

**A South African Diary:
Contested Identity, My Family - Our Story**

Part A:

Pre-1700

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Caution in the use and interpretation of these data

This document consists of events data presented in chronological order. It is designed to give the reader an insight into the complex drivers at work over time, by showing how many events were occurring simultaneously. It is also designed to guide future research by serious scholars, who would verify all data independently as a matter of sound scholarship and never accept this as being valid in its own right. Read together, they indicate a trend, whereas read in isolation, they become sterile facts devoid of much meaning. Given that they are “facts”, their origin is generally not cited, as a fact belongs to nobody. On occasion where an interpretation is made, then the commentator’s name is cited as appropriate. Where similar information is shown for different dates, it is because some confusion exists on the exact detail of that event, so the reader must use caution when interpreting it, because a “fact” is something over which no alternate interpretation can be given. These events data are considered by the author to be relevant, based on his professional experience as a trained researcher. **Own judgement must be used at all times. All users are urged to verify these data independently.** The individual selection of data also represents the author’s bias, so **the dataset must not be regarded as being complete.** The reader is strongly urged to do additional research before drawing conclusions, using this dataset merely as a guide of some known events. Images used in this document are from the public domain, unless otherwise noted, so copyright is not being claimed by the author. Andrew Charles Turton, my younger brother, is thanked for his work in sourcing the Turton genealogical data used in this text. All coats of arms are reproduced from Pama (1983).

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30,000 Years before Present

- 28,000 The **Khoikhoi** (known in places as the “Khoe” and meaning “men of men”, sometimes referred to as “**Hottentots**”) and the **San** (known in places as “**Bushmen**”) occupy the arid portions of Southern Africa, including what we now call the **Namib Desert**, the **Kalahari Desert** and the **Karoo**. The name “Kalahari” comes from the seTswana word “kgalahadi”, also spelled “khalahadi”, both meaning “the great thirst”. It is this environmental condition, arising from a specific spatial and temporal distribution of rainfall, which defines the pattern of human settlement in Southern Africa over the next 30,000 years.

AD 200

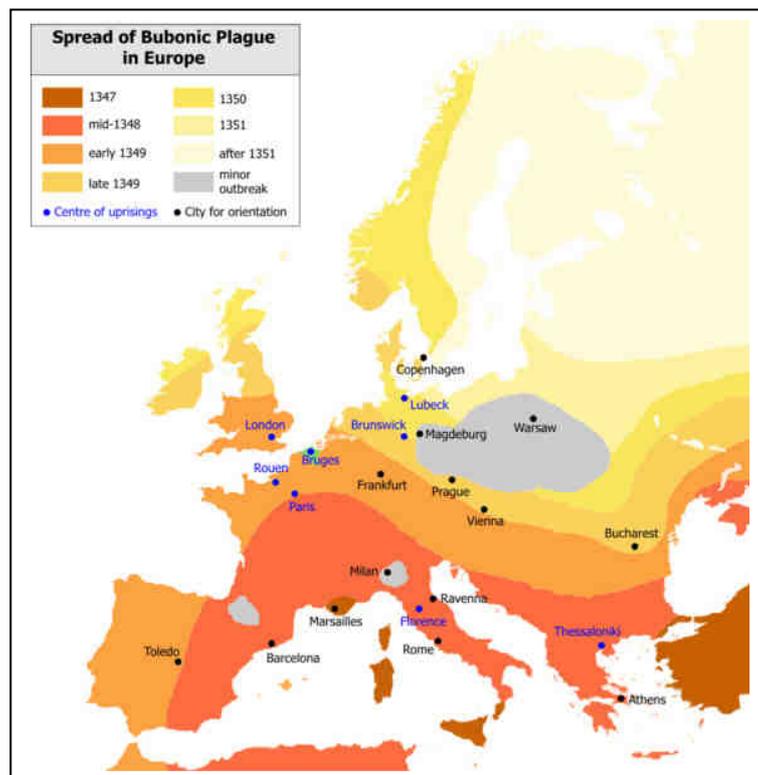
- AD 200 The first Black pastoralists start to move south into the areas occupied by the **Khoikhoi** and San, bringing with them knowledge of iron smelting. These people settle around the Zambezi, Limpopo and Okavango River basins.

1300

- 1300 This is the start of the traceable history of the present day Batswana people.

1340

- 1340's The **Black Death** sweeps across Europe killing about 75 million people (more than 1/3 of the total population). This event plunges the **Catholic Church** into a crisis of legitimacy and unleashes a wave of persecutions.



1485

- 1485 After King João II of Portugal commissions **Diego Cam** to explore an alternative sea route to the East Indies, Cam reaches the coast of Namibia where he plants a Padrone (near present-day Cape Cross seal colony). This is the furthest south any European explorer had been.

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1486

- 1486 Bartholomew Dias journey's to Guinea in a fleet that has among the crew, a young Genoese navigator by the name of Cristofero Colombo (**Christopher Columbus**). Their instructions are to discover a sea route to the East Indies.

1488

- 1/88 **Bartholomew Dias de Novaes** sails around the southern tip of Africa. Dias names the place Cabo de Todos los Tormentos (Cape of All Storms). This name is later changed by King João II of Portugal to **Cabo de Boa Esperanza** – the **Cape of Good Hope** – with a view to attracting commerce and trade, after Dias returns.

- 2/88 A **Khoikhoi** herdsman becomes the first indigenous South African to encounter Europeans when he meets Portuguese sailors taking on fresh water at present day Mossel Bay. Dias names this place **Bahia dos Vasqueros (Bay of Cattle)**.

1493

- 1493 Pope Alexander VI Borgia tries to broker a settlement between Spain and Portugal. This leads a short while later to the **Treaty of Tordesillas**, which defines the boundary between Spain and Portugal as running on a line north-south at a distance of 370 leagues (about 1175 nautical miles) west of the Azores. This agreement gives all of Africa, India, China and the as yet undiscovered Brazil to Portugal, leaving the rest to Spain.

1497

- 4/11/97 **Vasco da Gama**, acting on instructions to realize Portugal's as yet undiscovered "empire", makes landfall at St Helena Bay, just north of present day Cape Town. There he has an 8 day encounter with the local **Khoikhoi**. This leaves favourable impressions, but a cannon has to be fired on the last day and the **Khoikhoi** destroy the Padrone in retaliation. Da Gama reports that the **Khoikhoi** dogs bark exactly the same way they do in Portugal. Trading seems viable. **Da Gama** goes on to succeed where **Columbus** fails, by proving that a sea route to the Indies from Europe does exist.

- 25/12/97 **Vasco da Gama** names the land off his port bow Natal in recognition of the celebration of the Birth of Christ (Christmas Day).

1500's

- 1500's A series of droughts cause the southwards migrating Bantu people to fragment into smaller groups. The Bakwena people move into the area around present day Molepolole in Botswana. Arising from this is a network of Tswana clans, with remnants of their stone-walled villages to be found from present day Johannesburg to Lobatse, Gaborone, Kanye, Mochude and Molepolole.

1503

- 1503 A Portuguese party under the command of **Antonio da Saldanha** lands at what is now known as Saldanha Bay, to take on fresh water. The party is ambushed by a well organized **Khoikhoi** force, but escapes largely intact.

1510

- 3/10 **Bernardo de Almeida**, en route to Goa to assume his duties as **Viceroy of the Indies**, leads a raiding party onto the mainland near Table Bay. They encounter a **Khoikhoi** band of around 200 men, who use cattle as part of their defence, killing 50 men from the landing party. This incident is noted in ships records and discourages future interaction between

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mariners and the indigenous people of South Africa. Almeida is killed in this action. The Portuguese concentrate their exploration efforts on the East Coast of Africa from this time on. They trade in gold, ivory and slaves.

1520

30/6/20 **Montezuma II**, the last Aztec Emperor, is killed during a siege that holes up Hernando Cortez and his Spanish Conquistadores in what is modern day Mexico City. This is seen to be a turning point in the history of the New World because it marks the end of the indigenous peoples and the ascendancy of the Spanish and their specific brand of Christianity that is so brutally enforced. This indicates that the **Opening of a New Frontier** is invariably associated with cataclysmic consequences for the indigenous peoples and is often fiercely resisted as a result. Stated simplistically, when the **Frontier is Opened**, the indigenous peoples have two broad choices – either resist and perish over time; or cooperate and be assimilated over time. The unfolding history of South Africa shows both of these strategies in action (see Giliomee, 1981).

1580

1580 **Francis Drake**, a British explorer, passes the southern tip of Africa during a circumnavigation of the globe, describing it as, “the fairest Cape”.

1580 Spain annexes Portugal, weakening their trade with Africa and the East Indies in preference for Iberian America.

1585

1585 The Spanish forge an alliance among 7 of the 15 prosperous towns and provinces in the western part of Europe. Excluded from this Spanish Alliance are present day Belgium, Luxembourg and Flanders. Holland becomes a powerful protestant and mercantile nation.

1585 **Turton Genealogy**: Sebastien Jaubert (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is born in France at an unknown location. **This is my oldest traceable relative.**

1588

1588 The **Spanish Armada** is defeated ending Spanish hegemony. The Dutch start to gain sea power as a result.

1590

1590 **Turton Genealogy**: Audierne Authoard, future wife of Sebastien Jaubert (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is born in France at an unknown location.

1591

1591 The British arrive in Saldanha Bay in the ships **Penelope**, **Merchant Royal** and **Edward Bonaventure** under the command of George Raymond and **James Lancaster**. They successfully trade in cattle with the **Khoikhoi** to replenish their ships.

1598

1598 The Dutch rename the island discovered by the Portuguese in 1513, originally called Ilha da Cirnos (Swan Island), after their major share-holder, the Maurits van Oranje (Nassau) (son of William of Orange). From this the island derives its modern name of Mauritius. The renaming occurs when Wynand van Warwijck and his men land on the island. This island is used by the Dutch, British and French fleet to replenish and take ebony (ebbehout), which is used for ballast purposes according to records (Pretorius, Undated). This makes the island

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strategically important to these three seafaring nations, which contextualizes future events involving Mauritius as an element of South African history.

1601

1601 James Lancaster, now representing the recently formed **Honourable East India Company (HEIC)**, makes a second visit to Table Bay. Cattle trading with the **Khoikhoi** is successful.

1601 With the defeat of the Spanish, the centre of trade has moved away from the Spanish Netherlands (Antwerp) to Amsterdam. The **Vereenigde Oos-Indische Compagnie (VOC) (Dutch East India Company)** is formed in response to the **HEIC**, with Amsterdam as a major shareholder. The Board of Governors (**Here Seventien**) consists of 8 people from Amsterdam, 4 from Zeeland with the remaining 5 positions being filled from less powerful provinces.

1602

20/3/02 The **Vereenigde Oos-Indische Compagnie (VOC) (Dutch East India Company)** formally comes into existence.

1604

1604 The **VOC** despatches fleets with the instruction to monopolize trading routes used by the Portuguese.

1607

1607 The Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet in the **Battle of Gibraltar**. This lays the foundation of future Dutch trade with the East Indies.

1608

1608 **Turton Genealogy**: Sebastien Jaubert (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) marries Audierne Authoard in France at an unknown location.

1610

1610 **Turton Genealogy**: Pierre Jaubert (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born to Sebastien Jaubert and his wife Audierne Authoard in France at an unknown location.

1610 **Turton Genealogy**: Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is born in a place called Ath (Aeth?) in France (Ancestral File 8K9W-GH).

1611

1611 The **HEIC** try to populate the Cape with Europeans, on the advice of Thomas Aldworth, by leaving a small group of convicts under the leadership of a convicted highwayman named James Crosse. They clash with the **Khoikhoi** and make their way to **Robben Island** where they are later picked up by a ship rendering the attempt at establishing a settlement a failure.

1612

1612 **Turton Genealogy**: Jeanne van der Zee, future wife of Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is born in a place called Delamare (Ancestral File 8K9W-HN).

1613

1613 A **Khoikhoi** man by the name of "Coree" is kidnapped by Captain Towerson and brought back to England on his ship **Hector**. He learns to speak some English when living in the

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home of Sir Thomas Smythe, first Governor of the **HEIC**, but laments his native lands, so he is later returned with some gifts. Subsequent visitors to the Cape find Coree an important trading link as he is able to bridge the language divide between the **Khoikhoi** and the British.

1614

1614 **Turton Genealogy:** Ds. Wessel Schout (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) is born at an unknown place in the Netherlands.

1615

1615 Sir Thomas Roe stops over at the Cape.

1615 **Turton Genealogy:** Jehanne Goirand, future wife of Pierre Jaubert (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in France at an unknown location. She dies on an unknown date in France.

1616

1616 **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth le Bleu, future wife of David le Fevre (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is born in Guines, Calais, France.

1618

1618 The **Thirty Years' War** (1618–1648) begins as a religious war between Protestants and Catholics, but degenerates into a political conflict. It is fought mainly in what we know as present day Germany by mercenary armies, whose foraging causes extensive destruction of entire regions. Famine and disease decimate the populace of the German states, the Low Countries and Italy. It is estimated that the male population of the German states is reduced by almost half. This is relevant to the origin of the Cloete family as Rocky Cloete (2009) notes, "We believe that the Cloeten name was related to the family's place of origin in Cologne. We also know that Jacob Cloeten (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) was in the military, thus he was almost certainly involved in this war. He left Holland in 1652 only four years after the end of the war and his decision may well have been an attempt to escape the devastation of his homeland".

1619

1619 **Andrew Shilling**, a commander in the **HEIC**, takes possession of Table Bay, leaving a flag behind under the custody of a **Khoikhoi** band. Shilling dies later on during this voyage so little comes of this possession.

1620

1620 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent), my oldest traceable biological relative with a direct African connection, is born in Cologne Germany. He marries Sophia Raedergotz (Fytje Raderootjes) in Germany and has two children, Elsje and Gerrit Cloete, both of whom are born in Germany but die in the Cape. **This is the origin of my Maternal Grandmother's bloodline.**



1622

1622 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willemsz van der Merwe (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Holland to Willem van der Merwe and an unknown woman. He emigrates to the Cape at an unknown date and dies in the Cape on an unknown date.

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1623

- 1623 The Dutch ascend to maritime hegemony by executing a number of British merchants who are competing for trade at **Amboina**. This becomes known as the **Amboina Massacre** and drives future English/Dutch rivalries in South Africa in years to come.

1624

- 1624 **Turton Genealogy:** Henri Prevot (Preoust) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in France.

1626

- 1626 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in France. He goes on to marry Jeanne Marthe from Cabriere, France (see 1663, 1668, 1669 and 1713). **This is the origin of my Maternal Grandfather's bloodline.**
- 1626 **Turton Genealogy:** David le Fevre (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is born in Marcq, Calais, France. Details of his parents are unknown.

1628

- 1628 **Turton Genealogy:** Jeanne Marthe, future wife of Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Cabriere, France. She dies in 1688 on the ship **Berg China** aged about 60. (Ancestral File: 8K9W-9M).

1629

- 1629 The **Italian Plague** breaks out in Europe and lasts until 1631.

1630

- 1630 A Portuguese vessel is shipwrecked in Table Bay. The survivors live a reasonably comfortable life enjoying apparently cordial relations with the **Khoikhoi**. When they are saved they leave little record of their sojourn in Africa.

1631

- 1631 The **Italian Plague** that started in 1629 in Europe comes to an end with massive loss of life.

1635

- 1635 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in the Netherlands. He immigrates from Oomen to the Cape in 1657 on the ship **Dort**. (Ancestral file: 4B4Q-BO).

1636

- 1636 **Turton Genealogy:** Margaretha Gerrits (Hardenberg), future wife of Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in Oomen, Netherlands. (Ancestral file: 4B4Q-C5).
- 29/1/36 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born to Jacques de Savoye and Jeanne van der Zee in a place called Aeth, Hainant, Flanders, Belgium. He dies in October 1717 at an unknown location in the Cape.

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1637

15/12/37 The **VOC** makes a decision in Amsterdam that in order to protect the Dutch interests in the Indian Ocean a garrison needs to be established on the island of Mauritius. They decide to send a 25 man force under the command of Cornelius Simonsz Gooyer to execute this mission.

1638

1638 The **Dutch East India Company** decides to occupy the island of Mauritius (see 1598) because of its strategic location halfway between the Cape and Batavia (present day Jakarta). This action also denies the Portuguese access to the north-east coast of Africa so it eliminates commercial competition for the Dutch. This occupation lasts until 1658.

1638 **Turton Genealogy:** Marie-Madeleine Le Clercq (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), second wife to Jacques de Savoye, is born to Philippe Le Clercq and Antoinette Carnoy in a place called Doornik, France. She dies at an unknown location in 1721 aged 83. (Ancestral file: 3XDB-W9).

1638 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Jaubert (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born to Pierre Jaubert and his wife Jehanne Goirand in France at an unknown location.

1638 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Poitiers, St Lienart, Poitou, France.

1638 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Snyman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Bengale (Bengal). (Ancestral File: 39TK-BC).

7/5/38 A small Dutch force under the command of Cornelius Simonsz Gooyer arrives in the Grande Port harbour in Mauritius (see 15/12/1637). Gooyer's first task is to commence with the construction of Fort Hendrik, near the modern Vieux Grand Porte, in preparation for potential future military action. He also starts with the construction of a small harbour facility at Ile de la Passa (Pretorius, Undated).

1639

1639 Cornelius Simonsz Gooyer is replaced as Commander of the **VOC** garrison at Mauritius by Adriaan van der Stel (father of Simon van der Stel and grandfather of Willem Adriaan van der Stel, both of whom later become Governors at the Cape) (Pretorius, Undated).

1640

1640 **Turton Genealogy:** Boy Booyesen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Barlt, Ditmarkschen, in Holstein alongside the Noorsee. He dies in 1743 aged 103 after becoming the Clan Father of the Booyesen family in South Africa.

1642

1642 **Turton Genealogy:** Francoise Rampert (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacques Jaubert, is born in France at an unknown location.

1642 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina (Nn), future wife of Anthony Snyman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in an unknown location. (Ancestral File: 39TK-CJ).

1642 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Helm (Helim) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Germany, probably in the Cologne region as he is listed as coming from "Netherlands" when he arrives in the Cape in 1671 with his wife Geertruy Willemse. He dies in the Cape on an unknown date.

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16/10/42 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is baptized on Goeree-Overflakket Island in the Netherlands to Ds. Wessel Schout and an unknown woman. It is possible that this child is born out of wedlock because the father is a minister of religion and has the surname Schout, but the child is given the surname of Pretorius (originally Preatorius). This is speculation however with no evidence to support the notion other than logic. Johannes Pretorius dies in the Cape on 30 April 1694.

1643

1643 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Broek, Amsterdam to Schalk Willemsz van der Merwe and an unknown woman. He later travels to the Cape with his parents, where he dies on 12 July 1716 (see 4/1661, 5/5/1661, 9/9/1668, 1/1672, 1/1673, 1677 and 1678).

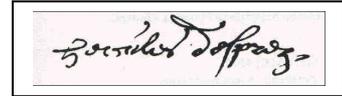
1644

1644 The **VOC** ship **Mauritius Eiland** is shipwrecked in Table Bay, but the crew is rapidly recovered by an outward-bound Dutch fleet so they do not stay on the mainland for long (see 1663).

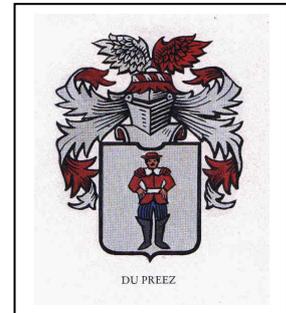
1644 **Turton Genealogy:** Geertruy Willemse (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Hans Helm (Helim) born in Germany in 1642, is born in the Netherlands. She arrives in the Cape with Hans Helm in 1671 and dies on an unknown date in Cape Town.

1645

1645 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Everts van der Zee (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born at an unknown place in the Netherlands (Ancestral file: 18MT-32W). He travels to the Cape in 1671, because records show that he has a child named Catharina Everts van der Zee, who is born on the ship **Europa**, suggesting that this is the date of his immigration. No details are known of his wife.



1645 **Turton Genealogy:** Hercules du Preez (du Prez) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in France. He dies in 1695 aged 50 at an unknown location.



1645 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Victor (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in Amsterdam.

1645 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willemsz van der Merwe (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) marries his wife, but her name is unknown. They both travel to the Cape on an unknown date because they both die there. They are accompanied by their son, Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe, because records shows that he is born in 1643 in Broek, Amsterdam, and dies in 12 July 1716 in Kaapstad.

1645 **Turton Genealogy:** David le Fevre (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Marcq, Calais, France in 1626, marries Elizabeth le Bleu.

1647

1647 The **VOC** ship **Haarlem** is wrecked in Table Bay. The crew survive in reasonable comfort for an extended period of time before being rescued in 1648. They inform the **VOC** of the potential of the Cape of Good Hope. Their advice is considered by the **Here Seventien**.

1648

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1648 The **Thirty Years War** ends in Europe with the **Treaty of Westphalia and Osnabrück**. This establishes the so-called **Westphalian State System** on which all modern nation states are based.

1648 **Turton Genealogy:** Henri Prevot (Preoust) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in France in 1624, marries Jeanne de Fief.

1649

1649 **Turton Genealogy:** Elsje Cloete (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Jacob Cloete and Sophia Raedergotz (Fytje Raderootjes) is born in Cologne, Germany. She travels to the Cape on an unknown date and marries Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe on 9 September 1668. Willem was born in 1643 in Broek, Amsterdam and dies in Cape Town on 12 July 1716 aged 73. Elsje dies in Cape Town on an unknown date.

1650

1650 The **Here Seventien** – the board of governors of the **VOC** – considers the advice of Leendert Janzoon, commander of the crew of the **Haarlem**, and decides to establish a refreshment post at the Cape of Hood Hope.

1650 **Oliver Cromwell** begins to assert British authority by means of developing sea power.

1650 **Turton Genealogy:** Cecilia d'Atis, future wife of Hercules du Preez (du Prez) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), is born in France. She dies in 1720 aged 70 at an unknown location.

1650 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Prevot (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Dunkirk/Dombrie, Guines, France to Henri Prevot (Preoust) and Jeanne de Fief. He dies in the Cape on 10 July 1688. (Ancestral File: 3XDL-KN).

1651

1651 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria le Febre (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Charles Prevot, is born in Marcq, Calais, France to David le Fevre and Elizabeth le Bleu. She dies in Cape Town on 12 May 1712 having emigrated as a **French Huguenot**.

6/51 **Jan van Riebeeck**, a middle ranking **VOC** employee that had fallen into disfavour for trading outside of the Company, tables a report on the desirability of establishing a replenishment station at the Cape of Good Hope. This is part of his plan to rehabilitate himself within the **VOC**.

1652

1652 The **VOC** has a bad year, losing 611 crew and passengers to death, on the outbound passage from Amsterdam.

1652 The **Dutch West India Company** falls on bad times with the collapse of Brazil. This shifts the emphasis to the viability of the **Dutch East India Company** instead.

1652 War erupts between England and the United Provinces (Netherlands). This is the **First Sea War** between these two seafaring nations (see 3/1665), making the occupation of the Cape a strategic necessity for the **VOC**.

1652 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape, but no evidence can be found of the exact date and circumstances of his arrival. Welsh (2000:182) refers to a Cloete as being “one of van Riebeeck’s companions”. (See reference to **Sir Josias Cloete** and **Henry Cloete** on 7/1842).

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6/4/52 Jan van Riebeeck establishes a replenishment post for the **Dutch East India Company (VOC)** at the Cape of Good Hope. He arrives on three ships, **Drommedaris**, **Reijger** and **Goede Hoop**. The people at his disposal consist of around 90 weak and relatively unskilled men, mostly soldiers of fortune from Dutch, German, English and Danish origin. Three of these men had their wives and family with them – Jan van Riebeeck and his wife Maria de la Quellière, Hendrik Boom the Master Gardener, and Pieter van Meerhoff the Assistant Surgeon (see 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709) (Image of Van Riebeeck and his party reproduced with the courtesy of the Wikipedia Commons). With this new acquisition, the **VOC** becomes less reliant on the garrison stationed on the island of Mauritius (see 15/12/1637, 7/5/1638 and 1639).



- 28/4/52 Jan van Riebeeck discovers the Liesbeek River, deciding to use the resource for future agricultural production.
- 24/9/52 Jan van Riebeeck reports back to the **VOC** head office in Batavia that the initial work for the establishment of a replenishment station has been completed. The same day four Dutchmen desert, stealing food, swords and pistols, only to return a few days later, after encounters with rhino and other wild animals, preferring 150 lashes and 2 years slavery as punishment to the perils they suffered during their brief sojourn into the immediate hinterland. This gives an insight into the conditions outside the immediate area of “settlement”.
- 8/12/52 Jan van Riebeeck reports that a band of **Khoikhoi** has arrived and traded cattle without incident.

1653

- 1653 As a result of the war between England and the United Provinces, Cromwell’s Admirals Blake and Monck inflict a decisive victory over the Dutch. Compensation of 80,000 Pounds is demanded for the **Amboina Massacre**.
- 1653 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in the Netherlands in 1635 marries Geertjen Gerrits. (Ancestral file: 4B4Q-C5).
- 3/53 **VOC** ships stopping at the Cape of Good Hope report that there is inadequate replenishment from the replenishment station based there.
- 4/3/53 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Wangenheim, near Gotha in Germany to Michael Both and Susanna Saulus. The surname Both is derived from a Friesian name “Botho” (or Bote), which means “leader” or “one who commands/orders”. The trailing “a” also means “son of”. Literally translated this means that Botha is the son of Both, the leader or commander (Afrikaanse Familiename .../eng/descend.html).
- 14/4/53 Jan van Riebeeck tables an optimistic report to the **VOC**, noting that good quality tobacco had not been forthcoming from the incoming ships, which diminished the chance for trading with the **Khoikhoi**.
- 19/10/53 The herdsman in charge of the **VOC** cattle is killed and all the animals are stolen. The culprit is allegedly a *Strandlooper* man called Harry, who had been a translator for the Dutch until then.

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1654

- 1654 The **Anglo-Portuguese Treaty** is signed, giving trade privileges to the English in Portuguese territory.
- 3/54 A fleet of **VOC** ships – **Breda**, **Lam**, **Kalf** and **Draak** – arrive to take on rations. They have many sick men on board. The replenishment station is incapable of meeting their needs so a message is sent to St Helena in an attempt to augment supplies. This draws attention to the under-performance of Jan van Riebeeck.

1655

- 1655 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Hesse Cassel, Zierenberg, Netherlands.
- 15/2/55 Jan van Riebeeck is authorized by the **Here Seventien** to lead a limited retaliatory raid on Harry and the *Strandlooper* gang that had stolen cattle on 19/10/53. This gives an indication of the reluctance to use force, because it was deemed to be costly and unprofitable by the **VOC**.
- 23/6/55 Harry arrives at the replenishment station with a herd of around 40 cattle, claiming that they had been rustled by a band of **Khoikhoi** in order to discredit Harry and the *Strandlooper's*.

1656

- 1656 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Hadamar, Hesse-Nassau, Germany. He dies on 11 August 1734 aged 78.

1657

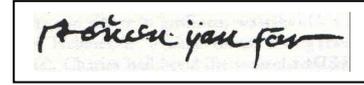
- 1657 In an attempt to make farming profitable and sustainable, the first batch of slaves is imported from Angola.
- 1657 The first 12 **Vryburghers** settle along the Liesbeek River.
- 1657 The **VOC** informs Jan van Riebeeck of its intention to pass control of the island of Mauritius to the Cape (see 1638 and 1658) (Pretorius, Undated).
- 1657 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in the Netherlands in 1635, immigrates from Oomen to the Cape on the ship **Dort**.
- 1657 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born on an unknown date in Utrecht, arrives at the Cape.
- 1657 **Turton Genealogy:** Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape from Wageningen, Netherlands. He has a previous wife whose name is not known, and three children, but they do not immigrate to the Cape so it is not known what becomes of them. He is married a second time to a woman known as Hendrika Hendriks from Ij in Gelderland and they have two children, Cornelis and Jan.
- 2/57 The **VOC** discharges 9 employees allowing them to become **Vryburghers**. These people are given as much land as they can cultivate within 3 years, but they are forbidden to trade with any entity other than the **VOC**. Six of these are of Dutch origin and 3 are of German origin. Motivation for this is to reduce the cost to the **VOC** by creating a category of unpaid labour called a **Vryburgher**. This gives an insight into the narrow profit motives of the **VOC**.



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21/2/57 **Turton Genealogy:** Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having recently arrived in the Cape from Wageningen, Netherlands (1657), becomes the first **Vryburgher** and Clan Father of the Botma family. This rapid granting of **Vryburgher** status – the first of a long list to evolve over time – suggests that Steven Jansz Botma is a high-status individual, probably accompanying Jan van Riebeeck when he landed at the Cape in 1652. This status is consistent with the Botma family heritage in Friesland, where the family has a four century history of being landed gentry (aristocrats?).



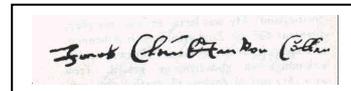
4/57 **VOC** records indicate that there are 144 people on the replenishment station including 100 company employees, 10 **Vryburghers**, 6 married women, 12 children, 10 slaves and 6 convicts. This gives an indication into the size and relative vulnerability of the replenishment station at the time.

4/7/57 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born to Jacques de Savoye and Jeanne van der Zee in a place called Aeth, Hainant, Flanders, Belgium, marries his first wife. She is Christiana du Pont, who dies in 1686 leaving 5 children. He marries Marie Madeleine De Klerk (le Clercq) in 1686. He dies in October 1717 at an unknown location in the Cape.

10/8/57 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is listed in **VOC** records as being one of the first **Vryburghers**.

9/57 **VOC** records show that 20 employees have applied to become **Vryburghers**, but only 5 are accepted. This gives an insight into the power of the **VOC** to select people they favour.

10/10/57 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) is given land on the Liesbeek River where he farms until 1671 when his wife dies. Records show that Fytje Raderootjes dies on 1 May 1665, while other records list his wife's death as 1671. It is thus possible that he remarries because records show that he dies on 23 May 1693 at the age of 73.



1658

1658 **VOC** records show that 21 employees stow away illegally on home-bound vessels in an attempt to escape the rigours of the replenishment station. It seems that life is not easy.

1658 After a long period of tension between the Portuguese and Dutch over Ceylon, the **VOC** finally gain total control of the island. This results in an increase in shipping volumes past the Cape.

1658 The **VOC** relinquishes its control of the island of Mauritius (see 15/12/1637, 7/5/1638 and 1639) because the success of the garrison at the Cape changes the strategic balance of power in the Indian Ocean. The Dutch thus relinquish the island after destroying everything they had built to prevent it falling into the hands of the British or French (Pretorius, Undated).

3/58 A Portuguese slaver is captured by the **VOC** and her cargo of 250 slaves is delivered to the replenishment station at the Cape.

5/58 A ship containing 228 slaves from Guinea arrives in Table Bay. They are sold to the **Vryburghers** for 100 Guilders a head in an auction on 9/5/58, but most escape leaving their owners financially stressed as a result of their "investment". The total financial loss arising from this event is 2,000 Guilders, which is equivalent to 8,000 cattle.

9/58 The **VOC** note in a report that few of the ships are receiving adequate replenishment from the Cape. Harry the *Strandlooper* is blamed for the shortage of meat and he is banished to **Robben Island**.

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12/58 **Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) owns 40 cattle and 146 sheep.

23/12/58 The **Vryburghers** submit a petition to the **VOC** stating that it is impossible to sustain themselves in terms of existing company rules and corruption by senior officials.

1659

1659 The homeward-bound **VOC** ship **Naerden** is given adequate provisioning, seemingly to turn the tide of criticism that has been mounting against the efforts of Jan van Riebeeck.

1659 The Dutch lose St Helena to the English, which means that a convenient homeward-bound port is lost to the **VOC**. This makes the Cape victualling station more important.

1659 **Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) used to trade with the **Khoikhoi**, which is considered to be illegal by the Company that held exclusive trading rights. Being a **Vryburgher** therefore did not give one the right to trade freely with any entity other than the **VOC**.

1659 **Turton Genealogy:** Nicolaas Cleef (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born in Grossdaire, Groszaize, (Groszsalze), Germany (Ancestral file 41S9-GB). (See 16/12/1685 and 30/1/1684).

1659 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is listed as owning the farm Uitwyk.



2/59 Jan van Riebeeck sends a limited expedition to reconnoitre the lie of the land immediately north of the victualling station. The party encounters nothing but dry and barren country populated by a well-armed but very wild people. This is the first encounter with the San, who are found on the outer periphery of **Khoikhoi** territory.

16/3/59 **Turton Genealogy:** Fijtje Raderootjies (born Sophia Raedergortz in Eifel (Keulen) – modern day Cologne in Germany) arrives in the Cape along with her brother Pieter on the ship **Aernhem**. Records show that Pieter comes from a place called Ut in the vicinity of Ceulen (Cologne) and that Fijtje is the wife of **Vryburgher** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent).

19/5/59 **Turton Genealogy:** The **Khoikhoi Uprising** occurs. Records show that Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) and a friend, Jan Martensz de Wacht, are busy tending their flock at the time. The wives are at home when they notice a band of marauding **Khoikhoi**, so they grab their weapons in time to fight them off. A **Vryburgher** is killed during this event. An armed party of 150 men, 80 from the **VOC** ship **Honingen** and the rest from the garrison and **Vryburgher** community, mount a retaliatory raid. This event ends a period of reasonable peace between the Europeans and the indigenous **Khoikhoi**.

19/7/59 In a skirmish with the **Khoikhoi**, a headman known as Doman is wounded and captured, and another known as Eykamma is killed.

30/9/59 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in the Netherlands in 1635 and having emigrated from Oomen to the Cape in 1657 on the ship **Dort**, becomes a **Vryburgher**. He is also given the name of Jan Groff.

1660

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- 1660 Charles II is restored to the English throne. This increases tension with the Calvinistic Dutch, because Charles is Catholic and his brother (James Duke of York) is married to a Portuguese royal (Catherine of Braganza), revitalizing the **Anglo-Portuguese Treaty** of 1654.
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is listed as obtaining a second farm called Velthuizen from Dirck Meyer.
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Wageningen, Netherlands in 1657 and become the very first **Vryburgher** on 21 February 1657, declares (presumably in an official document) that his partner, Hendrik Elbertsz, has on a number of occasions committed adultery (“ontug gepleeg”) with their (presumably Steven Jansz Botma and his wife’s) slave named Adouke.
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Coenraad Visser (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Stellenbosch to Jan Coenraad Visser and Margaretha Gerrits (Ancestral File: 4B4S-6K).
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Kickers (future wife of Friederich Both) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born in Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is born in the Netherlands.
- 1660 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Jourdan (my Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Pierre Jourdan and Jeanne Marthe, is born in Cabrierre, France (Ancestral File: L85G-34/8K9W-8G).
- 3/60 The English occupy St Helena, shifting the balance of naval power in the region. Dutch shipping now becomes more dependent on the Cape victualling station as they are forbidden to put in at St Helena.
- 4/4/60 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Cloete, third child of Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) and Sophia (Fytje) Raderootjes (Raedergotz), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. She goes on to marry Jan van Brienen on 28 January 1680.
- 8/60 After the discovery of 41 discontented stowaways on board homeward-bound **VOC** ships, Jan van Riebeeck is sternly reprimanded by the **Here Seventien** and is instructed to hand over command to Gerrit van Harn and return to Batavia at a lower rank. The latter dies *en route*, buying a short reprieve for van Riebeeck. Zacharias Wagenaar is nominated as his replacement, but he only arrives on 2/4/1662.
- 11/60 Under pressure from the **Here Seventien**, Jan van Riebeeck despatches the first official expedition to reconnoitre the land to the north of the victualling station in greater detail. One of the objectives is to verify the existence of the river known on Portuguese maps as the **Vigiti Magna** (Orange River) and the city of Dagavul where legend held that the Emperor of **Monomatapa** kept gold and ivory. Pieter van Meerhoff, the Danish surgeon, is a member of this expedition, which gets no further than the Olifants River some 150 miles north of the victualling station. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

1661

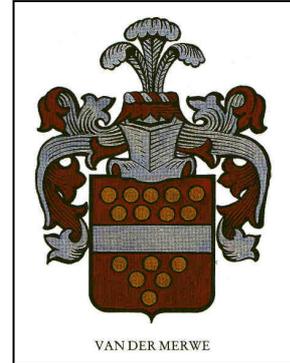
- 1661 Jan van Riebeeck sends a second expedition to the hinterland, under the command of Corporal Pieter Cruijthoff, with Pieter van Meerhoff (the Danish surgeon) as his second in command with the rank of Lieutenant. They report an abundance of wild animals including elephant, lion, wildebeest and ostrich. They also report a three-headed water monster that has three long tails. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

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1661 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born on an unknown date in Utrecht and emigrated to the Cape in 1657, fathers a child with a slave known as Isabella van Angola. The name of the child is not known.

4/61 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) travels to the Cape. Records show that he previously served on the **Dutch East India Company (VOC)** ship **Dordrecht** as a gunner (haakbuskutter). He starts to work in the Cape as a day worker for the **VOC** under a man identified as Hendrik Boom, one of the original 5 **Vryburghers** (see 5/5/1661, 9/9/1668, 1/1672, 1/1673, 1677 and 1678).



5/5/61 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) becomes a **Vryburgher**. This gives some indication of the process of becoming a **Vryburgher** as this took place fairly quickly.

11/61 Jan van Riebeeck sends a third expedition into the hinterland under the command of Pieter van Meerhoff. This party verifies the existence of the **Vigiti Magna** but is unable to penetrate the sandy wasteland of Namaqualand to the north of the Olifants River. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

1662

1662 **Turton Genealogy:** Geertjen Gerrits, wife of Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), arrives in the Cape with five children.

1662 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Spier (Speyer), Germany (see 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732).

6/5/62 Jan van Riebeeck leaves the Cape replenishment station with his family bound for Batavia. He never goes on to become a senior **VOC** official, dying at the age of 58, still occupying a middle-management post. He is replaced by Zacharias Wagenaar from Saxony.

1663

1663 Hubert Hugo, commanding a **VOC** ship *en route* back to Europe, stops at Mauritius to pick up a crew of sailors from the sunken ship **Arnhem**. When this rescued crew returns to Amsterdam, their reports trigger a decision by the **VOC** to again use the island of Mauritius as a base for their operation in the Indian Ocean (Pretorius, Undated). This event shows that the **VOC** is a learning organization, with a formal debriefing structure designed to capture information and institutionalize that into their management processes (see 1644).

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) becomes an “adelborst” in the **VOC**, responsible for agriculture.

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Claude Marais (Maternal 8th Great Grandparent) is born in Plessis Marle, France, to Charles Marais (Marré) and Catharine Taboureux.

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Barbara le Fèvre, future wife of Nicolaas Cleef (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born in Heurbain, Fleurbaix, France (Ancestral file: 41S9-HH). (See 30/1/1684, 16/12/1685, 12/10/1686 and 13/4/1697).

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent) is born in Cabriere, France. He is the younger brother of Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent) (see

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1660) and son of Pierre Jourdan and Jeanne Marthe. Collectively they travel to the Cape on the **Berg China** as **French Huguenots** in 1688.

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent) is born in Rouen, France. (See **French Huguenot** migration in 1688).

1663 **Turton Genealogy:** Jeanne de la Batte (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Guillaume Neel from Rouen, France (3/5/1685) is born in Samour on the Loire River, France. They later travel to the Cape on the ship **De Schelde** in 1688.

8/4/63 **Turton Genealogy:** Coenraad Visser (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Stellenbosch to Jan Coenraad Visser and Margaretha Gerrits in 1660, is baptized (Ancestral File: 4B4S-6K).

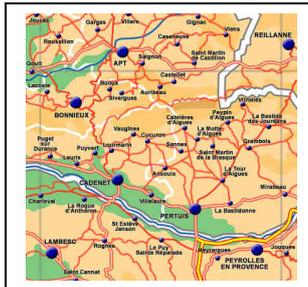
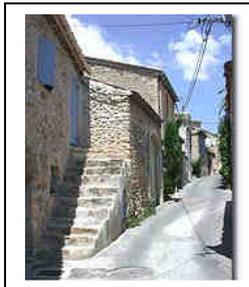
10/63 Zacharias Wagenaar despatches an expedition under the leadership of Sergeant de la Guerre with Pieter van Meerhoff as his second in command. This three-month journey encounters a waterless wasteland that could not be penetrated. It seems therefore that the victualling station is surrounded by inhospitable lands and that it exists as an island of relative abundance in a sea of aridity. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

1664

1664 Given the fact that the farming operations at the Cape are now becoming successful, the **VOC** makes a decision to replicate this experience by re-establishing itself on the island of Mauritius (see 15/12/1637, 7/5/1638, 1658 and 1663) (Pretorius, Undated).

1664 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in France to Jacques Pineau and Martha Jolan. He is a **French Huguenot** from Dreux and goes on to probably become a member of La Fontaine-sous-Prémont.

1664 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born at La Motte d'Aignes (modern day La Motte d'Aigues) in the French province Provence, to Jacques Jaubert and Françoise Rampert. (For more details of modern day La Motte d'Aigues see <http://www.provenceweb.fr/e/vaucluse/motteaigues/motteaigues.htm>). (See 1685, 1/2/1688, 28/3/1688, 4/4/1712 and 30/6/1732).



1664 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born to Jacques Pineau and at Martha Jolan at an unknown location in France. Records show that he is baptized in Nantes, France but the date is not known. He dies in about 1712 at an unknown location.

1664 The **VOC** brings the island of Mauritius under its control for a second time (see 1638 and 1658). This second occupation lasts until 1710.

14/5/64 The Political Council of the **VOC** decide to send a small occupation force of 12 men to the island of Mauritius under the command of Jacobus van Nieuwland (Pretorius, Undated).

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- 1665 The English fleet attack Dutch possessions, leading to the surrender of the **New Netherlands** in North America.
- 1665 The **Great Plague of London** breaks out and lasts until 1666.
- 1665 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne Bruère (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Blois, France. He later travels to the Cape as a **French Huguenot**.
- 1665 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan van den Bosch (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in the Netherlands (see 28/3/1688).
- 3/65 The English formally declare war against the Dutch. This starts the **Second Sea War** between these two seafaring nations (see 1652).
- 1/5/65 **Turton Genealogy:** Fijtje Raderootjies, wife of Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent), born about 1624 in Keulen (Cologne), Germany, dies in the Cape of unknown causes aged approximately 41.
- 13/6/65 A major sea battle takes place between the Dutch and British, in which the Dutch Admiral Wassenaer-Opdam loses 16 or 17 of the warships under his command. In addition to this, three commercial ships are also lost, one of which was supposed to bring the new Commander to the Cape (to replace Wagenaer). This triggers a shortage of ships, so new vessels are either hired or purchased when found. During this battle, records show that 60 of the total crew of 208 aboard the Dutch ship **Rhijnland** are suffering from scurvy (Skeurbuik) (see 13/6/65). This reduces their fighting capability and raises the tactical importance of having a replenishment station to reduce scurvy (Pretorius, J.P., Johannes Pretorius, die Stamvader van die Pretoriusse van Suid-Afrika, se Jare op Mauritius 1666-1669, in *Historia*, Undated).
- 23/8/65 **Turton Genealogy:** Zacharias Visser (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) born in Stellenbosch to Jan Coenraad Visser and Margaretha Gerrits (Hardenberg?), is baptized on 23 August 1665.
- 20/10/65 A ship named **Pimpel** returning from the island of Mauritius reports that the commander of the island garrison, Jacobus van Nieuwland, died on 27/5/1665 after confused behaviour arising from a stroke that he had suffered three days earlier. As a result of this situation, the Captain of the **Pimpel** decided to name Georgius Frederickus Wreede (then Second in Command), as the overall commander. The Captain recorded in his report that he found bad administration on the island, with the garrison's rations of rice and brandy having been depleted three months before his arrival. This had sparked a mutiny and he (the Captain) had arrested three of the rebellion leaders and transported them in handcuffs back to the Cape where they were handed over to stand trial (Pretorius, Undated). This gives some insight into the conditions on the island of Mauritius at the time.
- 13/11/65 The Dutch ship **Rhijnland** docks, bringing letters and news of the sea battle that occurred on 13/6/1665 (Pretorius, Undated).
- 17/12/65 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) baptized on Goeree-Overflakket Island in the Netherlands on 16/10/1642, departs from the Netherlands as a soldier on the ship (fluit) **Nuijtssenburgh**. This ship has a displacement of 486 metric tonnes, and was built between 1664 and 1665, belonging to the Amsterdam Chamber of the **VOC**. This journey is the ship's maiden voyage. Johannes Pretorius is paid a wage of 10 Guilders a month. The ship had a crew of 151 sailors, but also carried 38 soldiers and 2 commercial passengers (Pretorius, Undated).



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- 1666 The **Great Plague of London** that broke out in 1665 comes to an end, with massive loss of life.
- 1666 As a direct result of the **Second Sea War** (see 1665), there is a rapid increase in the movement of officials and soldiers into the Cape. This triggers the need to build the Cape Castle as a military defence.
- 1666 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Durand (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in La Motte, Chalancon, Dauphine, France.
- 2/1/66 Three foundation stones for the Cape Castle are laid by Dominee Johan van Arkel (Commander), Sieur Gabbema (the Sekunde), and Hendrik Lucas (the Fiscaal) (Pretorius, Undated).
- 1/4/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), arrives in the Cape as a Sea Cadet (Adelborst) in the service of the **VOC** on the ship **Nuijtssenburgh** (see 17/12/1665). The journey lasted three and a half months. Two other ships are also in the Cape at the time – **Opperdoes** that arrived on 19/3/66 and the **Swarte Leeuw** – both taking on provisions before departing for Batavia. On board the arriving ship is Zacharias Wagenaer, the Commander of the Cape. The log of the **Nuijtssenburgh** records 151 sailors and 38 soldiers as arriving, which means that only 2 people lost their life as a result of scurvy during the voyage. Two of these incoming soldiers die in hospital two weeks later as a result of disease they had contracted during the journey. The officers of the **Nuijtssenburgh** bring news that France is probably about to declare war against England, and that 8 British ships had been lost in the English Channel (Pretorius, Undated). The construction of the Cape Castle is already underway.
- 
- 15/5/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is recorded in the official roll of the officers, men and sailors that were stationed in the Cape Castle as “Johannes Pretorius van Goeree” with the rank of Adelborst (Sea Cadet) (Pretorius, Undated).
- 20/5/66 **Turton Genealogy:** The Political Council (Politieke Raad) of the **VOC** makes a decision that will impact on the life of Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent). This decision is sanctioned by Commander Wagenaer and centres on the need to send a small force to Mauritius in the ship **Hoog Caspel** (Carspel) under the command of Captain Jan Anthonisz Haemstede. This ship had arrived in the Cape during March *en route* to Batavia. The ship was ordered to transport 2 horses, 9 sheep and a pair of dogs, along with a specified number of people, all destined to strengthen the Dutch garrison on Mauritius. Among these specified people were 8 soldiers, Dirck Jansz Smient (Second in Command of the expedition), and Jacob Granaet, the Cape Garrison Bookkeeper. The reason that Granaet was ordered to go on this journey was as a back-stop in case the existing Commander at Mauritius, Juriaen (Georgius) Frederickus Wreede was dead, or had been captured (the text refers to “moontlik oorlede, ontvoer of gedood sou wees” translated as “possibly deceased, kidnapped or killed”). This suggests that the decision was made against a background of imperfect information in a climate that had a heightened perception of threat to it. The orders were for Jacob Granaet to stay with the **Hoog Caspel** and journey on the Madagascar after leaving Mauritius. The latest planned date of departure for this journey was set at mid June, given the urgency of events. The planned journey of the **Hoog Caspel** was to first go to Mauritius in order to offload its cargo of animals and men, and then to proceed to the Bay of Saint Augustine in Madagascar to collect rice and slaves, if they could be found (Pretorius, Undated). This decision gives us deep insight into a number of aspects that were relevant at

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the time. Firstly, there was clearly a sense of underlying tension – the **VOC** suspected that something bad had happened to Commander Wreede on Mauritius. Secondly, the small number of soldiers sent to strengthen the garrison at Mauritius suggests that manpower was not abundant at all – how big an impact can 8 soldiers make in the overall scheme of things? Thirdly, the decision to deploy Johannes Pretorius so soon after his arrival in the Cape suggests a very fluid state of affairs – he arrives as a Sea Cadet (Adelborst) and is despatched almost immediately as a more senior person (Sieketrooster). Finally, the order to collect rice and slaves, if they are available, suggests a degree of opportunism, which also translates to discretion for the ship's captain – after all only he can decide on the spur of the moment if a specific action must be launched to get slaves when none are readily available. From this one gets a distinct sense that all was not well in the Cape at the time and that danger (and opportunity) was omnipresent.

- 24/6/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) reports to the ship **Hoog Caspel** as ordered and goes aboard while the rest of the cargo is loaded. A formal farewell dinner is held in honour of Dirck Jansz Smient and the bookkeeper Jacob Granaet, at which time it is declared that by the mercy of the Almighty, the voyage might commence the next day (Pretorius, Undated).
- 27/6/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) having arrived in the Cape as a Sea Cadet (Adelborst) in the service of the **VOC** on 1/4/66, departs for Mauritius as “Sieketrooster” (literally translated as “consoler of the sick”) on board the ship **Hoog Caspel**. He later becomes “Sekunde” (loosely translated as “second in charge”) (Pretorius, Undated). The fact that the departure takes place a day later than planned, suggests that an unforeseen hitch had arisen, but there is no mention of what that might have been.
- 29/6/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in France to Jacques Pineau and Martha Jolan in 1664, is baptized in Nantes, France. Given the relatively long time it has taken from his birth to his baptism it is possible that normality has been temporarily superseded, possibly as the result of **Plague**. This is not proven but seems possible given the external evidence and the trends with other baptisms.
- 4/7/66 The Cape Castle, not yet completed, is consecrated as a church. Construction as a military fortification is temporarily stopped, because the Netherlands is starting to gain the upper hand in the **Second Sea War** with England (Pretorius, Undated).
- 30/7/66 **Turton Genealogy:** The **VOC** ship **Hoog Caspel** and its crew, along with Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) arrives at Mauritius. The arrival is recorded in two official reports. One of these, written by Commander Frederickus Wreede (who was not dead as originally anticipated – see 20/5/66), records his first encounter with Johannes Pretorius (Pretorius, Undated).
- 11/11/66 **Turton Genealogy:** The **VOC** ship **Hoog Caspel**, having left Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and the rest of the soldiers on Mauritius behind as instructed, arrive back in the Cape. On reporting to Commander Wagenaar, Jacob Granaet is instructed to draft a detailed report of the voyage (Pretorius, Undated).
- 30/11/66 **Turton Genealogy:** In a report signed by Jacob Granaet, details are given of the task that had befallen Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) during his deployment on the island of Mauritius. It is evident that Johannes Pretorius has been given the Second in Command position (Sekunde). This task is to be supported by a second official role – that of Sieketrooster (Consoler of the Sick). Granaet also reported that with the arrival of the reinforcements from the **Hoog Caspel**, the total garrison strength at Mauritius now stood at 17 men (Pretorius, Undated). This is rapid promotion for a young man aged only 24 at the time with limited experience in the **VOC**, so it suggests that he either had remarkable qualities, or there was an incredible shortage of manpower and a sense of crisis prevailed. Be that as it may, Johannes Pretorius found himself holding two official positions of authority on an island during a time of crisis at a very young age.

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1667

- 1667 **Turton Genealogy:** Esther Foucher (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacques Pinard (see 10 December 1687) is born in the Netherlands.
- 24/4/67 The **Treaty of Breda** comes into force. This leads to a change in name from **New Netherlands** to **New York** and **New Jersey**. This whole turn of affairs shows the **VOC** that permanent defences are needed, so a process is started that eventually leads to a decision to build a castle at the Cape victualling station in 1671.
- 30/6/67 As a result of the **Treaty of Breda**, the **VOC** decides to send Pieter van Meerhoff to Mauritius, Madagascar and then to do a reconnaissance mission along the east coast of Africa in search of potential trading opportunities. This is to be done in the ship **Westwoud**, showing just how responsive the **VOC** is to changing geo-political opportunities.
- 10/7/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Commander Cornelius van Qualenbergen is briefed regarding the **VOC** decision to send Pieter van Meerhoff and the **Westwoud** to Mauritius and Madagascar. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709). From this briefing detailed orders emerge. The **Westwoud** is to first stop at **Robben Island** in order to collect the personal belongings of Pieter van Meerhoff. Given the dangers of lurking Portuguese vessels, this ship is to wait for reinforcements in the form of the **Poelsnip**, and then to travel in convoy, under the overall command of Anthonie von Vollenhoven (captain of the **Westwoud**). The detailed report of the journey made by the vessel **Hoog Caspel** is presented to the commanding officers for their perusal. Specific instructions state that the two ships must offload their cargo at Mauritius and then take on ebony ballast. They must also support the garrison commander if his men are mutinous. Under no circumstances must men be allowed to return before their contract period has expired. If Commander Wreede is dead, then the Captain's must investigate the nature of his death with due diligence (suggesting that he might have been murdered by his mutinous garrison) and report these findings back to the **VOC**. If this is the case (that Wreede is dead), then the Captain's must determine if his Sekunde Jan van Laer, had executed his command effectively, in which case he must be formally appointed as Commander. If he had not been effective, then Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) must be appointed as Commander with Korporaal Haegens as his Sekunde. Furthermore, the expedition must be friendly to the natives of Mauritius and be on the lookout for marauding Portuguese. This indicates that Johannes Pretorius, despite his young age, is highly regarded by the **VOC** (Pretorius, Undated).
- 26/10/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Victor (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Gerrit Victor and Christina van der Berg out of wedlock in Amsterdam (see 16/11/1667), is baptized.
- 16/11/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Victor (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Amsterdam in 1645, marries Christina van der Berg in Amsterdam (see 26/10/1667 and 1690).

1668

- 1668 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Meyer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Chateau Queyras, Dauphine, France.
- 1668 **Turton Genealogy:** Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Bockelberg, Kolberg, Germany. This town is also known as Kolobrzeg and is on the Polish lowlands, near the mouth of the river Prosnika where it flows into the Baltic Sea (see 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).
- 1668 **Turton Genealogy:** Isabeau Richard, future wife of Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Delamotte, France.

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- 1668 **Turton Genealogy:** Christoffel Snyman (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Ath (Aeth), Flanders, France to Anthony Snyman and Catharina (Nn). He becomes a **French Huguenot** because he dies in Drakenstein at an unknown date. (Ancestral File: 39TJ-ZH).
- 18/1/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Adrian (Arie) van Wyk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Roelof Afriaensz van Wyk and Trientjie Jans, is baptized in Amsterdam. He dies in 1713.
- 9/2/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), while executing his formal duties at a place called Cronenburgh in Mauritius, reports that strong wind had removed a hut used by the ebony cutters from its foundations. The same report then elaborates on a flood that resulted in erosion gullies deeper than a man, forcing the crew to seek refuge on higher ground after being confronted by a rapid and unanticipated barrage of water (Pretorius, Undated). This gives some insight into the weather conditions at the time.
- 21/2/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is listed in the formal diary of Commander Van Laer to have shot an animal (om een coebeest te schieten) (Pretorius, Undated).
- 4/5/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), while executing his formal duties, sparks off an argument with a wood cutter named Jan Westphaelen van Straelsoondt. The latter responds by deserting in the company of a second man known as Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel, triggering a manhunt (Pretorius, Undated).
- 5/6/68 **Turton Genealogy:** As a result of the argument arising from Johannes Pretorius's (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) attempt to discipline the wood cutter named Jan Westphaelen van Straelsoondt, and the latter's subsequent desertion with Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel (see 4/5/68), an ambush is laid in an attempt to capture the two fugitives. During the ensuing skirmish Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel is shot and wounded, but Jan Westphaelen van Straelsoondt escapes into the forest. The surgeon treats the wounded man and declares that he is unlikely to survive, whereupon Johannes Pretorius speaks with him in an attempt to gain the truth before he dies. Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel tells of a plan to link up with an English ship that would dock on the north-western side of the island to take on an entire year's load of ebony wood, thereby ruining the **VOC**. According to the wounded man, it was the intention to involve more men of the garrison in this mutiny (Pretorius, Undated).
- 11/6/68 Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel dies of wounds sustained when he was captured on 5/6/68 and is buried the same day (Pretorius, Undated).
- 16/6/68 Jacob Borghorst arrives at the cape to replace Commander van Qualenberg (see 25/10/68).
- 18/6/68 Two days after the arrival of Jacob Borghorst in the Cape, van Qualenberg is formally relieved of his command. That same night a Political Council meeting is held and Dirck Jansz Smient is unanimously elected as the new Commander of Mauritius. Smient is instructed to depart for Mauritius on 30 June 1668 on board the ship **Poelsnip** (Pretorius, Undated).
- 29/6/68 With favourable weather, the **Poelsnip** departs from the Cape with Commander Dirck Jansz Smient on board, bound for Mauritius (Pretorius, Undated).
- 16/7/68 After repeated attempts to capture the fugitive wood cutter named Jan Westphaelen van Straelsoondt (see 4/5/68), a small party under the command of Korporaal Hendrick Heagens is deployed to finally subdue their man and bring him back alive in order to face justice (Pretorius, Undated).
- 24/7/68 Korporaal Hendrick Heagens reports that his party is unable to capture the fugitive wood cutter named Jan Westphaelen van Straelsoondt (see 4/5/68). With the imminent visit by Dirck Jansz Smient to take command of the garrison from Van Laer, no more mention is made of this incident in the official daily reports (Pretorius, Undated).

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- 8/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Three weeks before his marriage Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is charged by the **VOC** for trading with the indigenous population. He is found guilty in the subsequent court case and sentenced to corporal punishment. This is suspended and he agrees to pay a fine of 50 Rijksdaalers instead. This shows the degree of bondage that existed, with Burghers only being allowed to trade with the **VOC**. In essence the Burghers were free only insofar as they agreed to do exclusive business with the **VOC**, so it is really bondage under a different name.
- 13/8/68 Official records show that Commander Van Laer reports the sighting of a sail with much happiness. This heralds the arrival of the **Poelsnip** under the command of Captain Cornelis Phillipsz with Commander Dirck Jansz Smient on board. This ship brings vine cuttings and “patats” that are immediately planted in ground that has been prepared for this purpose (Pretorius, Undated).
- 16/8/68 Commander Van Laer officially hands over command of the Mauritius garrison to Commander Dirck Jansz Smient after serving in this capacity for four and a half years (Pretorius, Undated).
- 9/9/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe marries Elsje Cloete (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), oldest daughter of Jacob Cloete and Fijtje Raderootjies (born Sophia Raedergortz) in the Cape. They have two children, Schalk Willem van der Merwe (14/7/1673 – 1740) and Magdalena (Magteld) van der Merwe (1690 – 1765).
- 15/9/68 The ship **Poelsnip** departs from Mauritius with Van Laer on board (Pretorius, Undated).
- 25/10/68 The **VOC** vessel **Poelsnip** calls at Antogil Harbour on Madagascar Island in execution of their orders (see 10/7/67). During an unanticipated skirmish, Pieter van Meerhoff and 8 of his men are killed by the natives. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709). The ship returns, with Georgius Frederickus Wreede (Garrison Commander), because the men stationed at Mauritius had formally complained about his leadership. Using their discretion, the Captain’s had decided to relieve him of his duty and bring him back to stand accountable for his actions to the **VOC**, leaving Jan van Laer behind as Acting Commander. As a result of the events arising from the report by the Captain’s of the **Poelsnip** and **Westwoud**, Commander van Qualenberg is relieved of his command and discharged from the **VOC**, to be replaced by Jacob Borghorst (see 16/6/1668). A pivotal element informing this decision is the fact that van Qualenberg had officially received and later entertained the French Admiral and royal heir apparent De Montdeverque (Pretorius, Undated). This gives an insight into the way that the **VOC** manages its affairs, along strict disciplinary lines, almost like a military establishment.

1669

- 1669 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is born in Dauphine, France. He comes to the Cape as a **French Huguenot** in 1693.
- 3/8/69 The ship **Voerman** departs from the Cape bound for Mauritius with Georgius Frederickus Wreede on board. The background to this voyage is interesting for a number of reasons, all of which give insight into the bigger picture of which the Cape settlement was but a small part at the time. The **French East India Company** is allegedly planning to leave Madagascar in order to establish themselves at a more suitable location on the mainland of Africa. That suitable place is thought to be Saldanha Bay, which sends shock waves through the **VOC** given its close proximity to the Cape. This sparks interest again in Georgius Frederickus Wreede, a German man who had a lot of experience in the region (see 20/10/1665, 20/5/1666, 30/7/1666 and 25/10/1668), having been part of some of the voyages of discovery led by Pieter van Meerhoff. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709). Wreede had written the first Latin-Dutch-Hottentot dictionary, which gives some indication of his depth of knowledge. With Wreede’s great knowledge of Saldanha Bay, it is thought

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that the **VOC** can outmanoeuvre the French, so his departure to Mauritius is delayed until such time as he has helped to counter this perceived hostile intention. In support of Wreede, the **VOC** despatch a land-based force under the command of Jeronimus Croese, tasked to occupy Saldanha Bay in anticipation of the arrival of Wreede and his naval force. All of this delays the normal relief planning for Mauritius. Given that Wreede was the Commander Designate for Mauritius, it was decided not to send the normal relief vessel to the island until such time as he had sorted out the French problem at Saldanha Bay. This is why the **Lepelaar** becomes the designated ship to be sent instead of Wreede's vessel, but it is hijacked while being loaded at the Cape. As a hasty replacement the **Voerman** is selected, which means that this ship is not the ideal one for the journey. The **VOC** is aware that this ship is not the ideal vessel for the task at hand (Pretorius, Undated).

17/10/69 Georgius Frederickus Wreede reports the arrival of the **Voerman** at Mauritius. He also reports that Dirck Jansz Smient is happy to be leaving the island (Pretorius, Undated).

1/11/69 **Turton Genealogy:** A formal decision is made to allow a number of men who had completed their tour of duty to leave Mauritius and return to the Cape. Minutes of this meeting show that Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is not prepared to stay any longer at Mauritius, even if given a salary increase to 15 Guilders a month. These minutes indicate that considerable pressure is placed on Pretorius to stay, given his excellent track record and competence, but this is insufficient to get him to change his mind. Indications are that Pretorius has made this decision because Wreede is the new Garrison Commander. Insight into the exact nature of this is given when the issue of Jan Westphaelen van Straelsondt and Carsten Jansz van Onsensiel is again raised (see 4/5/1668, 5/6/1668, 16/7/1668 and 24/7/1668) with Wreede seeming to be of the opinion that the matter was not as serious as Pretorius and Van Laer had reported it to be (Pretorius, Undated). This suggests that Pretorius was not prepared to be second-guessed by Wreede and decided rather not to work under his command.

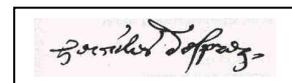
8/11/69 Commander Wreede writes a confidential report and sends it with the Captain of the **Voerman**.

9/12/69 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) returns to the Cape from Mauritius (see 1/4/1666) on board the ship **Voerman**. On arrival in the Cape he is appointed as Assistant and later as Secretary of the orphanage. Outgoing Commander Dirck Jansz Smient reports that the island is functioning better than before, with a surplus of ebony wood and three new roads that had been completed to transport the wood to the ships. This information is compared to the confidential letter sent by Commander Wreede (see 8/11/69) and is found to be an accurate assessment of the state of affairs. Given that the **Voerman** is so small, it was unable to transport a substantial load of ebony wood to the Cape (Pretorius, Undated). This process of reporting shows how the **VOC** manages its affairs, and specifically how information is verified by being compared to more than one source.

15/12/69 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) writes a detailed formal report on his entire stay at Mauritius. In this report he speaks with confidence and insight, suggesting that the garrison can largely sustain itself, but still needs annual replenishment (specifically of rice) from the Cape (Pretorius, Undated). This report is factual and shows critical thinking, giving some insight into the nature and personality of Johannes Pretorius, who on face value seems to be a very balanced and capable human being, now with considerable real life experience in a tough world.

1670

1670 **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth du Preez (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Jansz van Marseveen, is born in Courtrai (France?) to Hercules du Preez (du Prez) and Cecilia d'Atis.



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- 1670 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in the Netherlands in 1660, arrives in the Cape from Zonnemaire at the age of 10.
- 1670 **Turton Genealogy:** In a formal report by the Political Council of the **VOC**, Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is praised for his service on Mauritius. He is offered a salary increase to 20 Guilders a month if he should return to Mauritius and serve for another three years (Pretorius, Undated). This indicates that he is a man of integrity and substance.
- 1670 **Turton Genealogy:** Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) is born at an unknown location, probably Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands to unknown parents. (Ancestral Record: CHDZ-4B).
- 3/70 A decision is made by Commissioner van der Bronke (Broecke) of the **VOC** and Pieter Hackius (the new Commander of the victualling station at the Cape) that the boundaries of the settlement must be extended. It is also decided to attract settlers as they make better workers than company employees and **Vryburghers**. A group of nine settlers *en route* to Ceylon choose to stay at the Cape. One of these is Herman Potgieter who goes on to become a famous Clan Father.
- 23/7/70 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Jan) Botma (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Steven Jansz Botma (the first to be granted **Vryburger** status on 21 February 1657) and Hendrika Hendriks, is baptized in the Cape (see 7/1719).
- 25/12/70 **Turton Genealogy:** Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs, future wife of Gerrit Jansz (Janse) van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Jacob Abrahamse and Heyltje Ariens, is baptized in the Gereformeerde Kerk (Reformed Church) in Rotterdam. She is later orphaned due to unknown causes and becomes one of 8 orphaned girls that are sent to the Cape to become wives of the **Vryburghers** on the ship **Berg China** in terms of a decision made in 1687 by the **Here Seventien**. It is known that her older sister dies aged 2 and is buried in Rotterdam on 16 November 1672. It is also known that when Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs is just 5 months old, her father dies, and aged 8, her mother dies of unknown causes. She is sent to the Gereformeerde Burgerweeshuis (Reformed Citizens Orphanage) in Goudse Wagenstraat in Rotterdam. Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs is despatched, along with seven other female orphans, from Goere in Holland on Saturday 20 March 1688, for the Cape on the ship **Berg China**. They arrive in the Cape on Wednesday 4 August 1688.

1671

- 1671 A decision is made by the **VOC** to build a castle to defend the Cape victualling station. Isbrande Goske is appointed to the rank of Member of the Council of India, made Governor of the Cape and given the task of building these fortifications.
- 1671 **Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) returns to the Cape as a Corporal in the employment of the **VOC**, because he is murdered on 23 May 1693.
- 1671 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Everts van der Zee (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent and future wife of Coenraad Visser) is born on the ship **Europa** to Cornelis Everts van der Zee and an unknown woman.
- 1671 **Turton Genealogy:** Guillaume Loret (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Nantes, France (see 1707 and 5/1/1718).
- 1671 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Helm (Helim) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Germany in 1642, probably in the Cologne region, arrives in the Cape with his wife Geertruy Willemse. He dies in the Cape on an unknown date.

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- 1671 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Weert, Netherlands (see 1685, 1691 and 21/1/1742).
- 4/9/72 **Turton Genealogy:** Marguerite de Savoye (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Christoffel Snyman, born in Ghent, Aeth, France to unknown parents, is baptized in Sint-Jacobs, Ghent, Flanders (Ancestral File: 39TK-0M). She becomes a **French Huguenot**.
- 1/71 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete's (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) wife dies, but her exact name is not mentioned in records. This could be his second wife. Records show that he places his one son (unnamed) in the care of Wouter Cornelius Mostert and his one daughter (unnamed) in the care of Frans Gerritsz.
- 2/71 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent) gets permission from the **VOC** to return to Europe after 20 years of service as a **Vryburgher**. This indicates that one was not entirely free to move at will with permission needing to be obtained.
- 8/2/71 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus van (den) Berge(n) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is baptized in Breskens, Zeeland, Netherlands.
- 7/11/71 **Turton Genealogy:** Reijnier van Roijen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Cornelis van Roijen and Albertijn Claas (Claasdochter), is baptized in Gorinchem, Netherlands. He is buried at an unknown place on 22 November 1726.

1672

- 1672 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is listed in **VOC** records as being a servant working in the company's gardens.
- 1672 Georgius Frederickus Wreede, in his capacity as the Commander of the Garrison at Mauritius (see 1/11/1669), drowns when under the influence of alcohol, he attempts to make an inspection visit to a small island known as Ile Plate during a storm (Pretorius, Undated).
- 1/72 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe's (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) shepherd Lucas Harmensen, is attending a flock of sheep and cattle close to Tygerberg. Harmensen is approached by 15 **Khoikhoi** who offer to find missing animals in exchange for tobacco and rice. Lucas refuses to cooperate and is robbed of his personal belongings including the livestock. Five of the gang are later caught and branded as stock thieves (presumably using a hot branding iron that leaves a physical mark in perpetuity) before being sent to **Robben Island**.
- 2/72 **Turton Genealogy:** Andries Beyers (Baeik) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) arrives from Saxon (Saxony?) as a soldier in the employment of the **VOC** on the ship **Wapen van der Gouw**. He becomes a Knecht (servant) in the employment of Cornelis Wycksteyn who is a wagon-maker.
- 9/72 Isbrande Goske arrives at the Cape in his capacity as Governor.

1673

- 1673 A report by Dr. Willem Ten Rhyne, a Dutch botanist, written in Latin during a visit to Governor Goske, indicates that the Cape victualling station has a population of around 600 people with a distinct social structure. Of these around 370 are **VOC** employees, 64 are **Vryburghers**, 39 are women (including widows) and 65 are children. The **Vryburghers** are employing 53 European servants. A total of 63 slaves are owned by the **VOC** and the **Vryburghers**.
- 1673 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in the region known as Königsberg (see 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731).

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- 1/73 **Turton Genealogy:** The homes of Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and Christiaan Jansz are razed to the ground, along with the crops belonging to Hendrik Elbertsz. This indicates that farmers are living inherently insecure lives under constant threat of the cattle-raiding **Khoikhoi**. This is one of the earliest family records of inherent insecurity such as existed in my own lifetime.
- 14/7/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) is born to Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe and Elsje Cloete. We can deduce that the circumstances of this pregnancy and birth must have been difficult for his parents, because of the loss of personal belongings and livelihood support when their house was razed to the ground in January 1673 by marauding **Khoikhoi**.
- 13/8/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) is baptized.
- 17/9/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Helmes (Helms) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future second wife of Adrian (Arie) van Wyk, daughter of Hans Helm and Geertruy Willemse is baptized (richard.ball@ballfamilyrecords.co.uk). She goes on to produce 15 children from three different husbands and to survive the 1713 **Smallpox Epidemic**.
- 8/10/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Prevot (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Dunkirk/Dombrie, Guines, France in 1650, marries Maria Le Febre, born in Marcq, Calais, France in 1651.
- 29/10/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina van Malabar, future wife of Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), is baptized. Catharina is also listed in official documents of the time as Catharina van Bengale, indicating that her origin was somewhere in the Bay of Bengal. It is believed that she was born around 1650.
- 18/12/73 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1/4/1666 and 9/12/1669) marries Geertruida Menting Meyntjies, the widow of Dirk Bosch from Hasselt, Holland (present day Belgium) and mother of Sophia and Anna Sophia Van Bosch. They have one male child, Wessel, before she dies on an unknown date. By so doing, Johannes Pretorius becomes the clan father of the Pretorius family in South Africa.

1674

- 1674 Eva van Meerhoff, a **Khoikhoi** woman and wife of Pieter van Meerhoff, dies leaving two children. She is buried with full custom in the church cemetery. (See 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).
- 3/6/74 **Turton Genealogy:** Wessel Pretorius is born to Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and Geertruida Menting Meyntjies (see 18/11/1673). In so doing Johannes Pretorius becomes the clan father of the Pretorius family in South Africa.
- 26/8/74 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Cloete (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacob Cloete and Sophia (Fytje) Raderootjes (Raedergotz), marries Catharina Harmans in the Cape. Catharina Harmans was born on an unknown date in the Netherlands. Gerrit Cloete goes on to become a member of the Heemraad on an unknown date.
- 9/74 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) becomes a **Vryburgher** and buys a piece of land in the Kaapse Vallei (Cape Valley) from Dirck Jansz Smient, who had become a **Vryburgher** when he had returned from Mauritius in 1670 (Pretorius, Undated).
- 18/11/74 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Claassen (future wife of Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Cornelis Claassen and a slave woman known as Catharina

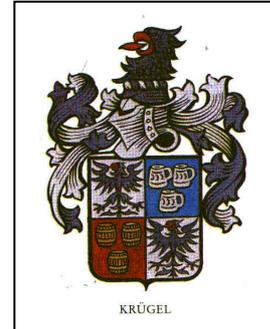
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van Malabar, is baptized. This birth is out of wedlock, because the parents get married on 15 March 1676.

1675

1675 **Turton Genealogy:** Andreas Krugel (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Germany because later records show that he immigrates to the Cape from Tennenhohe near Nuremberg.



1675 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Maartens, future wife of Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born in Grijpskerk, Netherlands (see 1691).

1675 **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Meijntjes van den Berg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born to unknown parents in Munsterland, Germany (see 14/1/1709 and 17/10/1762).

3/11/75 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is baptized. He is the son of Gerrit Cloete and Catharina Harmans, who were married on 26 August 1674. Catharina Harmans was born in the Netherlands. Gerrit Cloete's nationality is not known, being listed simply as "Europe". Given the known facts of his father Jacob Cloete, it is likely that he was born close to modern day Cologne in Germany. (See 1620, 1649, 1652, 10/8/1657, 10/10/1657, 12/1658, 1659, 16/3/1659, 19/5/1659, 4/4/1660, 1/5/1665, 9/9/1668, 1671, 1/1671, 2/1671, 28/8/1674 and 3/11/1675 for more details).



5/12/75 **Turton Genealogy:** Paulus Keyser (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born in Allendorf at Salzungen, Germany. He later marries Aletta Lübbe (14/6/1699) from Allendorf, Salzungen, Germany and dies in 1752 aged 77.

1676

1676 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 18/11/1673) becomes the Weesmeester (Orphanage Master) in the employment of the VOC again (see 9/1674 when he becomes a **Vryburgher**). During the same year he is appointed as Captain and Commanding Officer of the Cape Troops. During the same year he is granted a permit to trade in sugar beer (suikerbierbrouer) on behalf of his step-children Sophia and Anna Sophia van Bosch). He acts as Commander of the Cape Garrison when needed as a result of the temporary absence of the formal Commander (Pretorius, Undated). This suggests that he is an upright man of considerable prestige within both the community and the VOC.

1676 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape as a "jongedogter" (presumably spinster) from Middelburg in the Netherlands.

1676 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hesse Cassel, Zierenberg, Netherlands in 1655, arrives in the Cape.



15/3/76 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born on an unknown date in Utrecht and emigrated to the Cape in 1657, having fathered a child with a slave known as Isabella van Angola in 1661, marries another slave woman known as Catharina van Malabar in Stellenbosch. Catharina is also listed in official documents of the time as

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Catharina van Bengale, indicating that her origin was somewhere in the Bay of Bengal. It is believed that she was born around 1650 and she was baptized as an adult on 29 October 1673.

- 17/5/76 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having recently arrived in the Cape from Middelburg in the Netherlands, marries Francois Villion. This is the origin of the Viljoen family in contemporary South Africa (Viljoen Family Register, HSRC, Pretoria, 1978).



1677

- 1677 William Prince of Orange, nephew of Charles II, marries Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York, becoming heir apparent to the thrones of England and Scotland. This eases tension between the English and Dutch.
- 1677 The **VOC** garrison on Mauritius under the command of Hubert Hugo is now considered to be so successful that the status of the settlement is similar to that of the Cape. This means that it no longer falls under the control of the Cape, but answers directly to Batavia. Hugo is a successful man, having first joined the **VOC** in 1654, where he worked as a pirate in 1661 plundering ships *en route* to Mecca on behalf of the company (Pretorius, Undated).
- 1677 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 18/11/1673) becomes a Deacon in the Cape Congregation. He serves in this capacity until 1678. He is also elected to serve as a member of the Huwelikshof (Marriage Court), in which capacity he serves until 1678.
- 1677 **Turton Genealogy:** Land is allocated to Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and Pieter van der Westhuizen in the vicinity of Houtbaai under contract (see 1681).
- 1677 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Willem van Heerden (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) is born to Willem van Heerden and Aeltjen Hendrix in Heerde, Gelderland, Netherlands. He travels to the Cape on the ship **Popkensburgh** in 1701 and he dies in 1763 in Tulbagh aged 86.
- 28/2/77 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 18/11/1673) marries his second wife, Johanna Victor from Amsterdam.
- 10/5/77 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Hans) Roos (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Leipzig, Germany to Johannes Rose (a linen merchant) and Anna Blüten. He dies on 4 August 1742.

1678

- 1678 **Turton Genealogy:** Elsje (Elsie) Cloete (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) gives food and tobacco to a group of escaped slaves under the leadership of a person identified as the **Khoikhoi** Quisa. Elsje Cloete allegedly knew that the slaves were escapees but she helped them nonetheless. This is an early record of human compassion in my family history.
- 1678 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Wangenheim, near Gotha in Germany to Michael Both and Susanna Saulus on 4/3/1653, joins the **VOC** and arrives at the Cape as a soldier.
- 1678 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived from the Netherlands in 1676, is given a contract by the **VOC**, along with Hans Melchior Hoffman and Willem Loots, to provide 2,500 pounds of venison per month. He therefore becomes a commercial



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hunter.

1678 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) becomes a **Vryburgher**, with a farm near Cape Town. Records show that this farm is run in partnership with Gerrit Teunisz until 1679.

22/5/78 **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth le Bleu, wife of David le Fevre (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Guines, Calais, France in 1616, dies in Fort Linco aged 62.

27/10/78 **Turton Genealogy:** Josina Pretorius is born to Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677).

1679

1679 The **Great Plague of Vienna** occurs with massive loss of life.

1679 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having become a **Vryburgher** in 1678, ends his partnership with Gerrit Teunisz.  His new partner is listed on records as being Hans Erntroot (Hans Rutger Troost?) with whom he continues to do business until 1685.

1679 **Turton Genealogy:** Isabeau le Long (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (Ancestral File: 4B53-6R), future wife of Jean Jourdan (Ancestral File: L85G-34/8K9W-8G), is born in Meur-et-Moselle, Pagny, Moselle, France to unknown parents. She dies in Drakenstein in 1736 at the age of 57 after emigrating as a **French Huguenot**.

29/10/79 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hesse Cassel, Zierenberg, Netherlands in 1655, marries Zacharias (Zacharia) Visser. She is the daughter of Jan Coenraad Visser and Geertjen Gerrits.

1680

1680 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1677) becomes a member of the Burgerraad (Council of Citizens) in 1680, in which capacity he serves until 1681. He is also elected to a second term of office in the Huwelikshof (Marriage Court) (see 1677), in which capacity he serves until 1682.

6/80 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), marries Anna Prevout. (**Note:** This date is in official records but does not seem possible because the same records list her date of birth as being 18 February 1681).

22/9/80 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Johannes Pretorius (see 1677) and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677), is baptized. Johannes Pretorius goes on to become the Great-Grandfather of Kommandant General Andries Pretorius (see **Anglo Boer War**).

1681

1681 **Turton Genealogy:** The contract under which Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) was farming in Houtbaai is cancelled (see 1677), and the land is given to him under freehold title instead. The farm is called Kronendal and it is here that Willem and Elsje Cloete bring their children up.

18/2/81 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Prevot (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born in Marcq, Calais, France to Charles Prevot and Maria Le Febre. She travels to the Cape as a **French Huguenot** along with her parents (see 1740).

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23/12/81 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1677 and 1680) becomes the Kommissaris van Huweliksake and van Brandweer (Commissioner of Marriage Affairs and the Fire Brigade), an interesting linkage suggesting that marriage and fire-fighting are natural companions.

1682

1682 **Turton Genealogy:** Francois Villion and his wife Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparents), are given a farm by Governor Simon van der Stel outside Stellenbosch called Idasvallei.

1682 **Turton Genealogy:** Marie-Madeleine (Maria Magdalena) Marais, future wife of Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is born in Hurepoid, south of Paris in France to Charles Marais and Catherine Taboureux.

1682 **Turton Genealogy:** Louisa Cordier (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is born in Europe to the **French Huguenot** parents Louis Cordier and Francoise Martinet (see 1702 and 22/11/1774).

1682 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1676) is granted a permit to sell wine and beer in his "taphuis" (pub).

18/1/82 **Turton Genealogy:** Dirkje Helm (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Cornelis Knoetze (Knoetzen) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is baptized at an unknown location. The date and place of this future marriage is unknown.

11/10/82 **Turton Genealogy:** Jeanetta Pretorius, born to Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677), is baptized.

1683

1683 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthony Snyman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Bengale (Bengal) in 1638, dies aged 45. (Ancestral File: 39TK-BC).

1683 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape in 1678 as a soldier with the **VOC**, becomes a **Vryburgher** and pursues his original craft as a farmhand.

1683 **Turton Genealogy:** Magdalena Zaayman, future wife of Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Bockelberg, Kolberg, also known as Kolobrzeg on the Polish lowlands, near the mouth of the river Prosnika where it flows into the Baltic Sea, is born to Daniel Zaayman and Pieterella Meerhof, the grand-daughter of Pieter van Meerhoff and Eva (a slave woman) (see 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

21/3/83 **Turton Genealogy:** Andries Beyers (Baeik) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived from Saxen (Saxony?) as a soldier in the employment of the **VOC** on the ship **Wapen van der Gouw** in February 1672, marries a slave woman by the name of Catrijn (Catharina van der Kaap), also known as Catharina Vryman. Later the same year he is asked by the Orphan Chamber (an official body responsible for the welfare of the many orphans of the time) to look after the child of another slave woman called Petronella van Bengale. This suggests that he is trusted and has a reputation for being responsible. Two children are born to this couple. Elizabeth Beyers is baptized on 10 October 1683 (Maternal 8th Great Grandparent and future wife of Christoffel Beyers) (see 10/10/1683, 1692, 1701 and 1724) and Johannes Jurgen Beyers (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born on an unknown date.

11/7/83 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Kickers (future wife of Friederich Both) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Amsterdam, Netherlands in 1660, having become an orphan and sent to the Cape, marries Jan Cornelisz. There are problems with this marriage as revealed in the

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subsequent divorce proceedings during which Maria admits that all of her eight children are fathered, not by Jan Cornelisz, but by Friederich Both instead (J.L.M. Franken, 1926: Die Franse Vlughtelinge)(see the two references on 1/5/1695 for more insight into this claim). She marries Friederich Both on 21/6/1717 in Stellenbosch after her divorce.

- 12/9/83 The **Siege of Vienna** is broken when a mine that had been laid under the city by the invading Turks is discovered and rendered safe, even as the fuse had been ignited and is burning towards to gunpowder-filled chamber under the walls of the city. In this epic battle that changes the face of Europe at the time, the Christians beat the Turks, preventing further Islamic expansion.
- 10/10/83 **Turton Genealogy:** Elisabeth Beyers, born to Andries Beyers (Baeik) and Catharina Vryman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparents), future wife of Christoffel Esterhuizen, is baptized in Cape Town. (See 10/10/1683, 1692, 1701 and 1724).

1684

- 30/1/84 **Turton Genealogy:** Nicolaas Cleef (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), from Grossdaire, Groszaize, (Groszsalze), Germany (Ancestral file 41S9-GB) marries Barbara Le Fèbre, originally from Heurbain, Fleurbaix, France (born in 1663). What is interesting is that Nicolaas Cleef is also recorded as being the father of Adam Sol by virtue of baptismal records from the "Kaaestad se Kerk". Significantly, this child is born out of wedlock 2 years after Nicolaas Cleef marries Barbara Le Fèbre (16/12/1685), so he must have been having an extra-marital affair with a slave woman known only as Sara. This fact seems not to have been detrimental to the marriage however, as they collectively produce 8 living children over the next two and a half decades, two of which are my direct ancestors (See 12/10/1686, 13/4/1697 and 1708).

1685

- 1685 Simon van der Stel leads an expedition to the Copper Mountains in Namaqualand (near modern day Springbok).
- 1685 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Zonnemaire at the age of 10 in 1670, now aged 25, establishes himself as a wagon-maker. He keeps this profession until his death on 29 September 1703.
- 1685 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having become a **Vryburgher** in 1678, marries Trijntjen Hillebrands at Cape Town. The Muster Rolls occasionally refer to her as having the surname of Wijkens (see 10/3/1695).
- 1685 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) flees from France to Switzerland to escape religious persecution. He travels down the Rhine River where he eventually arrives in Rotterdam.
- 1685 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Weert, Netherlands in 1671 arrives in the Cape aged 14 (see 1671, 1691 and 21/1/1742).
- 3/5/85 **Turton Genealogy:** Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Rouen, France, marries Jeanne de la Batte from Samour on the Loire River, in Amsterdam. They later travel to the Cape on the ship **De Schelde** in 1688.
- 

- 5/8/85 **Turton Genealogy:** Coenraad Visser (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Stellenbosch to Jan Coenraad Visser and Margaretha Gerrits in 1660, marries Catharina Everts van der Zee in Cape Town (Ancestral File: 4B4S-6K).

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16/12/85 **Turton Genealogy:** Nicolaas Cleef (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), from Grossdaire, Groszaize, (Groszsalze), Germany (Ancestral file 41S9-GB) is recorded as being the father of Adam Sol by virtue of baptismal records from the “Kaapstad se Kerk”. Significantly, this child is born out of wedlock 2 years after Nicolaas Cleef marries his wife Barbara Le Fèbre (30/1/1684), so he must have been having an extra-marital affair. These records are witnessed by Jan Pasqual, a man employed in the slave quarters, and state that the child Adam Sol has been fathered by Nicolaas Cleef, and that the mother is Sara, a slave woman. The significance of this event is that Adam Sol goes on to baptize a child named Adam on 23/11/1710, which some researchers allege is Adam Kok. The mother of this child is Maria van Coromandel and the witnesses are Jacob Cornelius van Malabar and Sara van Madagascar. (See 1689, 30/1/1684 and 1708).

1686

1686 **Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) fathers a child with a slave given to him by Simon van der Stel on an unknown date, possibly before his marriage to Elsje Cloete. Records show that he cared for both mother and child. The child is named Maria and is liberated in 1686 at an unknown age. Maria goes on to become the Stammoeder (Clan Mother) of the Heyns family after she marries Paulus Heyns in 1696.

1686 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born to Jacques de Savoye and Jeanne van der Zee in a place called Aeth, Hainant, Flanders, Belgium, marries his second wife, Marie Madeleine De Klerk (le Clercq) after his first wife Christiana du Pont dies leaving 5 children. He is a deeply committed Calvinist and is subject to intense persecution by Jesuit priests, who allegedly try to kill him. He becomes a refugee moving from Ghent, to Sas and then back to Ghent again in 1686. He dies in October 1717 at an unknown location in the Cape. (Ancestral file: 3XDB-V4).

1686 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), now a **Vryburgher** and farmhand, takes lodgings on the farm belonging to Jan Cornelisz where he works as a share-cropper (tenant farmer) for a quarter of the profits. This is considered by some genealogists to be the oldest known record of the application of the French “Métairie” system that originated from a loan or quitrent possibly imported from the Romans into Galilea (J.L.M. Franken, 1926: *Die Franse Vlugtelinge*).

13/4/86 **Turton Genealogy:** Arie van Wijk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Anthoinetta Campher (see 1740), born to Willem van Wijk and Trijntjen Hillebrands (see 1685), is baptized at Cape Town. (See also 31/3/1702 and 1712 for Orphan Chamber records).

19/5/86 **Turton Genealogy:** Francois Bastiaanz (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), from Armentières in France, marries Anna Maria de Leeuw in the Cape.

12/10/86 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Catharina Cleef (Maternal 6th Great Grandparent), born to Nicolaas Cleef and Barbara Le Fèbre (30/1/1684), is baptized.

13/10/86 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Campher (Camfer) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is baptized in the Cape. He is born to Lorenz Campher, originally from Mohrow in Pomerre, and Ansela van de Kaap, a slave woman. Lorenz Campher owns the farm called Murasie (translated literally as “Ruin”) near Koelenhof.

5/5/86 **Turton Genealogy:** Philippe Le Clercq (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent), husband of Antoinette Carnoy, and father of Marie-Madeleine Le Clercq, dies at an unknown location.



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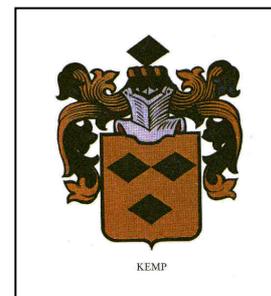
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1687

- 1687 The **Here Seventien** decides that orphans must be recruited to send to the Cape as wives for the **Vryburghers**. They visit various orphanages in Rotterdam to find the necessary people.
- 1687 A Dutch vessel, the **Stavenisse**, is shipwrecked off the coast of Natal. The survivors give the first account of contact with the Xhosa people, who are described in terms that suggest they are agreeable and non-belligerent in nature (see 1644 and 1663).
- 1687 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Botha (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born to Frederich Both and Maria Kickers. He dies in 1728.
- 10/8/87 **Turton Genealogy:** Christina Bastiaanz (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Hendrik Meijntjes van den Berg (14/1/1709) born to Francois Bastiaanz, from Armentières in France and Anna Maria de Leeuw in the Cape, is baptized in Cape Town.
- 14/9/87 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) and his wife Catherine Taboureux, having fled from Paris as a result of religious persecution, renounce Catholicism in the Waalse Kerk in Den Haag.
- 2/11/87 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Botha (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent), born to Frederich Both and Maria Kickers is baptized (see 14/7/1709, 23/10/1718 and 1728).
- 10/12/87 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Dreux in France, marries Esther Fouche at the Waalsekerk (other records list it as the French Church) in Delft. She is 21 years of age at the time. They immediately set off for the Cape after he gets a job as a timberman (Timmerman) on the ship **Voorschooten**.
- 23/12/87 **Turton Genealogy:** The manifest of the ship **Berg China** lists Isabeau Richard (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and her husband Pierre Malan as both being passengers (see 28/3/88).
- 21/12/87 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) and his wife Catherine Taboureux, along with their 4 children (Claude born 1662; Charles born 1668; Izaak born 1667 and Maria born 1682), depart from Delft harbour on the ship **Jupiter** destined for the Cape, escaping religious persecution in Europe. They are part of the **French Huguenot** movement.

1688

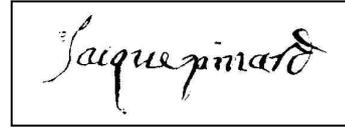
- 1688 Around 200 French Protestant refugees, known as **French Huguenot's**, arrive in the Cape, driven out of Europe by the policies of King Louis XIV, who on the advice of his mistress Françoise de Maintenon, decides to drive out Protestantism. This loses a cadre of highly skilled people to the New World, including the likes of Du Pont and Courtauld, who go on to make a major contribution to the Americas. This new class of immigrant is more industrious than the **VOC** employee or the **Vryburgher**, resulting in a shift in productivity in the emerging Cape settlement.
- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Louis Cordier (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Orleans, France, arrives in the Cape with his wife Francoise Martinet and four children (see 1682).
- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Nicolaas Kemp (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) from Batavia is seized by the **VOC** in Ceylon and taken to the Cape as a slave. He is convicted to work along with other Company slaves on the general works of the victualling station.



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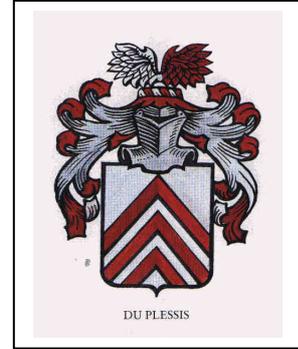
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- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in France to Jacques Pineau and Martha Jolan in 1664, becomes a timberman (Timmerman) on the ship **Voorschooten**, on which he travels with his wife Esther Fouche (having married her in 10 December 1687 at the Waalsekerk in Delft). He is a **French Huguenot** from Dreux.



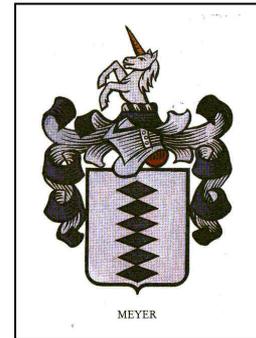
- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Boy Booyesen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Barlt, Ditmarkschen in 1640, becomes a **Vryburgher** at Drakenstein. He dies in 1743 aged 103 after becoming the Clan Father of the Booyesen family in South Africa.

- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Poitiers, St Lienart, Poitou, France in 1638, now a surgeon, comes to the Cape as a **French Huguenot** on the ship **Oosterland**. He is accompanied by his wife, Marie (Madeleine) Menenteau, also from Poitiers in the Oosterlandt. Charl Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born to this couple during the voyage and is baptized on the ship on 18 April 1688 while at anchor in Table Bay waiting to come ashore (see 12/6/1712, 31/10/1734 and 18/9/1737).



- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne Bruère (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Blois, France in 1665, arrives in the Cape as a **French Huguenot** travelling on the ship **Voorschooten**. At the time of his arrival he is aged 23 and is a wagon-maker.

- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Meyer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Chateau Queyras, Dauphine, France in 1668, emigrates from Wybourg as a **French Huguenot** on the ship **Borssenburg**.



- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Jeanne (Johanna) de Klerk, future (second) wife of Andre Gauch (Gous) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 19/8/1691), arrives from Straatskerk in Walcheren on the ship **Oosterland**. She is the daughter of Pieter (Pierre) le Clercq and Sara Cochet and brother of Abraham de Klerk.

- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), aged 28, arrives in the Cape of Good Hope on the **Berg China** along with a contingent of **French Huguenots** (Ancestral File: L85G-34/8K9W-8G). Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), the brother of Pierre Jourdan, goes on to become the owner of a farm called La Motte in Franschoek. Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), aged 24, is also on the same ship and goes on to develop a farm called Cabriere. These two brothers have many children, including Jan Jordaan and Susanna Jourdan – note the different spelling (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparents) – that marry (see 19/3/1724).



- 1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Jeanne Marthe, mother of Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), who was born in 1628 in Cabriere, France, dies in 1688 on the **Berg China**. This indicates that the ship crossing is a hazardous affair, because many death records have been found on the manifest of **Berg China**. Manifests show that the ship made a number of trips with some of the journey times being around three months.

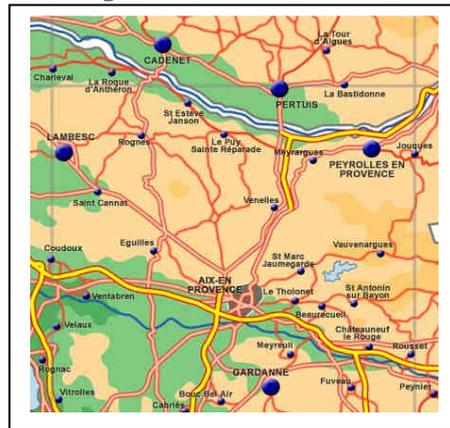
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1688 **Turton Genealogy:** Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Rouen, France, arrives with his wife Jeanne de la Batte from Samur, on the ship **De Schelde**. He is destitute because he asks for financial assistance in 1690.

29/1/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), along with his second wife, Marie Madeleine De Klerk (le Clercq), now religious refugees having survived some murder attempts by Jesuit priests, and having migrated from Ghent to Sas and back again, in 1686, move again to Middelberg. They depart on 29 January 1688 for the Cape on the ship **Oosterlandt**, along with the two daughters from his previous marriage (Margaretha aged 17 and Barbe-Therese aged 15), their own baby named Jacques aged 9 months and mother-in-law Antoinette Carnoy. Accompanying them are three brothers with the surname Nourtier, in their capacity as his “kneghte” (servants). They arrive in the Cape on 25 April 1688, indicating that the voyage took three months to complete. He dies in October 1717 at an unknown location. (Ancestral file: 3XDB-V4).

1/2/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Susanne Reyne, born in 1667 in La Roche d’Autheron (modern day La Roque d’Anthéron), Provence, France (for a map see <http://www.provenceweb.fr/e/bouches/roqueant/roqueant.htm>). The marriage takes place in the Waalse Kerk, Brielle, Zuid Holland. Both parties are political refugees at the time escaping religious persecution. It is not know what happens to Susanne Reyne because records then show that Pierre Joubert remarries on board the ship **Berg China** on 28 March 1688, just over one month after his first marriage. It is probable that Susanne Reyne either died before the departure of the **Berg China**, or died while on board the ship; while Pierre Malan (husband of Isabeau Richard) dies while *en route* to the Cape on board the **Berg China**. This gives an insight into longevity at the time and enables one to speculate about the rigours of a three-month voyage under relatively Spartan conditions.



20/3/88 **Turton Genealogy:** The **Berg China** departs from a port named Goere in Holland with eight female orphans on board (see comments under 20 June 1688). These have been recruited by the **Here Seventien** to become wives for the **Vryburghers**. One of these orphans is Ariaentjie Jacobs (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), which records show was baptized on 25 December 1670 in the Reformed Church in Rotterdam, the daughter of Jacob Abrahamse and Heiltjie Arijens. When Ariaentjie was aged five months, her father died, and at the age of 8 years her mother died, leaving her as an orphan at the Gereformeerde Burgerweeshuis in the Goudse Wagenstraat in Rotterdam. This gives an insight into life at the time, and in particular some “motives” for immigrating to the Cape. Ariaentjie Jacobs is married to Gerrit Jansz (Janse) van Deventer on 29 October 1688, about two months after her arrival in the Cape.

28/3/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Isabeau Richard on the **Berg China**. It is not known what happens to his first wife Susanne Reyne (married just one month earlier on 1/2/1688), but it is presumed that she died. Isabeau Richard is herself a widow (or divorcee – but this is unlikely to have occurred on board the ship), being listed on the manifest of the **Berg China** as being the wife of Pierre Malan (see 23/12/1687). It is therefore probable that Pierre Malan died on the voyage, and with Pierre Joubert also being a recent widower, the two surviving spouses married on board the ship. This gives some insight into the hazards of ocean travel at the time.



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- 28/3/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Helmes (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries her first husband Jan van den Bosch (see 22/10/1693). He was born in the Netherlands and dies in 1692 aged 27. Cornelia is aged fifteen at the time, having been baptized on 17/9/1673. He was born in the Netherlands in 1665 and dies four years after their marriage in 1692. This gives an indication of longevity at the time. This leaves Cornelia Helmes a widow with a child Johanna Van Den Bosch at the age of 19.
- 13/4/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) arrives in the Cape at Saldanha Bay with his wife Catherine Taboureux and four children on board the ship **Jupiter**. They originate from Plessis Marle, south of Paris in France and are part of the **French Huguenots**. The story of Charles Marré becomes linked to the story of Jean Prieur Du Plessis by virtue of the autopsy that the latter performs after the murder of the former (see 23/4/1689).
- 18/4/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Charl Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born to Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** and a surgeon, and his wife Marie (Madeleine) Menenteau on the ship **Oosterland**. He is baptized on the ship on 18 April 1688 while at anchor in Table Bay waiting to come ashore (see 23/4/1689, 12/6/1712, 31/10/1734 and 18/9/1737).
- 25/4/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), along with his second wife, Marie Madeleine De Klerk (le Clercq), plus their family and servants (see 29 January 1688) arrive in the Cape after a three month voyage. Jacques de Savoye is allocated a farm at Drakenstein called Vrede-en-Lust and goes on to become a member of the Heemraad, Captain of the Drakenstein Militia, Elder in the church and a slave owner. He gets into debt however, owing the **VOC** and Dominee Pierre Symond money that he is unable to pay back on time. As a result of this he develops a reputation for being slow to pay back his debts. This is an indication of uncertainty in the Cape, because Dominee François Simond in the Gereformeerde Kerk (Reformed Church) in Flanders describes him as an honest man that invests a lot in his faith. Governor Simon van der Stel later writes of him in a letter to the Kamer van Delft (Chamber of Delft) as being an example of commitment for all refugees, stating that he has become a member of the Heemraad as a result of these traits. Interestingly, Jacques de Savoye goes on to become an active **Vryburgher**, joining the struggle against Governor W.A. van de Stel, being locked away in the Castle for a while as a result of this activity. He is later described as a sensitive person that quickly takes offence. Records show that he travels back to the Netherlands in 1712 as discount-tariff deck passengers on the ship **Sampson** in 1712. This suggests that his life in the Cape is a hard one and that his return to the Netherlands is not a pleasant journey. When he departs, he leaves behind three married daughters and one son named Philippe Rudolph, who dies leaving no relatives. It is known that Jacques de Savoye joins the Walloonse Kerk (Walloon Church) in Amsterdam in 1714. He returns to the Cape again in 1716 where he dies in October 1717 at an unknown location in the Cape, at the age of 81. (Ancestral file: 3XDB-V4).
- 20/6/88 The **Berg China** departs from Rotterdam with a number of **French Huguenots** on board, including Pierre Joubert and his future wife Isabeau Richard. (**Note:** It is possible that this date should read 20 March 1688, because records for Ariaentjie Jacobs indicate the same date of arrival as Pierre Joubert and Isabeau Richard, but a different date of departure. If the ship did depart on 20 June 1688, then the voyage was very short indeed, suggesting that the 20 March 1688 is more likely).
- 10/7/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Prevot (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Dunkirk/Dombrie, Guines, France in 1650, dies in Cape Town. (Ancestral File: 3XDL-KN).



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- 25/7/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Jansz van Marseveen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandfather) is married in Kaapstad to Elizabeth du Preez from Kortrijk (Kortryk). She is the daughter of Hercules du Preez and Cecilia d'Atis.
- 31/7/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina van Malabar, former wife of Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), is married to Andries Voormeister. She uses the name Catarina van de Cust Coromandel during this event.
- 4/8/88 **Turton Genealogy:** The **Berg China** arrives in Table Bay after a relatively short trip (the norm is around three months, whereas this journey is half that duration – see comments dated 20 June 1688 and 20 March 1688). The manifest shows that Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Isabeau Richard during the voyage. Ariaentje Jacobs (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is also on this ship along with seven other orphans recruited by the **Here Seventien** to become wives for the **Vryburghers**.
- 8/8/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Victor (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), baptized in Amsterdam on 26/10/1667, marries Cornelia Jacoba Junius in Netherlands (see 26/10/1667, 16/11/67 and 1690).
- 5/9/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Lodewyk Pretorius, born to Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677), is baptized.
- 11/10/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Bartholomeus Koopman (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a widower from Utrecht in the Netherlands, marries Engeltje Cornelisse van der Bout in Cape Town.
- 29/10/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Jansz (Janse) van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), originally from Veldcamp in the Netherlands, marries Ariaenje Jacobs at a ceremony in Kaapstad two months after her arrival. She is an orphan from Rotterdam, baptized on 25 December 1670 and is the daughter of Jacob Abrahamse and Heyltje Ariens, having been recruited by the **Here Seventien** to become a wife for a **Vryburgher** and being despatched from Goere on 20 March 1688. Records show that he farms Slot van de Paarl in Perdeberg (Paardeberg?). This couple goes on to produce 8 children. An interesting aspect of this couple is that medical research conducted by a British Doctor Geoffrey Dean, has shown that they are the original bearers of a genetic disorder leading to the disease called **Porphyria** (see Dean, 1963, *The Porphyrias*). Of their 8 children, 4 of them suffered from the disease. This research has shown that the disease was endemic in Deventer, the place from which Gerrit Jansz came, so he was the one carrier. But the gene is recessive, so this means that Ariaenje Jacobs was also a carrier. The mathematical odds of two recessive gene carriers marrying are low, but this is what seems to have happened. DNA research has now indicated that Willemijntje, half sister of Ariaenje, also carried the gene. She was one of the 8 orphans that arrived on the **Berg China** on 4 August 1688. Research now underway at the Erasmus University in Rotterdam, has traced this disease to Australia, where the vector was Hendrik Bibault, son of Willemijntje (Willemyntje) Ariens de Witt, half sister of Ariaenje. He was deported to **Batavia** after being arrested by police for alcohol abuse, but escaped when his ship **Zuytdorp** ran aground on the west coast of Australia in 1712, some 500-km north of modern day Perth at a place known nowadays as Shark Bay (see Phillip Playford, 1996, *Carpet of Silver: The Wreck of the Zuytdorp*). Hendrik transmitted this disease to the Aboriginal people of Australia, which has been the subject of investigation by the University of Western Australia's Medical School, and also an official government initiative under the leadership of Phillip Pental, MP.



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1/12/88 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) and his wife Catherine Taboureux, presumably along with their 4 children (Claude, Charles, Izaac and Maria), is given 60 morgen of land in the Simonsberg area of Groot Drakenstein. He calls his farm Le Plessis Marle in recognition of his place of origin south of Paris, France. (One source refers to the farm name as “Plessis les Marle” – see notes by Adela Meyer – mwadela@mweb.co.za). Of the three children, his oldest son Claude Marias, goes on to become the first Elder of the French Church, and by the time his second wife dies in 1729, owns four farms, Meerlust, Lekkerwyn, le Plessis Marle and Welvanpas. It is interesting to note that **Piet Retief** is born years later at Welvanpas, creating a direct link between my early family and the **Great Trek** (see various references in 1837; 1838; 1839; 1884; 1885, 1985 and 1992).

1689

1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Wageningen, Netherlands in 1657 and become the very first **Vryburgher** on 21 February 1657, leaves a Last Will and Testament. In this document he refers to his daughter Hendrina Hendriks (same name as his second wife) from Wageningen that accompanied him on the voyage to the Cape; his “Voorzoon” (son-in-law?) Jan Stevensz Botma (also having accompanied him to the Cape); and two children that did not accompany him to the Cape in 1652. He mentions his “Voordogter” (daughter-in-law?) Peternella Stevens Botma, who lives in Arnheim (Arnhem), and another “Testrice Voordogter” Maria Willemsz from “Leeste” but living in a place listed as “Leist”. After this list of priorities, he names Cornelis and Jan Botma as full heirs to his remaining wealth.

1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Francois Villion (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having been given a farm by Governor Simon van der Stel outside Stellenbosch called Idasvallei in 1682, thus becoming one of the first **Vryburghers** in the area, dies. He leaves his wife Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) and six children, including two boys (Henning and Johannes Viljoen), who go on to become the Clan Fathers of the Viljoen family in contemporary South Africa (Viljoen Family Register, HSRC, Pretoria, 1978). Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) remarries on 14 April 1690 to Wemmer Pasman.



1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Martha Vosloo (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Arnoldus Kreutzmann (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and daughter of Johannes Vosloo and an unknown woman, probably a slave named Maria Been, is born in 1689. (See 1699 and 4/10/1722).

1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Botha) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), lays out a farm measuring 64 Morgen which he names Zandberg. He later changes this name to Scholtzenhof.

1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Joachim Koekemoer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born in Wesfalen (Westphalia), Germany to unknown parents (see 1715 and 11/2/1731).

1689 **Turton Genealogy:** Spier (Speyer) in Germany, the birthplace of Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is razed to the ground (see 1662, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732). This is apparently a memorable (traumatic?) event for Hans Heinrich Hattingh, because after he arrives in the Cape, he moves onto a farm named Spier in Stellenbosch (see 1709).

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1/1/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Louis Cordier (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Orleans, France, having arrived in the Cape with his wife Francoise Martinet and four children in 1688, establishes himself on a farm called Bethel near Paarl. He becomes the first Elder in the French congregation in Drakenstein. The family crest suggests that wine farming is a long-standing tradition.



19/1/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Spier (Speyer), Germany, marries Marie de Lanoy (Landy), a French woman and widow of Ary Leclévant (see 29/4/1629, 1662, 1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709 and 10/2/1732). This marriage takes place in an unknown location in Europe. It is not known exactly what happens to Marie de Lanoy (Landy), but she presumably dies (possibly during the razing of Spier? – see 1689 – but unlikely as he has a child that is baptized in Stellenbosch in 1702 probably by her) because Hans Heinrich Hattingh remarries a second time in Stellenbosch (see 6/11/1716). By examining the birth records of children fathered by Hans Heinrich Hattingh, it is evident that four children are born before his second marriage, with a 5th (Marij Hattingh) being baptized on 27/10/1709 registered as being the child of Susanna Visser. It is thus probable that four children are produced out of wedlock (Marij Hattingh baptized in Cape Town on 27/10/1709, Margriet Hattingh baptized in Cape Town on 9/8/1711 and died young probably of **Smallpox**, Catrina Hattingh baptized in Stellenbosch on 24/4/1713 and died young probably of **Smallpox**, and Johannes Hattingh baptized in Stellenbosch on 27/5/1714) before their marriage on 6/11/1716.

29/3/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) is attacked by a Hottentot on his farm Le Plessis Marle (Plessis le Marle). He dies on 3 April 1689 from his injuries. This incident shows that life in the Cape is hard, unpredictable and violent. Significantly, three of my oldest traceable biological ancestors that settle in the Cape, die as a result of violence (see details of the death of Jacob Cloete on 25/3/1693, the death of Charles Marais (Marré) on 3/4/1689 and also the murder of Geertjen Gerrits (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) by the slave Claas van Malabar in March, 1692).

5/4/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Simon van der Stel writes in his diary that a Hottentot headman (Captain) called Thomas hands over another Hottentot (unnamed) for the murder of a French “refugee” living in Drakenstein (Charles Marais, my Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent). This indicates that justice is carried out swiftly and through the traditional leadership structures of the Hottentot people.

23/4/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Simon van der Stel writes in his diary that the convicted Hottentot has been sentenced to death. The sentence (translated) states that, “The Hottentot named Edescha, also known as Dikkop, residing under the authority of Hottentot Chief Thomas, is aged around 25. On the 29th of March at about one hour before sundown, Edescha accompanied by two other Hottentots from the same kraal, entered the garden of the French farmer Charles Marré (Marais) at Drakenstein, to ask for watermelons. Refused permission by Marré, the accused picked these nonetheless. An argument ensued and the accused attacked Marré twice, using stones, hitting him twice on the left hand side of his groin, causing the victim to be taken to his house in order to recover. Edescha then fled back to his own people, where upon hearing of the death of Marré, took flight, to be recaptured by his own people in the name of justice. The surgeon of Stellenbosch, Jan du Plessis, after performing an autopsy, reported in writing that he had found a massive contusion on the left hand side groin of the deceased, along with a severed blood vessel, that had resulted in internal bleeding, resulting ultimately in death.” This is an early example of the level of

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sophistication of the Dutch system of justice, because a coroner's investigation leads to a written report being entered into the court records, providing a forensic link in the chain of causation that led from the throwing of the projectile by the accused Edescha, to the death of Charles Marré (Marais). The coroner's report has been reported in English as follows: "I have been in Drakenstein and have examined Charles Marais, who died after being struck in the left groin by two stones thrown by a Hottentot on 29th March. I opened the wound in the presence of Monsieur the Landdrost Jan Mostert, Hendrik de Cochè and Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) (see reference dated 29/1/1688 and 25/4/1688) of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein. I found a great inward and outward contusion and the heart artery broken, which having collected much blood, overwhelmed the heart and caused death. In token of the truth hereof I have signed it, J. Prieur du Plessis". It also gives an insight into human security at the time.

24/4/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Francina Viljoen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Francois Villion and Cornelia Campenaar, is baptized in Stellenbosch. She is the future wife of Jacob Cloete (Maternal 8th Great Grandparent). (See 1620, 1649, 1652, 10/8/1657, 10/10/1657, 12/1658, 1659, 16/3/1659, 19/5/1659, 4/4/1660, 1/5/1665, 9/9/1668, 1671, 1/1671, 2/1671, 28/8/1674 and 3/11/1675 for more details).

17/7/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Aletta de Savoye (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is baptized in Cape Town. Her parents are Jacques de Savoye (see 29/1/1688, 25/4/1688 and 23/4/1689 for details of his interesting but complex life) and Marie-Madeleine le Clercq.

13/11/89 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus van den Berg(e) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) fathers a child by a slave woman known as Alida Cornelis, daughter of Cornelis Claassen (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) and Catrijn van Malabar, baptized on 15 March 1676. This child is named Miggel and is baptized on 13 November 1689.



1690

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Bartholomeus Koopman (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a widower from Utrecht in the Netherlands, having married Engeltje Cornelisse van der Bout on 11 October 1688 in Cape Town, starts a tour of duty with the **VOC** as a gunsmith. He serves in this capacity until 1705. (See 20/8/1690, 10/1/1712 and 11/5/1721).

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Louis Cordier (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Orleans, France, having arrived in the Cape with his wife Francoise Martinet and four children in 1688, establishes himself on a farm called Bethel near Paarl on 1 January 1689. He receives financial help in 1690 (possibly from the Batavian Fund – see Pierre Joubert listed below).

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Zonnemaire at the age of 10 in 1670, marries Cornelia Cornelisse, a descendent of Catharina [van] Malabar and Cornelis Claassen from Utrecht.

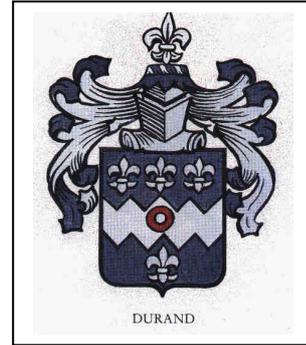


1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne Bruère (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived at the Cape as a **French Huguenot** in 1688, marries Esther de Ruelle, daughter of Daniel de Ruelle and Anna Goudalleen. No children are produced from this marriage.

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1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwken) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany, marries Catharina Kel in Mauritius. His date of birth is unknown (see 1692 and 3/2/1692).



1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Durand (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in La Motte, Chalancon, Dauphine, France in 1666, comes to the Cape as a **French Huguenot**. He is a surgeon and takes ownership of a farm at Drakenstein, becoming a member of the Heemraad.

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Claude Marais (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Plessis Marle, France, to Charles Marais (Marré) and Catharine Taboureux in 1663, marries Marie Avice from Château d'Un (Châteaudun), Orleans, France.

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Meyer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having emigrated from Wybourg as a **French Huguenot** on the ship **Borssenburg** in 1688, takes ownership of a farm called Nieuwendorp at Groot Drakenstein.



1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Rouen, France, having arrived with his wife Jeanne de la Batte from Samur, on the ship **De Schelde** in 1688, receives financial assistance from the Batavian Fund for himself, his wife and 2 children. He is allocated the farm Blaauwklip in the Wagenmakersvallei after receiving this financial assistance (see 1711 and 1734).

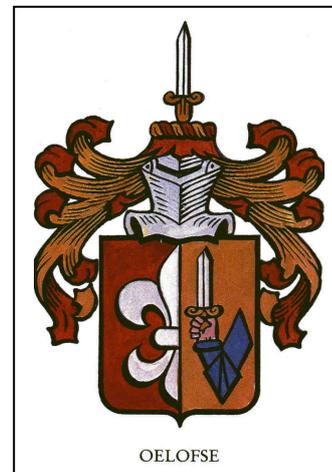
1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) receives financial support from the Batavian Fund. He invests this money in land and eventually becomes the owner of a number of farms (La Provence – 1694; Bellingham/Bellingkamp – 1700; La Motte – 1709; De Plaisante – 1716; Lormarins – date unknown; La Roche – date unknown).

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Victor (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Susanna Bockelenberg (see 15/6/1721), is born in Netherlands to Cornelis Victor and Cornelia Jacoba Junius (see 8/8/1688).

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (Ancestral File: L85G-34/8K9W-8G), marries Isabeau le Long (born 1679 in Meur-et-Moselle, Pagny, Moselle, France) and goes on to father four children (see 1679, 1690 and 1736). Their first born is Jan Jordaan (note the name change) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) who marries his cousin Susanna Jourdan on 19/3/1724.

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Christoffel Snyman (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) a **French Huguenot** from Ath (Aeth), Flanders, France (Ancestral File: 39TJ-ZH), marries Marguerite de Savoye from Ghent, Aeth, France (Ancestral File: 39TK-0M) in Drakenstein.

1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria (Marie) Mouton (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born to Jacques Mouton and Marie de Villiers in Middelburg, Netherlands. She is the future wife of Frans Joost (Jooste) (1706), whom she murders (31/1/1714). Tragedy befalls her from a young age (see 8/10/1700), leading to speculation that this forms her character, leading ultimately to her becoming a murderer for which she is executed by strangulation (see 30/8/1714).



1690 **Turton Genealogy:** Magdalena (Magteld) van der Merwe (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born to Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe and Elsje Cloete in the Cape (see 1765).

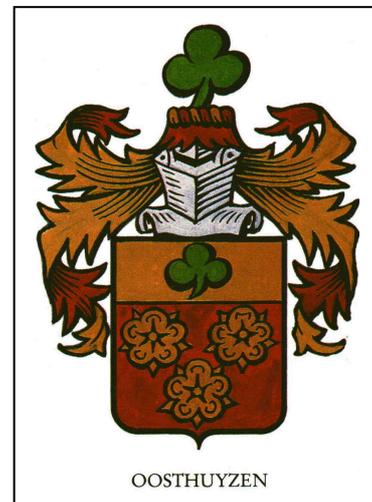
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- 14/4/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Andreas Oelofse (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) marries Sara van Gyselen, daughter of Leendert Jansz van Gyselen and Maria Willemsz in Cape Town.
- 14/5/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is baptized in Stellenbosch. His parent's identities are unknown.
- 17/5/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Botha (sister of my three of my Maternal 6th Great-Grandparents), born to Frederich Both and Maria Kickers, is baptized.
- 28/7/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Kruger (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), son of Frantz Kröger (Kruger) and Elizabeth Hartwig, is born in Sadenbeck, district Prignitz, Brandenburg, Prussia. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718 and 29/10/1749).
- 20/8/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Maria Coopmans (Koopman) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Zaaijman from Mauritius (10/1/1712), daughter of Bartholomeus Koopman and Engeltje Cornelisse van der Bout, is baptized in the Cape (see 11/5/1721).
- 17/9/90 **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth Pretorius, born to Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677), is baptized.

1691

- 1691 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pienaar (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born to the **French Huguenot** Jacques Pinard and Esther Fouche. Note the name change from Pinard to Pienaar.
- 1691 **Turton Genealogy:** Andre Gauch (Gous) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born on an unknown date at Le Pont-de-Montverey, Languedoc, France, arrives as a **French Huguenot** on the ship **Spierdyk**. He is a widower with one son. His first wife was Jacqueline Decre, who he married in 1683. It is not known what happened to her but he arrived as a widower so she presumably died before the voyage. Records note that he was one of the few refugees that did not need financial support, suggesting that he was a man of financial means.
- 1691 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Weert, Netherlands in 1671 and having arrived in the Cape aged 14, now aged 20 marries Johanna Maartens from Grijpskerk in the Netherlands (aged 16) and settles in the Drakenstein Valley (Paarl) where he becomes a **Vryburgher** (see 1671, 1685 and 21/1/1742).
- 1691 **Turton Genealogy:** Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) who was born at an unknown location, probably Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands to unknown parents in 1670, arrives in the Cape. (Ancestral Record: CHDZ-4B).
- 18/3/91 **Turton Genealogy:** Wilhelmina Vermeulen, daughter of Jan Willemsz Vermeulen and a slave woman named Catharina van Bengale, future wife of Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 22/9/1709), is baptized. It is not known what happens to her because Jacob Raats remarries on 12/8/1714, but the date of the second marriage coincides with the **Smallpox Epidemic** of 1713 so she could have been a victim of that event.
- 18/3/91 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Terrier, future second wife of Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 22/9/1709), daughter of Daniel Terrier and Sarah Jacobs, is baptized (see 18/3/91 for details of his first wife – is this date coincidence?). It is not known



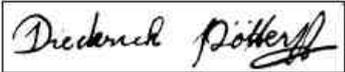
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what happens to Wilhelmina Vermeulen because Jacob Raats remarries Susanna Terrier on 12/8/1714, but the date of the second marriage coincides with the **Smallpox Epidemic** of 1713, so she could have been a victim of that event.

- 10/6/91 **Turton Genealogy:** Boy Booysen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Barlt, Ditmarkschen in 1640 and having become a **Vryburgher** at Drakenstein in 1688, marries Hermina van Nes, originally from Wyk at Duurstede. A son named Gerrit Booysen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is born to them at an unknown date.
- 8/91 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Kemp (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (future wife of Jacob Kruger) is born in the Cape to Nicolaas Kemp (a slave taken by the **VOC** in 1688) and Cecilia Swerrisse. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718, 17/7/1718 and 29/10/1749).
- 19/8/91 **Turton Genealogy:** Andre Gauch (Gous) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived as a **French Huguenot** on the ship **Spierdyk** in 1691, marries his second wife Jeanne (Johanna) de Klerk. She is the daughter of Pieter (Pierre) le Clercq and Sara Cochet and brother of Abraham de Klerk, having arrived from Straatskerk in Walcheren in 1688 on the ship **Oosterland**.

1692

- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Dreux in France, accompanied by his wife Esther Fouche, establish themselves on the farm Lusigaan in Klein Drakenstein. They have two children before she dies in 1697.
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1680) becomes a member of the Burgerraad (Council of Citizens) for the second time, in which capacity he serves until 1693. Records show that he is also a wine farmer with 30,000 vines under cultivation in 1692.
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having been given a contract by the **VOC**, along with Hans Melchior Hoffman and Willem Loots, to provide 2,500 pounds of venison per month in 1678, becomes a stock farmer. Records show that he has 1,200 sheep and 66 cattle in 1692. 
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having become a **Vryburgher** in 1678, is listed as farming in Drakenstein (see 1679 and 1685). In records drawn up after the death of his first wife the farm is listed as being called Sandwijk located in the Drakenstein district. These records list the number of vines under cultivation in 1692 as being 2,000 but growing to 6,000 in 1702.
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Christoffel Esterhuizen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape (see 10/10/1683, 1701 and 1724).
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both(a) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) starts to sign his name in different ways, including Both, Boot and Botha. 
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Marie (Maria) Marais (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and future wife of Pieter Booyens (26/12/1735), is born to Claude Marais and Marie Avice (see 4/9/1735 and 1766).
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Cecilia van Marseveen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Charl Prieur du Plessis (12/6/1712) is born to Pieter Jansz van Marseveen and Elizabeth du Preez (see 18/9/1736).

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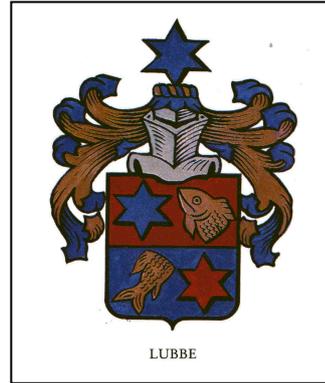
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- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Isabeau (Elizabeth) Joubert (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) and future wife of Guillaume Loret (see 1671, 1707, 30/9/1713 and 5/1/1718), is born to Pierre Joubert and Isabeau Richard (Maternal 7th Great Grandparents).
- 1692 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan van den Bosch, first husband of Cornelia Helmes (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) dies aged 27 leaving his 19 year old widow with 3 children to care for - Catharina, Johannes and Johanna van den Bosch (see 22/10/1693). Life is clearly tough for these people under such circumstances, so she re-marries Jacob Kutzer on 15/9/1717.
- 3/2/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwken) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany, having married Catharina Kel in Mauritius and recently arrived in the Cape (see 1690), baptizes their daughter Anna.
- 22/2/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Jan) Botma (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), marries Christina Steents (see 23/7/1670, 22/2/1690, 13/5/1703 and 7/1719).
- 3/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Geertjen Gerrits, wife of Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), who arrived in the Cape with five children in 1662, is murdered by a slave. The court records indicate that Maria van Negapatnum is a slave belonging to Jan Coenraad Visser and his wife Geertjen (see reference to Hans Heinrich Hattingh on 6/11/1716). One Friday evening Geertjen and Maria are working in the kitchen when a slave named Claas van Malabar walks through the kitchen with the objective of chopping wood. Geertjen scolds Claas because he had not prepared adequately for her to bake, and she does not accept his excuses that he had been looking for the cows in the mountains and thus was unable to prepare the fire for the baking. Claas insults Geertjen, calling her a “dog” and saying that she must collect the wood herself. This angers Geertjen who tries to hit Claas with a stick (the court record refers to a piece of wood). Claas reacts by taking his axe and swiping at her neck. With one swipe of the axe, Geertjen’s head is almost totally severed according to Maria van Negapatnum, who is an eye witness to the event. Maria screams and runs to Jan Coenraad Visser, shouting, “Baas. Baas. Mother is dead. Mother is dead” (Court reference: AR VOC 4030 (14 March 1692) Folio 328). This interaction is interesting for a number of reasons, one being the fact that Coenraad Visser, son of Jan Visser and Geertjen Gerrits, had fathered a child with Maria van Negapatnum, also known as Maria van Bengale, indicating that she came from the Bay of Bengal area in South East Asia, but also that she was being sexually “used” by the son of her “owner”. This means that Geertjen is the common law mother-in-law of Maria, so the reference to “Mother” is not just because of common practice, but also because of direct family connections. Another interesting aspect is that Maria van Negapatnum goes on to bear two children to Jan Coenraad Visser after the death of his wife (Pieter, baptized on 24/4/1697 and Maria, baptized on 28/6/1699). This also indicates that slave women were probably sexually abused by their owners and their direct family. This tendency is further substantiated by the fact that Jan Coenraad Visser registers the birth of another child, named Maria, by Maria Kickers (see 1/5/1695). (See also the entire story of Hans Heinrich Hattingh who marries Susanna Visser, the daughter of Maria van Negapatnum on 6/11/1716 for additional insight).
- 9/3/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacomina Van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in the Cape to Gerrit Jansz (Janse) Van Deventer and Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs (29/10/1688), is baptized in Stellenbosch (see also 27/6/1700).
- 24/8/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus Botha (Maternal 6^h Great-Grandparent), born to Frederich Both and Maria Kickers, is baptized.
- 14/9/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Geertruy Putter (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit van der Linde (see 17/7/1717), born to Dietrich Putters (Putter) and Zacharias Visser, is baptized.
- 11/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Barend (Berend) Lubbe (Löbe) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape. He marries Jacoba Brandenburg, niece of Johannes van Heyningen, the

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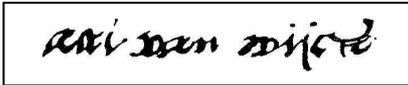
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Onderkoopman (senior office-bearer) of the **VOC**. They go on to have 12 children. One child is listed as being Aletta Lübbe, born in Allendorf at Salzungen, Germany, but no date of birth is given. This information is inconsistent with the notion of Barend Lubbe marrying Jacoba Brandenburg in the Cape. Barend Lubbe reaches an agreement with Jan Margra to jointly farm the land belonging to Margra, on condition that Lubbe takes over the debt that has been accumulated by Margra. This suggests that farming is not easy and that the **VOC** puts pressure on people who owe them money.



- 16/11/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Pyl (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl and Cornelia Claassen, is baptized. She is the third child to this couple who go on to produce 8 children.
- 18/12/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 23/12/1681) is elected as Ouderling (Church Elder).

1693

- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France, arrives at the Cape as a **French Huguenot**. He is listed as a soldier in the employment of the **Dutch East India Company**, but he goes on to become a farmer in Drakenstein.
- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Nicolaas Kemp (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having been seized from Ceylon by the **VOC** in 1688 and taken to the Cape as a slave, is appointed by the Governor to become Mandoor (Caretaker) of the Lodge.
- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in 1668 in a town called Bockelberg, Kolberg (also known as Kolobrzeg), a town on the Polish lowlands, near the mouth of the river Prosnika where it flows into the Baltic Sea, arrives in Batavia as a soldier.
- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Erasmus (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), comes to the Cape from an unknown location. Records at the Cape indicate his name as being Pieter den Deen (see 28/2/1699). It is not known why he used another name, but it is known that he was not in the favour of Simon van der Stel, because title to his farm Groenkloof, in the Wellington area, is withheld until 1714 (see 1697 and 1731) until after the **Smallpox Epidemic**.
- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Adrian (Arie) van Wyk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Roelof Afriaensz van Wyk and Trientjie Jans and baptized in Amsterdam on 18/1/1668, is listed as being married to Cornelia Helmes. She is the widow of Jan van den Bosch (see 22/10/1693). The couple farm in the Cape Town area and records show they have 4,000 vines under cultivation. They farm this area until 1695 after which they move to Stellenbosch. This figure grows to 10,000 vines in 1700. He dies in 1713 during the **Smallpox Epidemic**.
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- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Franz Joost (Jooste) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Lippstadt, Germany, arrives in the Cape as a soldier (see 1696, 1706 and 31/1/1714.). On arrival he takes employment as a shepherd, which he does until 1696.

- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Terrier (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar (14/1/1714), is born to Daniel Terrier and Sara Jacobs. (See 1724, 1771 and 7/1779).

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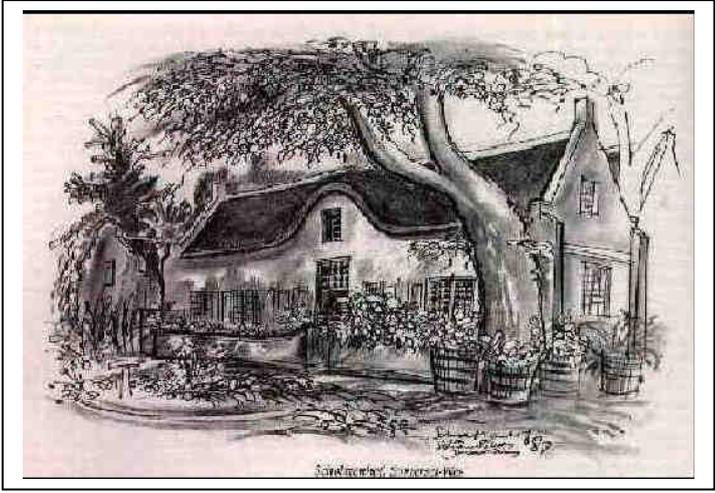
- 1693 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), arrives in the Cape after his birthplace Spier (Speyer) in Germany is razed to the ground (see 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1695, 29/12/1708, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732). This is apparently a memorable (traumatic?) event for Hans Heinrich Hattingh, because after he arrives in the Cape, he moves onto a farm which he names Spier in Stellenbosch (see 1709).
- 23/5/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent), an artillery officer in the employment of the **Dutch East India Company**, is murdered close to the Cape Town Castle. He is the Second in Command of the garrison stationed at Clapmuts and is busy with an official visit to the Castle when the incident occurs. Records reveal that he sustains three cuts to the head and two stab wounds in the chest, with any of these five wounds likely to have been fatal. He also has 25 smaller wounds. Records express concern that he dies with his sword still sheathed, suggesting that he was surprised and could offer no resistance. This sets a pattern in my family of cyclical violence that is repeated with monotonous regularity until my own birth 12 generations later. Significantly, three of my oldest traceable biological ancestors that settle in the Cape die as a result of violence (see details of the death of Charles Marais (Marré) on 3/4/1689 and also the murder of Geertjen Gerrits (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) by the slave Claas van Malabar in March, 1692).
- 26/7/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Coenraad Cloete, fourth child of Jacob Cloete (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) and Sophia (Fytje) Raderootjes (Raedergotz), marries Martha Verschuur.
- 22/10/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Helms, future wife of Adrian (Arie) van Wyk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), enters a record in the Orphan Chamber archives stating that she is the widow of Jan van der Bosch and that she intends to remarry. She lists three children from her first marriage – Catharina, Johannes and Johanna van der Bosch (the latter is destined to become the future second wife of Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 24/10/1705). (See also 29/4/1713 for reference to her will, noting the **Smallpox Epidemic** at the time as a probable cause of the spate of will-writing). It is presumed that she marries Adrian (Arie) van Wyk shortly after this date, because records list the couple as having 4,000 vines under cultivation near Cape Town in 1693.

1694

- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France in 1669 and an emigrant to the Cape as a **French Huguenot** in 1693, is listed as being given ownership of a farm called la Dauphine at Franschoek.
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape as a **French Huguenot** in 1688 with his wife Madeleine Menanteau as a trained surgeon, returns to Europe on the ship **Sir Jansland**, having failed to make an adequate living as a farmer. He returns however, because he dies in Stellenbosch on 26 November 1708. While in Europe his wife dies, so he remarries a midwife named Maria Buisset, with whom he returns and goes on to produce five children (in addition to the two from his first marriage).
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne Bruère (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having married Esther de Ruelle in 1690, is given the farm Rust-en-Werk (Rest and Work).
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** After the death of Trijntjen Hillebrands (Wijkens), first wife of Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 10/3/95), he marries his second wife Trijntje Harmensz (see 1712), probably in the Drakenstein area. Children from both these marriages go on to become my direct relatives, suggesting that the population was not large and so the availability of eligible marriage partners was somewhat limited.

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- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Friederich Both (Botha) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having laid out a farm measuring 64 Morgen which he names Zandberg in 1689, is the beneficiary of a transfer of that land to freehold property in his own name. He later changes this name to Scholtzenhof. This farm is located on the right hand side of the road between Stellenbosch and Somerset West and it is located on the contemporary map at (.../graphics/h02map.jpg). Wine is still produced there to this day, where the farm is currently owned by Ken Forrester Vineyards (see <http://www.kenforresterwines.com>). The original homestead is built in a T-shape with yellowwood ceilings and a clay brandzolder above them. This house is later expanded into an H-shaped dwelling and has been recently restored by the architect G. Osler (Personal communication Joe Botha elijo@mweb.co.za – see also <http://home.mweb.co.za/el/elijo/afr/indexa.html>). (Image courtesy of Ken Forrester Vineyards via Joe Botha).
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- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Visser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future second wife of Hans Heinrich Hattingh (see 6/11/1716) is born to Coenraad Visser and Catharina Everts van der Zee in the Cape.
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having arrived on the **Berg China** with his brother Jean Jourdan as a **French Huguenot** in 1688, is given title to the farm Cabriere near Franschoek (see 1696, 1713 and 28/12/1723).
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having arrived on the **Berg China** with his second wife Isabeau Richard as a **French Huguenot** on 4/8/1688, is given title to the farm Provence, named after his place of origin in France (see 1664, 1667, 1685, 1/2/1688, 1688, 1700, 1716, and 30/6/1732).
- 1694 **Turton Genealogy:** Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) originally from Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands who arrived in the Cape in 1691, buys the farm called Blomkool in Agter Paarl from its previous owner Steven Vermey. Theunis De Bruyn owns this farm until 23/7/1705 when he sells it to Jan Brommert.
- 30/4/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), baptized on Goeree-Overflakket Island on 16 October 1642, dies at the Cape aged 51. He is the clan father of the Pretorius family. On his death he is recorded in the Dagregister van die Kommandeur van die Kaap (Day Register of the Commander of the Cape), which is a high honour, suggesting he had very high standing in the community during his life.
- 20/6/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Reijnier van Roijen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) marries Fijke Vermeulen.
- 27/8/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is given title to the farm Lustig Aan, alongside the farm belonging to Philippe Foucher called Wildenpaardenjacht, after having successfully developed it.

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1695

- 1695 **Turton Genealogy:** Dorothea Oelofse (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and future wife of Cornelis Campher (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born to Andreas Oelofse and Sara van Gyselen, in the Cape (see 13/10/1686 and 17/1/1710).
- 1695 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape from Königsberg. He marries Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq), the widow of Andries Gous, on an unknown date. There is some speculation however that Pieter Bekker murdered Andries Gous, because the marriage takes place so soon after his death. This allegation is never proven. Subsequent events in the life of Pieter Bekker indicate that he was a violent man, so this speculation is not unrealistic (see 1673, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731). Johanna is the sister of Abraham de Klerk and the daughter of Pieter le Clercq and Sara Cochet.
- 1695 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape after his birthplace Spier (Speyer) in Germany was razed to the ground (see 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732), settles on the farm La Motte (Wemmershoek). He stays here until 1709 when he moves to the farm Spier in Stellenbosch.
- 10/3/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Trijntjen Hillebrands (Wijkens), first wife of Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), leaves an Estate Account after her death where it is noted that she leaves 2 surviving children. The date of her death is unknown, but was probably before 1694 because Willem van Wijk re-marries in that year.
- 15/4/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis van Rooyen (van Rooijen, van Roijen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Jacomina van Deventer, born to Reijnier van Roijen (a miller) and Fijke Vermeulen (Fijke is a nick-name for Sophia or Sofieken), is baptized in the Hervormde Kerk (Reformed Church) at Gorinchem, Netherlands. The town of Gorinchem is on the banks of the Merwederivier in South-Holland.
- 1/5/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent), fathers a child by Maria Kickers who is baptized on 1 May 1695, after the murder of his wife Geertjen Gerrits in March 1692. This child is not in the Turton genealogy, but the fact is registered, because it gives some insight into the lifestyle of Jan Coenraad Visser, who is in the Turton genealogy. (See reference to Johannes Botha dated 1/5/95 for an insight into the life and times of Maria Kickers and 6/11/1716 for an insight into the life and times of Susanna Visser, daughter of Maria van Negapatnum and possibly Jan Coenraad Visser).
- 1/5/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Botha (Maternal 6th Great Grandparent), born to Frederich Both and Maria Kickers is baptized (see reference to Jan Coenraad Visser and Maria Kickers also dated 1 May 1695, which opens a new dimension into the Botha family lineage – maybe Johannes Botha is only a half brother of Willem Botha?). (See 1660, 11/7/1683, 2/11/1687, 3/1692, 22/1/1700, 1706, 1710, 13/3/1712, and 21/6/1717).
- 21/10/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Visser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and future wife of Johannes Jurgen Beyers (13/2/1717), born to Coenraad Visser and Catharina Everts van der Zee in the Cape, is baptized in Cape Town (see 7/5/1730).
- 20/12/95 **Turton Genealogy:** Francois Bastiaanz (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), from Armentières in France, having married Anna Maria de Leeuw in the Cape on 19 May 1686, is given the farm Vredenhof in Noorder-Paarl. This farm stays in his name until his death in 1717, at which time his son Johannes inherits it.

1696

- 1696 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hadamar, Hesse-Nassau, Germany in 1656, arrives in the Cape.

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1696 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwken) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany, having married Catharina Kel in Mauritius (1690) and travelled to the Cape (see 3/2/1692), is listed as being a **Vryburgher** in Mauritius (see 1706).

1696 **Turton Genealogy:** Franz Joost (Jooste) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Lippstadt, Germany and having arrived in the Cape as a soldier in 1693, whereupon he took employment as a shepherd. His employment as shepherd ends and he becomes a boerekneg (farming assistant) (see 1696, 1706 and 31/1/1714).



1696 **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having arrived on the **Berg China** with his brother Jean Jourdan as a **French Huguenot** in 1688, marries Anna Fouche (who dies in 1713, probably as a result of the **Smallpox Epidemic**). He had been living on the farm Cabriere near Franschoek since 1694. Together they produce 6 children. One of these, a daughter named Anna, is raped by a slave named Anthonij van Mosambiek on 4 April 1712 at the age of 14. She goes on to marry her cousin Jan Jourdan on 19 March 1724. (**Note:** It is possible that the double trauma of a rape and the ravages of the **Smallpox Epidemic** cause this family to lose trust of outsiders, hence the subsequent marriage of two cousins. This is speculation however and has no factual evidence to support it.)

1696 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Putter (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Joachim Putter (see 1689 and 1715) is born to Dietrich Putters (Putter) and Zacharias Visser in Stellenbosch.

6/12/96 **Turton Genealogy:** Johan Georg Hauptfleisch (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born at Breslau.

1697

1697 **Turton Genealogy:** Esther Fouche, wife of Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** living on the farm Lusigaan in Klein Drakenstein, dies of unknown causes in Franschoek. They have two children, Pierre (Pieter) and Jacques.

1697 **Turton Genealogy:** Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Bockelberg, Kolberg, also known as Kolobrzeg on the Polish lowlands, near the mouth of the river Prosnika where it flows into the Baltic Sea, departs for the **VOC** garrison on Mauritius as the Chief Surgeon (see 1668, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709). He is also instructed to start a sugar refinery when in Mauritius. He marries Magdalena Zaayman at an unknown location, possibly Mauritius. She is the daughter of Daniel Zaayman and Pieterella (Petronella) Meerhof, the grand-daughter of Pieter van Meerhoff and Eva (a slave woman) (see 6/4/1652, 11/1660, 1661, 11/1661, 10/1663, 30/6/1667, 10/7/1667, 1668, 25/10/1668, 3/8/1669, 1674, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709).

1697 **Turton Genealogy:** Franz Joost (Jooste) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), now working as a boerekneg (farming assistant), becomes a **Vryburgher** (see 1696, 1706 and 31/1/1714).

1697 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Erasmus (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having come to the Cape from an unknown location in 1693 and then having fallen into disfavour with Simon van der Stel (see 28/2/1699 and 1714), marries Maria Elizabeth Jooste. Records at the Cape indicate his name as being Pieter den Deen (see 28/2/1699).

1697 **Turton Genealogy:** Elsje Snyman (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus Botha (22/10/1713), is born to Christoffel Snyman and Marguerite de Savoye, both **French Huguenots**. (Ancestral File: 39TJ-ZH and Ancestral File: 39TK-0M).

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- 13/4/97 **Turton Genealogy:** Justina Cleef (Maternal 6th Great Grandparent) future wife of Theunis De Bruyn, born to Nicolaas Cleef and Barbara Le Fèbre (30/1/1684), is baptized in Paarl. (Ancestral File No: 41S9-CS).
- 24/4/97 **Turton Genealogy:** After the murder of Geertjen Gerrits in March 1692 by a slave, Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), has a child by Maria van Negapatnum (a slave woman). The child is named Pieter Visser and is baptized on 24 April 1697. This gives an insight into the social life of early **Vryburghers**.

1698

- 1698 A **Drought** occurs in the Cape of Good Hope. This devastates agriculture and lasts until 1704. Many farmers are severely affected by this event.
- 1698 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having lost his first wife Esther Fouche in 1697, marries Martha le Febre, daughter of Pierre le Fèbre and Marie de Gravé, the first **French Huguenot** child born in the Cape to immigrant parents. Martha is aged 14 at the time and they go on to produce six children, Martha, Marie-Madeleine, Abel, Esther, Jean (Jan) and Salomon.
- 1698 **Turton Genealogy:** Andries Gous (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born to Andre Gauch and Jeanne de Klerk at an unknown location.
- 1698 **Turton Genealogy:** Helena Vosloo (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Pretorius, is born to Johannes Vosloo and Helena Nn van Malabar.
- 1698 **Turton Genealogy:** Andries Gous (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), is born to Andre Gauch (Gous) and his second wife Jeanne (Johanna) de Klerk (see 19/8/1691). Andre Gauch (Gous) is listed as having died in 1698, so it is not known if this was before or after the birth of his son Andries Gous.
- 19/1/98 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Willemse van Wyk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johanna Catharina Campher (see 2/1/1729), born to Willem van Wijk and his second wife Trijntje Harmensz (see 1694), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (Note the change in name). He goes on to farm at De Klijne Fontijn (The Small Fountain) in the Klavervalije (Clover Valley) (see also 31/4/1686). Their one child Johanna Catharina van Wyk, future wife of Petrus Andries Christiaan Weydeman (see 3/5/1750) is born on an unknown date.
- 4/2/98 **Turton Genealogy:** Court records show that a Hottentot Captain (presumably headman) by the name of Brasman is sentenced for the murder of Jacob Cloete (Maternal 10th Great-Grandparent). The Dutch legal document is difficult to decipher so it is unclear what the sentence is, or whether Brasman was acting alone as other names are mentioned in the lengthy document, but possibly in connection with different crimes.

- 22/2/98 **Turton Genealogy:** Balthazar (Baltus) Ollofsen (Roelofse) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Maria Knoetze (Knoetzen) (see 27/8/1731), born to Ollof Pedersen and Merret Söfrensdatte at Flovt, Jylland district Haderslev, Denmark, is baptized in Øsby, Jylland, Denmark (see 1742).

1699

- 1699 **Turton Genealogy:** Coenraad Scheepers (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape with his wife Teuntjie Gysberts and son Jacob from Gelderland. He is the



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son of Jacob Scheepers. He is allocated a farm in Drakenstein called De Liefde (see reference dated 13/3/1712). It is not known what happens to his first wife because he marries Maria Botha on 13/3/1712.

1699 **Turton Genealogy:** Dietrich Putters (Putter) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hesse Cassel, Zierenberg, Netherlands in 1655, dies at an unknown location aged 44.

1699 **Turton Genealogy:** Arnolidus Kreutzmann (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), from Mörs in Germany, arrives in the Cape as an Adelborst. He becomes a boerekneg with Johannes Vosloo (see 1689 and 4/10/1772) and later marries Martha Vosloo, daughter of Johannes Vosloo and an unknown woman, probably a slave named Maria Been, on an unknown date. They have two children, the second of which is Anna Maria Kruysman (note the slight surname change) (Maternal 7th Great Grand-Parent), born on an unknown date. Their first child is Christina Kruysman, baptized on 28/1/1705, but she is not in my direct maternal lineage, marrying Peter Bertram on an unknown date.

1/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) born in Cabriere, France in 1660, dies in the Cape.

28/2/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Erasmus (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having come to the Cape in 1693 and then having fallen into disfavour of Simon van der Stel, obtains the farm Groenkloof in Wagenmakersvallei (Wellington), a sub-district of Drakenstein. Records at the Cape indicate his name as being Pieter den Deen (see 28/2/1699). He only gets official title to this farm in 1714 so he develops the farm at great personal financial risk. He farms this land until his death in 1731. Today this farm is known as Onverwacht, Bovlei and is located next to Barend's Blom.



3/5/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus Hattingh, brother of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), first-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and Marie de Lanoy (Landy) (see 19/1/1689), is baptized in Drakenstein. He dies in 1795 in the Cape after marrying Anna Catharina Fouche in Tulbagh on 19/4/1750.

14/6/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Aletta Lübbe (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and future wife of Paulus Keyser, is born in Allendorf at Salzingen, Germany to Barend Löbe and Jacoba Brandenburg (note the slight change in surname). One official source lists her date of birth as 5/12/1675 (SA Genealogies, Vol. 4; 258) but this is unlikely as it is the exact date of birth of her future husband Paulus Keyser, so it is likely to be a mistake made in transcribing significant dates in her life. SA Genealogies, Vol. 5; 335 lists the date as being 14/6/1699, which seems to be the most likely of the two as her daughter Jacoba Keyser is baptized on 17/11/1717, making her about 18 years of age at the time, which coincides with the norm evident elsewhere) (see 5/12/1675, 14/6/1699, 7/11/1717 and 1752).

24/6/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Visser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Gerrit Visser and Johanna Thielemans, is baptized. She dies on 13 March 1790 aged 90.

28/6/99 **Turton Genealogy:** After the murder of Geertjen Gerrits in March 1692 by a slave, Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), has a second child by Maria van Negapatnum (a slave woman). The child is named Maria Visser and is baptized on 28 June 1699. This gives an insight into the social life of early **Vryburghers**. Maria van Negapatnum goes on to have another child, Geertruij, with the birth register indicating that the father is Gerrit Elders. Maria goes on to be baptized as an elderly woman on 8 June 1721. This gives some insight into the life of woman slaves at the time (also see details of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and his second wife Susanna Visser – 6/11/1716).

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20/7/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Mouton (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a **French Huguenot** from Steenwerk near Ryssel (Lille), arrives at the Cape on board the ship **Donkervliet**. He is a widower with three children from his second marriage to Maria de Villiers. The children from his first marriage to Catherine l'Henriette (Jacob, Antonie and Marie) do not accompany him, staying in Europe instead.



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