The Stellenbosch Village Museum was established with the purpose of collecting, preserving and exhibiting articles of local historical interest. It is our aim to provide as clear a picture as possible of the rich and varied heritage of "the colony of Stellenbosch", which was founded by Governor Simon van der Stel in 1679, and its subsequent development. Upon completion the Museum will consist of six dwelling houses from different periods and cover an area of about 7 000m². The houses range in date from 1709 to 1929 and each will be restored and furnished in the style of its own particular period. The visitor can thus walk from one period house to the next and see how furniture design, fashions, in fact, domestic taste in general changed over the years.

The divisions between the various period styles are of necessity somewhat arbitrary since many styles overlapped or were fashionable concurrently. The shrubs, fruit trees, herbs and flowers selected for each garden are those that were popular for medicinal, culinary or decorative purposes in Stellenbosch during the particular period.

ADDRESS: Village Museum
c/o Stellenbosch Museum
Private Bag X5048
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Telephone: (021) 887-2902
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FUNDING: Funds for the museum's administrative expenses are provided in the form of subsidies by the Western Cape Provincial Administration and the Municipality of Stellenbosch. For purchases the Museum is almost entirely dependent on its own resources and donations received from visitors.

OPEN:	Mon. - Sat. and public holidays:	09h30 - 17h00
	Sundays and religious holidays:	14h00 - 17h00

CLOSED: Good Friday, Christmas Day.

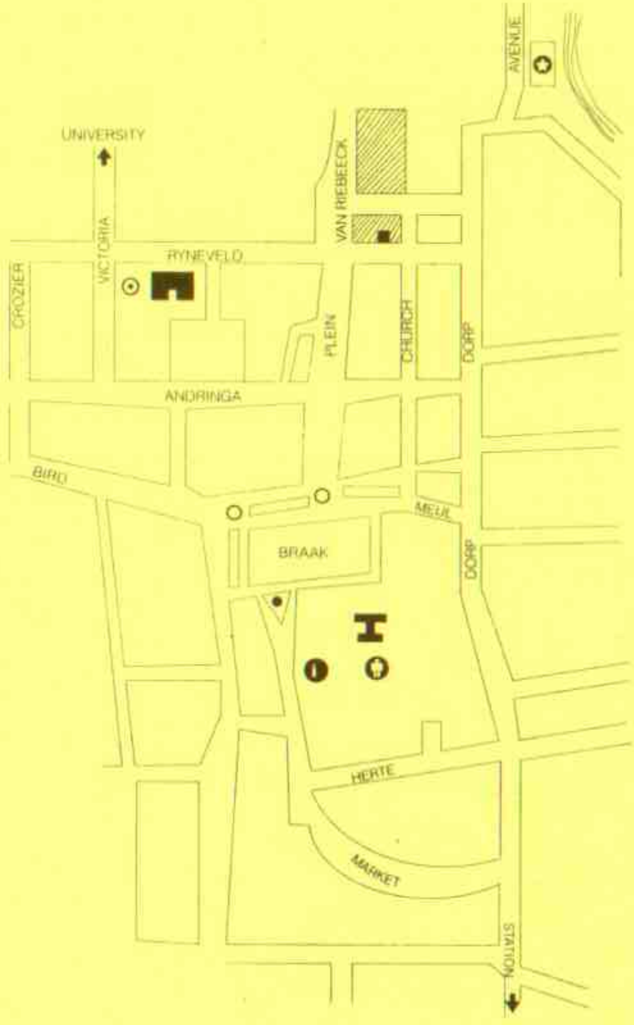
IMPORTANT

Please do not smoke inside museum buildings and please do not touch objects on display. Careless visitors cause considerable damage every year and your help in preserving our treasures will be sincerely appreciated.

Should you have any reason for dissatisfaction, please do not hesitate to let us know. Complaints should be addressed to the Director in writing.

WE HOPE YOU WILL ENJOY YOUR VISIT
AND COME AGAIN

MAP OF THE CENTRAL PART OF TOWN INDICATING WHERE THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS OF THE STELLENBOSCH MUSEUM ARE SITUATED.

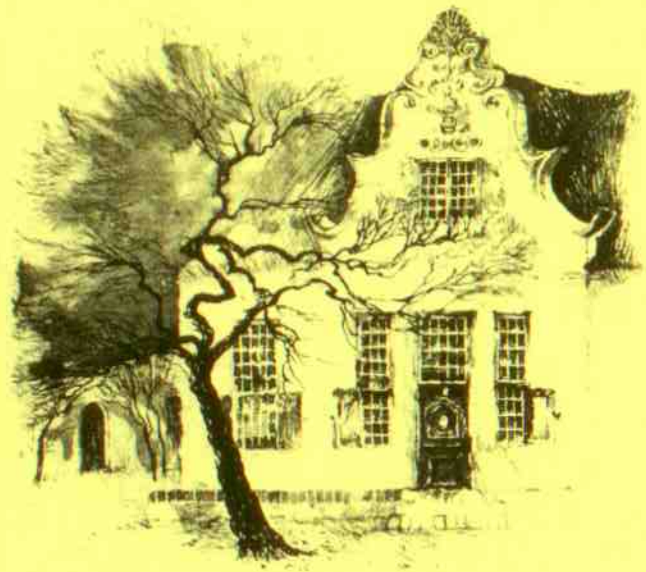


- Toy & Minature Museum
- Tourist Information Centre
- Research Centre For Historical Archaeology
- Village Museum
- Entrance
- V.O.C. Kruithuis (CLosed June - July - August)
- Erfurthuis (Museum Administration)

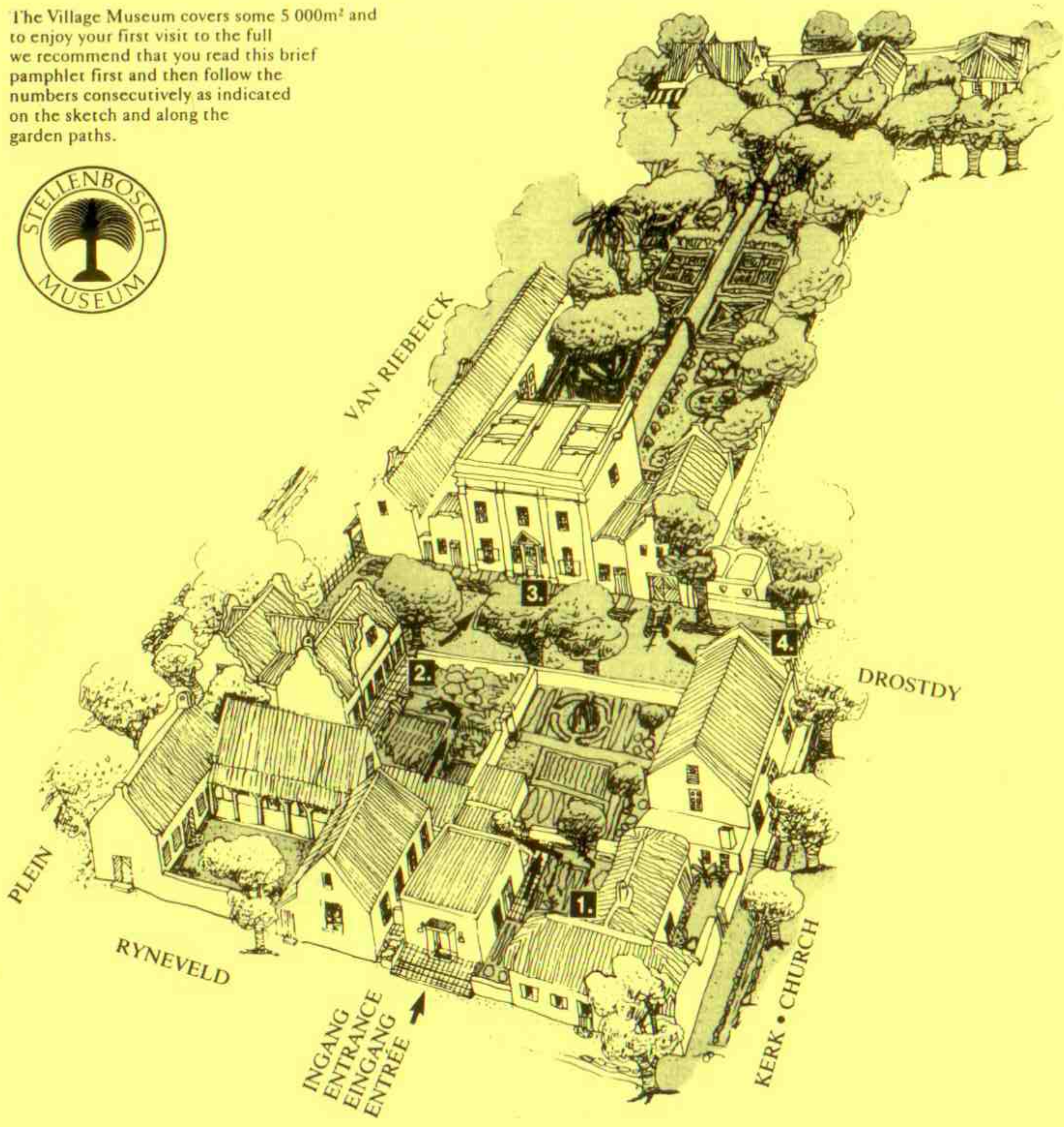
3000/11/96 Durbanville Stationers 2037

STELLENBOSCH
Village Museum

The main entrance and information centre for the Village Museum is situated at 18 Ryneveld Street.
See map on back of this brochure.



The Village Museum covers some 5 000m² and to enjoy your first visit to the full we recommend that you read this brief pamphlet first and then follow the numbers consecutively as indicated on the sketch and along the garden paths.



1. *SCHREUDERHUIS (c. 1709)*

The front part of this house was completed about 30 years after Stellenbosch was founded and appears on the earliest known drawing of Stellenbosch dated February 1710. The strings of onions, herbs and salted fish hanging from the rafters, the open hearth in the kitchen and the primitive Cape furniture lend a special charm to this early dwelling. Notice the sharp contrast to the handsome appointments of later, more opulent homes. Furniture and household objects of the period **1690 - 1720** can be seen here.

2. *BLETTERMANHUIS (c. 1789)*

The house was built by Hendrik Lodewyk Bletterman, the last landdrost (magistrate) of Stellenbosch to be appointed by the Dutch East India Company. It is a typical 18th century Cape house with six gables and an H-shaped ground plan. The group portrait in the voorhuis shows the Storm family. The daughter, Maria Magdalena, later married C L Neethling who built Grosvenor House. The furnishings reflect the interior of a wealthy Stellenbosch home between the years **1750 - 1780.**

3. *GROSVENOR HOUSE (c. 1803)*

Christian Ludolph Neethling built this house in 1782. Successive owners added to the building until it reached its present appearance in about 1803. Grosvenor House, along with Koopmans de Wet House and the Martin Melck House in Cape Town, is one of the most outstanding examples of a two-storeyed, flat-roofed patrician town house, of which there must have been a considerable number in Stellenbosch and Cape Town. The house is furnished in the prevailing styles of the period **1800 - 1830.**

4. *THE HOME OF O M BERGH (c. 1850)*

The house originally had a thatch roof and gables similar to Blettermanhuis. During the 19th century it was altered to its present appearance. The interior reflects the style of a typical Stellenbosch dwelling of the period of **1840 - 1870.** Olof Marthinus Bergh and his family lived in the house from **1836 to 1877.**

DIE V.O.C. KRUITHUIS, BLOEMSTRAAT, DIE BRAAK

Vanweë die onrus wat daar teen die einde van die agtiende eeu geheers het, het die Goewerneur en die Politieke Raad van Kaapstad gemeen dat dit wenslik sou wees om ammunisie op Stellenbosch te berg. Daar is gevolglik besluit dat Stellenbosch 'n voorraad kanonne en gewere asook kruit en ammunisie sou ontvang om 'n aanval deur die vyand af te weer. Verder sou daar ook 'n geskikte gebou opgerig word vir die opberging van daardie materiaal "*om aan Stellenbosch voornoemd te doen aanhoudend zoo veel geschut, snaphanen, buskruid en verdere ammunitie, als noodig geoordeeld zouden worden by eenen vyandelyken aanval. Zulks nu tot berging van het één en ander noodwendig een daartoe vereischt wordend magazyn zullende moeten worden geconstrueerd.*"

Toestemming hiertoe is vervolgens van die beheerraad van die Hollandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie in Amsterdam verkry en die Politieke Raad kon toe die landdros en heemrade in kennis stel van sy besluit om 'n wapenhuis of magasyn in dié gebied op te rig.

Die landdros en heemrade se hulp is ingeroep om 'n geskikte perseel te kies en 'n ondersoek ter plaatse het getoon dat die terrein aan die onderent van die Braak, die "*exercitie veld*" algemene byval gevind het.

Aangesien die owerhede in Kaapstad self in 'n druk bouprogram gewikkel was, is daar besluit dat Stellenbosch se landdros en heemrade tenders vir die oprigting van die gebou moes vra. Die tender van 9000 gulden van Philip Hartog en Lambert Fick is aanvaar en die eintlike bouer, die messelaar Michael Rambusch van Danzig, het die gebou binne 'n halfjaar voltooi en dit op 5 Mei 1777 afgelewer.

Stellenbosch was egter deur die jare 'n rustige dorp en in sy 300-jarige bestaan is daar nooit oorlogsgeskut gehoor nie. Derhalwe het die Kruithuis spoedig sy militêre betekenis verloor en word dit minder as sewentig jaar later die plek waar daar elke Vrydag mark gehou is.

Ten einde die Markhuis beter geskik vir sy doel te maak is daar mettertyd aan die agter- en sykante aangebou. Die skuins dak aan die linkerkant van die gebou het jarelank as beskutting gedien vir Stellenbosch se brandweerwaens. In 1936, nadat dit bykans 'n eeu as markhuis gedien het, is die gebou deur die Stellenbosse Munisipaliteit gerestoureer.

Die gebou is op 10 Mei 1940 tot Nasionale Gedenkwaardigheid verklaar en in 1943 as 'n klein Africana Museum aan die publiek oopgestel. Dit het egter nie baie lank as sodanig bestaan nie en vir baie jare daarna was die V.O.C. Kruithuis gesluit en ontoeganklik vir die publiek.

In 1971 stem die Munisipaliteit toe dat die Stellenbosch Museum die gebou kan oorneem vir die uitstal van sy versameling vuurwapens, kanonne, militêre uniforms ens.

Die V.O.C. Kruithuis is uniek in Suid-Afrika in dié sin dat dit die enigste oorblywende kruitmagasyn in die land is wat uit die tydperk van die V.O.C. dateer. 'n Mens kan byna sê dat dit 'n simbool geword het van hierdie dorp se ryk en kleurvolle argitektoniese erfenis.

THE V.O.C. KRUITHUIS, BLOEM STREET, DIE BRAAK

In the turbulent of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Governer and the Political Council of Cape Town came to the conclusion that it was desirable to store ammunition at Stellenbosch. So it was decided that Stellenbosch should be allowed as many cannon and guns and as much powder and ammunition as necessary to ward off an enemy attack and that a suitable building for storing this material would have to be constructed ("*om aan Stellenbosch voornoemd te doen aanhoudend zoo veel geschut, snaphanen, buskruid en verdere ammunitie, als noodig geoordeeld zouden worden by eenen vyandelyken aanval. Zulks nu tot berging van het één en ander noodwendig een daartoe vereischt wordend magazyn zullende moeten worden geconstrueerd.*")

The permission of the Here Sewentien, the governing council of the Dutch East India Company in Holland, was duly applied for and received and the Political Council could proceed to inform the Landdrost and Heemraden of Stellenbosch of the decision to build an arsenal or magazine within their area.

The Landdrost and Heemraden were requested to assist in pointing out a suitable site. An inspection in loco took place and the site at the lower end of the Braak, the "*exercitie veld*" of those days, met with general approval.

Due to the fact that the Government of Cape Town was involved in so many building projects, it was decided that the Landdrost and Heemraden of Stellenbosch should call for tenders for the erection of the building. At the meeting of the Heemraden which took place on 7 October 1776, the tender of Philip Hartog and Lambert Fick for 9000 guilders was accepted for recommendation to the Government. In November 1776, the foundations of the building were prepared and on 5 May 1777 the building was completed.

Stellenbosch has always been a peaceful town and not once during its 300 years of existence has it heard the sound of guns fired in war. The V.O.C. Kruithuis therefore soon lost its military importance and less than seventy years later it became the site of the local Friday market. In time structural additions to the back and sides of the building made the Market House more suitable for its purpose. The sloping roof on the left of the building housed the Stellenbosch fire-brigade for many years.

After serving as Market House for almost a century the building was extensively restored by the Stellenbosch Municipality in 1936.

The building was proclaimed a National Monument on 10 May 1940 and in 1943 it was opened to the public as a small Africana Museum. The museum did not exist for very long and many years passed during which the V.O.C. Kruithuis remained locked and inaccesible to the public.

In 1971 the Municipality agreed to allow the Stellenbosch Museum to take over the building for displaying the museum's collection of fire-arms, cannon, military uniforms etc.

The V.O.C. Kruithuis is unique in South Africa in that it is the only surviving powder magazine in the country dating from the days of the Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.). It can be seen to have become a symbol of this town's rich and varied architectural heritage.

SCHREUDERHUIS

Hierdie eenvoudige pioniershuisie is vir so ver bekend, die oudste gerestoureerde dorpswoning in Suid-Afrika. 'n Duitse huursoldaar in diens van die V.O.C. (Hollandse Oos-Indiese Kompanje) ene Sebastian Schröder, is in Augustus 1707 na "de colonie van Stellenbsoch" gestuur as sekretaris van die openbare meule. In die loop van 1709 het hy die diens van die Kompanje verlaat en op 10 Desember 1709 is die erf waarop die huis vandag staan aan Sebastian Schreuder as vryburger toegeken. Schröder se naam is dus reeds in hierdie vroeë datum volgens die Hollandse spelwyse geskryf.

Op die vroegste bekende tekening van Stellenbosch, dié gemaak deur E.V. Stade op 15 Februarie 1710, kan die huis reeds gesien word. Alles dui dus daarop dat Schreuder die woning gebou of begin bou het nog voor die grond in Desember 1709 aan hom oorgedra is.

Teen Januarie 1710 was Schreuder reeds aangestel as geregsbode van Stellenbosch en Drakenstein. Tydens sy besoeke aan die drostdy moes hy dikwels die yster-beslaande dokumentekis van die landdros gesien het wat nou hier in die voorhuis staan.

Hoewel Schreuder in Maart 1710 met Sara Wijnsandt getroud is, het hulle geen kinders hier gehad nie en in Februarie 1713 is hulle weer terug na Europa. Talle eienaars en huurders het die huis in daaropvolgende 260 jaar bewoon voordat die Stellenbosch Museum dit met die hulp van die Kaapse Provinsiale Administrasie in 1972 van die Lubbe-familie gekoop het. Dit het baie maande se navorsing gekos om die gebou na sy vroeë voorkoms te kon restoureer.

Om geskikte meubels te vind vir hierdie unieke huisie is nie alleen uiters moeilik nie, maar bo verhouding duur. Ten einde die huis voorlopig in te rig moes dus noodwendig gebruik gemaak word van stukke wat hoewel oud, in werklikheid nie oud genoeg is nie. Die museum hoop egter om met verloop van tyd die tydelike stukke met ouer en meer paslike meubels te vervang. Belangrike stukke wat reeds bekom is, sluit in die tafel, koskas en potterak in die kombuis, die weegskaal van 1703, die klerekis met die handgesmede ysterbeslag in die linkervoorkamer (aangekoop met 'n skenking van *Het Jan Marais Nationale Fonds*), en verskeie ander kleinere voorwerpe.

Gedurende hierdie vroeë periode was die meeste vertrekke in die huis vir algemene woondoeleindes gebruik. In dieselfde vertrek vind ons dus 'n ledekant, waar geslaap is, 'n werksbank en gereedskap waar timmerwerk verrig is asook tekens van ander aktiwiteite. In dieselfde vertrekke waar geslaap is, is ook geëet en gaste ontvang. Gespesialiseerde kamers wat net vir een doel gebruik is soos bv. 'n slaapkamer was haas onbekend. Dit was feitlik net die kombuis wat vir 'n spesifieke gebruik ingerig is, te wete voedselvoorbereiding.

Vanweë die feit dat glas en timmerhout in ongeveer 1700 uiters skaars en duur was, is alleen die mees gegoede burgers se huise volledig met glasvensterruite, plankvloere en plafonne toegerus. Uit ou reis-beskrywings blyk dit duidelik dat die gewone burgers dikwels grond- en misvloere, sparretjies- of rietsolders en losraamvensters in hul huise gehad het. Die los rame is met katoen bespan en dan met olie waterdig gemaak. Hierdie vensterbedekkings het nie alleen die stof en in 'n groot mate die reën buite gehou nie, maar terselfdertyd 'n pragtige sagte lig deurgelaat. In stortreën en snags is die houtluike kennelik toegemaak. 'n Ander venstertipe wat vroeg reeds op Stellenbosch voorgekom het, was 'n houtraam-swaaivenster met klein glasruite wat in loodstroke geset is soos gesien kan word in die voorste vensters van hierdie huis.

Stellenbosch Museum Privaatsak X5048 Stellenbosch 7600

SCHREUDERHUIS

This modest pioneer cottage is, as far as can be ascertained, the oldest documented and restored town house in South Africa. In August 1707 a German mercenary soldier in the employ of the V.O.C. (Dutch East India Company), one Sebastian Schröder, was sent from Cape Town to the Colony of Stellenbosch as secretary of the public mill. During the course of 1709 he left the employ of the Company and on 10 December 1709 the land on which the house stands was granted to "Sebastian Schreuder" as a free burgher. At this early date Schröder's name was therefore already written in its Dutch form.

On the oldest known drawing of Stellenbosch which was made by E.V. Stade on 15 February 1710 the house is already shown. Schreuder built or started to build the house before the land was actually granted to him in December 1709.

By January 1710 Schreuder had been appointed court messenger of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. During his visits to the local drostdy (court house) he probably frequently saw the iron-bound document chest of the landdrost magistrate, which now stands in the front room of this house. Although Schreuder married Sara Wijnsandt in March 1710 they had no children here and in February 1713 they returned to Europe. Many owners and tenants occupied the house during the following 260 years before the Stellenbosch Museum acquired the property from the Lubbe family in 1972 with the financial assistance of the Cape Provincial Administration. It took nearly two years to restore the building to its original appearance.

To find suitable furniture for this unique little house is not only extremely difficult but exceedingly expensive. In order to furnish the house provisionally, use had to be made of pieces which though old are in fact not old enough. However, the museum hopes in time to replace the temporary articles with older and more suitable ones. Important pieces which have already been acquired, include the table, food cupboard and shelves (specifically for pots) in the kitchen, the balancing scale of 1703, the clothes chest with the hand-wrought iron mounts in the bedroom (bought with a donation received from *Het Jan Marais Nationale Fonds*), and several other smaller items.

During this early period the most rooms in the house were used for general living purposes. We therefore find, in the same room, a bedstead, for sleeping purposes, a work bench and tools for woodwork, as well as signs of other activities. The room which was used to sleep in, was also used as a dining-room and to receive guests in. Specialised rooms which were used for one purpose only, eg. a bedroom, were just about unknown to the colonists. The only room which was exclusively used for one specific purpose only was the kitchen, for the preparation of food.

Due to the fact that glass and timber were extremely scarce and costly around 1700 only the wealthiest citizens had glass panes in all their windows and plank floors and ceilings. From descriptions given by early travellers it is clear that the ordinary burghers often had earth or dung floors, *sparretjie* (sapling sticks) or reed ceilings and loose frames in some of the windows of their homes. The loose frames were covered with cotton cloth and waterproofed with whale oil. These window coverings not only kept dust and to a large extent rain out, but admitted a wonderful soft light at the same time. In really bad weather and at night, the wooden shutters were, of course, closed. Another type of window which occurred at Stellenbosch at an early stage, was a wooden casement with small glass panes set in leadcames such as can be seen in the front windows of Schreuderhuis today.

Stellenbosch Museum Private Bag X5048 Stellenbosch 7600

SM. 37/1/May 92/ml

BLETTERMANHUIS

Heinrich Ludwig Bletterman, 'n boorling van Sonderhausen in Duitsland, het in 1741 as werkgewer van die Hollandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie in die Kaap geland. Hy is in 1742 met Elsabe Bergstedt, 'n dogter van Mathias Bergstedt en Christina Bergh, getroud en h£l seun, Hendrik Lodewyk Bletterman, een van vyf kinders, is op 26 September 1746 in Kaapstad gebore. In 1762 vertrek die hele Bletterman-gesin na Europa, maar keer nie lank daarna nie na Suid-Afrika terug. Een seun, Christiaan Frederick, het egter as Lutherse predikant in Sonderhausen agtergebly.

Hendrik Lodewyk het in 1772 as soldaat aan boord van "Het Huijs te Crooswijk" na die Kaap teruggekeer. Hy beklee van 1773 af die pos van `assistent' in diens van die Kompanjie, maar word in 1780 tot geswore klerk bevorder. Van 1781 tot 1783 dien hy as Kommissaris vir Siviele en Huweliksake. In 1782 word hy ook rekenmeester en geswore klerk van die Sekretaris van die Raad van Justisie en dien daarbenewens as diaken in die Lutherse Kerk. In Augustus 1785 volg hy Van Ryneveld as Landdros van Stellenbosch op, 'n amp wat hy tot September 1795 beklee toe hy, onder die skyn van swak gesondheid, sy bedanking indien omdat hy weier om onder die Britse bewind te dien. Toe Engeland in 1803 die Kaap aan die Bataafse Republiek teruggee, doen hy aansoek om weer in sy ou amp aangestel te word, dog sonder sukses. Dit was om en by hierdie tyd dat Bletterman opdrag ontvang het om die grense van die nuwe distrik Tulbagh vas te stel en terselfdertyd 'n terrein uit te soek vir die oprigting van die nuwe Tulbagh-Drostdy. Hy moes ook 'n ogie hou oor die oprigting van die Drostdy.

Ons weet min van Bletterman se private lewe behalwe dat hy met Maria Westpalm getroud was, maar blykbaar geen kinders gehad het nie. Dit blyk uit sy testament dat hy redelik welgesteld was en dat hy sy besittings aan sy broers en susters en hul kinders bemaak het. Bletterman is op 18 Julie 1824 oorlede waarna sy vrou, tot aan haar dood in 1826, by die weduwee Wium tuisgegaan het. Hul eenvoudige leiklip-grafsteen kan vandag nog in die suid-oostelike hoek van die Moederkerk-perseel, slegs sowat 50 meter van hierdie huis af, gesien word.

Die terrein waarop die huidige Blettermanhuis staan, is in 1787 deur Hendrik Lodewyk Bletterman van die weduwee van Christaan Krynauw, destydse eienaar van die Schreuderhuis, gekoop. Op die Hertzogplan van 1817 verskyn daar 'n gebou op hierdie perseel, maar ons kan aanvaar dat Bletterman die huis geruime tyd v¢¢r daardie datum gebou het aangesien hy 'n eie verblyfplek sou moes hˆ toe hy die Drostdy in 1795 ontruim het. Die gebou het sy eiendom gebly tot met sy dood in 1824 toe dit vir 30 000 gulden aan die Landdros en Heemrade verkoop is en vervolgens in kantore en 'n hofsaal omskep is wat daarna as die "Stellenbosch Public Offices" bekend sou staan.

Die buitegebou is opgeknap en van 50 skoolbanke voorsien om as 'n skool vir slawekinders te dien. Hierdie skool is in September 1825 amptelik geopen met Erasmus Smit as die onderwyser.

Vanaf ongeveer 1879 is die gebou deur die Stellenbosse Polisie as hul hoofkwartier gebruik totdat dit in 1979 in die besit van die Stellenbosch-Museum gekom het.

Restourasie het in 1982 'n aanvang geneem en is in 1983 voltooi. Die gebou maak deel uit van die Stellenbosse Dorpmuseum en is in die styl van 'n tipiese Stellenbosse woonhuis van c.1750 tot c.1780 gemeubileer.

GROSVENOR HOUSE

Die lewenstyl in Stellenbosch gedurende die bewind van die Bataafse Republiek (1802 - 1806) en die eerste jare van die Britse regering (1806 - 1834) word in Grosvenor House weerspieël.

Die perseel waarop Grosvenor House staan, is in 1781 toegeken aan Christiaan Ludolph Neethling wat binne 'n jaar daarna 'n dubbelverdiepinghuis op die erf opgerig het. 'n Aangrensende stuk grond is vervolgens in 1782 ook aan Neethling toegeken. Na sy dood is albei erwe oorgedra aan Fredrich Gotthold Holzapfel wie se weduwee dit in 1798 aan Rynhard Perreyn, 'n immigrant uit Nederland, verkoop het.

In 1799 koop Johan Wilhelm (Willem) Herold die eiendom wat hy tot 1820 bewoon. Die koetshuis met sy rietdak en vloer (uitgelê met klippe uit die Eersterivier) is regs van die woonhuis opgerig.

Weinig veranderinge is deur daaropvolgende eienaars aangebring. In 1872 word Sir Christoffel J. Brand, die eerste Speaker van die Kaapse Volksraad, die nuwe eienaar. Na sy dood in 1876 koop William Collins van Bath, Engeland, die eiendom wat tot 1941 in sy weduwee se besit bly. Die Collins-gesin het die gebou Grosvenor House genoem en dit in 'n gastehuis omskep.

Etlike kamers is aangebou en die vertrek links met die platdak dateer uit daardie tydperk. 'n Kroonlyn, soortgelyk aan dié bokant hierdie vertrek, is toe ook bo die kamer regs, wat heelwat vroeër gebou is, aangebring. In 1896 is nog vertrekke bygevoeg deur die buitegeboue op die hoek, die sogenaamde "anneks", tot dubbel sy oorspronklike lengte te vergroot.

In 1942 kom die eiendom in die besit van die N.G. Kerk en in 1948 word dit aan die Stellenbosse Munisipaliteit verkoop wat dit as kunsgalery inrig vir die Phillimore-Ives-gedenkversameling bestaande uit 17de en 18de eeuse skilderye. Dit het toe as Phillimore House bekend gestaan en is tot Nasionale Gedenkwaardigheid verklaar. Die galery moes in 1961 sluit aangesien die kunsversameling aan Engeland terugbesorg moes word.

Die Munisipaliteit het spoedig die noodsaaklikheid van 'n historiese museum vir Stellenbosch besef en op 23 Maart 1962 het die Stellenbosch Museum met Grosvenor House as die eerste amptelike Museumgebou tot stand gekom. Die gebou is tans in die styl van die periode c.1800 tot c.1830 toe Willem Herold en sy gesin daar gewoon het, gerestoureer.

Van die meubelstukke toon die toenemende invloed van Engelse smaak op meubeulontwerp ná die tweede Britse besetting van die Kaap in 1806. Neo-klassisisme was die modegier van die dag. Die voorkant van Grosvenor House is ontwerp volgens die klassieke styl met gegroefde pilasters om die wye kroonlys te ondersteun. Die klassisisme word herhaal in die wyse waarop die pediment bokant die voordeur geplaas is. In die pleisterwerk verskyn 'n palmboom - ook die simbool van die Stellenbosch kerkseël.

Die olieverfskildery van die Storm-gesin in Blettermanhuis is van besondere belang vir Grosvenor House aangesien die jong meisie, Maria Magdalena Storm wat saam met haar vader en broer daarop verskyn, in 1762 die eggenote van die eerste eienaar, C.L. Neethling, geword het.

Die Grosvenor House voorportaal met sy versierde en nagemaakte-marmer mure en geverfde plafonne is kenmerkend van hierdie stylperiode. Die eetkamer met sy versameling Kaapse Regency stoele en die tafel gedek met die pragtige silwer is verteenwoordigend van die stemmige elegansie van dié tydperk.

TUIN: Die plante in Grosvenor House se tuin is juis dié soort plante wat in dié era aangeplant is. Die historiese rose, die formele kruietuin en die omheinde groentetuin is die belangrikste aanloklikhede van 'n tuin wat dateer uit die vroeë 19de eeu.

SM 37/3 6/92/mdp

GROSVENOR HOUSE

At Grosvenor House, the ancestral home of the Neethling family in South Africa, one can see something of the life-style in Stellenbosch during the rule of the Batavian Republic (1802 - 1806) and the first few years of British rule (1806 - 1834).

The site on which Grosvenor House stands was granted to Christiaan Ludolph Neethling in 1781 and a year later he had completed a double-storey house on the property. An adjoining piece of land was granted to Neethling in 1782. After his death both pieces of land were transferred to Frederich Gotthold Holzapfel whose widow later sold it in 1798 to Rynhard Perreyn, a Dutch immigrant.

In 1799 Johan Wilhelm (Willem) Herold bought the property and lived there until 1820. The coach house with its thatched roof and floor of Eerste River cobbles was built to the right, next to the main section of the house.

Successive owners kept the house virtually unaltered. In 1872 Sir Christoffel J. Brand, first Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly, became the new owner. After his death in 1876 William Collins of Bath, England, bought the property which remained in the possession of his wife until 1941. The Collins family named the building Grosvenor House and converted it into a guest house. The building was enlarged by several rooms and the flat roofed room on the left dates from this time. The room on the right, although much older, was also given a parapet to match the one on the left. In 1896 more rooms were added by extending the outbuilding on the corner, the so-called "annexe", to double its original length.

In 1942 the property was bought by the D.R. Church Council and in 1948 it was sold to the Stellenbosch Municipality. The building became an art gallery called "Phillimore House" and was used to house the Phillimore-Ives Memorial Collection of 17th and 18th century paintings. It was also declared a Historical Monument. In 1961 the gallery had to close because the loan collection was recalled to England.

The Municipality soon realised the need for an historical museum in Stellenbosch and on the 23rd March 1962 the Stellenbosch Museum was proclaimed with Grosvenor House as the first official museum building. The building has been restored to illustrate the period c.1800 - c.1830 when Willem Herold and his family lived there.

Individual items of furniture reflect the increasing influence of English taste on local furniture design after the Second British Occupation of the Cape in 1806. Neo-classicism was now the height of fashion. The faÇade of Grosvenor House was designed in the classical style with fluted pilasters running up to support the wide cornice. The classicism is repeated in the treatment of the pedimented front door, which bears within the plaster work a palm tree symbol of the Stellenbosch Church seal.

The oil painting of the Storm family in Blettermanhuis is of particular interest to Grosvenor House as the young girl appearing on it with her father, brother and their attendant slaves is Maria Magdalena Storm, who, in 1762 became the wife of the first owner, C. L. Neethling.

Grosvenor House is distinctively different from the other houses with its massive hall's simulated marble walls and painted ceilings. The quiet elegance is reflected in the dining room with its Cape Regency chairs and magnificent silver.

GARDEN: The plants in the garden of Grosvenor House are those that would have been planted in gardens of the period. The old roses, the formal herb garden and the fenced vegetable garden are the major attractions of a garden dating back to the beginning of the 19th century.

VICTORIAN PERIOD: BERGHHUIS (1840 – 1880)

The site on which this house is situated originally extended over the entire street block bounded by Church, Drostdy and Ryneveld Streets. In 1709 it was granted to Sebastian Schreuder who built a house on the south-western corner of the plot. Schreuder's house faced onto Ryneveld Street.

The property subsequently changed hands several times and, although it is uncertain when a house was originally erected on the present Berghhuis site, an illustration dating back to 1757 shows a building in approximately this position.

In 1776 Christiaan Krynauw became the owner of the property and it was he who presumably erected a new T-shaped dwelling on the site. The front door was in Church Street directly below the present stairway leading to the upper storey. After Krynauw's death the plot was divided into two sections. The northern portion was sold in 1787 to Hendrik Lodewyk Bletterman, who built the Blettermanhuis, while the southern half (with Schreuderhuis and Berghhuis) remained the property of the widow Krynauw and her son Daniël until 1796. It was subsequently transferred to J.H. Mader who sold it to Olof Marthinus Bergh in 1836.

Bergh was born in Cape Town in 1792. He was married to Sophia Maria Wilhelmina Lindenberg of Stellenbosch and they had four children. Bergh was deputy-sheriff of Stellenbosch. After his death in 1866 his wife retained ownership of the house until 1877 when she sold it to Prof. John Murray, one of the first two professors at the Theological Seminary.

An upper storey was added during the second half of the 19th century and the house was given a low pitched roof expressed by a full-width pediment above the entrance which had then been moved to the Drostdy Street side. The house is furnished to reflect the interior of a typical middle class Stellenbosch home during the period 1840 to 1880, more or less the time it was occupied by Bergh and his family.

Heavy mahogany furniture in the prevailing English taste was very fashionable at the time and the Victorian penchant for clutter often made it difficult to move about in the drawing room. Wallpaper and family portraits are further indications of how sombre interior decoration was at the time – particularly after the Great Exhibition of 1851. Later in the century it even became fashionable for the well-to-do to order their clothes from London rather than buy them in Cape Town or Stellenbosch.

The main bedroom upstairs, an additional bedroom, a nursery and an exceptionally interesting bathroom have already been elegantly furnished. Note that a room, which served as a kitchen in the early 1800s, is visible from the garden at the back.

The garden is laid out in the style of the period with roses and other shrubs that were popular during the mid-19th century.

VICTORIAANSE PERIODE: BERGHHUIS (1840 – 1880)

Die perseel waarop hierdie huis staan, het oorspronklik die hele straatblok beslaan, begrens deur Kerk-, Drostdy- en Ryneveldstraat. In 1709 is dit toegeken aan Sebastiaan Schreuder, wat 'n huis op die suidwestelike hoek van die erf gebou het. Schreuder se huis het aan Ryneveldstraat gefront.

Daarna het die eiendom telkemale van eienaar verwissel. Daar heers onsekerheid oor presies wanneer 'n huis op die perseel van die huidige Berghhuis opgerig is, maar daar is 'n afbeelding van 1757 wat 'n woonhuis ongeveer hier toon.

In 1776 kom Christiaan Krynauw in besit van die eiendom en dit is vermoedelik hy wat 'n nuwe woning in die vorm van 'n "T" hier opgerig het. Die huis se voordeur was aan Kerkstraat geleë, reg onder die huidige trap wat na die boverdieping lei. Na Krynauw se dood word die erf in twee dele verdeel. Die noordelike gedeelte is in 1787 aan Hendrik Lodewyk Bletterman verkoop wat Blettermanhuis opgerig het, terwyl die suidelike helfte (met Schreuderhuis en Berghhuis) tot 1796 in die besit van die weduwee Krynauw en haar seun Daniël was. Dit het daarna oorgegaan na J.H. Mader wat dit in 1836 aan Olof Marthinus Bergh verkoop het.

Bergh is in 1792 in Kaapstad gebore. Hy was met Sophia Maria Wilhelmina Lindenberg van Stellenbosch getroud en hulle het vier kinders gehad. Bergh was onderbalju van Stellenbosch. Na sy dood in 1866 het die huis sy vrou se eiendom gebly totdat sy dit in 1877 aan prof. John Murray, een van die eerste twee professore aan die Teologiese Kweekskool, verkoop het.

'n Boverdieping is gedurende die tweede helfte van die 19de eeu bygevoeg. 'n Staandak met 'n lae helling is daarop aangebring asook 'n volwydte pediment bokant die ingang wat toe na Drostdystraat verskuif is. Die huis is gemeubileer in die styl van 'n tipiese Stellenbosse middelklas-familie uit die periode 1840 tot 1880 – ongeveer die tydperk waartydens dit deur die Bergh-gesin bewoon is.

Swaar mahoniehout-meubels na die Engelse smaak was destyds hoog in die mode. Weens die oordadige meubilering wat die Victoriaanse tydperk gekenmerk het, was dit dikwels moeilik om in die voorkamer te beweeg. Plakpapier en familieportrette is verdere aanduidings van hoe somber binnenshuise versiering destyds was – veral na die Great Exhibition van 1851. Dit het later in die eeu selfs vir welgestelde burgers mode geword om hul klere uit Londen te bestel eerder as om dit in Kaapstad of Stellenbosch te koop.

Die hoofslaapkamer op die boonste verdieping asook 'n addisionele slaapkamer, 'n kinderkamer en 'n uiters interessante badkamer is reeds stylvol gemeubileer. Let op dat 'n vertrek wat vroeg in 1800 as kombuis gedien het aan die agterkant, vanuit die tuin, te sien is.

Die tuin is ooreenkomstig die styl van die betrokke tydperk uitgelê, met rose en ander struike wat in die middel van die 19de eeu gewild was.

ERFURTHUIS

The history of the property can be traced back to the late 17th century when the land on which Erfurthuis stands formed part of the farm granted to Harmen Jansz Potgieter in 1683. In 1876 Johan Marthinus (Jan) Beyers (30 April 1823 - 7 January 1910) built the impressive double-storey dwelling with the magnificant wood and wrought iron balcony rising to the roof on all sides of the house. It was named Erfurthuis after the town of Erfurt in Germany which was the birthplace of the ancestor of the Beyers family in South Africa.

By the time Jan Beyers and his wife Anna celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary on 27 September 1907, there were no less than 18 children and grandchildren to congratulate them. Mr Beyers was very fond of pottering about the garden and regularly complained about the manners of the "modern" students who walked past his house without the courtesy of greeting him.

The year after Anna's death in 1911, the Curators of the Bloemhof School for Girls bought the house and converted it into "een doelmatig Tehuis voor jonge Dames". This conversion included the subdivision of many large rooms into smaller rooms to accommodate the pupils from the Bloemhof School just across the way from Erfurthuis. The central stairway which was recently removed, probably dated from that period. After serving in this capacity for several generations, the house became the property of the Dutch Reformed Church Council who used the building as offices and storage until December 1988 when negotiations for its sale to the Trustees of the Stellenbosch Museum were concluded.

On 20 September 1991, Erfurthuis, now fully restored was officially opened by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Gene Louw, as the new administrative headquarters of the Stellenbosch Museum.

ERFURTHUIS

Die geskiedenis van hierdie eiendom kan tot die laat 17de eeu teruggevoer word, toe die grond waarop Erfurthuis staan, nog deel was van die plaas wat in 1683 aan Harmen Jansz Potgieter toegeken is.

Johan Marthinus (Jan) Beyers (30 April 1823 - 7 Januarie 1910) het in 1876 die imponerende dubbelverdieping woonhuis met die manjefieke hout- en smeeysterbalkon wat alle kante van die huis omspan, gebou. Die naam Erfurthuis is daaraan gegee ter herinnering aan die dorp Erfurt in Duitsland, die geboorteplek van die stamvader van die Beyersfamilie in S.A.

Op 27 September 1907, toe Jan Beyers en sy vrou Anna hulle diamant-trouherdenking gevier het, was daar nie minder nie as 18 kinders en kleinkinders om hulle geluk te wens. Mnr Beyers was baie lief daarvoor om in die tuin te werk en het dikwels gekla oor die swak maniere van die "moderne" studente wat by sy huis verby stap sonder om te groet.

Die jaar na Anna se dood, in 1911, het die Kuratore van die Bloemhof Skool vir Dames die huis gekoop en omskep in "een doelmatig Tehuis voor jonge Dames". Hierdie ombouing het onder andere die onderverdeling van baie van die groot kamers na kleiner kamers behels om die skoliere van die Bloemhof Skool, wat net oorkant die straat van Erfthuis geleë was, te akkommodeer. Die sentrale trap wat onlangs verwyder is, het heel moontlik uit daardie tydperk gedateer. Nadat die huis geslagte lank hiervoor aangewend is, het dit die eiendom van die N.G. Kerkraad geword wat die gebou tot Desember 1988 as kantore en stoorplek gebruik het. Hierna is Erfurthuis aan die Trusteeraad van die Stellenbosch Museum verkoop.

Die ten volle gerestoureerde Erfurthuis is op 20 September 1991 deur die Minister van Binnelandse Sake, mnr. Gene Louw, geopen as die nuwe administratiewe hoofkantoor van die Stellenbosch Museum.

SM 37/7 6/92/mdp

VAN DER BIJLHUIS

Van der Bijlhuis staan op grond wat oorspronklik deel van die plaas Oude Molen gevorm het en aanvanklik in 1683 aan Douwe Steyn uitgereik is. In 1783 is 'n deel van die grond, in daardie stadium die eiendom van Mauritz Herman Otto Wocke, aan Cornelis Michiel Smuts verkoop. Die nuwe eienaar het die grond kort hierna in erwe opgesny en in 1787 hierdie spesifieke erf, met 'n woonhuis op, aan Paulus Johannes Fick verkoop. Onderwyl die eiendom later in besit van Jacob Fredrick Binder, die looier, was, is sommige van die geboue deur die verwoestende brand wat groot dele van Stellenbosch in 1808 in puin gelê het, vernietig.

Die huidige huis wat kort ná die brand deur Adriaan Roux (wat later ook die eienaar van Grosvenor House was) opgerig is, het wel die mure en plafonne van een van die oorspronklike geboue geïnkorporeer maar 'n tweede verdieping is toegevoeg en 'n plat, gepleisterde dak opgesit. Die houtwerk in die vooraansig van die huidige huis is omstreeks die middel van die 19de eeu vervang. Die muurskilderye in die oorspronklike gebou het in die voorste twee vertrekke redelik ongeskonde behoue gebly en kon volkome gerestoureer word. Dit is egter duidelik dat die muurversierings oorspronklik om hoër vensters geskilder was, moontlik skuiframe met klein vensterruite soos dié by Grosvenour House. Daar word vermoed dat die muurversierings uit die laat-agtiende of vroeg-negentiende eeu dateer. Die muurskilderye bevestig verder die opvatting dat ou Stellenbosse huise selde binne wit geverf was.

Die eerste Van der Bijl het kort ná 1679 na Stellenbosch gekom en talle mooi ou geboue in en om Stellenbosch word oor drie eeue reeds met hierdie ou Kaapse familie verbind. Benewens die geboue self is ook heelwat voorbeelde van meubels van vroeër jare wat oor geslagte heen deur die Van der Bijl-familie bewaar is. Van der Bijlhuis, eiendom van die Van der Bijl-familie vir meer as 150 jaar, is 'n waardige monument vir die Van der Bijls en hul bydrae tot die ontwikkeling van hierdie deel van Afrika.

Die gebou is in 1972 tot Nasionale Gedenkwaardigheid verklaar. Die laaste private eienaar van die huis, wyle Johannes van der Bijl, was 'n troue ondersteuner en gewaardeerde vriend van die Stellenbosch-museum. In sy testament het hy die begeerte uitgespreek dat die Museum die huis en sy inhoud vir R20 000 aankoop en om die Museum hiertoe in staat te stel, het hy R10 000 aan kontant nagelaat.

Danksy Historiese Huise van Suid-Afrika Bpk., wat sy opsie op die eiendom laat vaar het, en 'n geskenk van R10 000 van mnr Paul van der Merwe, kon die Museum die huis en sy inhoud in April 1977 aankoop.

Die gebou self het dringende aandag vereis, waarvan 'n nuwe dak prioriteit nommer een was. Aangesien die Museum nie in daardie stadium die nodige kapitaal gehad het nie, is 'n ernstige oproep om vrywillige skenkings gedoen. Die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede het ingestem om die koste van 'n nuwe dak, R2 000, te dra. Toe die besonder mooi muurskilderye gedurende die proses van restourasie ontdek is, het die Kaapse Drie-eeue Stigting R1 000 vir die restourasie daarvan bewillig. Twee kunstenaars, mnr Paul Carstens en mej. Anne Keys, het weke lank, soms in uiters moeilike omstandighede, aan die restourasie van die muurskilderye gewerk. Soortgelyke muurversierings kom in talle huise op Stellenbosch voor en dit is uiters jammer dat die meeste van hulle reeds heeltemal vernietig is.

Verdere skenkings was van die Standard Bank wat R5 000 geskenk het, waarmee die ou wynkelder in 'n biblioteek omskep is. Dit was ook as biblioteek gebruik tot 1991. Lede van die Van der Bijl-familie self het ook betekenisvolle bydraes gemaak asook die Trustees van die Museum wat 'n lening van R15 000 aangegaan het om met die werk te kon voortgaan. Daar is nog heelwat restourasiewerk wat gedoen moet word, veral aan die agtertuin, maar volledige restourasie is 'n lang proses wat kapitaal vereis.

Die gebou het as administratiewe hoofkantore van die Stellenbosch Museum gedien vanaf Augustus 1978 tot Augustus 1991. Die huis bevat a unieke periodekamer: die Van der Bijl eetvertrek is met dieselfde meubels gemeubileer as wat sedert 1875 in hul onderskeie posisies staan. Die oorblywende vertrekke word tans gebruik deur Taylor, Van Rensburg, Van der Spuy, Visser inc.

VAN DER BIJLHUIS

This house stands on land that was once part of there farm Oude Molen given to Douwe Steyn in 1683. In 1783 a portion of the land which was then the property of Mauritz Herman Otto Wocke was sold to Cornelis Michiel Smuts. The new owner subdevided the land into erven shortly after and in 1787 sold this ground with a house on it to Paulus Johannes Fick. While the property belonged to Jacob Frederick Binder, the tanner, some of the buildings were destroyed by the great fire which gutted large parts of Stellenbosch in 1803.

The present house, built soon after the fire by Adriaan Roux (who later also acquired Grosvenor House) incorporated the walls and ceilings of one of the old buildings but it was raised to two storeys and given a flat plaster roof. The woodwork in the facade of the present house was replaced sometime during the middle of of the 19th century. The wall-paintings from the older structure have however remained reasonably untouched in the two front rooms and are now completely restored. It can be clearly seen that they were originally applied around taller windows - probably sash windows with small panes such as at Grosvenor House. It would seem that these wall decorations date from the late 18th or early 19th century. They add proof to the contention that the old Stellenbosch Houses were seldom painted white inside.

The first Van der Bijl moved to Stellenbosch shortly after 1679 and many fine buildings in and around Stellenbosch have been linked with this old Cape family during the past three centuries. Not only buildings but many examples of furniture have been preserved by the family over the years. Van der Bijl House, which was the property of the Van der Bijl family for over 150 years, serves as a monument to the Van der Bijls and their contribution to the development of this part of Africa. In 1972 the building was declared a national monument.

The last private owner of the house, Johannes van der Bijl, was a staunch supporter of the museum and a fine friend in every sense of the word. In his will he expressed the desire that the museum should buy the house and its contents for R20 000 and to assist the museum in this he left an amount of R10 000 cash.

Thanks to Historical Homes of S.A. who ceded their prior option on the property and an outright gift of R10 000 from Mr Paul van der Merwe the museum could buy the house and its contents in April 1977. It soon became apparent that the house required extensive repairs, the most urgent of which was a new roof. As the museum had no funds at the time an appeal was launched for voluntary contributions. The National Monuments Council agreed to pay the cost of the new roof (R2 000) and when in the course of cleaning the walls and ceilings the exceptionally fine wall-paintings were discovered, the Cape Tercentenary Foundation agreed to contribute R1 000 towards the restoration costs. Two artists, Mr Paul Carstens and Miss Anne Keys, worked for many weeks, often under difficult circumstances, to restore these paintings. Such paintings occur in many old Stellenbosch houses and it is a tragedy indeed that most of them have been completely destroyed. The Standard Bank made a donation of R5 000 to renovate the old wine cellar which was used as a library until 1991.

Several members of the Van der Bijl family made substantial contributions and the Trustees of the Museum raised a loan of R15 000 to carry on with the work. Much still remains to be done, particularly to the back garden, but this will take time and must wait for available funds.

The building served as administrative headquarters of the Stellenbosch Museum from August 1978 to August 1991. The house contains a unique period room: the Van der Bijl dining room which is furnished with the same furniture that has been in the room since 1875. The rest of the building is taken up by Taylor, Van Rensburg, Van der Spuy, Visser inc.