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Contents

Simonsvlei, the story of a farm and its people, 1691-1999
   Margaret Cairns  3

Three frozen moments in the past:
An analysis of Simonsvlei household inventories
   Antonia Malan  27

Transcriptions of inventories
   Antonia Malan  35

Illustrations
Location of Simonsvlei  2
Survey diagram of Simonsvlei, 1817  4
Table of owners  5&6
Plan of interior of homestead, 1930  10
Werf layout  18
Simonsvlei complex in 1975  26

Cover illustration
“Simonsvlei (Stellengift), Klapmuts, also has a linear lay-out. It has a free-standing H-plan house with a long building on each side. That on the left-hand side includes a wine cellar and a jonker’s house, which were later linked together by a flat-roofed room. Several of the earlier buildings survived until fairly recently but only one, which was a horse-mill and barn, is now standing” (Page 38 in James Walton, Old Cape Farmsteads, Cape Town: Human & Rousseau, 1989).
Figure A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K shows the "Simonsvlei" of 1817 - 1451 morgen - on a map of 1973

Location of Simonsvlei, after M.C. Cairns (Anne Westoby)
Simonsvlei

The story of a farm and its people, 1691-1999

Margaret Cairns

Encircled by a white-walled werf of exceptional size, Simonsvlei's entire building complex backs into the rising ground towards Klapmuts. It faces down the broad Berg River, commanding the spectacle of the imposing Franschhoek mountains up the valley, with Simonsberg rearing its wooded slopes on the right while the Groot Drakenstein massif looks down upon it from the left. The growth of the complex, which differs vastly from the initial modest dwelling, has been traced in preserved documents that reveal its history. The table on pages 6 and 7 shows a chart of its owners.

Before the grant

A most significant document of 1692 provides a picture of the early days of the estate. The census of that year\(^1\) discloses inter alia, that Stellengift (as Simonsvlei was first called when registered in 1691) had actually been occupied since at least 1688-1689 and further that the agricultural potential had been well tested, for by 1692 4000 vines had been planted though no wine production had as yet been recorded. In that year wheat, barley and rye had been sown and reaped and the land supported some 450 head of assorted livestock.

The present dwelling may well be on the site of the original for the position cannot be bettered (see photograph in centrefold). Many architects too are of the opinion that houses once built were seldom re-sited, with the original expanded or altered to meet changing needs, or sometimes retained as an outbuilding.

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1. Census return 1692 at Netherlands Rijksarchief, copied by Hans Heese, Cape Archives (CA) A2250.
Survey of Simonsvlei (key page opposite), after a drawing by M.C. Cairns of survey diagram 256/1817 on grant SQ5-13, 1819 (Anne Westoby)

Key to survey diagram (opposite page)

Origin of land
A OSF2-265 1754 311 412E to van Laar
B OSF2-256 1691 60E to Blesius-Diener
C&D OSF1-353 1694 28M 400E to "
XY OSF2-313 1782 8m 311E to H.Krugel
SQ5-13 1819 1350M 755F 755F
to Ceshardt

(m = morgen, sr = sq road, sf = sq feet)

Description
E Good arable cultivated space sowed with wheat 14m 450sr
F Common arable, uncultivated 35m 300sr
G Grazing ground 1300sr 100F 137sf
H Freehold quitrent 100m 525sr
Total: 1437m 3334sr
## Stellengift, later called Simonsvlei: Table of Owners

Abbreviations: £ guilders, mo morgen, sr square roods, < earlier than, T transfer deed no, SV Stellenbosch freehold diagram, SQ Stellenbosch quitrent diagram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name or Comment</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circa 1688</td>
<td>Being farmed before grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Sep 1691</td>
<td>Joan Blesius and Abraham Diemer grant [B in figure X]</td>
<td>1SV 296</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60 morgen</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 Dec 1694</td>
<td>additional grant [C+D]</td>
<td>1SV 395</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+22mo400sr</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Jul 1703</td>
<td>Joan Blesius and Christina Does (widow Elbert Diemer, wife of Blesius)</td>
<td>T606</td>
<td>no price</td>
<td>=88mo400sr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>Valentyn description</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Called Stellengift in Simonsvlei, District Drakenstein</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1707</td>
<td>Opstal mentioned (a simple building, not homestead)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 May 1707</td>
<td>Matthys Krugel</td>
<td>T696</td>
<td>f24 000</td>
<td>88mo400sr</td>
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<tr>
<td>circa 1730s</td>
<td>Menzel description</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1731</td>
<td>T shaped house, cellar, smithy / carpenter's shop, corn barn, wine cellar</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 May 1731</td>
<td>Andries Grove</td>
<td>T2001</td>
<td>f7 925</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Nov 1736</td>
<td>Coenraad F Hennenberg</td>
<td>T2346</td>
<td>f14 500</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 May 1738</td>
<td>Maria van der Poel</td>
<td>T2397</td>
<td>f7 125</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Nov 1742</td>
<td>Jan Uyltjes van Laar</td>
<td>T2529</td>
<td>f4 000</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Feb 1749</td>
<td>Pieter van Laar</td>
<td>T2815</td>
<td>f20 000</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; July 1750</td>
<td>Sara Maree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 May 1753</td>
<td>Jan Uyltjes van Laar</td>
<td>T3029</td>
<td>f20 000</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1754</td>
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<td>2SV 265</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>T shaped house with additional rooms, outside room, wine cellar, werf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 1755</td>
<td>Geertruy van Emmenes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>=92mo212sr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 1756</td>
<td>Hendrik de Haan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Jan 1764</td>
<td>Eduard Christiaan Haumann</td>
<td>T3911</td>
<td>f120 500</td>
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<td>1772</td>
<td>Sparrman description</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782</td>
<td>T shaped, side room, bakery, smithy, 2 barns, 2 wine cellars, distillery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first owners, Joan Blesius and Abraham Diemer, 1691-1707

The original land was granted in 1691 to the two men by Simon van der Stel after whom it was named. It comprised 60 morgen (some 51 hectares), the normal allotment for the time and place. Of the two owners Blesius as an employee of the Dutch East India Company held the land in contravention of the law, a fact of which both he and Van der Stel were aware. However, the double ownership continued, with Blesius living in the growing town on the shores of Table Bay while Diemer managed the country property.

Joan Blesius hailed from Breukelen in the Netherlands. By 1691 he...
already had his foot firmly on the official ladder and he was to rise even higher. The date of his actual arrival at the Cape has not been positively established but the year 1682 saw him as “provisionaal assistent en Kommisaris van Kleinesake”⁴. Three years later came his advancement from Dispensier to Secretary of the Council of Policy⁵. His marriage to Christina Diemer took place the same month⁶. This choice of a helpmate was a judicious one. Her father, Elbert Diemer, was a person of some importance in the new colony. Originally merely a serving man⁷ to Commander Jan van Riebeeck, Diemer had risen to his position also possibly by a suitable marriage. That the alliance furthered Blesius's advancement may be true but his ability was considerable. The peak of his career was his appointment as Independent Fiscal in 1694⁸, the Attorney General of today and a position second only to the commander. Since he was extremely successful in this one sphere, it is not surprising that he wished to launch himself into yet another type of activity, that of agriculture, which was a field already proving most profitable to others in official positions, much to the detriment of the freeburgers in general.

Abraham Diemer was the real creator of the estate, clearing the virgin land, planting and tending the vines, which by 1700 had already produced 12 leaguers (62,4 hectalitres) of wine⁹. He employed a labour force of a knegt (foreman), as revealed in the census return of that year¹⁰. For Diemer to have commenced operations on the farm was the obvious course to have followed. He was then 21 or 22 years old, free from official duties and unmarried, whereas Blesius was heavily encumbered officially and precluded from living so far from the scene of his daily labours.

Diemer continued in charge until at least the end of 1697, bringing the vineyards into production. On March 7th of that year he married Anna Elisabeth Sneeuwind. The first child of the couple was baptised at Drakenstein in December 1697 thus indicating their residence in that district. The family must have moved to Table Valley almost immediately after this for Abraham to take up his post as Cornet of the Burger Cavalry

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⁴ Memorien en Instructien p22 note 161.
⁵ Resolutions of the Council of Policy (RCP) vol 3 p285?, 5.4.1685.
⁶ Dutch Reformed Church Cape Town 22.4.1685.
⁷ Tafelbediende: Journal 25.9.1657.
⁸ RCP vol 3 p285 note 32.
⁹ CA: A 2250, 1700.
¹⁰ CA: A 2250, 1700.
and Commissioner of the Marriage Court, since both these appointments date from December 1697. A year later he was elected a burger councillor which position he held sporadically for several years. It seems likely that both Diemer and his wife died during the first Cape smallpox epidemic of 1713.

In 1703 the situation had changed when Diemer acquired his own farm in the vicinity. He disposed of his half share of Simonsvlei and Blesius was now in sole control. Undoubtedly a manager was necessary, for the farm was already producing wine and could not be allowed to deteriorate. There is no positive evidence as to who was employed for this purpose but there is every likelihood that the position was held for a considerable period, if not entirely, by Matthys Krugel, who became the next owner. Valentyn wrote of the farm in 1705 that it bore “an abundance of all sorts of lovely fruits as also of corn”.

Blesius's surrender of his country estate in 1707 to Krugel was not a voluntary one. Dutch East India Company servants were barred from owning more property than was actually needed for the maintenance of one household, and farming on a large scale in competition with the freeburgers was a contravention of the law. This was the prime factor in the overthrow of the governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel. Not only did he lose his position but his adherents in his corrupt administration were stripped of their illegally acquired property. When it became apparent that the empire of Willem Adriaan was about to crumble, Blesius realised that official records were going to prove very damning evidence Fouche (1919:347) reports that there is little preserved evidence and that “... the officials themselves have taken care that we shall never know. They have covered their tracks too skillfully”. It seems that Blesius was in a position to have had a hand in the disappearance of evidence. However, Blesius, together with other such transgressors, was now forced to rid himself of his illegal property holdings, amongst them Simonsvlei.

Matthys Krugel, 1707-1731

Matthys Krugel, “Blesius's previous overseer” according to Valentyn, now became owner of the farm. The transfer deed and the bond attached to it

12. Four inventories of their combined estates were taken between May and June that year.
13. DO: Transfer 606, 8.7.1703.
provide the first description of the farm complex. The purchase price was 24,000 guilders, an enormous sum, of which 8,000 guilders was for the land and buildings.\textsuperscript{14} Besides these, there were vineyards, wine-making equipment, agricultural implements, cattle, sheep and horses, together with ten slaves; all these had been carefully built up over the years by this industrious German, and were itemised in his transfer deed. He now reaped the benefit by becoming their owner.

Census returns reveal that this was a progressive farm. During his twenty-four years of ownership, Krugel's vines increased to 24,000 and, at his death in 1731, 16 leaguers (83.2 hectolitres) of wine, red and white, were still in his wine cellar.\textsuperscript{15} Higher yields from field crops and increased stock also pointed to his ability.

His activities extended beyond his farm into those of local affairs. On several occasions he served as heemraad (district councillor) of Drakenstein and was a member of the Burgher Infantry. He and his brother, Andries, were in 1708 charged with the almost complete rebuilding of the Drakenstein mill which stood on the farm Nantes at Paarl.\textsuperscript{16} Krugel had obviously become of some importance in the local community.

His two marriages, firstly to Elisabeth van Staden and secondly to Margaretha Coetzee, were to produce three surviving issue, a son Johannes and two daughters.

A declaration taken before a landdrost in 1749 reveals that in about 1727 a young slave girl named Sabina had been unmercifully beaten with a sjambok in the kitchen at Simonsvlei one Saturday afternoon. The wielder of the weapon was not the master, Matthys Krugel, but his wife Margaretha Coetzee. By Sunday at dawn Sabina was dead. Monday saw the district surgeon and the landdrost investigate. No actual post mortem is mentioned and apparently no one was charged either with assault or murder. The whole matter was “hushed up” possibly as Krugel was the district councillor, and the death of a slave meant little. There appeared to be no follow-up of this deposition, nor could there have been for by 1749 for the culprit was dead. Sabina remained unavenged.

Krugel died in January 1731. It seems likely that he had been ailing from 1728, for the estate accounts include amounts for medication and visits by the district surgeon, J C Schabort. The accounts also register

\textsuperscript{14} Leeuwenhof was sold 1704 for R8000.
\textsuperscript{15} CA: MOOC 13/1/2 no.73.
\textsuperscript{16} CA: 1/STB 1/2; 1/STB 10/1 pp.92,95; 1/STB 13/66, 1708.
claims by two *knegten* for wages from the same date, which suggest that he had found it necessary to employ extra help.

Otto Mentzel was tutor to the children of Paul Keyser whose farm was not too far distant from Simonsvlei and he was no doubt acquainted with the dwelling in the 1730s. It had obviously not impressed him for he wrote, “This farm has no special feature beyond an ordinary comfortable house with glazed windows”.

17. He adds that it “must have been a splendid place when held by the independent fiscal Blesius since he sold it to the servant he had hired from the Company for 24,000 guilders to be paid off within 12 years”, but though the price and conditions are correct this is pure and unlikely speculation.
It can be deduced that the house at that date was an unremarkable one except for the glazing, which Mentzel states elsewhere was then unusual in the Platteland. Krugel's estate inventory in 1731 describes a house with five rooms. Beneath was a cellar, possibly under the high front stoep. However, the appointments of the home were more appropriate to the urban house of a well-to-do town dweller than to a farmer in the depths of the country – bed with blue curtains, thirty-one pictures, two gilt mirrors, a writing desk and books (a rare item at that time and place), a wall clock, and who in the family played a violin? (See Antonia Malan's article on inventories elsewhere in this issue.)

**Andries Grove, 1731-1736**

Stellengift came on the market after Krugel's death at an inauspicious time. The year 1731 saw the introduction of the 15-year quitrent system and many were the complaints at what the freeburgers considered exorbitant rents. It was unfortunate that circumstances demanded the sale of the farm at this juncture and a price of only 7,925 guilders was obtained. The purchaser, Andries Grove, a Dane from Viborg, was already resident on his farm Paardeberg just beyond Paarl. He was in that category of citizen that was unable to decide whether to live in the town or the country. Such vacillation was costly, for a transfer of domicile from district to district required a registration fee of 50 rixdollars. By 1723 Grove had bought a town house and was registered in the Cape District but was in fact living on his country estate which was definitely contrary to regulations. He therefore requested relief from payment of this tax and was for some unspecified reason exempted.

In all probability to purchase Stellengift at this reasonable price was too good to be missed. Possibly he had attended the sale out of pure curiosity and, like many before and since, was carried away and found himself at the day's end richer by one farm. This financial plum he retained for five years, most certainly employing a manager, as he was resident in the Cape District. That his instinct had not played him false was shown in

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18. This was extended outwards many years ago but the late Chris Louw of Babylonstoren recollected that as a child some 50 years ago in the 1930s it had been “an exciting place to play”.
19. DO: Transfer 2001/22.5.1731.
1736 when he sold for 14,500 guilders, nearly double the purchase price\textsuperscript{22}.

**Coenraad Hennenberg, 1736-1738**

The new owner was Coenraad Hennenberg, the third surgeon in the Company's service. The records preserved at the Cape are silent as to the activities of Hennenberg and his predecessor Grove. Nor do the transfer deeds contain anything about agricultural enterprise or accommodation. Unfortunately the censuses available for this period do not mention farm names, and cross-reference to other sources that might provide the relevant information has not proved very satisfactory. In the absence of anything to the contrary it is assumed that existing operations continued.

**Maria van der Poel, 1738-1742**

Grove and Hennenberg are unlikely to have lived on Stellengift. It is certain the next owner did not. Maria van der Spuy, widow of Melt van der Spuy and then married to Carel Georg Wieser(r), indulged daughter of a very wealthy father and her almost equally affluent first husband, purchased the property for 7,125 guilders. Hennenberg was greatly the loser by the transaction; Maria would scarcely have noticed the property among the many already registered in her name such as Groot Constantia and Zandvliet.

It is possible that her reason for acquiring this farm was to place her son Jacobus on a property solely under his control. This lad - later to become a district councillor and a public figure and to inherit Groot Constantia - was then only eighteen and was installed with a *knegt* foreman and some slaves for company on this country estate. One fine day, the young master, tiring of his sojourn so far from the delights of town and the companionship of his fellow men and women, set off for the “Caab”. Locking the house and farm buildings, he hid the key in what he fondly imagined was a safe place, but either his actions were observed or the hiding place was correctly guessed. Five slaves, having gained possession with the key, unlocked the *pershuys* (pressing house) and other buildings and, having imbibed to their heart's content of the contents, made plans for escape. Guns and provisions were gathered together with additional *pershuys* delights and thus equipped they set out for “Cafferland”-

\textsuperscript{22} DO: Transfer 2346/10.11.1736.
wherever their befuddled state deemed it to be. Needless to say they did not get very far. They were captured in the vicinity of Klipheuwel, brought to trial and meted out with barbaric punishments\textsuperscript{23}.

Maria parted with Stellengift in 1742\textsuperscript{24}. The year of the alienation was one of mild economic depression. Possibly the farm was becoming a burden, or Jacobus and the widow he had married were unwilling to remain on Stellengift, and it was decided to sacrifice the estate. Maria received a mere 4,000 guilders. Placing her son on the farm had not been a wise move.

\textbf{The van Laars, 1742-1764}

Stellengift now entered on a twenty-two year period of ownership under Jan Uyltjes van Laar, his children, his widow and her next husband.

Van Laar's initial ownership lasted seven years from 1742. He was not a man who sought the limelight and seemed to shun official positions and public duties. A ship's carpenter from his native Friesland, he arrived at the Cape about 1727 and was later described as a burger carpenter. Apparently he confined himself to his farm and his own affairs, economically self-sufficient.

But the peace and quiet of Simonsvlei (it appears as such in the record) was rudely shattered in 1747. An altercation between a farm slave, Fortuyn of Bengal, and some fellow labourers resulted in the former receiving serious injuries and being later found dead in his quarters\textsuperscript{25}.

Jan van Laar then made way for Pieter, one of his twin sons, and he retired to the Cape with the proviso, contained in the transfer deed, that if at any future date the senior van Laars wished to return to Simonsvlei, Pieter and his wife would be obliged to accommodate them\textsuperscript{26}.

This transfer deed provided valuable information on the property. Van Laar drove a hard bargain, namely 4,000 guilders for the land and buildings with 16,000 guilders added for the movables, which included twelve slaves, four leaguers of wine, a new wine press, two distilling kettles, much cooperage, five wagons, a cart, 300 sheep, 40 cattle, horses and pigs. Also included in this amount was a large quantity of timber and wood-cutting equipment which indicated that the father still had

\textsuperscript{23} CA: CJ 342, 1738, unpaginated and unnumbered.
\textsuperscript{24} DO: Transfer 2529/30.11.1742.
\textsuperscript{26} DO: Transfer 2815, 11.2.1749.
connections with his earlier occupation of carpenter.27

On the 11th of February 1749 Pieter took transfer of the farm. On the 4th of April he married. About the 20th of April his knegt Haan beat a slave to death. Soon Pieter himself died, aged 20 or 21.

The second slave murder in as many years came two weeks after his wedding. On this occasion the knegt Hendrik Haan was instrumental in causing the death of Maart of Mallebaar. An unmerciful beating on his head and shoulders with a sjambok resulted in severe injuries to Maart, with death ending his misery on the fourth day. Depositions were taken by the landdrost, not on the farm itself but in the Stellenbosch office. There is no mention of any post mortem examination28.

Pieter had married Sara Mare (or Maree) but their married bliss was short lived. No evidence of the cause of Pieter's early death has been forthcoming and the only inkling of his demise is to be found in the baptismal record of his daughter in the Drakenstein church on 26 July 1750 when the father is described as “overleden”.

Sara apparently remained for three years on the farm, with or without her parents-in-law. In June 1753 the young widow remarried, her husband being Petrus Roux. The youngest child of this union, Pieter, was to forge another link with Simonsvlei when in 1783 he married Helena Catharina Haumann, born Krugel, as her second husband.

Possibly, Sara’s marriage prompted van Laar to buy back his former property from his daughter-in-law, which he did in May 1753, just prior to her marriage, for 20,000 guilders, the selling price to Pieter of 174929.

Jan van Laar had but two years before his death in November 1755. The property that he left to his widow was a desirable one according to the estate inventory30. The existing house was comfortably and amply furnished. It seems the same dwelling with an outside room (buitekamer) added. That van Laar, like Krugel, had some pretence to education is shown by “some books” and a writing desk. His signature also suggests that he was not unfamiliar with the pen. (See Antonia Malan's article.)

The widow remained as such for a mere three months and in February 1756 she married Hendrik Haan (Hahn). No doubt the farm was a great attraction although at 48, Geertruy may still have been desirable.

27. DO: Transfer 2815, 11.2.1749.
29. DO: Transfer 3029, 11.3.1752.
30. CA: 1/STB 18/33 unpaginated.
Was this man van Laar's murderous knegt? From his will it is known that he hailed from Idstein near Frankfurt-am-Main; according to Hoge the slave-beating knegt was from East Friesland or Itzehoe in Prussia. Experience has shown that a widow quite often married the farm knegt after the death of her husband. There is no evidence to show that the new master of the farm was ever a farmhand but one cannot be certain. The entire question of identity must therefore remain open.

For six years until Gertrude's death the couple continued to run the farm. After two years alone, in 1764 Hahn sold Stellengift to Eduard Christian Haumann for 120,500 guilders. Though it had been increased in size in 1754, it sold for five times what it cost ten years previously. Census records for 1756 and 1761 show that in this period Hahn doubled the vineyards to 100,000 and increased the number of slaves from 12 to 29 people. There are no records that reveal what building improvements were made as a consequence.

Eduard Christian Haumann, 1764-1782

Haumann hailed from Riga in Livonia and arrived in the Cape in 1745 as a soldier\(^{31}\), becoming a free-burgher a year later. He described himself as a “surgeon”\(^{32}\). Preserved documents suggest that he possessed a reasonable knowledge of medical procedures since he was for seven years attached to the Compagnie Invalides te Drakestein\(^{33}\).

Within two years of his arrival he was able to purchase the farm Paarl Diamant\(^{34}\). In addition he held for short periods Lubek and Fredericksburg, Bethlehem, Conterman’s Kloof and Belvidere, a Cape Town property. His number of wives almost matched that of his land holdings, with four marriages in eighteen years. Two of his children, a son and a daughter, and his last wife, survived him\(^{35}\).

Haumann acquired Stellengift in January 1764, when married to his third wife, but once more tragedy dogged him. His young son died in 1765\(^{36}\) and the mother a year later, leaving Haumann again with two

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33. CA: 1/STB 13/35.
34. DO: Transfer 3838, 30.11.1749.
children.

In 1767 he married his fourth and last wife, Helena Catharina Krugel, aged 17 years\textsuperscript{37}. She and her step-children Pieter and Maria were thus in their teens, and that a close bond grew between them is shown by their use of her name repeatedly for their future children rather than that of their own biological mothers. Helena remained mistress of Stellengift for fifty-five years, the latter part of which brought the farm and its inhabitants before the public eye as it had never appeared before, nor has it since.

That rather more than usual is known about the Haumann life style is due to the night spent on their farm\textsuperscript{38} by the Swedish traveller, Anders Sparrman. On the whole Haumann, “a brisk, lively old fellow”, does not seem to have created a very favourable impression. He arrived home after dark, hot and dirty to find the cool, young Sparrman sitting and talking to Helena in the voorhuis, while he enjoyed the hospitality of the house. Immediately Haumann was on the defensive and tried to convince the visitor that he too, despite appearances, was a man of education. After he had displayed what Sparrman called “his few good books and a heap of trash” he buried himself with the history of Josephus “in order to convince me of his attachment to study”. Helena retired to bed. Sparrman viewed Haumann as a “choleric piece of goods”. Apparently the young man had been disturbed at an early hour by “the horrid shrieks of January and February who were undergoing the discipline of their master's lash because the horse had not been found”\textsuperscript{39}.

Helena emerges from the traveller's pages as the antithesis of her husband, a “generous, good kind of woman as one would wish to see”. He gathered the impression that she was “phlegmatic”, though the food he was served he damned as “hung beef or rather buffalo flesh”.

Census figures reveal that Haumann was both an able and successful farmer. No knegt is ever recorded but his annual slave tally was about 25. Wine production increased yearly and in 1775 he reached his peak of 100 leaguers (571,5 hectalitres). Presumably he was his own wine maker and in the year of his death, 1782, 25 leaguers (142,875 hectalitres) of red and white wine, and 4,5 leaguers (25,717 hectalitres) of brandy was still in his wine cellar\textsuperscript{40}. Based on these figures, Haumann could be placed in the

\textsuperscript{37} DRC Cape Town 8.2.1767.
\textsuperscript{38} See Cairns manuscript page 33 for a description of how she identified the farm Sparrman mentions as Stellengift.
\textsuperscript{39} VRS II-6 pp98-100.
\textsuperscript{40} CA: MOOC 8/49.27, 2.6.1782.
average-to-rich bracket of wine farmers. In addition to the above, Haumann reaped a good crop of wheat each year and a flock of 500-600 sheep. Cattle and horses were also there in some numbers.

Haumann died in 1782 and a most precise survey of his possessions was prepared. The absence in the estate papers of any medical account suggests that he had not suffered from an illness and that he died suddenly.

Ten years previously, Sparrman had described the house as “substantial”. However, the dwelling itself does not seem to have been altered much since van Laar’s day, but the furnishings were lavish. They included two *muurcastjes*, with displayed porcelain, pictures, a grandfather clock, two eating tables, a collection of weapons (perhaps a hobby as they included an *assegai*), a bookcase of books, pipe racks and a telescope. When the inventory was compiled almost two months after Haumann’s death (an unusually long gap), the personal possessions of husband and wife had already been placed in two rooms each with a curtained bed. Helena had a cupboard for her clothes, a table with her brushes and sewing box, and four gilt-framed pictures. In Haumann’s room his “medicine chest and apothecary’s scale” were also housed.

The outbuildings within the long enclosing walls of the *werf* were extensive. There is no specific mention of slave quarters; possibly the twenty men and ten women of 1782 slept in the barn, not an unusual occurrence, or quarters might not be mentioned because there were no sale items there.

All agricultural activities were catered for. A *vleeschhok* (meat room), *bakhuys* (bakery), *kleyn en groot wynkelders* (small and large wine cellars), *stookhuys* (for distilling brandy) and a barn were all listed. That all or some of these buildings had pitched roofs is evidenced by the three *solders* mentioned. No *pershuys* was noted, possibly the press was in the wine cellar. Several wagons were available for transport, also a chaise, which would have carried the Haumanns and Sparrman to church had rain not intervened.

This represented the empire created largely by the industrious Haumann and it now devolved solely on his wife Helena.

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42. CA: MOOC 6/1, p.192, 24.6.1782.
43. CA: MOOC 8/49.27, 2.6.1782.
Helena Krugel and Pieter Roux, 1782-1811

In 1783 the widow Haumann, aged 33, married Pieter Roux, aged 22, in the Strooidak Church, Paarl. As has been mentioned, Pieter was the son of Sara Jacobs, born Maree, formerly the wife of Pieter van Laar of Simonsvlei. Roux provided Helena with her only child, Helena Catharina, born 8 May 1785. She grew up on the farm and at the age of 16 married

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45. DRC Paarl, 27.4.1783.
John Pigott Watney. Helena Catharina was to die in childbirth a year later, leaving her daughter, the third Helena Catharina, who died aged four.

Watney, formerly of Wimbledon, England, had arrived in the Cape in the British army. He took his discharge and became a flamboyant local figure, friend of the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, horse breeder and one-time owner of Elsenburg, insolvent, popular and always in the limelight. He and his second wife, Maria de Waal, had a very close relationship with Watney’s former mother-in-law. They provided her with comfort and support through the tragedies of the deaths of little Helena in 1801, her husband Pieter Roux in 1807, followed by the bitterness and trauma engendered by Helena’s third marriage to the Reverend J W L Gebhart.

Pieter Roux had charge of Simonsvlei for twenty-four years. His youth and energy may have been partly responsible for the increased wine production; during his time this was never less than 70 leaguers (400,05 hectalitres) per annum from his 100,000 vines. Field crops and fruit were also produced with a note in the 1805 census that “the farm is used for the cultivation of wine, fruit and corn”.

Little has surfaced about Roux’s personal life except that, for a short period, he served as a Drakenstein heemraad. No estate inventory has been traced, thus preventing information of additions and improvements, or of their lifestyle.

Helena remained a widow for the next four years. The census of 1808, the year after Roux’s death, shows that a boy and a girl "beneden 16 jaar" were living on the farm with her and were described as a “son and a daughter”, which they were not. Their identity has not been established but possibly they were the children of Maria, step-daughter of Helena, come to keep their grandmother company.

**Helena Krugel and Rev Johan WL Gebhart, 1811-1823**

After four years alone Helena made a last and most disastrous marriage when, aged sixty, she became the wife of the Reverend Johan Wilhelm Ludwig Gebhart, the newly appointed minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Paarl, her junior by six years and a widower with two sons, Wilhelm and Henry, aged ten and six.

46. CA: J 232, 1805.
47. CA: J Census of 1808?
48. DRC Stellenbosch, 25.8.1811.
Gebhart was a failure as a husband, minister and farmer. His neglect of his duties to his flock was abysmal and the farm too suffered from lack of supervision. The few scattered records show that only the vines were productive. There are records of the employment of a knegt but in the last few years it seems that the elder son, Wilhelm, was in some way involved, particularly with the labour force. This was indirectly to lead to the destruction of the family unit by the divorce of the parents and the execution of Wilhelm for murder in 1822.

In that year there were thirty-three slaves on the farm. One of these unfortunates, Joris, had on 10 September 1822 been flogged twice in the vineyards by the knegt, David Heyden. Barely able to walk to the slave quarters, Joris’s punishment started anew when Wilhelm ordered that he again be beaten by one of his fellow slaves. To increase the agony, salt and vinegar were applied to his lacerated body, until he finally fell unconscious. By dawn, death had released him from his tormentors.

Gebhart sent a message to the Field Cornet that “one of his slaves had been found dead in his bed”. The following day, one of the farm slaves, Bastiaan, walked over Helshoogte to Stellenbosch to inform the Landdrost, D J van Ryneveld, of the true situation.

Before nightfall, a full judicial investigation was in progress. Within hours, Wilhelm had been arrested for the murder of Joris.

The inquest of 12 September, the trial on 21 September, numerous unavailing petitions, the appeal on 13 November, swiftly followed by the execution by hanging on 15 November, ensured that justice was indeed done. The Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, Judge of Appeal, dismissed the appeal against the death sentence of the lower court. Ex officio, he also handled the plea for clemency, which was refused. Wilhelm had to expiate his crime. The Governor declared later that “the condition and treatment of the slave population had long been receiving his attention and that a firm stand now had to be taken”.

The trial and its aftermath split the colony in two. A sequence of events has rarely evoked such a response. The voluminous written coverage of the trial and execution, special editions of the Government Gazette, demonstrations, and strong criticism of the Governor, swept the colony for months.

51. CA: 1/STB 8/11, 12.9.1822; CJ 624, 27.9.1822; CJ 818, 13.11.1822; Government Gazette
Wilhelm was buried on Nantes at Paarl and his tombstone is now in the Oude Pastorie Museum, which was Wilhelm’s home as a small child.

Within a year of the tragedy, the Gebhart’s were separated, with the farm and their possessions sold from the community of property. Both parties retired to live in Cape Town where Gebhart died in 1825 and Helena three years later. She was attended to the end by January, a slave whom she had bought at the sale of Simonsvlei, her home for fifty-six years.

Willem Isaac Louw, 1823-1846
Sophia Louw, born van Breda, his widow, 1846-1856

Louw purchased Simonsvlei at the separation sale for 173,000 guilders, and settled down with his second wife, Sophia Margaretha Myburgh van Breda and their eventual ten children. This large family suggests that it was during this period that the dwelling was extended to the present H-shape, but no inventory has been located to confirm this. The vernacular homestead was soon to be layered with Georgian additions, then fronted with a Victorian stoep, succeeded in the twentieth century by one decorative gable after another. The complicated story of these additions is worthy of a detailed study of extant building fabric.

The story of the farm during the years 1823 to 1870 is one of constant change and considerable uncertainty. The early period, 1823 to 1846, in which year Louw died, demonstrates that he was a successful man with increased vineyards, wine, brandy, cultivated lands and grazing. All this took place during the disruption caused by the emancipation of the slaves in 1838.

He left a well-run, thriving property, his widow, three adult sons and six other children, the youngest of whom was three months old. Facts relating to farming activities ceased with the last preserved census returns of 1846. That ten years later the farm was divided into two portions and sold, was the first indication of problems.

Daniel Brink, 1856-1864

December 7, 14, 21, 28. SAL: pamphlet AC fol.352 0687 CAP.
52. CA: MOIC 2/125, no.943.
53. CA: MOIC 8/44, no.8.
54. DO: Transfer 218, 20.8.1823.
55. CA: J 270; J 277; J 308; J 317.
Brink’s purchase in 1856 of roughly half of Simonsvlei, that which contained the house, cost him £3250\textsuperscript{56}. Research suggests that the acquisition of the farm was a mere business venture and it ended in failure. Andries Brink, father of Daniel, stood surety for his son, an action he was bitterly to regret. Daniel proved neither a farmer nor a businessman and after ten harassed years he fled to the Free State. Andries was forced to assign his estate to pay Daniel’s debt\textsuperscript{57}.

Once again, the economic situation demanded subdivision and \textit{inter alia} some 443 morgen (379,443 hectares) with the buildings was sold for £1400 to Johannes Louw, eldest son of Willem Louw. What follows concentrates on this section of the farm, which contained the original dwelling.

\textbf{Johannes Albertus Louw, 1864-1870}

The story of the property during the above ownership is a total blank. Louw was apparently not a farmer, nor did he reside on the farm, but in Paarl where he died\textsuperscript{58}. There is a possibility that his brother, Hendrik, who farmed on the adjacent Klein Babylonstoring, maintained the property.

\textbf{Marthinus Smuts Basson, 1870-1910}
\textbf{Widow, Christina Basson, 1910-1929}
\textbf{Son, Albertus Basson, 1929-1957}
\textbf{Son, George Robertson Basson, 1957-1961}

The above summarises the Basson ownership which endured almost one hundred years. By transfer 328 on 28.6.1870, Simonsvlei passed to M S Basson and his brother Johannes for £2400, some 790 morgen (595,56 hectares) changing hands eight years later when Marthinus became the sole owner.

For over twenty years Marthinus ran a very successful venture, with vineyards, fruit, grain and the prize cattle he introduced. His first marriage was childless and in 1901 he retired to the Strand, leaving the farm in the hands of a manager. Within a year he had remarried, his second wife being the young Christina Lategan, who gave him a son and two daughters before

\textsuperscript{56} DO: Transfer 211, 23.12.1856.
\textsuperscript{57} CA: MOIB 2/1056 no.314.
\textsuperscript{58} CA: MOOC 7/1/325 no.29.
his death in 1906.

Christina continued to run the farm with managers and the same conditions obtained after her marriage to Tobie Louw of Laborie. By this union she acquired twelve step-children, several of whom were many years her senior. When her son by Marthinus Basson was old enough, he took over the management of the farm and eventually in 1929 bought the shares of his mother and two sisters and became the sole owner of Simonsvlei\(^{59}\).

Once again the property became a true family home with Albertus and his wife Olive forming a splendid working team. Olive was particularly interested in the architecture of the dwelling. The house had at some stage been Victorianised, the gable removed and walls raised and a zinc-roofed veranda supported by iron pillars ran across the façade. In time, Olive had all these removed and a simple gable was built to replace that whose traces still remained in the solder. The iron roof, the H shape and the raised walls were not altered.

The farm continued to produce grapes and fruit until the Bassons retired in favour of their son, George, in 1957\(^{60}\). Three years later he sold the property to Herold and Hodgson Louw, his step-cousins, trading as Louwsberg Landgoed.

**Daniel Malan Joubert, 1965**

In 1965 Daniel Malan Joubert purchased all the shares of Louwsberg Landgoed, thus becoming the owner of Simonsvlei in addition to other sections of the earlier large property\(^{61}\).

Simonsvlei continued in production, with the dwelling occupied by tenants. Finally, during the 1980s, reconstruction took place under the architect Dirk Visser. This resulted in the present gracious home with as little loss of character as possible. The front façade was lowered and extensively altered.

The spacious homestead is now the home of Daniel Joubert’s son, of the same name, who himself has a son, also so named, to carry on the family tradition.

Simonsvlei is still a flourishing enterprise with an annual production

\(^{59}\) DO: Transfer 7832, 7.9.1929.

\(^{60}\) DO: Transfer 6780, 22.5.1961.

\(^{61}\) Letter from D M Joubert, Senior.
of hundreds of tons of peaches, plums, apples, pears and strawberries. In addition there are still the vineyards whose grapes are pressed in the cellars of Klein Simonsvlei62, the beautiful home of Daniel Joubert, Senior and his wife Enita.

Much though it has been altered from the vernacular building that emerged in the first 150 years, the dwelling continues to face the magnificent Franschhoek mountains as it has done since the late seventeenth century. The werf as a whole remains, ringed by its white wall, gazing at the dreaming landscape.

Bibliography


Van Riebeeck Society

62. This portion of the nineteenth century farm broke off with the subdivision of 1856 and it has been in the hands of the Joubert family since 1898, thus creating one hundred years of ownership by this family of the Klein Simonsvlei portion of the main property.
Resolutions of the Council of Policy of the Cape of Good Hope, vols 1-8, 1651-1734.
Belangrike Kaapse Dokumente, 1652-1699.

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Cape Archives:
MOOC Series: estate papers, wills, etc.
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J series: census returns.
W/T series: wine and liquor records.
Court of Justice records.
Contracten.
Government House records.
Deeds Registry, Cape Town.
Three frozen moments in the past

An analysis of the Simonsvlei household inventories

Antonia Malan

There is no depiction of Simonsvlei buildings until the 1930s (Pretorius 1997:50), so we need to seek other ways of visualising the place. Traveller’s descriptions are one source (see Margaret Cairns article) and inventories are another. Inventories are intensely rich resources, giving an impression of room sizes and characteristics and their relationship to one another. Moreover, they paint a vivid picture of the lives of the people who lived there and the ways they used the place. In the case of Simonsvlei, we are particularly lucky to have three household inventories for analysis.

Inventories and building form

The earliest inventory (inventaris van alle de goederen) was taken after the death of Matthys Krugel in 1731. The procedure was that under certain circumstances after a householder’s death (either man or woman) a full appraisal of their assets was made so that the estate could be fairly divided between his or her heirs. The legal heirs were the surviving spouse and their children, and any children of previous marriages. Special bequests could be made by will to particular beneficiaries, but the law of the land was based on equitable bilateral inheritance. In the case of Krugel, the inventory would have been made because his younger children were still minors (Jan was 16 and Sara 14 years old). Later, the assets of the estate were sold at public auction. These events were entered in the official record (the vendurol) as a list of items or lots that were sold, the name of the purchaser and price paid.

The second inventory was taken on the death of Jan van Laar in 1755. In all three cases the inventories were listed room-by-room. For the appraisers – often trusted neighbours together with members of the family – this would be the easiest way of dealing with what could be many pages with hundreds of entries. Some sort of ordering or subdivision was necessary to produce a readable document. For the archaeologist,
therefore, we not only get a list of things in the places and relative positions in which the appraisers found them, but we learn the contemporary description and valuation of the objects. There can be few more effective time machines than the close reading of a family’s household inventory, where we find the minutiae of daily life and some often poignant traces of a frozen moment in the past.

For the architectural historian, however, the room-by-room inventories may also provide the framework from which the layout of the house can be reconstructed. In the eighteenth century it was customary for rooms to be named according to their position relative to the front entrance. So the first room behind the front door was usually named the *voorhuis*, then came rooms to left or right, sometimes called front rooms (*voor kamers*). There were rooms behind (*achter kamers*) and rooms to the side (*zij kamers*). There could be an internal room (*binnekamer*), or upper rooms (*bokamers*). Sometimes there was a large living room (*grote kamer*) and small rooms (*kamertjes, kleine kamers*). The only functional names were service rooms such as kitchen (*kombuis*), pantry (*dispens* or *bottelarij*) and cellar (*kelder*). It was also practical to list rooms in the order they came upon them as they circulated through the house, which can give clues to the location of side rooms relative to others.

The room called a *galdery* (sometimes *gallery*) in the eighteenth century is a combination of room name and function peculiar to Cape houses – it was a central reception room in which meals were taken and was situated directly behind the *voorhuis*. In an H- or L-shaped house the *galdery* was flanked by one or two rear rooms (*galdery kamers*). In a U-shaped building it could be under a flat roof that filled the U – as at Coenradenber. It was only in the late eighteenth century – and particularly after “anglicisation” affected the material culture of the Cape – that rooms were more often named according to their function rather than position. Then we find rooms such as the bedroom (*slaapkamer*), dining room (*eetkamer*) and drawing room (*zitkamer*).

The third inventory was taken on the death of Eduard Hauman in 1782. In this case the assets of the estate were not subsequently sold, but valuations were put on each item in the inventory. From evaluated inventories (*inventaris en taxatie*) we can see the relative value of things and assess which items carried high status, where they were displayed, and so on. Then we can compare the three documents, drawing conclusions about changes over time, or comparing this farmstead with another, learning about the range of buildings in the neighbourhood or regional
variations.

**Matthys Krugel’s house and werf, 1731**

In the dwelling house of Matthys Krugel lived his wife Margareta Coetzee and two teenaged children, Jan and Sara. Also listed in the inventory were eleven men and two women slaves, one of whom had a girl child. It is usually assumed that at least the women and young child slaves would have worked and slept in the farmhouse. Field hands more probably lived in one of the farm outbuildings. Only rarely are structures specifically named as slave quarters found in inventories (usually a *slavenhuis*) and they invariably contain farm equipment or stores rather than household items. It is possible that goods associated with slaves were not inventoried, however, because they did not belong to the owner, or the quarters contained no items of worth.

The names of the Krugel’s bondsmen represent the main sources of slaves for the period: Mozambique, Madagascar, Bengal, Ceylon and Batavia (Jakarta). The toponyms of the men and women listed as assets of the estate indicate the port from which they were shipped, not necessarily their homeland. The people named “from the Cape” had been born in the colony of a slave mother – their fathers, however, were not necessarily slaves as such children took the legal status of their mother.

The largest living room in the Krugel house was the room to the right of the entrance room, or *voorhuis*. The *voorhuis* itself was spacious enough for taking tea in. There were also two rooms to the left – their contents described as *in de beide camers aan de linkerhand* (both rooms on the left). The rest of the house consisted of a kitchen and attic and a cellar *onder ‘t huis*. The presence of things stored in the *solder* indicates that the downstairs rooms had ceilings, which was not always the case in the earlier or poorer farmhouses.

Was the house described in 1731 incorporated into the one still extant? Possibly - even probably. A curious characteristic of the layout suggested by the inventory is that there were two rooms to the left of the *voorhuis*. These occur again in subsequent inventories and are consistent with the plan of Simonsvlei drawn by Olive Basson. Also, the room to the right was up to 12 metres long (depending on whether the 44 chairs were stacked). This also matches the known layout, though is less unique a clue. The 1731 buildings are certain to have been well built. Krugel was
reputable enough to be commissioned to repair the Stellenbosch Mill in 1708, and there are bouwgereetschap in the cellar.

The voorhuis was a crucial feature of the Krugel family’s social relations because it acted as a filter through which visitors would have to pass before they were invited to the more private family rooms. In his capacity as heemraad and important figure in the local community, the voorhuis would be where Krugel received official visitors and strangers. It was here, too, that the mistress of the house would formally dispense tea or coffee and conversation, accompanied by her caged songbirds. The orderly rows of porcelain, gleaming brass and copper utensils and a wall clock reminded everyone that Krugel was a busy, modern man.

In the best room was a large teak (kiaat) cabinet filled with valuable linen, silverware, woollen stockings and a pair of leeuw leeren vellen (lion leather skins). At this period Asian porcelain tea and tableware was typically displayed on open racks on the wall. The Krugels had three tea sets consisting of teapot, teabowls and saucers and a slop bowl. The walls were also decorated with pictures and a mirror with gilded frame. All the chairs in the house had been collected in this room for some reason – 44 of them. A desk and some books attest to Krugel’s success as a colonist, in his rôle of carrying out official duties and managing a profitable farm.

The secondary rooms on the left were furnished more in keeping with less wealthy neighbours, although a teak linen cupboard decorated with porcelain garniture and a violin were less usual. These chambers seem to be the quarters of the head of household. His tobacco pipes, cellaret, teawares and medicines are listed there. The layout of these rooms provided good security - the innermost room was probably only accessible through the outer room, which in turn lead off the voorhuis. The gun rack is secured there and, often, valuable foodstuffs were kept in such inner rooms. A chest of powdered sugar is listed in this case.

Margareta Coetzee, too, was a busy woman. The contents of her kitchen indicate the combination of daily food production for a large household and hospitality for official and informal visitors alike that was a prominent feature of Cape rural life. Pewter, copper, brass and iron utensils were abundant, with specialised pots and pans for different purposes. Baking, roasting, steaming, frying and stewing pans were available. Fish, meat, rice and grain had their own vessels, and butter, tarts and pancakes could be prepared. Though women in the eighteenth century were less dependent on domestic processing of raw foodstuffs and clothing
than their medieval forebears had been – they could buy items like cloth, rice, wine, pickles, coffee beans and flour - they still had to gather ingredients, prepare and cook daily meals and lay up seasonal preserves.

Outbuildings on the Krugel farm consisted of a smithy and wagon maker’s workshop, a grain store and the wine cellar big enough to accommodate 30 wine leggers, 6 wagons, 2 carts and various farm implements. We may assume that there was stabling for horses and perhaps a partly roofed pigsty on the werf.

Sheep, goats, horses, cattle and pigs are listed on the estate. There is seldom mention of domestic fowl in inventories, though fowl runs and sheds may be listed. Ducks, geese and chickens would have been kept near the homestead and cared for by the women and domestic slaves. They did not count as assets of the estate or for inclusion in farm census lists. Similarly, produce from the kitchen garden was not assessed in the valuations.

**Jan van Laar’s house and werf, 1755**

Twenty years later another inventory was taken of the property after the death of Jan van Laar. It was named Simons Valeij in this document. Van Laar’s heir was his widow, Geertruij Emmenes, and the estate also included sixteen men and three women slaves, plus a baby boy (still suckling) and a three year old girl called Filida. Most of the men came from Macasser, three were Cape-born and the rest were from Bengal or Mallebaar. Two women were Cape-born and one came from Timor in the Indies. This time the pigs have joined the fowl in obscurity: prestige lay with the horses, horse wagons and chaise.

The rooms in the house are consistent with the classic T-shaped Cape layout: voorhuijs, room to the right, room to the left, rear room, pantry and kitchen. The two pantries are new since 1731, as is an outside room (camer buijtens huijs) in which knechten (overseers) may have stayed as the contents are rack of pewter dishes and bowls, some coarse porcelain dishes, two beds and a table. Because the contents of the house are evaluated, we can make some comments about contemporary ideas about status.

Like Krugel’s voorhuijs, the van Laars used the central front reception room to eat in. Tea, chocolate, wine and beer were on offer, with a pipe of tobacco. By far the most valuable item was a standing clock in its case,
worth 150 rixdollars. To put this in perspective, a man slave was valued at Rd300, a woman slave at Rd100, and the brandy still at Rd150. As before, the rooms to left and right contained curtained beds and the right-hand one was the best room. They had retained the blue coloured drapes for their principal room, this time also hung as curtains in the window. The left-hand room was still furnished for the master of the house – shaving bowl, desk, six \textit{mathematische caarten} on the wall, spittoons, books and coffee pot.

The location of the \textit{agter camen} is ambiguous. It might have been part of an elongated kitchen wing or, more likely, it was the small room beyond the room to the left (in 1731 \textit{beide camers aan de linkerhand}). The appraisers approached it directly after the room on the left and it had a curtain (\textit{ophaal gordijn}) like the two other rooms at the front of the house.

The pantry and \textit{bottelarij} were full of ceramic and metal utensils previously found in the kitchen. Perhaps some of the food preparation processes had been separated from the cooking area. There is no longer mention of the cellar under the house now that new storage spaces were available.

The smithy/wagon maker’s shop and the corn store of 1731 were not mentioned in this document, though their contents were listed “on the werf” and it can be assumed that they were kept under shelter. The only outbuilding specified was the wine cellar, now big enough for 53 wine leggers.

\textbf{Eduard Hauman’s house and werf, 1782}

Now there is a gap of some thirty years before the next inventory was taken in 1782. Once again the farm is named Stellengift, lying in Simon’s Valley. Once again the assets of the estate were evaluated. The intervening years saw the consolidation of significant architectural developments in the Cape as the colony reached a hundred years of VOC settlement and a certain maturity of its own style, language and culture. Still comprising \textit{voorhuijs}, rooms to left and right, a side room reappears as well as the rear room from previous inventories. The back kitchen remains in place, but separate pantries are not listed. Significantly, there are some furniture and fittings in the house that indicate the new, post-1760s fashions.

In the \textit{voorhuijs} the standing clock is still the most valuable item of
furniture, but a pair of wall-cupboards have been built into the walls in which to display porcelain tea sets and decorative garniture pots. A corner cupboard for glassware and a pair of rustbanken also show that the Hauman family was keeping an eye on what their urban contemporaries were acquiring. There is a feeling of symmetry and order. The wall racks still remain, however, from the earlier style of furnishing, and some items are described as “old” by the appraisers.

The right-hand room now has red hangings on the bed and in the windows and red and yellow velvet chair cushions. It does not seem quite as smart as the previous family kept it. The left-hand room has blue bed hangings, with a torn curtain in the window. This inventory suggests that the right-hand room probably had two windows (two ophaal gordijnen are listed, i.e. cloth blinds raised and lowered by means of cords and pulleys) but the room to left had a single pull-up curtain. The absence of a curtain in the zijde camertje beyond, however, did not mean there was no window. The room may have been given an external door instead.

Medicines, the family silverware, a porcelain chamber pot, books and guns were kept in the left-hand room, as before. It seems that the master of the household inevitably met his Maker in this room. The side room and small back room, however, had become stores for old furniture, tools, kitchen wares and chests, like the solder above. The kitchen remained the centre of the productive hard work of the household. Four chimney chains and seven iron pots indicate an extensive hearth.

The external room to the side of the house is listed again. It may still have provided accommodation for a knegt, alongside saddles and horse tack. The other outbuildings on the farm have also been developed since the 1750s. There is now a special meat room, a bake-house, the smithy (now also with solder), a corn crib, the large wine cellar and a smaller one, and finally the distilling shed and barn with wagons.

The valuable horses are described in considerable detail – those suitable for pulling wagons, a riding horse, assorted geldings and mares – and the pigs have reappeared in the list. There are more slaves than before: twenty-three men and seven women. This time some slaves of African origin (from Mozambique) are listed, as well as those from Madagascar, Bengal, Mallabaar and people born at the Cape. All the women except one were Cape-born.
After the inventories

The Haumann document marks the end of the inventory trail. The sketch plan of the layout of the house made by Olive Basson recreated the interior as it was between 1929 and 1957. Some brief snippets about developments in between come from various secondary sources, but we do not have satisfactory architectural evidence from the nineteenth century.

Hans Fransen and Mary Cook (1980:218) described the homestead (as it was circa 1965) as H-shaped, with two rooms in each of the four wings, and estimated the façade probably dated from the 1870s. This is illustrated in André Pretorius’s book (1997:50-51). Hans Fransen’s sketch of the layout of the werf shows a huge area with buildings along one side except for a horse mill and barn perpendicular to the rest. James Walton (1989:38) labelled these buildings as wine cellar, jonker’s house, farmhouse and barn in one line and the horse mill/barn on the other side. He tells us that the earlier buildings have now been demolished, leaving only the dwelling house and horse mill/barn still standing.

Bibliography


Unpublished documents

See next pages for transcripts of inventories from the Cape Archives:

- MOOC8/5.71, 1731, Mathys Krugel (and MOOC13/1/2,73);
- 1/STB 18/33, 1755, Jan van Laar;
- MOOC8/48.27, 1782, Eduard Hauman.
Simonsvlei (Stellengift) inventories

MOOC8/5.71, 1731 MATHYS KRUGEL

Inventaris van alle de goederen, naargelaten en met er dood ontruijmt door den Heemraad aan Drakensteijn, Mathys Kruger en Huivsvrouw Margareta Coetze, ten voordeele van den burger Mauritius Godlieb Drijweling in huwelijk hebbende Margareta Kruger, voor dogter van ongm. Mathys Kruger in weg huwelijk bij zijn overledene vrouw verwweke en Jan oud 16 en Sara Kruger oud 14 jaren kinderen van dito laaste bed. So als deselve doorde ondertekende gecommitteerd Weesm. in presentie van opgen. duimeling sijn opgenoemen en bevouden, als volgt. Namentlijk:

Een plaats ofte hofstede gelegen onder Drakenstein gent. Stellengift; Een do.do. gelegen als boven gent. De Langevalley.

Op de Eerste Plaats

**In de kamer aan de regter hand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 kiate houte cabinet daar in</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 servetten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 tafel en bed lakens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 linne gardijnen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lapjes wit linnen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 stuckje ruw sijldoek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 packje met silvere franje</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sackje met oud gemaakt silver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 psalm boekje met silvere beslag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rottang met silvere knop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 zijdeweere me silvere greeff, en 1 portepee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 silvere lepels</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 kussens sloopen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 venster gardijne met valletjes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 tafel kleetjes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 silvere beugeltas daar in 3 paar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goude hend knoopjes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 paar leeuw leeren vellen, en wat lapjes linnen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 paar wolle koussen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bondel, met eenige wolle en linne lappen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 thee rakjes, daarop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55 kopjes</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 pieringjes</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 tafel borden</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 potjes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bekertjes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 trek potten</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 spoel kommen</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 spiegel met een vergulde lijst</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 schilderijtjes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vierkante tafel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ovale tafel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lessenaar met wat rommeling</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ledikant met een blauwe behangsel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 stoelen</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 stoel kussens</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>een parthy boeken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In de beide camers aan de linkerhand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 kiaate houte linne kas daar op een stel porcelijne potten</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 thee flesjes met wat thee</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fiool</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rakje waat op eenige medicament flesjes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pijp rackje</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kelder met 5 lege flessen
ledikant met zijn behangsel daar op
1 bed, 1 peuluw, 6 kussens, 1 combaars, 2 lakens
geweer rak daar op
3 snaphanen, 3 pistolen
spiegels
print schilderijtjes
kist met eenig poeiersuijker
schrijfblaadje
stooven
tinne camerpotten
aarde camerpot
capstok
rackje daar op
16 pieringjes, 14 kopjes en 2 spoelkommen
dadel daar op
1 bed, 7 kussens, 1 combaars, 2 lakens
blicke trommels

**In 't voorhuijs**
5 schotelracken daar op
27 gesort pocelijne schotels
82 gesort porcelijne borden
6 gesort porcelijne trekpotten
38 gesort drinkglazen
1 boter pot met 4 spoelkommen
hang horologie
thee bakjes
vierkant spiegeltje
schenktafel
thee tafel
vogel kooijtjes
kopere thee ketels en 2 met coper beslag
emmers met koper beslag
rackjes met eenig thee goet

**In de Combuijs**
22 tinne schotelens
tinne bordens
tinne schenkborden
tinne water fles
tinne vergiet tes
blickie coffy kan en 1 do lamp
blickie lantaarn
copper coffy kannen
koper vis ketels
koper braadpan en deksel
koper schenkbord
koper bekken
koper taartepannen met deksels
koper vergiet test
koper castrol met deksel
koper poffertjes pan
koper broeders pan met zijn deksel
koper lamp
koper trechter
koper castrol met deksel
koper vergiet tesjes
koper raspen en een peperdoois
koper en 2 ijer strikjizers
koper staartpanneije en 2 koper schijmspanen
ijzer potten
ijzer koekkepannen
ijzer braaipannen
ijzer roosters
ijzer treeften
ijzer wafelijzers
ijzer hengel met een grote ketting
ijzer vlees vorken en een plaatschopje
ijzer tangen
ijzer speten met twee stanges ??
hakkeborden met haar messen
kap messen met een block
tien kante en 2 ovale tafels
potte banken
rackjes
rijstblok en stamper
blaasbalg
karns en 2 boter vatjes
lepel rak
Op Solder
2 ledige kisten
1 oud ledikant
1 hoop vuijl koorn
7 ledige sacken
1 sak met amandels
1 coornschop
1 kelder met eenige ruijten
1 coornwan
1 parthy rommeling
3 buldsacken
8 kussens
3 combaarsen
2 sack met veeren

In de Kelder onder ‘t huijs
1 legger met brandewijn
3 leedige halve leggers
2 leedige halvaumen en 1 balij
een parthy rommeling

In de Kelder en wagemakers winkel
Een parthy smits, wagemakers
en timmermans gereetschap
1 mans zadel
1 slijp steen

Op de koorn solder
Een parthy granen
1 schepel
2 koorn schoppen
3 casijns
Een parthy beeste vellen
Een parthy rommeling

In de wijn kelder
16 leggers met wijn
14 leggers ledig
Een parthy pijpe duijgen
Een parthy bouwgereetschap
1 distileer ketel, met zijn sland,
helm en coelvat
1 pars bak met ses trap balies
1 vrouwe zadel
3 emmers met een tregter
1 koper verlaat kraan met een
tapoen boor
6 paarde tuijgen
1 parthy hoepels en ijzerwerk
2 paarde wagens
4 osse wagens
4 ploegen
3 eggen
1 parthy rommeling
2 kruit wagens

Aan contanten in den boedel gevonder een Somma van Rds 87.-

Op de Plaats de Lange Valleij
1 kadel
2 emmers
3 banken
1 tafeltje en een stoel
1 ladder
1 ijzer pot
2 graven
1 pick
1 rack met een tinne kom

1 tinne bort en houte back
1 kiate balk
1 oude mole asch
2 deur casijns
3 ladder
1 nieuwe ploeg sonder beslag
1 voors stel met een ploeg
1 groote saag
1 oude molen wiel
1 ledige legger

**Beestiaal**

- stuk schapen
- 10 bocken
- 14 paarden
  - runder beesten
  - varkens

**Slaven**

1 jonge gent. Leijtja van Batavia
  - Pattat van Madagascar
  - Hans van Madagascar
  - Silvester van Mosambique
  - January van Madagascar
  - Caesar van Ceylon
  - Kobus van de Caab
  - Arij van de Caab
  - Reumer van de Caab
  - Paris van Bengalen
  - November van Bengalen
1 meijt gent. Martinicque van Bengalen
  - Truy van de Caab met haar kind
  - gent. Susanna

**Inkomende Schulden**

- van Theunis Bota volgens onderhands oblig. f700
- van Jan Engebregt do. Rd50.26sch

**Lasten des Boedels**

- aan d’H Johannes Swellengrebel volgens oblig. f7200
- aan de Weescamer volgens oblig. op interest f1100
- aan do. wegens de … 3119.17
- aan de diaconis aan Drakenstein volgens oblig. … f1500
- aan S. Martinus Bergh op intrest volgens oblig. f1000
- aan de Wed. d’H Lamb. ?fluter do. f1200

Aldus g’inventariseert op de Plaats gent. Stellengift aan Drakenstein den 8 Maart 1731.
STB.18/33, 1755. JAN VAN LAAR

Staat ende Inventaris mitsgrs. Taxatie van alle soodanige vaste en losse goederen, als er metter doot ontruijmt en de naargelaaten zijn, bij wijlen den Landbouwer Jan Uijltjes van Laar en ter behoeve sijner erfgenaamen, door Geertruij Emmenes wed van gem. van Laar, aan den Oud Heemraad Mons. Andries Brink en de Burgers Helmond Luttig, Peiter Marais Danielsz en Willem Nel Jansz: als versogte goede manner en Taxateurs zijn opgegeeven, en vervolgens bij mij Jean Benjamin d'Ailly, Secret. van Stellenbosch en Drakenstijn, ter presentie van de naargenoemde getuijgenen in geschrifte gesteld, bstaande deselve in de volgende, Namenlijk:


Op de gent. woonplaats

In ’t voorhuijs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Aantal</th>
<th>Beschrijving</th>
<th>Prijs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 porselijne schootels in soort</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>ƒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 partij socolaat en thee copjes &amp; pierings beneevens</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 klejne stelletjes caspotten</td>
<td>20 wijn kelken &amp; 8 bier glaasen</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 staande huijs horologie met zijn kast</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pijpe rakje</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coopere was fontijntje met een seep bakje</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ijse re ballans met houte schaale beneevens 150 lb loot gewigt</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 klejn spiegeltje</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rust bank</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ovale tafels</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 thee tafels</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coopere thee keetel beneevens 1 comvoor &amp; thee balie</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mitsgrs 1 coopere suijker trommeltje &amp; 4 trekpotjes</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 klijn verlakte thee bakjes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 winkelcu ] stoel kussings</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In de Camer ter regterhand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Aantal</th>
<th>Beschrijving</th>
<th>Prijs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 leedikant met zijn behangsels beneeven 1 bed, peuluw, 6 kussings &amp; 1 combaars</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kadel met 1 bed, 4 kussings &amp; 1 spreij</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 cabinet met 1 stel kleijne potten 60
1 engels comptoir 30
16 stoelen 24
16 stoel kussings, treijpe 16
1 kljin vierkant tafeltje met zijn alketijf 3
2 kljin tafel kisjes 10
2 tinne & 1 coopere schenkbord 9
1 spiegel met vergulde lijst 15
5 land caarten 12
2 gerredons met 2 coopere hand quispedoors 6
6 coopere quispedooren 12
6 waater potten in soort 9
2 blauwe linne ophaal gordijnen met haar plank 4.8

**In de Camer ter linkerhand**
1 leedikant met zijn behangsel beneeven 1 bed, peul, 6 kussings &
1 combaars 54
1 engels schrijft pold met een glaas kasje daar in wat porselijn in
soort beneevens boven opgen. glaase kasje 3 porselijn kommen 28.8
6 mathematische caarten 12
1 speigel 9
1 vierkant tafeltje met een chitse spreij beneeven 2 coopere
handquispedoors 3
1 coopere coffij kan 6
4 tinne schenkborden in soort 6
1 porselijn scheerbekker 2
1 partij boeken in soort 6
1 ophaal gordijn 2.4

**In de Agter Camer**
1 tafel casje 9
1 kadel met 1 bed, peul en kussingen, 1 combaars 24
1 kljin kadel daar op 1 bed, 1 peul, 6 cussings, 1 combaars 12
1 blauw ophaal gordijn beneeven 2 land caarten sonder lijste 2.8
7 blikke trommels in soort 9

**In de Bottelarij**
4 rakken daar op 19 schootels soo klijn als groot beneevens
50 porselijn borden 24
6 porselijn commen met een stel theegoed 6
2 kelders met leedige flessen, 1 coffij molen 9
2 coopere tafel cransen, 1 coopere rasp, 1 feijsel met deselfs stamper 6

**In ’t dispens**
1 partij aardewerk 6
keulse potten 30
coopere vis keetels 15
coopere (eu) schenk keetel met 1 cu confoor 6
cu taartpannen 10
cu vergiettest 6
cu poffertjes pan & 1 cu casterol 6
cu blaakers & 3 cu beekers 8
cu asschop beneevens 2 cu tangen mitsg. 1 cu stoffer & 1 cu haak 6
cu vuurtesten 6
strijk eijers 9
cu stoof pannetje & 1 cu thee keetel 4.8
taatjes 3
ledige kisten 15
eijser braad pannen 6
booter vaaten en 1 kleijn booter karn 18
tinne beeker & 3 kleijne tregters 3

In de Camer buijtens huisj
rakken daar op 16 tinne schootels & 4 tinne commen 31.8
grove porselijne schootels 4.8
kadel met 1 bed, peul, 4 kussings & 1 combaars 24
kadel met 1 peul & 3 kussings 6
vierkante tafel 6

In de Combuijs
eijse koekepannen, 2 eijse roosters, 1 eijse schuijmspan,
vleesvork, 1 eijse pot leepel, 2 eijse asschoppen, 2 eijse vuurtesten & 2 eijse drie voete 10
potte bank beneevens 6 water emmers 15
eijse potten in soort 24
eijse schoorsteen kettings 3
hak bort, 1 reijst blok, 3 kapmessen 3
waater halfamen 9
houte hand was balie met zijn vaatje 3
tinne borden, 2 tinne sout vaatjes, 2 tinne peeperdoos, 12 tinne leepels, 1 tinne soupleepel, 12 eijse vorken, 10 tafel messen 6
houte balhies, 3 bakken, 1 bak kist 3
coopere kandelaars & 2 snuijters 6
coopere thee keeteltjes 6
combuijs tafel 2.4

In de Wijnkelder
ledige leggers 585
stuk vaaten 100
halve leggers, 1 half bier pijp, 2 halfamen 24
1 reijs balie 30
5 groote balies 45
3 kleijne balies, 6 floijes, 6 emmers, 2 tregters, 1 verlaat kraan 21
1 pars 36
14 leggers wijn 504
1 brandewijn keetel 150
1 kleijn blaasbalk, 1 speerhaakje, 1 stuk van een ambeeld, 4 haamers, 4 tangen en eenige kleijnigheeden 60

Op de Werf
3 halfsleete osse 300
wagens 300
2 paarde wagens 450
1 zejees (?chaise) 60
1 kar 36
3 ploegen 72
1 eg met eijserne tanden 9
8 paarde tuijgen 100
1 zadel 12
7 ploeg schaaren 42
2 couters 9
6 pikken 9
12 graaven 10
5 wijngaard schoffels 3.12

Beestiaal
260 beesten 2340
28 paarden 336
500 schaapen 500

Slaaven
Bankat van Macasser 300
Carree van Macasser 300
Julij van Macasser 300
Abraham van Macasser 300
David van Macasser 300
Claas van Macasser 300
October van Macasser 300
Jacob van Macasser 300
Leeander van Bengalen 300
Baatjoe van Bengalen 300
Titus van Bengalen 300
August van Mallebaar 300
Alexander van Mallebaar 300
Jan van de Caab 300
Februarij van de Caab 300
Adam van de Caab 300

Slavinne
Rosetta van de Caab 100
Amitas van Timor met haar suijgend kind gent.
Abraham 100
Filida van de Caab oud 3 jaaren 100

Inneschulden
Een onderhandse Obligatie ter lasten van wijlen den burger Gerrit van Laar d’ dato .. groot f3000.
Den boedel van wijlen d’ Wed Zacharias Eijkerstroom op een custing brief f1000.
Een onderhandje obligatie ten laste van den boekhouder Mons. Johan Nicolaas Schot d’ dato 1 maart 1755 groot f2000. Somma f27 261.4

Den Boedel debet
Aan den wagenmaker Johan Hendrik Haan volgens … f1200.
Aldus door gem. Wed. van Laar onder presentatie van eede opgegeven en g’
Inventariseert, dewelke verclaarde haar daar in opregtelijk en naar har beste kennis en
weetenschap gedraagen te hebben, met belofte, van wanneer namaals, nog eenige
goederen to haaren boedel behoorende quam te ontdoekken, deselve insgelijx te sullen
opgeeven, mitsgrs. door de in den hoogde deeses genoemde van gem. Wed. van Laar,
daar toe versogte goede mannen getaxeert, als daar bij Staat gespecificeert.

**Actum op voormt. Hofstede de Simons Vallij gent. geleegen onder ’t district van
Drakenstijn den 27 October 1755** ter overstaan van den burger Christiaan Gerhardus
Rasp en den inleening zijnde zold. Christiaan Fredrik Holst als getuigen hier toe
versocht.

Als getuigen Geertruij van Emmenes de we: van Laar. Als goede mannen en Taxateurs
Rasp, Holtz, Brink, Luttig, Marais, Nel. In Kennis van mij D’Ailly.

Een Plaats of Hofsteede, gelegen in de Simons Vallij onder ‘t District van Drakenstein, gent. Stellengift, mitsg. nog tweee stucken lands daar annex; de welke de weduwe en Boedelhouster heeft verclaard naat Inhoudel van den voormelden Testamente, aan haar te Sullen blijven behoden onder betaling der daarvoor bepaalde Somma van f18000 ofte Rds 6000.

Een onbebouwd Stuk Lands, meede ondert voorsz. district gelegen; Sijnde een gedeelte der Plaats gent. Lubeck; waarvan hat overige gedeelte door den Overledene aan den Burger Matthias Lotter vercogt en getransporteerd geworden is, getaxeerd op Rds 333.16.

Bevindende Zig voorts, ter opgem. Plaats Stellengift, ale Eerstelijk in ‘t Woonhuijs, en aldaar:

**In ‘t Voorhuijs**

| 1 | staande huijs horologie | 66.32 |
| 1 | spiegel en 1 blikke hanglantaarn | 6 |
| 10 | oude schilderijen in zoor | 1.24 |
| 1 | pijperak, 4 vogelkooijen, 1 tinne scheerbekken & 1 verrekijker (defect) | 4 |
| 1 | hoekrakje met het daarop staande glaswerk | 3 |
| 4 | rakken waarop 7 porc. schotels & 50 porc. borden in zoor | 10 |

In twee muurcastjes

| 1 | parthij thee porc. en 2 stellen porc. castpotjes | 6 |
| 1 | waschfontijntje en balij met cop. banden & cop. seepbakje | 4 |
| 1 | houte voet met 2 water emmers met cop. beslag en cop. |
deksels nevens 1 vuilnis blick 8
1 klijn oud eetens castje 1
2 eetens tafels 10
1 oude vierkant tafel 0.24
2 rustebanken met derzelver kussens 12
11 stoelen en 2 oude stoel kussens 11
3 oude houte vuurstooven en 2 houte sandbalijs 1
1 oude tinnen schenkketel met dessel cop comfoor en cop. bak;
1 thee balijtje met cop. banden 3

In de Camer ter Regterhand
2 ophaal gordijnen, 1 spiegel (defect), 2 houte armen met blikken
blakers, 2 porc. borsels, 1 kleeder 4
6 schilderijen met vergulde lijsten 25
1 cabinet met cop. beslag (waarin zig de kleederen van de
weduwbe bevinden) 66.32
2 knaapen met derzelver cop. handquispedoortjes 2
6 oude cop. quispedooren in zoort en 1 oude pijl compas 6
2 blikken trommels 2
1 specerij en 1 naaix kistje 1
2 vierkante tafels in zoort 4
10 stoelen in zoort, 6 roode trijpe stoelkussens & 6 geele do.
1 ledikant met rood behangsel, 't welk nevens het daarop leggende
Beddegoed aan de Wed. en boedelhouster is verbleven:
dit voor Memorie 20
1 cadal, waarop 1 onderbed, 1 peuluwe, 6 kussens &
1 chitse combaars 16

In de Camer ter Linkerhand
1 gescheurde ophaalgordijn en 4 oude schilderijen in zoort 0.12
2 geweer en 2 paren zak pistolen 20
1 rak met een parthij boeken 20
1 roeper, 1 assegaaij, 1 cijferleij 0.36
2 wijn becken en 1 wagen kistje 2
1 porc. nagtpot en enige medicijn flesjes en potjes 0.12
1 lessenaar met zijn voet 6
1 vierkante tafel 1
1 medicijn kistje en 1 klijn weegschaaltje 0.24
1 klijn kistje 0.12
en daarin 1 zilvere soeplepel, 11 zilvere lepels, 1 zilvere confijt
lepeltje, 1 zilvere forkje, 2 zilvere zoutvaatjes, 1 zilvere
zuikertommeltje 24
34 tafelmessen in zoort, 17 vorcken & 10 tinnen lepels 3
1 oude leuning stoel 0.12
1 ledikant met blaaauw behangsel, waarop
1 onderbed, 1 peuluwe, 5 kussens, 1 chitse combaars

### In 't Zijde Camertje
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kapstok met de daarop staande boeken</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabinet met dies stelletje porcelain potten en beekers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. vijsel met zijn ijmere stamper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffijmolen, 1 licqueur keldertje, 1 oud tocquedille bord,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 paruiijken bol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kist met een parthij cijpers gereedschappen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledige kist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In 't Agter Camertje
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tafels in zoort</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponden lood gewigt</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oude cadel met een onderbed, 2 kussens &amp; 1 chitse combaars</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### In de Combuijs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ijmere schoorsteenkettings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijmere potten in zoort</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wafel iijzer, 1 oublie iijzer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijerze drievent, 1 rooster, 1 lepel, 1 fork, 1 vuurtang, 1 asch schop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 koekepannen, 1 braadpan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijerze spit met zijn cop. braadpan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. taartepannen in zoort met derzelve deksels</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. poffertjespanne, 1 staartepannetje, 1 vergiet test, 1 coffijn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 roisinjen keteltje</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. kandelaars, 1 blaker, 1 vuurtangetje, 1 schuijspaan, 2 raspen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. vijsel met zijn stamper, 1 wasch lampet met zijn ijmere voet,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 keetel met desselns staand comfoor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oude strij ijzers in zoort</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rakken waarop 11 tinnen schotels in zoort</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnen coffijkan met zijn copere voet, 1 trekpot, 2 schenkborden,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 souspotje, 1 peperbusje</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water halfaam, met desselns copere dekzel en beeker en 3 water</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emmers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bak kisten in soort, 1 scheepel en 1 meel seeft</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oude combuis tafels, 1 boter carntje, 1 rijstblok met zijn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stamper, 1 boord mes en plankje, 1 hackebord met desselns mes,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pottebank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Op de Solder
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cop. confooren</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. oude kook ketels &amp; 1 ijsere taatje</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijsere ankers, 4 snijmessen, 2 coorn vorken, 1 visch schepper</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artefact</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oude speelharp, 1 sluit mand, 1 oude vogelkooij</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zadel met zijn toebehoren en 1 pack zadel</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botervat, 1 porcelaine schotel en 1 parthij ledige flessen &amp; bottels</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cop. gieter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parthij oude visch netten</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iijere balans met twee houte weegschalen &amp; voorts wat rommeling</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In een Vertrek ter Zijde het Woonhuis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paarden tuijen met cop. beslag en toebehoren</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opgemaakte zadel met zijn toebehoren, 1 oude zadel</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rustebank en bombaars, 1 kated, 1 pottebank</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inkt en sandgl… met zilvere plaatjes</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In ‘t Vleesch Hock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iijere vleesch croon, 4 aarde potten in soort</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balijs in soort, 3 vaatjes in soort, 1 kaarsbalij, 1 theerputs</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledige kist en 1 ledige cast</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ledige coorn zacken</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In ‘t Bakhuijsje**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watermolen met desselfs toebehoren</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In den Smits Winkel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blaasbalk</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambeeld</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speerhaak</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bankschroef</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voorslag hamers, 21 hamers in zoort, 7 tangen in zoort</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parthij nagelvormen, 1 schuijfgen en andere smits gereedschappen</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iijere koevoeten</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parthij oud ijzerwerk in soort</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slijpsteen</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wijngaard bijlen, 27 wijngaard messen, 2 hout bijlen, 2 hand bijlen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 coorn zickels</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draaij bank, 1 huijsladder, 2 nieuwe carre wielens, 2 troffels en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wijders, 1 parthij oud houtwerk en rommeling in soort</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schaafbank, 2 hand zaagen, 3 span zaagen, 1 craan zaag,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 trek zag, 5 avegaars in soort, en voorts 1 parthij bijtels, raspen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en andere timmermans gereedschappen</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Op de Solder**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artefact</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oude tafel, 1 kist ,en voorts 1 parthij oud hout en touw werk</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Op de Koorn Solder**
6½ staven nieuw ijzer 25
1 oude coorn harp en 5 oude coorn schoppen 7
4 oude camer deuren, 1 dubbelde bak tot een zijtuig, 1 parthij oude tonnen duigen en touw werk 10
1 nieuwe wagen as, 1 parthij vellingen en speetjes 8

In de Grote Wijnkelder
11 ledige stuk vaten van 4 leggers nat 550
4 ledige stuk vaten van 3 leggers nat 133.16
4 ledige stuk vaten van 2 leggers nat 112
37 ledige leggers in soort 444
1 ledige halve legger 6
In ’t voorsz. vaatwerk aan Dranken naar gissing als
57 leggers witte wijn 1140
1 legger roode wijn 40
1 cuijp balij 30
1 trap balij 6
2 houte wijn tregters met cop. pijpen, 1 vlootje, 13 oude wijn emmers 15
2 cop. verlaat cranen (defect), 2 blikken zleevers, 1 tinnen tregter, 1 dopen vork, 2 glasen carbasen & 1 parthij oude stelling houten 5

In de Klinke Wijn Kelder
1 ledige stuk vat van 3 leggers nat 33.16
10 ledige stuk vaten van 2 leggers nat 280
3 heele leggers 36
In ’t evengem. vaatwerk aan Dranken naar gissing
17½ leggers witte wijn 340
4½ leggers brandewijn 180
1 ledige vaat, 2 ledige halve amen, 1 ledige paling vaatje 30
4 cuijpen in soort 120
6 balies, 1 wijn emmer, 1 wijn pars, 1 parthij mandjes & rommeling 33.16

In ’t Stookhuijsje
1 cop. branwijnsketel me t desselfs tinne slang & verder toebehooren 100
1 cop. disteleer keteltje en toebehooren 3

In de Schuur
3 ossen wagens met jun toebehooren 300
1 oude oswagen met hun toebehooren 30
1 oude paarden wagen, 1 oude chais 10
1 parthij oude wielen en houtwerk, 2 ladders 10
2 hout bocvken 1 deur cassijn 6
**Bouwgereedschappen op de Wherf**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Aantal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ploegen met haar stellen, 2 after ploegen</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 graven in soort</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 pikken</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 metaale blok</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beestiaal als**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aantal</th>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>Soort</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>wagon paarden</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in soort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>rijdpaaarden</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>jonge hengst paarden</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>aanteel paarden</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>trek beesten</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jonge bullen</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aanteel beesten</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aanteel schapen</td>
<td>33.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>varkens in soort</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 speen varkentjes</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bevindende zig wijders nog enig aanteel vee tot dees’ Boedel gehorende zo bij der Inventariente Broeder Andries Hendrik Krugel, wonende aan de Klijne Visch Rivier, omtrende Bruijntjes Hoogte, als mede bij den Landbouwer Ernst Ludeker aan de Zogenaamde Mierhops Casteel, bij d’ Oliphands Rivier woonagtig; dog van welkens getal an soorten, vermits haar sulx is onbewust, geen pertinenten opgaaf kunnende doen; heeft zij zig mitsdien verpligt, het gem. Vee aan hare mede Erfgenamen afsonderlijk te sillen veerantwoorden en ‘t Zelve vervolgens met hun te deelen: dit voor Memorie.

**LeifEigenen als**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artikel</th>
<th>October, beide van Mallabaar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 slaven jongen genaamt Dam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Jeptha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van alla</td>
<td>Chinees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesar</td>
<td>Bastiaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goliath, alle van Madagascar</td>
<td>Arende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maart</td>
<td>Dampje</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snel</td>
<td>Frants, alle van de Caab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthonij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonta, alle van Mosambicque</td>
<td>1 meid Philida van Mosambicque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupido</td>
<td>Rachel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appollos</td>
<td>Philida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel</td>
<td>Sara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Lea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August alle van Bengalen</td>
<td>Clara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galant</td>
<td>Martha, alle van de Caab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uitmakende een getal van 30 stux LeifEigenen in Soort, groot en Kijn, door malkanderen getaxeerd, op Rds 166 2/3 iijder, en dus te Samen tot 5000

Aan Contanten
Een sommetje van Rds 31 24 stuijvers legge 31.24

Inne Schulden
Den Landbouwer Andries Hendrik Krugel egens geleende penningen sonder beding van Intrest f2000 ofte, 666.32
Den Burger Anthonij Gerbe over geleverde wijnen den houtwerk, 60.36
Den Burger Anthonij Cornelissen wegens slaven huur, 19
Den oud Burgerraad Sr Jan Serrurrier voor een halve legger en een halfaam met azijn, 18.36 765.8
tedragende de Baten des Boedels dus in ‘t geheel een Somma van Rds 17714.8

Lasten
Aan den ondercoopman en Secretaris der WeesCamer d’E Tobias Christiaan Ronnenkamp als gemagtigde, en ten behove van de heer Theunis Schepman te Rotterdam, volgens scheepenekennisse pr. restant aan Capitaal f13000 ofte Rds 4333.16 nevens 3 m. darop verl. Intrest a 3½% pa 37.44 4371.12
Aan voorm. Sr Jan Serrurier op ien Onderhands Obligatie Rds 150 met 4 jaren 5 m. renten van dien @ ½% pm 39.36 189.36
Aan de Luthersche Gemeente volgens Onderhands verbandschrift Rds100 nevens 5 m Intrest 2.24 102.24
Aan de Diaconij Arment van Drakenstein wegens een Legaat aan deselve bij Testamente besproken f50 ofte 16.32
Aan D’E. Comp. over Zes jaaren afterstallige recognietie penn. van een verlaten veeplats 150
Aan den Heemraad aan Swellendam Mons Hendrik van der Merwe Hendrikz voor 6 trek ossen 48
Aan diverse Kladschulden 85 4963.8
Invoegen den Boedel, maar aftrek der Lasten van de Baten Zuijver te vooren Staat een Somma van 12751

In welke ovengem. restand van Rds 12751 de Wed. en Boedelhoudster, Helena Catharina Krugel, voor haar gemeenschappelijk helt is Compt. Rds 6375.24
Mitsg. de drie volgende als geinstaueerde Erfgenamen, in de andere of wederhelft ter gelijke groote aan Rds 6375.24 als
De voorm. Weduwe voor 1/3 part Rds 2125.8
Voorts, des overleden zoon Pieter Eduard Hauman meede voor 1/3 deel Rds 2125.8
en desselfs dogter Maria Elizabeth Hauman, huijsvrouw van opgem. Mons Hendtik van
der Merwe Hendriksz, insgelijksvoor 1/3 part Rds 2125.8
6375.24

Sommeert als Voren. Rds 12751

Hebbende de Inventariente voort Overige belooft omme al het geene tot het Lichaam
van den Overledene zo aan kleederen als andersints heeft behoorden door hem is
gedragen, aan desselfs bovengem. Zoon en Schoonzoon, ter Onderlinge Verdelinge te
Sullen Overgeven; Terwijl Zij daarentegen haaare kleederen Mitsg. het Tafel en Bedde
Linnengoed, voor zig sal blijven behouden, het een an Andere voor Memorie.

Aldus Geinventariseerd en Getaxeerd ter voorsz. Plaatse Stellengift, den 1 en 2 Junij
1782.

Mij Present: T. Ronnenkamp, Secretaris.