



The buildings and cultivated lands on the original estate "De Goede Hoop" at the end of the 18th century, as drawn by R J Gordon. It was sketched from the yard of Johannes Bruyns. (Source: Capevinyards.co.za)

De Goede Hoop

Background

Christina Diemer, widow of Frederik Russouw of Steenberg, has already had a cattle post *achter de Steenberg* on loan for quite a while when governor Swellengrebel, with the approval of commissioner Baron von Imhoff, gave the land to her at her request on quitrent tenure in 1743.

The size of the property was 60 morgen 1 219 rood. It was already called "de Goede Hoop" and was located at:

N ten W tegens de zee (N to W along the sea)

W ten Z tegens de zoutpan (W to S along the salt pan)

(Z ten O) en Oos ten N tegens de woeste gebergtes (S to E and E to N along the wild mountains)

She was allowed to sow, cultivate and plant, but where trees or bush were cleared, young oak trees had to be planted. One tenth of the grain harvest had to be paid to the Kompanje, together with 24 riksdalers as rental monies for the year.

If she did not cultivate the land properly, the Kompanje had the right to take it back.

Christina Diemer was the granddaughter of Albert Diemer, who had arrived in 1657 as soldier and table servant of Van Riebeeck. Her aunt, also called Christina, was married to the bailiff Johannes Blesuis, which placed her in a privileged position. However, Christina Diemer had to be an intelligent and well organised woman, because as a widow she handled her own affairs for a long time. Her husband, Frederik Rossouw, who was eleven years older than her, did not only own Steenberg, but also Harmanskraal en Raapekraal. They had twelve children.

10.12.1765

After Christina's death her estate was divided and it transpired that she also owned her husband's farm Swaanswyk, as well as a plot in the Caapse Vlek. Her property was transferred as follows:

Swaanswyk (62 morgen 445 V rood) to:	-	Nicholaas Russouw (her son)
Imhoffsgift (62 morgen) to:	-	Jacobus van Reenen
De Goede Gift , Simonsbaai, 2 morgen to:	-	Jan Volraad
Tafelvallei (Part of plot in block B) to:	-	Johan David Storm
De Goede Hoop to:	-	Johannes Bruyns

Johannes Bruyns was the son of Andries Bruyns of Amsterdam and Anna Elisabeth Bockelenberg of Mauritius. Johannes married Margaretha du Plooy, widow of Jacob de Vries. He therefore had no clear family relationship to Christina Diemer.

Johannes' widow inherited the farm from her deceased husband. In 1752 De Vries had 30 000 vines from which he and his 12 slaves made 30 leaguer of wine.

Johannes Bruyns was clearly a wealthy man and it might be him that started to develop the farm Goede Hoop by putting up buildings and planting vines. After he had sold his properties in Rondebosch in 1771 he most probably went to live on de Goede Hoop where his sons, Johannes, Andries and Willem, helped him with the farming. The botanist Carl Thunberg met him there and described him as a very good marksman and exemplary man.

23.01.1782

After 17 years Johannes Bruyns sold "Goede Hoop" to **Gideon Joubert Jr (ab8c3)**, who was first married to Hester du Toit and later to **Martha Maria Möller**. Joubert paid 13 500 gulden for the farm and made many improvements.

On a sketch drawn by Robert Gordon in the 1780's a house with a triangular front gable, an informal barn, two outbuildings and another small building behind the house is shown. There are cultivated lands against the mountain slope and a small dam in the front yard, as well as two wagons.

It is not possible to say how many of the buildings were erected by Joubert and Bruyns. But the sketch shows a very well-developed farm, probably already with vines on the mountain slopes.

01.09.1798

Gideon Joubert owned Goede Hoop for 16 years and then sold it for 65 000 gulden (a good profit) to Johannes Pieter Kirsten, retired commissioner of civil and matrimonial matters. He was married to Johanna Jacoba van der Poel. Kirsten's dad already owned Imhoffs Gift". Johannes Kirsten was a wealthy man who grew up on Alphen with his seven brothers and sisters. The well-known Swedish botanist Anders Sparrman tutored these children.

15.12.1803

Johannes Pieter Kirsten had 14 children, but he sold de Goede Caap to Jacob Malan. Malan was declared insolvent after a few years and sold the farm back to Kirsten for 35 000 gulden.

09.03.1810

After being the owner for another seven years Johannes Pieter Kirsten sold de Goede Hoop to his younger brother Johannes Frederik for 30 000 gulden. Johannes Frederik was then already married to his second wife Anna Elisabeth Kriel, the rich widow of Martin Melck, owner of amongst others Elsenburg and Kersefontein.

23.07.1813

Johannes Frederik Kirsten sold Goede Hoop to Jacobus Arnoldus Hurter, married to Margaretha Frederica Voigt. Hurter paid 65 000 gulden for the property, the same amount Kirsten paid 15 years earlier. He enlarged the farm substantially by applying for an adjacent piece of land that was awarded to him in perpetual quitrent on 18.2.1821. However, he had to keep access open to the government's plantations and to the sea, and in order to preserve the salt pan an area of 60 feet had to be left around the pan where no animals would be allowed to graze. Nine months later Hurter sold the property.

22.10.1925

Debora, the wife of Hermanus Francois, gets transfer of the property after the death of her husband. She subdivided the 184 morgen and sold a piece of land to each of her two sons, while keeping 51 square rood for herself.

24.07.1928

Just more than four morgen are transferred to Johanna Adriana Cornelia Bosman, the widow of Daniel J Bosman.

24.07.1928

The rest, 180 morgen 389 square rood, is transferred to Hermanus Francois Stephanus Bosman.

14.12.1928

H F S Bosman subdivided his property further and sold 79 morgen to Hendrik L A de Villiers.

09.03.1936

H F S Bosman sold the remaining 101 morgen 389 square rood to Cecil Edward Husskisson.

22.09.1960

Husskisson subdivided his section even further and sold 59.0557 morgen to Alexander Lionel Moir.

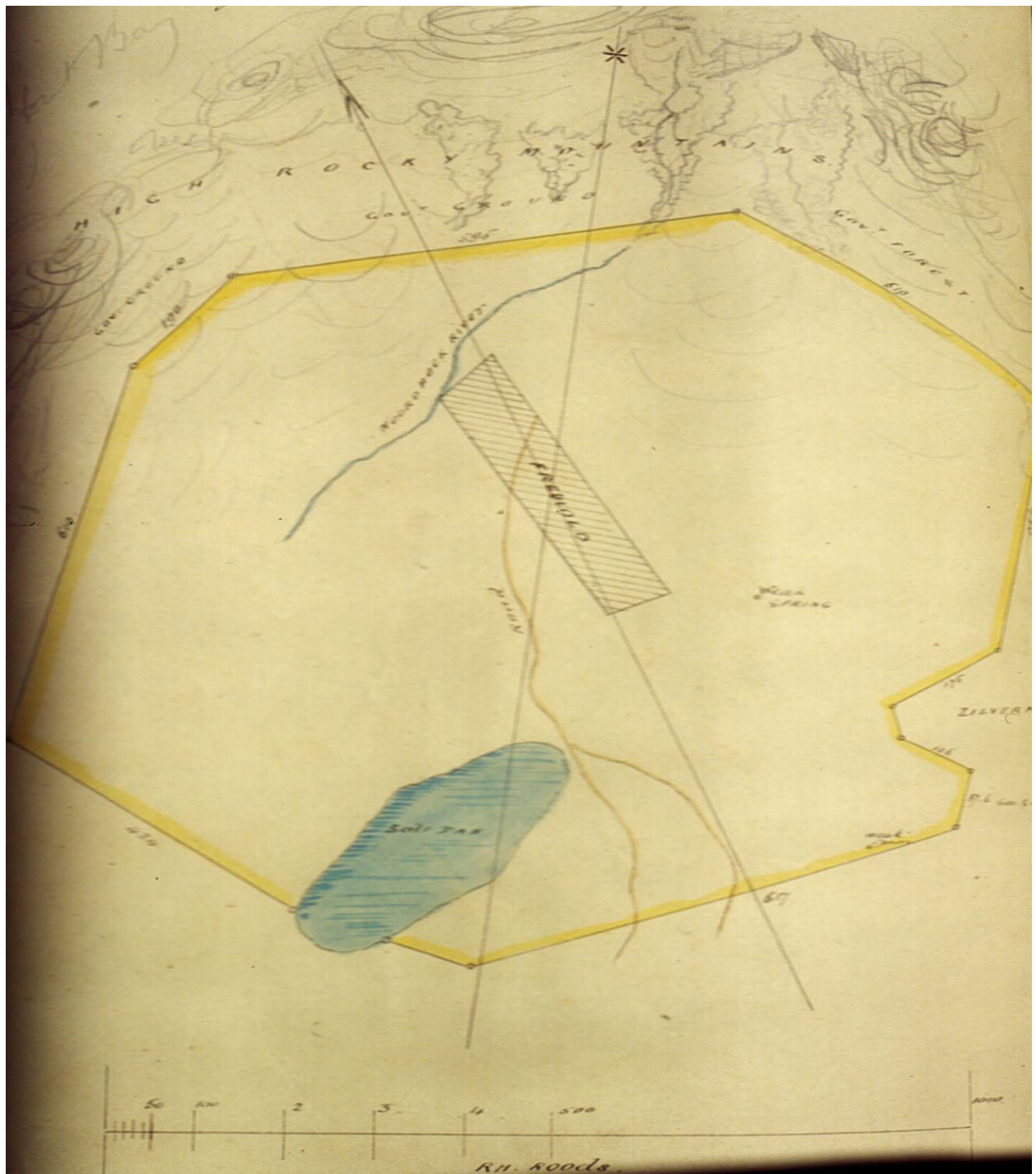
19.06.1964

Moir sold his property to Bonanza Farms – now known as Noordhoek Wine Estate (Pty) Ltd.

> Maps and Photos follow below....



Map of the Cape Colony (Source: Capevinyards.co.za)



De Goede Hoop - 1743 (Source: Capevinyards.co.za)



Noordhoek - 1803 (Source: Capevinyards.co.za)



Noordhoek - 1921 (Source: Capevinyards.co.za)