived with him. One married a son of Dirk Coetzee of Coetzenburg, another married the son of their neighbouring farmer Jan of Ceylon.

In about July 1690 Louis left the Stellenbosch district and returned to the Table Valley. Hattingh suggests he was already in financial difficulties. Nonetheless, he held onto his interests at Leef-op-Hoop which he was formally granted in 1692 though the Stellenbosch census does not record him as present. He may have put the farm on the market from about this time, but could not find a buyer. In 1696 it was sold back to the Weeskamer¹⁷ for f400, perhaps underpriced¹⁸.

By this time he was in financial difficulties. When he made a will in 1697 leaving cash to his daughters, he was obliged to pay the money into the Orphan Chamber in case of default. In 1705 he was forced to sell his Hout Street property to repay a debt to Hendrik Ploege. In 1712 he sold the last of his properties. But though he may have been financially stretched, he continued to be held in regard by the community and was a frequent godfather to other people's children.

He died about 1716. His three daughters were absorbed into the white community and were ancestors of notable Afrikaans families such as Du Plessis, Pretorius, Myburgh, Coetzee, etc. (Hattingh 1980, Boeseken 1977, Guelke 1990 (property transactions), Albertyn (census data)).

PC van Blommestein

Granted land at Mount Happy in 1837 (1902 map).

Jan Stevensz Botma b1

Pioneer Stellenbosch settler who owned Jonkershoek from 1701 to 1706. He did not live there – rather at Moddergat or Welgevallen which he had been granted in 1689. He married Christina Stans from Giessendam but they had no children. He was a Heemraad in 1711 and held the first liquor licence in 1714. It is speculated that the first church service – attended by Simon van der Stel - was held at his home at Welgevallen which lay across the river from the little island where van der Stel had pitched his tent in 1679 and later, in 1710 when the church burnt down, a wine cellar he owned in town was used for services. (Smuts ed 1979:68, 153, 177-8, 209, 245, 249, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, De Villiers and Pama 1981:89, Fagan 1979:1.)

Andries Brink (Arend's son)

Owned Jonkershoek from 1817 to 1821. He bought for f41,920 and sold for f74,017. This suggests he may have made property improvements. Fagan thinks¹⁹ that at this time “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

¹⁵ “Willem Teerling, a free knegt, was first in the service of Louis of Bengal, his free black boss, who owned the Lanzerac farm [actually eastern Klein Gustrouw]; then he was fired. Teerling promptly went into the services of Anthonij of Angola ... who was so impressed ... [...] Instances of Europeans working for wages for people of African or Asian descent were few, and the practice declined at the Cape” (Shell 1994:22).

¹⁶ There was no minister in Stellenbosch at the time and they took “troubelofte” (marriage promises) in front of the Landdrost and Heemraden - not a marriage, more like a formal declaration of intent.

¹⁷ Weeskamer is the Orphan Chamber and some sources (Fransen and Cook, Albertyn) take this to mean Louis had died – not so. The Orphan Chamber may have been the only organ of the Administration which could re-purchase property, but this point is uncertain.

¹⁸ Jonkershoek was sold for the same price of f400 in 1698 which van der Spuy 1969:31 considers a low price.

¹⁹ Though Fagan attributes the work to JJ Albertyn [qv] who only owned it for a few hours.

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". He was the son of the man who owned Schoongezicht in Ida's Valley, born 1790, died 1853, married Adriana Jacoba Voltelen and had two children 1815-16. (Property transfers T68/1817, T158/1821, Fagan 1979:2, De Villiers and Pama 1981:104.)

Angus Batts **Buchanan**

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).

Lysbeth Jansz of the **Cape**

In 1698 she was the widow of Jan de Jonker and inherited Jonkershoek from him (transfer deed T442) and had three small children (Fagan 1979:1). In about 1700 she married Hinrich Loos and had two further children, one of whom married Christoffel Groenewald, the other Adam Albertyn (de Villiers and Pama 1981:488). According to van der Spuy (his source is unknown) she "was a woman of some beauty, determined character and a decided sense of humour, at one time employed as a servant in Governor van der Stel's household (most likely a slave, or the child of a slave, in one of the later transports from Batavia)" (vd Spuy 1969:30).

Lysbeth of the **Cape**

Married Anthony of Angola, qv.

Lysbeth Saunders of the **Cape**

Slave of African descent, she was born in 1658 or '59. Her parents' names are contested²⁰ but they were both from the Guinea coast of West Africa – very probably aboard the only ship which arrived from that region, in 1658²¹. She was a slave in the household of Mathys Coemans who sold her in 1671, when she was aged 12, to Adriaan van Brakel for f160. In 1678, aged 17, she broke into their neighbour's house and stole various items which she sold to sailors. The neighbour was Louis of Bengal, who despite this offence, bought her from van Brakel shortly before 1680. She had Louis's child, Elizabeth, in 1682. (She also had an older child who is not mentioned again.) In 1683 Louis emancipated her, intending to marry her, but for some reason this was delayed and Louis had a child by another woman, possibly her sister²² Maria, in 1685. Louis had by this time moved to Stellenbosch where he and Lysbeth had another daughter in 1686. They underwent a form of marriage ceremony in March 1687. Late that year or early in 1688 Lysbeth entered into a torrid affair with their farm foreman, William Teerling, an English immigrant aged 56. Lysbeth left Louis and lived at her mother's house and elsewhere, and in March 1688 he asked for a formal separation from her, and spitefully went on to request that she be taken back into slavery. In her turn she claimed that she was an abused wife - frequently beaten and threatened with death - so that she no longer wanted to live with him. Her affair with Teerling continued for some time – as punishment he was lashed but she seems to have escaped any penalty. Her marital arrangement with Louis was dissolved in December 1688. He got custody of at least one of the children. His last request was turned down, though he persisted in attempts to have her taken back into slavery as late as 1715, just before he died. Albertyn suggests she was next the wife of Anthony of Angola, Teerling's next boss, but this is speculation. In 1696 Lysbeth was arrested for stealing Jacob Cornellisen of Bengal's jewels, and she served three years in chains. After her release she formed a liaison with Johann Herbst or Herfst from Bremen. They had two daughters, the second born in 1702. She was over 80 when she died in 1742 or '43. Her five daughters were absorbed into the white community and were ancestors of notable Afrikaans families such as Coetzee, Du Plessis, Pretorius, Myburgh, Potgieter etc. (Hattingh 1980, Boeseken 1977:128, de Villiers and Pama 1981:306).

Jan of **Ceylon**

Freed slave of Sri Lanka descent who was granted Old Nectar (with a partner, Marquard of Ceylon) in 1685 or 1692, sized 24 morgen and 407 square roods. In 1698 he acquired Jonkershoek from Jan de Jonker. He sold Jonkershoek in 1701 and sold Old Nectar in 1712. Old Nectar was called Jan Lui which appears to have

²⁰ See interchange between Hattingh and Boeseken in *Kronos* articles, qv.

²¹ Worden et al 1998:27 write that "the only time the VOC undertook an expedition to the West African coast ...[resulted in a]... shipload of 228 slaves [who] arrived from the Guinea coast in 1658...about half were sent on to Batavia...".

²² Hattingh's speculation 1982:66-7.

been his nickname, meaning Lazy Jan. He married a woman called Dina van Coeleran. Their son Caspar Janz married Anna Louisz, dau of Louis of Bengal and Maria of the Cape. He was a frequent godfather between 1704 and 1712. Van der Spuy avers that "Many are the tales from the records which have come down through history concerning this strange, lazy, but amiable individual who, despite his many drawbacks, seems to have endeared himself to all" (van der Spuy 1969:31, De Bosdari 1953:62, Smuts ed 1979:68, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, Hattingh 1980:13, 19).

Note: There are several mentions of Jan of Ceylon in the records but, since it is a common name, it is uncertain whether they refer to this man. In 1712 a slave called Jan of Ceylon (tho actually a free Black by then) shot a lion with a trap gun on Isaq Shrijver's farm (Lanzerac or Klein Gustrouw). Lions were becoming scarce by then: Jan 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). In 1739 he stood surety for the manumission of the slaves of Nic Gockeliis, and between 1735-7 freed two of his own slaves (Liebbrandt 604-l, 605-b, 1182-j).

Marquard (Marguart) of **Ceylon**

Freed slave of Sri Lanka descent who was granted Old Nectar (with a partner, Jan of Ceylon) in 1685 and/or 1692, sized 24 morgen and 407 square roods. He seems to have owned the property till 1712 when it was sold to Anna Hoeks. Before 1698, van der Spuy writes, "We learn from the records that the aged and valetudinarian Marquard of Ceylon ... ceded all his goods, chattels and freehold to Andriesz [Jan de Jonker] and his successors, in exchange for succour and security in the domicile of Jonkershoek for the rest of his life." There is no mention of this arrangement in Jan de Jonker's estate in 1697 so Marquard may have been dead by then, certainly before 1712 when his partner Jan sold the farm. (De Bosdari 1953:62, van der Spuy 1969:31, Smuts ed 1979:68, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2).

Dirk **Coetzee** (Coetsee)

Stamvader of the Coetzee clan in South Africa, his large farm was Coetzenburg and he also owned Uiterwyk²³. He also had rights to Assegaabosch but the deed was lost. He was born 1655 in Holland²⁴, aged 24 arrived at the Cape in 1679. That year he married Sara van der Schulp from Amsterdam (10 children 1680-1700). Granted Coetzenburg in 1682, Uyterwyk 1699. A Heemraad in 1687, captain of the Stellenbosch Infantry 1706, First Deacon 1686, and Elder 1697. His eldest son married a daughter of Louis of Bengal – seemingly to his displeasure. Retired to Cape Town 1721, died 1725 (JP Coetsee in Smuts ed 1979:351, de Villiers and Pama 1981:144-150, Liebbrandt 257b, Hattingh 1980:18,).

Gerrit **Coetzee** b3

Granted Assegaabosch 1755, 6½ morgen, sold it same year. (Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2). He was aged 72 when granted the farm which his father had rights to (Liebbrandt 257b) - the grant was to regularise the position so that he could sell it. He was the second son of the stamvader Dirk Coetzee, born 1683 (the year after his father was granted Coetzenburg). Acquired Coetzenburg from his father c1721. Married twice, in 1722 to Susanna Loefke, and in 1751 to Johanna van Beulen, widow of Willem Stoltz. Nine children by first wife (1719-43), one by second (1752). His second wife had slave ancestry but origin of his first wife not known²⁵. His brother Jacobus married a daughter of Louis of Bengal and Lysbeth of the Cape (De Villiers and Pama 1981:51, 144-150, Hattingh 1980:18).

Hans Jacob **Conterman**

He owned Jonkershoek between 1707 and 1710. De Villiers and Pama have him as Jan Jacob Conterman, originally Gundermann from Hadamar in Hesse-Nassau. Born 1656, he came to the Cape in 1696 as a soldier and was made a burgher in 1698. He was a smith (besides shoeing horses and making ploughs, he built bridges over the Palmiet and Bot Rivers), ran a transport service and, besides Jonkershoek, owned the farm Vryburg in the Bottelary and a town house in Church Street. He was a Heemraad of Stellenbosch in 1706 and held the wine and brandy licence. He married Anna Catharina Cleef in 1700 (5 children) and was married again in 1720 to Maria Beyers (one child). He died in 1734. (De Villiers and Pama 1981:157, Smuts ed 1979:204, 207, 411, Fagan 1979:1.)

Jan Andriessen **de Jonker** or Johan **Andries**

Van der Spuy writes, "In a sleepy Brandenburg village named Arendsdorff²⁶ ... in about 1660, Johann Andriesz, known to posterity as Jan de Jonker, was born. ... [he travelled] to Rotterdam in 1679, where he joined the Company's services. Being above average intelligence, he was appointed an Adelborst or cadet.

²³ On the 1699 grant to him two small buildings are drawn. Fransen and Cook 1965:66 firmly state that Dirk Coetzee did not live there.

²⁴ Born in Kampen on the east bank of the Zuider Zee.

²⁵ She was Susanna Loefke – her father is not listed in the genealogies, mother unstated.

²⁶ De Villiers and Pama 1981:488 have this as Arendsdorp, which is near The Hague.

In the *Algemene Winkler Prins Encyclopedie* it is clear stated that junior warrant officers of this category were euphemistically addressed as Jonker²⁷ ... In May 1680, Andries sailed from Zeeland in one of the Company's ships, *Africa*, ostensibly bound for Batavia but, apparently ... disembarked through sickness at the Cape of Good Hope, [where] we find his name on the garrison strength of the Castle from 1680 to 1682 when he applied for a discharge. ... Declared a Free Burgher on 6th April [1682]... application for a grant of land ... promised to him and he moved into the [Jonkershoek] Valley in the same year ... By 1684 he had constructed the first homestead in the valley ... and paid off the most pressing of his debts ... celebrated the occasion by getting married to Lysbeth Jansen van die Kaap [qv]... at one time employed as a servant in Governor Van der Stel's household. ... According to the muster-roll ... of 1st January 1688, Jan de Jonker possessed inter alia eight morgen of cultivated land and was also owed money by his less provident neighbours ... The records certainly portray him as a man of character, enterprise and pioneering activity. His name figures frequently in cases before the Landdrost and arguments with the Heemraad, many of them not without a large element of humour ... On the 15th October 1692, freehold title deed, covering 29 morgen 114 roods, was granted ... carried with it certain obligations and responsibilities and the freeholders along the valley were liable for the repair and upkeep of the track from Kromme Rhee (present day Koelenhof) to Jonkershoek ... At the death of Jan Andriesz, some time about December 1697, his estate was sold by public auction for the small sum of f400" (vd Spuy 1969:29-31). He was married to Lysbeth of the Cape [qv], and had three children. One of the outbuildings in the Jonkershoek werf may incorporate fabric of the house he built (Fagan 1979:3).

Gertruida de Villiers

Wife of CJ Albertyn [qv] who owned the lower farms in the Valley and later bought Old Nectar. De Bosdari suggests her husband may have died and that she was responsible for the 1815 gable at Old Nectar but this is incorrect (de Bosdari 1953:62-3).

Catharina D'Olivera

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

Johanna Margaretha Domus

The widow of Rev Petrus Johannes van der Spuy, she bought Jonkershoek in 1821 and sold it two years later for a little less than she paid. (Deeds Office transfers T158/1821, T92/1823,

Pieter Jacob du Toit

Confusing Deeds Office data suggest that he might have acquired Old Nectar and Jonkershoek in 1790 and owned them till 1813 but this seems incorrect – see rather Groenewald ownerships. (Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2).

Elizabeth Katharina English

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.

Coenraad Johannes Fick b6c1d1

Born in 1775, he married Maria Petronella Denner in 1798 and had eight children 1799-1813. He was a notable wine farmer who owned Lanzerac from 1808 to 1841, building several buildings and gables and acquiring more land. There is a drawing of the farm and werf taken in 1832 by D'Oyly. Amongst his buildings was the gable of a wine cellar in 1811, and the refashioned homestead with a gable dated 1830. 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

²⁷ Another translated version of the nickname is Johan the bachelor (Simons 2000:122).

1841. (Albertyn c1997:28-35, de Bosdari 1953:62, Fransen and Cook 1965:59, 1902 map, De Villiers and Pama 1981:222).

Lambert Hendrik **Fick** b5c2

Built the present house at Assegaaibosch soon after he acquired the farm in 1792 (in partnership with Paul Johan Hartog whose half-share he soon acquired). Sold Assegaaibosch in 1806. He came from a family of notable builders (his cousin Anthonie Fick built the 'Burgher House' in 1797). In 1780 he had lived in town where he was a fire warden. A Stellenbosch burgher, he was born in 1751 and died in 1810. Married twice: to Jacomina Elisabeth Dempers in 1781: they had eight children 1782-97 and his wife may have died soon after January 1797 when the last was born. Married again six months later to Catharina Wilhelmina Malan, widow of Adolph Jurgens, no children (Fransen and Cook 1965:61, Smuts ed 1979:170, De Villiers and Pama 1981:222).

Christoffel **Groenewald** b1

Son of the stamvader and husband of Anna Hasselaar [qv] - she owned the six Jonkershoek farms from 1755 to 1790. He died 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 other brother married a child of Jan de Jonker's wife Lysbeth of the Cape (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.*

Christoffel **Groenewald** 3rd b1c9?

Acquired a half share (with half-brother Johannes Caspar Groenewald) in Old Nectar and Jonkershoek from his brother Jacob in 1774. In 1787 he, by a private arrangement, bought Johannes Caspar's half share of both farms – confirmed in 1801 – for f1900. In 1813 he sold Jonkershoek for f24,251 and Old Nectar for f15,000. These massive increases in price indicate considerable property improvements – certainly in wine production and very probably either he or his brother had built a house at Old Nectar (the core of the present house) and another at Jonkershoek (now an outbuilding). There is disagreement in the genealogical records about who his father was, but his mother seems to have been Anna Hasselaar. He married his cousin Maria Groenewald in 1786, and they had four children 1787-93 (De Villiers and Pama 1981:269, Deeds Office transfer data, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2).

Jacob **Groenewald** b1c5

Called "den land bouwer", he was a son of Anna Hasselaar and Christoffel Groenewald 2nd. Acquired Old Nectar and Jonkershoek from his mother in 1761 and transferred them to two of his brothers in 1774. Born 1734, married three times: to Martha Susanna Conterman in 1766, to Susanna Durand in 1774, to Wilhelmina Catharina van Gent in 1783. Six children 1767-77. Probably the same J Groenewald, a church elder who argued in favour of the re-establishment of the Genadendal (Baviaanskloof) mission in 1793 and who was a member of the church group who evangelised slaves, starting religious instruction for them on Sunday afternoons and evenings and who set up a school for slave children at their own expense (Deeds Office transfer data incl T3675/1761, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, De Villiers and Pama 1981:268, Smuts ed 1979: 257, 273).

Johannes Caspar **Groenewald** b1c7

Son of Christoffel Groenewald 2nd and Anna Hasselaar, born 1740. No record of marriage. He acquired a half-share (with his half-brother Christoffel Groenewald 3rd) in Old Nectar and Jonkershoek from his brother Jacob in 1774. Either he or his brother possibly built a house at Old Nectar and another at Jonkershoek. In 1787 he, by a private arrangement, sold his half share of both farms to partner Christoffel Groenewald 3rd – confirmed in 1801. In 1787 he was Lieutenant of the Stellenbosch Burgher Dragoons but, suffering from various ailments, asked for his discharge. Date of death not known (Liebbrandt 502c, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, de Villiers and Pama 1981:269, Deeds Office transfer data.)

Pieter Daniel **Grundling** b1c4

Acquired both parts of Klein Gustrouw before 1817, was regranted a considerable area around them (as separate grants) in that year, and built the core of the house (which is shown on 1817 land, well above the old grant) (Fransen and Cook 1965:60, 1902 map). (From the map it seems that in 1819 he sold the enlarged east portion around Louis of Bengal's grant, and in 1820 sold the west portion with the house on it.) Born 1783, married 1806 Johanna Elisabeth Hauptfleisch. Three children 1808-later than 1815 (de Villiers and Pama 1981:273).

ID **Grundeling** & Co

Were granted land high on the Jonkersberg slopes behind Klein Gustrouw in 1841 (1902 map). No ID Grund[e]ling[h] in genealogies.

Claas and Abraham of **Guinea**

According to van der Spuy 1969:31 they were Free Black owners of land in the Jonkershoek area – otherwise unknown.

Paul Johan **Hartog** b1c1

Acquired Assegaibosch farm in 1792 in partnership with Lambert Hendrik Fick to whom he soon sold his half-share. Born 1751, his grandmother was the daughter of slaves. Married twice: to Maria Petronella Hartog in 1777, and later to Geertruyd JW Schnibben. Thirteen children 1777-95 (Fransen and Cook 1965:61, de Villiers and Pama 1981:285-6).

Anna **Hasselaar** b1

Daughter of Jan Hasselaar and Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven from whom she inherited all 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).

Jacob or Jan **Hasselaar** a1

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).

Anna **Hoeks**

Farmer and property entrepreneur. Her origins are not known, and even her name may be a non-de-plume²⁸. 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 Anna 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. 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 Coningshoven²⁹ and her husband Jacob Hasselaar. (Albertyn c1997:16-17, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2). Not in genealogies.

²⁸ Albertyn c1997:16 writes, "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 (quoting Grobbelaar, PW, ed, *Families, Familiename en Familiewapens*, Cape Town, 1975:164).

²⁹ This relationship is averred by several sources but de Villiers and Pama state her paternal grandfather van Coningshoven was in Europe, and that her maternal grandfather was Nicolaas Bort.

DC Hoffman b1c8

Acquired part of Klein Gustrouw in 1819 (1902 map). Possibly is Daniel Cornelis Hoffman b1c8 who married Susanna Alida Tesselaar in 1810 and had two children 1811-13 (De Villiers and Pama 1981:323).

Carolus Lynis

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.

Charles Gerhardus Marais b2c2d4e6f3 (deVP)

Associated with attempts to improve the quality of Cape wines, he bought Old Nectar in 1823 for f76,884 (he named it Nektar) and in 1841 was granted large tracts of land on both sides of the valley at the extremities of his holding. The farm was sold in 1847. A picture of "Mr Maret's house Jonkershoek" was drawn by D'Oyly on 18 October 1832. Marais was born 1792 and died in 1854. He married twice: to Helena Johanna Krynauw in 1815, and to Petronella Johanna Elisabeth Nielen in 1821. Ten children 1822-43. (1902 map, Smuts ed 1979:196, illus Smuts ed 1979:30, De Villiers and Pama 1981:530, Lombard and Heese, van der Spuy 1969:34).

Eugene Marais

Afrikaans poet and philosopher ("Soul of a White Ant") whose parents owned Old Nectar. He was born near Pretoria in 1872, educated at Paarl, died 1936. (Simons 2000:122, Rosenthal 1965:318).

Jan Christiaan Marais

Born c1822, he bought Old Nectar from his father CG Marais [qv] in 1847 for £1,875, having leased it from 1841 for 10/- per annum. He sold it in 1854. (Van der Spuy 1969:34).

'Lang Piet' Marais b2c2d4e6f3 (deVP) g8 (Heese)

Born 1838, he was the 8th child of CG Marais [qv], the owner of Old Nectar. "Commonly known as Lang Piet because of his great height. The flyleaf of an old Bible records that in 1856, at the age of 18, he set off from Old Nectar in search of adventure with nothing but his horse and bridle and with five golden sovereigns in his pocket. Eventually, he reached the Transvaal where, taking good advantage of the discovery of gold, he became a well-known and successful businessman." (Simons 2000:122, Heese and Lombard).

IJ Milander or de Milander

Regranted *Mount Happy* in 1817, *considerable land around the earlier grants* (1902 map). Izaak Johannes de Milander, born 1780, married Barbara Christina Briers, five children 1801-1813. His mother was Anna Geertryda Albertyn (De Villiers and Pama 1981:577-8).

Edward Stanley Murphy

Bought Old Nectar, which he renamed Glen Vashti, in 1937 for £7,000. It was then 100 morgen. In 1942 he sold the house and 12 acres for £3,200 – a much smaller property, but also one that "stood on a barren muddy slope in desperate need of attention". (Van der Spuy 1969:35, Simons 2000:122.)

Anna Elizabeth van der Byl born Neethling

She owned Assegaaibosch with Paul Pieter Neethling [qv] from 1922 till it was acquired by the State in 1961 (Deeds Office summary folio).

Hendrik Ludolf Neethling prob b6c9

Bought Old Nectar in 1854 for £2,750 and sold it in 1861 for £3,000. This may be b1c3d4 but is probably b6c9 – he was born in 1801 and in 1831 married Maria van der Byl whose father owned Spier. They had six children. Maria was ten years older than him, and died in 1861 – the year Old Nectar was sold, perhaps as a consequence. He died in 1873. (van der Spuy 1969:34, de Villiers and Pama 1981:128, 622).

Paul Pieter (or Pieter Paul) Neethling b1c6d?

Acquired Jonkershoek, which by then included all the valley slopes, from his father Pieter Gerhardt Neethling [qv] in 1861 and was insolvent by 1877. He also owned Assegaaibosch which he had sold in 1874. His Inventory describes a house with 5 bedrooms, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen and passage – the present H shaped house his father had built. There was also a wine cellar with vats and a smithy. (Deeds Office transfer T406/1874, Fagan 1979:2.)

Paul Pieter Neethling

He owned Assegaibosch with Anna Elizabeth van der Byl born Neethling [qv] from 1922 till it was acquired by the State in 1961 (Deeds Office summary folio).

Pieter Gerhardt **Neethling** b1c6

Member of an important Cape property-owning family – his wife's siblings were at Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw and Old Nectar. He acquired Jonkershoek in 1823 and possibly built the present house soon after³⁰. In 1841 he was granted more land at the extremities of his estate, including the river and up the slope, and later the large Uitvlugt portion. But he was not granted the middle of the jigsaw around the original grant until 1858 though he had certainly been using it well before then. Born 1792, married 1826 to Elisabeth Geertruida Roux, three children 1827-33. He passed the farm to his son Pieter Paul Neethling [qv] in 1861. (Fransen and Cook 1965:62, De Villiers and Pama 1966:621, Fagan 1979:2, 1902 map, Deeds Office transfer T284/1861).

Mynhardt Jacobus van Nult **Onkruidt** b8

Owned a farm in Hottentot's Holland called Gustrouw, and when he acquired the Leef-op-Hoop land he called it Klein Gustrouw. Date not known but before 1832 when he was granted three wedges of land at the extremities of the land he already owned. Fransen and Cook think he transformed the house to its present bayed Georgian form in about 1838. May have sold by 1841. (Fransen and Cook 1965:60, 1902 map). Born 1797, died 1852, married in 1814 to Gertryda Catharina Antoinetta Nielen (who was born in 1797 and died in 1863), children not known (De Villiers and Pama 1966:670). During the War of the Axe in the eastern Cape (1846-47) he was appointed commandant of the Stellenbosch commando, which almost had the appearance of a regular army – its departure was a great occasion for the people of Stellenbosch with speeches by Onkruidt and others. Suffered great loss of troops. Given a heroes' welcome on return with a hastily organized band and guns fired in the streets (Smuts ed 1979: 435-6).

David **Rawdon**

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).

Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4

Owned Old Nectar from 1861 to 1896, and his son owned it till 1917. The father Jacobus Petrus **Roux** was born in 1830. His father owned Vredenburg and he was closely linked to the important Cape property families. One of his sister married the 'boomkweeker' van der Byl of Lanzerac, another married the owner of Klein Gustrouw, a third the owner of Jonkershoek, and other siblings were also well-connected. He bequeathed Old Nectar to his son in 1896 but lived till 1916. (De Villiers and Pama 1981:805, van der Spuy 1969:34).

Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4g?

He acquired Old Nectar as a bequest from his father of the same name in 1896, though his father did not die till 1916. He in turn bequeathed the farm to his son of the same name in 1917. (Van der Spuy 1969:34).

Jacobus Petrus **Roux** b1c2d1e6f4g?h?

He acquired Old Nectar as a bequest from his father of the same name in 1917 and sold it two years later for £7.850. (Van der Spuy 1969:34).

Isaac (Isak, Isaq) **Schryver** (Shrijver)

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

³⁰ According to Fransen and Cook, but previous owner Andries Brink [qv] seems more likely.

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 cellar³¹. 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 accounts³² of these adventures was published by the van Riebeeck Society in 1931. (De Bosdari 1953:62, Fransen and Cook 1965:59-62, Schryver transfer of Mostertdrift 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*.

South African Government

Owners of Jonkershoek [1934], Assegaaibosch [1961] (Fransen and Cook 1965:62).

Douglas Pleman Tennant

Owned Old Nectar, which he named Glenconnor, from 1919 to 1937 – probably during the period Arthur Elliott photographed it³³. He bought for £7,850 and sold for £7,000 at a time when property prices generally increased so few improvements seem likely. (Van der Spuy 1969:34-5, de Bosdari 1953:62).

Louis Michel Thibault

Purported designer of Old Nectar gable (de Bosdari 1953:62-3, Simons 2000:121-2).

Johannes Jacobus Ferdinand Tribelhorn

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).

Maria Elisabeth van Coningshoven or van Koningshoven

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 doubtful³⁴. However this may be, Schryver's widow, Anna Hoeks, donated Old Nectar to her husband in 1715, and they acquired all the other farms in the Valley from Anna when she died soon after - Lanzerac, Klein Gustrouw, Mostertsdrift and Jonkershoek. Maria'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 passed³⁵ 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.)

Andries Christoffel van der Byl

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).

Andries Christoffel **van der Byl** or van der Byl Cloete

³¹ Seen on 1710 Stade panorama but built before that. There were probably also existing buildings on the adjacent farms he had bought.

³² See considerable detail in Albertyn c1997:12-13.

³³ Elliott's photographs of nearby Lanzerac were taken after 1922.

³⁴ This relationship is averred by Fransen and Cook and other sources but de Villiers and Pama state her paternal grandfather van Coningshoven was in Europe, and that her maternal grandfather was Nicolaas Bort.

³⁵ It was a gift, referred to in transfer deed T3675/1761 when her daughter sold the farms.

Possibly the same man as above: he owned Assegaaibosch from 1874 till his death in 1886, though it was only transferred from his estate in 1922 (Deeds Office summary folios).

Johannes van der Byl

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).

Pieter Gerhard van der Byl

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, Franssen and Cook 1965:59, Simons 2000:120-1, De Villiers and Pama 1981:127-8).

Sara Christina van der Byl

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.

General Kenneth Reid van der Spuy

Aviation pioneer who bought Old Nectar in 1942 while away 'at the war'. His wife is Una van der Spuy [qv]. His book, *Old Nectar and Roses*, describes the way it was converted into a notable garden. Died 1991 at the great age of 99. (Simons 2000:122, van der Spuy 1969:35).

Una van der Spuy

Wife of man who bought old Nectar in 1942 when it stood on a barren muddy slope in desperate need of attention. "Undaunted and with her husband away 'at the war', Una van der Spuy, single-handed and single-minded, transformed the house into a place of beauty and the slope into one of South Africa's most renowned gardens ... [In 2000] Una remains as Old Nectar's chief gardener and gracious hostess." (Simons 2000:122).

Jacobus van Driel

Not in the standard genealogies, he bought Jonkershoek in 1706 and sold it the next year. (Fagan 1979:1).

Willem Petrus van Niekerk possibly b3c6d8

He was born in 1780, married Maria Geertruida Esterhuyzen and had a daughter born in 1812. He bought Jonkershoek in May 1813 but died aged 24 in December and it was sold again less than a year later. (Franssen and Cook 1965:62, De Villiers and Pama 1966:638, Fagan 1979:2.)

HFJ Vermaak

Acquired west of Klein Gustrouw with the house on it in 1820 (1902 map). *Genealogy not sought*.

Sybrand Coenraad Vermeulen

He bought Jonkershoek from the estate of his nephew who had suddenly died in 1813, and sold it in 1817 for slightly more than he paid: the next owner transferred it the same day for 40% more. (Deeds Office transfers T103/1814, T65/1817, T68/1817, Fagan 1979:2.)

Andries Pieter Watermeyer

Son of Fredrik Godfried Watermeyer senior [qv] who inherited the Jonkershoek farm with his brother Fredrik Godfried Watermeyer junior [qv] in 1884. He died before 1911 when his half share was divided between Hendrik Godfried Watermeyer, Christiaan Johannes Watermeyer, and Maria Magdalena Johanna Watermeyer [qv]. (Deeds Office summary folio T5569-5572, Franssen and Cook 1965:62, Fagan 1979:2, 9).

Fredrik Godfried **Watermeyer** senior

The Watermeyer family is associated with the Jonkershoek farm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fredrik Godfried Watermeyer (senior) bought it for £3,350 in 1877. He died before 1884 and left it to two sons, neither of whom could sell without offering it to the other for £2,500. It stayed in the family until it was expropriated by the Government in 1934. (Fransen and Cook 1965:62, Fagan 1979:2, 9). *Genealogy not sought*.

Fredrik Godfried (Godfrey) **Watermeyer** junior

Son of the man of the same name who inherited the Jonkershoek farm with his brother Andries Pieter Watermeyer [qv] in 1884. He died before 1921. It was probably in this period that the thatch replaced by a Italian tiled 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. The notable pillars of the werf wall were probably installed at this time and possibly even the bell-tower which had similar decorative panels. (Fransen and Cook 1965:62, Fagan 1979:2, 9).

Maria Magdalena Johanna **Watermeyer**

She inherited a third of Andries Pieter Watermeyer's [qv] half of the Jonkershoek farm in 1911 and all of Godfrey Watermeyer's [qv] half in 1921 which she owned till it was expropriated by the Government in 1934. (Fransen and Cook 1965:62, Fagan 1979:2, 9).

Prof CL **Wicht**

A memorial plaque to him is in the front werf of Jonkershoek

Johan Hendrik **Wicht**

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).

Christo **Wiese**

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).

Pieter **Wium** or Vion

He was granted the exclusive right to sell meat in Stellenbosch in 1728, and except for short periods, he and his sons Petrus Gerhardus and Eduard supplied the inhabitants of Stellenbosch with meat for over 60 years. He acquired Assegaaibosch 1755, owned it till 1792 – possibly as a stock-holding camp. Assegaaibosch farm outbuilding is possibly his original house (Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2, Smuts ed 1979:209-10).

Wouter Eduard **Wium**

Grandson of a previous owner, he acquired Assegaaibosch in 1806 from his wife's uncle, LH Fick. In 1817 he was granted considerable land around the old holding. May have added pointed gables to an existing H shaped house in about 1825 and probably inserted the Georgian windows and doors c1830s. Married to Magdalena Fick, he is possibly the same man who in 1841 owned D'Ouwe Werf boarding house in Church Street (Fransen and Cook 1965:61, 1902 map, de Bosdari 1953:62, Smuts ed 1979:379).

Wynand **Wynands**

Owned Jonkershoek 1711-14. He bought for f1200 and sold for f800. Despite this indication of decline and his short ownership, his name persists as the official name of the farm. (Deeds Office transfer summary, Fagan 1979:1, Fransen and Cook 1965:60-2).