



# genesis

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## ENGELA ELIZABETH HELENA LINDE: AFRIKAANSE SKRYWER

Deur Martie du Toit in Suid-Afrika. E-pos: [martie\\_dutoit@absamail.co.za](mailto:martie_dutoit@absamail.co.za)

Engela is op 11 Augustus 1939 in Kakamas gebore. Sy is die tweede oudste van die tien kinders van Carel Petrus van Rooyen en Martina Louisa du Toit en staan by haar broesters ('n woord deur haar geskep vir "broers en susters") bekend as Suster, en by die nageslag as "tannie Suster". Dit is 'n gelaaide benoeming wat haar posisie in die groot gesin bevestig. Met 'n ouderdomsverskil van 26 jaar tussen die oudste en jongste kind in hierdie gesin, volg dit dat die ouer kinders bepaalde take van sorg in die huis en opvoeding gedeel het, maar ook al self volwassenes was by die geboorte en/of kleinkindertyd van die jonger broesters.



Ds. Kobie en Engela Linde, Pretoria, Okt. 2006

Sy is reeds op 16 jaar uit die huis waarna sy haar op Stellenbosch in die onderwys bekwaam het. Dis ook hier waar sy haar lewensmaat, Barend Jacobus (Kobie) Linde, ontmoet het. Hulle is getroud op Kakamas op 24 Junie 1961. Kobie is die seun van Johannes Cornelis Linde en Elsie Catherina Duvenhage en is gebore in Bloemfontein op 17 Junie 1936. Hy het self ook 'n hele aantal geestelike boeke geskryf waarvan die laaste, 'n grootdrukdagboek getiteld Die God wat omgee, in 2004 verskyn het.

Engela gee in 1961 onderwys in die Paarl, terwyl haar eggenoot sy teologiese studie aan die Kweekskool te Stellenbosch voltooi. Hy bedien die gemeentes Kameelboom (distrik Vryburg), Migdol (Wes-Transvaal), Kimberley-Newton en daarna dien hy as weermagkapelaan te Grahamstad en Potchefstroom. Ná sy aftrede op ouderdom 55 vestig die egpaar hulle in Pretoria.

Hulle het vier kinders en 10 kleinkinders (insluitend drie stiefkleinseuns), wat verspreid woon tussen Kaapstad, Potchefstroom en Pretoria.

Tydens die gesin se verblyf in Potchefstroom behaal Engela 'n Meestersgraad in Afrikaans-Nederlands

met lof aan die PU vir CHO. Teen daardie tyd was sy reeds 'n gevestigde skrywer wie se eerste skryfwerk op ouderdom 16 gelewer is. Sy gebruik meer as een skryfnaam, waaronder Louisa du Toit vir haar ligter skryfwerk, meestal tydskrifverhale wat in boekvorm heruitgegee is. Twee speurverhale verskyn onder die naam Barend Bornman. Vir vele ander publikasies waaronder geestelike werk, gebruik sy die naam Engela Linde. Haar mees bekende en erkende skryfnaam is egter Engela van Rooyen, waaronder haar meer ernstige en letterkundige werk die lig sien. Die outobiografiese boek Seisoene vertel nie net haar en die gesin se lewensverhaal op onderhoudende wyse nie, maar weerspieël ook hoe sy as skrywer ontwikkel het en hoe haar boeke gebore is. So is daar die tien jaar wat sy intensief besig was met die lywige oorlogsroman Vuur op die Horison, wat die hele tydperk van die Anglo-Boereoorlog dek. Hierdie boek was ook tegelyk haar 100ste een en in daardie stadium die dikste roman in Afrikaans - oor die 700 bladsye. Dit is al bestempel as die Afrikaanse Gone with the Wind. Haar nou meer as 100 publikasies sluit in 'n ruim aantal kinder- en jeugverhale, die meeste waarvan reeds baie jare in skole voorgeskryf word. In 2005 wen sy die Silwertoekenning in die landwyse Sanlam-skryfkompetisie met haar jeugverhaal Vuvuzela. Sy het deur die jare ook radiohoorspele geskryf waarvan etlikes bekroon is.

Engela se lewensverhaal kan ten beste vertel word in haar eie woorde. In Met 'n eie Siekspens pen sy dan ook haar jeugherinneringe neer - die manier van doen, die humor, streektaal en lewenswysheid van die Noordwesterse en meer spesifiek Grootrivier-mense. Dit word opgevolg met die outobiografiese Seisoene wat die tydperk vanaf haar dertigste verjaarsdag tot na hulle aftrede dek. In die genealogiese familieboek Van Amsterdam tot Noordkaap tree sy op as mederedakteur saam met JC Malan en Martie du Toit. Vir hierdie boek waarvan die tweede uitgawe nou voorberei word, is daar sedert Augustus 2005 intensiewe genealogiese navorsing gedoen oor die tot dusver onbekende stamvader, Anthonius van Rooyen en sy nasate (1830-2006) - die Van Rooyens van Clanwilliam, Calvinia, Brandvlei, Kenhardt en Grootrivier. Engela was grootliks vir die verhalende dele verantwoordelik.

Haar suster Hetta Hager, kuratrise van die Mary Moffat-museum op Griekwastad, is in eie reg 'n skrywer wat onder haar eie naam asook onder die naam Sophia Burger (die naam van haar ouma aan vaderskant) Afrikaanse verhale skryf. Sy is voorts bekend vir die samestelling Afrikaanse Kloekgoed, opgetekende verhale in die Griekwa-idioom. Behalwe Kloekgoed 1 en 2 het die omvattender Adam Kloekgoed onlangs uit haar pen verskyn.

Die skrywersgene het by hierdie susters moontlik nie heeltemal uit die lug geval nie. Behalwe die Du Toit- en Marais-bloed in hul are, het die uitgebreide navorsing aan die lig gebring dat hulle ook voorsate deel met beide AG Visser en Ernst van Heerden.

#### **'n Paar van Engela se boeke:**

Die Wenteltrap  
Kontrapunt  
Vuurwag  
Vollermaan  
In die oog van die web  
Vuur op die Horison  
Met 'n eie siekspens  
Seisoene

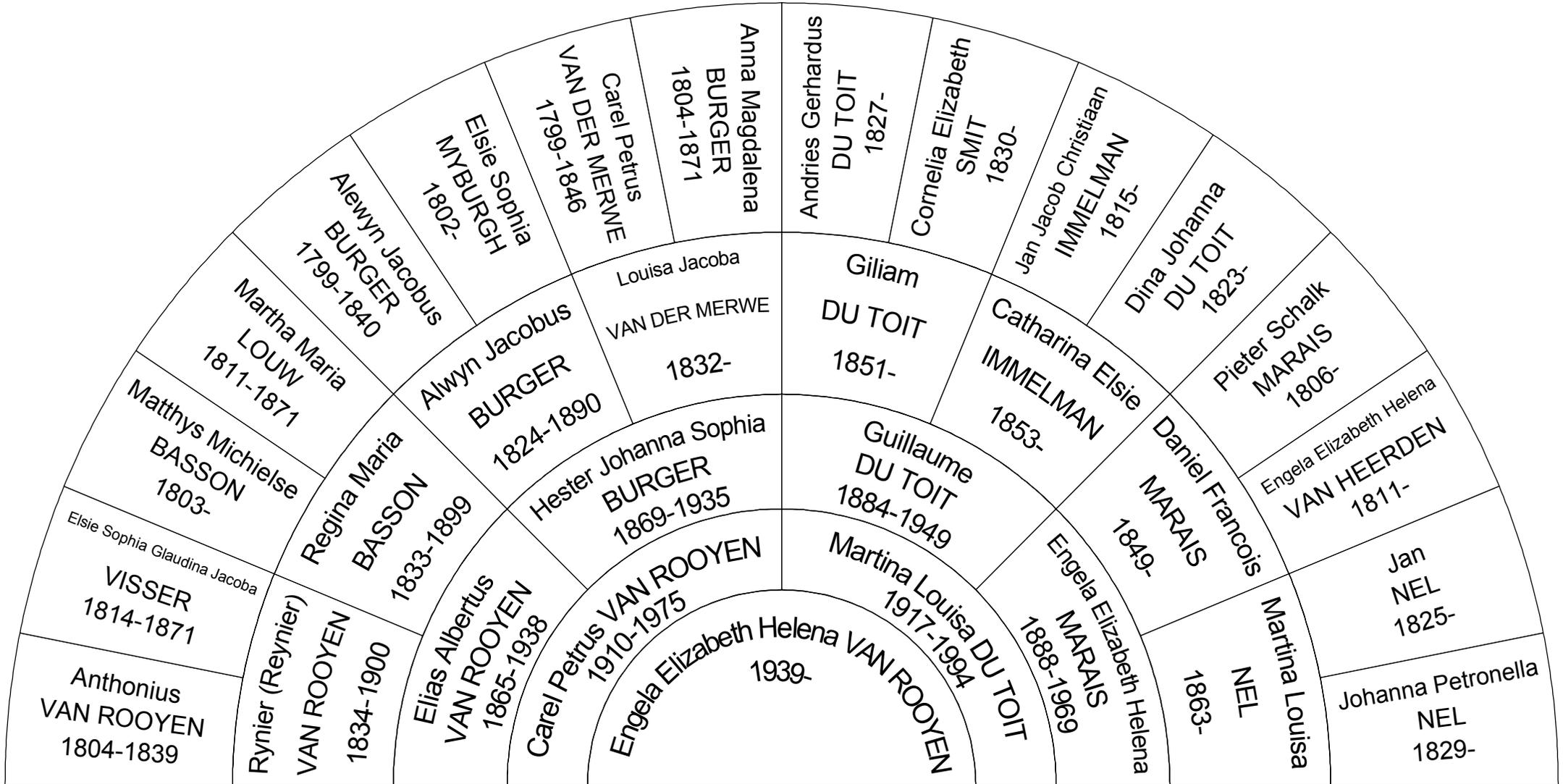
#### **Kinder en Jeugverhale:**

Kaboep en Koer  
Die duiwe van Botala  
Jat kry vlerke  
Die Niemands van Langelaan  
Joepie maak plek  
Jan Môre en die hamer  
Die nuwe woud / The new forest  
Vuvuzela

'n Kwartierstaat toon Engela as die vyfde geslag Van Rooyen-nasaat van die stamvader, Anthonius van Rooyen. Hierdie stamvader se Nederlandse wortels kon nog nie nader bepaal word nie. Sy ouers word as onbekend op sy Sterfkennis aangedui. Hy self het vanuit Amsterdam via Java aan die Kaap gevestig.

*Martie du Toit kan genader word vir navrae oor "Van Amsterdam tot Noordkaap"*

Kwartierstaat van Engela Elizabeth Helena van Rooyen



## I DIDN'T GO IT ALONE - THE TOMBSTONE IMAGES

By Gail Röthlin in Switzerland. E-mail: [mgroth@mydiar.ch](mailto:mgroth@mydiar.ch)

You might well ask why anybody in their right mind would voluntarily agree to undertake the task of reading the inscriptions and captioning nearly 25,000 images of tombstones - but volunteer I did. I hadn't even completed the first 100 images when I realised that I was going to need assistance - just as Colin Pretorius had predicted!

A plea for help posted to the British-Immigrants and Eastern Cape email discussion lists at [www.Rootsweb.com](http://www.Rootsweb.com) resulted in the first 20 people offering their assistance. By the end of the first week, however, we had only managed to label 642 images. Additional volunteers were absolutely necessary if we were going to complete this project in the foreseeable future.

Where were the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans hiding I began to wonder, especially as most of the pictures were of tombstones of Afrikaans-speaking people? Richard Ball suggested getting Keith Meintjes to post messages on the Afrikaans medium email discussion group, SAGenealogie, and Colin Pretorius appealed to the members of eGGSA. Finally, some 46 people, living all over the world, were involved in this project which literally ran around the clock. It has been a wonderful experience to work so intensely with so many willing and hardworking people.

These volunteers tolerated numerous difficulties, as well as changes in format of the captions introduced two weeks into the project. Some volunteers even willingly undertook the tedious and time-consuming task of going back over and re-editing the completed cemeteries so that they now also conform to the Dutch/Afrikaans filing system. Karen Duvall, an American with no South African connections and absolutely no knowledge of Afrikaans, requires special mention and our thanks.

The cemetery photo library came into existence in January 2006. It now features some 31,863 photographs, and there are still more to come! Why not submit your photographs, and even better, volunteer to help too?

Here are some comments from the volunteers:

All too often it is I seeking the assistance of the wonderful members of the various lists and associations in South Africa and this is one way for me to pay back the favours received. It's been both interesting and educational for me personally and also very enjoyable.

I was pleased to be a small part of the team!

I enjoyed doing the transcribing and it helped get me through this stormy winter weather we have been having!

It was fun and a very interesting exercise.

Pleasure to lend a helping hand.

It was such a pleasure to be able to assist in such a small way. I am thrilled that this will be available to everyone researching SA genealogy.

I felt a great sense of accomplishment in helping with this project. I learned many things about South African peoples and cultures that I had not known before. This was indeed a wonderful experience for me.

I'm glad to participate in such an important project, and really enjoyed the inputting.

It was a great pleasure to help you, we all benefit from this work.

It was an absolute pleasure, though I have to tell you my contribution was small. I have received so much more from this special group of people, who call themselves Genealogists, than I ever could have expected and I am glad I can repay in some small way.

It was both a pleasure and an honour - a way to give something back to SA genealogy even though we live in the Diaspora!

I'm glad I could help and it gives me much pleasure to know that somewhere, some day, it will help someone to trace their ancestors.

This special award given under the seal of the eGSSA recognises the extraordinary contribution made by each of the following to the gravestone project.

Adèle Scoombie	Johann Müller
Alaine Kent	John Fuller
Alan Keightley	June Barnes
Alta Griffiths	Karen Duvall
André Janse van Rensburg	Keith Meintjes
Andrié Labuschagne	Ken Garvie
Anelda van Rooyen	Lloyd Heys
Annareth Smithsdorff	Lynn Couperthwaite
Annatjie Erasmus	Maureen Rawlins
Basil Royston	Michele Krause
Brian Benningfield	Pat Lowe
Dorri Roughley	Patricia Frykberg
Eleanor Garvie	Ray Pitt
Elizabeth Teir	Ray Teichert
Fay Lea	Richard Weirich
Gail Röthlin	Robin Griffiths
Glenys Sefton	Roy Gaylard
Heather Carlisle	Sarah Ann Fulguirinas
Heleen Nel	Thea Nortjé
Helen Chester	Tombi Peck
Helen Knothe	Tracey Johnson
Jeremy Gallop	Trudy du Bruyn
Jo Smith	Violet Wagner
Joan Hope	Werner Joubert



HONOUR ROLL

## WHICH PIETER GOUS WAS ALETTA VORSTER'S HUSBAND?

By Richard Ball in Norfolk, England. E-mail: [richard.ball@ballfamilyrecords.co.uk](mailto:richard.ball@ballfamilyrecords.co.uk)

Pieter Gous and Aletta Vorster were married on the 25th November 1742 at Drakenstein. According to the marriage inscription he was a bachelor and she a spinster.

*Genealogies of Old South African Families*, by C.C. de Villiers, revised C. Pama, A.A. Balkema, Cape Town, 1966 (De Villiers / Pama) does not allocate this Pieter Gous any parents, leaving him uncoupled to the main Gous family tree. *South African Genealogies*, by J.A. Heese and R.J.T. Lombard, GISA (SAG) has Aletta Vorster as the second wife of Pieter Gous, born 1693, son of the Stamvader André Gauch and his second wife, Jannetje de Clerq.

Unfortunately for this last theory, there is no doubt that this Pieter Gous (born circa 1693) died in 1730 (MOOC 8/5, 27) as pointed out by Johann Pottas in 2004 in the GISA errata database, <http://www.gisa.org.za/index.php?ufsp=40&ufci=0&ufct=0&uferse=gous&uferpg=0> doubly confirmed by the fact that his widow, Anna Oosthuisen, married Gerrit van Emmenes on 1st April 1731 at Drakenstein.

A little more investigation revealed that the Estate Accounts (Boedelrekening) of Johanna De Clercq, 1748, listed the following children of her two sons, both of whom had predeceased her. Of her eldest son Pieter Gous, four children: Johanna, Dorothea, Pieter and Sara, and of her second son Andries Gous, eight children: Pieter, Andries, Barend, Johanna, Sara, Stephanus, Helena and Hester.

The Pieter in the first list, son of Pieter, was baptised in 1727 and, therefore, did not seem a likely candidate for the husband of Aletta Vorster (married 1742), but the Pieter in the second list, that of the children of Andries Gous, seemed to be a good candidate. I found baptisms for all of the children in that second list except for the Pieter who heads the list. Since the list is in the same order as the other children were baptised I assumed that Pieter was the first born, despite the lack of a baptism.

Andries Gous the father of these children, died circa June 1735 (Inventory MOOC 8/5, 85). This inventory does not mention the names or number of his children.

The next document I consulted was the Acte van Kinderbewys (deed of guarantee for children's inheritance) (MOOC 12/1, 28) sworn by Johanna Conterman, the widow of Andries Gous, on 23 June 1735. Such a deed was required by the Weeskamer if the surviving spouse was going to retain control of the inheritance due to the children, as a safeguard in case of such spouse's future marriage. Such a marriage as took place soon afterwards between Johanna Conterman and Jan la Grange.

In this document she guarantees an amount of 5259 gulden as the paternal inheritance of her eight minor children, whom she listed as: Pieter aged 16, Andries 15, Barend 13, Johannes 10, Sara 8, Stephanus 6, Helena 3 and Hester Gous, aged 1 year, thus confirming the previous conjecture that Pieter was their eldest son.

Here, in my opinion, we have an excellent candidate for the husband of Aletta Vorster, since this Pieter would have been around 23 in 1742. I have, however, been unable to find any direct evidence that unequivocally identifies Pieter Gous born circa 1719 with Pieter Gous, bachelor, who married Aletta Vorster on 25 November 1742. I believe, nevertheless, that he is our man.

I first became interested in this Pieter Gous when researching Maria van Staden, the wife of Frans Smit, a very interesting woman in her own right. In her will (CJ 2672, 44, 17 January 1775), Maria van Staden makes (among others) a bequest as follows:

*And the testatrix bequeaths to her nephew the farmer Pieter Gous and to his wife Aletta Forster, or to the survivor of them both, the farm buildings on the cattle farm which she also has on leasehold from the Honourable Company, situated across the Oliphants Rivier at the Langefontejjn.*

Maria van Staden referred to him as her nephew (neef - an ambiguous word in Afrikaans, but the others in her will to whom she referred in the same way were all sons of her half sister Cecilia Janse van Rensburg, so we can assume that her meaning was that of nephew). Maria's husband, Frans Smit, and his brother, Alewijn Smit, farmed in partnership all through their lives, so far as I can establish (Frans died first, in 1758). Alewijn Smit was married to Hester Bekker. Pieter Gous the son of Andries Gous, would have been her nephew. I presume that Maria van Staden regarded him, in this related-by-marriage sense, as her nephew too.

It was the convention then, and much later too, for baptisms of children to be witnessed by close relatives. Thus the witnesses at the baptism of a first child were often the grandparents, for later children often the uncles and aunts. There was no hard and fast rule, however, and relatives were not obligatory as witnesses; sometimes apparently unrelated individuals appear as witnesses, or the parents double as witnesses, or sometimes there were no witnesses.

With the children of Pieter Gous and Aletta Vorster, this is true so far as the Vorster relations go, but there is not one single Gous relative appearing as witness at the baptism of any of their six children.

Their children were all baptised in the church at Tulbagh, known then as De Land van Waveren, and I assume that they lived within the area of that church. The baptism of their first child was witnessed by her brother and her mother, of the second child by Francois Smit and Maria van Staden. One later baptism was witnessed by Hester Smit, daughter of Alewijn Smit and Hester Bekker, all the others by Vorster relations. My conjecture here, not confirmed by any document as yet, is that on the death of his father, or perhaps the remarriage of his mother, he went to live, or more likely to live and work, on the farm owned and run jointly by his aunt Hester Bekker, her husband Alewijn Smit and her brother- and sister-in-law, Frans Smit and Maria van Staden. Either he was too far from his mother's home, or out of favour there, to ask them to stand as baptismal witnesses. Their first son has the same name as Aletta Vorsters's father (a not uncommon variation of the usual naming pattern) or perhaps as Pieter's step-father, Jan la Grange, or perhaps both of these, and their second son as Pieter's father, Andries. His eldest daughter has the name, as was the usual convention, of his mother-in-law, and his second daughter the name of both Maria van Staden and his own mother, Johanna Conterman. It would seem that this couple held Maria van Staden in high esteem, and vice versa.

We know that Pieter Gous, born circa 1719, eldest child of Andries Gous and his wife Johanna Conterman, survived into adulthood. We have the documents mentioned above, the kinderbewys of 1735 and the estate accounts of 1748 attesting to his still being alive at those dates. In addition we have an estate account (boedelrekening), dated February 1799, for Sara Gous, widow of Nicolaas Bruijns, in which are listed as her heirs all her brothers and sisters, just as they had been listed in the two previous documents of 1735 and 1748.

This Pieter Gous seems to have been the one who died 18th January 1790 at Waveren - unfortunately no other details are given. His wife, Aletta Vorster, died 20th July 1798, inscribed as the widow of Pieter Gous.

I hope that I may yet discover more direct proof, but in the meantime I believe that Pieter Gous, born circa 1719, the eldest child of Andries Gous and his wife Johanna Conterman, is the most likely candidate for the husband of Aletta Vorster.

All references are to documents in the Cape Archives unless otherwise specified.

My grateful thanks are due to Malan Jacobs, Helena Liebenberg, Keith Meintjes, and the late André Kellerman, all of whom have helped me to consult source material and accounts of this family to which I did not have access here.

As always I will be very pleased to receive any corrections, additions or references to other documents bearing on this family.

## The Gous Family Tree

In my attempts to establish the above facts, I have reconstructed a large part of the first three Gous generations from the various documents that I consulted and I take the opportunity of presenting the first two generations here, since there is some variation between what I have found and what is presented in De Villiers / Pama and SAG. These generations can also be seen on my web site The Gous Family of the Cape: <http://www.ballfamilyrecords.co.uk/gous/l031.html> where the detailed source for every piece of information is also provided.

**André Gauch**, smith and farmer, living in Drakenstein

Born: Le Pont-de-Montvert, Languedoc - died 26 February 1698

x **Jacqueline Decré** 13 January 1683 Celigny, Geneva. Died before 1691 (assumed)

xx **Johanna de Clercq** 19 August 1691 Stellenbosch. Born Zeeland, died circa 1748

His own signature gives his name as André Gauch. At the Cape the name was variously spelled; mostly Gausch and Gousch in the early documents (reproducing very closely the sound of the French name using Dutch spelling) and later apparently taken to be the word 'Gouws' and spelt thus or as 'Gous'. I have decided to standardise the form of the name as Gous from his children onwards.

The marriage entry in the Celigny, Geneva, register gives his father's name as the late Pierre Gauch of Pont de Monvers aux Sevens, but does not record the bridegroom's age at that date. So far as I know there is no source for his date of birth.

### The children and grandchildren of André Gauch and Jacqueline Decré:

**b1 Steven Gous**, born between 1683 and 1684 at Geneva, died before March 1758. Farmer, of Berg en Daal, Koeberg

x **Catharina Bok**, 6 March 1718 Cape Town. Born: circa 1704-1705 at the Cape, died circa December 1779. Father: Christiaan Bok, mother: Anna Groothenning

I have assumed that he was the son of Jacqueline Decré. There is, so far as I am aware, no proof of this. He gave his birthplace as Geneva at the time of his marriage, so it seems very likely. Although he appears as 'Etienne' in SAG, De Villiers / Pama, Boucher's French Speakers at the Cape, and many of the web sites which list this family, I have found not a single historical source for this name. So far as I know we have no record of him other than what is housed in the Cape Archives where his name is always Steven.

**b1.c1 Stephanus Gous**, baptised 1 September 1720 Cape Town. Died (in all probability) between 1720 and 1721 as an infant.

Although given a large progeny by SAG this child almost certainly died as an infant. The opgaaf (tax cum census) returns for this family list no children for the year 1721. Later returns of 1725 to 1738 list only daughters in this family. The return of 1741 lists 1 son and 5 daughters. In addition the will of Catharina Bok, widow of Steven Gous, 17 March 1758, lists her 5 daughters and her one son, Andries Stephanus and the estate accounts of Clara Bok, who died without children of her own in 1798, lists the then living children and descendants of her late sister Catharina Bok, 'procreated within marriage with her likewise deceased husband Stephanus Gousch' as Andries Stephanus Gousch, Sara Gousch and Clara Gousch.

**b1.c2 Anna Gous**, baptised 30 September 1721 Cape Town

**b1.c3 Catharina Gous**, baptised 1 August 1723 Cape Town

The two daughters above were still living when their mother made her opgaaf return in 1773 but had died by the time the estate accounts of their aunt, Clara Bok, were drawn up in 1798 (MOOC 13/1/22, 4).

**b1.c4 Christina Gous**, baptised 18 March 1725 Cape Town, died circa 1792

**b1.c5 Sara Gous**, baptised 6 April 1727 Cape Town, date of death unknown, except that it was probably after 1798 since she is mentioned as one of the heirs of her aunt, Clara Bok (MOOC 13/1/22, 4).

**b1.c6 Clara Gous**, baptised 20 July 1732 Cape Town, died circa July 1821

**b1.c7 Andries Stephanus Gous**, baptised 12 June 1740 Cape Town. Died circa October 1814  
x **Maria Hendrina Mulder**. Born at the Cape

This couple had no children of their own but their apparently unrelated adopted son, Andries Stephanus Faculyn Gous, left a large progeny (see SAG).

**b2 Marie Gous**, baptised 31 May 1690 Amsterdam, Oude Waalse Kerk. Presumably died before her father arrived at the Cape.

### The children and grandchildren of André Gauch and Johanna de Clercq:

**b3 Pieter Gous**, born circa 1692-1693 at the Cape, died circa 1730. Farmer of De Doorn Rivier, over 't Roode Sand

x **Anna Oosthuisen** 4 May 1721 Stellenbosch. Born at the Cape, died circa December 1745 (date of inventory). She married secondly **Gerrit van Emmenes**, 1 April 1731, Drakenstein.

De Villiers / Pama and SAG both list what appears to be a spurious daughter named Anna for this couple, but I have been unable to find any evidence of her existence. So far as I can establish there were only the following four children.

**b3.c1 Johanna Gous**, baptised 25 April 1723 Drakenstein, died circa July 1794

x **Matthijs Strijdom** 11 October 1739 Drakenstein. Farmer, died before 1758

xx **Ockert Brits** 16 April 1758 Drakenstein

She had children with both husbands.

**b3.c2 Dorothea Gous**, baptised 26 November 1724 Stellenbosch. According to SAG she married Willem Botha (Tulbagh, VC 664, marriages, page 18, 23 May 1762) and they had four children.

**b3.c3 Pieter Gous**, baptised 6 July 1727 Drakenstein of De Voorbaad, situated at the Swarteberg  
x **Magdalena Brits** 5 November 1752 Tulbagh

I found no evidence from wills or other documents that the Pieter Gous baptised 1727 was the husband of Magdalena Brits, so I checked out the baptisms of their all their children for the clues provided by baptismal witnesses.

The witnesses at the baptism of their first child were Johanna Gous and Matthijs Strijdom, the sister and brother-in-law of the Pieter Gous who was born 1727 to Pieter Gous and Anna Oosthuisen; those of the second child were Johannes Oosthuisen and Anna Botha, brother of Anna Oosthuisen and his wife, uncle and Aunt of the Pieter Gous born 1727; those of the third child were Dorothea Gous and Ockert Brits, she the sister of the Pieter Gous born 1727 and the second husband of Johanna Gous, sister of Pieter Gous born 1727. It seems pretty certain to me, therefore, that this is a correct identification. Beyond their baptisms, I have not investigated their children.

**b3.c4 Sara Gous**, baptised 21 August 1729 Cape Town. According to the SAG, vol 2, page 494, she married **Willem Goosen** (Cape Town marriage register, VC 621, page 59, 31st August 1749) and they had eight children.

**b4 Sara Gous**, born circa 1694 or 1695, died circa December 1722

x **Christiaan Gobrechts**, farmer, died circa 1731 (date of inventory)

They had just the one child, Andries Gobrechts, born circa September 1722

**b5 Johanna Gous**, baptised 25 September 1695 Drakenstein, died before June 1698

**b6 Andries Gous**, born circa May 1698, died circa June 1735. Farmer of De Melkhouteboom, on the Duijvenhoks River

x **Johanna Conterman** 14 May 1719 Drakenstein. She married secondly **Jan La Grange**, circa 1735 or 1736 (there are no entries for this period in the Drakenstein marriage registers).

**b6.c1 Pieter Gous**, born circa 1719, died 18 January 1790 Waveren

x **Aletta Vorster** 25 November 1742 Drakenstein. Born circa 1722 at the Cape, died 20 July 1798 Waveren

Please see the article which introduces this family tree for my reasoning in allocating this family to this point of the tree, which I consider their correct location. Their children, so far as I can see, are exactly as laid out in SAG and De Villiers / Pama.

**b6.c2 Andries Gous**, baptised 5 January 1721 Drakenstein

x **Anna Magdalena Vosloo** 9 September 1742 Drakenstein

b6.c2d1 Andries Gous, baptised 16 December 1744 Tulbagh

b6.c2d2 Johannes Stephanus Gous, baptised 31 March 1748 Stellenbosch

The NAAIRS online index <http://www.national.archives.gov.za/naairs.htm> suggests (but I have not seen the documents concerned) that he died circa 1792 and that his wife, Anna Magdalena Vosloo died circa 1810 (MOOC 7/1/37, 24 and MOOC 7/1/59, 62). The Cape Death Notifications (MOOC 6, volume2, page 49) lists her death under the district of Swellendam during the year 1794, no date attached.

**b6.c3 Barend Gous**, baptised 25 April 1723 Drakenstein, died circa January 1741

**b6.c4 Johanna Gous**, baptised 8 July 1725 Cape Town

x **Wessel Pretorius**, farmer of Hollebak, over the Duijvenhoxrivier. Died circa 1752 (date of inventory)

xx **Jan Vosloo** 26 November 1752 Stellenbosch. Died circa 1756 (date of inventory)

xxx **Jan Lasch** 15 October 1769 Tulbagh

She appears to have had children by all three husbands.

**b6.c5 Sara Gous**, born circa 1727 at the Cape, died circa 1797

x **Claas de Bruijn** 9 March 1745 Tulbagh. Born at the Cape, died before 1797

They appear to have had no children.

**b6.c6 Stephanus Gous**, baptised 25 September 1729 Cape Town. Of De Elands Valleij, at the Swarte Berg

x **Catharina Huppenaar** 16 June 1756 Cape Town. Baptised 2 September 1736 Drakenstein.

Father: Frederik Huppenaar Mother: Catharina Hofman

We have seen earlier that it could not have been Stephanus Gous, the son of Steven Gous (**b1c1**), who married Catharina Huppenaar, as averred by SAG and De Villiers / Pama, since he did not survive (or leave surviving heirs) to be named as an heir in his mother's will of 1759, having most probably died as an infant. We have also seen that Steven Gous (**b1**) died around 1758 and was survived by his wife, Catharina Bok, so that he could not have been Catharina Huppenaar's husband.

This leaves as the only other candidate Stephanus Gous (**b6.c6**). I have, in addition, checked the baptismal witnesses for his first two children (I have not been able to examine details of the baptisms of his later children as I do not currently have access for the appropriate dates to the registers where they were presumably recorded, possibly Cape Town or Drakenstein).

The witnesses recorded were; for the first child, Andries, baptised 7 November 1756 at Tulbagh, Johanna Conterman and Jan le Grange, the child's paternal grandmother with her second husband; for the second child, Catharina, baptised 17 December 1758 at Tulbagh, Catharina Hofman and Willem Landman, maternal grandmother of the child with her second husband.

Again, this is slim evidence, but I believe that mine is the correct interpretation.

SAG lists a good number of other children as well but I have not investigated them.

**b6.c7 Helena Gous**, baptised 4 July 1732 Cape Town  
x **Willem van Wijk** 5 September 1756 Tulbagh. Died before 1802

**b6.c8 Hester Gous**, baptised 27 June 1734 Cape Town  
x **Reijnier van Rooijen** 4 March 1753 Tulbagh. Of Swellendam, died 18 July 1770 at Swellendam 5 children.  
xx **Willem Pilje** 26 May 1771 Stellenbosch. Died before 1802

#### Original Documentary Sources used in the above research:

**Cape Death Notifications** 1758-1838, MOOC 6/1, 6/2, 6/3

**Cape Opgaaf Returns**, computerisation by the University of the Western Cape, printouts, as housed at the Genealogical Institute of South Africa, Stellenbosch

#### Church Registers:

Amsterdam, Oude Waalse Kerk, Gemeentearchief Amsterdam web site:

<http://gemeentearchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/genealogie/doopregisters/index.nl.html>

Cape Town Congregation, VC 603, 604, 605, 621

Celigny, Geneva 1571- 1798, Latter Day Saints, film number 128310

Drakenstein Congregation, VC644, VC645, VC654

Stellenbosch Congregation, VC 633, VC 639, VC 645

Swartland Congregation, VC 666-8, VC 672

Tulbagh Congregation, VC 657, and VC 644

**Deed of Surety**, Conterman, Johanna wed. Gous, 23 June 1735, MOOC 12/1, 28

#### Estate Accounts:

Bok, Clara, weduwe Gideon Slabbert, dated 12 July 1798, MOOC 13/1/22, 4

De Clercq, Johanna, from 1748 to 8 August 1757, MOOC 13/1/4, 2

Gousch, Sara wed Bruijns, from 1798 to 9 December 1802, MOOC 13/1/25, 31

**Inventories:** (transcripts available on the TANAP Cape Inventories web site)

[http://www.tanap.net/content/activities/documents/Orphan\\_Chamber-Cape\\_of\\_Good\\_Hope/index.htm](http://www.tanap.net/content/activities/documents/Orphan_Chamber-Cape_of_Good_Hope/index.htm)

Gaus, Pieter, dated 9 May 1730, MOOC 8/5, 27

Gausch, Andries, dated 23 June 1735, MOOC 8/5, 85

Gobregts, Christiaan, dated 8 November 1731, MOOC 8/5, 49

Goos, Andries, dated 9 June 1698, MOOC 8/1,37

Gous, Sara 1722, dated 9th December 1722, MOOC 8/4, 39

Oosthuisen, Anna, dated 22 December 1745, MOOC 8/6,100

**Joernaal-boek der Caapse Weesen** van de jaare 1698, MOOC 18/1, pg 14 *entry dated 21 June 1698:*

Johanna du Clercq: vryburgeresse, en weeduwe wijlen de franse smit tot drakensteijn Andries Goos, aan haar 4 onder volgende weeskinderen

*aan Steven Goos oud 14, zijnde 't voorkind f 100:-:-*

*aan Pieter Goos oud 5 jaar, f 100:-:-*

*aan Sara Goos oud 3 jaar, f 100:-:-*

*aan Andries Goos oud 6 weeken, f 100:-:-*

#### Wills:

Bock, Catharina, wed. Steven Gousch, dated 17 March 1758, CJ 22664, 10

Bock, Catharina, wed. Steven Gousch, dated 22nd April 1767 and filed 30th December 1779, MOOC 7/1/22, 45

Gous, Andries Stephanus, dated 31 March 1804 and filed 8 November 1814, MOOC 7/1/49, 85

Van Staden, Maria, dated 17th January 1775, CJ 2672, 44

**Secondary sources consulted:**

**Boucher, Maurice** - French Speakers at the Cape, Univ. of South Africa, 1981

**De Villiers, C.C.** Genealogies of Old South African Families, revised by C. Pama, A.A. Balkema, Cape Town, 1966

**Gouws, Danie M.G.**, Die Dubbele Gouwse, no date.

**Heese, J.A. and R.J.T. Lombard**, South African Genealogies, GISA

**Malherbe, J.E.** Jannetje de Clerc, *In: The Huguenot Bulletin*, 35, 1998, page 52

**Swanepoel, Wynand P.**, Elf geslagte van die gesin Gouws in Suid-Afrika 1691-1997, Randfontein, COM Printers, 1999.

**FOR THE CD AND BOOK SHELF**

*Recommendations by Anne Lehmkuhl*

**The Cotton Germans of Natal: From Bramsche to New Germany - the story of the Bergthiel Colonists and their descendants 1848 - 2006**

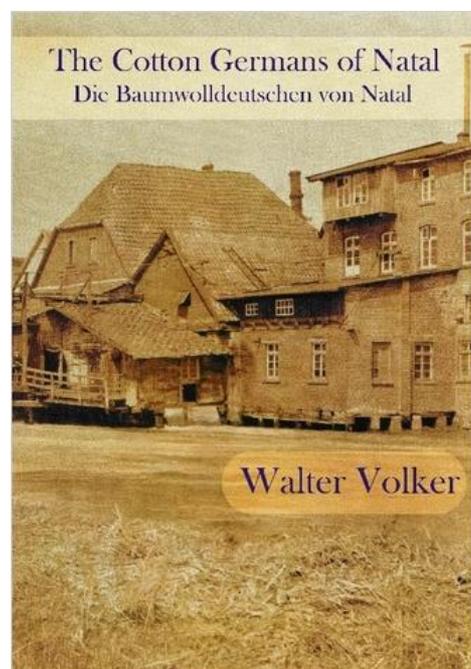
By Walter Volker

Published by Just Done Productions, 2006

ISBN: 0-6203-6298-7

Soft cover, A4 size, 723 pages

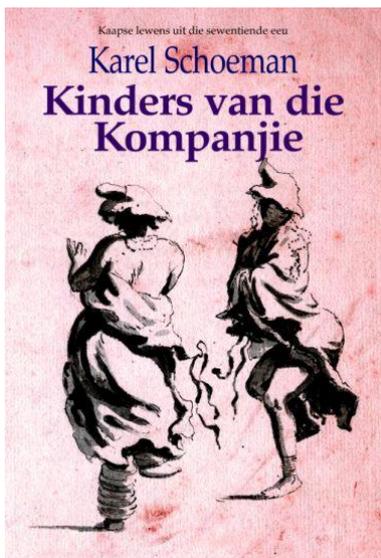
This book is a well-researched record of 187 individuals (of which 114 were adults) who landed in Natal in March 1848. Most of them came from the cotton milling town and immediate district of Bramsche in northern Germany. They were recruited by Jonas Bergthiel, who wanted to start a cotton growing and milling enterprise in Natal. His idea later failed but the settlers decided to stay. The book has maps, photos, statistical analysis, extensive bibliography, and some stories of the early days as told by some of the older descendants. The largest part of the book is made up of 43 families' genealogies (including Bergthiel's and the family of their first pastor, the Rev. Posselt). The book also contains sections in German, although the genealogies are in English. The families covered are:



Ahmann  
Bierbaum  
Bührmann  
Erfmann / Erffmann  
Hilmer  
Latz  
Mühlenbruck  
Oberreuter  
Paul  
Rabe  
Sander  
Schallenberg  
Sieksmeyer / Sixmeyer  
Wehaus  
Winter

Aulfes  
Böhmer  
Dinkelmann  
Fortmann  
Klüsener  
Lange  
Nezeker / Naezeker/ Näseker  
Oellermann  
Pienemann  
Rachmann  
Schäfer  
Schmidt  
Thöle  
Westermeyer

Bergthiel  
Bosse  
Driemeyer  
Freese  
Königkrämer  
Meyer  
Nipper  
Ortmann  
Posselt  
Rethmann  
Schefermann  
Schwegmann  
Torlage  
Wiemann



### **Kinders van die Kompanjie: Kaapse lewens uit die sewentiende eeu**

By Karel Schoeman

Published by Protea Boekhuis, 2006

ISBN 1-86919-119-6

Hard cover, 592 pages

Karel Schoeman writes about 35 individuals and groups who lived at the Cape between 1652 and 1699 - VOC employees, free burghers, free blacks, slaves, exiles, visitors and Khoikhoi. Some of these people are little known in our history. These were difficult years at the Cape. There were violent confrontations, corruption, poverty, slavery and hard labour. This book brings this period to life, and is recommended for anyone who is interested in the Cape's early history, from another perspective.

### **TRANSCRIPTION OF THE ESTATE PAPERS AT THE CAPE (TEPC) CD**

Hierdie CD bevat transkripsies van unieke materiaal wat in die Kaapstadse Argiefbewaarplek gehuisves word. Vir meer besonderhede kontak Helena Liebenberg by [helena@taaloord.co.za](mailto:helena@taaloord.co.za) wat hierdie inligting geskryf het:

Die eerste fase van die Nederland-befondsde TEPC-projek het in Oktober 2004 'n aanvang geneem en in Desember 2005 afgeleë; dit is opgevolg deur die tweede fase wat na 'n suksesvolle konferensie in Desember 2006 afgesluit het. Die span van drie transkribeerders en drie redigeerders staan onder projekleierskap van dr. Antonia Malan. Al die werk wat in hierdie tydperk gedoen is, verskyn op die CD:

Die MOOC8-reeks wat bestaan uit inventarisse van intestate boedels, is volledig getranskribeer. Hierdie Weeskamer-dokumente wat die tydperk 1673 tot 1834 dek, is heel uniek en besonder waardevol, aangesien geen kopieë daarvan bestaan nie. Die reeks van 75 bande bevat 6382 inventarisse.

Vyf MOOC10-bande wat handel oor vendusies waartydens die gelyste items van bestorwe boedels (o.a. plase, opstalle, slawe, meublement, lewende hawe, ens.) verkoop is, is ook getranskribeer.

Vervolgens is vier CJ-bande getranskribeer. Hierdie reeks van agt bande handel oor bannelinge en bandiete wat vanaf die VOC-poste in die Ooste na die Kaap gestuur is om bepaalde vonnisse hier uit te dien. Sommige van hierdie mense het na hul vrylating teruggekeer, terwyl etlikes in die Kaap aangebly en deel van die plaaslike gemeenskap geword het.

Die inhoud van die verskillende reekse is in 'n redelike mate verbandhoudend. Dit bied aan die geïnteresseerde leser / navorser 'n geweldige hoeveelheid inligting oor die wel en weë van mense - rykes, armes, vryburgers, slawe, bannelinge, inheemses - asook hulle lewensomstandighede aan die Kaap de Goede Hoop. Later het heelwat ingesetenes verspreid gaan woon en tot sover as die oosgrens van die Kaapkolonie uitbeweeg. Ook hulle spoor kan noukeurig in die inventarisse en vendusierolle gevolg word.

Benewens die inhoud van die getranskribeerde bande bevat die CD ook ander dokumente:

In die twee inleidings word inligting verstreë oor verskillende fasette van die reekse asook die gebruiksmoontlikhede en soektogte wat uitgevoer kan word.

Die tweetalige woordelyste

In die navorsingsartikels en ander stukke, het die inligting van die getranskribeerde bande as grondslag gedien.

## MATTHIJS GREEFF AND HIS CHILDREN

By Francois Greeff in London, England. E-mail: [Goodgreeff@hiddencode.co.uk](mailto:Goodgreeff@hiddencode.co.uk)

Matthijs Greeff, the progenitor of the Greeff family in South Africa, and his wife, Susanna Claasen (also Klaas, Claas, Klaasz, Claessen, etc; d o Claas Jacobsz van Meldorp and Aagje Rijx), had nine children<sup>1</sup>. Their youngest child, Adrianus, is not recognised by any of the genealogical authorities.

The genealogical authorities, *Genealogies of Old South African Families*<sup>2</sup>, and *SA Genealogies*<sup>3</sup> conflict as to the number of Matthijs and Susanna's children and their names. *Personalia of Germans at the Cape, 1652 - 1806*<sup>4</sup> (p 119) reports that they had 8 children, but does not name them. *Genealogies of Old South African Families* lists eight children:

Anna  
Matthys  
Klaas  
Margaretha  
Susanna  
Joachim  
Catharina  
Hendrik

*SA Genealogies vol 2 (D-G)* lists nine children:

Anna  
Matthys  
Klaas  
Margaretha  
Susanna  
Joachim  
Catharina  
Hendrik  
and (b9) Jacobus

Both authorities show considerable variation of the spelling of names from the way they appear in the baptismal records. Names appear to have been standardised and more closely allied to Afrikaans spelling, eg from Matthijs to Matthys; Margareta to Margaretha; and Joghem to Joachim.

A transcript of the original baptism records<sup>5</sup> shows that Matthijs and his wife, Susanna Claasen, baptised their first five children before 1695. The children of Matthijs Greeff and Susanna Claasen are:

1. 1685, Anna:

*"den 7 October Antie  
Matys Greve en Susanna Claesen  
Aegie Rycks en Theunis van Schalckwyck"*

2. 1687, Matthys:

*"Den 25 dito (Maj) is een kint gedoopt ende genaamt mathys  
waar van Vader was Mathys Greven ende moeder Zusanna Claasz  
de getuijgen waeren Jacob Aarts Brouwer en Maria Lindenhovius"*

3. 1689, Klaas:

*"eodem dito (26 Junius) een kindt ghedoopt waervan vader is Mathijs Greeve, de moeder Susanna  
Claesz de ghetuijge Gerrit van der Bijl ende Anna Sophia Bos, ende ghenaeamt Claes"*

4. 1691, Margareta:

*"Den 20 Maj een kindt gedoopt waer van vader is Mathijs Greeve de moder Susanna Claesze als  
getuijge stont Cornelis Botma, ende Aeltie Vannes genaemt Margareta"*

5. 1693, Susanna:

*"Den selfden Dito (26 April) aen Stellenbosch een kint gedoopt waer van vader is Matthijs Greeff, ende de moeder Susanna Claesze de getuijgen waren Cornelis Linnes, ende Geret[ruij] Lubringh, ende is genaemt Susanna"*

6. 1695, Joghem:

*"Joghem zoon van Matijs Greef de moedder Susanna Klaas is gedoopt 14 April 1695 als getuijgen Henning Kruisman Fintie Cloeten."*<sup>6</sup>

7. 1696, Hendrik:

Baptism not found in Stellenbosch register of Baptisms. SAG (p 519) report that he was baptised at Paarl on 21 October 1696. This note is all that was found in the Drakenstein baptismal register<sup>7</sup>:

*"Le 21 ditau [October] Lannee 1696 - Il y aeut deux enfants quil sont ete baptize l un de jacobus vanas et L'autre de Mathis Grif [Greeff] je nay point eut de billiet de ce personne."*

On the 21st ditto [of October] in the year 1696 there were two infants baptised; the one of Jacobus van As and the other of Mathis Grif. I did not receive a paper for the latter person.... [original document damaged...]

8. Catharina:

Baptism not found in Stellenbosch register of Baptisms. If one assumes that all the Greeff children were baptised within the first three months of life, then it is not possible for Catharina to have been born after Jochem (April 1695) and before Hendrik (October 1696). It is more likely that she was born after Hendrik and before Adrianus, rather than before Jochem.

9. 1702, Adrianus:

*"Zoon van Mattijs Greev, de moeder Susanna Klaasz, getuijgen Burger Pieterse van Dijk, en Anna Greeff, den 21 May 1702"*<sup>8</sup>

His name was written in the baptism register as Adrianus, but no other record refers to him by the latinised form of the name, all other references use the Dutch forms, Adriaan or Adrian.

Adriaan Greeff appears in neither *Genealogies of Old South African Families*, nor in *SA Genealogies*. Adriaan Greeff does appear in several sources that link him to both parents and to other members of the family:

**MOOC 8/2.40**<sup>9</sup>. 3 August 1710. Susanna Classen, deceased. Inventory of goods divided among her husband Matthijs Greef and her surviving children, Anna, Matthijs, Claes, Susanna, Margaretha, Catharina, Hendrik and Adriaen.

**MOOC 8/2.63**<sup>10</sup>. 12 July 1712. This is an inventory of the goods divided on the death of Matthijs Greeff among his children Matthijs, Claes, Susanna, Margaretha, Hendrik, Catharina and Adriaen, and his grandchildren, the five children of his deceased daughter, Anna, by Burgert van Dijk.

**MOOC 8/2.65**<sup>11</sup>. 6 December 1712. On the death of Matthijs Greeff (the elder) his gold and silver is divided equally among his surviving children (wives represented by their husbands): Claes, H Scheffer, J F Delits, B van Dijk, Matthijs, Catharina, Hendrik, and Adriaen.

**MOOC8/3.51**<sup>12</sup>. 26 August 1713. The intestate Claes Greeff's belongings are divided on his death among his siblings and their spouses, excluding the deceased, Anna (x Burgert van Dyk) and Joachim. Adriaen is specifically included.

**MOOC8/18.26**<sup>13</sup>. 17 May 1780. The deceased, Matthijs Greeff, owed to "Adriaan Greeff d' oude" an amount of 195Rd:16s. The deceased was the son of Hendrik Greeff and Susanna van Hoeven. Adriaan d'oude, 78 years old at the time, could thus have been the deceased's uncle; his father's brother.

**Resolusies van die Politieke Raad, Deel VIII**<sup>14</sup>, p299, 21 July 1733. "aan Adriaan Greef 10 morgen 170 roeden bij zijn plaats gent. de Grendel van de Paardeberg".

Jacobus Greeff, reported by *SA Genealogies* to have married Maria Louwrens on 14.1.1725, appears to have been missorted by the editors of *SA Genealogies*. He is not the child of Matthijs Greeff and Susanna Claesen. He appears nowhere in the documents listed above, while all the family of Matthijs and Susanna do appear in these documents. Jacobus Greeff was never any part of the family described

by those documents. Hoge does not mention him in *Personalia of Germans at the Cape, 1652 - 1806*. Marija Rostok, wife of Jacobus Greeff, appears in the members register of Stellenbosch Church<sup>15</sup> in the early eighteenth century, with notes by the editors that confirm his marriage (and his existence): "238. Maria (Rostock) ~ 18-10-1705 dv Jan Lourens van Rostock en Anna Elizabeth Michiels; x 14-1-1725 Jacobus Greeff; xx 4-11-1736 Andries Harting s/v Jan Harmenz Harting." This note explains why she is variously referred to as both Rostock and Louwrens. There is never any link between her and Matthijs and Susanna, who would have been her parents-in-law, had Jacobus been their son. All the other children in law of Matthijs and Susanna are directly linked to them in several official documents.

It would seem, thus, that what the three quoted genealogical authorities report contains both error and omission. There is little or no doubt that Matthijs Greeff and Susanna Claasen had nine children and that they were:

Antie  
Matthijs  
Claas  
Margareta  
Susanna  
Joghem  
Hendrik  
Catharina  
and (b9) Adrianus

<sup>1</sup> Matthijs married Susanna when she was twelve years old and her first child was born when she was thirteen. She had had nine children by the time she was 30. She died when she was 38 years old.

<sup>2</sup> C. Pama. 1981. *C C de Villiers, Genealogies of Old South African Families*, A A Balkema, Cape Town. (With special thanks to Daniel Jacobs, from whose copy of the book I drew the information)

<sup>3</sup> Suid-Afrikaanse Geslagregisters/South African Genealogies, Vol 2 (D-G) Heese, JA; Lombard, RTJ : GGSA, 1989 (With special thanks to Paxie Kelsey, from whose copy of the book I drew the information)

<sup>4</sup> Hoge, Dr J. *Personalia of Germans at the Cape, 1652 - 1806. Archives Year Book for South African History*, Published by Authority of the Minister of the Interior, Government Printer, Cape Town [Ninth Year].

<sup>5</sup> eGGSA/eGSSA, *Transkripsies/Transcriptions, Baptismal Register 1665-1695, Cape Town Nederduits Gereformeerde Congregation* ([http://www.eggasa.org/cgi-bin/show\\_bapt.pl](http://www.eggasa.org/cgi-bin/show_bapt.pl))

<sup>6</sup> Stellenbosch Doopregister, p 410, 14 April 1695. (Doopregister Stellenbosch 1688 - 1732. Palmkronieke. Annale van die NG Moedergemeente Stellenbosch)

<sup>7</sup> Ekstrakte van die Drakensteinse Doopregister 1694-1713, Rekords wat deur Paul Roux in Frans gehou is by die Drakensteinse Kerk

1694 - 1696: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/SAGenealogie/message/15133>

<sup>8</sup> Stellenbosch Doopregister, p 38, 21 May 1702. (Doopregister Stellenbosch 1688 - 1732. Palmkronieke. Annale van die NG Moedergemeente Stellenbosch)

<sup>9</sup> <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/>

<sup>11</sup> <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/>

<sup>13</sup> <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/>

<sup>14</sup> G C de Wet (Oud). 1968. *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad, Deel VIII*. Kantoor van die Direkteur van Argiewe, Johannesburg. (Also at <http://databases.tanap.net/cgh/> Reference code: C. 93, pp. 30-40)

<sup>15</sup> Lidmaatregister, Footnote number 238 (Doopregister Stellenbosch 1688 - 1732. Palmkronieke. Annale van die NG Moedergemeente Stellenbosch).



## TRONK TOE MET 'N OMPAD

*Deur Alta Griffiths in Suid-Afrika*

Die verhaal van 'n soldaat wat meer gekry het as wat hy op gereken het; soos dit opgeteken staan in die argief. Vertaling vanuit Hollands gedoen deur Loretha du Plessis en Rina Brink

### KAB CJ 791 # 5

17 Sept 1763

Matthys Roedolph van Melschouw in Duits Boheme, soldaat op die skip 'Barbara Theodora', 23 jaar oud en tans gevangene sonder boeie en kettings.

Die gevangene het op 5 September in die geselskap van die soldate Jacobus Backer, Jacob Feeler en Michiel Marotsky vir hul plesier met 'n bootjie aan land gekom.

Die gevangene, Roedolph, en Marotsky het toe na die stad gegaan en weer vir Backer en Feeler in die straat raakgeloop. Backer en Feeler het intussen in 'n herberg bo in die Kaap gedrink. Roedolph en Marotsky is toe wees saam met Backer en Feeler terug na die herberg en het 3 bottels wyn daar gedrink. Toe is hulle na die Kasteel om te eet en toe daarna na die kuiperstent.

Teen 7 uur die aand is Roedolph en sy 3 vriende na 'n taphuis, op die hoek regoor die sy spinnery waar die soldaat Jan Schetslyn woon. By hom het hulle Arak gedrink en toe is Backer en Feeler weer na die taphuis om 'n sopie te eis. Roedolph en Marotsky het hulle gevolg. Marotsky sê toe aan hulle dat hulle nie drank kan bestel nie, 'ons moet kyk hoeveel geld ons het'. Hulle is toe terug na Schetzlyn om daar nog 'n slaapdrankie te drink en aangesien hulle nie geld het nie, beplan hulle toe om na die tent te gaan en daar te slaap. Schetzlyn bied toe aan dat hulle by hom kan slaap en dat hulle vir 1 nag gratis kan oornag. Hulle is toe na 'n kamer om te slaap.

Roedolph het die kamer verlaat en na die agterplaas gegaan om te water. Hy het geen voornemens gehad om te steel nie. Hy het onwetend op die muur van die erf van die burger, Petrus van der Poel beland. Toe hy wou afklim het hy afgeval in die wingerd beland. Hy het hom toe na die woonhuis begewe en in die rietdak 'n gat gemaak en daardeur gekruip en so in die solder beland. In die proses het hy sy hoed en die kam wat daarin gesteeek was, verloor. Volgens Roedolph was die luik oop en het hy kerslig gesien.

Die slavin Flora was nog wakker. Haar klein kamertjie was waar die trap na die solder gaan. Die slavin het die horlosie 11 uur hoor slaan en toe hoor sy 'n getrommel op die solder. Sy sien toe dat die luik oop en toe gaan met iemand se kop daarin. Sy was baie onsteld en het na die kamer van die kinders gegaan. Die dogter was nog wakker.

Met 3 ander slawe is sy na die solder. Hulle het die luik oop gemaak en die gevangene op sy hurke in 'n hoek gevind, sy hande teen mekaar. Hy het homself sonder weerstand oorgegee en hulle het hom na benede gebring. Hulle vind toe 'n knipmes en skêr by die gevangene, laasgenoemde was nie syne nie. Stel toe vas dat dit Jan Schetzlyn s'n is.

Huisbraak word nie geduld in 'n land waar reg en geregtigheid gehandhaaf word nie. Roedolph sal 'n voorbeeld wees om ander af te skrik. Hy het vrywillig erken dat hy skuldig was. Sy straf was om aan 'n paal gebind te word en dan met 'n roede op sy kaal rug geslaan te word en dan gebrandmerk te word. Ook is hy Robben-eiland toe vir 10 jaar om harde arbeid te verrig. Sy salaris is opgeskort vandat hy aangehou is, 5 September 1763.

### TEN SLOTTE

Die Barbara Thoedora arriveer by die Kaap op 26 Aug 1763; vanaf Rammekens oppad na Batavia. Die skip verlaat die Kaap weer op 24 Sept 1763. Seevaartnommer: 3863.4

Matthys Roedolph dien sy 10 jaar uit op Robben-eiland. Hy word toegelaat op 22 Sept 1763 en vrygelaat op 28 Jan 1774.

Geen verdere verwysing kon vir Matthys verkry word na sy ontslag van Robben-eiland nie. Nie in amptelike dokumente of die kerkregisters nie. Hy het in alle waarskynlikheid die land verlaat.

## BRONNE

Kaapstad se Nasionale argiewe. 1763. KAB CJ 791 # 5.

Kaapstad se Nasionale argiewe. Banditrollen CJ 3189

De VOC. Scheepvaart tussen Nederland en Azië 1595 – 1795



## HULPHOEKIE / PLEASE HELP

*Our Please Help section aims to help family researchers break down brick walls. Information placed here must be treated as unverified, unless specifically stated. The Please Help section also offers readers the opportunity to share research with other readers. You are welcome to send in your brickwalls for publication.*

This month, eGSSA is looking for help with its own brickwall. Readers are invited send in articles for inclusion in genesis. Don't be shy! Everyone has something to contribute. We are VERY LOW on articles.

Family stories, genealogies, photographs, historical documents, book and CD reviews, etc... are some of the type of contributions that can be submitted. Please send your contributions to the editor at [ZAFamilyHistory@gmail.com](mailto:ZAFamilyHistory@gmail.com) for consideration.



## THE DIARY OF JACOBUS WILLE

*The 9<sup>th</sup> and final instalment of a series of extracts from the diary of Jacobus WILLE. The diary - written during his time in the Diyatalawa camp in Ceylon - was transcribed by his daughter Minnie POSTMA, and has been made available for publication here by Charlotte Esterhuizen. This issue covers the period July to December 1902*

### July 1902

Tuesday, 01

Worked on bone material.  
Prayer meeting and Bible-study.

Wednesday, 02

The two "Penny Associations" are amalgamated with a body named Ceylon Missionary Help Association.  
Prayer meeting.

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Thursday, 03	Bungalows 35 and 5 are separated and the minority hands-oppers who have resultantly been displaced, don't know where they are now to be housed.
Friday, 04	Worked again only with bone material.
Saturday, 05	The first ship leaves with a load of handsoppers. I resumed the work of making bone chains.
Sunday, 06	Church service c/by Ds. Minnaar.
Monday, 07	Worked with bone material.
Tuesday, 08	Jack O'Reilly and others transferred to the tents.
Wednesday, 09	Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 10	Church service c/by Ds.Minnaar. Worked.
Friday, 11	Worked again Also people have left.
Saturday, 12	Read Washed the bungalow.
Sunday, 13	Church service c/by Ms. Roux. and Ds. Minnaar.
Monday, 14	Worked with bone material again.
Tuesday, 15	Worked with bone material for chains.
Wednesday, 16	Worked again. Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 17	Worked again with bone material.
Friday, 18	Worked again. G. Kriek has been instructed to work in the hospital. We have decided to discontinue our work on making of chains.
Saturday, 19	Except to record that I went for a pleasant strol, nothing else to record.
Sunday, 20	Two church services c/by Ms. Roux.
Monday, 21	More people sent to Ragama.
Tuesday, 22	More people have left -including-J Clear, Fred Clear, W Clear H Wille and many others -also Missionary Roux and Ds. Minnaar.
Wednesday, 23	Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 24	Work resumed on sawing of bone.

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Friday, 25	Worked again. Prayer meeting of our youth group.
Saturday, 26	No work today. Washed the house.
Sunday, 27	Family prayers at 9am.
Monday, 28 and Tuesday, 29	I sawed more bone.
Wednesday, 30	I continue with my work. Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 31	Work again resumed on the sawing of bone.
<b>July 1902</b>	
Friday, 01	Restarted making chains.
Saturday, 02	Worked again. I received a letter from Oom Willem.
Sunday, 03	Again, Family prayers only at 10am.
Monday, 04	Worked on bone material again.
Tuesday, 05	Worked on bones for chains.
Wednesday, 06	Worked again. Wednesday's prayer meeting and Bible-study. Another ship-load of handsoppers leave.
Thursday, 07	Worked again on bone material only.
Friday, 08	Worked again. Youth group prayer meeting.
Saturday, 09	Filed bone material for the making of chains.
Sunday, 10	Church service conducted by Gillie Odendaal.
Monday, 11 and Tuesday, 12	Worked on bone material only.
Wednesday, 13	Worked. Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 14	Worked on bone material.
Friday, 15	Worked. Prayer meeting of the youth group.
Saturday, 16	More people(signatories of the oath) leave. This batch is (?temporarily) moved to the tent camp.
Sunday, 17	More people leave. Family prayers

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Monday, 18 and Tuesday, 19	Still more people leaving. Resumed working.
Wednesday, 20	Continued working. Prayer meeting and Bible-study class.
Thursday, 21	Busy working.
Friday, 22	Worked. Youth group prayer meeting.
Saturday, 23	Worked on bone material in preparation for the making of more chains.
Sunday, 24	Only family prayers.
Monday, 25	Worked on bone material again.
Tuesday, 26	Worked, but only just managed to do so.
Wednesday, 27	Prayer meeting and Bible class.
Thursday, 28	Worked with bone material.
Friday, 29	More work. Youth group prayer meeting.
Saturday, 30	Worked (only just) on bone material.
Sunday, 31	Family prayers Nothing else of note.
<b>September 1902</b>	
Monday, 01	Work only.
Tuesday, 02	Worked on bone material in preparation to the making of chains.
Wednesday, 03	Same as yesterday. Also Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 04	M. van der Merwe sent to hospital. I worked on bone material.
Friday, 05	I was voted as captain. Prayer meeting.
Saturday, 06	House has been washed. I am also granted parole. It rained heavily.
Sunday, 07	More rain Family prayers.
Monday, 08	Only work was on bone material.
Tuesday, 09	Same as yesterday.

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Wednesday, 10	Worked. Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 11	Worked. Nothing else to note.
Friday, 12	Worked. Youth prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Saturday, 13	Worked on bone material.
Sunday, 14	Family prayers. Nothing else to record.
Monday, 15	Worked on bone material.
Tuesday, 16	As yesterday -but specifically for making chains.
Wednesday, 17	Worked. Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 18	Worked on bone material.
Friday, 19	Worked. Prayer meeting of the Youth group
Saturday, 20	Worked, only on bone.
Sunday, 21	Read most of the day. Family prayers were held.
Monday, 22 and Tuesday, 23	I worked on bone material.
Wednesday, 24	Prayer meeting and Bible-study class.
Thursday, 25	Worked again on making chains.
Friday, 26	More work. Youth group, prayer meeting.
Saturday, 27	Worked on bone material.
Sunday, 28	Family prayers. I did a lot of reading.
Monday, 29 and Tuesday, 30	Worked with bone material.
<b>October 1902</b>	
Wednesday, 01	No work today
Thursday, 02	Worked on bone material.
Friday, 03	More work. Youth group prayer meeting.
Saturday, 04	Worked on bone material to make chains.

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Sunday, 05	Church service in the morning. I receive a letter from Annie in which she says that I must come home. Martin Keyter also gets a letter.
Monday, 06	Many people now sign the oath.
Tuesday, 07	M. Keyter and many others sign the oath in response to an appeal from Gen. De la Rey, who further advises us to acknowledge allegiance to the King in order to be released from captivity as POW's.
Wednesday, 08	The people are now signing in their droves.
Thursday, 09	People are continuing to sign.
Friday, 10	Prayer meeting of the Youth group.
Saturday, 11	More people signing
Sunday, 12	Signing continues even today. Isn't it sick, the British show no respect for the Sabbath.
Monday, 13	And still the signing continues.
Tuesday, 14	Nothing exceptional, other than the continued signing.
Wednesday, 15	Prayer meeting and Bible-study.
Thursday, 16	The people are still signing.
Friday, 17	Prayer meeting of the Youth group. Signing continues.
Saturday, 18	Still the signing continues.
Sunday, 19	Signing by a few more people.
Monday, 20	Departure of persons to Colombo, led by the brass band of the British.
Tuesday, 21	Now the signing is proceeding in singles only.
Wednesday, 22	The ship Lake Manitoba departs.
Thursday, 23	Nothing to record.
Friday, 24	Transferred to bungalow 64, while the others from sector 4 have been separated. Youth group prayer meeting.
Saturday, 25	Nothing in particular
Sunday, 26	Family prayers. Nothing else.
Monday, 27	Sawed items to make a few lockets.
Tuesday, 28	Nothing to record.

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Wednesday, 29	Farewell prayer meeting, also the Bible-study class - we discuss 1 Corinthians 13.
Thursday, 30	Transferred to bungalow 40, as we have been separated I was out on parole on a visit to Hapulalu.
Friday, 31	Nothing - just strolled around the camp.
<b>November 1902</b>	
Saturday, 01	No work carried out by me Return of almost all the people from Ragama.
Sunday, 02	Family prayer meeting, Otherwise nothing to record.
Monday, 03	My duty as chef. At 10.30am M Botha and I went to sign the Oath of allegiance(?).
Tuesday, 04	Nothing important to record.
Wednesday, 05	I was out on parole to Bandarawella with 23 men. Prayer meeting.
Thursday, 06	Again out on parole with 5 men.
Friday, 07	Out on parole once more, with 4 men.
Saturday, 08	Nothing of importance.
Sunday, 09	Family prayers, otherwise nothing.
Monday, 10	Lists are placed on the notice-board with the names of persons who are scheduled to leave on the first ship next bound for South Africa.
Tuesday, 11	I sawed material for a short while. Otherwise nothing.
Wednesday, 12	Prayer meeting in the evening - again nothing else to record.
Thursday, 13	People sent to Mt. Lavinia.
Friday, 14	Small amount of material sawed. Otherwise nothing.
Saturday, 15	New lists of names (on the notice-board) of persons who are scheduled to leave on the second ship.
Sunday, 16	Family prayer meeting. All is well. Nothing.
Monday, 17	Nothing important. Has recently been raining every afternoon from midday onwards.
Tuesday, 18	Sawed bone for making lockets.
Wednesday, 19	Working again. Sold broaches. Prayer meeting in the evening.
Thursday, 20	Wessel Strydom also wants to start working on broaches - sawing? I also restarted making lockets -sawed -and am still busy on them.

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- Friday, 21  
Washed the house.  
Sawed broaches.  
Received tobacco from Holland.  
I trimmed my beard French-cut style. More rain.
- Saturday, 22  
Sawed material for the making of chains.  
I have copied the names and other details of all the POW's who died in captivity in the Diyatalawa camp.
- Sunday, 23  
Family prayers.  
Jan received a letter from his brother Pieter of Herold, Clocolaan. All is well at home.
- Monday, 24  
Rained heavily.  
I drew the outlines of broaches onto (bone?) material and sawed.  
Bought a cupboard to put my trunk in for safeguarding my property.  
How say you?  
A Missionary conference was held but I did not. However we held a prayer meeting for missionaries in bungalow 40
- Tuesday, 25  
From the main bulk material, I sawed off working pieces for making broaches.  
We were given new clothes.  
I completed the task (of recording the details of all the deceased POW's) which I had started last Saturday.  
Today I was on kitchen duty.  
Barend is very busy sawing. I am busy making a box in which my trunk containing my hand-crafted items will be placed in.
- Wednesday, 26  
Worked on making broaches.  
I completed making my box.  
Received registered letter from Annie.  
Pietersen passed away.  
Letters from Mauritiens and Izak arrived  
Except for the death of Ferguson, all the are enjoying good health.  
Prayer meeting held in bungalow 40  
The price of flour has been increased.
- Thursday, 27  
Sawed again for the making of broaches  
It has been 3 days since we last had rain  
Troops leave for the ship and are replaced by others who were recently arrived on the Island. I hope this means that we will by the Grace of God also be leaving soon -
- Friday, 28  
More sawing for the making of broaches  
An instruction on the notice-board states that the next group of ships-passengers who wish to send off their luggage in advance, must deliver their property in person to Gate No.2 by 2pm tomorrow  
It has rained again today
- Saturday, 29  
The luggage is brought to Gate No 2 and from there, transported to the station  
M. Botha is out on parole  
I spent the day preparing bone material for handwork

- Sunday, 30  
Nothing of note  
Only one family prayer meeting  
I read almost the entire day  
There is a lot of talk about our forthcoming departure
- December 1902**
- Monday, 01  
Arranged to have a photograph taken of my Oom Louis' grave (Oom Wilhelm and I are seated on each side of the grave)  
Rained heavily  
I also repainted the black lettering on the gravestone of the late Japie Barry  
Sawed items for making more broaches  
It is exactly 4 years to the day that I asked Maria if I may court her.  
I had permission to go out on parole, but was unable to do so
- Tuesday, 02  
Worked on making broaches  
Instructions on the notice board informing the passengers listed for departure by the next ship to report to the doctors, in the grass hut at 3.45 pm - for medical examinations
- Wednesday, 03  
Sawing and tracing of the design for more broaches  
Raining  
Prayer meeting
- Thursday, 04  
More work on broaches  
The ship's passengers have now all been examined. They must now submit their names and POW numbers before they embark tomorrow  
I walked to Haputalie
- Friday, 05  
The first contingent of rebels (which includes my Uncle Willem Wille) leave - about 1000 men.  
The whole camp is astir  
Tracing outlines for making another batch of new broaches  
It has rained again, otherwise all's well  
I sincerely hope that things will go well with all those people who have recently left us. May the Lord be their guide and their protector.  
I wrote a letter to Anna Barry, Afrikooskop.  
Also a postcard to Fritz Wille, Mt. Lavinia.
- Saturday, 06  
Sawed to make broaches again  
One of the other camps has been ordered to move to our camp.  
It has been raining again.
- Sunday, 07  
Went to collect the food for our table.  
The new people are in the process of moving to our camp.  
I receive a postcard from Martin K, posted from the ship Ortona. All's well with him.  
The news is that we are being graded in order to make the operation of the move, more manageable.  
The heat will be unbearable when the first ship is due to leave  
On one of the other occasions the men were rain-soaked causing Colonel Vincent some embarrassment as a result of a tongue-lashing received at the hands of the camp doctor.

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- Monday, 08  
Arranged to have a photograph taken of the grave of the late Japie  
Resumed working at making broaches  
We have just received the news that Ignatius de Klerk passed away suddenly in bungalow 34  
I will wash my clothes tonight
- Tuesday, 09  
Sawing again  
It rained almost the whole day  
Hendrik Reyneke received a letter from Sannie dated 03 November
- Wednesday, 10  
Heavy rainfall.  
A long session of bone-sawing  
We had a delightful farewell prayer meeting led by R Spiller (our bungalow captain) as tomorrow we will disperse.  
We, the last contingent of repatriates, retire to bungalow 32  
I received my photographs from the photographer: Ignasius Ferreira.
- Thursday, 11  
Move to bungalow 32  
The first section of ships-passengers are told that tomorrow they are to bring their property, which we wish to send on ahead, to the camp gate  
A list of names of 100 people who were designated to leave on the next ship have now been told that they are to leave on the last ship.  
What do you think of that?
- Friday, 12  
More work on bone material  
No rain today  
We have had dumplings made for us today, and had our photographs taken with us sitting at the table, with our food served on our plates and the dumplings in our drinking beakers  
Otherwise nothing of importance  
The people who are still refusing to sign the oath of allegiance, were called into Colonel Vincent's office but they are still unwilling to relent.
- Saturday, 13  
A lot of work done on bone material  
After a short period of sawing, I saw the arrival of the first ship which is to take us home.  
I was medically examined by the doctor  
Stopped working for the day  
A. Venter died suddenly today
- Sunday, 14  
Church service  
I spent reading almost the whole day  
Went for a swim  
All people who have been listed to leave on the next ship have now been ordered to report to the office tomorrow
- Monday, 15  
The second group of 'rebels' has departed  
We are told that the belongings of our group are to be brought to the gate at 10.00am tomorrow  
Our names also appear amongst the lists of people who will be leaving on the next ship  
I sawed a lot of bone  
No rain during the last 2 days

- Tuesday, 16  
Our property has been taken for loading onto the ship  
I did a lot of sawing for the making of broaches  
It is Dingaansday today
- Wednesday, 17  
Much more sawing of bone  
I received a letter from tant Chrissie and Oom Willem. All is well  
Prayer meeting held
- Thursday, 18  
We had to produce the Declaration signed by us for inspection.  
M Botha out on parole and he subsequently returned to camp without being noticed by the Englishman. He has then ordered to appear before the adjutant  
We divided our broaches and discontinued working on curios  
Another person, with the name of Brits' passed away yesterday and was buried today
- Friday, 19  
Baked 'boere-buns' (vetkoek) again  
Still a little sawing done  
We were issued with clothes for the last time. I received shoes, a jacket, trousers, shirt and hat  
There is a notice on the notice-board informing us to report at the gate tomorrow, at 11.20am for our departure and that those, who are still in the camp at 4.00pm in the evening, are to move to bungalow 5.  
An evening prayer meeting was held -probably the last one in Ceylon

The dear Lord has granted us His bountiful mercy in this camp. Yes! I have now been taught to know Him from the very bottom of my heart.

The End.

#### NOTES:

1. In their determined and relentless hunting down of De Wet and Steyn, the British columns had succeeded in forcing the bulk of the Orange Free State army into taking refuge in the Brandwater Basin -an amphitheater of rich pasture land, surrounded by the rugged mountain ranges of Wittebergen and Roodebergen. From this position, they (the OFS army) decided that they would split up into four divisions:

The first of these, led by De Wet, would break out on the night of 15 July to escort Steyn to safety: two of the other divisions, led by Gens. Roux and Crowther were to follow, and the fourth division, under General Prinsloo, was to remain behind to guard the army's livestock and supplies in the mountains.

Almost immediately after the departure of De Wet and Steyn, a dispute arose on the question of whether Gen. Prinsloo or Gen. Roux was to be the commander-in-Chief of the remaining three divisions. Consequently, when speed of action was of the essence - General Roux' force was required to wait only one day after De Wet's departure - valuable time was lost in an attempt to settle - by way of voting - the issue.

2. There were thousands of Boer prisoners on the island of Ceylon - comprised mainly of those Boers who had surrendered with General Prinsloo. The men were housed in simple structures where they looked after themselves, although the British officers conducted regular inspections. Many of the prisoners found the climate intolerable and there were numerous deaths from 'fever'. The food was far from satisfactory but occasionally welcome gifts of delicacies and tobacco arrived from the Netherlands. A few prisoners opened little stores where they sold cakes, curios and objects d'art made by the men.



## THE ANCIENT RULES OF ANCESTORS

- (1) Thou shalt name your male children James, John, Joseph, Richard, Thomas, William, Andries, Pieter, Carel, Jacobus, Johannes, Adriaan, Frederik.
- (2) Thou shalt name your female children Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Maria, Sarah, Wilhelmina, Susannah, Magdalena, Dorothea, Petronella.
- (3) Thou shalt, after naming your children from the above, call them by nicknames, making them difficult to trace.
- (4) Thou shalt not use any middle names on any legal documents.
- (5) Thou shalt sign all documents illegibly.
- (6) Thou shalt, after no more than 3 generations, make sure that all family records are lost, misplaced, burnt in a fire, or thrown away.
- (7) Thou shalt propagate misleading family legends and rumours.
- (8) Thou must not record thy parents' full names when making reference to them, although "Unknown" or a blank line is an acceptable alternative.
- (9) Thou shalt name at least 5 generations of males and dozens of their cousins with identical names in order to confuse future researchers.
- (10) If thou wife shall die before you, thou may only be wed again to a woman with the same name.
- (11) Thou shalt be vague about thy place of birth, it must not be recorded on any document.
- (12) Thou shalt leave no gravestone with any legible writing.
- (13) Thou shalt leave no family Bible with any records of births, marriages or deaths.

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