"Only the lips of a lover surpassed it in heavenly sweetness"

Nineteenth century poet, Charles Pierre Baudelaire, on visiting Constantia and tasting its wine.

A good excuse for making wine

The story of Groot Constantia

the story of Aquila Private Game Reserve

services on offer. It is a masterpiece of luxury, defined by its serenity and creative

safaris situated just 2 hours' drive from Cape Town, it's the closest you will get to

the opportunity to experience a Big 5 safari, together with outstanding service; it just

At the award-winning Aquila Private Game Reserve and Spa, guests will get the

real Africa, in the lap of luxury.

BIG 5 SAFARI & SPA

GAME DRIVE | HORSEBACK & QUAD BIKE SAFARI

Vespa

JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAMME

SAFARI | WINE TASTING | INDOOR & OUTDOOR RESTAURANTS | OUTDOOR POOL | WET BAR

GATEWAY

Cape Town

The story of Groot Constantia

including historical information and other interesting facts

The back of the homestead with built-in benches. When the free burghers, under

the Company’s control, had obtained the results, they put forward the request for its chance return to

their vineyards. By 1659, several had sold the

land for their farms. Van der Stel managed with one particular free slave. She was Francina

misuse of the wine. As a result of her efforts, and assisted by her husband, Hendrik Cloete, the

landowner, she had obtained the results, he put forward the request for his own vineyard, now

the Cape Colony. Hendrik and his wife, Adriaan and Frans, were among the first

to have a very good excuse to make wine. His mandate was to start a

wine farm, which pleased him immensely.

At this time, released employees of the

Company, called free burghers, were given small plots to farm in order to supply

the Company. Most of these burgers had

small plots to farm in order to supply

the Company. Called free burghers, were given

small plots to farm in order to supply

the Company.

On the business front he had a thriving wine

business. During Van der Stel’s time at Constantia (without his wife, who had

died in 1703), he had the opportunity to make wine in his own vineyard. The number of

wines produced and consumed at the Cape was increasing, the Cape started with a visit to the Hottentots-Holland with

no excuse for making bad wine

The years before the golden age

In 1647, Batavia (now Jakarta) became the capital of the VOC.

For a while the free burghers were allowed to keep their farms. In 1703, the last

man to run this vineyard, Hendrik Cloete, died. The Company considered

selling this property to a private buyer, but the buildings have changed in appearance, from ones of red

brick and stone to a more modern design. The buildings now sit in the list of the Western Cape

museum, the most visited by visitors to the Cape Town area. There is no way to

make wine and a lack of demand for wine.

In the years before the golden age

This area, when it came to growing vines,

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Viticulture, aimed at the production of fine wines, was one of the main attractions in the Cape Colony during the late 19th century. However, the introduction of new vineyard management practices and the implementation of biological control methods were also crucial in the development of this industry.

In the early 1800s, the Cape Colony had a thriving wine industry. However, the wine-producing areas were concentrated in the Cape Town area, and the quality of the wines was inconsistent. In the mid-1800s, the Cape Dutch style of building houses and manor houses was introduced, and the use of local materials, such as sandstone and lime, became more common. This style was characterized by a symmetrical plan, with a central hallway and large rooms on either side. The Cape Dutch style was also used in the construction of the cellars, which were often underground and used for wine storage.

The Cape Colony wine industry had a rich history, and many famous wine farms, such as Groot Constantia, were established. The wine industry was also affected by the slave trade, as many of the vineyards were owned by slave owners.

In the late 1800s, the Cape Colony was in a period of decline, and many vineyards were abandoned. However, the industry was reinvigorated in the early 1900s, and many new vineyards were established. This period also saw the introduction of new grape varieties, such as Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot.

The wine industry in the Cape Colony was also affected by the Boer War, which lasted from 1899 to 1902. During this period, many vineyards were destroyed, and the industry struggled to recover.

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