

Muizenberg's 'Historic Mile'

HET POSTHUYS



This building still overlooks a majestic bay where once tall ships would anchor in the Cape's stormy winter months.

Its old walls remain today and have probably stood longer than any others in our country. Today 'sandwiched' between it and the sea are not only a busy main road but also a railway line. It remains one of our country's most important historic buildings which most South Africans have never heard of.

Het Posthuys

The Post Huys was a look-out and at the same time allowed the VOC official stationed there to control and levy Company taxes on produce which was sent by farmers to Simons Town where East Indiamen were often anchored during winter months. Today it is a museum staffed and run by local volunteers



The SA Police Museum and Magistrates Court

Currently closed to the public, this building's austere façade (above) hides a fascinating collection of records and artifacts that South Africa should never discard.

Punishments were often harsh and the statue of the provost in the garden illustrates the stern application of 'The Law' and the more sinister attitude of an era which thankfully has passed, hopefully forever.



The Natale Labia Museum

The Labia Museum also known as 'The Fort' is a remarkable example of a 20th century European villa probably unrivaled in its extravagance of the day. It contains a ball room as well as spacious living quarters, entertaining areas and a private art gallery.



Rhodes' Cottage Museum

Cecil John Rhodes was Prime Minister of the Cape and died in Muizenberg in the cottage you see left. Today he is remembered as a controversial figure who influenced many far reaching developments which changed the course of the history of Southern Africa. He also gave much to our nation and the Rhodes Foundation give bursaries to the best and brightest South African scholars as well as those from many other overseas countries.

The Battle of Muizenberg battlefield site.

The Battle of Muizenberg site is where, in June 1795, the VOC's Dutch Gunners were confronted by a column of British soldiers marching from Simonstown with the flanking support of four British Gunships. The battle was swift and decisive and led to the first British occupation of South Africa. It is estimated that the hillside was bombarded with over 400 cannon balls from the ships guns.

