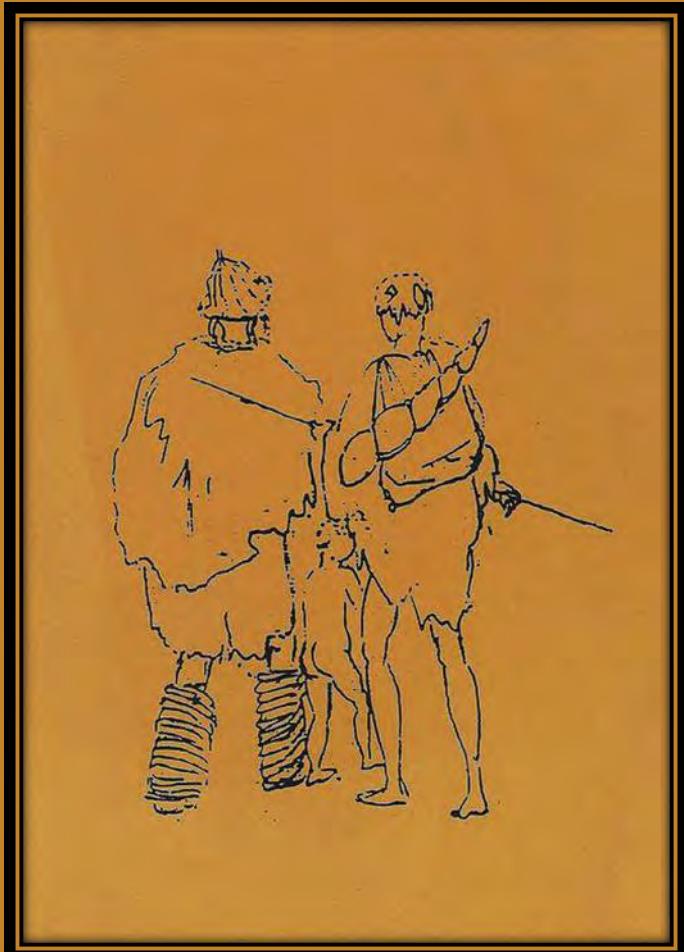


UL No. 15

Respectability Regained

*- Moeder Jagt's
triumphant
reversal of her
slave past*



Uprooted Lives

Unfurling the Cape of Good Hope's Earliest Colonial Inhabitants (1652-1713)

Mansell G Upham

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*For min Far, min Mor
og min søstre*

Tak for altid væsen ...



Preface

Timon: Earth, yield me roots
He digs
Who seeks for better of thee, sause his palate
With thy most operant poison. What is here?
 Gold? Yellow, glittering, precious gold?
 No, gods, I am no idle votarist.
Roots, you clear heavens! Thus much of this will make
 Black white, foul fair, wrong right,
 Base noble, old young, coward valiant.
Ha, you gods! Why this? What, this, you gods? Why, this
Will lug your priests and servants from your sides,
Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads.
 This yellow slave
Will knit and break religions, bless th' accursed,
 Make the hoar leprosy adored, place thieves,
 And give them title, knee and approbation,
 With senators on the bench. This is it
That makes the wappened widow wed again –
She, whom the spital-house and ulcerous sores
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices
 To th'April day again. Come, damned earth,
Thou common whore of mankind, that puts odds
 Among the rout of nations, I will make thee
 Do thy right nature ...
William Shakespeare, Timon of Athens

Since 1976 Eva Meerhoff, born Krotoa (c. 1643-1674) and Catharina (Groote Catrijn) van Paliacatta [Pulicat] (c. 1631-1683) have haunted me. Discovering Krotoa (ancestor to *both* my father and my mother) and *Groote Catrijn* (seven traceable lineal descents – five maternal and two paternal) to be two of my most prolific ancestors; and also that these two formidable women are lesser known ancestors (even multiple) to so many other colonially induced people *rooted* at the tip of Africa – like so many other ancestral beings from my/our past - were reasons enough for me to give them undivided attention. But the discovery that Krotoa was the first indigenous Cape woman to be colonially incorporated; and that *Groote Catrijn* was the first recorded female convict banished to the Dutch-occupied Cape of Good Hope and its first Dutch East India Company (VOC) slave to be liberated - exacted their release from the shadows demanding that *their stories* be told. My ongoing research into the lives of especially the Cape's earliest colonial women (indigene, settler, sojourner, slave, convict) – women being the *fons et origo* of ongoing culture - affords me the opportunity to continue revisiting my original research - many initially featured



(since 1997) in numerous articles in *Capensis*, quarterly journal of the Genealogical Society of South Africa (Western Cape). Krotoa's and *Groote Catrijn*'s importance and that of their colourful contemporaries has now been reassessed in terms of unravelling and understanding more fully the impact of Dutch colonization at the tip of Africa. There is now a heightened awareness in South Africa of indigenousness and slavery. Until recently, however, both Krotoa and *Groote Catrijn* – and many other folk - have been mostly overlooked or excluded from the orthodox and politically selective slave pantheon currently encountered in the rewriting and re-institutionalization of South African historiography. The reality of *shared* indigenous and slave roots across a diminishing racial or ethnic divide, however, cannot any longer be suppressed. There is a need for expanded biographies on, and ongoing genealogical inquiries into, not only these very important early Cape colonial figures, but many others.

More than 30 years of researching and documenting each recorded individual that peopled the early colonial period of the VOC-occupied Cape of Good Hope (1652-1713), and given the present-day dearth of knowledge regarding diasporized slaves and the ethnically challenged indigenes, at a time when the need to incorporate the historically marginalized underclasses into a more global consciousness is being increasingly recognized, the publication of accessible representative biographies has become imperative. Ever since Anna J. Böeseken's seminal work *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700* in 1977, little attempt has been made to write more detailed biographies on any of the individuals originally referred to by Böeseken or any other people for that matter - thus the *raison d'être* for this collection of biographical excursions from the initial period of Dutch colonization. This collection comprises mostly indigenous and slave biographies for the period (1652-1713) ending with the devastating smallpox epidemic that utterly transformed the little colony forever thereafter. The lives of a few hundred people have been recollected in varying degrees of detail depending on how much has survived in the written record.

This work is also a tribute to my own indigenous and slave ancestors thus far unearthed from this period - consciousness of whom has given me a whole new more meaningful sense of being 'ameri-earaficasian' and then some ...:

the Goringhiacona:

Eva Meerhoff (born **Krotoa**)

the 'Bastaard Hottentot':

Frans Jacobs van de Caep

the African slaves:

Catharina Alexander van de Caep

Maria van Guinea [Benin]

Cecilia van Angola

Dorothea van Angola

Manuel van Angola

Diana van Madagascar

the Asian slaves:

Catharina (*Groote Catrijn*) van Paliacatta

Engela / Angela (*Maaij Ans(i)ela* van Bengale)

Catharina (Catrijn) van Bengale

Catharina (Catrijn) van Malabar

Maria Magdalena (Mariana) Jacobse van Ceylon [Sri Lanka]



Jacob van Macassar

Maria Jacobs: van Batavia

and the pardoned Chinese convict:

Lim / Lin Inko alias Abraham de Veij.

Although much of South Africa's slave and indigenous heritage is being rediscovered, little about the people dating back to the 16th century has hitherto been unearthed. The 18th and 19th centuries have been more accessible to researchers and historians especially in view of the more legible and easier-to-read records. The 17th century has proved to be a lot more inaccessible due to the more difficult Gothic Dutch script. Invariably researchers (especially academics) have been reluctant to share their transcriptions of archival documents consulted when publishing. I have opted, instead, to rather share my transcriptions in order to arrive at greater accuracy, insight and understanding of these difficult records. It is hoped that more fleshed-out biographies of many more slaves, indigenes and others will follow.

My heartfelt gratitude to:

- my mother **Maria (Ria) Catherine Upham, née Priem (1933-1996)** and my sisters, **Beryl Catherine Brighton, née Upham (1955-2002)** & **Anne Caroline Upham (1957-1988)**, for undying inspiration;
- my father **William (Bill) Mansell Upham (1933-2006)** for being a free thinking devil-of-an-advocate
- **Margaret Cairns (1912-2009)** for her ever-willing assistance and being my micro-historical muse;
- **Anna J. Böeseken (1906-1997)** for her mammoth contribution to South African historiography; and
- **Delia Robertson** for moral and other support - never doubting the value and relevance of my research.

Mansell George Upham

Tokyo, Japan

October 2012



Guide to the Text

General Historical Background

The wind-swept Cape of Good Hope ('the Cape') was a Dutch colonial translittoral holding or possession that emerged quite late (1652) in an already established colonial empire under the control of 'The United East India Company' or *Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* ('the VOC') stretching from Southern Africa to Timor. The VOC-empire had grafted itself onto an earlier Portuguese empire, which had already paved the way for increased European colonial expansion into Africa and Asia. Dutch trade with Asia was organized through the VOC in terms of an exclusive charter (1602) from the States-General of the United Provinces of the Free Netherlands (the 'Dutch Republic') for trade and enforcement of Dutch interests against competitors. A commercial as well as a government agent in Asia, its business was conducted by a hierarchy of officials (called merchants) with headquarters in Batavia [Jakarta on Java, Indonesia], after 1619. The directors of the VOC in the Netherlands were known as the Lords Seventeen (*Heeren XVII*). The Company was formally dissolved (31 December 1795) and its debts and possessions taken over by the Batavian Republic, predecessor to the present-day Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The VOC's main priority at the Cape of Good Hope was to provide support to all of its ships that plied between the Netherlands (*Patria*) and the East Indies. This entailed the running of an efficient hospital, burying the dead and the ready supply of food and drink to the survivors. The colonial encroachment (*occupatio*) on aboriginal Khoe/San ('Hottentot'/'Bushmen') lands resulted in the signing of 'treaties' *ex post facto* in attempts to 'legitimize' Dutch occupation in terms of International Law. The Dutch soon rationalized their ill-conceived occupation of the Cape by transforming the refreshment station into a colony, importing slaves and convicts, granting company employees their 'freedom' to become permanent settlers and expanding territorially, thereby colonizing not only their land - but also the Cape aborigines themselves. By the time the Cape was a fully operational VOC refreshment station, *buiten comptoir*¹, factory, residency, fortified settlement and colony, a creole multi-ethnic Dutch-Indies culture had emerged at the tip of Africa (*het uijterste hoeck van Africa*). Significantly, the Cape of Good Hope was the only Dutch colony where the Dutch language, albeit creolized and indigenized, effectively took root and evolved into a formalized and institutionalized language - *Afrikaans*.

The Cape of Good Hope for that period is best imagined in terms of the present-day Cape Flats once being drifting dunes of sand. Between Cape Town and the second *colony* of Stellenbosch, there lay a waste-land of prehistoric sea-bed

¹ *Buiten comptoires* were out stations or subordinate dependencies, each with its own governor or commander, which before (1652), extended from Ceylon in the west to the Celebes and Japan in the east [CA: BP (*Cape Pamphlets*): Colin Graham Botha, 'Early Cape Matrimonial Law'].



making the Cape peninsula appear to be an island cut off from the rest of Africa. The colony was initially a dumping ground for the VOC's sick, dead, political exiles and convicts. The place can be summed up by the following key words: fort, penal settlement, cemetery, hospital, slave lodge, vegetable garden, drinking hole and brothel. Transferred officials and servants could not be expected to stay there indefinitely and 'free-burghers' (*vrijburghers*) - a minority of whom were manumitted slaves termed 'free-blacks' (*vrijzwarten*) - and their wives, if not legally bound to stay for a fixed period as 'free citizens', would have opted to leave sooner. Some even deserted by running or stowing away. There were very few imported women so that there existed a maximum demand for sexual favours from slave women and detribalized aborigines. Some European women, appreciating this chronic shortage, even risked cross-dressing and leaving for the Cape and the East Indies disguised as men. A number were discovered even before their ships sailed past the Cape. Then, there were many more stowaways and high-sea captives. All life revolved around the coming and going of the VOC fleets and its motley crews - and keeping the 'Hottentots' at bay. An overpopulated hospital, multiple burials, illegal trade (either between the ship folk and the free burghers or corrupt officials or local aborigines), fornication, homosexuality, prostitution, gambling, drinking, squabbling, stealing, punishing and killing were the dis/order of the day.

Nomenclature, terminology, Dutch 17th & 18th century writing conventions & archival sources

17th century Dutch writing conventions display a healthy aversion to standardization. There is a tendency in South Africa to convert, incorrectly, old Dutch names found in original documents using modern Afrikaans writing conventions. In particular, the principle of 'writing one concept as one word' derives from a more removed (if not alien) High German convention imposed once written Afrikaans conventions became institutionalized. Hence, the original *Blaauw Berg* is rendered *Blouberg* and re-rendered *Blaauwberg [sic]*. The Dutch were happy to abide by the European (proto-international) name generally used for the Cape, viz. the Portuguese *Cabo de Boa Esperanza*. The Dutch, however, often influenced by French, gallicized the latter half of the name: *Cabo de Boa Esperance*. The Dutch rendition of the name is generally found as *Caep de Goede Hoop*. Caep or Caap is often also found as *Caab*. Place names are used as the Dutch knew them at the time, as opposed to latter-day 'politically correct' names. The spelling of personal names found in the records have been standardized (except when quoted directly from the sources) in order to avoid confusing the reader unnecessarily. Foreign terms are translated into English when they first appear in the text. Archival sources are not referenced separately, but are detailed in endnotes after each chapter.

Naming people

The 17th century Dutch generally used patronyms and toponyms, even when family names or surnames were known or in existence and sometimes used. The use of a family name serves often as an indicator of higher status. One's provenance or place of birth was more important. This is because of the



European convention of bureaucratically confining people to their places of birth even if they had already moved away. Slaves were named in the same way. Many toponyms, however, are often interchangeable perhaps due to bureaucratic laxity and/or ignorance when dealing with the places of origin and/or purchase of enslaved and manumitted peoples, e.g.:

van Malabar / van Cochin / van Coromandel / van Paliacatta / van Bengale

Currency, weight & measurements

The VOC's monetary unit of account until 1658 consisted of two currencies:

the *guilder (gulden)* - also known as *florin* and represented by the symbol *f*; and the *stuiver* (1 *florin* = 20 *stuivers*)

the Spanish-American *rial* - also known as the *real*, *real-of-eight* and *piece-of-eight*. (1 *real* = 48 *stuivers*)

Thereafter the *rixdaalder (rixdollar)*, abbreviated as *Rds* replaced these as the unit of account and converted generally to the amount of 2.5 to 3 *florins* per *rixdollar*. (1 *rixdollar* = 1 *real* = 3 *florins* = 48 *stuivers*). For the first half of the 17th century the Spanish-American *rial-of-eight* (also found as *real-of-eight*) was widely used in the East by the Dutch as real money and as a unit of account, being usually converted at about 48 *stuivers*, and considered as the (slightly overvalued) equivalent of the *rixdollar* (1 *real* = 2.4 *florins*). By VOC practice the *florin* was valued at 20 *stuivers* in the Netherlands and 16 *stuivers* in the Dutch Indies (including the Cape). As the *rixdollar* converted to 48 *stuivers*, it was worth 2.4 *florins* in the Netherlands and 3 *florins* in the Indies. This variance allowed persons transferring money from the Indies to the Netherlands to make a profit on the exchange rate. The Dutch pound (*pond*) weight most commonly used was the Amsterdam pound which amounted to 0.494 kg. Land (*erwen*) in South Africa was (and still is) measured by means of *morgen* and *roeden*.



Respectability Regained



– *Moeder Jagt*'s triumphant reversal of her slave past

Mansell Upham



In Memory of my paternal Grandmother



Hester Maria Johanna UPHAM, born BASSON (1895-1930)

"I am constrained, oh benevolent reader, to receive you to a hastily prepared banquet.
Show yourself, I beg you, to be an accommodating and easy guest,
and consider these delicacies, such as they eventually are,
placed before you as fair and just."

*DE TESTIMONIIS: the testimony of Aethiopians, Chinese
and other pagans as well as of the Hottentots inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope (1770)*
Gysbert Hemmy (1746-1798)
great-great-grandson of **Maaij Ansela van Bengale** (dies 1720)





Dutch fleet in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope

The 1st female slave at the VOC-occupied Cape of Good Hope to be taken up into **Jan van Riebeeck's** household is **Maria (Marij) van Bengale**. She is recorded variously as hailing from Bengal, Paliacatta [Pulicat], Cochin [Kochi] or from the Coast (*da Costa* or *van de Cust*) – meaning either the Malabar or the Coromandel coasts of the Indian sub-continent. **Marij** arrives at the Cape in the return fleet (January 1655). She is bought in Batavia on **Van Riebeeck's** behalf by **Jacob Reijniersz**; recently arrived there from the Cape with his newly-wed wife **Lijsbeth van Opdorp** (**Van Riebeeck's** niece). Her exclusive position is soon challenged, however, with the arrival (1657) on the **Amersfoort** of 2 younger domestic female slaves from Batavia: **Elisabeth (Lijsbeth) van Bengale** and **Angela** or **Maaij Ansela van Bengale**.² Of **Lijsbeth**, she has already been written about in a previous article.³ Her counterpart **Angela**, however, is to live a very long life and leave a monumental colonial legacy.⁴

² W. Blommaert, 'Het Invoern van de Slavernij aan de Kaap', *Archive Year Book of South Africa* (1938), vol I, p. 6. Obtained at the Cape from Rear-admiral **Pieter Kemp** with **Maaij Ansela** (21 February 1657). According to muster roll (31 May 1657), **Van Riebeeck** is listed having "his own 3 Batavian **female** [emphasis is mine] slaves". The slaves in question are confirmed by name in an attestation: **Marij**, **Angela** and **Domingo** [sic]. According to Böeseken **Maaij Ansela** is concubine or *de facto* wife of one **Domingo** who is father to her 3 children and that the family had been sold together by **Pieter Kemp**. Nothing in the records searched substantiate such a claim. **Maaij Ansela** does not arrive at the Cape with 3 children. **Domingo** is a fellow *female* slave according to the muster roll. **Dominga** would normally be the female version of this name. **Pieter Kemp** sells 2 female slaves from Bengal to **Van Riebeeck** in a private transaction. The 2 women are **Maaij Ansela van Bengale** & **Elisabeth (Lijsbeth) van Bengale**.

³ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui71.htm>.

⁴ This paper is a reworking and continuation of the writer's original biography on **Maaij Ansela** - see Mansell G. Upham, '**Maaij Ansela** and the *black sheep* of the family: A closer look at the events surrounding the *first* execution of a free-burgher in Cape colonial society for the murder of a non-



Throughout the records **Angela's** name undergoes numerous metamorphoses. The following variations have been found in the records:

Anchela, Ancelaar, Angela, Angella, Angila, Angiela, Anjella, Anselia, Anselaar, Ansiela, Ansla, Ansilla, Engela, Hansela van Bengal/en.

Her name derives from the Latin *ancilla* for 'servant' or 'slave girl'. The interchangeability of *angela* (the feminine form of the Greek *angelos* for 'angel' or in Classical Greek 'messenger') has its own special irony. In later life, when a very respectable free-citizen, she prefers to identify herself as **Engela van Bengale**. In the muster roll (1692) we find her affectionately and casually mentioned as **Maaij Ansela** (*maaij* = creolized Dutch from the Portuguese *mãe* = mother).⁵

The Dutch in India

By 1718 the Dutch have long since established 6 trading settlements in Mughal-occupied Bengal: Balasore (*Bellesoor*), Falta (*Ballouwa* or *Volta*), Baranagar (*Bernagoor*), Hoogli / Hug(h)li (*Houghlij*), Kazimbazar (*Cossema Besaar*) and Patna (*Patana*). There are also trading posts or factories manned by the English, Danes and French. **Johan Daniel Buttner** singles out the factory at Baranagar for its carnal pleasures:⁶

"The Dutch Company has a pleasure-garden, although it is now in a desolate state. This is a place where dwell none but whores, of all sorts of peoples, such as Portuguese, *Jentiven* [Hindus] etc, and here prostitution is no disgrace, nor reckoned as any sin. Anyone who desires a whore can rent such a female and use her as long as he will; everywhere he goes he can take her with him, and when he will have her no longer nor desires her, he lets her go off again, and pays her so much as he thinks fit. This is called here 'keeping a female'".

Buttner's early 18th century description of the local Hindu population (*Jentives*) is worth quoting:⁷

"The Jentiven, inhabitants of the lands of Bengal, have been here since antiquity, but are not under the rule of the Great Mogul. They offer their services to the Europeans who arrive by ship, to serve them as attendants or servants, since the custom here is that anyone may take a servant to serve him so long as he remains here, for which he pays him nothing except that he has the 'Costumada', that is to say when he buys anything [for his master] he receives from the merchant one rupee for each 100 rupees, and this is his

European', *Capensis*, no. 4 (1997), pp. 4-18, (1998), nos. 1 (pp. 22-35, 2 (pp. 26-39), 3 (pp. 21-28) & 4 (pp. 37-40) (1998), (1999), nos. 1 (pp. 38-40) & 2 (pp. 27-38).

⁵ CA: VC 39 (1660-1700) - Muster Rolls of Freemen (commencing 1663), vol. 1.

⁶ G.S. Nienaber & R. Raven-Hart (eds.), *Johan Daniel Buttner's Account of the Cape, Brief Description of Natal, Journal Extracts on East Indies: Historical Extracts from the Journal of the late Daniel Bütner, personally kept during 1711, 1712, 1717, 1718, 1719 and 1721, copied by Joachim Nicolaus van Dessim*, p. 154. **Van Dessim** was married to the niece of the wife of **Groote Catrijn**'s son **Christoffel Snijsman**.

⁷ G.S. Nienaber & R. Raven-Hart (eds.), *Johan Daniel Buttner's Account of the Cape, Brief Description of Natal, Journal Extracts on East Indies: Historical Extracts from the Journal of the late Daniel Bütner, personally kept during 1711, 1712, 1717, 1718, 1719 and 1721, copied by Joachim Nicolaus van Dessim*, pp. 153-156.



pay. In addition, he gets Costumada from everything, although one must beware of such, since they are very deceitful ... The inhabitants of the country are called Jentiven, although all the country is occupied and inhabited by the Moors. The Jentiven dress like the Moors or Turks, all in white linen, with a turban on the head. They live very frugally and eat little. They may not kill nor eat any living animal, but nourish themselves with milk, butter, roots, rice etc. They are very deceitful, and everyone must have a care of them lest he be deceived, and especial care of the merchants, who are called Benjanen [Banians], who are very sly and clever in trading. As regards language, they speak a distinct tongue which is not the same as Arabic, and this is called here the Bengal language, although Arabic is also in use and both are spoken ... When the rich die they are burned. The wife also lets herself be burned with him, and leaps into the fire to the sound of many instruments. If she will not do this, her hair is cut off and she is chased away. Such a woman may not marry again, but must live by prostitution, and this they call 'Pousseraun', chasing away. Dead poor are usually thrown into the water. They take old men who can no longer walk or work to the bank, set a funnel in their gullet or neck and pour into the throat a mixture of sand and water so that they suffocate, and are then thrown into the water".



Bellin's map of Bengal (1st issued 1747-61 in Prevost's 'Histoire generale des Voyages') from a Dutch edition, with some Dutch place-names added to the French ones & captioned below "Nieuwe Kaart van het Koninkryk Bengale"

The origins of slavery in Bengal are steeped in antiquity.⁸ The resistance to incorporation into - or exclusion from - Hindu or Muslim communities and the

⁸ 'Slavery', Banglapedia



ancient indigenous caste-system facilitate the purchase and transport of slaves from the Indian sub-continent by the various European East Indian Companies. **Maaij Ansela** is even likely to be a tribal autochthon or an untouchable or pariah - a victim of this caste system. Native to this region are tribal peoples, the indigenous caste system, polyandry, matriarchy and untouchability. The current Indian constitution - Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 - lists 1,108 castes across 25 states in its First Schedule, while the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule. There are 36 Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu alone in accordance with The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976.

The caste system in India is an ancient one. It is considered a divine institution consisting of *kshatriyas* (warriors), *brahmans* (priests), *vaisyas* (peasants), *sudras* (subjugated peoples and those of mixed blood), and *pariahs* (those without caste). Pariah-status, together with debt-bondage and prisoner-of-war captives are all plausible grounds for the enslavement and easy forced removal from the Indian sub-continent of unfortunate individuals such as **Maaij Ansela**. She may not initially even have been Muslim or even Hindu. There exist to this day so-called tribal and mountain peoples (aborigines) on the fringes of Muslim and Hindu society. Even people from places further afield such as Assam and Arakan

in Burma (Myanmar), are also abducted, enslaved and removed to (or from) Bengal for sale to European buyers.⁹ Worth noting are the comments of VOC Governor-General **Joan Maetsuycker**:

"The Portuguese language is an easy language to speak and easy to learn. That is the reason why we cannot prevent the slaves brought here from Arakan who have never heard a word of Portuguese (and indeed even our own children) from taking to that language in preference to all other languages and making it their own".¹⁰



Joan Maetsuycker (1606-1678)

⁹ For insightful background on the slave trade in both Bengal (including Arakan) & Coromandel, see M. Vink, 'The world's oldest trade: Dutch slavery and slave trade in the Indian Ocean in the Seventeenth Century', *Journal of World History* 14(2), pp. 131-178 – & Wil O. Dijk, 'An end to the history of silence? The Dutch trade in Asian slaves: Arakan and the Bay of Bengal, 1621-1665', IIAS Newsletter no. 46 (The Hague, 2008), p. 16 http://www.iias.nl/nl/46/IIAS_NL46_16.pdf

¹⁰ C.R. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire 1600-1800*, p. 251.



Batavia



Batavia [Jakarta, Java, Indonesia]

Possibly a member of one of the hunter-gatherer hill peoples dispersed throughout north-west Burma [Myanmar] and procured by the Moghuls in Bengal, **Maaij Ansel**a is sold to the Dutch and taken to Batavia. Belonging, with **Dominga** [error for **Lijsbeth van Bengale**], to the VOC official **Pieter Kemp**, the slave woman **Maaij Ansel**a van Bengale leaves Batavia (4 December 1656) with the Company's return fleet bound for the Cape of Good Hope and finally the Fatherland (*Patria*). Without special permission to go to the Netherlands, either she has to get off at the Cape and stay, being resold or freed, or be sent back to Batavia. The fleet consists of the ships *Prins Willem*, *Het Wapen van Amsterdam*, *West Vriesland*, *Amersfoort*, *Wapen van Holland* and *Dordrecht* under the command of the admiral **Matthys Crab**, the vice-admiral **Pieter Hackius¹¹** and **Maaij Ansel**a's owner and master rear-admiral **Pieter Kemp**. Her life-long friend, the convict **Catharina van Paliacatta** aka **Groote Catrijn** reprieved from the gallows for killing her slave lover **Claes van Malabar** and banished to the Cape for life, also arrives at the Cape (21 February 1657)¹² in the same fleet on board the *Prins Willem*.

¹¹ Later commander of the Cape (25 March 1670-1 December 1671).

¹² Böeseken claims incorrectly that **Pieter Kemp** already sells her, her husband [*sic*] and 3 children [*sic*] in October 1655 (Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks 1658-1700*, pp. 9, 65 & 79).





Replica of *Prins Willem*

Pieter Kemp is the former *Capiteyn der Burgerije* of Batavia who is appointed there (17 September 1648) by the wealthy and extremely influential Italian banker and trader born in Frankfurt am Main **Philippe Calandrini (1587-1649)** and wife **Margaretha van der Meulen (1594-1651)** in their joint will ("after longest living") together with **Sr. Rijckloff van Goens** and none other than one of the judges at **Groote Catrijn's** trial - the testators' son-in-law and sheriff of Batavia, **Joan Cunaeus (1617-1673)** - as guardians and executors when bequeathing their furniture, household goods, silverware, clothing and jewelry to their 6 children (**Charles, Elisabeth, Dudley, Susanna, Catharina and Maria**).¹³



Sieur Rijckloff van Goens (1619-1682)

Likely members of the same **Kemp** family later become part of the Cape's colonial population, eg:

- **Pieter Kemp** (from Bruges) who marries (1 September 1715) **Rentien (Luitje) Willemse** baptised Cape (25 January 1694) daughter of **Gerrit Willemse** and **Maria Cornelisse** and granddaughter of **Cornelis Cornelisz**: (from Utrecht) aka **Kees de Boer** and **Catharina (Catrijn) van Malabar**;
- **N.[icolaes] Kemp** who is recorded as being biological father to Company *casties* **Jannetje Kemp van de Caep** by Company *halfslag* (mulatta) **Cecilia Mulders**: aka **Cecilia Sweris / Swerisse van de Caep**;
- **Johannes Kemp**, exile & *mandoor* of Company's Slave Lodge.

¹³ L. Lapikás, *Fragment Genealogie Calandrini* version 1.1, Muiden, UTC (Muiden, The Netherlands).

<http://www.nikhef.nl/~louk/CALAN/generation2.html#2a>





VOC official, his wife & slave boy at Batavia

Slaves to the Commander

Maaij Ansela, Lijsbeth and the exiled convict **Groote Catrijn** arrive at the Cape (21 February 1657). Together they supplement the few female slaves already servicing the colony.

Female slaves at the Cape in order of arrival:

- **Eva van Madagascar** (1654 but shipped to Batavia *by mistake* in 1658)
- **Maria van Bengale** (1654 - **Van Riebeeck's** personal slave sent from Batavia by **Jacob Reijniersz:**)
- **Catharina Anthonis: van Bangale** (**Caspar van den Bogaerde's** slave arrived 1656)
- **Maria Zacharias: van Bengale** (arrives *ante* 1658 slave belonging to **Pieter van der Stael** & previously to **Hendrik Boom**)
- **Cornelia Arabus van Abisinna** (arrives March 1657)
- **Lijsbeth Arabus van Abisinna** (arrives March 1657)
- **Cleijn Eva van Madagascar** (arrives December 1657)

Besides these slave women, at the time there appear to have been only 4 male slaves at the Cape. Already there were 3 other slaves from **Maaij Ansela's** native Bengal, so that she and **Lijsbeth** are not entirely isolated.

The 1st slave women at the Cape are personal and household slaves. As a result, they are somewhat spared and removed from the more brutal aspects of collective slave labour which are to start with the arrival of the *Amersfoort* (March 1658). This ship is to offload a cargo of slaves, Brazil-bound, captured from the Portuguese off the coast of Angola (sometime in January 1658). Of the original cargo of 500 slaves, 250 were taken onto the *Amersfoort* of which many died before the ship arrived at the Cape. **Van Riebeeck** first counts 170 survivors (but 1st reported 166 and then 174) of which many were ill. The majority are young boys and girls who are considered to be of little use to the



settlement for the next 4 or 5 years. Instructed to send the best of the shipment to Batavia, **Van Riebeeck** complies, sending 92 slaves in different shipments. By April he is left with 125 slaves from Angola, but their number rapidly diminishes with some dying on a daily basis.

A cargo of 228 of the original 271 slaves obtained from 'Guinea' - actually at Grand Popo on the coast of Dahomey (now Benin) - are offloaded (6 May 1658) at the Cape by the *Hasselt*. Of these, no fewer than 80 are sent to Batavia. The remaining 'Angola' and 'Guinea' slaves are employed by the Company, while 55 slaves from 'Guinea' and 25 from 'Angola' are sold to the free-burghers and Company officials in their private capacities. Significantly, and perhaps conveniently for **Van Riebeeck**, his officials and predominantly wifeless / womenless free-burghers, no individual registrations for the sale/purchase of these slaves appear to survive. The death rate appears to be horrific and together with the absconding of some, their numbers dwindled considerably. By 1663 we learn that notwithstanding the 402 'Angola' and 'Guinea' slaves that had been brought to the Cape (1658), there remain all told (including 6 Malagasy and 2 'Bengal' slaves) only 82 individuals: men, women and children - both Company owned and privately owned. The circumstances of slaves brought in *en masse* are quite different to those initial 'Bengal', Malagasy and 'Abyssinian' slaves brought to the Cape as personal slaves or allowed to become such once there.¹⁴

As one of numerous privately owned slaves owned by **Jan van Riebeeck**, **Maaij Ansela** is not alone. We know from **Van Riebeeck's** belated sworn statement (and from other sales of slaves before his departure from the Cape) that he also owns initially (18 September 1659) the following 13 slaves.

From 'Guinea'¹⁵ come:

Dirk¹⁶ and
Anna (Hounij / Hoena)

From 'Angola' come:

Matthijs
Marselij (Claesje)¹⁷
Domingo¹⁸
Francina (Françijn)¹⁹
Thomas/so Keuken²⁰
Marij²¹

¹⁴ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui113.htm>.

¹⁵ Of his original 6 slaves from 'Guinea' (4 male & 2 female), **Jan van Riebeeck** exchanges 3 of these for 3 'Angola' slaves. On the same day as the belated sworn statement in question, he exchanged 2 Guinea slaves (**Oude Hans** & his 'wife' **Jajenne van Guinea**) for 2 slave boys: **Jan Meeuw van Angola** & **Jacqje Joij van Angola**.

¹⁶ **Jan van Riebeeck** sells (25 August 1661) the little slave boy **Jan Dircksz**: (born at the Cape the son of **Dirck van Guinea** & **Hounij / Hoena (Anna) van Guinea** to the fiscal **Abraham Gabbema**.

¹⁷ She is sold (1662) to the **secunde Roelof de Man**.

¹⁸ He is sold (20 April 1662) with **Jan, Thomas/so Keuken** and **Maaij Claesje** to the **secunde Roelf de Man**.

¹⁹ She is resold to the Company.

²⁰ He is sold (20 April 1662) together with **Domingo van Angola, Jan van Angola & Claesje van Angola** to the **secunde Roelf de Man**.



Niclaes (Claes) Kelder²²
Jan Meeuw²³
Marij Pekenijn²⁴
Jacqje Joij
Ouwe Jan and
Isabella²⁵.

From Madagascar come
Meijndert²⁶ van Antongil

And from Bengal come:

Marij²⁷,
Dominga²⁸ and
Maaij Anselia.

Prior to this belated attestation, **Van Riebeeck** purchases (1 April 1659) a slave named **Evert** from the free-burgher **Casper Brinckmann** (from Vreeckenhorst). His wife also purchases a slave woman **Maria van Guinea**, also from **Caspar Brinkmann**. Both slaves had been previously obtained (10 May 1658) by **Brinckman** from the Company.²⁹ Another one of **Van Riebeeck's** personal female slaves appears later as **Christina (Christijn) van Angola**.

Marij, Dominga [sic - error for **Lijsbeth**] and **Maaij Anselia** are mentioned (18 September 1659) without children in a statement formalising her ownership by **Van Riebeeck** in the absence of a formal deed.³⁰ **Maaij Anselia** gives birth (1661) to her 1st child at the Cape. The child is baptised **Anna** (28 August 1661) and is

²¹ She is sold to the free-burgher **Steven Jansz: Botma**.

²² Sold to **Hendrik Hensdricksz: Boom** aka **Boomtjen** (from Amsterdam)

²³ **Van Riebeeck** exchanges (18 September 1659) **Oude Hans van Guinea & Jajenne van Guinea** for **Jan Meeuw van Angola & Jacqje Joij van Angola** formerly the property of **Thomas Muller & Jochum Elbertsz**: Belonging to the free-burgers **Jurrien Jansz: Appel** (from Amsterdam), **Gerrit Hermanusz**: (from Deventer), **Thomas Christoffel Muller** (from Leipzig) as well as their partner **Jochum Elbert** (from Amsterdam), they are pledged (1 October 1658) together with 2 other slaves (**Pieter Rob & Pouwels Das**) for a debt owing to **Jan van Riebeeck's** wife, **Maria de la Queillerie**. **Jan Meeuw & Jacqje Joij** (aged 10 & 11 respectively) are exchanged by the free-Saldahavaarders, **Thomas Christoffel Muller, Gerrit Harmansz**: (from Deventer) & **Jochum Elbertsz**: (from Amsterdam) for **Van Riebeeck's** 2 slaves: **Oude Hans & Jajenne**. **Jan Meeuw** is sold (20 April 1662) - with **Domingo van Angola, Thomas/so Keukien van Angola & Claesje van Angola** - to the **secunde Roelof de Man**. **Van Riebeeck's** other slave **Ouwe / Old Jan** is an unlikely alternative. **Jacqje Joij van Angola** is sold (1 May 1662) later by **Van Riebeeck** to the **secunde Roelof(f) de Man**.

²⁴ Born at the Cape, she is daughter to **Deucsous or Deuxsous van Guinea & Christijn van Angola** & sold (28 September 1661) to the fiscal **Abraham Gabbema**.

²⁵ **Isabel/la van Angola** is sold (22 April 1662) to **Hendrik Snijer**.

²⁶ According to the belated sworn statement, he had been obtained from the *junior merchant Cops*.

²⁷ She is bought for **Van Riebeeck** by his nephew-in-law **Jacob Reijniersz**: at Batavia. She is sold to the Company after **Van Riebeeck's** departure from the Cape.

²⁸ **Dominga** (appears to be incorrectly recorded as **Domingo**). She had been obtained together with **Maaij Anselia at the Cape from M:[onseigne]r Kemp**.

²⁹ 55 slaves from 'Guinea' are sold to free-burgers & officials in their private capacity according to **Van Riebeeck's** dispatch to the *Heeren Seventien* (5 March 1659).

³⁰ Declarations: **Roeloff de Man & Abraham Gabbema** (18 September 1659); H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Letters Despatched from the Cape 1652-1662*, vol. III, pp. 426-427.





known as **Anna de Coninck / Coningh** throughout her adult life. The child's biological father appears to be the mason **François de Coninck** (from Ghent) who arrives (August 1658) at the Cape on the *Leerdam* as a soldier.³¹

Anna de Coninck / Coningh

Marij is caught 'in the act'

Maaij Ansela's lover, **François de Coninck**, together with the surveyor **Pieter Potter** and the sergeant **Jan Danckaert** testify before the Council of Justice (Sunday night, 22 August 1660) catching the constable **Willem Cornelisz:** (from Rotterdam) and **Van Riebeeck**'s slave, **Marij**, *in flagrante delictu*. They are discovered in each other's arms between 10/11 that night in the constable's room which was near the magazine where the gunpowder was stored. The proximity of his room to the gunpowder could not be a more apt setting for such an explosive situation. **Van Riebeeck** sends **Marij** back to her room and has **Willem Cornelisz:** put into custody. For his transgression (dereliction of duty) **Willem Cornelisz:** has his original sentence of 50 years in the public works (*ad opus publicum*) and fine of 100 reals commuted to a fine of 50 reals and dismissal from his post as constable.³² Thus **Marij** who appears to find her own way to **Willem Cornelisz:**'s room, is saved from the clutches of **Willem Cornelisz:**.³³

It remains unclear on what basis only certain officials are punished for committing fornication (*vleeschelijcke conversatie*) or for cohabiting with the handful of female slave women resident in the colony at the time, while other officials are not. Cohabitation *per se* is probably not so much the problem, rather dereliction of duty. **Willem Cornelisz:**, however, accuses **Van Riebeeck**, not without any foundation, of victimizing him. On 10 July 1660 **Jurriaen (Joris) Jansz: Appel** (from Amsterdam) and his wife **Jannetje Ferdinandus** (from Coutrai) threaten to report **Willem Cornelisz:** (from Rotterdam) to the authorities about his secret tapping of brandy and did so. He is charged but not sentenced for theft (7 August 1660).³⁴

³¹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, Deel I (1651-1669), p. 278. He is not to be confused with the same-named bookkeeper on board the *Oijevaer* (Anna J. Böeseken, *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, Deel I (1651-1669), p. 101).

³² He falls foul of the law again (1661 & 1666). Attempts to have him convicted (1660) for theft, appear to be unsuccessful.

³³ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 21; CA: C 326, p. 251; CJ 1 2952, pp.138-139; CA: CJ 1, pp. 164 & 168-171 & CA: CJ 2952, pp. 136-139.

³⁴ Case no. 710, *Attestations*, p. 447 (10 July 1660).



Van Riebeeck sells *Maaij Ansel*a

Maaij Ansela is sold (19 April 1662) by **Van Riebeeck** prior to his departure to Batavia to the *secunde Abraham Gabbema*. There is no mention of any price or any children.³⁵ Her baptised *halfslag* daughter **Anna** cannot, however, be sold. Unfortunately there is no indication in the records researched as to **Maaij Ansel**a's exact age. The presence of high-ranking men such as **Pieter Everarts:** (who makea **Groote Catrijn** his concubine) and **Hendrik Lacus**, who sign as witnesses to the sale, is noteworthy. **Everaerts:** soon fathers a child of **Maaij Ansel**a's banished friend while the later disgraced *secunde Lacus* employs the suicide, the indigene **Zara**, whose corpse is later discovered by **Maaij Ansel**a in her sheep pen. Why **Van Riebeeck** chooses to sell her rather than free **Maaij Ansel**a, is not entirely clear. The active financial and usurious business acumen of **Van Riebeeck**'s wife **Maria de la Queillerie**, is evident in the *Transporten en Schepenkennis* records. Her influence in settling their financial affairs and other business (such as calling in loans) is evident in the records.

At this stage only 2 slaves are already manumitted at the Cape: **Catharina Anthonis:** (1656) and **Maria van Bengale** (1658). Both are freed for purposes of providing wives to the Company official **Jan Woutersz:** (from Middelburg) and the free-burgher **Jan Zachariasz:** (from Amsterdam) respectively. There appears at this stage to be no formal request, or even desire for that matter, by any man in particular to marry **Maaij Ansel**a. In an attestation (19 December 1660) we get a rare glimpse of what people are saying about the commander's attitude towards at least the impregnation of Company slave women:

Declaration of **Arent Gerritsz: van der Elburgh**, sailor, and **Adriaan Bastiaansz: Peereboom**, marine, made at the request of **Barend Waendersz:**, of Varick, freeman here, that **Theunis Frederiksz:**, of Weserysen, sailor, had publicly said, whilst standing before the gate of the horn works, that the Commander **Jan van Riebeeck** had come to the "Bosheuvel" and said to **Barend Waendersz:**, who lives there, "Has any of your men had anything to do with the female slaves and fructified them?" and that **Barend** answered, "No, sir." That **Riebeeck** replied, "**Barend**, did you have anything to do in the matter? Tell it freely, no harm is done, it is for the benefit of the Company. **Barend** replied, "Yes, sir." **Riebeeck** answered, "Then go to the fiscal and settle the matter, no harm is done (it is not of any importance)." The above confirmed by oath.

This is in sharp contrast to **Van Riebeeck**'s behaviour a few months earlier concerning one of his personal slave women³⁶:

Declaration of **Pieter Potter**, land surveyor, **Jan Danckaert** and **Fr:[ancois] de Coninck**, soldiers of the Fort, that they and the Commander Riebeeck did last night, long after the sentries were posted, arrive at the dwelling of Gunner **Willem** whom they found undressed, lying alongside the female slave of the Commander, named **Maria**.

Significantly, **Maaij Ansel**a is concubine to the above-mentioned **Francois de Coninck** and **Barend Waendersz:**, also mentioned above, both participating in at least one of the expeditions (30 January 1661-11 March 1661) into the

³⁵ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks 1658-1700*, p. 126.

³⁶ H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Attestations* (23 August 1660), p. 448.



interior with the intrepid Dane, **Pieter Meerhoff** who at that time is living openly in concubinage with the in/famous interpreter, the indigene **Krotoa** (later baptised **Eva**). With them on the same expedition is **Johannes van As**, who takes **Maaij Ansel**a as his concubine after **De Coningh**. He is to participate with **Meerhoff** in the next expedition (21 March 1661-23 April 1661). **Pieter Everaerts:** leaves his concubine **Groote Catrijn** behind when he joins **Meerhoff** on the following expedition into the interior (14 November 1661-13 February 1662). No wonder, perhaps, **Willem Cornelisz:** becomes embittered. He is to suffer further institutional harassment.

Maaij Ansela is not the only personal slave alienated by **Van Riebeeck**. He sells the following slaves to the fiscal and future *secunde*, **Abraham Gabbema**: **Jan Dircksz:**, the son of the slaves **Dirck van Guinea** and **Hounij / Hoena (Anna) van Guinea** (25 August 1661); **Marij [van de Caep]**, the infant daughter of the slave **Deuxsous van Guinea**³⁷ and the slave **Christijn van Angola** (28 September 1661) and, of course, **Maaij Ansel**a (19 April 1662). **Christijn** he sells (22 April 1662) to the free-burgher **Elbert Dircksz: Diemer** (from Emmerich) and **Isabella** to **Hendrik Snijer**. His other slaves, **Van Riebeeck** arranges to be alienated legally after his departure. Of these, **Francijn** is sold to the Company while his slaves **Marij van Bengale** and **Lijsbeth van Bnegale** are later incorporated into the household of the minister **Petrus Wachtendorp**, the **Anna van Guinea** is sold to the gardener **Boomtjen**, the slave **Maria van Angola** to free-burgher **Steven Jansz: Botma** and **Claesje** to the *secunde* **Roelof de Man** (from Culemborg).

Abraham Gabbema

Born at The Hague (*c.* 1634), **Maaij Ansel**a's new owner **Abraham Gabbema** arrives at the Cape as a midshipman (2 December 1656) and witnesses the arrival of **Maaij Ansel**a. This he confirms in the belated sworn statement (18 September 1659). By 1657 he is already serving as clerk and is promoted (23 April 1657) to secretary to the Council of Policy (although he had no vote). He leads an exploratory expedition (19 October 1657) to barter for cattle from the aborigines which is to pave the way for subsequent expeditions. **Gabbema** is made the Company's supervisor, as well as acting fiscal (March 1659). He is given the vote in the Council of Policy (May 1659) which he shares exclusively with Commander **Van Riebeeck** and the never-to-marry junior merchant **Roeloff de Man** - both Culemborg-born. He plays a key role in the so-called 1st Dutch/Khoe War. In March 1660 he becomes the permanent bookkeeper and fiscal. He and **Petronella Does** (the daughter of **Valentijn (Velten) Does** and the influential **Johanna Boddijs**) become engaged (4 January 1662). They marry (26 January 1662).

³⁷ This French name can be translated idiomatically as *Tuppence*.



Johannes van As

The following year **Maaij Anselas** former lover **Frans de Coninck** (now a free-burgher)³⁸ and **Coenraet Jansz Schilbergen** are given suspended sentences (24 February 1663). Together with 2 other free-burghers, **Nicolaes del Bort** (from Arien) and **Nellie Cloepert**, who are both sentenced to 100 lashes and a fine of 6 reals of 8 each, they are punished for fighting and disorderly behaviour.³⁹ Thereafter **De Coninck** disappears from the Cape records - presumably after serving his sentence Does he opt to leave or abscond? By this time **Maaij Anselas** has already switched partners becoming concubine to **Johannes (Jan van As/ch or Assen)** (from Brussels). He arrives (December 1659) in the *Gecroonde Leeuw* as a midshipman and taken into service as a cooper.⁴⁰ He appears (1660) in the muster roll as a cadet. He participates (1661) in 2 Company expeditions into the interior. He does not, however, appear in the muster roll (1661) but reappears in the muster roll (1662). His salary is increased (1663) to f13 and thereafter he is appointed as a junior cooper with a monthly salary of f15. By this time **Maaij Anselas** has given birth to a son, **Jacobus**, fathered by **Van As**. The child is presumably one of the infants baptised in a mass baptism of slave children (1663). The child is known throughout his life as **Jacobus van As**.

We find **Maaij Anselas** listed (1665) as a member (although still an unbaptised slave) of the Cape Church together with **Groote Catrijn**. At this stage her concubinage with **Van As** is no secret. He makes provision that year for monies to be deposited with the Church Council for the maintenance of her children fathered by him.⁴¹ **Van As's** salary is increased to f20 (April 1665). In this same year **Maaij Anselas** gives birth to a 2nd son by **Van As**. The son is named **Johannes** and is known throughout his life as **Johannes (Jan Jan / Jantje) van As**. The next year her lover witnesses (November 1666) the baptism of **Anna**, the daughter of the **Matthijs Coeijmans [Matthias Cooman]** (from Ernstthal [Saxony]) - later free-baker - and his wife **Catrijn** with **Juffrouw Coon** - whose husband **Hendrik Lacus**, like **Maaij Anselas's** future husband **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson**, hails from Wesel in the duchy of Cleves - **Marijcke Coeijmans** and **Leendert de Clerck**. **Van As** is moving up in the world judging by the company he was keeping.

A son, **Valentijn Gabbema**, is born (4 September 1665) to **Gabbema** and his wife. Baptised at the Cape (6 September 1665), the child dies soon thereafter (Saturday, 13 February 1666). **Gabbema** is rewarded for his excellent service and promoted to 2nd junior merchant. Until he becomes *secunde* (March 1663) he is the 3rd most important official at the Cape. He asks (1665) to be transferred to Batavia reluctantly staying on for another year. Neglecting his duties, not forgetting the loss of his only child, his request is finally granted (April 1666).⁴² **Gabbema**, now junior merchant and *secunde*, sells (6 April 1666)

³⁸ He is still a soldier (1662).

³⁹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justisie*, p. xxvii.

⁴⁰ Anna J. Böeseken, *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, Deel I 1651-1669, p. 278; Anna J. Böeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justisie*, p. 209, n. 630.

⁴¹ DRC/A: G1/20/1 (Cash Book), p. 7.

⁴² J.C.H. Grobler, 'Gabbema, Abraham', *Dictionary of South African Biography*, p. 249.



to his brother-in-law, **Elbert Dircksz: Diemer** (from Emmerich), 2 adult slaves, **Jan van Angola** and **Domingo van Angola**, and 2 Cape-born slave children **Maria** (about 5-years old) and another **Jan Dircksz**.⁴³ **Jan** and **Domingo** are 2 of the slaves purchased from the deceased estate of the *secunde Roelof de Man*.⁴⁴

***Maaij Ansel* is liberated**

Maaij Ansel and her 3 illegitimate Eurasian children (**Anna de Coninck**, **Jacobus van As** and **Johannes van As**) are manumitted (13 April 1666) by **Abraham Gabbema** before his departure for Batavia. He frees her out of genuine compassion (*uijt puijre genegentheijt*). She has the distinction of being the 4th slave to be formally freed at the Cape and the 1st slave woman to be freed without being legally bound to a man. Provision is made for **Maaij Ansel** who is to work for 6 months in the home of the free-burgher **Thomas Christoffel Muller** (from Leipzig) in return for food and clothes. If after 6 months they agree to continue the arrangement, **Muller** is to pay **Maaij Ansel** a salary and allow her to leave his service, should she desire to do so.

Gabbema claims that he frees **Maaij Ansel** and her 3 children out of unadulterated affection. Other than his pending departure for Batavia, he probably had other motives for freeing them. Certainly, he does not free any of his other slaves before departing for Batavia. What prompts 3 pregnancies in a row throughout the duration of **Gabbema's** ownership of **Maaij Ansel** and by 2 prominent European men? These may well be the 'other more pregnant reasons' (*andere pregnante redenen meer*) alluded to by **Gabbema**, not without humour, when releasing her from bondage. **Gabbema** either cannot prevent or even condone the pregnancies of his female slave during the period that she belongs to him - unlike **Van Riebeeck**. Her manumission does not trigger off the liberation of any other slaves. The Japanese Christian slave **Anthonij de Later van Japan**, his wife **Annica van Bengale** and her children are manumitted much later (30 September 1666) by Commander **Wagenaer**. **Wagenaer** is also on the brink of departure and is happy to free his slave and her children thereby allowing her to be baptised and married to his former Japanese slave.

Maaij Ansel appears as a free-woman for the 1st time in the muster roll (1666/7) together with her 3 children.⁴⁵ Here she is given a place, not quite alongside the other free-folk of the colony and their wives - of which there are only 14. She appears last in the *Memorie van alle de vryelieden met vrouwens en kinderen*.⁴⁶ She also appears rather conspicuously as the only unmarried women with *voorkinders* and we are not allowed to forget that she was previously a slave woman. The 14 married women of the colony with whom **Maaij Ansel** can now interact freely are the following free-burgers' wives:

⁴³ CA: CTD 3, p. 15.

⁴⁴ CA: CTD 1, p. 20 April 1662 & CTD 2, p. 66.

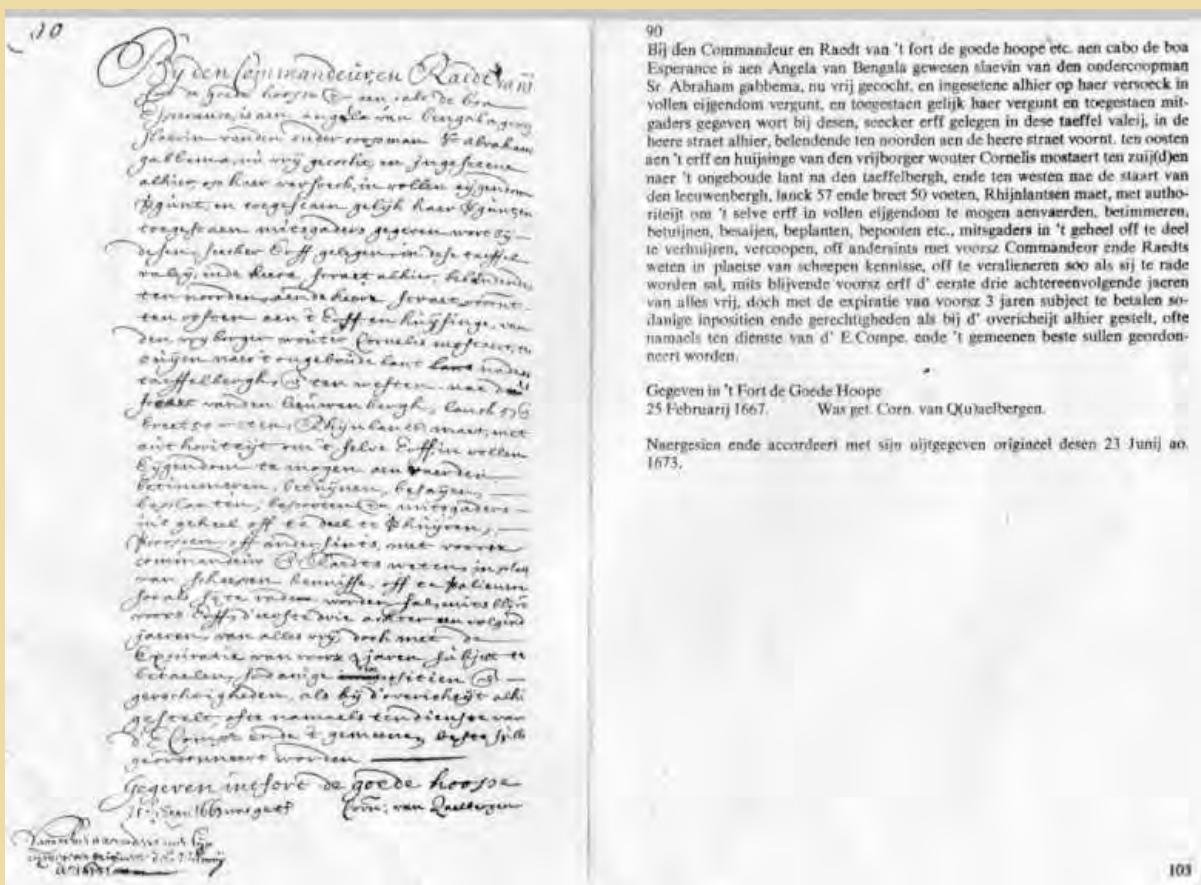
⁴⁵ *Gewesene slavin Angela van Bengalen (3 kinderen)*.

CA: VC 3, vol. I (1660-1700): Muster Rolls of Freeman (starting 1663). Note: **Pieter** (baptised later in June 1668) is then a 4th *voorkind*.

⁴⁶ This contradicts G. Con de Wet's claims that free-blacks are never designated *vrylieden*. See *Die Vryliede en Vryswartes in die Kaapse Nedersetting 1657-1707*, p. 204.



Anna (Annetje) Bruijns (from Norway)
Elisabeth (Lisbeth) Jans: (from Amsterdam)
Cornelia (Neeltje) Roosendael(s:) (from Amsterdam)
Maria (Majcke) Hendricks: van den Bergh (from Diest [Brabant])
Margaretha (Grietje) Gerrits: (from Hardenburg [Overijssel])
Maria Jans: Visser (from Ommen [Overijssel])
Catharina (Trijn) Hostings (from Luebeck)
Beatrix Weijmans: (from Utrecht)
Hildegonda (Hilletje) Rudolphs:
Johanna (Jannetje) Ferdinandus (from Coutrai)
Hester Weijers: Klim (from Lier)
Barbara (Barbertje) Geems (from Amsterdam)
Catharina Jans: van den Berg (from Amsterdam) and
 the newly-liberated **Annica van Bengale**



Maaij Ansela is granted (25 February 1667) an *erf* in Table valley by the new commander **Cornelis van Quaelbergen**, bordering to the north on the Heerestraat (present-day Strand Street) and on the east on the property of the burgher councillor **Wouter Cornelisz: Mostaert** (from Utrecht).⁴⁷ She retains

⁴⁷ DO/CT, Grant 41 (25 February 1667); Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 127 (reproduced *verbatim* in an appendix, pp. 102-3); Margaret Cairns, 'Armosyn Claasz of the Cape and her Family 1661-1783 [sic]', *Familia*, 1979/XVI, no. 4, p. 98, n. 13.



this house until her death (1720). **Gijsbert le Fevre**⁴⁸, her granddaughter's husband, purchases the property from the estate.⁴⁹

With **Maaij Ansela** now set up independently, **Johannes van As** (*adsistent*) drew up his will (11 December 1667) with a view to furthering his career in the VOC beyond the Cape. As universal heir to his estate, he appoints his brother **Pieter Remeus** (from Brussel) corporal on the flute *Diemermeer*. Their mother is **Catharina van der Hoffstad** living in Brussels. No mention is made of his illegitimate children by **Maaij Ansela**.

In January 1668 the 'Hottentot' **Zara**, the former servant in the **Lacus** household comes to live with **Maaij Ansela**. The slave **Scipio Africanus van de Malabar Cust**, is given in hire (29 March 1668) by **Robert Carus**, skipper of '*t Wapen van Middelburg* to **Maaij Ansela** for f5 a month. The fiscal **Cornelis de Cretser**, is to keep a watchful eye on both parties of the contract. The witnesses to the contract are **Wouter Cornelisz: Mostert** (from Utrecht) and none other than **Jan van As**.⁵⁰ Clearly, **Van As** is keen to ensure that his former concubine was set up for the future without him. This is his last intervention before he leaves the Cape. Evidence of remote control on the part of one of the biological fathers of her *voorkinders* and even favourable treatment contrasts dramatically with the attitude meted out to the other free-women of the colony having illegitimate offspring: eg **Jan Grof's** daughter **Maria Jans: Visser** (from Ommen), the widow **Eva Meerhoff** (born **Krotoa**) and even **Groote Catrijn**.

Maaij Ansela is finally baptised (29 April 1668) together with her friend **Groote Catrijn**. Adult baptism is usually a prelude to marriage. Is there a new man in her life? She baptises a 4th *voorkind* **Pieter** (3 June 1668) witnessed by **Groote Catrijn**. There is no mention of the biological father. The child is named after **Pieter Remeus**, the brother of **Joan van As**.

Maaij Ansela joins forces with Jagt

Maaij Ansela witnesses the baptism (9 March 1669) of **Christoffel**, the *voorkind* of **Groote Catrijn** known as **Christoffel Snijman** throughout his life. She witnesses the baptism (May 1669) of **Cornelia** [later **Cornelia Bogaerts:?**], the daughter of another slave friend. She is **Maria van Bali** who is sold (1 May 1665) by Dresden-born Commander **Zacharias Wagenaer** to **Johannes Coon** (from Sommelsdijk). We learn of her marriage (15 December 1669) to **Arnoldus (Arnout) Willemesz: Basson**⁵¹ (from Wesel in Cleves)⁵² better known as **Jacht** /

⁴⁸ **Gijsbert le Fevre.**

⁴⁹ J. Leon Hattingh, 'Grondbesit in die Tafelvallei - Deel I: Die Eksperiment: Vryswartes as Grondeienaars, 1652-1710, *Kronos*, vol. 10 (1985), p. 45.

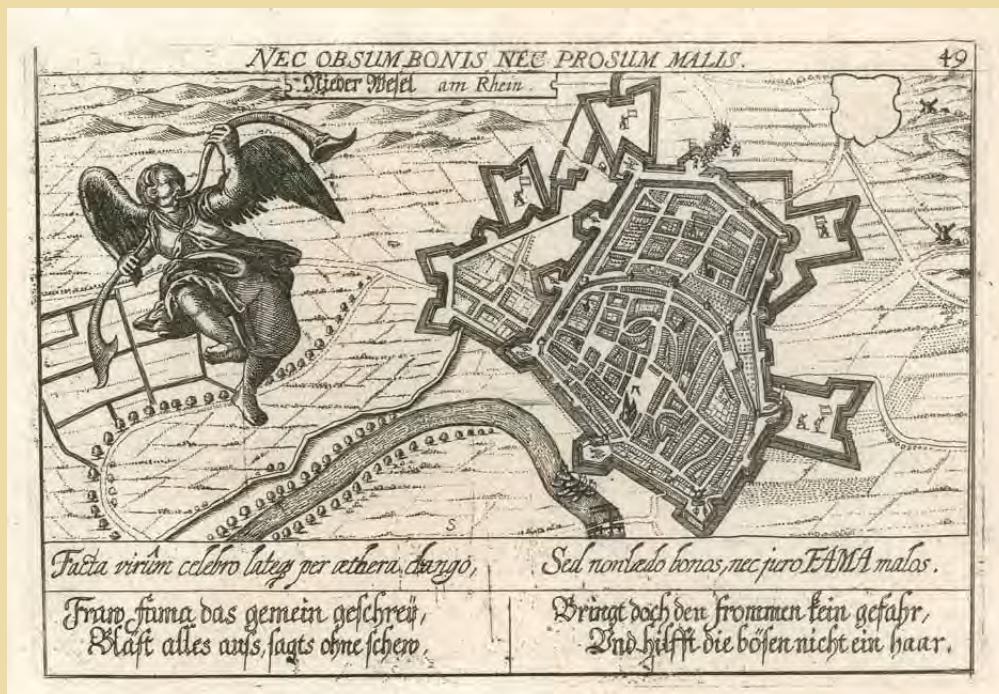
⁵⁰ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 127.

⁵¹ His family name 1st appears (1665). In his lifetime he is generally identified in terms of his patronymic as was the general custom. Thereafter, his children were identified in terms of their family name.

⁵² Cleves is now part of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is at that time part of the United Dutch Republic.



Jagt / Jaght.⁵³ The Council of Policy is silent on this matter. There is no resolution or even mention made concerning permission for such a marriage.



Wesel, Duchy of Cleves

The nickname **Jagt** possibly derives from his early days of freedom as *knecht* to one of the free-Saldanha traders. His nickname implies chasing, hunting or even has sexual connotations.⁵⁴ He is 1st listed as a soldier in the muster roll (15 May 1666), together with **Hans Christoffel Snijman / Snijder [Hans Christoff Schneider]** (from Heidelberg), as a soldier in the garrison of the Fort under the Chamber of Enckhuizen. He is not mentioned in the muster roll (1664). He is, however, also listed together with **Groote Catrijn's** soldier-lover, **Snijman**, as **Guiljaem Basson** as members of the Cape Church.⁵⁵ The relationships between **Maaij Ansela** with **Jagt** and between **Groote Catrijn** and **Snijman** are already being condoned and having *de facto*-status. He becomes a free-burgher (1667) - the same year in which **Van As** appears in the muster rolls for the last time. **Van As's** support for **Maaij Ansela** and her children (the last 3 fathered by him) ends (1668). This is when he last appears in the records as a witness to a contract allowing his former concubine to hire the slave **Scipio Africanus**. He possibly witnesses the baptism of his 3rd son. His departure finally allows **Jagt** and **Maaij Ansela** to consolidate their relationship.

Does the relationship have the blessing of **Van As**? Is it with relief that **Maaij Ansela's** unmarried state could be terminated and all 4 of her bastard Eurasian offspring legitimised? What prompts **Jagt** to marry an unmarried ex-slave woman with 4 children? Whatever permission or approval is granted, it is not

⁵³ The newly widowed **Maaij Ansela** is referred (9 December 1690) to as the *weduwe Arnoldus Willemsz: in de wandeling Jagt gen:[aam]t.* [J.L. Hattingh, 'Grondbesit in die Tafelvallei', Deel I, Die Eksperiment - Grondbesit van Vryswartes, *Kronos*, vol. 10 (1985), p. 45, n. 1.]

⁵⁴ The name **Jagt** also appears in **Jan van As's** trial papers and also in CJ 2, p. 114 (3 July 1680).

⁵⁵ CA: VC 603 (*Lidmatenregister 1665-1695*) & VC 39, vol. II (*Monsterrol 1665*).



recorded as a resolution of the Council of Policy. This is an extraordinary departure from the usual bureaucratic practice of the time. For 3 years already **Maaij Ansela** has been living as a free-black woman owning landed property. Significantly, she is the only single woman in the virgin colony owning landed property registered in her own right. Her 'apprenticeship' she spends helping the freeman **Thomas Christoffel Muller** (from Leipzig), in his bakery. She loses the protection of **Muller** when he repatriates with his family (August 1668). **Muller**, not only has the monopoly on bread; he is also burgher councillor and previously one of the 1st free-Saldanha traders.⁵⁶ These fishermen have special rights to ply a craft to between Table Bay and Saldanha Bay, to fish and supply the Company in fish, train-oil, seal meat, lime and salt. Through **Muller's** Saldanha associates, **Maaij Ansela** comes to know **Jagt** intimately. At that time he is the servant (*knecht*) of another Saldanha trader and **Muller's** one-time partner, **Joris Jansz: Appel** (from Amsterdam).

We find **Jagt** recorded as a free-burgher in the muster roll (1667), together with the Frisian **Hendrik Barendsz: van der Zee** (from Leeuwarden), as one of the *knechts* of the physically lame **Appel** and his enterprising and notorious wife, **Jannetje Ferdinandus** (from Courtrai).⁵⁷ This couple also keep an inn and have the right to tap liquor, a most enviable and jealously guarded concession. Not surprisingly this couple features prominently in the records.⁵⁸ That the *Saldanhavaerders* and their hangers-on form a close social network, perhaps even a sub-culture of sorts, is apparent in the records.⁶⁰ **Jagt** is soon joined by **François Champelier**⁶¹ (from Ghent), once **Van der Zee** joins **Jochum Marquardt** (from Gorinchem) in legal partnership.

It is perhaps no coincidence that **Maaij Ansela's** and **Jagt's** close associates all hail from the Spanish Netherlands (present-day Belgium): **Jannetje Ferdinandus** (from Courtrai), **François Champelier** (from Ghent) and the biological fathers of **Maaij Ansela's** 4 *voorkinders*, viz. **François de Coninck** (also from Ghent) and **Johannes van As** (from Brussels). Although an unmarried

⁵⁶ J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape 1652-1806*, p. 288.

⁵⁷ Not to be confused with **Hendrik Barentsz Gildenhausen** (from Dortmund) massacred by aborigines in 1673 & whose widow **Maria Winkelhausen** (from Burgsteinfurt) better known as **Maria de Lieven** - married **Pieter Jansz: van der Westhuizen** (from Bruges in Flanders); or the unmarried **Hendrik Baart** (from Haringhe, a town in West Flanders) who is also massacred by aborigines (but in 1767); or **Hendrik Barentsz:** (from Embden) sentenced to Robben Island for 6 months for theft (16 July 1670). There is also **Hendrick Barendsz:** (from Hamburg) *matroos van d'fluyt Goilant alhier gebleven* arraigned (17 November 1673) [CA: CJ 1, p. 843].

⁵⁸ CA: VC 39, vol. I (1660-1700).

⁵⁹ **Appel's** widow later marries (17 July 1672) her Frisian *knecht* **Hendrik Barendsz: van der Zee**. After his death, she is called upon to explain her illicit unions with both her late (2nd) husband's partner (*compagnon*), the widower **Jochum Marquardt** (from Gorcum) & the man whom the authorities eventually permitted (1677) to become her 3rd lawfully-wedded husband: **Hans Jurgen Grimp** (from Gehrden in Brunswick).

⁶⁰ The fishing tradition is continued by **Jagt's** son, **Willem Basson** & son-in-law, **Reinier van der Zande**.

⁶¹ **Francois (Fransz) Champelaer / Schamfelaer / Shamtelaeer** is punished (1665) for abduction & desertion together with other soldiers (including **Hans Christoffel Snijder / Snijman [Hans Christoff Schneider]**). A gardener & fisherman, he later marries the widow of **Hans Ras/ch** (from Angeln), **Catharina Hostinghs** (from Lübeck). Thereafter he is massacred by aborigines (Margaret Cairns, 'Tryn Ras', *Familia*, vol. XVI, no. I, pp. 23-25).



mother of 4 *voorkinders* by well-connected biological fathers, ***Maaij Ansel*** is virtually the only single woman amongst the free-folk. Owning landed property, notwithstanding her other attributes - she would woud be a valuable spouse to any enterprising man wishing to settle. The biological fathers of her children are no longer on the scene. The **François de Coninck** last appears in the muster rolls (1663) and **Johannes van As** is last mentioned in the muster roll (1667), the year in which **Jagt** opts to becomes a free-burgher.

Wesel, Duchy of Cleves

Basson⁶² hails from the heavily fortified garrison town of Wesel in the duchy of Cleves (Kleve). Created a duchy (1417), it comes into the possession of the electors of Brandenburg (1614). It is now part of the land of Nordrhein-Westfalen in the Federal Republic of Germany. It is at that time part of the United Dutch Republic. This is a strategic town situated at the confluence of the Lippe and Rhine rivers and controlled by the Dutch.



The official **Hendrik Lacus** also comes from Wesel. *Secunde* at the Cape (1667), he is a member of the Council of Policy (since 1660). Accused of corruption (1667), however, he is detained on Robben Island. Eventually sentenced (1670) to be degraded to the rank of soldier, he is sent with his family to Batavia.⁶³ The very council on which he sits, condemns his household as being one of constant debauchery. His wife is allowed to retain the services of **Zara**, the 'Dutch Hottentot woman' (*Duitse Hottentotinnen*), and the slave **Louis van Bengale**. His other slave, **Dorothea van Angola**, is confiscated. The situation deteriorates further with the break-up of the household and his wife **Lijdia de Pape** first moving in with the widowed **Geertruijda Mentinghs** before joining (1668) her husband and **Krotoa**, the 'Hottentot' wife of **Pieter Meerhoff** on Robben Island. **Jagt** and ***Maaij Ansel*** are no strangers to the **Lacus** household and **Zara** comes to live with ***Maaij Ansel*** (1671).

⁶² In his lifetime he is generally identified in the records by his patronymic & provenance: **Arnoldus Willemsz van Wesel**, as is the general custom. Thereafter, his children use & sign the name **Basson** and are indentified as such. He is not to be confused with **Aernout Willemsz: Tamboer** who hails from Rotterdam & who sues (1688) the free-black **Louis van Bengale** [CA: 1/STB (*Notariële Aktes, Testamente*), fol. 30, (*Testament van Arnout Willemsz:*; January 1687); 1/STB 5/1 (*Notule van verrigting in Siviele sake*), 15 &16 March 1688 & J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Vryswartes vand Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 14.); CA: 1/STB1 (*Notule van verrigtinge van siviele sake*), **Aarnout Willemsz: contra Lovijs van Bengale** (15 March 1688); J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 23].

⁶³ J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape 1652-1806*, p. 230.





Cathedral in Wesel

Jagt is the son of **Willem Baesson** who marries (9 May 1634) his mother **Elsken Boespinck** at Wesel. His father is a Dutch soldier stationed at Wesel under Captain **van Lier**. **Willem Baesson** leaves the army becoming a burgher (26 April 1637) of Wesel and also a tailor. Their son **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** is baptised (31 March 1647) at the Willibrordus-dom / Willibrordi-Dom) in Wesel.⁶⁴

Basson - a family of love

Jagt's likely paternal antecedents point to Familist origins - an English branch of Anabaptist adherents of Münster-born mystic, **Heinrich Niclaes (c. 1501-c. 1580)**, founder of the *Haus der Liebe* ('Family of Love'). Advocating free will, these dissenters are accused of being heretical and practicing free love, adultery, wife swapping and polygamy. They believe 'all things came from nature' - earth's gifts came from God's bounty making all property communal - and practice antinomianism (a perfectionist theology advocating a natural state of Grace without Sin in the true believer). The Laws of Moses and Man are invalid to those attaining perfection. In England followers of '**Henry Nicolas**' operate underground. An Englishman **Thomas Basson (1555-1613)**, from Huntingdonshire - and likely ancestor to the Dutch **Basson** family - flees to Cologne and settle in Leiden, becoming a prominent printer (1585-1612), bookseller, English schoolmaster and active Familist and Rosicrucian - in opposition to exiled English Puritan publishers. His son **Godfrey or Govert Basson (c. 1581-1643)** succeeds him in the business (1612-1630) retiring to Amsterdam. Another son, **Frederick**, is a medical doctor in London (1617). Avant-garde father and son are publishers to the more radical fringe of European society (jurists, scholars, cartographers, linguists, historians, humanists, poets, alchemists, occultists, and heretics).⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Dr. Johannes A. Heese – personal information.

⁶⁵ T.S.J. Bögels, **Govert Basson**: Printer, Bookseller, Publisher Leiden 1612-1630 (Nieuwkoop, De Graaf, 1992); J. A. von Dorsten, **Thomas Basson, 1555-1613**, English Printer at Leiden (Leiden, Sir Thomas Browne Institute, 1961), pp. 49-54; Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, *The Printing Press as an*



Free-burgher wife

Marriage to **Jagt**, legitimises **Maaij Anselas**'s 4 illegitimate *voorkinders* in terms of Roman-Dutch common law. This explains why **Maaij Anselas**'s son, **Johannes (Jantje) Jan van As**, is later referred to as a free-burgher's son and that **Jagt** is his stepfather (*stijfvader*). **Jagt** and **Maaij Anselas** appear as a married couple in the muster rolls for the first time (1670).⁶⁶

Jagt appears (30 July 1670) before the Council of Justice as plaintiff in a dispute against the **Hildegard (Hilletje) Redoghs / Redoux**, the wife of free burgher **Jan Israelsz**:⁶⁷ He sues for the return of his churn (*om restitutie van seekere melck kern*). The matter is remanded due to the illness of the defendant's husband (*continuatie vir ziekte van haer man*) and resolved out of court.⁶⁸ Her husband, who is lame, dies soon thereafter. Also at this time she is being sued simultaneously for *crimen injuria*. She calls a free-burgher's wife "a cow". Held in contempt of court for hurling abuse at the Council of Justice, she is fined and imprisoned with bread and water for 24 hours. Her husband's death appears to shift attention away from her 'anti-social' behaviour - but not for long as she is arraigned soon thereafter for allegedly assaulting the Company butcher, **Hans Hinnes** (from Hamburg), whose cause of death thereafter later results in a protracted legal inquiry.

Maaij Anselas's 1st child born in wedlock is baptised (31 August 1670).⁶⁹ The witnesses are **Jochum Marquaert** and **Jannetje Ferdinandus**. The child is named after his paternal grandfather in Wesel. In that year **Maaij Anselas** also appears as a member of the Cape Congregation⁷⁰, also appearing with her husband and family in the muster roll (1670).⁷¹

The Company slave **Isaac van Bengale** demands payment (1 July 1671) of 15 Rixdollars for an unpaid loan. **Jagt** is found to be in default *cum expensis*.⁷² This case is most intriguing on a number of levels. A slave is allowed to litigate and institute action as plaintiff. The action is against a free-burgher as defendant. Is the evidence against **Jagt** so overwhelming that his status as freeman is disregarded - also due to the fact that his wife **Maaij Anselas** is an ex-slave? Any objection by **Jagt** to **Isaac's** *locus standi* effectively forceds the Company itself to

Agent of Change: Communication and cultural transformations in early modern Europe (Cambridge University Press 1980); Christopher W. Marsh, *The Family of Love in English Society, 1550-1630* (Cambridge University Press 1994), pp. 168-9; Keith L. Sprunger, *Trumpets from the Tower, English Puritan Printing in the Netherlands 1600-1640* (E.J. Brill), pp. 125-131.

⁶⁶ CA: VC 39, vol. I (1660-1700).

⁶⁷ **Hernoldus Willemsz**: vs. **Hilletje Redox** (CA: CJ 1, p. 583 (Wednesday, 30 July 1670)).

⁶⁸ **Jan Israelsz**: (from Berckeloo) is a free-tailor and lame.

⁶⁹ CA: VC 603 (*Doopboek*).

⁷⁰ **Angela van Bengale huijsvrouw van Arnoldus Willems**: [CA: VC 603 (*Lidmaatregister*)].

⁷¹ **Arnoldus Willemsz van Wesel en Angela van Bengalen** (5 kinderen) [CA: VC 39, vol. I (1660-1700)]. The children are: **Anna de Coninck**, **Jacobus van As**, **Johannes van As**, **Pieter [van As]** and **Willem Basson**. If **Pieter** has already died in infancy, it is possible that the 5th child is **Gerrit Basson** who is only baptised (9 February 1673).

⁷² CA: CJ 1, p. 665 (Wednesday 1 July 1671); Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks*, p. 32.



lodge an action against **Jagt** instead. **Isaac**, once manumitted, later marries the freed Company slave, **Marij van Bengale** formerly belonging to **Van Riebeeck** and with **Maaij Ansel**a in the commander's household.

Zara hangs herself

The 24-year-old corpse of unbaptised Zara, the 'Hottentot' woman is discovered (18 December 1671) by **Maaij Ansel**a, together with her husband's co-knecht, **Francois Champelaer**. **Zara** commits suicide by hanging herself. Although the Cape's deceased commander, **Pieter Hackius**, has barely been put to rest (3 December 1671), a "provisional administration" under **Daniel Froijmanteau** (from Leiden) is quickly put in place. A much-reduced Council of Justice rashly convenes the same day the corpse is discovered:

The Council having examined two persons namely **Francois Champelaar**, servant of **Joris Jans [Appel]**, and **Angela of Bengal**, wife of **Arnoldus Willems [Basson]**, who state that the said Hottentot was found hanging in her own gown band, fastened in the thatch overhead; and that on their first coming, they observed some motion in the veins of the neck, which induced said **Champelaar** to cut down the body in hopes that life was not extinct; but that, on the body falling to the ground, it was found that Satan had already taken possession of her brutal soul.



Zara - or her corpse rather - is immediately put on trial *in absentia* just 2 days before the wedding of **Maaij Ansel**a's friend, **Groote Catrijn** to **Swarte Anthoni**.⁷³ The Company Journal (18 December 1671) states that:

This morning, very early, it came to our ears that a certain Hottentoo girl, about 24 years old, who had, since her early childhood been respectably educated here by civilised burghers, carefully taught the Dutch language, and trained in burgher manners, had, without our being able to discover any reason, hanged herself in the sheep pen of a certain burgher by means of her 'cabaj' band. An inquest was held on the body by the Fiscal in presence of Commissioners, but no wounds were found on the body, so that she died from suffocation ... According to resolution of the Council, the body of the female Hottentoo was towards evening dragged by the donkey to the gallows, and there, as a loathing of such abominableness, placed with the head in a fork, and hanged between Heaven and earth, as will be seen in the Criminal Roll.

Less than a month later, **Zara**'s impalement is interrupted. The Company Journal - also revealing that Dutch-Aborigine relations are at an all-time low – note (Sunday, 10 January 1672) the following:

Discovered this morning that the fork on which the female Hottentoo had been hanged had been taken down and fallen over. Careful inquiry failed to discover the author...

⁷³ His name appears as such in CA: CJ 2, p. 114.



During the afternoon the mounted guard brought in five wanton Hottentooes tied to one another with ropes and charged ... The day of the Lord religiously kept.

Zara's subsequent 'resurrection' is noted in the Company Journal (11 January 1672):

Towards evening, in order to carry out the sentence, the above-mentioned female Hottentoo was again lifted on the fork.

Zara appears to be the Cape's 1st recorded suicide. More than 70 years later, Zara is still the only recorded suicide at the Cape to have her corpse dishonoured in terms of traditional European juridical and judicially prescribed punishment. Instead, 'temporary insanity' is invoked in ensuing incidents - especially in the case of non-indigenous suicides at the Cape.⁷⁴

Zara and the Lacus Household

Zara, ostensibly a 'detribalised' 'Hottentot' like her mother, is placed at a young age into the service of the *secunde* Lacus and his wife, **Lijdia de Pape**. The use of local aborigine girls as house servants to VOC officials and free-burghers is an established practice at the Cape. Thus the indigenes **Krotoa** (*alias* **Eva Meerhoff**) and **Cornelia, Dobbeltje** and **Vogelstruijs** come to be part of the **Van Riebeeck** household:

The GORINGHAICONAS, of whom **Henry** has been usually called the Captain; these are strandloopers, or fishers, who are, exclusive of women and children, not above 18 men in number, supporting themselves, without the least live stock of any description, by fishing from the rocks along the coast, thus furnishing a great accommodation to the Company's people and freemen, and also rendering much assistance to those who keep house, by washing, scouring, fetching firewood, and other domestic work; and some of them placing their little daughters in the service of the married people, where they are clothed in our manner, but they must have a slack rein, and will not be kept strictly, such appears to be contrary to their nature; some of the, however begin to be tolerably civilized, and the Dutch language is so far implanted among them, old and young, that nothing can any longer be kept secret when mentioned in their presence.

The indigenes living close to the fort are initially a motley throng of detribalised *Quena* known as the Goringhaicona (*Watermans*) and an apparent offshoot of the Goringhaiqua (*Caepmans*):

*The Goringhaiconas subsist in a great measure by begging and stealing. – Among this ugly Hottentoo race, there is yet another sort called Goringhaicona, whose chief or captain, named Henry, has been dead for the last three years; these we have daily in our sight and about our ears, within and without the fort, as they possess no cattle whatever, but are strandloopers, living by fishing from the rocks. They were at first, on my arrival [1662], not more than 30 in number, but they have since procured some addition to their numbers from similar rabble out of the interior, and they now constitute a gang, including women and children, of 70, 80, or more. They make shift for themselves by night close by, in little hovels in the sand hills; in the day time, however, you may see some of the sluggish (*luyaerts*) helping to scour, wash, chop wood, fetch water, or herd sheep for our burgers, or boiling a pot of rice for some of the soldiers; but they will never*

⁷⁴ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui105.htm>.



set hand to any work, or put one foot before the other, until you have promised to give them a good quantity of tobacco or food, or drink. Others of the lazy crew, (who are much worse still, and are not to be induced to perform any work whatever,) live by begging, or seek a subsistence by stealing and robbing on the common highways, particularly when they see these frequented by any novices of ships from Europe.



As the colony begins to expand territorially, more and more detribalised indigenes from neighbouring clans swell their ranks so that (by 1672) up to 30 of their men can be put to work by the Dutch:⁷⁵

The Governor engaged 30 Hottentots, who generally loiter about the fort in idleness, to wheel earth for the new fort, on condition of receiving 2 good meals of rice daily, together with a sopie and a piece of tobacco; these Africans undertook the work with great eagerness.

These folk are very likely encamped at what today has recently been renamed *Heritage Square*. Originally known in the early colonial period as *Hottentot Plein*, this appropriated and contested area is later renamed *Boeren Plein* and in the more recent past again renamed *Van Riebeeck Plein*. At the time of Zara's suicide, there are already 41 Dutch households, many of whom were already making use of 'Hottentot' women and child labour.

⁷⁵ Journal (7 October 1672).





Zara's mistress is the daughter of Ds. **Nathaniel de Pape** and his wife, **Elisabeth Veenbergh**, who arrives (30 October 1662) at the Cape with her father and brother on board the *Oranje*. The family is en route to Negapatnam on the Coromandel coast where **De Pape** is appointed minister to the VOC factory there. Soon thereafter, the nubile **Lijdia** is engaged to **Lacus** (19 October 1662).⁷⁶ They marry (Sunday 29 October 1662).⁷⁷ The couple has 3 daughters: **Lijdia** (2 baptised September 1663) **Henrietta Lacus** (baptised Cape 23 August 1665) and **Elisabeth Lacus** (baptised Cape 15 December 1669). **Lijdia's** voyage to the Cape is marred by the cruel actions of the skipper **Pieter Crijnsz: Kant** against whom there are many complaints - also by her minister father, **Nathaniel de Pape**. **Kant** is accused of underfeeding the crew, preventing the surgeon and sick-visitor from performing their duties, causing thereby many unnecessary deaths.

Lacus arrives (1659) at the Cape as midshipman already. Also having a good knowledge of French, he is appointed successively: assistant, bookkeeper and secretary of the Council of Policy (1660), fiscal (1663), junior merchant (1666), *secundus* - ie 2nd in command (1667). **Lacus** gives power of attorney (1665) to **Jan van Weert** and **Adolff Woesthoven** *coopluijden binnen Amsterdam* to manage his inheritance from his mother **Mechtelt Gunter** which is being administered by his uncles **Jan Woesthoven** and **Reijnier Tellegens**: Family property amounts to 3 *hoeven* of 48 morgen situated at Gulick (*in't landt van Gulick*) between the towns of Sittard and Wassenberg. This is situated in Limburg on the Dutch border within present-day Germany.

⁷⁶ *Journal of Zacharias Wagenaer*, p. 29.

⁷⁷ *Journal of Zacharias Wagenaer*, p. 31.



Lijdia de Pape witnesses the baptism (12 September 1666) of Krotoa's legitimate, half-'Hottentot', Robben-Island-born son, **Solomon Meerhoff**, together with **Joannes Coon** and the surgeon **Pieter Clinckenburg**. **Hendrik Lacus** draws up his will (12 July 1667). The **Lacus** household consists of 1 female slave (*een Angoolese Kaffarine*), **Dorothea van Angola**, and 3 male slaves: **Louis van Bengale**, **Dorothea van Angola**'s son **Johannes van de Caeb**⁷⁸ and one other unidentified adult. Commander **Wagenaer** had sold (25 September 1666) **Louis van Bengale** to **Lacus** for Rds 80 or f 240 light money.

Accused of theft of Company goods and embezzlement of Company money to the amount of 6,865 guilders, **Lacus** is suspended (5 September 1667) by Commander **Cornelis van Quaelberg**. He responds to the allegations against him (17 October 1667). His property is confiscated (31 October 1667), including his slaves - with the exception of **Louis van Bengale**. This slave he is permitted to retain as a personal attendant.⁷⁹ **Dorothea van Angola**, now a Company slave, is to baptise several children thereafter: **Cornelia halfslagh** (baptised Cape 27 March 1672); **Cecilia halfslagh** (baptised Cape 8 September 1675); **Dorothea halfslagh** (baptised Cape 26 November 1679) and **Claes** (baptised Cape 21 April 1686). Their house servant, the 'Hottentot' **Zara**, is allowed to continue serving **Lijdia de Pape**.⁸⁰ This appears to be short-lived. In retaliation to **Lacus**'s unwillingness to co-operate with the investigation, his household is disbanded and his personal effects inventorised in his presence. His slave **Louis**, now also confiscated, becomes a Company slave like **Dorothea**. Only later **Louis** is permitted to purchase his freedom (13 April 1672 in terms of a promise made by visiting Commissioner **IJsbrand Goske** in February 1671).⁸¹ **Lacus** is confined to the sergeant's quarters within the Fort while it is arranged for his wife and their 2 children to move into a separate room at the **Widow Wiederholt**'s place also within the Fort.⁸² She is **Geertruijd Mentinghs**: (the future Mrs **Dirk Bosch** and later Mrs **Johannes Praetorius**) who has just lost 2 husbands in recent years: **Evert Roleemo** and **Willem Ludwig Wiederholt**. **Zara** now joins the household of **Maaij Ansela**.

Lacus is tried (2 March 1668). In terms of a resolution of the Council of Policy (7 March 1668), **Lacus** is to be detained on Robben Island. **Zara** and the slaves

⁷⁸ Baptised at the Cape (23 May 1667).

⁷⁹ Anna J. Böeseken (ed.), *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, vol. I, pp. 362-363 (resolution, 31 October 1667).

⁸⁰ Anna J. Böeseken (*Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*) (1977), pp. 90-91), reads incorrectly into this resolution that **Sara** is the 'wife' of **Louis van Bengale**. This misconception is perpetuated by Dr G. Con de Wet (*Die Vryliede en Vryswartes in die Kaapse Nedersetting 1657-1707* (1981), p. 211). Prof. J. Leon Hattingh ('Die Blanke Nageslag van **Louis van Bengale** en **Lijsbeth van die Kaap**', *Kronos* (1980), pp. 6-7 & *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720* (1981), pp. 24-25), however, points out that **Louis van Bengale** would be too young at the time, suggesting that **Lacus himself** may be **Zara**'s concubine. A careful reading of the resolution confirms simply that **Lacus** is allowed to retain the services of **Louis**, while his wife [ie **Lacus**'s wife and not that of **Louis**] is allowed to keep *d'Hottentottinne Zara* in her service.

⁸¹ Anna J. Böeseken, (ed.), *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, vol. II, p. 82. (Resolution: 13 April 1672).

⁸² Anna J. Böeseken (ed.), *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, vol. 1, 1651-1669, p. 365 (26 January 1668).



Louis van Bengal, Marij (probably **Widow Wiederholt's** slave, **Maria van Guinea**) and the convict **Groote Catrijn** (washerwoman to the commander's household) become part of the inquiry (9 March 1668). Being unbaptised and the case of **Zara** – a 'Hottentot' and thus a heathen – they cannot give testimony under oath, such 'evidence' being inadmissible in judicial proceedings. Nevertheless, whatever they disclose comes to be incorporated into the interrogatories of other 'competent' witnesses, viz. the 3rd barber **Ignatius Oogst** and the baptised **Anthonij de Chinees**. The latter being none other than the baptised former slave of **Zacharias Wagenaer**, the Japanese Christian **Anthonij van Japan**.



Japanese Christian in Jakarta c. 1656
[Andries Beeckman (c. 1651-1663),
Destins croises entre l'Insulinde et la France, p.
54]

Ignatius Oogst states that, on orders from his superior, the 1st surgeon **Paulus Winckler**, he had brought a box (*kasje*) to the house of **Lacus** and handed it to **Zara**. He denies knowing what was in the chest.⁸³ **Anthonij**, in turn, states that he had received a *kasje* from **Lacus** containing sake (Japanese rice wine), money and **Lijdia de Pape's** best clothing. This he buried under his table. **Lacus** had requested **Antoni** to hide the chest in safekeeping for the Cape's former commander, **Wagenaer** (**Anthonij's** and **Louis's** former owner), who would stop over at the Cape in 1667. Of the money in the chest, he returns 1 bag to **Lacus** and

the other 2 he fetches from **Louis**: one belonging to **Lacus**, the other obtained from the *jongen* of the late **Pieter Meerhoff** - ie the slave boy **Jan Vos van Cabo Verde**.

Anthonij states further that he had heard from **Louis** that **Dorothea** had received some money from the free-burgher **Thielman Hendricksz:** (from Utrecht). He has also heard from **Zara, Marij** and **Groote Catrijn** that another chest had been sent away to Ceylon with **Pieter Dombaar**. **Louis** also said that if his master is to punish him (again?), he would turn informer and reveal the whereabouts of items hidden by **Lacus**. **Louis** had also mentioned to him how **Lacus**, when drunk, physically abused his wife **Lijdia**.⁸⁴

Lacus's detention on Robben Island, if not immediately put into effect takes place (not later than 4 May 1668) when it is on record that a boat is sent to the

⁸³ CA: CJ 2952, pp. 194-196 (Interrogatory: **Ignatius Oogst**, 7 & 9 March 1668).

⁸⁴ CA: CJ 2952, pp. 214-217 (Interrogatory: **Anthonij de Chinees** who signs his name **Ant(h)oni van Japan**, 7 & 9 March 1668).



island. His wife and children accompany him. There they join the recently widowed **Eva Meerhoff** – the ‘Hottentot’ woman **Krotoa** - late wife to the island’s superintendent, **Pieter Meerhoff**, the news of whose massacre at Antogil Bay (Madagascar) has already been received (27 February 1668) on the mainland. The **Widow Meerhoff** has to keep the **Lacus** family company until being finally allowed to return (30 September 1668) to the mainland, together with her 3 Eurafican children (the youngest being **Lijdia**’s godson). **Eva** returns to the island less than 6 months later. This time, however, as a detainee like **Lacus**.

The **Lacus** family’s detention on Robben Island continues for almost a year. That the Cape now has a new commander - the unpopular **Jacob Borghorst** (since June 1668) - in no way changes their situation. **Lijdia de Pape**’s prayers to be allowed to return to the mainland, however, are answered (14 March 1669). She and her 3 daughters return to the mainland (15 March 1669). Do they have move in with **Maaij Ansel**a? On her return, **Lijdia** witnesses the plight of her friend, **Krotoa**, then already incarcerated in the Fort’s ‘Black Hole’, soon to be relegated without trial (26 March 1669), like **Lijdia**’s husband, to Robben Island. She probably hears first hand from **Geertruijd Mentinghs**: now married to the physically lame **Dirk Bosch** (from Amsterdam) about the confiscation of the ‘Hottentot’ infant **Florida**. **Lijdia**’s former roommate is one of the European women who had disrupted the living child’s funeral. Also, how the soon-to-die **Florida** and **Lijdia**’s godson (**Solomon Meerhoff**) and his siblings had been dumped by the Church Council with the notorious **Barbara Geems** (from Amsterdam), the prostitute, brothel-keeper and **Maaij Ansel**a’s neighbour.⁸⁵ **Maaij Ansel**a’s property in Cape Town’s Block C & **Barbara Geems**’s property in Block B both border on the Heere Straat (present-day Castle Street). **Lijdia** also soon witnesses (July 1669) the removal from office of her husband’s other friend, the *heemraad* **Thielman Hendicksz**: (from Utrecht).

Lydia is granted permission (24 August 1669) to take her 3 daughters to her father, **Nathaniel de Pape**, in Negapatnam. She does not go, however. She addresses (14 February 1670) the Council of Policy in person to plead her husband’s release from Robben Island. The Council agrees. **Lacus** returns to the mainland (16 February 1670). Finally, the Council of Justice formally sentences (12 March 1670) **Lacus** to be degraded to the rank of soldier and to be sent to Batavia. His sentence is one of Commander **Borghorst**’s last duties before his departure from the Cape. **Lijdia** and her children accompany her banished husband to Batavia.

Zara becomes part of the household of **Maaij Ansel**a and her new husband, **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** already at the time **Lijdia** and her daughters move in with the **Widow Wiederholt** (end of January 1668). The following year there is a concentration of ‘Hottentots’ and demi-‘Hottentots’ at **Barbara Geems**’s place next door. Following the untimely death of the indentured **Florida** and the illegal detention of **Krotoa**, the **Widow Meerhoff**, on the grounds of public

⁸⁵ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui103.htm>.



indecency and reverting to her native habits, tolerance for indigenes – especially the ‘detribalised’ indigenous labour force within the little colony - was at an all-time low.

Is Zara’s suicide a total and utter rejection of the Dutch?

What prompts **Zara** to take her own life? We may never know Zara’s inner turmoil or the extent of her tragedy. Had she been culturally challenged? What personal circumstances were at stake? Rumour has it that **Zara** had “hanged herself in despair because a loose Dutchman, in order to have free enjoyment of her, promised her marriage but failed of his word” - if we are to heed any of the

questionable pronouncements of **Willem ten Rhyne** who visits the Cape (1673).⁸⁶



Willem ten Rhyne (1647-1700)
Porträt in Ten Rhijnes Buch *Dissertatio de Arthritide: Mantissa Schematica: De Acupuncture: Et Orationes Tres*, R. Chiswell, London 1683

François Champelier, the man who cuts down **Zara**’s corpse, is a bachelor until he marries the widow **Hans Ras/ch** (from Angeln) who had been massacred (November 1671) by indigenes during a hunting expedition in the interior. His widow, **Catharina Hostings, alias Trijn Ras**, marries (17 April 1672) **Champelier**. Could he be romantically attached to **Zara**? Is it he who jilts her? Although we are free to speculate, these still remain open questions for lack of any substantial proof. **Champelier**, later dies (June 1673) at the hands of indigenes while on a hunting expedition into the interior.⁸⁷

In his book *A Short Account of the Cape of Good Hope and of the Hottentots who inhabit that region* (published in 1686), **Ten Rhyne** claims to actually meet **Zara** in person, alive, and that he had spoken with her.⁸⁸ He also claims to have met 2 other aboriginal women (viz. the notorious **Krotoa** baptised **Eva**) and **Cornelia** whom, together with **Zara**, he finds to be “distinguished for shrewd and subtle understanding in contrast with the rest of this savage and depraved people”. But he confuses **Eva** with **Cornelia** and *vice versa*:

I have spoken [sic] for instance with three Hottentot women: one, **Aeva** [sic - he means **Cornelia**], was a civil, modest body, of rational discourse [... *urbana, casta, eloquens...*], who, being pretty well acquainted with the Dutch and Portuguese tongues unfolded to me many secrets of her race; the second, **Cornelia** [sic - he means **Aeva**], having

⁸⁶ I. Schapera & B. Farrington, *The early Cape Hottentots*, pp. 124-127.

⁸⁷ Mansell G. Upham, ‘Beat the Dogs to death! Beat the Dogs to death!: Making a *moordkuil* of our hearts – the Moordkuil Massacre and its Manifestations’, (unpublished paper delivered to the Genealogical Society of South Africa (Western Cape Branch), 19 March 1996.

⁸⁸ I. Schapera & B. Farrington, pp. 124-127.



exchanged her impious ignorance of religion for Christianity, married a Dutch surgeon, and now lives a scandalous life, having been banished from the Fort; the third was called Sarah and she hanged herself in despair because a loose Dutchman, in order to have free enjoyment of her, promised her marriage but failed of his word.

Ten Rhyne does, however, reveal his chief source of information. His "friend the surgeon had dissected" the deceased **Zara**.⁸⁹ The friend in question who performs the autopsy on **Zara's** corpse is **Johann Schreijer**.⁹⁰ At the time of **Zara's** suicide, **Schreijer** is resident junior surgeon at the Cape. When **Ten Rhyne** stops over at the Cape (1673), **Schreijer** is already promoted to resident surgeon. When describing the physical attributes of 'Hottentot' women, **Ten Rhyne** also relies on **Schreijer** as a reputable 'authority':⁹¹

The women may be distinguished from the men by their ugliness. And they have this peculiarity to distinguish them from other races, that most of them have dactyliform appendages, always two in number, hanging down from their pudenda. These are enlargements of the *Nymphae*, just as occasionally in our own countrywomen an elongation of the clitoris is observed. If one should happen to enter a hut full of women - the huts they call *kraals* in their idiom - then, with much gesticulation, and raising their leatheren aprons, they offer these appendages to the view. A surgeon of my acquaintance lately dissected a Hottentot woman [**Zara**] who had been strangled. He observed these finger-shaped prolongations of the *Nymphae* falling down from the private parts, two nipples in one breast, and various stones in the pancreas.

The appropriation of 'Hottentot' body parts as amulets or trophies is generally known to take place at the Cape of Good Hope:⁹²

What is more, the Governor [**Goske**], whose word can absolutely be relied upon, added the following: "I too owned a remarkable stone. It was cut from the middle of a man's testicle, and, on account of its diamond-like brilliance I had it set in a ring. But I made a present of it to the King of the negroes, a superstitious fellow, who displayed a profound belief in its power as an amulet."

Zara's autopsy

Johann Schreijer, the junior surgeon assigned the task of doing the autopsy on **Zara's** corpse, hails from Loebenstein. He joins the VOC and comes to the Cape as midshipman arriving (3 December 1668) on board the *Eendracht*. Thereafter, he becomes acting junior surgeon (1670), junior surgeon (1671) and surgeon (1672). He marries (24 January 1672) **Jacomintje Backers** (from Amsterdam), the widow of the senior surgeon, *meester Jan Holl*. They have the following children: **Johannes** (baptised 19 March 1673) who dies in infancy and **Johannes** (baptised 20 May 1674). Schreijer and his family, including his stepdaughter **Gertruijda Hol** (baptised Cape 22 March 1671), later go to India. He writes a book in which he also gives a description of the Cape entitled *Neue Ost-Indische Reisbeschreibung von Anno 1669 biss 1677 handelnde von unterscheidenen*

⁸⁹ ... *De Qua sup: quam amicus chirurgus dissecuerat* ... Concerning whom [ie Sarah] see above. She was the one my friend the surgeon dissected ...

⁹⁰ CA: C 2397 (18 December 1671).

⁹¹ I. Schapera & B. Farrington, pp. 114-115.

⁹² **Ten Rhyne** quoted in I. Schapera & B. Farrington, p. 115.



Afrikanischen und Barbarischen Völkern, sonderlich dere an dem Vor-Gebürge, Caput Bonae Spei sich enthaltenden sogenannten Hottentotten which is published in Leipzig (1681).⁹³

In his writings he makes no mention, whatsoever, of **Zara** or of the autopsy that he performs on her corpse. He is also the surgeon who helps perform (with **Pieter Walbrandt**) the autopsy (8 December 1669) on the strangled infant of the exiled convict **Susanna Een Oor van Bengale**.⁹⁴ **Schreijer** is also uniquely and strategically placed when the surviving 'Hottentot' infant baptised **Florida** is exhumed alive (24 January 1669) but who dies in April/May that same year. No record of any autopsy performed on **Florida** could be found. Is an autopsy ever performed on that occasion?



In the presence of commissioners, **Schreijer** cuts open (18 December 1671) the corpse of a certain female "Hottentot known popularly as **Sara**". Externally, her face is purple and swollen like a ball. The mouth is full of foam. Around the neck a purple ring can be observed, likely to be caused by a cord cutting into the flesh but without any external wounds being visible. Internally, blood has collected in the hollow of the chest and the lungs are full of foam and flooded with blood. The findings are indicative that the deceased 'Hottentot' woman does not die naturally, but died a violent death due to suffocation. Of course, **Schreijer** makes no mention whatsoever of **Zara's** one double-nippled breast and gives no description of her dangling genital organs. There is also no mention of any pregnancy. What happens to the stones found in her pancreas?

The Trial

Zara is immediately put on trial *in absentia*. Rather, it is her corpse that is put on trial. Moodie's translation of the court proceedings is fairly accurate.⁹⁵

Presentibus, - Joannes Coon, Lieut. Daniel Fraymanteau [sic] and Willem van Dieden, Members of the council of this residency. The fiscal [Hendrik Crudop] having reported to the Council, that a certain Dutch female Hottentot [Zara], had this morning hanged and thus strangled herself, in the sheep house of one of the free men, near this fortress - as shown by a declaration of the surgeon, (who, by order of the Council, had dissected the body) that the said female has died from no other probable or conceivable cause than by the violent death inflicted by her upon herself, by means of suffocation. The Council having also examined two persons namely Francois Champelaar, servant of Joris Jans,

⁹³ J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape* (Cape Archives Year Book 1946), p. 37 & R. Raven-Hart, *Cape Good Hope*, vol. I, pp. 114-139.

⁹⁴ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui104.htm>.

⁹⁵ He fails, however, to mention the fact that it is in **Maaij Ansela**'s sheep pen where the corpse is found hanging.



and **Angela of Bengal**, wife of **Arnoldus Willems**, who state that the said Hottentot was found hanging in her own gown band, fastened in the thatch overhead; and that on their first coming, they observed some motion in the veins of the neck, which induced said **Champelaar** to cut down the body in hopes that life was not extinct; but that, on the body falling to the ground, it was found that Satan had already taken possession of her brutal soul. It was therefore concluded-as the said female Hottentot, known by the name **Sara**, and about 24 years of age, had resided (*verkeert*)⁹⁶ from her childhood with Company's servant or free men, and that not merely from her bare food, but also with some persons for wages, by which means she had thus long maintained herself, and had thus acquired the full use of our language and of the Portuguese, and had become habituated to our manners and modes of dress; and as she had also frequently attended Divine service, and had furthermore, (as is presumed) lived in concubinage with our, or other German people⁹⁷ not having any particular familiarity with her kindred or countrymen; which is the case also with her mother, who also maintains herself by earning daily wages among our inhabitants - That, from the said allegations and reasons, it is concluded that the said Hottentot can not be any longer considered as having led the usual heathenish or savage Hottentot mode of life, but to have entirely relinquished the same, and adopted our manners and customs (*levens- en lantsaardt*) and that accordingly, she had enjoyed, like other inhabitants, our protection, under the favour of which she had lived; as this animal (*bestie*) then, has not only-actuated by a diabolical inspiration-transgressed against the laws of nature, which are common to all created beings; but also-as a consequence of her said education-through her Dutch mode of life-against the law of nations, and the civil law-for, having enjoyed the *good* of our kind favor and protection, she must consequently be subject to the rigorous punishment of *evil*; seeing that those who live under our protection, from whatever part of the world they may have come [*sic*], and whether they be christians or heathens, may justly be called our subjects-And this act was committed in our *territorium*, and in a free man's house under our jurisdiction; which should be purified from this foul sin, and such evil doers, and enemies of their own persons and lives visited with the most rigorous punishment. It is upon these grounds claimed and concluded by the fiscal, that the said dead body, according to the usages and customs of the United Netherlands, and the general practise (*ingevoer*) of the Roman law, be drawn out of the house, below the threshold of the door, dragged along the street to the gallows, and there hanged upon a gibbet as a carriion for the fowls, and the property of which she died possessed confiscated, for the payment, therefrom, of the costs and dues of justice.

The court, having heard the arguments advanced in support of the conclusion of the fiscal, and attended to every thing relative to this matter;- accedes to the conclusion and claim of the officer, including the execution of the same.

In the Fortress the Goede Hoop: *datum ut supra*.

The court that tries **Zara** consists of only 3 men **Joannes Coon** (from Sommelsdijk), **Daniel Froijmanteau** (from Leiden), **Willem van Dieden** (from Amsterdam), owner of the slave **Sara van Solor** and husband to the owner of *Groote Catrijn*'s freed husband **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale** who later becomes his business partner. **Coon** is one of the men who tries the Company slave woman and convict **Susanna Een Oor van Bengale**, while **Van Dieden** is 2nd husband to **Margaretha (Grietje) Frans: Meeckhoff** (the widow of **Hendrik Snijer**) - one of the women who had the 'Hottentot' infant **Florida** forcefully removed from burial.⁹⁸ The fiscal is none other than **Hendrik Crudop** (from Bremen). He is brother-in-law to the Cape's resident minister **Adriaen de Voogd**

⁹⁶ The word *verkeert* is used which is closer to *involvement*, or *having dealings* or *intercourse with*. The word is telling...

⁹⁷ ... *onse, ofte andere Duytse natien* ... [Note: *Duytse* is used here in the ethnic sense: *Germanic*].

⁹⁸ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui104.htm>



who had been instrumental in confiscating **Florida** and the **Meerhoff** children and securing the illegal and indefinite detention of Eva **Meerhoff** (born **Krotoa**).

Crudop had arrives at the Cape (1668) as a midshipman on board the *d'Amiata*. He is steward to 3 successive commanders **Cornelis van Quaelbergen**, **Jacob Borghorst** and **Pieter Hackius**. He becomes (1669) *assistent aan de pen* and seneschal. He combines (1671) the duties of fiscal and accountant. This is not because it is the Company's policy to economize, as claimed by Dutch historian Gerrit Schutte.⁹⁹ From the time of the very unpopular commander **Jacob Borghorst**, there is a chronic shortage of competent officials.

Following Commander **Pieter Hackius's** death and the appointment of Governor **Ijsbrand Goske** as his successor, there follows an awkward interregnum in the colonial administration of the Cape of Good Hope. This is to last for 10 months. The colony is placed under the provisional administration of **Daniel Froymanteau**, assisted by the aristocrat **Conrad von Breitenbach**, **Joan Coon** and the omnipresent **Hendrik Crudop**.¹⁰⁰ The provisional administration is to last 4 months until the arrival (23 March 1672) of the newly appointed *secunde*, **Albert van Breughel**. The interregnum is to last for another dramatic 6 months (until 2 October 1672) when **Goske** finally assumes office as the Cape's 1st governor.

It is a curious fact that **Zara's** trial takes place at a critical stage of Dutch colonisation of the Cape and at a time when Dutch/Khoe relations are deteriorating rapidly. The colonial administration is unable to control the growing illegal trade between colonist and indigene.¹⁰¹ This situation is exacerbated by more and more visiting indigenes increasingly aggressive in their dealings with the occupying Dutch. The Dutch, in turn, retaliate by assaulting indigenes and taking hostages wherever, whenever and whomever - with and without authorisation.¹⁰² This is also the start of the disappearances of Europeans while hunting and trading illegally in the interior, either killed by wild animals or murdered by indigenes.¹⁰³ Finally, the 'degenerate' **Krotoa**, the Widow **Eva Meerhoff**, remains in banishment on Robben Island while the products of her labours, her 3 children, are in the custody of a brothelkeeper **Barbara Geems** with the blessing of the minister **Adriaan de Voogd** (brother-in-law to **Hendrik Crudop**) and his Church Council.¹⁰⁴

With the charged political atmosphere, **Zara's** contemporaneous trial cannot be viewed in isolation. The events that follow **Zara's** impalement point to definite

⁹⁹ *Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. III, p. 188.

¹⁰⁰ Resolution (1 December 1671).

¹⁰¹ This is evident from **Hendrik Crudop's** edict (3 December 1670) forbidding the colony' inhabitants to go beyond the outposts without permission and also from the various judicial arraignments of *inter alia* **Thielman Hendricksz's** wife, **Maijcke Hendriks: van den Berg** (14 January 1671), **Jacob Cornelisz: Rosendael** (27 May 1671), & **Frans Gerrits Noortlander alias Frans de Lapper** (18 November 1671).

¹⁰² Journal (16 January 1671, 8 July 16471, 10 August 1671 & 16 August 1671).

¹⁰³ Journal (7 September 1671, 16 September 1671, 12 October 1671, 30 October 1671, 21 November 1671 & 28 November 1671).

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui103.htm>.



motives for revenge and certainly the setting of an example. The visual and violent disfigurement of **Zara** rotting against the backdrop of Table Mountain sends out an exceptionally powerful signal to the indigenous people of the Cape of Good Hope. The administrative hiatus allows the men temporarily in charge to disregard momentarily, the VOC's official policy of non-aggression against the Cape's 'free' indigenous people. Or is it just a case of 'crisis management'? Significantly, when *Magister Daniel Froijmanteau* dies (12 April 1672), his administration is found to be in shambles:¹⁰⁵

This night the Junior Merchant **Daniel Troymanteau** [sic], who arrived here in the Zierikzee, and in consequence of the misfortune of Cornelis de Cretzer, had been kept here by the late Commander Hackius, after a few days illness died in the flower of his life. He had been acting as provisional Commander (since the death of Mr. Hackius), but after his death matters were found to be in great confusion, and the books quite white (not written up), so that we shall have our hands full again.

Significantly the very next day a resolution to legalise (albeit very belatedly) Dutch residency at the Cape in terms of International Law, is passed by the acting commander **Albert van Breughel** and his council at the insistence of the visiting commissioner, **Arnout van Overbeke**. This is a crucial turning point in Dutch/Khoe relations. The Dutch are most uneasy about their legally tenuous occupation.

... een vuyl nest ... the rot sets in ...

The head of that *head of Good Hope*,
Despaired: "Alles caput, ja!"
And hoping against hope, asked what counsel I could give?
I said; my friend, 'tis a *foul nest*:
To be (a) patient and to convalesce, is here best;
While confined on *Good Hope* to rest.

*The Genealogy of the gentleman Aelbrecht van Breugel,
Commanding Officer at the Cape of Good Hope:
where he (one day coming before me)
found everything had come to a *head*;
about which he often complained to me:
the 23rd April, Anno 1672*

At this critical stage **Crudop** appears to seize the opportunity to ensure Dutch supremacy at all costs. **Zara's** conviction, albeit *post mortem*, paves the way for yet another unprecedented arraignment (10 January 1672), this time of live indigenes:

Five evil disposed Hottentooos were brought in by the mounted guard, fastened together. The guard stated that the prisoners had laid hold of a certain burger's shepherd, who was herding his sheep near the guard house, forcibly rifled his pockets of all their contents, and made off with a large portion of his flock, but were pursued and overtaken by the mounted guard, who rescued the prey out of their thievish hands.

¹⁰⁵ H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the cape of Godo Hope: Journal 1671-1674 & 1676*, p. 51.



Dutch motives for revenge and setting an example are stated unequivocally in the Journal (11 January 1672):

Some Hottentoos brought, by way of ransom for the five prisoners, eight fine young cattle, and 8 sheep, but were sent back unheard; for the insolence of those people begins to get beyond bounds and insufferable, and requires an exemplary punishment to deter others, more particularly as the prisoners are subject to the chief Gonnema, through whose means 2 of our burgers [**Han Ras & Gijsbert Dirx: Verweij**] were so cruelly massacred last year.

This is the 1st time that we find the **Gonnema**, alias the ‘Black Captain’, being held responsible for the massacre of the 2 burghers. War becomes inevitable (by 13 January 1672):

All the burgers were mustered in arms to the number of 93; it was a pleasure to see how well they handled their infallible weapons.

The situation remains tense as evidenced by the Journal (5 February 1672):

Those interested for the 5 detained Africans again offered a large number of sheep and cattle for their release; their offers were rejected as before, and it is intended soon to let them feel something else, for their arrogance begins to be too great.

The Council of Justice sits to try the 5 indigenes (10 February 1672):

The Council of the Fort, with the assistance of the Burgerraden, held a Court for the trial of the 5 Hottentots before mentioned, and after examination, 3 of them were sentenced to be flogged and branded, and banished to Robben Island, *ad opus publicum* in chains for 15 years; and the two others, who were not equally guilty, but were only voluntary accomplices in the theft of the sheep, were sentenced to be also well flogged, and banished to the said island for 7 years, as may be seen by the criminal roll.

The man who has just prosecuted **Zara’s** corpse is again prosecuting (persecuting?) officer. Once again, **Crudop** takes stage centre. Though the indigenes appear at a glance to be “more beast than man”, he argues (quoting numerous legal authorities), it is beyond doubt that they have the form of rational creatures. Hence they possess rational souls. All such beings have been endowed by their Creator with a knowledge of Natural Law (the judgement necessary to distinguish right from wrong) and the Law of Nations (law common to all people). It is thus appropriate for the council to try these indigenes under ‘universal’ codes.¹⁰⁶ The court agrees. Their sentence is carried out (11 February 1672):

The 5 Africans sentenced yesterday, were this morning, about 11 a.m. brought to the place of execution (after their sentence had been solemnly read in front of the fort) and severely punished for their crime, as above stated; meantime others of that people offered for sale 7 good sheep, which were added to our flock for the usual merchandize.

The sentenced *Hottentoos* are sent to Robben Island (18 February 1672) where they join their kinswoman, the banished **Eva Meerhoff**. A desperate **Albert van Breughel** assuredly knows that the die has been cast and that things will not

¹⁰⁶ CA: CJ 282, pp. 37-63 & Richard Elphick, *Khoikhoi and founding of White South Africa*, p. 184.



quite be the same again at the Cape of Good Hope. Visiting commissioner, **Aernout van Overbeke (1632-1674)**, returning from the East, captures the mood of the times. He had stopped over at the Cape en route to the East (already in July 1668), taking the former commander, **Cornelis van Quaelbergen** with him and having unpleasant altercations with the new commander, **Jacob Borghorst**. **Van Overbeke** writes (23 April 1672) the following poem on confronting **Van Breughel's** exasperation while in 'control' of the Cape of Good Hope:¹⁰⁷



Aernout van Overbeke (1632-1674) Reiziger en dichter -
oil painting on copper by Jan Maurits Quinkhard (1771)
Schilderijencollectie Rijksmuseum

*'t Hooft van het Hooft de Goede Hoop,
 Vondt alle dingen over hoop:
 En vroegh my, wat voor raedt ick hem daar in kon geven?
 Ick seg; mijn vriendt, 't is een vuyl nest:
 Gedult te hebben, is hier best;
 Wijl ghy gedwongen zijt, op Goede Hoop te leven.*

Olof Bergh

Jagt and **Maaij Ansel**a appear again as a couple in the muster roll (1672).¹⁰⁸ Also listed is their future Swedish son-in-law, **Olof Bergh** (from Gothenburg) - soon to become husband to **Maaij Ansel**a's voordochter **Anna de Coninck**.



Gothenburg, Sweden

¹⁰⁷ IN HET STAMBOECK VAN DEN HEER AELBRECHT VAN BREUGEL; COMMANDERENDE AEN CABO DE BOA ESPERANZA: Daer hy (een dagh voor my gekomen) alles in 't Wilt vondt; waar over sich dickwils aen my beklaegde: den 23 April, Anno 1672.

¹⁰⁸ CA: VC 39, vol. 1.





Olof Bergh

He appears as ***Oelaff Barri***, together with one **Gerrit Jansz: de Boer**. The name **Barri** is a phonetic rendition: the Swedish name **Bergh** is pronounced as one would the English name 'Barry'. **Bergh** and **Gerrit Jansz: d'Boer** (from Wijnegom [Brabant])¹⁰⁹ register (11 October 1672) the *erf* and house which they co-purchase. The house is adjacent to that of the Norwegian, **Lambert Lambertssen [Mijburg]**¹¹⁰ - founding father of the **Myburgh** family in South Africa.¹¹¹ Published sources on **Bergh** are vague about his arrival at the Cape. He joins the VOC (1665). Here we have proof that (1672) he is already granted free-burgher

status before rejoining the Company's service as sergeant. Further investigation reveals that he 1st appears as a Company servant with the rank of midshipman in the muster roll (1666): ***Oloff Berrij van Gottenb.[burg]***. He continues to be listed (1667 and 1668): ... *Op de Kijckuijt: Oloff Barij van Stockholm*) ... but disappears (1669). Presumably he leaves the Cape, only to reappear in the colony as a free-burgher (1671-1673).¹¹²

We learn (17 February 1672) that **Jagt** is still working as a *Saldanhavaerde* together with the Norwegian **Jurriaen Cornelissen** (from Trondheim) and **Willem Cornelisz:** (from IJpendam). On this date the Frisian, **Hendrik Barendsz: van der Zee**, sells his boat called *de Bruid* and kiln (for train-oil) to **Jagt** and his 2 partners. They are indebted to him for f550.¹¹³ It appears that **Van der Zee** and his *compagnon* **Jochum Marquart** (from Gorcum [Gorinchem]) part company selling up their combined property which had include the vessel with its sails and everything belonging to the fishery and train-oil refinery.¹¹⁴

Jagt and **Maaij Ansela** appear (1673) in the muster roll together with 5 children.¹¹⁵ Also listed are **Olaf Berrij** together with fellow-Swede, **Matthias**

¹⁰⁹ Also found as **Gerrit Jansz: van Brabant**.

¹¹⁰ Also found as **Lammert Lammerts:** His provenance varies in the records: *Noorwegen* (Norway), *Stavoren* (Stavoren in Norway). Later (and only once) he appears with the provenance of *Broekemeer*. His wife, **Aeltje Alberts:** (from Pumerend) is a witness to one of **Maaij Ansela's** children (1673).

¹¹¹ Published research on the Myburgh family does not take into account the Norwegian origins of the founding father, e.g. see P.A. Myburgh, *Die Myburghs van Suid-Afrika* (undated private publication) [CA: Acc 13121 & catalogued as 92921 MYB].

¹¹² He no longer appears (1674) as a free-burgher and appears to rejoin the Company. Unfortunately from 1673 onwards the garrison is not mentioned by name in the muster rolls.

¹¹³ J. Leon Hattingh, *Kronos*, p. 166.

¹¹⁴ **Jochum Marquart** continues his Saldanha operations together with **Coenraad Urbanus** soon to be succeeded by **Jan Verhagen** and **Willem Joosten**. After their massacre at Saldanha Bay, they are followed in turn by **Willem van Dieden** (from Amsterdam), who takes charge of the sloop *de Bruijdt* together with the other Saldanha operations.

¹¹⁵ CA: VC 39, vol. I. These would be: **Anna de Coninck**, **Jacobus van As**, **Johannes van As**,



Mikaelsson¹¹⁶ (from Stockholm) better known as **Matthijs de Sweed**, and his wife, **Isabella van Delft** (from Bommel [Den Bommel])¹¹⁷. We should not be surprised to find Swedes listed together. Later **Maaij Anselas** 2 sons, **Jacobus van As** and **Willem Basson** marry the sisters **Maria** and **Helena**, daughters of **Matthijs de Sweed** and the Swede, **Matthias Bergstedt** (from Stockholm), later marries **Bergh's** daughter, **Christina. Maaij Ansel**a and **Jagt** baptise (9 February 1673) their 2nd child.¹¹⁸ The witnesses are **Hans Michiel Callembach**¹¹⁹ and **Aeltje Alberts**:¹²⁰ **Maaij Ansel**a and husband appear again in the muster roll (1674).¹²¹

The *Bruijd* (belonging to **Jagt** and his partners) returns (14 July 1673) from Saldanha Bay with 2 free-Saldanha traders [**Willem Cornelisz:** and **Jurgen Cornelisz:**] and a soldier with the news that aborigines have attacked the Company's post at Saldanha and murdered Corporal **Dirck Heerengraaf** and 2 free-burghers [**Jan Verhagen** and **Willem Joosten**].¹²² This, together with the massacre soon thereafter at *Moordkuil* of 8 free-burghers and an unnamed slave, triggers off the so-called 2nd Dutch-Khoe War:

- **Thielman Hendricksz:** (from Utrecht) (reference)
- **Francois Champelier** (from Ghent) (reference)
- **Claas Jacobs:** (from Meldorf) (reference)
- **Lammert Lammertsz: (Mijburgh)**
- **Hendrik Barendsz:** [Gildenhaus] (from Dortmund)
- **Jan Steens** (from Wesel)

Willem Basson & Gerrit Basson. Her *voorzoond* **Pieter** presumably dies in infancy as he never again makes any appearance (other than in his baptism) in the record.

¹¹⁶ Found in the records as **Matthijs Michielse**, which name has proliferated in the **Basson** family. His daughters use the family name of **Clement(s)**.

¹¹⁷ **Muller's** wife, **Catharina Croons**, also hails from Den Bommel.

¹¹⁸ DRC/A G 1/1 (*Doopregister*), p. 7. The entry is initially left incomplete, but later completed at the end of the page. Böeseken incorrectly gives the baptism date as *12 March [sic]* 1673.

¹¹⁹ **Hans Michiel Calm(e)bach / Calimbagh** (from Lüneburg), arrives (1664) as soldier on the 't *Rode Hart. Borghorst* promotes him to corporal & after satisfactory service at Saldanha Bay & thereafter as acting superintendent on Robben Island, he is promoted to sergeant (11 April 1672). He is described *als een expert lantganger ende persoone van opmerckingh ende kenisse* when sent (3 June 1672) in the *De Vliegende Swaen* on a slave trading expedition along the east coast. *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad Deel II 1670-1680*, pp.80, 90-91 & H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Journal 1671-1674 & 1676*, p. 58. How **Maaij Ansel**a reconciles herself to **Calmbach's** slave trading activities, we can only guess. That he is highly regarded must be stressed. Even when a corporal and locked in unlawful duel with fellow military man, the sergeant **Jeronimus Cruse**, the latter (his senior) comes off second best before the Council of Justice. [CA: C 327, pp. 431-435, CJ 1, pp. 624-626 & Anna J. Böeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justisie, 1652-1672*, pp. 321-324].

¹²⁰ **Aeltje Alberts:** (from Pumerend, North Holland), wife of **Lambert Lambertsen, Olof Bergh's** neighbour. Very soon after the baptismal ceremony, her husband was massacred by aborigines in June 1673. She remarries (1674) **Olof Bergh's** partner **Gerrit Jansz: d'Boer. Aeltje Alberts:** & **Lambert Lammertsz:** had been neighbours of **Claes Jacobssen** (from Meldorf) & **François Champelaar** already (1671), both massacred at *Moordkuil* (1673). Aeltje's 2nd husband-to-be is her next-door neighbour who co-purchases the house with **Olof Bergh** (1672). P.A. Myburgh, 'Die Eerste Myburghs', *Familia VI*, no. 1/1969, pp. 1-5.

¹²¹ CA: VC 39, vol. I.

¹²² The massacred free-burghers are not **Jagt's** partners (*compagnons*), **Jurriaen Cornelissen** (from Trondheim) and **Willem Cornelisz:** (from IJpendam) who re-appear in the muster rolls in the years thereafter.



- Hendrik Schermer
- Jochum Stalpaert
- unnamed slave man

Thereafter, **Jagt** gives up his Saldanha activities and confines himself to the Table Valley. **Maaij Ansel**a and **Jagt** again appear in the muster roll (1675). The couple baptises (14 July 1675) yet another son. The witnesses are **Hendrick de Leeuw**¹²³ and **Anneke Steens**.¹²⁴ **Maaij Ansel**a appears again as a member of Cape Congregation (1676).¹²⁵ **Jagt** comes into possession (8 June 1676) of an *erf* in Table Valley to the extent of 0.525 morgen. The erf **Jagt** later sells (1686) to the burghers **Jan Bosch** and **Jacob Heeden**.¹²⁶ The slave **Abraham van Malabar** is sold (20 December 1676) by **Jochum Marquaert** to **Jagt** for Rds 60. The couple appears again listed in the muster roll (1677).¹²⁷ The slave **Isaac Casta van Bengale** is sold (20 May 1677) by **Harman van der Has** to **Jagt** for Rds 60.¹²⁸

Court evidence in the trial (1 June 1677) of the slave **Jan van Macassar** reveals that a vigilant **Jagt** intercepts him (*doch is daerop door de vrijborger Arnoldus Willemsz: g'attrapeert*) behind the house of **Barbara Geems** (from Amsterdam)¹²⁹ while eating his 3rd stolen sheep. He manages to escape, however, but is eventually found by 2 other slaves near the Fort, where he is eating his 4th sheep. He is finally brought in and eventually hanged.¹³⁰ **Maaij Ansel**a and **Jagt** baptise (9 August 1677) their 1st daughter.¹³¹ The baptism is witnessed by Sergeant **Bergh** and the orphaned **Adriana Sterrevelt** (from Nieuw Nederland [present-day Manhattan, New York], wife of **Heinrich Evertssen Schmidt** (from Ibbenbüren).

Maaij Ansela and **Jagt** are listed in the muster rolls (1678 and 1679).¹³² They are listed with 5 children - all sons *minus* their daughter **Anna de Coninck**.¹³³ At

¹²³ **Hendrick de Leeuw** is somewhat elusive in the records. G. Con de Wet only mentions him once as a *vrykneg*. See his *Die Vryliede en Vryswartes in die Kaapse Nedersetting 1657-1707*, p. 225.

¹²⁴ **Anna (Annetje) Flecks / Schlecht** (from Mörs) is the widow of the carpenter, **Johann Ste(e)ns** (also from Wesel like **Jagt**). He is massacred (1673) by aborigines. She hails from a town not very far from Wesel. She marries (1677) **Claus Hinrich Diepenow** (from Meldorf and/or Barsfelth).

¹²⁵ CA: VC 603 (*Lidmaatregister*).

¹²⁶ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: transfer no 238; property no. 1076. This property is unidentified in *The Cape Cadastral Calender*.

¹²⁷ **Arnoldus Willemse en Anjella van Bengale** [CA: VC 39, vol. I].

¹²⁸ **Harmen van der Has** van Amsterdam, bottelier op die retoerskip 't Wapen van Alckmaer, verkoop aan **Arnoldus Willemsz:**, vryburger sy slaaf **Isaac van Bengale** vir 60 Rds. [J. Leon Hattingh: 'Kaapse Notariële Stukke waarin Slawe vanVryburgers en Amptenare vermeld word (II)', *Kronos*, vol. 15 (1989), p. 31. Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks*, p. 134, has the seller as *van der Kas* [sic] and the price Rds 50 [sic]]

¹²⁹ **Barbara (Barbertje) Geems**, then widow of **Hendrik Reijnste** (from Dirksland) & previously the widow of **Jacob Hubertsz: Rosendael** (from Leiden).

¹³⁰ CA: CJ 780: Criminal Sentences, 1652-697, no. 172 (1 June 1677), pp. 612-615; Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks*, p. 33.

¹³¹ CA: VC 603 (Doopboek).

¹³² CA: VC 39, vol. I.

¹³³ Namely: **Jacobus van As**, **Johannes van As**, **Willem Basson**, **Gerrit Basson**, **Johannes Basson** & **Elsie Basson**. **Anna de Coninck** is not listed (she being enumerated together with the



this stage their daughter and the Company sergeant, **Bergh** are already together as man and wife.¹³⁴ **Bergh** last appears as a free-burgher (1673). He rejoins the Company (1674) but we again only later find evidence (1676) of him at the Cape.¹³⁵ When he serves in Ceylon has yet to be established with certainty (either between 1669-1671 or 1673-1676). He does not appear, however, in either the muster roll for free-burghers or the garrison for the period (1669-1671). Does **Bergh** return to the Cape from Ceylon as part of the entourage of the new governor **Joan Bax genaemt Harent(h)als**, formerly *secunde* in Ceylon? **Ijsbrand Goske's** successor embarks at Galle in the *Voorhout* arriving at the Cape (1 January 1676). The afore-mentioned yacht the *Voorhout* is specially commissioned for the slave trade at Madagascar is sent (22 May 1676) there to purchase slaves. **Jan van Riebeeck's** Cape-born son **Abraham van Riebeeck**, visiting his birth-place at the time, observes not only the return of the yacht but also the arrival of its 1st slave cargo¹³⁶ Unfortunately, although **Abraham van Riebeeck** has a lot to write about his birth-place and how well he is received, he fails to mention (unlike his daughter later) meeting up again with his former nanny **Maaij Ansela**.



Abraham van Riebeeck

Governor **Bax**, it appears, goes out of his way to impress **Abraham van Riebeeck** - even music recitals by household slaves are given - so that there is ample opportunity for the visitor to meet up with the Mrs **Olof Bergh** as well as her famous mother.

The year 1676 sees another massacre of burghers in the interior and finally an end (25 June 1677) to the protracted 2nd Dutch-Khoe War. In this time **Bergh** is utilised frequently for expeditions into the interior thereby playing an active role in the war.¹³⁷ Free-burghers are also deployed. **Bergh** accompanies (27 March 1676) Lieutenant **Jeronimus Cruse** on a military expedition against the aboriginal *Gounemas* (Cochoqua) in retaliation to reports

Company's officials). Her son **Michiel Basson** (born 1679), is born *after* the census is taken. Her 2 children **Pieter van As & Elsie Basson** die previously in infancy,

¹³⁴ For a biographical sketch of **Olof Bergh**, see *South African Biografiese Woordeboek*, Deel I, pp. 71-72.

¹³⁵ As he does not appear in either the muster roll for free-burghers or the garrison for the period (1669-1671), he appears to have served in Ceylon.

¹³⁶ R. Raven-Hart, *Cape Good Hope 1652-1702: The First Fifty Years of Dutch Colonisation as seen by callers*, vol. I, p. 194.

¹³⁷ These expeditions are not mentioned, however, by G. Con de Wet in his biography of **Olof Bergh** in the *Dictionary of South African Biography*.



received (20 March 1676) that 3 freemen have been massacred at the Breede River. The expedition returns (17 April) "without having, to our regret, affected anything".¹³⁸ **Bergh** is again sent (1 November 1676) on a military expedition headed by the captain **Dircq Jansz: Smiend** to 'the Rebellious **Gounema** Africans'. The expedition returns in 2 parties (19 and 23 November 1676) - again without much success. The Dutch nevertheless make use of the opportunity to play off rival aboriginal groupings against each other. Thus a trading expedition is sent (14 December 1676) under the lieutenant **Jeronymus Cruse** with a sergeant [**Olof Bergh**], 2 corporals and 24 soldiers. The expedition returns (19 February 1677).

Already by 9 August 1677 **Bergh** sees more of his future wife - her parents even approving his sponsorship of the baptism of their daughter, **Elsie**. It is not known when their union is legitimised. As late as 1682 **Bergh** appears alone in the muster roll for free-burghers. He is listed with 1 horse, 6 cattle and 2 pigs. We know from other records, however, that he owns other property. At the time he is again a Company official now promoted from sergeant to ensign. His simultaneous appearance as a free-burgher in the muster roll is odd. The frequency of his vacillation between free citizenship and Company officialdom has already been noted. In time the dichotomy between transferred officials and free-burghers becomes blurred. In a sense **Bergh** is the precursor to future officials *cum* colonists and the increasing admission of patrician-type colonists into the colony's administration.

The record of **Bergh's** marriage, however, defies detection - also in the local church registers.¹³⁹ At the time there is no resident minister at the Cape for a period of 10 months - from 15 December 1677 (the death of Minister **Petrus Hulsenaar**) until 17 October 1678 (the arrival of **Johannes Overneij**, his successor).¹⁴⁰ The death of Governor **Bax** (29 June 1678) means a disruption in the administration now under **Hendrik Crudorp**, as acting commander.¹⁴¹ Could this explain why no resolution by the Council of Policy exists pertaining to the civil aspects and permission required for the marriage? A matrimonial court (*collegie der houwelijcxse saken*) is established (30 December 1677) precipitated by the death of the resident minister and no successor. **Bergh** and his bride nevertheless still escape detection. Before 4 commissioners (2 servants of the Company and 2 burghers), all persons intending to marry are obliged to appear for purpose of showing that no legal impediments existed. Do **Olof** and **Anna** slip through the bureaucratic transition? Do they marry according to Lutheran rites? Could a Lutheran minister *en passant* to or from the East, on a Danish ship for example, have married the couple? Their offspring are to play a leading role in petitioning for eventual permission by the Dutch for a Lutheran Church in Cape

¹³⁸ H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Précis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Journal*, p. 244.

¹³⁹ Margaret Cairns, 'Thomas James Campbell - a problem of identity', *Familia* XXIII (1986), no. 3, pp. 54-55.

¹⁴⁰ Only 2 marriages are recorded (29 May 1678 & 7 February 1679). The baptismal register reveals that an *en passant* minister, **Johan Frederick Stumphis**, baptised children on the following dates: 19 May (Thursday), 22 May (Sunday) & 29 May 1678 (Sunday).

¹⁴¹ He is to continue in this capacity (until 12 October 1679).



Town. **Bergh** being Lutheran, however, the couple is in all probability only married in a civil ceremony, the records of which have not survived.



Bergh's trips into the interior are to continue. Sergeant **Bergh**, accompanies (6 February 1679) the lieutenant **Jan Valkenrijck** and 12 armed men. They are sent to capture deserters known as 'the informers' believed to have fled to the Oliphants River.¹⁴² **Bergh** returns (13 February) 'with his party all safe, but unsuccessful'. He obtains some intelligence from the aborigines and goes searching again after one fugitive is apprehended by a farmer in his vineyard (21 February 1679) and returning again (25 February).¹⁴³ **Bergh** and his wife baptise (18 June 1679) their 1st child. This is **Maaij Ansela's** 1st grandchild and named **Christina**. The baptism is witnessed by **Jochum Marquart** and **Bergh's** fellow officer, Sergeant **Laurens Fisher**.¹⁴⁴ We have already encountered the free-Saldanha trader, miller and master butcher, **Jochum Marquardt**.¹⁴⁵ Why does **Anna** not name her daughter after **Maaij Ansela**? Is this an attempt to distance herself and her family from her mother's slave past?¹⁴⁶ A month before (19 May 1679) **Bergh** purchases a slave woman named **Helena van Macassar** from the junior surgeon **Johannes Brent** for Rds 40.¹⁴⁷ This is probably in preparation for their 1st-born child. **Jagt** and **Maaij Ansela** baptise (26 June 1679) yet another son, **Michiel**.¹⁴⁸ **Maaij Ansela** is now the mother of 7 sons, 6 of whom survive infancy and attain adulthood. The baptismal entry is illegible and possibly is witnessed by **Frederick Bogelman** [illegible] and one other **Aegie** [illeg] – possibly **Agneta van der Graaff** (from Gernichem), wife to **Lourenz Fischer alias Lourens Visser** (from Wanfried).

¹⁴² CA: C 4, pp. 9-11; *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad Deel II (1670-1680)*, pp. 276-277.

¹⁴³ Donald Moodie, *The Record*, pp. 367-8.

¹⁴⁴ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 24. **Lourenz Fischer** (*alias Lourens Visser*) hails from Wanfried. Like **Olof Bergh** he also undertakes similar military & trading expeditions into the interior. He is married to **Agneta van der Graaff** (from Gernichem).

¹⁴⁵ See Part III of this article in *Capensis* 2/98 pp. 30 & 35-36.

¹⁴⁶ The name **Christina**, if not that of **Olof Bergh's** mother, is popular in Sweden following the dramatic reign of Queen **Christina (1632-1654)** who abdicates after converting to Catholicism & undertaking a pilgrimage to Rome.

¹⁴⁷ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves & Free Blacks*, p. 137. She is not enumerated in the *Opgaaf Rol* (1682).

¹⁴⁸ CA: VC 603 (Doopboek); Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 139.





Simon van der Stel

Simon van der Stel, of *mestice* origin¹⁴⁹, arrives (12 October 1679) at the Cape succeeding the acting commander **Hendrik Crudorp** as governor. His administration needs to be closely scrutinised. We shall see later that it is under his rule that *both Olof Bergh* and *Jan van As* come to be prosecuted. **Jagt** is fined (3 July 1680) by the Council of Justice together with 7 other free-citizens for neglecting to obtain permits for obtaining fire wood.¹⁵⁰ Given the size of the colony, this blanket prosecution points to bureaucratic attempts to clean up the administration and ensure greater burgher compliance and co-operation. The accused are listed as follows:¹⁵¹

Juffr: Mostart¹⁵², **Elbert Diemer**¹⁵³, **Matthijs Michielsen**¹⁵⁴, **Hendricq Jacobsen**¹⁵⁵, **Cornelis de Boer**¹⁵⁶, **Jagt**, **Swart Antoni**¹⁵⁷ and **Swarten Evert**¹⁵⁸.

¹⁴⁹ His maternal grandmother is **Monica da Costa** [from the Coromandel Coast] - certainly of slave origin.

¹⁵⁰ De Wet fails to list **Jagt** in his *Bylae I*.

¹⁵¹ CA: CJ 2, p. 114 (3 July 1680).

¹⁵² **Hester Weijers: Klim** (from Lier), widow of **Wouter Cornelisz: Mostaert** (from Utrecht).

¹⁵³ **Elbert Dircx: Diemer** (from Emmerich).

¹⁵⁴ Most likely **Matthjis de Sweed**. Could, however, also be the 5th husband of **Trijn Ras**, **Matthijs Michielsz:** (from Glückstadt).

¹⁵⁵ Son of **Maijke Hendricks: van den Bergh** (from Diest in Brabant) & stepson of **Thielman Hendricksz:** (from Utrecht). He married to **Jacomijn Frost**.

¹⁵⁶ **Cornelis Claesz:**, better known as **Kees de Boer**. He marries (15 March 1767) **Catharina van Malabar**. She remarries (31 July 1688) as **Catarina van de Cust Coromandel** the free-burgher at Stellenbosch, **Andries Vooormeester** from *Guedelborg* [Quedlinburg].

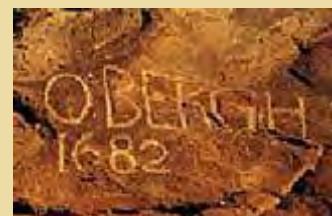
¹⁵⁷ **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale**, free-black married to **Groote Catrijn**.

¹⁵⁸ **Evert van Guinea**.



In this case **Basson** is referred to merely as *Jagt*. The names, in order of appearance, are interesting. They appear to be indicative of a certain pecking order with the free-blacks (**Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale** and **Evert van Guineia**) mentioned last and European free-burghers having ex-slave wives (**Kees de Boer** and *Jagt*) mentioned 2nd last. Despite *Jagt's* comparable taxable wealth which is on par with the first 2 mentioned accused: the wife of **Wouter Cornelisz: Mostert** [(**Hester Weijers: Klim** (from Lier)] and **Elbert Dircksz: Diemer**, he is listed 3rd last.

Bergh is promoted (1 March 1681) to the rank of ensign as “he had exhibited proofs of courage in several warlike expeditions, and is particularly well qualified for the charge of the annual expeditions for the purchase of cattle”. The slave **Jan Swart van de Cust Coromandel** is sold (20 March 1681) by the lieutenant **Jan Baptist du Bertin**, newly arrived from Ceylon to *Jagt* for Rds 50.¹⁵⁹ The **Maaij Ansela** and *Jagt* baptise (29 June 1681) a 2nd daughter also named **Elsie**. Their 1st daughter dies in infancy. This is confirmed by the amount of children enumerated in the census and explains why their 2nd daughter is baptised with the same name. Both daughters appear to be named after the mother of *Jagt*, **Elsken Boespincck**. The baptism is witnessed by the infant’s half-sister **Anna de Coninck**.¹⁶⁰ It is a curious fact that mothers who are former slaves, seldom appear to name their eldest daughters after their own mothers unlike mothers from northern Europe. It is at this time that **Olof Bergh** participates in **Simon van der Stel**’s famour expedition to Namaqualand.



Jagt en **Maaij Ansela** appear again in the muster roll (1682).¹⁶¹ Information extracted from the muster rolls housed at the Rijcks Archief in The Hague reveal that the couple are recorded with 6 sons and 1 daughter.¹⁶² The 6 sons and 1 daughter would then be: the 2 **Van As voorzoons Jacobus** and **Johannes (Jantje)** and **Basson's** children: **Willem, Gerrit, Johannes, Michiel** and **Elsie**.¹⁶³

The census reveals the taxable wealth of their household in the Cape District: 2 male slaves, 1 female slave, 2 horses, 43 cattle, 500 sheep, 6 pigs, wheat sown (2 muids), wheat harvested (15 muids), rye sown (1 muid), rye harvested (10 muids), barley sown (1 muid), barley harvested (3 muids), 4 flintlock rifles and 3 rapiers. Although only 2 male slaves are enumerated, we know of 3 male slaves that are purchased by *Jagt* prior to this: **Abraham van de Malabar Cust** (1676),

¹⁵⁹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Black at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 139.

¹⁶⁰ CA: VC 603 (*Doopboek*).

¹⁶¹ CA: VC 39, vol. I.

¹⁶² I am indebted to Dr Hans F. Heese for this information.

¹⁶³ The **voorzoorn Pieter** appears to die in infancy (already by 1673) where only 5 children are listed in the muster rolls (1673, 1674 & 1675).



Isaac Casta (1677) and **Jan Swart van de Coromandel Cust** (purchased in 1681). Who is the female slave mentioned? An overview of the taxable wealth of the free-burgher population confirms that **Maaij Ansela** and **Jagt** are certainly amongst the wealthiest or more successful couples.

Anna de Coninck and the ensign **Bergh** baptise (1 March 1682) their 2nd child **Maria**. The baptism is witnessed by the colony's midwife (*vroetvrouw*) **Jolletie Hartenbosch**.¹⁶⁴ Also found as **Jelletje Hartmans**, she is the wife of the constable and *equipagiemeester* at the Castle, **Jacob Jansz: van der Voorden**. This couple's slave **Cupido van Bengale** is convicted (3 February 1681) *in cas van onkuyshheit en collocitatie* for having had criminal conversation with their minor daughter, **Risie Jacobs**: His sentence, to be hanged and burned under the gallows, is compounded by the fact that he had committed similar conversation on diverse and inestimable occasions (*diverse en ontallige maalen*) with the **Pretorius** progenitor's stepdaughter, **Anna Elisabeth Roleemo** - both before and after her marriage.

In December 1682 a tragedy befalls **Maaij Anselas** friend **Groote Catrijn** and her family. Only her Eurasian *voorzoan* **Christoffel Snijman** survives. Step-father **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale**, mother **Groote Catrijn**, daughter **Petronella van Bengale** and grandchild also named **Petronella** succumb from what is probably an outbreak of bubonic plague. **Jagt** purchases (17 December 1682) at the public auction of the estate of the deceased husband of **Groote Catrijn**, the free-black **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale** a suit of satin clothes (*satijn pack kleeren*), 2 pairs of gloves (*hantschoenen*), a belt (*draghbant*) and a sewing cushion (*een naay kussen*) for f 13: 10: 0. **Bergh**, in turn, buys a pair of *borduurde muijlen*, 2 veils (*sluijers*), 2 gold earrings (*goude orringetjes*) for his wife **Juffr: [ouw] Berg**¹⁶⁵ and a *boratte samaer* which came to the total of f 37: 0: 0. One gets the impression that these 2 gentlemen, as opposed to all the other buyers, were rather selective in their purchases and less interested in the more functional and less luxurious goods on sale. There is also a hint of Eurasian culture which does not always seem too evident in the Cape households at the time.

Jagt is granted (1683) the loan of a market garden on the slopes of Table Mountain, in extent 2,35 hectares. This becomes known as *Den Leem Bries*.¹⁶⁶ It is only in 1702, however, that the authorities confirm **Maaij Anselas** outright freehold ownership. She retains this garden until her death (1720). The property is sold from her estate to the free-burgher **Herman van Marlo**.¹⁶⁷ **Maaij Anselas** baptises (16 May 1683) a 3rd daughter, **Maria**. The baptism is witnessed by **Jan Vlack**¹⁶⁸ and **Geertruijda**, the wife of **Theunis Dircksz: van Schalwijk**.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁴ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 27.

¹⁶⁵ **Anna de Coningh**.

¹⁶⁶ Is this perhaps the garden in Table Valley of 2.167 morgen which the company employee **Jan Wittebol** sells (1685) to **Jagt**?

¹⁶⁷ J. Leon Hattingh, p. 42.

¹⁶⁸ **Johan Heinrich Vlo(c)k** (from Mörs).

¹⁶⁹ Mrs van Schalkwyk. CA: VC 603 (Doopboek). Both *De Villiers/Pama & Böeseken* in *Slaves and Free Blacks* incorrectly give the year of baptism as 1685 [sic].



Bergh purchases (11 July 1683) the slave **Pouwlus van Malabar** from the deceased estate of the late free-black, **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengal**. The rather high purchase price of Rds 112, he pays to the Orphan Masters who have to take care of the deceased's adopted son, **Christoffel Snijman**. He later sells (28 October 1685) **Paul van Malabar** to **J.[eronimus] Cruse** for Rds 112. **Paul** has a history having grown up with **Anthonij Jansz; van Bengale** in the households of earlier commanders. While belonging to **Anthonij Jansz: van Bengale** and the ex-convict **Groote Catrijn**, he gives shelter to a deserted Company slave women for 3 nights in his master's garden. He is branded (12 April 1679).

The following year **Bergh** purchases (29 January 1684) a slave **Simon Ham van Madagascar** for Rds 50. The ensign **Bergh** and his wife baptise (19 May 1684) their 3rd child, **Petrus**. The baptism is witnessed by **Jeronijmus Croes**¹⁷⁰ and **Elsie Breugel**.¹⁷¹ **Bergh** sells (31 July 1684) his slave named **Simon Ham** for Rds 85 to the free-blacks **Manuel van Angola** and **Anthonij van Angola**.¹⁷²

Jantje van As viciously assaults **Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier**

We get an initial glimpse (August-October 1684) into the wayward life of **Maaij Ansela`'s** son **Jantje van As**. Sworn declarations by the victim (11 August 1684) and by *Jagt* slave David van Tuitcorin (7 September 1684) reveal that he viciously assaults in public the drunken free-burgher **Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier** (from Ouderkerk [Oud-Beijerland] who comes to, prostate and swollen-faced, in the moat of the Castle with his left arm broken (*bevonde ter aerde leggende in't de graft vant Casteel bevont dat sijn lincker arm aen stucken was geslaagen*)).¹⁷³ The assault happens after he leaves the house of the free-burgher **Gerrit Janz: de Boer** between 9 and 10 'o clock in the morning of 7 August 1684 with the view to visit his mother-in-law **Catharina (Trijntje) Theunissen Gansevanger**, the widow of the massacred free-burgher **Gijsbert Dircx: Verweij**. The only witnesses to the assault are *Jagt*'s 20-year-old slave **David van Tuitcorin** and an unnamed 'Hottentot' who are with **Jantje van As** and a wagon busy taking clay from the Castle moat.

A completely wasted **Olivier** walks by and in his drunken state falls into the moat (*seer beschonke daer voorbij quam gaen en door de droncken schap is in de gracht needer koomen te valle en een wijnigh aldaer is blijve legge als dien is op gestaen*). **Jantje** (*de soon van den vrij borger Arnoldus Willemse [Basson] genaemt Jantje*) thereupon grabs **Olivier** by the head and beats him with his fists (*bij de cop vattende en met vuijste hem te heen gingh*), a struggle ensues whereupon a grounded **Jantje** grabs a pick applying 4 blows to **Olivier`'s** arm (*als doen samen aent vechten geraeckten waer over sij onder de voet genaeckte doch int worstelen Jantje weder op gekoomen sijn de soo heeft hij de puk genoomen en den vrij borger Occer [Ockert] Cornelisse aldaer vier slagen op sijn arm mede tee gebracht*). After helping **Jantje** out of the moat, **David** and the 'Hottentot' get on their wagon and leave (*waer op hij stracks aen de voorn: Jantje*

¹⁷⁰ More often found as *Cruse*.

¹⁷¹ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 29.

¹⁷² Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves & Free Blacks*, p. 142.

¹⁷³ CA: CJ 291 (Documents in Criminal Cases, 1664-1827), p. 135 [449] & 136 [450].



[van As] heeft versocht om sijn noch te wille helpe uijt trecke 't smeke hij met haer Hottentoot heeft gedaen als den voorst met haer wagen sijn wegh gereeden). No conviction appears to follow.

In 1685¹⁷⁴ the **Maaij Ansela** and **Jagt** appear again in the muster roll, this time with 8 children.¹⁷⁵ The *generale rol der getrouwde Comp:[agnie]s dienaren* for that same year lists **Bergh** and **Anna de Koninck** with 3 children.¹⁷⁶ **Bergh** sells (28 October 1685) his slave **Paul van Malabar** to **J.[eronimus] Cruse** for Rds 112.¹⁷⁷ The purchase price is the same as when he originally bought **Paul**. **Jagt** is convicted (5 November 1685) for illicit trading. **Jagt** sells (1686) his *erfin* Table Valley of 0.525 morgen to **Jan Bosch** and **Jacob Heeden** for f 600. This *erf* is not identified but the date of the 1st grant appears to be 8 June 1676.¹⁷⁸ An unnamed slave from Madagascar (14/15) is sold (26 April 1686) by the English captain **Will Deeron** to **Jagt** for Rds 38.¹⁷⁹ The lieutenant **Bergh** and his wife baptise (8 September 1686) their 4th child. The child is given the most unusual Latinised or 'classical' name of **Apollonia Africana** and the baptism is witnessed by the governor himself *de Ed.[ele] Heer [Simon] van der Stel* and *Juffrouw Croes*.¹⁸⁰

Baes Arie [Adriaan Willemsz: van Brakel]¹⁸¹ sells (1687) 30 sheep to his *knecht* **Jan (Jantje) van As**.¹⁸² These sheep become bones of contention in the trial of **Jan van As** in the following year. We shall see later that, although ownership of the stolen and slaughtered sheep in the trial papers is generally ascribed to **Adriaantje Sterreveld** (from Nieuw Nederland), in one instance her name is confused with that of **Adriaan van Brakel**. **Hubert Hoffen**, 1st mate of the *Jambi* sells (12 February 1687) the slave **Pekelharing van Madagascar** (aged 12/13) to **Bergh** for Rds. 30.¹⁸³ **Roelof Diodati**, bookkeeper of the *Jambi* sells (14 February 1687) **David van Madagascar** aged 16/17) to **Bergh** for Rds. 32.¹⁸⁴

Oloff Bergh - scapegoat or public-enemy?

¹⁷⁴ There are no muster rolls for 1683 & 1684.

¹⁷⁵ CA: VC 39, vol. I. The 8 children would be: The **Van As voorzoons Jacobus & Johannes** & the **Basson** children: **Willem, Gerrit, Johannes, Michiel, Elsie & Maria**.

¹⁷⁶ CA: VC 39, vol. 2 (*Muster Rolls of Officers and Men at the Cape*), p. 131 (new p. 155]. The children are: **Christina, Maria & Petrus Bergh**.

¹⁷⁷ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves & Free Black at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 143.

¹⁷⁸ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: transfer no. 238; property no. 1076.

¹⁷⁹¹⁷⁹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 145 (T&S, vol. XV).

¹⁸⁰ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 31.

¹⁸¹ He is prominent free-burgher hailing from 's Hertogenbosch. He is married to **Sara Jacobs: van Rosendael** (from Amsterdam).

¹⁸² CA: CJ 3636 (Diverse Prosesstukke): verklaring, 15 January 1688, p. 30.

¹⁸³ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 149.

¹⁸⁴ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 149.



... een man van seer goede comportemente

en bijsondere bequaemheit.

Simon van der Stel

reporting on **Oeloff Berg** to the *Heeren XVII* ¹⁸⁵



Simon van der Stel

Maaij Ansela's son-in-law **Bergh** is arrested and questioned (10 April 1687). This is preceded by the discovery of undisclosed goods floating about which he has been sent to salvage for the VOC from the Portuguese ship *Nostra Signora de los Milagros* that runs aground (1686) at Cape Agulhas.¹⁸⁶ Just as the hidden spoils are being dug up in his garden, so does **Simon van der Stel's** administration dig up his past. It is worth noting at this point that the *Transporten en Schepenkennis* records reveal that **Simon van der Stel** himself actively participates, also as go-between, in the lucrative trade of slaves that follows the salvaging of the shipwreck in question. **Van der Stel** and his Council of Policy confront **Bergh** for helping himself to some of the ship's cargo and trading illicitly. The explanation by **Bergh** is by no means received unemotionally.¹⁸⁷ By giving a wordy answer (*extravagante antwoord*) **Bergh** is berated in a most authoritarian fashion for having the nerve (*de vermetenheid en onbeschaamde heeft gehad*) to state that the commander himself has been briefed by **Bergh** about the chests and boxes containing valuables submerged in the wreck and that these had been broken open by the Portuguese and the slaves who had remained at the site of the shipwreck. **Van der Stel**, he charges, had instructed him to keep this to himself and not to divulge anything.

Not surprisingly, **Van der Stel** retaliates by terming **Bergh's** defence an "infamous untruth" (*notoire falsiteit*). **Bergh** is quick to remind **Van der Stel** and his council that he, the defendant, had an excellent track record in the service of the VOC and that **Van der Stel** himself has been instrumental in promoting him from sergeant to lieutenant, even when such position had actually been reserved for another official **Dominique de Chavonnes**. **Bergh's** "malice and ingratitude" means a unilateral decision by the Council: the whole matter is "thorny" (*al te distelijk*) and potentially harmful in its consequences. It is thus expedient to refer the matter to the *Heeren XVII* for a decision. **Bergh** is freed from an indefinite detention, reinstated and given an option: *quasi* banishment to Ceylon with the same rank or dishonourable discharge and 'freedom' as bugher at the Cape. The Council of Policy considers it too dangerous for **Bergh** to remain at the Castle or on the mainland. He is relegated to Robben Island attended by 12 men. If he so desires, his wife and children can join him.

¹⁸⁵ CA: C 501: (Uitg. Brieven, 1685-1687), pp. 288-289.

¹⁸⁶ Council of Policy resolutions (9 August 1686 & 17 November 1686). He is sent with **Johannes van Keulen** (who sided against Bergh when things went wrong) & the Cape-born **Wilhelm Lodewijck Wiederhold** to salvage the wreck of the *Nostra Senhora de los Milagros*.

¹⁸⁷ Council of Policy resolution (14 April 1687).



Bergh appears before the Council of Justice (25 April 1687).¹⁸⁸ The Council of Justice is merely the Council of Policy renamed and reconvened for purposes of enforcing compliance. **Bergh** has had a seat on *both* councils. As the ‘trial’ unfolds, his transgression become ancillary to a host of non-causal accusations (*diverse fauten*) being trumped up against him resulting in a formal impeachment of sorts. He is even accused of once deserting while serving in Ceylon and teaching the natives to make gunpowder. **Van der Stel** and his council remain adamant. His stubbornness in refusing to admit his wrongdoing in spite of the *irrefutable* evidence against him - including the fact that he also had committed manslaughter in Ceylon, teaching the enemies of the VOC how to make gunpowder - are all duly noted.

One may well ask whether everything that **Bergh** does *not* say is held and used against him. **Bergh** is isolated and placed in gaol (*in 't gevangenhuys*) with only the provost (*geweldiger*), the ensign **Jacob Matzen Roodsteen** and the secretary **Melchior Kemels** being allowed to have access to him. His wife, **Anna de Coninck**, children and servants are all put under house arrest:

... sullen immiddels sijn vrouw, kinderen en diensboden 't harer huijse door een schildwagt bewaard en scharplijk gelet werden dat niemand daar in of uit ga, ook sullen alle sijne kisten en kasten, so hier ten Castele als in desselvs thuijhuis, bij gecommitteerdens geöpend, geïnventariseerd en versegeld werden.

The odd treatment by the VOC of one of its highest-ranking officers at the Cape begs further inquiry. Much has been written about **Simon van der Stel** and his administration. Much, too, appears to have been romanticised. Much, too, appears to have been disregarded. The writer is of the opinion, however, that the time long overdue for re-evaluating the man and his performance as commander, and later governor, of the Cape of Good Hope. The trial and execution of **Jan van As** may well reveal more about the idiosyncrasies of **Simon van der Stel** when meting out justice. **Oloff Bergh** sees the light (Monday, 5 May 1687). He admits guilt and about the gold and silver objects which he had buried in his garden.

He is sent (22 May 1687) across to Robben Island and put in the custody of **Hans Michiel Callenbach**. His ‘correctional officer’ is none other than the godfather of his wife’s half-brother, **Gerrit Basson**.¹⁸⁹ A shortage of manpower on the mainland necessitated **Bergh’s** return to the mainland in terms of a resolution (11 June 1687), and imprisonment at the Castle. His incarceration is to last for more than 3 years. He is only released conditionally (27 September 1690) by order of the *Heeren XVII*. This means that throughout the trial and execution of his brother-in-law, and for quite a while thereafter, **Oloff Bergh** is effectively muzzled and in no position to influence or assist or even prevent his wife’s half-brother’s execution at the hands of the same Council of Justice. How **Bergh’s** mother-in-law **Maaij Ansel**a and the rest of her family respond to these dramatic events, we do not know. What we do know, however, is that **Jan van**

¹⁸⁸ CA: CJ 290 (*Criminele Processtukken, 1687-1688*), p. 278 & also the Council of Policy’s resolution (25 April 1687).

¹⁸⁹ See Part II of this article in *Capensis*, no. 2 of 1998, p. 36, n. 76.



As's execution does not prevent **Olof Bergh** from again holding office in the highest organs of the colony. It also does not prevent 4 of **Maaij Anselas** sons from later affirming their support (18 February 1706) for the administration of **Simon van der Stel**'s son and successor when under attack by a groundswell of disgruntled and victimised free-burghers.

Prelude to a killing ...

They were still in arrest when we sailed from the Cape,
and how things will go further with them, time will tell.

Nicolaus de Graaff,
Oost-Indische Spiegel,
Part II of his Reisen na de vier Gedeeltens des Werelds (1701)

The events surrounding **Bergh's** forced removal from office thus far have been described from the point of view of the VOC records.¹⁹⁰ The scandal is major. We even find mention in the writings of visitors to the Cape at the time. **Nicolaus de Graaff**, sailing from Batavia (30 November 1686) in the *Spierdijk*, stops over at the Cape arriving in Table Bay (20 March 1687). Already before his arrival, **De Graaff** is in-the-know about the predicament of **Maaij Anselas**' flamboyant son-in-law, **Bergh**.

While at Bantam, he meets up with the crew and passengers of the "Maartens-Dijk ... bringing with her from the Cape the 2 Siamese ambassadors who had been sent from the king of Siam in a Portuguese ship with large gifts for the kings of Portugal, England and France, who had lost their ship at the Cape."



Ok-khun Chamnan (drawn by Carlo Maratta 1689)

¹⁹⁰ Anna J. Böeseken, *Simon van der Stel en sy Kinders*, pp. 103-105, for an account of the scandal.



Ok-khun Chamnan¹⁹¹ is one of 3 Siamese [Thai] diplomats who journeys (April 1686) overland from Cape Agulhas to the Castle together with surviving shipwrecked crew of Portuguese ship "Nostra Signora de los Milagros" & stays at "Rustenburg" before returning via Batavia (September 1686)

His recording of the gossip at the time is worth quoting. We have another view on the incident.¹⁹²

The Portuguese ship lost here the previous year with the Siamese Ambassadors ran ashore about 60 mile south of Table Bay near the Struis Bay, and still lay aground there and had not entirely broken up; and it was suspected that there was still much of value in the wreck, since in her there had been many gifts, of gold, jewels and other rarities, and she also had a valuable cargo. The Governor of the Cape **[Simon] van der Stel**, having learnt of the loss of this ship from the Ambassadors and Portuguese who arrived at the Cape, at once sent thither **Olof the Swede** and Serjeant **Kristoffel van Dieringe**¹⁹³ with 7 or 8 men, to take charge of her and exercise good care that the goods that were saved should be justly dealt with, and that the same should be duly restored to their owners. But these pious souls thought rather to look after themselves, and did not heed the orders which the Governor had given them; but instead so soon as they were come to the vessel began to loot, hack, break and rob, not like guardians of the gold who had been sent to watch over it, but like folk who had been brought up on coasts and

¹⁹¹ **Ok-khun Chaichong** - Siamese diplomat who visits (1688) France & Rome - preceded by embassy of Kosa Pan (1686).

March 1684: leaves Siam as member of 1st embassy for Portugal - accompanying returning Portuguese embassy sent to Siam by king **Pedro II** & bearing presents for king of France, **Louis XIV** & planning to send 3 ambassadors to visit; 1st leg of trip made on Siamese ship, commanded by Portuguese captain but wait in Goa for more than a year before sailing on Portuguese ship *Nostra Signora de los Milagros* - during travels, learns Portuguese which predisposes him for further contacts with Western countries;

27 April 1686: ship wrecked off Cape Agulhas & after series of adventures, makes way to join Dutch colony at Cape of Good Hope;

September 1687: after several months at Cape of Good Hope embassy returns east through Batavia returning to Siam;

October 1687: in Bangkok during reception of French embassy composed of 5 warships, led by **Simon de la Loubère** & **Claude Céberet du Boullay**, director of French East India Company;

3 January 1688: Siamese embassy (with **Father Guy Tachard** & French envoy extraordinary to Siam **Simon de la Loubère**) leaves Siam on board Gaillard - member of mission of 3 Siamese mandarins dispatched to **Louis XIV** in France & Pope **Innocent XI** in Rome by Siamese king **Narai**. 2 other envoys are **Ok-khun Wiset Puban** & **Ok-muen Pipith Raja** - followed 3 days later by 3 catechists from Tonkin & 5 Siamese students sent to study at Collège Louis-le-Grand in Paris;

23 December 1688: meets Pope in Rome after 1st visiting Paris but without meeting **Louis XIV**;

5 January 1689: farewell audience - drawings of Siamese envoys made by painter **Carlo Maratta**; February 1689: embassy granted audience with **Louis XIV** & treaty of commerce **Céberet** had obtained (1687) ratified; 2 weeks later military treaty is signed, designating **François d'Alesso, Marquis d'Eragny**, as captain of palace guard in Ayutthaya & inspector of French troops in Siam;

1690: embassy returns to Siam by 6 warship fleet of **Abraham Duquesne-Guiton** - nephew of **Abraham Duquesne** - but unfavourable winds allow fleet to go only as far as Balassor at mouth of Ganges & embassy returns to Ayutthaya overland

¹⁹² R. Raven-Hart, *Cape Good Hope: 1652-1702 - The First Fifty Years of Dutch Colonisation as seen by callers*, vol. II, pp. 315-316.

¹⁹³ **Christoffel Henning** (from Berlin) [J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape 1652-1806*, p. 149]. Prior to his marriage (15 September 1686) to **Antonetta Visser** (from Leckerkerck), he fathers an illegitimate child by **Elbert Dircksz: Diemer's mulatto** Cape-born slave woman, **Martha Martens:**



islands where ships were often lost, and where it is an honourable act to steal from and rob those whom their duty it is to help and aid. When they had soon raked together a great treasure, with their axes they cut in pieces the gold and silver hand-basins, cans, cups, beakers and other gold and silver work, and weighed it out among them with bacon-scales for lack of a goldsmith's balance. Then when they came to the Cape the work which they took in hand day and night was drinking, dicing, and womanising. They sold to hosts and hostesses and such the gold and silver work, and other rarities too many to mention, for less than half their value. Their carousing was not done so silently that it did not come to the ears of the Governor, and he had them all arrested because they had looted [gesloken - smuggled]. They were still in arrest when we sailed from the Cape, and how things will go further with them, time will tell. The Lieutenant was accused of having taken a small lacquered coffer, in which there were some valuable jewels, but up to now it was not proven against him.

After **De Graaf**'s departure, 2 gold saucers, 1 gold cup, silver teapots, cups, fruit saucers and other silver objects are found buried in **Bergh**'s garden. **Olof Bergh** confesses.

A palpable hit at Porcupine Pit

... een notoire:[us]e diefstal van vee en mensch
& een grouwsame moord.

Maaij Ansela's son, the 23-year-old, Cape-born free-burgher and *knecht Jan van As*, is executed (23 January 1688) for stock theft and the murder of a slave boy. After being sentenced to death and numerous supplications from people of standing, a change of heart on the part of the commander, **Simon van der Stel**, results in **Jan van As** not being garrotted; instead he is shot by harquebus.¹⁹⁴ This is confirmed by the secretary to the Council of Justice in a cryptic marginal note at the end of the sentence stating that as an act of grace he is allowed to be shot and his body handed to friends for burial.¹⁹⁵

What are the circumstances that prompt so harsh a sentencing, then to be moderated and finally actualised and on a free-burgher? Notwithstanding this curious exception, the unlawful killing of slaves and aborigines by Company employees or free-burgers, although punishable as a rule, never usually result in the death sentence being given and actually executed.

In terms of the Dutch authorities meting out punishment and consequently 'justice', the following trends are discernible: Slaves and aborigines convicted by the Company's Council of Justice at the Cape for killing colonial subjects (irrespective of the latter's legal status or cultural background) are nearly always sentenced to death *and executed* - if not by the aborigines themselves, then by the Dutch.¹⁹⁶ The Company, cautious about its invader-status, initially entertains

¹⁹⁴ CA: CJ 780, no. 217 (11 January 1688).

¹⁹⁵ CA: CJ 2, p. 363 (15 January 1688)].

¹⁹⁶ The axing & murder of **Grietje Groff** by her slave **Claes van Mallebaer** who is subsequently put to death (CA: CJ 780, no 230 (1692), pp. 914-919) & execution by the Dutch (with ostensible aboriginal blessing) of aborigines **Gamekou, Quisa, Gamkou, Ore & D'Orea** (1678) are cases in point – CA: CJ 780, no. 179 (14 September 1678); H.F. Heese, *Reg en Onreg, Kaapse Regspraak in die Agtiende Eeu*, p. 9. & also H.C. Bredekamp, “Tot Afschrikt van Andre”: Die VOC-Regstelsel en



international (western hegemonic) legal fictions purporting to endorse the freedom and sovereignty of aborigines. Aborigines harming the Company and its subjects are, in principle, to be handed back to the aborigines for aboriginal justice. Only in 1678 are the 1st 'Hottentots' formally arraigned, convicted *and executed* by the Council of Justice for robbery and assault.¹⁹⁷ Conversely the Company is disinclined to hand over its own subjects to aboriginal justice. In the case of slaves the Company has no doubts whatsoever about its jurisdiction and right to execute.¹⁹⁸ Where Company officials or free-burghers are convicted for killing fellow officials or burghers, the death penalty appears to be consistently and retributively executed.¹⁹⁹ Company officials and free burghers convicted for killing aborigines or slaves, however, are not necessarily sentenced to death or even executed.²⁰⁰ Whereas fugitives of the law (including burghers and officials) are easily sentenced to death in their absence *ex post facto*, convicted burghers and officials who could be arrested and arraigned are consistently punished with lesser sentences.

The glaring exception, however, is not only the execution of the free-burgher **Jan van As** for stock theft and the murder of a slave *jongen*, but also *how* the sentence come to be executed. Is this a case of the authorities *hanging him*, as the saying goes, *for a sheep as a lamb?*

On Friday 5 December 1687 the 1st recorded intelligence on the criminal activities of **Jan van As** is tabled as a special resolution by the Council of Policy:

According to a statement made to the Council, by two Hottentots, the son of a certain freeman named **Jan van As**, now a criminal prisoner, cruelly murdered a slave about four months ago, buried the body in a hole behind the Steinberg, and cut the throats of 50 sheep, the property of his master, **Gasper Willers**, leaving them in a bush as food for wild animals. After full deliberation, it was resolved to examine into the truth of this

Geweld ten Opsigte van die Khoisan aan die Kaap, 1677-1705', *Kronos*, vol. 12 (1978), pp. 11-16 - but contrast the sentence of **Edessha alias Dikkop**, who murders Huguenot refugee **Charles Marais** & is handed back to his people for execution in 1689).

¹⁹⁷ Heese however, mentions that they are convicted for the *murder* of a herdsman (Hans F. Heese, *Reg en Onreg*, p. 9). Mention should be made, however, of the arraignment before the *Raad van Justitie* of 5 aborigines (10 February 1672) for murder & stock theft where the death penalty is called for, but not applied, & the extraordinary 'trial' (20 August 1673) that results in 4 aborigines being convicted by the Dutch *but handed over to a hostile aboriginal crowd for execution* & clubbed to death.

¹⁹⁸ A case in point is the trial & execution of the slave woman **Susanna Een Oor van Bengale** (Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves & Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 31); <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui104.htm>.

¹⁹⁹ The case of **Jan Beyts** (already referred to above) is a case in point.

²⁰⁰ Interesting case studies include the investigations & trials of the following *vrijburghers*: **Willem Willemsz: de Lierman** (from Deventer) (see *supra*), **Pieter Becker** (alleged *inter alia* for beating an aborigine to death - his various sentences are initially unenforced with eventual banishment [J.L. Buys, 'Pieter Becker ('n Stamvader) - Sy Misdade en Verhore' (unpublished manuscript 21 July 1992)], **Jean du Tuillet & Christian Uker** (sentenced to death for killing the former's slave **Andries** & his aboriginal servant **Caffer** after an assault (death sentence *in absentia*) [Huguenot Memorial Museum, *The Khoikhoi, An Introduction to the Khoikhoi, their contact with the European Colonists and incidents that occurred between the Huguenots and the Khoikhoi*, 1996, pp. 16-19]; & company official **Willem de Haan** (he fatally wounds the aborigine **Kleine Kaffer** of the **Kleine Kaptein** by shooting him in the legs & is whipped, branded & put in chains for life) [H.C. Bredekamp, "'Tot Afschrikt van Andre": Die V.O.C.-Regstelsel en Geweld ten Opsigte van die Khoisan aan die Kaap, 1677-1705', *Kronos*, vol. 12 (1978), pp. 22-23]).



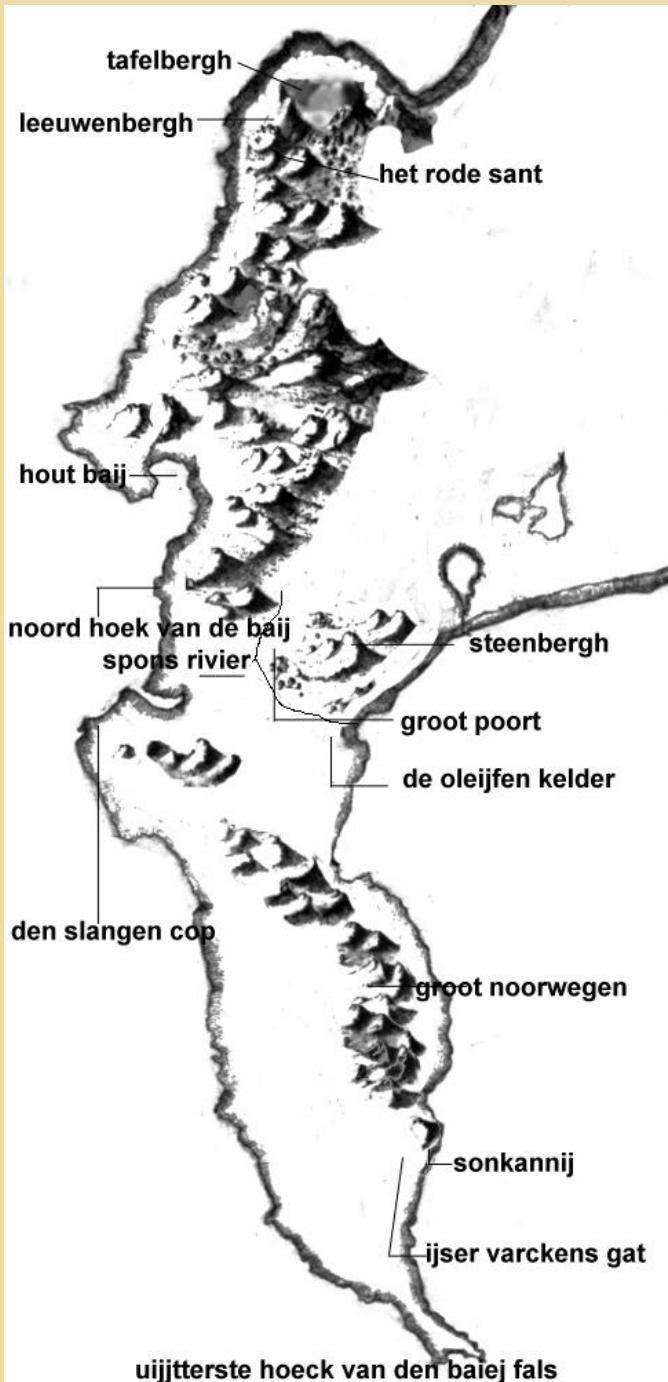
staement, and to send as commissioners of this government the Accomptant **J. Bleim**, the Ensign **J. [sic] Schryver**, the Secretaray of the Court of Justice **Melchior Kemels**, and the Landdrost **J. Mulder**, (with an escort of a sergeant and ten soldiers,) who shall render a proper report to the Commander....

Undoubtedly the event sends shock waves throughout the colony. This ws no ordinary crime; hence the special resolution by **Simon van der Stel** and his Council. What prompts **Jan van As**, not only to murder in cold blood a slave belonging to the free-burgher **Gaspar Willers**²⁰¹ and bury the corpse under a rock behind the Steenberg, but also to cut the throats of 50 sheep (also belonging to **Gaspar Willers**) and to leave them as prey to wild animals?

Maaij Ansela's 23-year old mixed race Cape-born son, **Jan van As** - once enslaved - once a bastard (now legitimised by his mother's marriage (albeit not to his biological father) ... a free-burgher in his own right, works as the *knecht* and shepherd of the Company's chief carpenter **Baes Arie (Adriaen Willemesz: van Brakel)**. Already he has sheep of his own. These he is said to purchase (1687) from his employer. What follows is a summary of the facts of the case tabled by the magistrate *Landdrost Mulder* the prosecutor (*eijscher*) before the Council of Justice.

²⁰¹ Also found in the records as **Casper Wilders / Willers**. We shall see later that the sheep are said to have belonged to **Adriaentje Strerreveld**. She is the wife of **Casper Willers**. There also appears to have been confusion as to the ownership of the sheep. Wilders had had his and his wife's sheep judicially attached. **Jan van As** had purchased sheep from his boss **Adriaen Willemesz: van Brakel** who appears to also have had claims to the stolen sheep.





Silvermine stream

Steenberg(h) - Muizenburg Peak

uijtterste hoeck van den Baeij Fals - the furthest corner of False Bay, ie Cape Point

Place names featured in the trial papers

de Caep - Cape Town

Groot Noorwegen - lit. 'Greater Norway' - the mountains and hills at Simon's Bay and beyond

Groot Poort - the route making up Ou Kaapse Weg?

Houtbaij - Hout Bay

Ijster Varcks Gat - lit. Porcupine Pit or Hedgehog Hole, ie possibly last valley at bottom of the Cape peninsula

Leeuwenbergh - the Lion Mountain or Lion Mound now Lion's Head & Signal Hill

Noort Hoek van de baij - Noordhoek

de Oleijfen Kelder (also found as **de Vleisj Kelder & de Vlijer Kelder**) - now Fish Hoek (is this a reference to Peer's Cave or the other caves above Kalk Bay?) - See the map in R. Raven-Hart, *Cape Good Hope*, p. 312 [Cape Archives Map 1/982] where the name

Wijnkelder is shown at Vishoekbaai

het Rodesant (also found as **het Rode Sant**) - possibly above Camp's Bay

den Slangen Cop - the mountain Slangkop at Kommetjie

Sonkannij (also found as **Sonkanij, Soutkannij & Jong Kannij**) - possibly the mountain De Boer before Smitswinkelsbaai

Spons Rivier - possibly the

Tafelbergh - Table Mountain

Approximately 8 or 9 months before his post-Christmas trial (1687), **Jan van As** induces **Anthonij van Malabar** - the slave *jongen* belonging to the *vrijborgeresse* **Andriaantje Sterreveld**²⁰² - to walk away with one of his mistress's sheep. The sheep is used to lure and drive away part of the flock of his *patronesse*. 2 to 3 days later the 2 malefactors take off with the sheep. Approximately 50 sheep are stolen and re-integrated into his flock. At the time, another slave *jongen* **Paul van Malabar**, on orders from his master **Jan Vlok**²⁰³, has been searching for 2 missing lambs amongst the flock of **Adriaantje Sterreveld**. **Anthonij** tries to induce him also to abscond with sheep. He is surprised to learn later that **Anthonij** has run off with 50 sheep and joined up with **Jan van As**. The whereabouts and 'availability' of **Adriaantje Sterreveld's** sheep are well-known. Even the 'Hottentot' **Callegonde**, who tends **Van As's** flock, knows about them. Yet there are indications that the sheep might belong to **Adriaen van Brakel**.

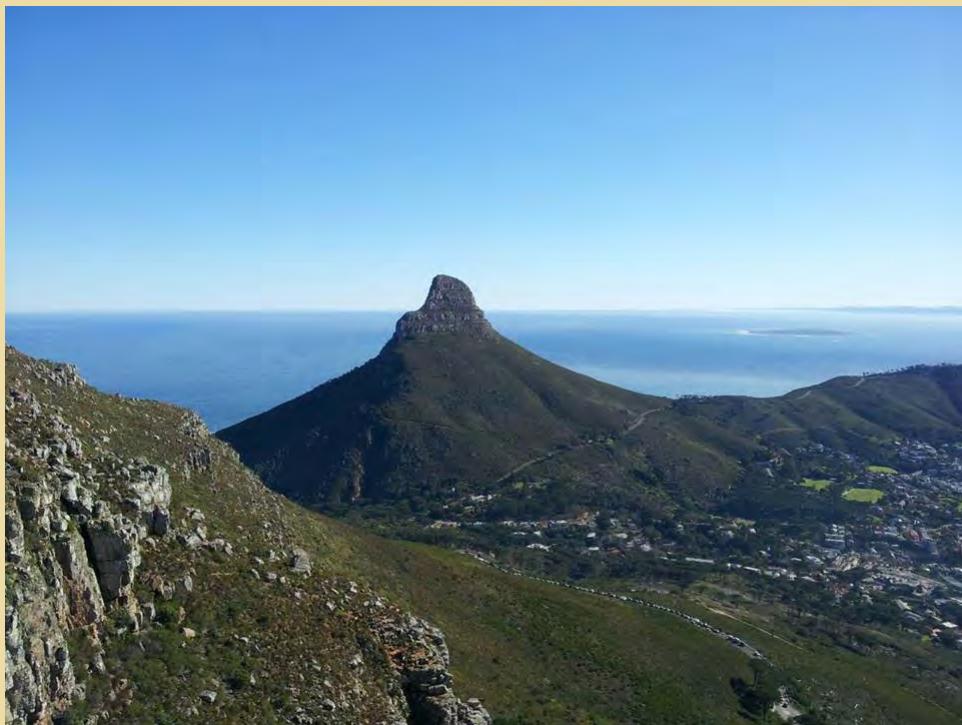


The soldier **Cornelis Pijlaar**²⁰⁴, stationed at the Company's look-out on Lion's Head *den uitkijk op den Leeuwenkop* sees **Anthonij** driving the sheep through the trees of Kloof Nek 2 or 3 days before he and **Jan van As** ran off together (*Passerende ... door het geboomte van de Cloof tusschend Tafel en Leeuwenberg*).

²⁰² In the resolution of the Council of Policy (5 December 1687), the sheep are said to belong to her husband **Gaspar Willers**.

²⁰³ **Johann Heinrich Vlock** (from Mörs), at that time sergeant of the burgher militia and deacon of the Cape community.

²⁰⁴ **Cornelis Pilaar** (from Leyden). In 1692 he is a drummer (*tamboer*) [Lalie Malan - personal papers].



A certain evening, **Callegonde**, the indigene entrusted with **Jan van As's** flock, is present when **Van As** and **Anthonij** bring **Adriaantje Sterreveld's** sheep into **Van As's** flock. **Anthonij** returns home. The sheep are driven into the pen (*hok*) of **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** - husband to **Maaij Ansela**. Commonly known to all as **Jagt**, **Basson** is **Jan van As's** stepfather. The pen is situated behind Table Mountain (*leggende agter geseidge Tafelberg*). **Jagt's** sheep pen is likely to be situated on the lower table behind the mountain accessed by Blinkwater Ravine. There is a stream where sheep could drink and the hilltops would be covered with fynbos.

Next morning **Van As** treks through to *het Roodesant*. This is probably above Camp's Bay. The area above the present-day Camp's Bay Drive, which is on the level of Kloof Nek, is known to have very red earth. There **Anthonij** joins him and they spend the night together (*gesamentlijc dien nagt slapende*). Next day they part company, each going their separate ways to the *Hout Baij* heading for the *Steenbergh*.²⁰⁵ **Anthonij** takes a longer route separately around the back of Hout Bay (*separatelijck buijten d'Houtbaij om*) - possibly via the present-day Ou Kaapse Weg. The reference to evidence given by **Thijs Michielsz:** (from Glueckstadt) confirms that possibly he sees **Anthonij** at some point at the Steenberg near his (wife's) farm *Zwaanswijck* (the present Steenberg estate)²⁰⁶. **Van As** is likely to keep out of sight by driving the sheep up Corridor Ravine to the middle table and down into Orange Kloof. The terrain is, however, very steep.

²⁰⁵ Present-day Muizenburg Peak. Originally called '*t hoek van de Steenberg*', the Company had posts on either side of the mountain *Aan de Steenberg* and *Agter de Steenberg* (see D. Sleigh, *Die Buiteposte: VOC-buiteposte onder Kaapse bestuur 1652-1795*, pp. 169, 171-174 & 336-33).

²⁰⁶ **Matthys Michielsz:** (from Glückstadt) is husband to the multiple-married **Catharina Hostings** (see Margaret Cairns, 'Tryn Ras', *Familia XV*, pp. 97-98 & XVI, pp. 20-26 & 38-39, 44-49 & 41 & D. Sleigh, *Die Buiteposte: VOC-buiteposte onder Kaapse bestuur 1652-1795*, pp. 169, 171-174).

Otherwise, he may opt to go further east across the middle table and down to Constantia Nek choosing the best and easiest ravines to go down. This would entail a longer and meandering route. A shorter, but more visible route to Hout Bay, may well be over Suikerbossie Nek.²⁰⁷ At Hout Bay, **Van As** fetches the 'Hottentot' **Jantje** out of the house (*woning*) of **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe** (from Broek in Oud-Beijerland)²⁰⁸ who, presumably together with **Callegonde**, accompanies him. From Hout Bay, **Van As** goes more or less along the present-day Chapman's Peak Drive and then up and over a nek between Lower Chapman's Peak and Noordhoek Peak down to the present-day Noordhoek village.

Anthonij arrives at the *Noord Hoek van de baij* [Noordhoek] where he joins up with **Van As**, **Callegonde** and **Jantje** at the *Spons Revier* [Silvermine Stream?²⁰⁹]. They head for the *uithoek van de Baij Fals* [Cape Point] where they arrive 3 days later. They could go from the present-day Noordhoek village via perhaps Sun Valley and Ocean View, up Manel Kloof and over the moorland of Red Hill, on to the present entrance to Cape Point Reserve. Otherwise, they may go from Sun Valley across and up present-day Glencairn Highway turning off right at the nek to Red Hill or further on towards False Bay up right along Elsie's River on to Red Hill. This way is well hidden from Slangkop and perhaps the more likely route.²¹⁰ En route they pass alongside the Company's post at *den Slangen Cop* [Slangkop at Kommetje].

²⁰⁷ Shirley Brossy; Wim & Doepie Barten - personal communication.

²⁰⁸ **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe** (from Broek in Noord Holland and/or Oud-Beijerland, near Dordrecht in Zuid Holland) (died July 1716). Progenitor of the Van der Merwe family in South Africa, he was known to trade illegally with the 'Hottentots'. In 1677 Van der Merwe, together with *Swart Piet [Pieter Jansz: van der Westhuizen* (from Bruges in Flanders)], hired the ground surrounding Hout Bay. (see Jan van der Merwe, '**Willem Schalkszoon van der Merwe** - 'n Biografiese Ekskursie', *Familia*, XVI, pp. 7-11, for a brief biography).

²⁰⁹ Also found as the *Tentrivierken* and *IJsselsteijnrivier* (see D. Sleigh, *Die Buiteposte: VOC-buiteposte onder Kaapse bestuur 1652-1795*, p. 287).

²¹⁰ Shirley Brossy - personal communication.



Slangkop

They finally enter a valley “called by the Hottentots het Ijser Varckens Gat” (literally ‘Hedgehog’s Hole’ or ‘Porcupine Pit’) to be found at the remote corner of False Bay *op den uijthoek van de Baaij Fals*. At the entry to the present-day Cape Point Reserve, there is a steep valley that goes down to Smitswinkel Bay (False Bay). Then there rise up some high cliffs which descend further south into the valley at Buffelsbaai / Mackellar’s Bay between Paulsberg and Matrooskop. This latter valley is likely to be the place “called by the Hottentots” ‘Hedgehog’s Hole’ or ‘Porcupine Pit’.²¹¹ According to **Callegonde** and **Jantje**, after 2 days stay at Cape Point, **Van As** cut off the ears of the stolen sheep.

Near Slangkop the Company herdsman **Jacob Holder** intercepts **Van As** and recognises **Anthonij**. He realises the gravity of the situation (*als een onbetamelijke saak heeft voor ogen gesteld*) and makes **Van As** understand that he would say nothing. **Holder** repeatedly askes **Van As** to be (get?) rid of the *jongen* and the sheep requesting that they be sent immediately to *de Caep*. **Van As** promised to comply.

Van As panicks. He realises that he no longer can hide his wrongdoing (*siende sijne begane fout niet langen te connen verbergh*). The morning after **Holder**’s departure, **Van As** instructs **Callegonde** to look for the wiper (*wissen*)²¹² of his gun and **Jantje** to fetch water. While **Anthonij** is seated before the fire braaing meat, his back turned, **Van As** shoots him dead - in the head from behind - with a rifle loaded with 3 bullets (*drie cogeltjes niet geschroomd heeft den genoemden*

²¹¹ Shirley Brossy; Wim and Doepie Barten - personal communication.

²¹² The text also gives *wisscher*.

Antonij sittende voor't vier ... om eening vleesch te braden, met een roer van agteren dood schieten).

Van As wraps up the body in his cloak and raincoat with rope and carries it to the overhanging crags hiding it between the rocks. That same day, he drives all the sheep along the beach until the foot of the mountain named *Sonkanij*²¹³. Going along the beach, he likely passes the present-day Meadows, Buffelsbaai, Bordjiesdrif, Black Rocks finally coming up against the steep mountain now known as De Boer. There he drives the sheep into some bushes and slits their throats leaving these as carrion for predators.

Through the hills they go to the place called *Groot Noorwegen* ['Greater Norway' - the mountains and hills behind Simon's Town]²¹⁴ and stay there for some time. From there they continue through a passage in the mountains and a valley named *de Oleffen Kelder*.

After 8 days, **Van As** again meets up with **Holder** grazing Company sheep. Four months have passed since the 'accident'. He admits everything that the accident happened and that he helped the jongen and sheep to one side (*dat dog ongeluk al was geschied ... en hij ... jongen en schapen an een kand hadde geholpen*). **Van As** begs **Holder** not to give him up.

Followed by **Holder**, **Van As** and the 2 indigenes continue until they reach *agter den Tafelbergh* when **Jantje** leaves them and **Callegonde** remains with **Van As** until his apprehension. **Holder**, hearing what has happened from the 'Hottentots' *van de Hottentots verstaan* 10 to 12 days before, informs **Gerrit Noordhoek** about the murder. **Van As** is arrested - presumably by the *fiscal Johannes van Keulen*.

²¹³ This is unlikely to be the present-day mountain known as *Swartkop* (or what is referred to as the Swarkopberge) overlooking Simon's Bay and the present-day Simon's Town. Given the terrain, *Sonkannij* is more likely to be the very steep mountain or cliff now known as *De Boer* which prevents any passage via the coast through to Smitswinkel Bay. Van As would have had to steer inland at this point (Wim & Doepie Barten - personal communication). The name *Sonkannij* has not been etymologically established. The most plausible explanation might be that the name is a corruption of *sonkony* (literally sun rabbit) which is an alternative name for a *dassie* or Cape rock-rabbit which happen to be prolific at *Die Boer* (Wim Barten - personal communication). The 'ij' ending in 17th Dutch is pronounced 'ie' which may point, however, to the word being of aboriginal Khoe / San origin. The word *Kannie* (also *Kannip*) refers to a type of root parasite known variously in Afrikaans as *Jakkalskos*, (ie Dead Dog = *Hydnora Africana*) *Kannie*, *Bobbejaankos*, *Koenie-kannie*, *Melkbosgranaat* & *Soetpappie* which can be eaten raw or braaied over coals. The bush on which the parasites feed is also known as *Kanna* or *Gifmelkbos*. *Kanna* / *Ganna* can also refer to any type of bulbous plant such as *wildepatat* and *kambro*. The *Kannabossie* is also referred to as Lye bush. The term *Kanniekoenie* has come to have various idiomatic nuances in Afrikaans, eg *jaloers*, *afgunstig*: *Dit is kanniekoenie*: It is sour grapes. The origin of *kanna* as found in the name *Kannaland* derives its 'Hottentot' name from the fact that there were once many eland (Gerda Pieterse - personal communication).

²¹⁴ D. Sleigh, *Die Buiteposte: VOC-buiteposte onder Kaapse bestuur 1652-1795*, p. 295. The name is also referred to by the Swedish naturalist **Carl Peter Thunberg (1743-1828)** in his *Travels in Europe, Africa and Asia made between the years 1770 and 1779* (1773): 'the barren mountains, which run from False Bay out into the sea, are called by the colonists as well as by sailors, "Noorweegen", or "Norway" [Alan H. Winquist, *Scandinavians & South Africa: Their impact on cultural, social and economic development before 1900*, p. 49].

Thereafter **Simon van der Stel** sends an investigating party to visit the scenes of the crime pointed out by the 'Hottentots'. The party consists of the following: the garrison bookkeeper **Johannes Blum**, the ensign **Isaac Schrijver**, the secretary of Justice **Melchior Kemels** together with the *Landdrost* **Johannes Mulder** in the company of a sergeant and 10 soldiers. An initial search produces a pair of pants and some bones - being those of the murdered **Anthonij**. In a second search some other bones together with hair and rope are found. These are identified as also being those of **Anthonij**. Finally in some isolated bush near *Sonkannij* bones, wool and excrement - those of the missing sheep - are also found.

Van As is convicted, also in terms of his own *confessions*. 5 confessions are on record of which only 4 exist. In the evidence submitted to the Council of Justice, there is a reference to the accused's voluntary confession (1 December 1687) marked "E". This confession is missing. These confessions are all the insight we have into the mind, motives and actions of **Jan van As** from the point of view of the accused.

During the last rain season, **Anthonij** comes to **Jan van As** at the Spons River behind the Steenberg. He had run away with 20 [not 50] sheep belonging to his mistress (*patronesse*). After staying there for 2 days, they continue their way to Cape Point (*van daer na d'uijterste hoeck van de Baeij Fals*). On the 2nd day towards the evening the Company herdsman **Jacob Holder** (*s'Comp:y beeste waghter*) come to **Van As**. They have already gone past Slangkop (*doenmaels omtrent den Slangen Cop verscheide*). **Holder** has already had words and argued on various matters with him and **Anthonij** beforehand (*diverse rederen en woorden gewisseld hadde*).

Van As, when going over to **Holder**'s kraal, sees the *jongen* **Anthonij** but sends **Callegonde** in first to make sure that it really is **Anthonij**. **Van As** enters the *craal* and the *jongen* jumps out in front of **Jacob Holder** calling on **Van As** to confirm that he, **Anthonij**, really is **Van As**'s *jongen*. **Holder** asks **Van As** repeatedly whose *jongen* is with him. **Van As** answers that the *jongen* is his. **Holder** remains unconvinced. He says that the *jongen* belongs to **Adriaentje Sterreveld** who is well-known to him. **Holder** makes **Van As** understand that, even though he should report the matter, he would rather keep quiet. **Holder** spends the night with **Van As** and his men.

That evening, while lying in bed (*op de koij leggende*) **Holder** again asks **Van As** about the *jongen*. **Van As** finally replies: [**Anthonij** belongs to] **Adriaentje Sterreveld**. **Jacob** responds: *Ja ick ken die jongen wel*. ["Yes, I know the boy well"]. **Van As** now asks **Holder** to take **Anthonij** and the sheep back to *de Caep*. **Holder** refuses saying: "[No way! I have nothing to do with your schemes" (*neen ick heb met uw dingen niet te doen*). **Van As** asks again, offering him one of the aborigines (*een Hottentot*) as company. **Holder** still refuses saying it would be better that **Van As** *do away* with the *jongen* and sheep and return *naer de Caep*. **Holder** stays one more night and constantly urges **Van As** to *do away* with the *jongen* and to cast him into the sea as nobody would be able to find even one

shred of evidence (*recommanderende den gemelten jongen aen een kant te helpen ende in Zee te werpen opdat niemant daervan een stuck soude cunnen vinden*).

Holder finally departs on the 3rd day. **Van As** fishes for the rest of the day. That evening, the 'Hottentot' **Cinquepas (Sincepas)**²¹⁵ come to visit the *crael* together with **Callegonde** and **Jantje**. **Jantje** and **Callengonde** spend some time talking to **Anthonij**. **Van As** sends **Callegonde** and **Jantje** to the sheep at which time **Sincepas** tells **Van As** that he should shoot the *jongen* dead. **Van As** repeatedly dismisses the suggestion.

Next day late evening the 3 'Hottentots' leave. The next morning **Van As** shoots **Anthonij** dead with a rifle from behind in the head. **Anthonij** is seated before the fire. The confession is modified with the following insert: *The gun is loaded with 3 bullets*. **Van As** sews up the corpse in his clothes with rope and carries it over his shoulders to the overhanging crags (*naer t'over leggende gebergte*) where he hides it between the rocks. The same day **Van As** grabs all 20 sheep by the legs - one by one - removes them from his flock and puts them out of his *crael*. Next day **Van As** heads for the *Groot Poort* [ie the route that is now Ou Kaapse Weg?] together with his flock.

His confession is modified with the following insert: *he goes along the beach and at some bushes at the foot of the mountain known as the Soutkannij he slits the throats of the sheep and leaves them there*. 9 days after his arrival [at the *Groot Poort*] he is rejoined by **Callegonde** whom he had sent to *de Caep* to fetch supplies. After 8 days stay, they arrive *achter den Tafelbergh* where he remains until the day of his arrest.

Van As's 2nd confession is missing. According to his 3rd confession, he confirms that he killed the *jongen* as described, saying, however, that he did not kill the sheep. According to his 4th confession he confirms that he killed the *jongen* as described saying, however, that he killed **Anthonij** with *one* bullet and that he did not slit the throats of the sheep. What he did do, however, is remove the sheep from the *Crael* and send them with the 2 'Hottentots' **Callegonde** and **Jantje** to graze on the Lion Mountain (*Leeuwensbergh*). According to his 5th confession **Van As** is adamant that **Holder** had said the following to him: "No, actually I saw something else (ie that is not what I saw, but something else.), but I will still keep quiet (ie I won't tell a soul, don't worry, your secret is with me)" (*Neen ick heb nog wel andren dingen gesien, die ick wel swijgen sal*). According to his confession (1 December 1687) - but which is missing - certain of its contents are divulged in the other documents tabled before the Council. According to this confession, special mention is made in the formal charges placed before the Council that **Van As** came to the Table and Lion Mountain (*Tafel en Leeuwenbergh*) with 50 sheep. He went to the Steenbergh where, after staying there, he again grazed the 50 sheep on Table Mountain with at least 80 sheep, all told, being present for at least 2 to 3 days. **Van As** confesses that the 50 sheep were added to his flock and that he and **Anthonij** went together to point behind the Steenbergh (*gesamentlijk naar den uijthoek agter den Steenbergh*). **Van As's**

²¹⁵ A French name *cinq* = five; *pas* = paces. Does he always follow 5 paces behind?

confessions are doctored. The wording is clearly that of the scribe, much of the same phrasing and terminology appears in the other documents tabled.

Jagt and **Maaij Ansel**a appear again (1688) in the muster roll.²¹⁶ The couple now appears with only 5 sons and 2 daughters.²¹⁷ This is the year in which **Maaij Ansel**a's *voorkind Jan van As* is executed and disappears from the muster roll.

After the execution ... respectability at any price ...

Bergh's possessions are appraised (20 January 1689). We learn of the marriage (8 May 1689) of **Jacobus van As** with **Maria Clemit van de Caap**.²¹⁸ She is the daughter of the Swede **Matthijs Michielsz**:²¹⁹ (from Stockholm) and **Isabella van Delft** (from Bommel). In the Stellenboch baptismal register she appears as **Marij de Zweet** and her sister as **Lena Sweed**. **Olof Bergh** and **Anna de Coninck** baptise (10 July 1689) their 5th child **Carolus Erlandt**. The baptism is witnessed by **Christian Freser** and **Joanna Roosendael**.²²⁰

We learn that the free-blacks **Jan van Ternate**²²¹ and his wife **Magdalena van Bengale**²²² reside (19 August 1689) at the house of **Maaij Ansel**a.²²³ Also resident there is **Ernst Friedrich Walter** (from Breslau) later partner to the son of **Maaij Ansel**a's friend **Groote Catrijn, Christoffel Snijman**. This emerges from a number a sworn declarations by several free-blacks (**Isaacq van Bengale, Joris van Macassar, Jan van Bengalen, Joris van Macassar, Louis van Bengale** and **Jacob Tieleman:**) and concerning his illegal selling of liquor stored in a lean to at the house of **Jagt** and **Maaij Ansel**a. Of significance here is the fact that sworn declarations are never taken from either **Jagt** or **Maaij Ansel**a on whose premises he operates his shebeen or from their daughter **Anna de Conink** to whom he is alleged to have sold brandy (*door de huijsvrouw van den Lt. Oelof Berg*).

²¹⁶ CA: VC 39, vol. I.

²¹⁷ I am indebted to Dr Hans F. Heese for this information. One child (presumably unbaptised, gender unknown) must have died soon after childbirth.

²¹⁸ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p 85.

²¹⁹ He is found as **Matthijs de Sweet**, a nickname which distinguished him from **Matthijs Michielsz**: (from Glückstadt), the owner of *Joostenburg* and husband of the oft-wed **Tryn Ras**, with whom he has often been confused by researchers (Leo Fouché, *Dagboek van Adam Tas*, p. 161 n. 231). See Margaret Cairns, *Familia*. His Swedish name would nowadays be rendered into modern Swedish as **Mattias Mikael(s)on**.

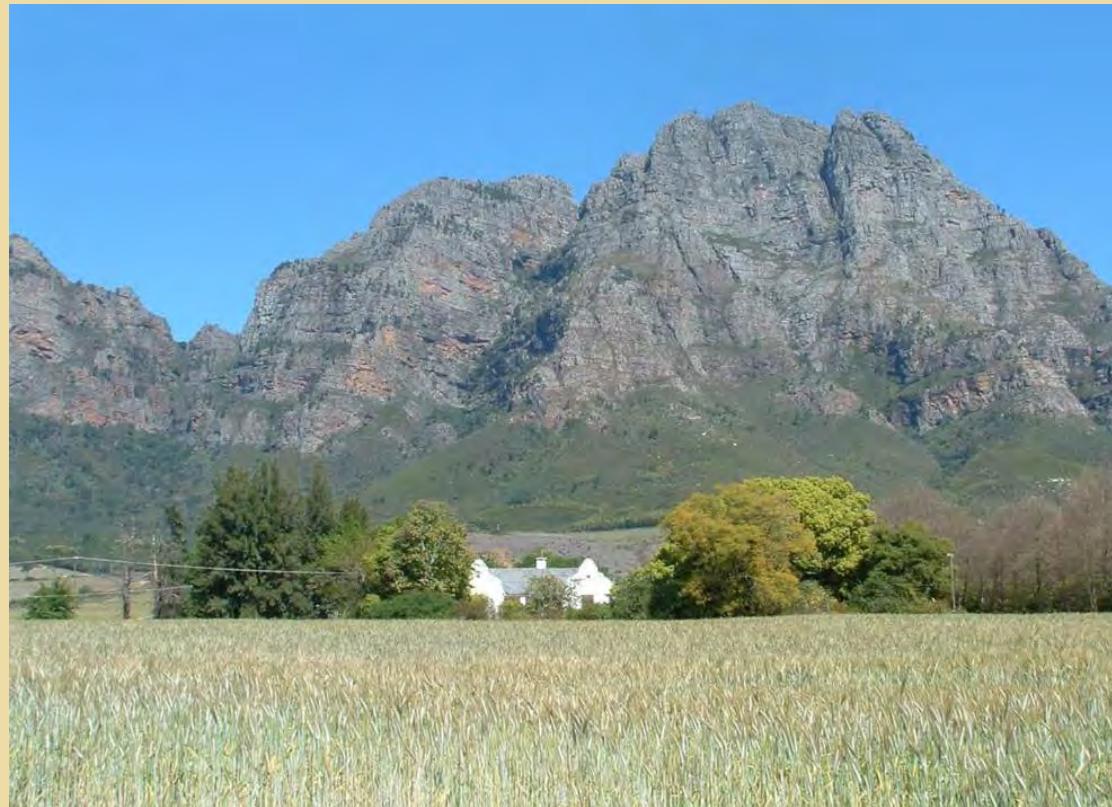
²²⁰ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 38.

²²¹ **Jan van Ternate(n)** manumitted (11 November 1685) by **Barbara Geems**; marries (9 September 1687) **Magdalena van Bengale**; listed alone in census (1688).

²²² Former slave of: (1) (?-1677) **Johan Bax**; (2) (1677-1683) **Marthinus van Benchem**; (1683-1687) **Albert van Breughel**; manumitted slave of **Elsje van Suerwaerden (Wed. Albert van Breughel, Wed. Andries de Man & Wed. Hendrik Munckerus)**; baptised Cape (1 June 1687).

²²³ CA: CJ 291 (*Kriminele Prosesstukke: Declarations, 18 & 19 August 1689*), p. 421; G. Con de Wet, *Die Vry Bevolking in die Kaapse Nedersetting*, p. 224.

Farmers at Drakenstein



Nieuwedorp homestead against backdrop of Simonsberg

Jagt is granted (20 December 1689) a 60 morgen farm in Drakenstein which is later consolidated by his stepson **Jacobus van As** into *Nieuwedorp* [*Nuwedorp*], so too is his stepson **Jacobus van As** granted an adjacent 60 morgen which he later consolidates into *Nieuwedorp* [*Nuwedorp*] – effectively making him the 1st free-black to be granted a farm at Drakenstein.²²⁴ **Jagt's** farm is later transferred by the widowed **Maaij Ansela** to her son **Willem Basson**. He, in turn, sells (8 December 1700) his portion of *Nieuwedorp* [*Nuwedorp*] (granted 1 August 1691), and also that of his mother to his half-brother **Jacobus van As**. **Jacobus van As** has already taken over (21 July 1692) that portion of *Nieuwedorp* previously granted to **Erasmus van Lier** (25 October 1690). He finally consolidates all of the farms now making up *Nieuwedorp* (9 July 1701) by obtaining the portion originally granted to **Pierre Meijer** (18 July 1692), the latter having already transferred (12 February 1694) the farm to Norwegian **Cornelis Obitz** (from Trondheim).

²²⁴ William de Villiers names the farm *Meerrust* but this seems unlikely.



Nieuwedorp homestead & barn ante 1930 (CA AG7553)

Why the grants? Why so soon after the execution of **Johannes van As**? What about the grants to **Willem Basson** and **Jacobus van As**? Also why the grant (1690) to **Maaij Ansela** of an erf in Table Valley?²²⁵

Anna de Coningh baptises (10 July 1689) her 5th child, **Carolus Erlandt Bergh**. In this year **Jacobus van As** had already been granted the farm *Nieuwendorp* on the slopes of the Simonsberg, Groot Drakenstein and neighbouring the farms *De Goede Hoop* and *Plessis-les-Marle*.²²⁶ We shall see later that this farm increased in size considerably (1692, 1700 and 1701). We do not know to what extent **Maaij Ansela** moves between her residences in Cape Town and Drakenstein. She would have become a local resident at Drakenstein (since 1689). We have evidence (1693) of her being considered a permanent resident at Drakenstein. Certainly after her husband's death, she appears to take an active interest in her sons' farming activities at Drakenstein. In his study on the free-blacks at Stellenbosch, Hattingh chooses not to investigate **Maaij Ansela** further on the

²²⁵ 'Heritage Statement: Nieuwendorp, Founders' Estates, Boschendal Farmlands, Dwars River Valley, Stellenbosch, Application submitted to SAHRA in terms of Section 27 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) for: Repair and maintenance work to the homestead and barn; Renovation to the homestead prepared for Boschendal Proprietary Ltd' prepared by Sarah Winter & Nicolas Baumann Heritage Consultants with input from Graham Jacobs (Arcon) Heritage Architect (29 November 2013);

<http://www.sahra.org.za/sites/default/files/casedecisions/Nieuwendorp%20Final%20Comemnt.pdf>;

<http://www.sahra.org.za/node/152181>.

²²⁶ This is according to Prof. A.M. Hugo.

basis that she has already been comprehensively (*breedvoerig*) dealt with and that she is not a permanent resident (*vaste inwoner*) of Stellenbosch.²²⁷

Jagt dies

Jagt dies (*post* 21 February 1690) leaving, one assumes, a bereft **Maaij Ansela**.²²⁸ She is a widow by December of that year. The circumstances of his death are unknown. Prior to his death, he is convicted for assault (21 February 1690). The trial date coincides with his date of death. The Cape-born free-black and *mestizzo* **Jacob Hendricksz: Hages / Hagis** (*mesties en vrijburgher alhier*) – likely son of **Maaij Ansela**'s co-slave in the **Van Riebeeck** household **Lijsbeth van Bengale**²²⁹ - as plaintiff accuses **Basson** assaulting him in his own house.

Basson is accused for using violence on the person and at the house of the free-black **Hagis** (*wegens begane geweld aan den persoon en ten huijse van de vrijswart Hagis*). The prosecutor demands a fine of *f* 500 *pro fisco* from **Basson**. The presumption is that the damage must be considerable. In the end **Jagt** pays Rds 25 to the fiscal with expenses (*pro fisco cum expensis*). What happens between February and December that year? **Jagt's** death raises more questions than answers. Why is his inventory only drawn up 8 years later (1698)? Why are there no estate accounts filed? Who inherits from him?

The widow **Maaij Ansela** is granted (9 December 1690) another property of 20 roods and 48 square Cape feet²³⁰, situated at the north-west corner of Castle and Long Streets in present-day Cape Town, which she later transfers to her son **Gerrit Basson**.²³¹ The property, a house and *erf* in Table valley is situated in *Derde Bergdwarsstraat*²³² is sold in terms of a mortgage arrangement for *f* 5600 by **Gerrit Basson** to his brother **Michiel Basson** (1705). **Michiel Basson** later sells the house (1712) to the burgher **P.J. van de Heijden**.²³³ Her son **Willem Basson** marries (18 March 1691) the sister of the wife of his half-brother.²³⁴

She is the daughter of **Matthijs de Sweet** (from Stockholm) and **Isabella van Delft** (from Bommel) and sister to **Maria de Sweet**, the wife of **Jacobus van As**. In the Stellenbosch baptismal register, she is found as **Lena Sweed**. **Willem Basson** is granted (1 August 1691) 60 morgen of land at Drakenstein.²³⁵ The farm has been confused with *Frederiksberg*.²³⁶ This becomes part of the

²²⁷ J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eertse Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 63.

²²⁸ Böeseken claims that he dies (1689).

²²⁹ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui71.htm>.

²³⁰ Given as 0.020 morgen in the *Cape Cadastral Calender*.

²³¹ William de Villiers.

²³² Presently Long Street in the city centre of Cape Town.

²³³ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: transfer nos. 642 & 891; property no 1543. **Peter Jürgen van / von der Heyde** hails from Vierlanden, near Hamburg. He is married to **Maria van Aelwyk** (from Rhenen in Utrecht), the widow of **Willem van Es**. The couple have 4 children.

²³⁴ DRC/A: G1/1, p. 87: **Willem Basson** jongman alhier met **Helena Clemit** jongedochter alhier.

²³⁵ William de Villiers.

²³⁶ Leo Fouché, *Dagboek van Adam Tas*, p. 133, n. 194

consolidated farm *Nieuwendorp* which, together with the portion transferred to him by **Maaij Ansel**, he sells (1700) to his half-brother **Jacobus van As**.²³⁷

Anna de Conink and her husband baptise (26 August 1691) their 6th child, **Joanna Magdalena**. The witnesses are **Joannes Cornelis Simons:** and **Anna Catharina Badt**.²³⁸ The weduwee **Maaij Ansel** is listed (1692) with 5 children in the muster roll.²³⁹ The casual mention of her as **Maaij Ansel** is highly significant. One must assume that she is known by this affectionate name by all and sundry. **Jacobus van As** and **Maria Clements:** baptise (6 April 1692) their 1st child, **Johannes**, at Stellenbosch.²⁴⁰ The child is baptised **Joannis** and the parents recorded as **Jacobis van As** and **Marij de Sweed**. The witnesses to the baptism are **Ferdinandus Appel** and **Lena Sweed**.²⁴¹ Their eldest child named after his biological father and also his executed brother, **Johannes van As**.

In this year (1692) **Jacobus van As** purchases land (60 morgen) for f200 that is to become consolidated as *Nieuwendorp* from the burgher **Erasmus Jansz:** (from Lier) for f200.²⁴² He purchases (1700) a further 120 morgen for f1000 from his brother **Willem Basson** and again (1701) a further 60 morgen for f300 from the free-burgher, the **Norwegian Cornelis Obits** (from Trondheim).²⁴³ The farm is inherited by his 2nd wife, **Helena Willems: van der Merwe**, who remarries the widower of her late husband's half-sister **Maria Basson, Christian Maasdorp**. **Christian Maasdorp** later sells the farm to **Hendrik Scheffer** for f 3000 who later sells (28 July 1719) it to the **Conradie** stamvader.²⁴⁴ **Jacobus van As** also becomes owner (by 1700) of the farms *Meerrust* and *Eensaamheid*. These farms he purchases the confiscated landed property formerly belonging to the outlawed (*vogelvrij*) **Hans Silberbach** who disappears after killing (1697) a fellow free-burgher and neighbour **Arij LeCrévent** popularly known as **Arie Lekkerwijn**.

²³⁷ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*.

²³⁸ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 44.

²³⁹ CA: VC39, vol. I.

²⁴⁰ A baptismal entry could not be located for this date.

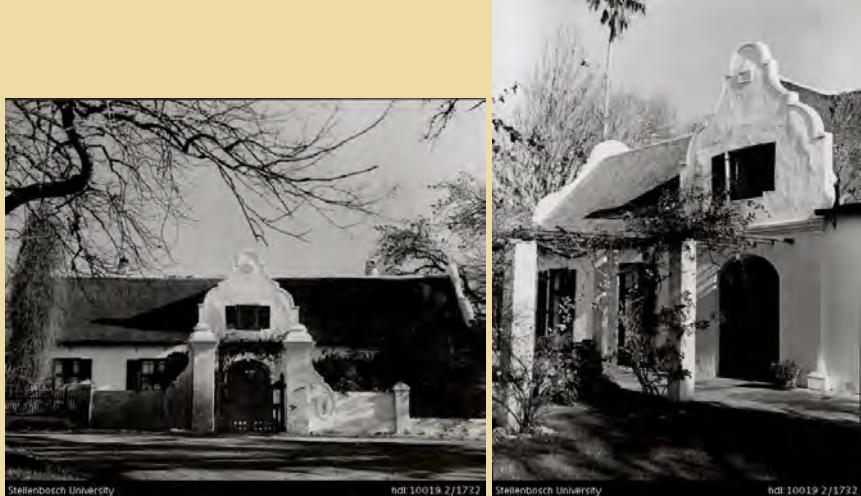
²⁴¹ A.J. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 258.

²⁴² *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: transfer no 316; property no 170. There are 3 original grants (20 December 1689, 25 October 1690 & 1 August 1691) the 3 grantees being **Erasmus Jansz: van Lier, Jacobus van As's** half-brother **Willem Basson & Cornelis Obits**.

²⁴³ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: property no. 170: tranfer no 238 (1692), transfer no. 513 (1700) & transfer no 535 (1701). **Cornelis Obits / Opitz** (from Trondheim [Norway]) marries **Maria Margaretha Sachse** (from Güsten).

²⁴⁴ "Op 28 Julie 1719 kom **Friedrich [Friederich Henrich Conradi [Conradie]** (from Marburg)] in besit van oorlede **Heinrich Scheffer** se 300 morg plaas met naam Nuwedorp - ook geleë in die veldkornetskap Groot Drakenstein. Hy was toe die 3de eienaar van Nuwedorp, waarvoor die eerste erfbrief op 20 Desember 1689 aan **Jacobus van As** uitgereik is. Nuwedorp was byna aanliggend tot **Friedrich** se eerste plaas Werda. Nuwedorp, wat oorspronklik uit 5 toekennings van 60 morg elk bestaan het, was sedert 1710 as 'n eenheid van 300 morg bestuur, en was dus 10 keer groter as **Friedrich** se bestaande plaas Werda ... Na byna 5 jaar op Nuwedorp, verkoop **Friedrich** die plaas op 3 Mei 1724 aan **Jacques de Villiers**."

<http://www.afrikaner.co.za/pietwerf/stamvader.htm>.



Maaij Ansela next appears (1693) residing at Drakenstein as *de Wed:[duw]e Basson* together with her sons, **Gerrit Basson** and **Jan Basson**.²⁴⁵ The 1st child of **Willem Basson** is baptised (24²⁴⁶ May 1693) **Arnoldus Willemse**. The witnesses are **Gerrit Basson** and **Anna de Coninck**. **Gerrit Basson** purchases (1 June 1694) the slave **Jango Longo** (aged 15/16) from **John Long** of the *Samson* for Rds. 109.²⁴⁷ **Jacobus van As** and **Maria van As** baptise (1 August 1694) their daughter, **Anna Isabella**. The baptism is witnessed by the child's maternal grandfather, the Swede **Matthis Michiel**.²⁴⁸ **Gerrit Basson** purchases (22 August

²⁴⁵ CA: VC 39, vol I.

²⁴⁶ De Villiers/Pama incorrectly gives 4 May [sic] as the date of birth.

²⁴⁷ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape, 1658-1700*, p. 166.

²⁴⁸ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 52

1694) the slaves **Manuel van Madras** (aged 19) and **Drigo van Mozambique** (aged 25) from **John Lloyd** sailing on the *Nassau* for Rds. 100 (Cape valuation).

Anna de Coninck baptises (30 January 1695²⁴⁹) her 7th child named, **Dorothea Francina Bergh**. The baptism is witnessed by **Jonker Frans van der Stel** and **Machtelda van Dieden**.²⁵⁰ It is truly remarkable that the son of the man who authorises the execution of **Jan van As** acts as godparent to the convicted murderer's half-sister! **Gerrit Basson** purchases (25 November 1695) the slave **Titus** (from an unknown origin) (aged 18) from his brother-in-law **Bergh** for f 400.²⁵¹ **Jacobus Vanas** and **Laina Basson [Lena de Sweed]** witness (22 July 1695) the baptism at Drakenstein of **Cristina**, daughter of **Christoffle Senaymant [Christoffel Snijman]** and **Marguerite Sauyoye [de Savoye]**.²⁵²

Gerrit Basson purchases (22 March 1696) the slave, **Alexander van Malabar** (aged 30), for Rds. 120 from **Jacobus Victor** (with the written consent of his father **Gerrit Victor**).²⁵³ **Gerrit Basson** sells (20 June 1696) the slave **Constantia van Malabar** (aged 40) to **Pieter Robbertsz**: for Rds. 80.²⁵⁴ **Gerrit Basson** purchases (10 July 1696) the slaves, **Daniel van Madagascar** (aged 20 years) and **Maria van Madagascar** (aged 15 years), from **Jan Dircksz: de Beer** (from Wageningen) for f 500 and f 300 respectively. The amount of f 900 is to be paid in full (January 1697).²⁵⁵ **Anna de Coninck** baptises (6²⁵⁶ August 1696) her 8th child, **Simon Petrus Bergh**. The baptism is witnessed by none other than *W.[el] Ed[ele]. Heer Goewerneur Simon van der Stel* and **Christina Diemer huysvrouw van de Johannes Blesius**. J.J. Swart writes (18 September 1696) to Captain **Bergh** and the governor informing them that **Jacobus van As** wins the parrot-shooting contest (*prijs getrocken heeft*).²⁵⁷ **Jacobus van As** baptises (21 October 1696) his son together with the son of **Matthias Greeff** (from Magdeburg) at Drakenstein.²⁵⁸ The child is unnamed in the baptismal entry, but we know from later sources that this child is called **Matthijs**.²⁵⁹ **Gerrit Basson** sells (10 January 1697) the slaves, **Daniel van Madagascar** (aged 30 years) and **Dirk van Bengale** (aged 16 years), to his brother's and half-brother's father-in-law, **Matthijs Michielsz**, for f 400.²⁶⁰ The eldest child of **Michiel Basson** and

²⁴⁹ De Villiers/Pama incorrectly gives 30 June [*sic*].

²⁵⁰ DRC/A: G1 1/1, p. 55.

²⁵¹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape, 1658-1700*, p. 171.

²⁵² J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 270.

²⁵³ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 172.

²⁵⁴ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 173.

²⁵⁵ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 174.

²⁵⁶ De Villiers/Pama gives both 6 and 16 as the day of baptism. The register clearly gives the 6th and not the 16th.

²⁵⁷ CA: 1/STB 20/1 (Uitgaande Briewe: **J.J. Swart** - Kaptein **Bergh**, 16 September 1696 en **J.J. Swart** - Gowerneur 18 September 1696); J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 19.

²⁵⁸ **Matthias Greeff** (from Magdeburg).

²⁵⁹ J.A. Heese & R.T.J. Lombard, *South African Genealogies* vol. I, p. 85 incorrectly gives the month of baptism as *June*. See the transcription by C. Graham Botha, *French Refugees at the Cape*, p 102 where the date is clearly 21 October 1696. J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 267.

²⁶⁰ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape*, p. 175.

Maria Daesdons is baptised (28 July 1697) **Alida**. The witness is **Susanna Rijninck**, sister to **Johanna Rijninck**.²⁶¹

The inventory of **Jagt** is only signed much later (9 February 1698)²⁶² [why so late?]. In this document we witness not only the cross made by **Maaij Ansela** herself, but also the signatures of her sons: **Willem Basson**, **Gerrit Basson**, **Michiel Basson** and her son-in-law **Reijnier van de Zande**. Her son **Johannes Basson** and her double son-in-law **Christiaan Maasdorp**²⁶³, however, do not sign the document. The slave **Pieter van Malabar** (22), is sold (8 May 1698)) by **William Erle** to **Angela van Bengale**, the widow of **Arnoldus Willems:**, for Rds 50.²⁶⁴ Her son **Gerrit Basson** is convicted (15 May 1698) for selling liquor illegally. **Oloff Bergh** sells (26 September 1698) his slave **Claas van Cochin** (aged 32) to **Simon van der Stel** for Rds 100.²⁶⁵ **Anna Koninck** baptises (2 November 1698²⁶⁶) her 9th child, **Martinus**. The baptism is witnessed by **Marten de Vigt** [?] and illeg... The slave **Cina van Coromandel** (20) sold (January 1699) by **Lourens Cornelisz:**, 1st mate of the *Prins Frederick*, to her son **Willem Basson** for Rds 5.²⁶⁷ **Nicolaas van de Zande** and **Elsje Basson** baptise (10 May 1699) their son, **Nicolaas**. **Gerrit Basson** purchases (1699) a garden in Table Valley called *Welgemeent* from the burgher **Roelof van Wijck**.²⁶⁸ The garden is 4.366 morgen and the price f2500.²⁶⁹ He sells the garden (1701).

The muster roll (1700) informs us that *de Wed:Juwele Basson* maintains a household together with her sons and their respective wives: **Michiel** and **Gerrit Basson**.²⁷⁰ **Willem Basson** baptises (18 April 1700) a son, **Matthijs Michiel**. The witnesses are **Oelof Bergh** and **Margaretha Clements**. This child dies in infancy. **Oloff Bergh** purchases (24 May 1700) **Paul van de Cust** (aged 28 years) from **Jacob Lundsheer**.²⁷¹ The slave **Arend van Bengale** (22 years) is sold (20 June 1700) by **Olof Bergh** to his mother-in-law, **Maaij Ansela**, for Rds 70.²⁷²

Jacobus van As witnesses (5 September 1700) - with **Helena du Toij** - the baptism at Stellenbosch of **Hester**, the daughter of **Pieter Bekker** and **Johanna Klerk**.²⁷³ **Anna de Coninck** baptises (12 December 1700) her 10th child, **Engela**.

²⁶¹ This baptism is omitted in De Villiers/Pama. Was the witness a sister or some other relative of **Johanna Rijninck**, wife to **Gerrit Basson**?

²⁶² CA: MOOC 8/1 (*Inventaris*), no. 33 (*Inventaris der Goederen van Ansealaar van Bengalen*, 9 February 1698).

²⁶³ **Christiaan Maasdorp** 1st marries **Maria Basson** and then married the widow of his late wife's half-brother, **Jacobus van As**.

²⁶⁴ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape, 1658-1700*, p. 185 (S&T, vol. XX).

²⁶⁵ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 185.

²⁶⁶ De Villiers/Pama incorrectly give 1696 [*sic*].

²⁶⁷ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape 1658-1700*, p. 186.

²⁶⁸ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. 469, property no. 1548 (1st granted 30 August 1693).

²⁶⁹ There is a pencil query for f3500.

²⁷⁰ CA: VC 39, vol. I.

²⁷¹ Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape, 1658-1700*, p. 193.

²⁷² Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape, 1658-1700*, p. 193 (*Transporten & Schepenkennis*, vol. XXII).

²⁷³ The name is found variously as **Maasdorp**, **Masdorf** & **Mastorp**.

²⁷⁴ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 258.

The child is named after her mother. The name, however, had undergone a metamorphosis in terms of respectability from *Ans(i)ela* to *Angela* to *Engela* by which name **Maaij Ansel**a herself comes to be called towards the end of her life. The witnesses are **Jacobus de Wet** and **Christina Bergh**, the child's eldest sister and her husband. Why does **Anna** take so long to honour her mother by finally naming her daughter after her mother? It can be seen throughout the genealogy of **Maaij Ansel**a's descendants that the name *Engela* has become interchangeable - or better replaced -with the name *Angela*.

Willem Basson purchases (1700) from the estate of his father-in-law **Michiel Clements** a garden of 1.405 morgen in Table Valley.²⁷⁴ He also purchases (1701) another garden in Table Valley (situated in Blocks NN8 & NN12) from the estate of the burgher **Jan Dirksz: de Beer** (from Wageningen). The purchase price is f 90.²⁷⁵ The latter 2 are sold (1716) by his estate. **Gerrit Basson** sells (1702) his garden in Table Valley, *Welgemeent*, to the burgher **Jan Cotze [Kotze]**. The purchase price is f 2700.²⁷⁶ **Johannes Basson**'s illegitimate son by **Zacharia Jans: Visser** (the widow of **Diederik Putter**) is baptised (26 February 1702) **Arnoldus** at Stellenbosch. The baptism is witnessed by **Cornelis Ockersz: Olivier** the man previously grievously assaulted by the executed **Jantje van As!**²⁷⁷ His biological paternity is never recognised by the law. It appears that he is never considered a part of **Maaij Ansel**a's family nucleus.

Her youngest child and daughter **Maria Basson** marries (28 May 1702) **Christian Matzdorf**²⁷⁸. Most often documented as **Christiaan Maasdorp**, he comes from Pasewalk. He arrives at the Cape as a sailor (1697) and serves as the Company's master wagon builder 1701-5. He becomes a burger (1705). Promoted from sergeant to quarter-master of the Cape Cavalry, he retains the rank (until 1726), when he retires because of "continuous indisposition". He holds the Company's wine and brandy concession at Rondebosch (August 1716-August 1718 and August 1719-August 1720). He again obtains the concession (August 1724-August 1726)²⁷⁹ succeeding **Johannes Zacharias Beck** (from Langensalsa). They are related to each other through both their respective 1st and 2nd wives.²⁸⁰ **Beck** marries (1stly) **Elsje van As** (daughter of **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Willemse**) and marries (2ndly) **Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg** who remarries the widower **Willem van As**, (brother to the aforementioned **Elsje van As**). In 1724 **Beck** buys the house (Block T6) from the

²⁷⁴ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. ??, property no 1521, 1st granted (30 July 1669).

²⁷⁵ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. 532, property no. 1059. These appear to be transferred (30 July 1669, 2 July 1670 & 30 July 1699).

²⁷⁶ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. 528.

²⁷⁷ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 258. The choice of witness is significant also coming from an illegitimate background (see Franken).

¹⁵⁰ DRC/A, p. 97: **Christiaan Maasdorp** van Paaswalt, jongman met **Maria Bason** van Cabo, jongedochter.

²⁷⁹ J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape*, pp. 254-255. See also William de Villiers, 'Cornelia Villion, her husbands and Watervliet Farm', *Familia*, 29/3&4 (1992), pp. 53-57 & 'Milling, Drinking and Carnage on the banks of the Liesbeek', *Familia*, 33/1 (1996), pp. 17-23.

²⁸⁰ William de Villiers, 'Milling, Drinking and Carnage on the banks of the Liesbeek', p. 20. De Villiers' hunch that **Beck** & **Maasdorp** are more likely partners and not rivals proves to be correct now that we have greater clarity on the intricacy of the ties of blood and marriage as set out above.

estate of his 1st wife's 1st cousin **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** in Table Valley. After his wife's death, **Maasdorp** marries 2ndly the widow of his late wife's half-brother, **Jacobus van As**. She is **Helena Willems van der Merwe** and the mother of **Elsie van As** and **Willem van As**²⁸¹. After her death he marries 3rdly (1723) **Cornelia Villon**²⁸², the widow of **Hercules du Preez**²⁸³.

Johan Basson and Anna Catrina Putters: witness (25 June 1702) the baptism at Stellenbosch of **Zaccharia**, daughter of **Johan Nieman** and **Grietje Pieterz.**²⁸⁴ **Angela** acquires (September 1702) outright freehold ownership of *Den Leem Bries*. Her neighbours are now the widow of **Jeronomus Cruse** and the free-burgher **Johan Coetse [Kotze]**. The circumstances surrounding the clarification are surprising. **Elsie**, the daughter of **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Willems: van de Merwe** is baptised (10 September 1702) **Elsje** at Drakenstein. The witnesses are **Schalk Willemse [van de Merwe]** and **Alletta Willemse**.²⁸⁵ **Anna de Coninck** baptises (29 October 1702)²⁸⁶ her 11th child, **Albertus Bergh**. The witnesses are **Albert Coopman** and his wife **Maria Bergh**, the child's sister.

Jacobus van As and Helena Schalk: witness the baptism (24 December 1702) at Drakenstein of **Helena**, daughter of **Pieter Becker** and **Jannetie de Clerk**.²⁸⁷ In a letter despatched (1 April 1703) we learn that Captain **Olof Bergh** requests a passage to the Cape for his niece, **Machteld Harweek**. At the Drakenstein church **Ancelaar van Bengale** appears as a witness to the baptism (28 October 1703) of **Susanna**, the daughter of **Christoffel Snijman**²⁸⁸. **Christoffel Snijman** is her godson and the *voorkind* of her life-long friend **Groote Catrijn**. **Willem Basson** and his wife baptise (18 November 1703) a son named **Matthijs Michiels**. The witnesses are **Michiel Basson** and his wife.²⁸⁹ Again at the Drakenstein church **Maaij Ansel**a and her godson **Christoffel Snijman** appear as witnesses to the baptism (25 November 1703) of her grandson **Willem van As**, the son of **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Willems: van der Merwe**.²⁹⁰

Maria Basson and Christiaan Maasdorp baptise (11 May 1704) a son **Petrus**. The witnesses are **Willem Basson** and **Maria Daasdons**.²⁹¹ Her son **Johannes Basson** purchases (1705) the farm *Honswijk* situated at Drakenstein.²⁹² The farm

²⁸¹ Daughter of **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe** (from Broek / Out-Beijerland) & **Elsken / Elsje Jacobs Cloeten** (from Cologne).

²⁸² Daughter of **Francois Villon** (from Clermont [France]) - founding father of **Viljoen** family in South Africa) & **Cornelia Campenaar** (from Middelburg [Zealand]).

²⁸³ Previously married to oft-married **Marie le Fèvre** [William de Villiers, 'Marie le Fèvre', *Familia*, 1991, pp181-183].

²⁸⁴ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 264.

²⁸⁵ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 270.

²⁸⁶ De Villiers/Pama incorrectly give 1712.

²⁸⁷ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 271.

²⁸⁸ She is **Marguerite-Thérèse de Savoye** (from Ghent [Flanders]) (daughter of **Jacques de Savoye** (from Ath [Hainault]) & **Christine du Pont** & stepdaughter of **Marie Madeleine le Clercq**).

²⁸⁹ This child does not appear in De Villiers/Pama & Heese/Lombard.

²⁹⁰ She is **Helena Willems(e) van der Merwe**.

²⁹¹ This child is not listed in De Villiers/Pama & Heese/Lombard.

²⁹² Near town of Wellington in area known as Dal Josaphat.

is bought from the burgher **Jan Harmansz**:²⁹³ for the sum of *f* 2190.²⁹⁴ It is 58.200 morgen in size. He appears to die (sometime after 18 February 1706)²⁹⁵ and is certainly deceased by the time the muster roll (1709) is drawn up. **Johannes Basson** never marries and features as an adult and single in the census (1700 and 1705). De Villiers/Pama state incorrectly that he is married to **Zacharia Jans: Visser**, the widow of **Diederik Putter (dies 1699)** who later remarries (5 July 1706) **Andreas Kruegel** (from Tennenlohe). She appears separately in the muster rolls (1700 and 1705) as a widow with her children and again (1709) as the wife of **Andries Kruegel**. His mother, however, and not his ascribed wife or mother of his illegitimate son, inherits *Honswijck* from him and keeps the farm until her death (1720).²⁹⁶ The farm is then sold from her deceased estate to **Daniel Marais** for a price lower than the original purchase price, *f* 1820²⁹⁷. The farm is now known as *Esterdal*. Fransen and Cook give the following description of the homestead on the farm:²⁹⁸

ESTHERDAL There are 2 old buildings on this farm, on the NE slope of the Paarlberg. One, the present homestead, is T-shaped and older than its present Victorian appearance would indicate. Lower down stands an H-shaped house, now used as a shed; it has no front gable, and its end-gables are holbol. The house is very narrow and has a high stoep in front. Its widows are not the originals, but some of the old ceiling beams survive. The thatch of the front wings has been replaced by iron. This is the former homestead of Hondswyk, now incorporated in Estherdal.



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²⁹³ Probably **Johann Harmansz: Harting** (from Paderborn) who marries **Marritie Beijer (Beyers)**.

²⁹⁴ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*: transfer nos. 651 & 1354; property no. 232.

²⁹⁵ He signs the petition in favour of **Willem Adriaan van der Stel** on this date.

²⁹⁶ No records of his deceased estate have survived.

²⁹⁷ Son of **Charles Marais** (from le Plessis-Marle [Ile-de-France]) & **Anne des Ruelles** (from Guines).

²⁹⁸ Hans Fransen & Mary Alexander Cook, *The Old Buildings of the Cape* (A.A. Balkema, Cape Town 1980), p. 230.

Gerrit Basson sells (1705) a house and *erf* of 0.020 morgen situated in *Derde Bwergdwars Straat* in Table Valley to his brother **Michiel Basson**. The purchase price is f 5600.²⁹⁹ This is the house that is originally granted to their mother (9 December 1690). The sale appears to be made in keeping with the request (1705) by her son **Gerrit Basson** and his wife for permission to repatriate to the fatherland.³⁰⁰ They are still at the Cape as they reappear in the muster roll (1709 and 1712). **Gerrit Basson** also purchases (1707) a farm of 60.000 morgen at Drakenstein for the price of f 2190 from the estate of the free-burgher **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe**.³⁰¹ This farm he sells (1712) to the burgher **Bastiaen Pijl** for the price of f 3300.³⁰² **Gerrit Basson** and his wife again disappear from the records (1719). **Olof Bergh** is granted (1705) the farm *De Cuijlen*, a farm of 112 morgen.³⁰³



We learn from **Adam Tas** in his diary (Thursday 24 December 1705) that according to his labourers the governor **Willem Adriaan van der Stel**'s wife tries to commit suicide and that **Anna de Coningh** comes to her rescue.³⁰⁴

Fair morning. Our labourers were busy carting the corn to the homestead, and cutting what corn was still standing. They tell me this day that the Governor's wife had, in a fit of despondency, tried to drown herself by jumping into the fountain behind the house at the Cape; however, **Mrs. Berg** was on the spot, and ran to help her, pulling her out of the water, to

²⁹⁹ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no 642, property no. 1543 1st granted (9 December 1690).

³⁰⁰ They do not appear in the muster roll for that year.

³⁰¹ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no 699, property no 551. The farm is unnamed & originally granted (2 September 1692).

³⁰² *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no 889.

³⁰³ Leo Fouché, **Adam Tas**, *Dagregister*, p. 98 n. 132.

³⁰⁴ Leo Fouché, **Adam Tas**, *Dagregister*, pp. 130-131.

whom the Governor's wife lamented bitterly that her life had become one of terror for her on account of the many scandalous acts she must daily hear and witness. A singular affair, which gives reason for not a little thought.

A few days later (Friday, 25 December 1705) we are informed by **Adam Tas** that the governor had seen fit to appoint only 4 butchers at the Cape to do the slaughtering for the Company and the burghers. Nobody else is allowed to sell meat except these 4 butchers. The 4 butchers appointed are **Michel**³⁰⁵, the Swiss butcher (*de Switsersche beenhakker*), **Overholster [Oberholzer]**³⁰⁶, the recently arrived mason **Anthony**³⁰⁷ and **Willem Basson**. **Bogaert**³⁰⁸ quotes (1716) **Willem Basson** self-identifying himself as a 'mixed black' (*miest zwarte*) free-fisherman:

... dien ik als geleiden van eenige doch miest zwarte vrye visschers ten kastele heb zien treden, om ten verzoeken van den Gelieden ten zijnen voordeele te verklaren, naar van my eerlang te melden staat.

We learn from **Adam Tas**'s diary (21 January 1706) that he, **Pieter van der Bijl**, **Van der Heijden**, **Ferdinandus Appel**³⁰⁹ and **Douwe Gerbrandsz: Steijn** (from Leeuwaerden) visit the place of **Jacobus van As** and drink some cups of tea with his wife who, with the agreement of **Van der Heijden**, handing over a deposition to the surgeon **Jean Prieur du Plessis** regarding the slave who had been manhandled by the **Jonker's** folk.³¹⁰ **Frans van der Stel** is known as **Jonker**.

Jacobus van As and his half-brothers **Jan Basson**, **Michiel Basson** and **Willem Basson** all sign a petition (18 February 1706) in support of **Willem Adriaan van der Stel**.³¹¹ Where is **Gerrit Basson**? We find **Willem Basson** and **Reynier van de Zande** signing together with other free-burghers a statement (16 March 1706) that they are satisfied that the governor had never at any stage interfered with their livelihoods as fishermen and that rumours to the contrary were unfounded.³¹² Significantly **Willem Basson** and **Reijnier van der Zande** are the 1st and 2nd signatories respectively. On the face of it, the declaration appears to be orchestrated: the desired impression being that even the less white contingent of the free population en masse ostensibly are happy with the governor. Does **Willem Basson** choose to play his mixed race make-up both ways?

³⁰⁵ **Michiel Ley**.

³⁰⁶ He is also from Switzerland.

³⁰⁷ **Anthony Abramsz:**

³⁰⁸ **Abraham Bogaert**, *Historical Journey* 1716 (Amsterdam), p. 492, quoting **Willem Basson** (Nic. ten Hoorn, p. 492) [CA: A 1657 (M.K. Jeffreys)]

³⁰⁹ Son of **Joris Jansz: Appel** (from Amsterdam) & **Jannetje Ferdinandus** (from Kortrijk).

³¹⁰ Leo, Fouché, *Dagboek van Adam Tas*, pp. 160-163. A.M. Hugo's note that the wife of **Jacobus van As** in this instance is **Marij de Zweed** [*sic!*], but this is incorrect as she is already deceased and he has already remarried **Helena Willemse [van der Merwe]**, whom Hugo refers to as **Helena Schalk**: [*sic!*].

³¹¹ H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *The Defence of Willem Adriaan van der Stel*, pp. 68-72.

³¹² CA: Crim. Proc. St., 1706, D.2, f. 81; J.L.M Franken, *Die Hugenote aan die Kaap*, p. 119; H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Cape of Good Hope: The Defence of Willem Adriaan van der Stel*, Annexure Y, pp. 180-181;

Jacobus van As and **Helena van der Merwe** witness (21 March 1706) the baptism at Drakenstein of **Elisabeth**, the daughter of **Groote Catrijn's** son, **Christoffel Snijman**.³¹³ **Maaij Ansela** signs a contract (28 October 1706) with the destitute **Jan ter Sluijs**³¹⁴ Her *voorzoond* **Jacobus van As** serves as *heemraad* at Drakenstein for the period (1706-1707).³¹⁵ At the end of March 1707 **Willem Basson**, as one of the *Geprivilegeerde vryslagters* signs a declaration together with **Michiel Leij** (from Basle in Switzerland), **Anthonie Abrahamsz:** and **Hans Overhoster** (from Switzerland).³¹⁶ Hattingh cites **Willem Basson's** concession to refute claims by other historians (Elphick and Shell) that free-blacks at the Cape of Good Hope are disadvantaged in that colonists and the authorities would not provide credit to them and that they are excluded from certain privileged occupations. Given the compromises that **Maaij Ansela** and her family appear to make, Hattingh's singular example of **Willem Basson** still does not explain the fact that other free-blacks never appear to have similar opportunities.

Sophia, the daughter of **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Willems: van der Merwe** is baptised (12 June 1707) **Fijtie** [the diminutive for **Sophia**] at Drakenstein. The witnesses are **Pieter Robberts:** and **Sophia van der Merwe**.³¹⁷ **Jacobus van As** is charged with assault (24 November 1707).³¹⁸ **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Schalks: van der Merwe** appear as witnesses to the baptism (24 September 1708) of **Johannes**, the son of **Ignace Maree** and **Susanna van Vuuren**.³¹⁹ The Journal notes (29 December 1708) the assault by **Gerrit Basson's** servant, **Jan Sax**³²⁰ (from Magdeburg) on **Hans Henrich Hattingh**.³²¹ **Willem Basson** purchases (1709) the farm *Kronental*³²² at Hout Bay from the burgher **J. Victor**. The farm is 73.595 morgen and the price was 5500.³²³ This farm is later sold (1713) from his estate.

³¹³ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 273.

³¹⁴ CA: CJ 2874 (28 October 1706), pp. 208-10. G. Con de Wet, *Die Vryliede en Vryswartes in die Kaapse Nedersetting*, p.174.

³¹⁵ G. Con De Wet, *Die Vryliede en Vryswartes in die Kaapse Nedersetting 1657-1707*, p. 191. Anna Böeseken states that he is also *heemraad* (1708) [Leo Fouché, *Dagboek van Adam Tas*, p. 162, n. 231].

³¹⁶ CA: C 334 (*Attestation*), p. 135 (Declaration: **Michiel Ley, Anthonie Abrahamsz:, Willem Basson & Hans Overholster**, end March 1707); J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 70.

³¹⁷ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag V, p. 271.

³¹⁸ G. Con de Wet, p. 221.

³¹⁹ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 263.

³²⁰ Johann Paulus Sachse (born Magdeburg), son of burgher (**Johann**) Joachim Sachse (from Egeln [near Magdeburg]) & **Susanna Holswig** (from Haszleben [Thuringia]) [J. Hoge, *Personalia of Germans at the Cape, 1652-1806*, pp. 351-352].

³²¹ CA: CJ 312, p. 50; W. Hattingh, 'Die Familie Hattingh in Suid-Afrika (I)', *Familia XV* (1978), no. 1, p. 18 & W.H.J. Hattingh, *Die Hattingh-Familie in Suid-Afrika* (privately published 1995), p. 20.

³²² Also known as *Kroenental*.

³²³ *The Cape Cadstral Calender*, transport no. 748, property no. 19 - 1st granted (29 December 1681).



Gerrit Basson and his wife witness the baptism (7 July 1709) at Stellenbosch of **Johannes**, son of **Claas Janse van Rensburg** and **Alida [Aaltie] Willems: Schalk [van der Merwe]**.³²⁴ We have a cameo of **Maaij Ansela** in a letter (16 February 1710) when **Jan van Riebeeck's** granddaughter **Johanna Maria de Heere** (born **Van Riebeeck**) visits the Cape of Good Hope and all the places and people associated with her grandfather. She writes:³²⁵

... an old black woman has been to see me who says that she was one of my late grandfather's slaves, and that she had nursed father and all the other children. Her name is **Ansiela**. She is married to a Dutchman and her daughter is the wife of Captain **B.[ergh]**³²⁶... In her house hang the portraits of our late grandfather and grandmother.

³²⁴ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 265.

³²⁵ D.B. Bosman, *Brieven van Johanna Maria van Riebeeck en ander Riebeeckiana*, p. 104; Anna J. Böeseken, *Jan van Riebeeck en sy Gesini*; & Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves & Free Blacks*.

³²⁶ An indirect reference to Captain **Olof Bergh** (from Gothenburg [Sweden]).



The portraits referred to are believed to be the ones that eventually get relegated to **Maaij Ansel`a**'s shed and centuries later find their way to the Town House in Cape Town. The portrait of **Van Riebeeck** is believed to be the only authentic picture of the man, there being much dispute about the other portrait generally used - also in previous modern-day South African currency.



Johanna Maria van Hoorn also writes the previous day that she had met **Swarte Maria Everts:**, the daughter of the woman, **Anna van Guinea**, who had worked as a slave in the house of her grandparents and had looked after her father when he was a baby. She mentions further that **Swarte Maria** had given her a little bag of seeds to send to Batavia and adding (somewhat condescendingly) that "it seems that these people still have a great affection for our family".³²⁷

³²⁷ Böeseken mistakenly assumes that **Swarte Maria** mentioned the day before must be one of **Maaij Ansel`a**'s children. **Swarte Maria** is in fact **Maria Everts:**, the daughter of **Evert van Guinea** and is a formidable founding mother of the early colonial Cape in her own right.



Jan van Riebeeck Maria Scipio

Gerrit Basson and his wife witness (1 January 1710) the baptism at Stellenbosch of **Hendrik**, the son of **Gerrit Jansz: van Deventer** aka **Dronke Gerrit** and **Adriana Jacobs: Maaij Ansela** hires (24 February 1710) the free-black **Pieter van Bengale** as a *knecht*. The contract makes provision for **Pieter** to purchase a slave woman from among her slaves to become his wife. In return he has to render good and honest service to **Maaij Ansela**.³²⁸ The daughter of **Jacobus van As** and **Helena Schalks: van der Merwe**, **Jacoba Helena van As**, is baptised (27 April 1710). The witnesses are **Michiel Basson** and **Petronella Schalks: van der Merwe**.³³⁰ **Angela van Bengaalen** witnesses (15 May 1710), together with her son **Michiel Basson**, the baptism at Cape Town of **Arnoldus**, son of **Christiaan Maasdorp** and **Maria Basson**. **Jacobus van As** and **Jan Hendrik Milius** draw up a notarial declaration (1 June 1711) concerning a shooting accident involving **Jacob van Madagascar** and **Hendrik Jansz: van der Wat**.³³¹ **Jacobus van As** holds the rank of *ritmeester* (1712), the same year that he is granted the farm *Wittenbergh* [Witzenberg] which is later sold (1716) by widow's 2nd husband **Christiaan Maasdorp** to brother **Schalk Willemsz: van der Merwe**). He dies the following year (1713) during the smallpox epidemic.³³² His widow remarries his deceased sister's husband. **Gerrit Basson** sells (1712) his farm *Kunnenberg* at Drakenstein to the burgher **Bastiaen Pijl** for the sum of 3300.³³³ This is the farm that he previously purchases (1707) from **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe**.

³²⁸ Child's father is incorrectly listed as **Gerrit Janse Basson**. This mistake is perpetuated in both *De Villiers/Pama & Die Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 258 & also in the DRC/A index now housed at the Cape Archives.

³²⁹ CA: 1/STB 18/41 (Contracts: **Pieter van Bengale**, 24 February 1710; J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 50. Hattingh incorrectly refers to *Jagt* as **Willem Arnoldus [sic] Basson**.

³³⁰ J.C. Kannemeyer, *Hugenote-Familieboek*, Bylaag IV, p. 258.

³³¹ CA: 1/STB 12/16 (Generale Kassarekening, 19 May 1710); 1/STB 18/155 (Notariele Verklaringe: **Jacobus van As & Jan Hendrik Milius**, 1 June 1711); J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 52.

³³² Leo Fouché, *Dagboek van Adam Tas*, p. 162, n. 231.

³³³ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. 889, property no. 551.

Willem Basson dies (30 January 1713), already a widower – presumably a victim of th smallpox epidemic.³³⁴ His farm *Kronental* at Hout Bay, purchased (1709), is sold from his estate to the Swede **Matthijs Bergstedt** for the price of f 2460. The farm has increased in size now being 86.429 morgen.³³⁵ **Matthijs Bergstedt** is married to **Willem Basson's** niece **Christina Bergh**.



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1713 is the year of the great smallpox epidemic. **Elsje Basson** and **Maria Basson** and **Jacobus van As** also succumb. **Christiaan Maasdorp** remarries (3 December 1713) the widow of **Jacobus van As**, **Helena Willems: van der Merwe**. The property of **Jacobus van As** includes 3 farms (actually 6 due to consolidation) and 11 slaves. The whole estate is sold off when his widow remarries and nothing is left of his home *Nieuwedorp* although there are ruins to be seen on the mountainside linked to the silver-mining episode (1743).

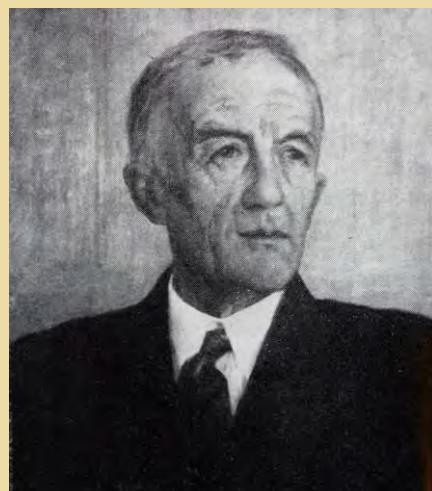
Nieuwedorp is purchased (1724) by the **De Villiers** family and remains in their hands for well over a century. This branch of the family descends from **Jacobus**, a son of the Huguenot **Jacques de Villiers**, who own *Boschendal*. The family also come to own *Bellingham* and an inventory of their assets (1790) lists 24 slaves – showing how the number of slaves increased after the opening of the slave trade at the end of the 18th century. The family is also responsible for building a homestead, a photograph of which appears in the Gribble collection.

Nieuwedorp is one of the farms – including the *Boschendal* estate - bought (1697) by **Cecil John Rhodes** and together with *Goede Hoop* is managed by **R.J. Bulmer**. As the house at *Nieuwedorp* is is in a poor state of repair it is demolished and **Rhodes** Cottage is built on this site. Designed by Sir **Herbert Baker** it combines Cape cottage features with those of the Arts and Crafts movement e.g. the arched

³³⁴ William de Villiers

³³⁵ *The Cape Cadastral Calender*, transfer no. 944, property no. 19.

fanlights overlooking the back courtyard. A typical **Baker** gable with pigeon-hole air vents was removed in the mid 19th century from the front of the house.



Sir Herbert Baker

Rhodes dies before he is able to stay in the cottage but it continues to be used by directors of **Rhodes** Fruit Farms and their families. In the early 1990's the cottage is renovated and the old kitchen modernised for use as a guest cottage by Anglo-American Farms. Some of the old furniture remains in place and there are interesting pieces of Rhodes memorabilia to be seen in the cottage. The building behind **Rhodes** Cottage which used to be servants quarters, is probably converted from an old mill and a stream still runs past it. The present *Nieuwedorp* farmhouse is an example of the Cape Dutch revival of the early 20th

century. Similar in style is the farmhouse at *Champagne* (a sub-division of **Boschendal**) which stands at the entrance to **Rhodes Mile**.³³⁶



Michiel Basson and **Bartholomäus Nachtigall** (from Danzig) draw up a contract (14 January 1714) in terms of which **Michiel Basson** undertakes to give **Nagtegaal** board and lodging and to provide for a proper funeral after his death, in return for which the latter bequeaths his flock of sheep.³³⁷ **Reinier van der Zande** marries (18 February 1714) his 2nd wife **Hendrina van Hoeting** (from Amsterdam), the widow and 4th wife of **Johann Kotze** (from Königstein [Saxony]).

The garden situated in Blocks NN8 and NN12 belonging to **Willem Basson** is sold (1716) to the burgher **Pieter de Maijer** for the price of *f* 5510.³³⁸ **Renier van der Zande** dies (16 January 1711). On 22 October 1719 **Michiel Basson** signs his late wife's inventory.³³⁹ A bed-ridden **Maaij Ansela** draws up her will (13 January 1718). The will is drawn up by **Daniel Thibault** and witnessed by **Johannes Rogiers**, **J. Lever** and **P. van der Heijde**. For 20 years loyal service she made special provision for her youngest son, **Michiel Basson**, to inherit the slaves **Januarij van Bougies** (aged 27 years) and **Pieterneel van de Caab** (aged 13 years).³⁴⁰ **Maaij Ansela** pays tax (1719) amounting to *f* 7:8 for 250 sheep and 80 cattle.³⁴¹ **Maaij Ansela** departs this life (1720). Böeseken has the following to say about her:

What is remarkable about this woman from Bengal is the perfectly natural way in which she fitted into a white community without disregarding the friends she had made when she was still a slave.

³³⁶ Personal information – Marianne Gertenbach who also kindly supplied the transcriptions for the grants for the farms making up the farm *Nieuwendorp*.

³³⁷ J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape*, p. 290.

³³⁸ Transfer no. 1126, property no. 1059.

³³⁹ CA: MOOC 8/2, no. 118.

³⁴⁰ CA: CJ 2599, no. 38 (Will: **Engela van Bengalen**, weed:[duw]je wijlen **Arnoldus Willemesz Basson**, 13 January 1718).

³⁴¹ J. Leon Hattingh, *Die Eerste Vryswartes van Stellenbosch 1679-1720*, p. 69, Table VI.

Deceased at this stage are all her children with the exception of her eldest, **Anna de Coningh**. Of her sons, **Jacobus van As** (dies 1713), **Jan van As** (executed 1688), **Willem Basson** (dies 1713), **Gerrit Basson** (dies 1713?), **Johannes Basson** (dies between 1706-1708?) **Michiel Basson** (dies 1725?). Both her daughters by **Basson**, **Elsje** and **Maria** are already deceased.



Epilogue

Originally **Ansela**, becoming **Angela** and finally **Engela** once assimilated into Cape colonial patrician society, is respectfully referred to as **Maaij Ansela**. Possibly a member of one of the hunter-gatherer hill peoples dispersed throughout north-west Burma and procured by the Moghuls in Bengal, she is sold to the Dutch and taken to Batavia. Arriving at the Cape in the return fleet on the *Amersfoort* (1657), she is sold to **Jan van Riebeeck**, the Cape's 1st VOC commander, and then to the *secunde Abraham Gabbema*. She becomes (1666) the Cape's 3rd female slave (and 4th slave) to be freed. Unlike her predecessors who are liberated to be married, she and her 3 children are manumitted by **Gabbema**. At first indentured in return for food and clothes, she is granted (1667) an *erf* in Table Valley. The grant is exceptional. Rarely are freed slave women granted landed property. **Engela** is baptised (29 April 1668) and marries (15 December 1669) the free-burgher, **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson**, nick-named **Jagt**. 7 children are born of the marriage. By marrying **Jagt**, **Engela's** 4 Eurasian offspring are legitimized. She is one of only 4 Cape *heelslag* slave women to marry Europeans - only *halfslag* slave women are legally permitted to marry Europeans. Did **Jagt's** dissenting background pave the way?

Throughout her long life **Maaij Ansela** astutely negotiates her rapidly upwardly mobile ascent by selecting caring VOC officials (**Francois de Coninck** and **Johannes van As**) that openly provide for her bastard offspring and finds a lawful husband **Jagt** willing to accommodate her and her 4 bastards. Together

they spawn a mammoth **Basson** clan that permeates the entire Zwartland and beyond and every aspect of colonial life. Amassing land, jewelry, portraits and influence, she dies revered even ‘respectabilising’ her humble name **Ansela** (in Latin *ancilla* = ‘slave girl’) transforming it into **Engela** without ever freeing any of her slaves. Not even the biggest of social hiccoughs ever deters her from her meteoric rise to respectability: the execution of her wayward and slow son, **Jantje van As**, for stealing sheep, kidnapping a slave boy and murdering him at Cape Point; the imprisonment of her Swedish son-in-law, **Olof Bergh**, for appropriating Company property, the suicide of a Khoi woman **Zara** in her sheep pen, the spawning of a Batavia-banished bastard son **Arnoldus Johannes Basson** by her son **Jan Basson**, with the **Widow Putter** and the detention on Robben Island of her grandson, **Jan van As**, for unspeakable immoral impropriety. A great many of her descendants brown-nose their way into prominent civic positions in the colony even turn-coating after both the 1st and 2nd British occupations.

Her vast genealogical legacy, ironically, is played down by her ingratiating great-great-grandson, **Johan Isaac Rhenius (1750-1808)**³⁴², when expounding on the incestuous nature of old Cape colonial families:³⁴³

In this Colony intermarriages are so frequent that the whole of the Inhabitants are related. I recollect when General **Jansens** first took upon him the Government of the Cape of Good Hope he was consulting with a very worthy Friend of mine, a Mister **Rheinens** concerning the necessity if newmodeling the constitution and if possible indicating the vices and corruptions of the generality of the People. An Herculean labour it would have proved. “How,” cries His Excellency “is this to be done? My friend whose penetration was equal to the goodness of his heart said: “General this may be done by banishing root and branch four of the principal Families of the Cape: The **Van Reinens**³⁴⁴, the **Cloetez**³⁴⁵, The **Bredaus**³⁴⁶ and The **Exteens**³⁴⁷.” Now these Families

³⁴² Son of **Johannes Theophilus Rhenius** & **Helena Maria van der Heuvel**, grandson of **Johannes Tobias Rhenius** (from Berlin) & **Engela Bergh**; great-grandson of **Olof Bergh** (from Gothenburg, Sweden) & **Anna de Coninck** (from the Cape); & great-great-grandson of **Maaij Ansela van Bengale**.

³⁴³ Robert C.-H. Shell, ‘**Samuel Hudson** on Marriages and other customs at the Cape’, *Kronos*, vol. 15 (1989), p. 49.

³⁴⁴ The **Van Re(e)n** family is founded at the Cape by **Jacob van Renen** (from Memel).

³⁴⁵ The **Cloete** family is founded by **Jacob Cloete** (from Cologne) & wife **Sophia (Fytje) Raderootjes [Radergorts]** (from Uez [Cologne]). He becomes one of the Cape’s 1st freeburghers. He returns to Europe after the death of his wife but comes back to the Cape as a Company official serving as corporal at the Company outpost (*buitenpost*) at Clapmuts [Klapmuts, near Stellenbosch]. He is found brutally murdered with multiple stab wounds in front of the Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town. Their eldest daughter **Elsje Cloete** (from Cologne) marries **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe** (from Broek / Oud-Beijerland). His **Cloete** surname-bearing descendants descend from his 2 sons **Gerrit Jacobssen Cloete** & **Coenraad Cloete** & include Afrikaans- & English-speaking South Africans & also the so-called **Cloete Basters** of Namaqualand (Northern Cape, South Africa) & Namaland (Namibia). A branch of the family also ramifies in British India.

³⁴⁶ The **Van Breda** family is founded by **Pieter van Breda**.

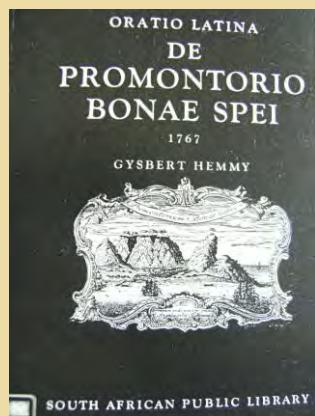
³⁴⁷ The **Eksteen** family is founded by **Heinrich Oswald Eksteen (c. 1678-1747)** (from Loebenstein in Thuringia); arrives at the Cape (1702) as midshipman (*adelborst*) on the *Oostersteyn*; member of Burgher Council & Orphan Chamber; marries (1) 1704 **Sara Heyns** (dies during smallpox epidemic 1713) (d/o **Michiel Heyns** (from Leipzig) & the Cape-born mulatta **Maria Schalk(s:)** & granddaughter of the Guinea slave **Koddo / Prodo**) by **Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe** (from Broek / Oud-Beijerland); marries (2) 1714 Everdina Cruijwagen; marries

were so interwoven with each other and with nearly the whole of the colony that there must have been a general clearance. This the Governor was convinced of and gave up the Attempt.

At least one of her latter-day descendants does not quite forget his slave ancestry for ensuing generations. He is **Gijsbert Hemmij (1746-1791)**, author of *De testimonio Aethiopum, Chinensium aliorumque paganorum in India orientali* (the testimony of Aethiopians, Chinese and other pagans as well as of the 'Hottentots' inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, likewise about the complaints of East Indian slaves), a thesis he presents in Latin to the University of Leiden (1770) for the degree of *Doctor of Both Laws*.³⁴⁸

"This corner of the world smiles for me above all others ..."³⁴⁹ - Gysbert Hemmy from Africa – a reappraisal

Self-identified *African*, **Gysbert Hemmy (1746-1798)**, authored 2 works in Latin.³⁵⁰ He delivers (10 April 1767) his oration on the Cape of Good Hope *Oratio de Promontorio Bonae Spei* (Dietrich Antonius Harmsen, Hamburg 1767) to the Latin School (Johanneum) in Hamburg and presented (17 September 1770) his doctoral dissertation in law on the testimony of Africans and Asians *De testimonio Aethiopum, Chinensium aliorumque paganorum in India orientali* (Elias Luzac, Leiden 1770) to Leiden University.



Hemmy is South Africa's 1st 'person of colour' - to write about his native land and its inhabitants. Unlike contemporary dehumanized depictions of 'Hottentots' by Europeans, his portrayal of Cape indigenes is better informed - also sympathetic - and his thesis progressive and enlightened. Consciousness of his slave roots - via his irrepressible maternal great-great-grandmother – doubtless inspires his choice of topic which uniquely expands on, not only the admissibility of testimony by Khoekhoe, but also the complaints of East Indian slaves.

Refining **John Locke**, he is particularly incisive when cautioning about the dangers of cultural chauvinism:

... it is a very dangerous practice to pass judgment on the intelligence, judgment and conscience of other men (much less on peoples one does not know and who speak a

(3) **Aletta van der Heijden**. Eksteen also fathers an illegitimate son **Hendrik Eksteen** by Cape-born *metizza* **Agnietie Colijn** (d/o **Swarte Maria Everts: van de Caep** by **Bastiaen Jansz: Colijn** (from s' Gravezande)). The mother of his illegitimate son also has an illegitimate son (**Jan Oberholzer**) by **Hans Oberholzer** (from Zuerich [Switzerland]).

³⁴⁸ Edited & translated from Latin by Margaret Hewett (Cape Town 1998).

³⁴⁹ Latin motto (*Ille terrarium mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet*), translated by D.H. Varley, on the title-page of **Hemmy's** *Oratio* in the depiction of Table Bay by Hamburg engraver, **Franz Nikolaus Rolffsen (1719-1802)**. I am indebted to Isabel van Daalen (Japan-Netherlands Institute, Tokyo) for her research on **Hemmy's** life once he left the Cape; and Geoffrey Tudor & The Dead Dutchmen Society, Tokyo) for helping to keep Hemmy's memory alive.

³⁵⁰ **Hemmy** refers himself in his oration as 'from Africa' & to the Cape as his 'native land'; & in his dissertation as 'a Dutchman [in the politico-cultural sense] from the Cape of Good Hope'.

language unknown to one) because the faculties of men are adjusted to their manner of life ... If Newton had been born at the Cape he would have thought much like the Hottentots, and if some Hottentot had happened to be born in England at that time, he might have excelled by far the most outstanding men in Mathematics, Philosophy and Astronomy ...

Hemmy's original published works are in the NLSA's Dessinian Collection bequeathed by **Joachim Nicolaus von Dessin (1704-1761)** in his will.³⁵¹ Once attendant to the margrave of Brandenburg, this cultivated man, Orphan Chamber secretary and colleague to **Hemmy's** father, bequeathes 3,856 books and manuscripts to the Cape Church Council and donates Rds 1000 - the interest used annually to purchase books for the colony's 1st public library. The *Bibliotheca Publica*, first housed in the consistory of Cape Town's Groote Kerk, No. 2 *Heeren Gracht* [Adderley Street], is demolished when the church is extended. **J.H.W. von Manger (1767-1842)** of the Dutch Reformed Church negotiates with colonial government to transfer the collection to the South African Library (founded 1818) - now the NLSA – and with Lutheran minister, **F.J.R. Kaufmann**, catalogue the collection (1820).³⁵² British colonial secretary at the Cape, Colonel **Christopher Chapman Bird (1769-1861)** wrote about **Von Dessin's** legacy: "The thing that appears to be chiefly wanting, which Mr [von] **Dessin** could not bequeath, is a collection of readers; for reading is not an African passion"³⁵³ **Bird's** disparaging comments notwithstanding, the Library and South African scholars deserve credit for reprinting Hemmy's works (with English translations and annotations) and making them available to a wider audience. In collaboration with G. S. Nienaber, K.D. White and G.H. Varley, the Library publish the oration (1959) and Dr Margaret L. Hewett (University of Cape Town) publish Hemmy's thesis (1998).³⁵⁴

Hemmy's Cape origins

4th generation Africa-born on his maternal side, **Hemmy** is born at the Cape (16 June 1746) and baptised (19 June 1746), the son of **Elisabeth la Fèbre (1721-1811)** and **Otto Lüder Hemmy (1710-1777)** from Bremen, who became the Cape's deputy (later acting) fiscal³⁵⁵ and deputy governor. **Hemmy's** mother is daughter to butcher, burgher councillor and church elder, **Gijsbert la Fèbre (1690-1743/4)** from Overschie³⁵⁶ and **Catharina van der Sande (born 1700)**. She in turn is daughter to **Renier van der Sande (dies 1717)** from Batavia

³⁵¹ Following his death (18 September 1761), his library is itemized as follows: ... *een biblioteecq bestaande in drie duisend agt honderd ses en vijftig boeken en manuscripten soo gebondene als ongebondene in folio, quarto, octavo endiodecimo beneevens de daartoe gehoorende racken, grote loquetten en klyne boeklessenaars* [CA: MOOC 8/10, no. 76 (Inventory: **Joachim Nicolaus von Dessin**, 23-26 & 28-29 September 1761)].

³⁵² H. C. Hopkins, 'Von Manger', *Dictionary of South African Biography* [DSAB], vol. I, p. 821.

³⁵³ Quoted by J.L.M. Franken in J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape, 1652-1806*, Archives Year Book (1946), Cape Town, p. 71.

³⁵⁴ *Oratio Latina De Promontorio Bonae Spei 1767& De Testimoniis – The Testimony of Aethiopians, Chinese and other pagans as well as of the Hottentots inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, likewise about the complaints of East Indian slaves.*

³⁵⁵ The colony's chief prosecuting officer.

³⁵⁶ CA: C 112, pp. 74-104, 8 December 1739.

[Jakarta] and **Elsje Basson (1681-1713)**, daughter of a former slave woman, the free-black **Engela van Bengale (died 1720)**.³⁵⁷

The descendants of this slave woman ramify and permeate, via marriage and inter-marriage, the upper echelons of Cape colonial society assuming positions of power and dominating the legal order. Hemmy's slave-descended antecedents marry into well-connected European families. **Engela's** son-in-law is a creole from Batavia, the son of **Nicolaas van der Sande** (from Middelburg) and **Catharina Hoffers**, possibly related to the jurist **Johannes van der Sande (1568-1638)**.³⁵⁸ Her granddaughter marries into the eminent **La Fèbre** family. Finally, her great-granddaughter married into the Frisian **Hemmy** family, sufficiently well-connected for her great-great-grandson to be sent to Hamburg and Leiden – a privilege seldom available to Cape-born offspring.³⁵⁹

Re-assessing Hemmy

Notwithstanding **Hemmy** decrying insufficient practical knowledge of law and admitting paternal compliance in undertaking his dissertation - even 'blaming' his father for his premature repatriation - consciousness of his slave ancestry remains pertinent. **Engela** is arguably the Cape's most distinguished freed slave woman and unlikely to be forgotten 50 years later. Significantly, **Hemmy** begins his oration extolling India's unique global and historical importance. **Hemmy père** and **fils** certainly know about the family's Indian (also African connections): **Engela's** son (Willem) petitions the VOC as a self-identified 'black' free-fisherman; **Hemmy's** grandparents move into **Engela's** house in Table Valley³⁶⁰; and **Hemmy's** maternal grandmother's cousin **Michiel Basson (1701-1772?)** - *ad interim* executor and guardian to the deceased estate of **Hemmy's** wealthy maternal uncle (**Reijnier Lafèbre**)³⁶¹ - marries **Maria Magdalena Meijn** whose Africasian mother is daughter to the slaves **Catharina van Bengale** and **Manuel van Angola**.

Hemmy's family has several brushes with the law - all significantly hinging on the controversial legal aspects of *locus standi* and admissibility of non-Christian testimony. Microcosmic aspects of early Cape colonial society endorse the impact these trials have on his family and memory in the 50 years preceding **Hemmy's** writings: **Engela's** husband is sued (1671) by a plaintiff who is still a slave³⁶²; the

³⁵⁷ For her biography see Mansell G. Upham, '**Maaij Ansela** and the *black sheep* of the family: A closer look at the events surrounding the *first* execution of a free-burgher in Cape colonial society for the murder of a non-European', *Capensis*, no. 4 (1997), pp. 4-18, (1998), nos. 1 (pp. 22-35, 2 (pp. 26-39), 3 (pp. 21-28) & 4 (pp. 37-40) (1998), (1999), nos. 1 (pp. 38-40) & 2 (pp. 27-38).

³⁵⁸ Author of *Commentarius de actionum* and works on cession and the right to limit the alienation of property [H.F. Meller & Susan Scott (eds.), *Ons Regserfenis*, Butterworth, Durban & Pretoria, p. 29].

³⁵⁹ His paternal grandfather Johann Anton Hemmy hailed from Oldenborg and his grandmother, Dorothea Engel Pfüger, from Bremen. A paternal uncle, appointed Hemmy's guardian, was resident in Amsterdam

³⁶⁰ J. Leon Hattingh, 'Grondbesit in die Tafelvallei - Deel I: Die Eksperiment: Vryswartes as Grondeienaars, 1652-1710', *Kronos*, vol. 10 (1985), p. 45.

³⁶¹ CA: MOOC 8/9 no. 6 (Inventory: **Reijnier Lafèbre**, 19 August 1755).

³⁶² Company slave **Isaac van Bengale** sues Basson (1 July 1671) for an unpaid loan. **Basson** is found to be in default *cum expensis*. The case is extraordinary, the plaintiff still being a slave.

trial (1671) of the 'Hottentot' woman's corpse (**Zara**) - found by **Engela** hanging in her sheep pen³⁶³ - and the trial of a free-black (**Jan van Ternaten**), convicted for illegally selling liquor from **Engela's** house³⁶⁴. Conceivably, **Hemmy** knows about these cases. More importantly, the *cause célèbre* involving **Engela's** slave-born son (**Jantje van As**) for murdering a slave and stock-theft doubtless leave an indelible mark. Significantly, the prior detention and banishment of her Swedish son-in-law and garrison head (**Olof Bergh** from Gothenburg) aggravates the expedient decision to execute a free-burgher – possibly because slave-born and *halfslag* - being the only free-burgher in the colony ever to be executed for killing a slave or aborigine during the period 1652-1707? ³⁶⁵ Does the inadmissibility of 'Hottentot' evidence determine the trial's fatal outcome and rattle successive generations? The family again come into the legal spotlight with the banishments to Robben Island (1716) of **Engela's** grandson, **Jan van As (born 1692)**, for immorality and to Batavia (1739), of another grandson, **Arnoldus Johannes Basson (1702-1742)**, for assisting the executed rebel and social bandit **Estienne Barbier**.³⁶⁶

Scholary assessments of **Hemmy's** thesis ignore his non-conformist and mixed race slave background. John Hilton oversimplifies **Hemmy's** attitude as reflecting a conventional eighteenth century view determined by 4 factors: (1) his own personal background and interest in trade between the Cape and Europe, (2) the ideas of the eighteenth-century European Enlightenment, in particular the principle of liberty of conscience based on John Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding* (1.3.12) on the relativity of knowledge and

Isaac later marries Company slave, **Marij van Bengale**, **Van Riebeeck's** former slave with **Engela** in his household. It is **François de Coninck**, father to **Engela's** eldest child, who traps her in bed with a soldier. [CA: CJ 1, p. 665 (1 July 1671); Anna J. Böeseken, *Slaves and Free Blacks*, p. 32].

³⁶³ M.G. Upham, '*In Memoriam: FLORIDA* (born 23 January 1669- died April 1669): Mythologising the 'Hottentot' practice' of infanticide - Dutch colonial intervention and the rooting out of Cape aboriginal custom', *Capensis*, no. 2 (2001), pp. 5-22. More than 70 years later, **Zara** remains the only recorded Cape suicide to have her corpse dishonoured in terms of traditional European juridical and judicially prescribed punishment – exposure to the elements. Instead, 'temporary insanity' is invoked in ensuing incidents for non-indigenous suicides. **Zara's** trial occurs when Dutch-Aborigine relations were at an all-time low with indigenes being arraigned contrary to Dutch undertakings to honour their sovereignty. The case is a prelude to further thorny legal issues concerning *locus standi* when arraigning indigenes and to questionable Dutch *occupatio* of the Cape in terms of Natural and International Law – a matter not eluding **Hemmy** - not forgetting, too, that members of **Engela's** family fought in both the 1st & 2nd Dutch-Khoe wars.

³⁶⁴ CA: CJ 291(1689).

³⁶⁵ M.G. Upham, '*Maaij Ansela*', *Capensis*, no. 4 (1997), pp. 4-18, (1998), nos. 1 (pp. 22-35), 2 (pp. 26-39), 3 (pp. 21-28) & 4 (pp. 37-40) (1998), (1999), nos. 1 (pp. 38-40) & 2 (pp. 27-38). Her son's anti-social behavior manifests itself in a previous trial [CA: CJ 291, p. 135 [449] in which he mercilessly beats up an aged but drunk European free-burgher **Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier Engela's** slave **David van Tunicorin** gives testimony].

³⁶⁶ The illegitimate son of **Engela's** son (**Jan Basson**) by the **Widow Putter** is allowed to return from exile to the Cape under a false name but dies en route [CA: MOOC 5/1; MOOC 8/6, no. 88 (Inventory, 29 September 1742); *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, vol. 9 (21 March 1739), p. 260; C 455 (Letter Received, (9 July 1739-3 December 1739), pp. 102-103; Anna J. Böeseken & Margaret Cairns, *The Secluded Valley: Tulbagh: 't Land van Waveren 1700-1804* (Perskor, Cape Town 1989), pp. 63, 65, 85, 89-90; CJ 2511 Memorial from Orphan Chamber to Governor **Ryk Tulbagh** (*Requesten* 21 April 1740 – 12 December 1743); MOOC 13/1/3 (*Liquidation & Distribution Accounts*), no. 51 (**Arnoldus Johannes Basson**, 22 December 1745)].

culture, (3) Tacitus' description of the Chauci in *Germania* (35) of the innocent lives of barbarians unaffected by the vices of civilization (the 'noble savage' *topos*), and (4) the Statutes of Batavia.³⁶⁷

Hilton limits **Hemmy's** personal background to his discussion on Christian persecution of pagans and polemic against Catholics – "Hemmy's mother was Dutch and his father from Bremen" - and his calls for trade with pagans. Regarding the reception of Roman (and other) Law, Hilton insufficiently appreciates that new ideas in law (naturally conservative) were slow to be embraced; these had yet to be incorporated and the more progressive and expedient aspects of the Statutes of Batavia regulating relations between Europeans and non-Europeans in the Dutch East Indies, codified. **Hemmy** lives in an age where pronouncements by Dutch jurists, for example, that sexual intercourse between Jew and Christian constituted the punishable crime of sodomy or 'monstrous love' (*venus monstrosa*), still carried judicial weight.³⁶⁸

In this regard, F. Senex is more instructive, illustrating how long it has taken for **Hemmy's** ideas to infiltrate modern legal systems. **Hemmy's** suggestions are still being debated as late as 1789 (when Batavia instructs the Cape that even a church minister's testimony is inadmissible unless made under oath and in accordance with prescribed norms, 1824-5 (when an English commission questions the admissibility of a slave's testimony), 1829 (when the famed Amsterdam jurist **J.D. Meijer** agonizes over admissibility of slave testimony in Berbice [Guyana]) and 1987 (the trial in Jerusalem of Iwan Demjanjuk, accused, but acquitted, of being 'Ivan the Terrible' of the Treblinka Nazi concentration camp).³⁶⁹

Hemmy champions the rights of Africans, Asians and slaves - exploring *terra nova* in legal terms and penning a handbook for legal practitioners that codified the law of evidence at a time when that branch of law was in disarray and when long-overdue reform of the fiscal's role and the colony's legal system collapses when the Cape 'Patriots' rebel against the notorious fiscal **Boers**, successor to **Hemmy's** father.³⁷⁰ **Hemmy's** close relatives play leading roles in this movement – an aspect hitherto unnoticed. **Engela's** great-grandson **Christiaan Georg Maasdorp (born 1737-1790)** and her great-great-grandson **Marthinus Adrianus Bergh (1747-1806)** are both leaders of Cape 'Patriot' movement, the

³⁶⁷Department of Classics, University of Natal, Durban, *Scholia Reviews* ns 10 (2001) 17.

³⁶⁸Roman-Dutch jurists lumped biblically-derived 'unnatural' sexual offences under the title *Sodomie, Onkuisheid tegen de natuur* or *venus monstrosa*. Pre-occupation with punishment eclipsed the niceties of definition. These acts covered a multitude of sins, as it were. Sodomy and bestiality, collectively termed buggery or *venus monstrosa*, involved the 'gratification of sexual lust in a manner contrary to the order of nature'. Jurists were not *ad idem*, the concept being relative with jurists such as Joost de Damhouder (1507-81) and Carpzovius (1595-1666), considering even ordinary sexual relations between Jews and Christians to be punishable acts qualifying as *sodomie*. [J.R.L. Milton, *Hunt: South African Criminal Law and Procedure Vol. II Common-Law Crimes* (Juta, Cape Town 1982), p. 268].

³⁶⁹*Bewijs door Getuigen* (Recht-even-redig Juridische studenteverneming, Open Universiteit Nederland, www.open.ou.nl/rerzwolle).

³⁷⁰C. Beyers, *Die Kaapse Patriotte*, 1779-179 (Cape Town 1929).

latter being rejected later as a traitor³⁷¹ During the uprising, a pamphlet by that champion of freedom of speech, **Elie Luzac (1721-1796)** – Hemmy's publisher - justifying popular action against corrupt and defiant government during the Orangist uprisings in Amsterdam (1747-1748) is distributed in Cape Town (1778) – showing that **Hemmy** and his relatives are instrumental in the development of political consciousness in his native land, a subject deserving greater enquiry.

Hemmy's VOC career

After his dissertation, **Hemmy** returns to the Cape joining the VOC (21 April 1772) with the rank of assistant. Promoted (10 October 1775) to junior merchant, he is appointed commissioner of the Current and Loan Banks (1777), 2nd adjudant of the clerks at Batavia Castle (1778), and head of the trading post at Palembang in Sumatra (1780), sailing for Palembang on the *Kleine Pallas*. There, the sultan accuses him of smuggling tin and mismanagement. Discharged, he is recalled to Batavia. By 29 November 1787 the charges are dropped for lack of evidence and his salary withheld for 1 year. Re-instated (1788), he is appointed supervisor of the Company's Store in Batavia with the rank of merchant. He is appointed (8 May 1792) head of Deshima - an islet off Nagasaki where the Dutch trade under restricted conditions - with the rank of senior merchant departing for Japan on board the *Erfprins* and arriving at Nagasaki (25 August 1792).

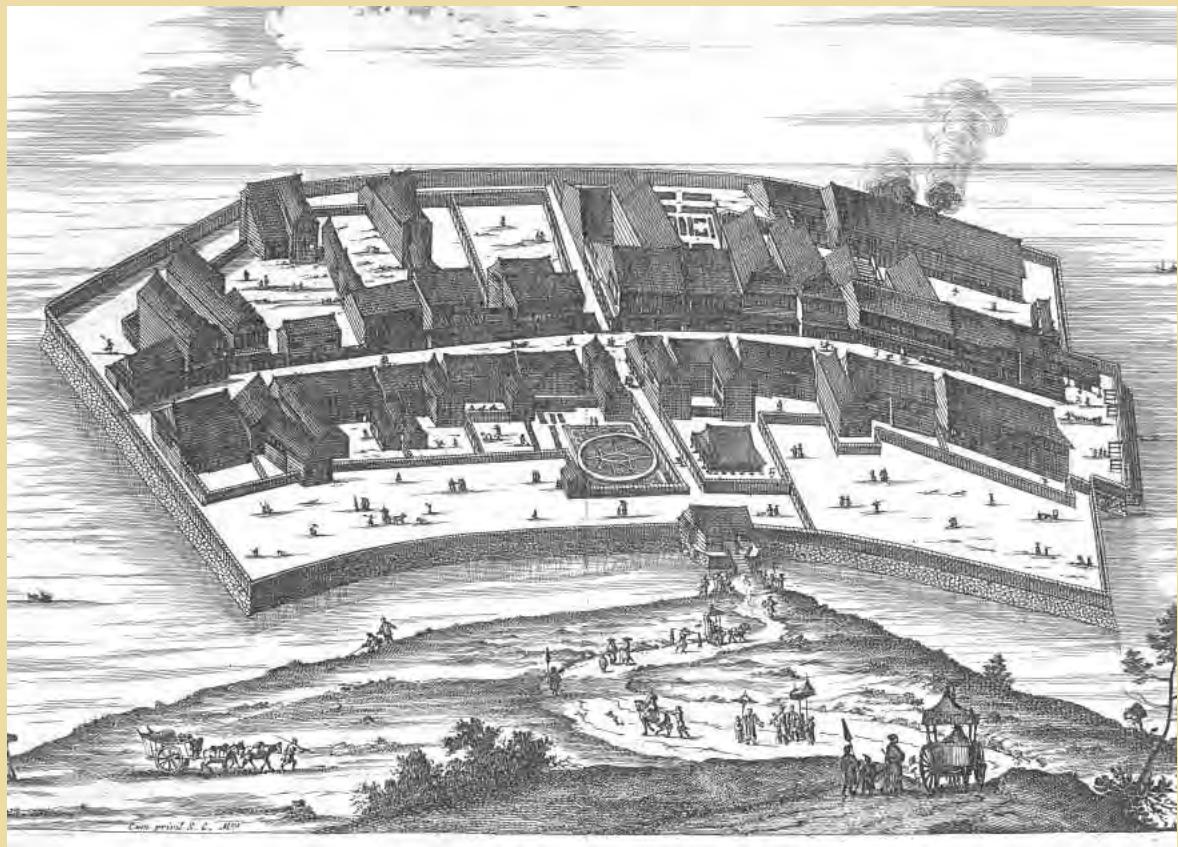
While at Deshima, **Hemmy** undertakes his 1st visit (14 April-11 July 1794) and a 2nd, (departing 12 March 1798) to the shogun in Edo [Tokyo]. During the latter visit, he is already suffering from an illness for about 6 months. Arriving in Edo (28 April 1798), he departs (17 May 1798) but en route back becomes seriously ill, dying at Kakegawa³⁷² in Shizuoka. Before arriving there (5 June 1798), he draws up his will providing for his wife **Arnolda Aletta Reper** in Batavia.³⁷³ At **Kitaemon Hayashi's** inn he falls unconscious, followed by a deep sleep and high fever for 2 days, dying on 8 June 1798 (aged 52). The *marginalia* of **Hemmy's** Deshima diaries have been translated and published (2004).³⁷⁴

³⁷¹ DSAB, vol. II, pp. 52-53 & vol. III, p. 565.

³⁷² A castle town and post-station situated on the old Tokaido road and domain of the **Matsudaira** clan, cadet branch to the shogunal **Tokugawa** family.

³⁷³ Last Will of **Gijsbert Hemmeij**, 4 June 1798, signed by **L.W. Ras**, sworn clerk & copy made by interpreter **Motoki Shōzaemon (Genkichi)**, *Shozassho-shū* (Miscellaneous Collection), no. 3, Motoki Collection, Nagasaki City Museum. The marriage appears to have been childless. After his death, she remarried in Batavia the widower Hendrik Hillebrink, auctioneer of the *vendu-comptoir*.

³⁷⁴ Leonard Blussé, Willem Remmelink, Cynthia Viallé & Isabel van Daalen (eds.), *The Deshima Diaries - Marginalia 1740-1800*, The Japan-Netherlands Institute (Tokyo 2004), 'Diaries kept by Opperhoofd **Gijsbert Hemmij** 1792-1798', pp. 663-712; 'Diary kept by Bookkeeper/Scribe **Leopold Willem Ras** during the Journey from Edo because *Opperhoofd Gijsbert Hemmij's* health was deteriorating by the day and he did not feel like concerning himself with any business (16 May-23 November 1798)', pp. 712-724. In the Introduction, **Hemmy** is referred to simply as being "born in South Africa as the son of an East Frisian VOC employee" (p. xxxviii).



Hemmy's grave and commemorative resurrection

The VOC's last superintendent (1782-1798) at Deshima, **Hemmy** is the highest educated *opperhoofd* or *kapitan* in Japan. This cultivated man, classicist, lover of music and clarinet-player, bibliophile (his library boasts a copy of **Mary Wollstonecraft's** latest work on the French Revolution)³⁷⁵, is also the only *opperhoofd* to be buried there.³⁷⁶ The private notes kept by both **Hemmy's** deputy (**J.B. Ricard**) and assistant (**J.J. Smits**) during his 1st court journey, give valuable insight into Hemmy's administration on Deshima.³⁷⁷ **Hemmy** is purportedly poisoned for illegal trading and secret dealings with the **lord of Satsuma** that violates both VOC regulations and shogunal edicts. Repercussions follow as evidenced by the diary entry of the scribe **W.L. Ras**:³⁷⁸

The former interpreter **Danshirō** and a minor servant of the late *Opperhoofd Hemmij*, by the name of **Chūzō**, have been executed at the customary place of execution. The former has been impaled and the latter has been decapitated. The reason cannot be learned, for it is being kept very secret. But I have been told 'on the inside' that *Opperhoofd Hemmij* had proposed to the **Lord of Satsuma** that he send a fully-laden

³⁷⁵ Feminist author of *Valediction of Women's Rights* and wife to anarchist philosopher **William Godwin**. Their daughter, **Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin**, authors the gothic novel *Frankenstein* and was wife to poet **Percy Byssche Shelley**.

³⁷⁶ I am indebted to Isabel van Daalen for a sneak preview of her transcription of **Hemmy's** deceased inventory.

³⁷⁷ Leonard Blüssé et al (eds.), *The Deshima Diaries - Marginalia 1740-1800*, Appendices 2 & 3, pp. 775-793.

³⁷⁸ Leonard Blüssé et al (eds.), *The Deshima Diaries - Marginalia 1740-1800* (Diary kept by Scribe **Leopold Willem Ras** 1798-1799, entry for 29 January 1799), pp. 728-729].

ship to his domain. The secret letters from Hemmij had been delivered from Deshima by **Chūzō** to **Danshirō**, and **Danshirō** had then delivered to the former Senior Interpreter **Monjūrō**, who at present is in the service of the Lord of Satsuma, with whom **Hemmij** had been carrying on a secret correspondence. This has supposedly been leaked to Edo and the Court had quietly ordered this governor to have these two men executed and to keep the reason a secret. A different accusation has been entered on their sentence which has been read out, because, if this became public knowledge, this would lead to a critical situation between the **Lord of Satsuma** and the Court. It would probably lead to war, of which they have great fear. For this reason the Court had ordered the outgoing governor to go to the domain of **Amakusa** before his departure and build a shogunal guard-house on a mountain from which can see as far as the Gotō Isles and Satsuma. They also told me that it was very fortunate that **Hemmij** had died, for otherwise he would have been banished from the country.

The story is corroborated somewhat in the Japanese records but with no mention of Satsuma:

One **Namura Keisuke** [presumably **Danshirō**] from Imakagomachi, former provisional junior interpreter and adopted father of Apprentice-Interpreter **Namura Kisaburō**, uses **Chūzō**, a servant of the Dutch, to pass on to **Hemmy** the Japanese market prices for imported goods and gives him medical products as samples. Corresponding with **Hemmy** via **Chūzō** and receiving cash for some intrigue concerning the court journey, he is sentenced to crucifixion and his adopted son banished. **Chūzō** receives the death sentence and some supervisors of the guards of Deshima are reprimanded.³⁷⁹

Nevertheless, the Japanese buried him at Tennenji Temple with the posthumous name **Tsū-tatsu-hō-zen-ko-ji** - 'Accomplished and Righteous'. Over the years the Dutch financed the upkeep of the grave visited by Dutch envoys³⁸⁰, tourists and even the Empress **Teimei** (1922)³⁸¹; also receiving scholarly attention.³⁸² **Hemmy** (together with the remains of priests and the son of Kakegawa's Castle's 11th lord, **Matsudaira Tadaharu**) remain undisturbed when the temple's other buried remains are removed to the city's communal graveyard (1986). **Hemmy's** grave is restored and declared a city monument (2006).³⁸³

³⁷⁹ Morinaga Taneo (ed.) *Hankachō, Nagasakibugyōsho hanketsu kiroku* (1666-1867) (Hankachō kankōkai, Nagasaki 1958-196), vol. 5, p. 312.

³⁸⁰ *Opperhoofd Jan Cock Blomhoff* (1818 & 1822); *Opperhoofd Joseph Henrij Levyssohn* (1850), Commissioner **Jan Hendrik Donker Curtius** & Assistant **Dirk de Graaf van Polsbroek** (1858); **Henri H. van Kol**, MP (Upper House) (1915); **Jan Feenstra Kuiper**, assistant-interpreter, Dutch Legation (1923); **Jean Charles Pabst**, envoy, Dutch Legation (1927); **Robert van Gulik**, political advisor, Dutch Embassy (1951); **Charles van der Sloot**, cultural attaché, Dutch Embassy; Rudy Kousbroek, writer (1972); **Jan de Vries**, secretary, (Japan-Netherlands Institute) & **Willem Snellen**; **Margot van Opstall** (National Archives, The Hague) & **Jan de Vries**; **Jan Willem Stumpel** (technical & scientific attaché, Dutch Embassy); Rudy Kousbroek, *In de tijdmachine door Japan* (1999 & 2000); members of *The Dead Dutchmen Society* (2000); **Jan Heidsma**, minister plenipotentiary & **Maria Kuwahara**, cultural attaché, Dutch Embassy (2004).

³⁸¹ **Sadako (1884-1951)**, consort to Emperor **Taishō**.

³⁸² Bakin Takizawa, *Chosakudō Issekiwa* (1804); Ogasagun-yakusho (ed.), *Shizuoka-ken Ogasa-gunshi* (1915); Izuru Shinmura (Kyoto University) (1915); Shōren Suzuki in *Rekishi Chiri* (1916); Henri H. van Kol, *Oud en Nieuw Japan* (1921 Feenstra Kuiper, *Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan* (1923/4); Mitsuo Shōji in *Rangaku shiryō kenkyūhōkoku* (1962); Jirō Numata in *Rekishi Chiri* (1966) & Takashi Miyanaga, in *Oranda shōken monogatari* (1984).

³⁸³ **Shōhei Kensō** restores the grave, the project being jointly financed by the Dutch Embassy and Kakegawa city.



Hemmy's gravestone has the following inscription: HIERONDER RUST HET STERFELYKE GEDEELTE VAN DEN WELEDEL ACHTBAAR HEER MR GYSBERT HEMMY IN ZYN EDELENS LEEVEN OPPERKOOPMAN EN OPPERHOOFD VAN DEN JAPANSEN HANDEL GEBOOREN DEN 16 JUNY 1747 [sic] EN OVERLEEDEN DEN 8 DATO 1798 EN BEGRAAVEN DEN 9 JUNY 1798

Regrettably, commemorations (2006) at **Hemmy's** grave, insufficiently acknowledged and publicized **Hemmy's** earlier European publications (and South African republications), his African identity, mixed race origins and descent from *Maaij Ansela*, dissenting heritage and enlightened intellectual output.³⁸⁴ There was no South African involvement or participation in the grave's restoration or commemorations. Hemmy the free thinker, classical scholar, enlightened jurist, champion for truth and social justice, worldly proto-globalist, free-trader, opportunist and modern 'person of colour' – *accomplished and righteous* – has yet to be honoured in South Africa and better commemorated in Japan.



³⁸⁴ Attended by Kakegawa mayor, Shonya Totsuka, Dutch Ambassador Alphons Hamer, Isabel van Daalen (Japan-Netherlands Institute), members of *The Dead Dutchmen Society of Tokyo* and the press [Judith Stalpers, 'Hollands graf in Japan geëerd', *Het Parool* (3 April 2006) & Geoffrey Tudor, 'Origins of the Dead Dutchman Society of Tokyo'; 'Dead Dutchmen: Society Proceedings; 'Dead Dutchmen tell no tales – or do they? The curious mystery of trader Gijsbert Hemij – died in Kakegawa, Shizuoka, 1798' (2007)].

APPENDIX I: TRANSCRIPTIONS OF ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS

Deeds Office [DO]: (*Transporten en Schepenkennis, 1667-1669*), vol. III, no. 90

90

Bij den Commandeur en Raedt van 't Fort de Goede Hoope etc. aen Cabo de Boa Esperance is een **Angela van Bengala** gewesen slaevin van den ondercoopman S[ieu]r. **Abraham Gabbema**, nu vrij gecocht, en ingesetence alhier op haer versoek in vollen eigendom vergunt, en toegestaen gelijk haer vergunt en toegestaen mitgaders gegeven wort bij desen, seecker erff gelegen in dese Taeffel Valeij, in de Heere Straet alhier, belendende ten noorden aen de Heere Straet voornt. ten oosten aen 't erff en huijsinge van den vrijborger **Wouter Cornelis Mostaert** ten zuij(d)en naer 't ongeboude lant na den Taeffelbergh, ende ten westen nae de staart van den Leeuwenbergh, lanck 57 ende breet 50 voeten, Rhijnlantsen maet, met authoriteijt om 't selve erff in vollen eigendom te mogen aenvaerdien, betimmeren, betuijnen, besaijen, beplanten, bepoosten etc., mitsgaders in 't geheel off te deel te verhuijren, vercoopen, off andersints met voorsz Commandeur ende Raedts weten in plaetsie van scheepen kennisse, off te veralieneren soo als sij te rade worden sal, mits blijvende voorsz erff d' eerste drie achtereenvolgenc jaeren van alles vrij, doch met de expiratie van voorsz 3 jaren subject te betalen sodanige inpositien ende gerechtigheden als bij d' overicheijt alhier gestelt, ofte namaels ten dienste van d' E[dele]Comp[agni]e. ende 't gemeenen beste sullen geordonneert worden.

Gegeven in 't Fort de Goede Hoope

25 Februarij 1667. Was **Corn.[elis] van Q(u)aelbcrgen**.

Naergesien ende accordeert met sijn uigtgegeven origineel desen 23 Junij a[nn]o. 1673.

CA: CI 291 (Documents in Criminal Cases, 1664-1827), p. 135 [449] & 136 [450] [Sworn Declarations: Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier, 11 August 1684 & David van Tuticorin, 7 September 1684]

135 [449]

Compareede voor de naergenoemde gecommitt:[eerde]ns uijt de Raat van Justitie **Ocker[t] Cornelisse³⁸⁵ [Olivier] van Ouderkerk** [in Oud-Beijerland] welcke ter requisitie van **Andries de Man** de plaes van fiscael *in loco* occupeerende heeft verklaert en gedeponeert hoe waer is dat voorleden Maendagh sijnde den 7 desen lopende maent Augusti smorgens ontrendt de klocke negen ur is gekoomen seer beschoncken sijnde uijt de huijse van den borger **Gerrit [Jansz:] de Boer³⁸⁶** met intentie om naer **Truijtje Teunisse³⁸⁷** te gaen en gekoomen sijnde ontrent 't Casteel heeft hij attessant bevonde ter aerde leggende in't de graft vant Casteel bevont dat sijn lincker arm aen stucken was geslaagen sonder te weeten hoe hij daer gekoomen is en een wijnigh tot bedaam gekoomen sijnde mitsgaders dat de soon van de borger **Arnoldus Willemse [Basson]³⁸⁸** genaamt **Jan [van As]** hem bijt haer hadt en met sijn vuyste voor sijn aengesight sloegh waer op hij attestant de voorsz **Jantje [van As]** smeeckt dat hij op houde sou van slaen door dien sijn arm aen stucken was 't welck hij dede wanner op versoek van voor noemde attestant hij hem hadt om sijn noch uijt te trecke 't welck hij dede en daer op 't van hem is afgeseten sonder imant meerde dan als slaaf van sijn vader genaamt **Davidt** bij hem gesien te hebbe veel minder een Hottentoot alle 't welcke hij verklaarde te weete de op rechte en sinceren waerhijt onder presentatie des noots sijnde waer den met eet te bekrachtigten.

In't Casteel d'Goede Hoop den 11 Augusti 1684.

³⁸⁵ **Ocker[t] Cornelisse Olivier** (from Ouderkerk [Oud-Beijerland]).

³⁸⁶ From Brabant.

³⁸⁷ His mother-in-law **Catharina (Trijntje) Teunisse / Theunissen Gansevanger**.

³⁸⁸ His step-father the free-burgher **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** (from Wesel [Duchy of Cleves]) nicknamed **Jagt**.

Dit is 't X merck van
Ocker Cornelis [Olivier] van Ouderkerck
Mij present
[signed] **W.A. van der Stel**
Secr[e]t[ari]s

Ons present
[signed] **J. Cruse**
[signed] **J.D. Been** [?]

136 [450]

Compareerden voor d'naergenoemde gecommit:[eerde]ns uijt de Raat van Justitie **Davidt van Tunicorien** out omtrent twintigh jaare lijf eijgen van de vrij borger **Arnoldus Willemse [Basson]** van Weesel [Wesel] de welcke near voorgaende scherpe examinatie ten requisitie van **Andries de Man** de plaes van fiscael *in loco* occupeerende verklaert en g'deponeert hoe waer is dat Maendagh sijnde de 7 den verloopen maent Augusti smorgens tussen de klocke negen en tien uuren met de wagen neffens de zoon van sijn meester en een Hotentoot is geweest in de gracht van 't Casteel om een vracht klij aldaer van daer te hale als wanner de borger **Ocker[t] Cornelisse [Olivier]** seer beschonke daer voorbij quam gaen en door de droncken schap is in de gracht needer koomen te valle en een wijnigh aldaer is blijve legge als dien is op gestaen en de soon van den vrij borger **Arnoldus Willemse [Basson]** genaemt **Jantje** bij de cop vattende en met vuijste hem te heen gingh als doen samen aent vechten geraeckten waer over sij onder de voet genaeckte doch int worstelen **Jantje** weder op gekoomen sijn de soo heeft hij de puk genomen en den vrij borger **Ocser [Ockert] Cornelisse** aldaer vier slagen op sijn arm mede tee gebracht waer op hij stracks aen de voorn: **Jantje [van As]** heeft versocht om sijn noch te wille helpe uijt trecke 't smeke hij met haer Hottentoot heeft gedoen als den voorst met haer wagen sijn wegh gereeden alle 't smeke hij de poseerde te weete de oprechte en sincere waerheit.

In 't Casteel d'Goede Hoop den 7 Septemb:[er] 1684.

Dit is 't merck X van **Davidt van Tunicorien**
Mij present
[signed] **W.A. van der Stel**
Sec[re]t[ari]s

Ons present
[signed] **J. Cruse**
[signed] **Jan Babtist**

CA: CI 291, p. 134 [447]

Compareerde voor de naergenoemde gecommitteerdens uijt den Raat van Justitie **Ernst Fredrick Wolter** van Breslauw out 24 jaaren soldaat in dienst den E.[dele] Comp:[agni]e soednigh alhier bescheide de welcke ter requisitie van **Andries de Man** fiscael *in loco* Comfesceert hoe dat hij bij **Simon Kanneman** is gekoomen alwaer een swarte meijt bij was soo heeft hij Confessant [sic] de selve bij de arm genomen en sprack haer, eers aen op **Simon Kanneman** tegen hem sijde *wat hebt gjij met d' meijt te doen ik stae voor de meijt* en daer op soo toch bij sijn deegen ge:? hij daer van gelijkens doet waer op sij aenstandt handt gemeen gemaecchte en malkandren over en weer over steeken toe bracket 't waer hij doch door 't bij wesende volck ge sekeijden wierden waer op sijn partij hem heeft gesijt *wanneer ik gemerken ben soo sult gjij mij neoenzie geen of soo gjij dat niet wilt den soo gaet met mij nae de duijntjes om neventie te hale* boven op hij hem d'wond de handt te gheeven gelh sij dan elkanden de hant gaven. Aldus geconfesseert in't Casteel d'Goede Hoop den 3 Octob:[er] 1684

[signed] **Ernst Friedrich Walter**
Mij present
W.A. van der Stel
Sec[re]t[ari]s

Ons present

[signed] **J. Cruse**
[signed] **Jan Babtist**

APPENDIX II:

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO TRIAL OF JOHAHNES (JANTJE) VAN AS

- 1664: **Jan van As** born illegitimate in slavery at the Cape (mother: *Maaij Ansela*)
- 13 April 1666: **Jan van As** freed (with mother & 2 siblings: **Jacobus van As** & **Anna de Coninck** - later Mrs **Olof Bergh**)
- 15 December 1669: **Maaij Ansela** marries free-burgher **Jagt** (**Arnoldus Willemsz Basson**)
- c. 1678: **Jan van As**'s half-sister **Anna de Coninck** marries **Olof Bergh**
- 7 September 1679: **Adriaentje Sterreveld** & 1st husband Schmidt purchase **Anthonij van Malabar**
- 27 November 1686: **Adriaentje Sterreveld**'s 2nd husband **Gaspard Willers** convicted for stealing fruit trees
- December 1686: **Adriaen van Brakel** hires **Jan van As** as a shepherd
- 10 January 1687: **Jan van As** taken into **Van Brakel**'s service
- 30 January 1687: **Wilder**'s property judicially attached (including sheep?)
- 1687: **Jan van As** 'buys' 30 sheep from **Adriaen van Brakel**
- 10 April 1687: **Olof Bergh** arrested
- April/May 1687: **Jan van As** & **Anthonij van Malabar** steal **Adriaantje Sterreveld**'s (confiscated?) sheep & go into hiding behind the Steenberg
- 25 April 1687: **Olof Bergh** impeached
- 5 May 1687: **Olof Bergh** confesses
- 22 May 1687: **Olof Bergh** banished to Robben Island
- 6 June/10 July 1687: *Placcaat* forbids grazing in Table Valley (effective 3 months later)
- 11 June 1687: **Olof Bergh** incarcerated at the Castle
- August 1687 (?): **Anthonij van Malabar** murdered
- 5 December 1687: **Jacob Holder** reports theft of sheep & murder of **Anthonij van Malabar** - resolution of Council of Policy re **Jan van As**
- 10 December 1687: initial investigation launched
- 27 December 1687: **Jan van As** 'confesses' to Council of Justice
- 28 December 1687: **Jan van As** - 3rd confession
- 3 January 1688: **Jan van As** - 4th confession
- 12 January 1688: **Jan van As** - 5th confession
- 15 January 1688: **Adriaen van Brakel** declares 'selling' **Van As** 30 sheep (1687)
- 15 January 1688: **Jan van As** convicted & sentenced
- 23 January 1688: **Jan van As** executed (sentence modified)
- 20 December 1689: **Jagt** & step-son **Jacobus van As** each granted farms at Groot Drakenstein (later known & consolidated as *Nuwedorp*)
- 21 February 1690: **Jagt** convicted for assaulting free *mesties* **Jacob Hages** (Basson is deceased by 9 December)
- 27 September 1690: **Olof Bergh** released
- 9 December 1690: **Maaij Ansela** (now **Widow Basson**) granted *erf* in Table Valley
- 1 August 1691: **Jan van As**'s brother **Willem Basson** granted farm at Groot Drakenstein (later part of *Nuwedorp*)
- 1692: **Widow Basson** recorded as **Maaij Ansela [Mother Angela]**
- 1695: **Olof Bergh** returns: Captain of the Cape's Garrison resuming seat on both Councils of Policy & Justice
- 1697: **Olof Bergh** granted farm *Aan de Moolenweg*
- 1698: **Olof Bergh** granted farm *Phesante's Kraal*
- 1699: **Olof Bergh** promoted: Head of Militia
- September 1704: **Olof Bergh** purchases farm *Vondeling* (with Johannes Phijffer)
- 28 July 1705 **Olof Bergh** granted farm *De Kuijlen*
- 29 December 1705: **Willem Basson** granted butcher's licence - one of Cape's 4-man meat-supplier monopoly

1706-1707: **Jacobus van As**: *Heemraad* at Stellenbosch

APPENDIX III: VAN AS TRIAL PAPERS - TRANSCRIPTIONS

Existing recorded trial papers traced & consulted:

- C6 (Resolutions of the Council of Policy) (5 December 1687), pp. 184-185
- CJ 2 (*Oorpronklike Regsrolle en Notule (Krimineel en Siviel)*) (15 January 1688), p. 363
- CJ 290 (*Crim. Processtukken/ Documents in Criminal Cases, 1687-1688*), pp. 371-375, 379 & 405-452
- CJ 3636 (*Diverse Prosesstukke (Diverse Stukken en Bylagen) 1688-1799*) (Declarations: 15 January 1688 & 20 January 1689), pp. 30 & 41
- CJ 780 (*Kriminele Vonisse*), no. 217 (21 January 1688), p. 832

Resolution by Council of Policy

C 6 (Resolutions of the Council of Policy), pp. 184-185 [Anna J. Böeseken, *Resolusies van die Politieke Raad , III 1681-1707* (Cape Town, 1961), p. 177 & n. 85]

Vrijdag 5 December 1687.

In tegenwoordigheid van alle de leden behalven ssrs. **van Keulen** en **L. van der Stel**.

Op't berig, bij twe Hottentots in Rade gedaan, als soude seker [a common euphemism for a well-known person ? (cf Widow Verwey)] lack of direct mention] vrijmans soon, gen[aem]t. **Jan van As**, thans 's Heeren gevangen, voor omtrent vier maanden een slav seer moordadig om 't leven gebragt, en in een klip agter den *Steenberg* begraven, en de schapen van desselvs meester, **Gaspar Willers**, ten getal van vijftig de keel afgesneeden en in de bosch ten proeij van 't wild verscheurend gedierte hebben laten leggen ... Aldus gearresteerd en beslooten in 't Casteel de Goede Hoope. Jaar en dag als boven.

[signed] **S.[imon] van der Stel**.

[signed] **And[rie]s. de Man** [signed] **Dominique de Chavonnes**.

[signed] **J. v.[an] Keulen**. [signed] **Jacob Rootsteen** [signed] **Cornelis P[ie]t[ers]z. Linnes**.

[signed] **J.H. Blum**

Me praesente [signed] **J.G. de Grevenbroek**, Secr[e]t[ari]s.

Arraignment & Formal Charges

CJ 2 (Oorpronklike Regsrolle en Notule - Krimineel en Siviel), p. 363

Donderdag den 15 Januarij 1688

Johannes Mulder Landdrost nomine Officii ej:[sch]er

contra

Jan van As geboortig van de Caep ged:[aeghde] over begane diefstal van Schapen en t' v.[er]moorden van **Antonij van Malabaer**, Lijffeijgen van de Vrijburgerresse **Adriana Sterreveld**.

Praesentib:[us] d'E[dele] heer Commandeur *et orb: dempto*
den Capitaine de Chavonnes, *et Affiuntis*
de burgerraden **Cornelis Botma** en **Guilliam Heems**

Hij doet eijsch ende concludeert *pro ut in scriptis*,
Overleverende de stucken ende documenten
tot verificatie van dien Specterende, den
ded:e Antwoordende bekend als nog het feijt ende Versoeckt gratie.

den eij:er persisteert voor reply, den ged:[aeghd]e voor duply g[e]tijen reiumtieren van v.[er]der prod:e & a soeken regt. den E:[dele] A:[achbare] Raed van Justitie etc:a condemneert den ged:[aeghde]e ome: gebracht te werden ter plaatse, daer men gewoon is criminelle sententie t'executeren, ome: aldaer den scherpregter overgelevert sijnde met een coorde aan de galg gestraft te werden, datter de dood navolgt, ende dat uijt sijne gereetse middelen aan de voorn:[oemde] **Adriana Sterreveld** sal werden vergoed de schade van haer Jongen inde praesentatie v.[er]meld mits:g[ade]rs de waerde van bewuste vijff en twintig schapen, confisqueert sijne v.[er]dre goederen ten behouven van den eij:er afgetrocken Alvoren costen & wile [sic] van Justitie, uijt de geconfisqueerde goederen.

Gedaen int' Casteel de Goede Hoop *datum ut s:[pr]a*. In kennisse van mij

[signed]
Melchior Kemels
Secretaris (1688)

N:[ota]a B[e]ne]/ is per gratie gedaen harquebuseren en het lyck aan de vrienden toestaen om te begraven.

Trial & Leading of Evidence

CJ 290 (Documents in Criminal Cases, 1687-1688), pp. 371-375

Wij ondergeschreven gecommitteerden uijt den E.[dele] aghbt:[are] Rade van Justitie deses Commandements verclarren op der 6de deser ter ordre van de E:[dele] h:[ee]r Command:[eu]r van hier te sijn vertrocken, evesende geassisteert van den Landrost S:[ieu]r **Johannes Mulder**, den Secretaris van Justitie **Melchior Kemels** en den opper chirurgijn **Willem ten Damme** omme agter den Steenbergh te visiteren en inspectie te nemen van soodanigh liggaem als, den E.[dele] aghbt:[are] Raat was genoegsaem beweesen en gerapporteert ye sijn vermoort, in de valleij gen:[aem]t bij de Hottentots, *het Ijser Varkens Gat*, sijnde den vermoorde een Swarte Jongen gen:[aem]t **Anthonij**, toebehoorende de vrijburgeresse **Ariaantje Sterveld** van de welcke hij voor den tijt van ontrent acht maenden sigh volgens genome informatie, met vijftig schapen hadde geabsenteert door de jnductie en opmaaking van eenen **Jan van As**, vrijb:[urger] alhier aen de Caep woonaghtig den welke, ons berigt was, door de Hottentots gen:[aem]t **Kallegonde** en **Jantje** opdie plaets door de gesejide **Jan van As** te sijn vermoort en begraven, hebbende dierhalven gepasseert omtrent den middagh den *Steenb:ergh* sijnde savants, met gemelde Hottentot gecoomen, aen der E.[dele] Comp:[agnie]s post, gen:[aem]t de *Slangen Kop* alwaer wij dien nacht ons verblijff namen, passerende des morgens daer aen over het geberghte de *Spons en Breede Revier*, namen onse wegh langhs het strandt, ongevaer vier mijlen weighs, van waer het landt weder in slaende, arriveerde ontrent tegens vijff uren savants in. voorz ijser vackens gadt, vindende aldaer een verlaten schapen crael, en opgeslage rietdack huijse, alwaer den voorn:[oemde] **Jan van As** sijn verblijff genomen hadt, ende wij onse paarden hebbende doen affsadelen en ontrent een half uer gevust, aenstonts geproced[eer]:t hebben tot de epannen van doemaels bij ons hebbende Hottentot gen:[aem]t **Kallegonde** als sijnde de andre, met de mede gecommandeerde soldaten nogh niet gearriveert, werdende ons door hem aengewesen, de plaats, waer den selven **Anthonij** was vermoort en tusschen de klippen gestoocken, op welcke aenwijsing wij ons gesament:[ijc]k derwarts vervoeght hebben, bevindende diversege, mensch gebeente ten selven plaats leggende, benefens een half vergaene pijlaekense broeck dewelcke den meergemelten Hottentot ons affirmeerde, door den voorn: **Anthonij** in sijn leven gedragen sijn, alsmede dat gemelte **Jan van As** dien meergenoemde **Anthonij** in een diergelijke pije rock near sijn dooit, met cabel garen en ree banden hadde gebonden, en tot aen den voet van den bergh, op sijne schouder gedragen heft, sloopende denselven verderns het geberghte op, en onder de clippen, also verbergende, waer op den avondt vallende en wij geen verder informatie

cunnende nemen hebben den tweeden Hottentot gen:[aem]t **Jantje**, dien avont tot bewijs des waerheit, mede geexamineert, als sijnde nevens des voorn:[oemde] **Kallekontakte** 't samen aldaer bescheiden off tot goeden van de schapen gebruijckt geweest, den welcke ons, sonder den anderen te hebben gesproken separatel:[ijc]k heeft bekent en beleden te gene voorz waeragtigh te sijn, tot bewijs van 't welcke wij den volgende morgen hebben doen aenwijsen de bloets, waer den eer slaghtigen begraven was, dewelcke ons, sonder eenige fariatie offte veranderinge, heft gebragt op het pat waer langhs hij **Jan van As** deselven **Anthonij** hadde opgedragen, en onder de clippen alsvoorts gestoocken, vindende oock ten selven tijde nogh diversche gebeente en haeren an sijn liggaem mitsgaders het cabelgaren en reebanden sijnde near all apparentie het verden gebeente door het verslindene gedierte elders versleept, volgens de annexe verclaringe van den geseijde chirurgijn **ten Damme** near welck besongie dien morgen versloopen sijnde hebben ons wederom op wegh begeven, passerende omtrent drie uijren, aan den voet van den Bergh gen:[aem]t **Sonckanij**, alwaer ons door genoemde twee Hottentots aengewesen wiert, seecker bosch, waer in de voorgemelte vijftig schapen op dien selfden dagh van de moored van voorz jongen, door den voorn:[oemde] **Jan van As**, den hals affgesneeden waren als wanner wij ons door deseelve daer heen hebben doen leijden, sijnde een affgelegen wegh, van de ordinarie passagie, bevindende op geseijde aenwijsing, er selver plaatse nogh overrig te sijn, seer veele gebeente van schapen, mitsgaders van haren wol en epovementen, verders verclaren wij, dat voorn:[oemde] Hottentots, ons hebben gerapporteert nogh op dien selfden dagh van dat begane feijt, met den voorn:[oemde] **Jan van As**, en sijn bij hebbende vee vertrocken te sijn, near de plaats gen:[aem]t **Groot Noorwegen**, alwaer een geruijme tijt, seijden gelogen te hebben en voor omtrent vier maneden, gesamentl:k wederom aghter den Taeffelbergh gecomen sijn, den 8e desen sijn wij wedrom aan voorgemelte post, gen:[aem]t de *Slange Cop* gearriveert, treckende den 9e D:[ecembe]r van daer over den *Steenbergrh* weder near dese fortresse, hebbende ons Rapport in alle Respect aan de E:[dele] H:[ee]r Commanda:[eu]r bij monde gedaen, gel:[iewe]n wij oock het selve volgens sijn Ed:[ele]e Ordre in geschrifte mits desen gestalt hebben. In't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 9e X:b[er] 1687.

[signed] J.H. Blum
dit handteeckening X is gestalt bij **Isaacq Schrijver**

Mij Praesent
Melchior Kemels
Secretaris
1687

[p. 379]

Ick ondergeschreven **Willem ten Damme** opper Chirurgijn in dienst der E:[del]e Nederlantse Geoctroijeerde Oostindische Compagnie, verclare mits desen hoe dat den 6 desen door ordre van de E:[del]:e heer Commandeur, met den lantdrost en gecommitteerde ben geordineert omme achter de *Steenbergen* te gaen, omme aldaer volgen & aenwijsen van enige Hottentots te besichtigen een vermoort lichaem van een Swarte Jonge, sijn dan dien selven dag gereeden over de *Steenberg* tot an de Comp:[agnies] post de *Slangen Cop* genoemt, alwaer vernachtende en des anderen daegs den >:e voortgereeden en op de achtermiddag omtrent de sonne vier uhren ter plaatze gecomen alwaer wij moeten weesen, te weeten op een kraal die wij den name van *Moortkuil* genoemt hebben, en hebben ons dien selven achtermiddag noch begeven aan een taemlijcke hoege bergh vol hooge klippen en overtwellen daer ons de Hottentot nae toe geleide en een holle klippe anwees waerin de vermoorde Jonge was ingestoken maer die naukeurig besichtigende bevonden daerin niets, maer voor 't gat van de klap bevonden wij een pijlakens broek meets vergaan en verrott en een cabel gaeren off twee, en de plaats voorder ront omme besichtigende vonden eerst een van de *os Clavicule* ofte schouderbeentjes en wat voorder een gedeelte van 't heupe been met een stuck van 't *os femoris* noch angehecht, en noch enige meer beenderen die bijnae onkenbaer waeren om dat de selfe doer 't wilt gedierte de einden en spongieachtige deelen tot aen 't massive waeren afgeknabbelt, wilen den avont ons overviel, hebben des anderen daegs vroegs met de andere Hottentot met bijnae al ons bijhebbende volck daer wederomme gaen visiteeren, en hebben doen naukeurigen als te vooren in de klap noch een toutje gevonden en dichte daerbij buiten de klap de andere helfte van 't heupe been en eenige vlocken swart haer en meer vergenisde beenderen, sulcks dat niet meerder konden verneemen sijn dien selven avont wederomme an die voornoemde post de *Slangen Cop* gearriveert, em des

anderen daegs sijnde den 9e: wederom an de Caep gecommen, sulcks noodigh sijnde praesentere 't selve naerde te willen verifieeren.

In't Casteel de Goede Hoope den 10 December 1687

[signed] **Wilh:[elm] ten Damme**

CJ 290 (Crim. Processtukken, 1687-1688), pp. 405-452

Compareerde ter v:[er]gadering van den E.[dele] achtb:[are] rade van Justitie deses commandements **Jan van As** geboortig van dese Caep oud 23 Jaren, dewelcke ter req:w van den Landdrost S:[ieu]r **Johannes Mulder** Andermael ende bij forme van recolement nader ondervraegt & geexamineert sijnde, buijten pijn off dwang van ijsre banden nogmaels vrijwillig heeft bekent & beleden, dat **Antonij van Malabaer** Lijffeijgen van de Vrijburgeresse **Adriaentje Sterreveld**, in den verleden regentijd nu omtrent 8 maenden geleden aan de Spons rivier achter den Steenberg bij hem confessant gecomen is bij lg hebbende twintig stux schapen, met dewelcke bekende van sijn voorn: patronesse weg gelopen te sijn, dat hij confessant met gemelte Jongen na twee dagen v:[er]blijff van daer na d'uijterste hoeck van de Baeij Fals strocken is, alswanneer den 2 dag tegens den avond bij hem confessant gecomen is **Jacob Holder** s'comp:y beeste waghter, doenmaels omtrent den *Slangen Cop* v:[er]scheijden, dewelcke alvore hem confessant gesproken te hebben met voorn: **Antonij** diverse rederen en woorden gewisseld hadde, dat hij confessant een selven tijde over de crael comende den v:[oor]z **Jacob Holder** hij voorn: Jongen heeft sien staen, sendende der halven den Hottentot **Callegonde** vooruit om[m]e te sien wie hij soude mogen sijn, alsoo hem confessant opt' gesigt nog niet wel bekent was, dat daerop hij confessant inde geseijde crael gecomen sijnde, den voorn: Jongen gen:[aem]t **Antonij** voor den gemelten **Jacob** na hem confessant uijt springende, gesegt heeft dat hij **Jan van As** seggen moest dat hij sijn Jongen was, dat **Jacob Holder** weijning tijs daerna aen hem confessant heeft gevraegt wiens Jongen hij confessant daerbij sig hadde, werdende door hem geantwoort deselve sijn Jongen te sijn, dat den gemelten Jacob Holder daerop heeft gereplieert denselven niet te sijn den jongen van hem confessant maer van **Ariaentje [sic] Sterreveld**, ende dat hij **Jacob** die Jongen wel kende, dat mede hij confessant den meergemelten **Jacob Holder** op dat seggen, heeft aengestoten, als willende daer mede ter kennen geven dat dog maer soude swijgen, dat den voorn: **Jacob Holder** met den confessant, des avonts op de koij leggende wederom gevraegt heeft wiens Jongen den voorn: **Antonij** was, werdende door hem confessant geantwoort toe te behoren aen **Adriaentje Sterreveld**, waerop hij **Jacob** wederseijde *Ja ick ken die jongen wel*, dat hij confessant ten selven stonde Aende voorn: **Jacob** heeft v:sogt die Jongen met de schapen naer de Caep mede te willen nemen, t'welck door hem **Jacob** wierd gewijgert seggende *neen ick heb met uw dingen niet te doen*, dat egter hij confessant Andermael heeft v:[er]sogt den boven ge[melte]n: **Antonij** met hem te nemen, ende dat hij confessant hem een Hottentot soude medegeven, werdende t'selve door den voorn: **Jacob Holder** nogmaels gerefuseert, seggende dat het beter was dat hij confessant den Jongen en schapen aen een kant hielp ende naer de Caep sond [5 lines are then deleted by the scribe], dat hij **Jacob Holder** nog eenen nagt bij hem confessant gebleven is hem gestadig recommanderende den gemelten Jongen aen een kant te helpen ende in zee te werpen opdat niemant daervan een stuck soude cunnen vinden, dat den derden dag de voorn: **Jacob** van hem confessant v:[er]scheijden is, gaende hij confessant t'overige van dien dag visschen [certain words deleted by scribe] als wanneer den Hottentot **Cinquepas** met nog twee andre Hottentots bij hem confessant des avonts aen de crael gecomen is, [word deleted] die met voorn: **Callegonde** en **Jantje** mitsg[ade]rs: geseijden Antonij een wijltijs t'samen gesproken hebben, dat hij confessant de voorz: Hottentots **Callegoude** en **Jantje** na de schapen gesonden heeft, als wanneer ondertusschen den genoemden **Sincepas** 'tegen hem confessant seijde den meer gemelten Jongen te moeten doot schieten, dat t'selve egter doenmaels door hem confessant is geweijgert geworden, dat den volgenden dag des avonts heel laet de geseijde **Cinquepas** met de twee bij sig hebbende Hottentots vandaer v:[er]scheijden sijn dat hij confessant den volgenden morgen den voorn: **Antonij** sittende voort vier met een roer [inserted: geladen met drie cogeltjes] van achteren int' hooft heeft doot geschoten, waerna hij confessant v:[er]claerde het neer geslage dode lichaem in sijn klederen met cabel garen en touw gebonden & naer t'overleggende gebergte gedragen te hebben, t' selve aldaer onder de clippen v:[er]bergende,

dat hij confessant nog dien selven dag naet volbrengen van dat feijt de genoemde twintig schapen een voor een bij de beenen gegrepen ende buijten de crael uijt sijn troep geset heeft, [deleted words, 6 lines] dat hij confessant den volgenden dag van daer naer groot poort [inserted: nemende sijn weg langs het strant alwaer bekende in een bos aende voet van den berg Soutkannij de gesejide schapen te hebbende hals affgeschneden & alsoo laten leggen] wegen met sijn vee v:[er]trocken is, alwaer den negenden dag na sijn aencomst bij hem weder is gecomende Sr: **Callegoude**, die hij confessant naer de Caep om cost gesonden had, dat na acht dagen v:[er]blijff van daer weder achter den *Tafelbergh* is gecomen, sijnde aldaer gebleven tot den dag van sijne apprehensie

Aldus gedaen ende geconfesseert in't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 27 10ber 1687

[signed]

An:[drie]s de Man

Chr:[istiaen] Freser 1687 dit is het merck

van **X Jan**

van As

[signed] mij praesent

Melchior Kemels

Secretaris

Compareerde ten derdenmael voor den E:[dele] A:[achtbare] Raed van Justitie deses commandements den bovengenoemden confessant dewelcke naer sijn v:[er]versingmemorie v:[er]claerde te persisteren den genoemden Jongen op manieren voorz; te hebben om hals gebragt seggende egter de schapen niet te hebben gedoot, gedaen & gerecolleert in't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 28 10ber: 1687.

dit is het merck
van **V Jan van As**

mij praesent
[signed]
Melchior Kemels
secretaris
1687

Ons praesent als gecommen

[signed]

Jacob Rootsteen

Chr:[istiaen] Fresner

1687

Compa:r[een]de ten vierdemaele voor den Ed.[ele] Achtb:[aere] Raed van justitie deses Commandements den bovengen: Confessant, d'wellcemaet sijn vervirsingh van memorie verclaerde te persisteren, den boveng: Jonge op maniere voors te hebben om hals gebracht, seggende egter den selven met een kogel te hebben dootgescheeten en de schapen niet den hals affgeschneden, mar wel d'selve ech voor den bij de bergh tot d' Crael gehaelt en met d'voorn. twee Hottentots **Callegonde** en **Jantje** naer de Caep gesonden om d'selve aen d'*Leeuwensbergh* te laten loopen, pesisterende vorders bij het recollement ten derdemaal in juditie gedaen.

Aldus gedaen en geroll in't Casteel d'Goede Hoop den 3 en Jan[ua]ry: 1688

dit is het
merck **X van**
Jan van As

Ons present als gecomm:

[signed]

And:[rie]s de Man

J.H. Blum

mij pre[se]nt: Secretaris
als gie toe ge....
Chr:[istiaen] Freser
1688

Compareerde ten vijffden male in judicio den bovengenoemden confessant den welcken sijn bovenstaende confessien en recolementen duijden van woerde ten woerde voorglesen sijnde v:[er]claerde daerbij als sijnde d'opregte waerhijt te nogmaels te persisteren sonder daer iets verders bij off van gedaen te willen hebben, als alleenl:k dat ten tijde **Jacob Holder** bij hem was hem confessant soude gesegt hebben, *neen ick heb nog wel andren dingen gesien, die ick wel swijgen sal*. Gedaen in't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 12 Januarij 1688.

dit is het
merck **X** van
Jan van
As

Ons praesent als gecommen:

And:[rie]s de Man
Cor:[nelis] Freser
1688

Mij praesent
Melchior Kemels
Secrtares
1688

Inventaris van Stukken en gedaen maken en den
E.[dele] H:[ee]r Commendenn mitsgaeders den E[dele] Agtb:[aere]n Rade van
Justitie overgegeven bij ofte van wegen **Johannes**
Muller, Landdrost, nomine offocii eijssen, in
Cas Crimenele, ten eene op ende jegens **Jan van As**,
vrijborger alhier woonagtiggedaagde
in't voortz Cas ten anderen sijde

Eerstelijk produceerd den eijsr: sijnen gelibelleerden inventaris gequoteerd met de letter.....A:

Den eijs[che]r: nog over ten nog over seker verklaring van **Paul van Mallabar**, eerst lijeijgen van den vrijborger **Jan Vlok**, en gegenwoordig toebehorende den mede vrijborger **Thijs Michielz: van Gulik Stad** gequoteerd met de letter B:

Om me daar mede te bewisen
dat hij deposant voor omrent
8 maanden, ter ordere van sijn
gesejde eerst patroon in
wesen soeken twee v:miste
lammeken onder den troup
schapen van de vrijborgeresse
Adriantje Sterreveld; werdende
doenmaals gehoed door haren
lijfijgen genaamd Anthonij
dewelke hem deposant verklaarde
tot twee reijsen
door inductie van den ged:ene
te sijn weg gelopen, en
doenmaals weden te sijn
op gemaakt, omme met

een parthije schapen de
vlugt te nemen

gelijk hij depositant twee a
drie dag v:staan
heeft, dat gemelte jongen
met vijftig schapen weg gelopen
was en sig hij vooroemde
Jan van As hadde vervolgd

den eij:r lewerd nog over de eerdige v:[er]klaring van **Cornelis Pijlaar** soldaat in dienst der E.[dele] Comp:[ag]nie, tot den uijtkijk op den *Leeuwenkop* deschieden, gequoteerd met de letter **C**:

docerende daar mede dat
den ged:dene twee a drij dagen
voor de vlugt van gemelte
Anthonij op seker avond
diversche schapen uit den
trouw van **Ariantje Sterreveld**
heeft weg gedreven.

Passerende met deselve door
het geboomte van de Cloof
tusschend *Tafel* en *Leewenberg*
naar beneden

Nog produceerd den eijsr: den originele informatie van gecommitteerden uit den E.[dele] Agtb:[aere]n Rade van Justitie op den 10 xber 1687 t'sijnen regeusitie genomen gequoteerd met de letter **D**:

daar mede anwijsende dat
de twee Hottentots genaamd
Callegonde en **Jantje** van
dewelke den eersten, een
geruijmen tijd, en voor 8 a
9 maanden met den ged:[aegd]ene
heeft gehoord de schapen
van den vrijborger
Adrian van Brakel

[Note: Adriantje Sterreveld's name is crossed out here]
agter
den *Tafelbergh*, dat fait
volcomentelijk bewust
sijn,

als wanner ook den eerste
depositant op seker avond door
een ged:ene is belast gewerdt
met sijnen trouw schapen
en gemelten bergte v:blijven
siende doenmaals dat een
ged:ene met vooroemde
Anthoni een parthij schapen
uit den trouw van meergenoemde
ariantje en bij de
sijn ge bragt heeft, gaande
doenmaals gesijde **Anthonij** wederom naar huijs.

Waar na voornoemde schapen
gedreven heeft na het
hok van den Vrijb:[urge]r **Jagt Arnoldus Willemsz Basson],**
leggende agter geseide
Tafelberg, van waar
des morgens weden sijn
vertrokken naar het
Roodesant, den voornoemde
Anthonij daar weden bij
hem komende, en gesamentlijc
dien nagt slapende,

dat den volgenden dagh des
morgens door de *Hout Baij*
sijn gepasseerd, nemende
geseide jongen, separatelijc
sijn weg buijten om,

als wanner in't v:bij gaan
den ged:ene, den tweeden
desposant genaamd Jantje
uijt de woning van den
vrijborger **Willem Schalk**
mede genomen heeft

Comende den mergenoemde
jongen in de Noort hoek
vande baij weden bij
gaan, hun weg also
gesamentlik met hun
vee v:volgende na den
uithoek van de baij fals
alwaar ook na 3 dagen
gearriveerd sijn,

dat na omtrent twee
maanden verblijf al daar
gesien hebben, dat den ged:ene
de schapen van voorn:e
Anthonij, sijnde omtrent
50 in't getal, d'oren heeft
afgesneden, en den vierden
dag daar an de jongen
met het anbreken van
den dagh, sittend voor het
vur om eening vleesch
te braden, met een roer
met drie kogelties geladen
sijnde, in de nek van achter
dood geschoten, belastende
onder tusschen ander
ersten deposant de
wissen van gemelte
roer te soeken, en an de
tweeden water te halen

na't volbrengen van
welk fait hij ged:ene het
voornoemde dode lichaam

in sijn pije en regen rok
met touw en cabel gaaren
gebonden heeft,

dragende also hetselve op
sijn schoudren nam het
overleggende gebergte
alwaar ook het voortz
lichaam tusschende
clippen gestoken heeft,

dat nog dienselvendagh
met alle het vee van daan
vertrokken sijn, nemende
de wegh langs het strand
tot in de voet van den
berg genaamd Sonkanij

alwaar door den ged:ene in
seker bosen de voorn[oe]m:[d]e schapen
gedreven, en den hals
afgesneden sijn, latende
deselvs also ten proijen van
het wild v:scheunende
gedierte,

Waar na heuwelwegh
weden vervoegd hebben
naar de plaats genaamd
Groot Noorwegen, hun
v:[er]blijf aldaar een geruijme
tijd houdende,

Van welkeplaats dan verder
sijnde v:[er]trokken, sij deposant
gesien hebben, dat int passeren
van't gebergte and valeij genaamd de oleijfen
kelden, den vooroemde
ged:ene ontmoeten angespreken
heeft, den persoon
van **Jacob Holder**, doenmaals
des E.[dele] Comp:nie beesten
weijdende, hebben ruime
weg also verwolgd tot
agter den *Tafelbergh*,
scheijden den tweeden
deposit van hem ged:ene
en den ersten tot sijn
apprehensie bij hem
blijwende.

den eijs:[che]r produceerd nog des ged:enes vrijwillig confessie, den 1e den december 1687
gequoteerd met de letter **E:**

omme daar mede som macklijk
te bewijsen dat den
voornoemde **Anthonij**
door hem ged:ene is opgemaakt
en met voortsz: vijftig schapen

sig bij hem heeft vervoegd,
en also gesamentlijk
naar den uijthoek agter
den Steenbergh vertrokken
sijn

Nog lerd den eijs:[che]r over d' b'eeditde verklaringen
van gesiede's Comp:nij beesten
wagter **Jacob Holder**, met de letter F: gequoteerd

Exhibitum in Judicio
den 15 Januarij
1688

Additional Evidence

CJ 3636 (Diverse Prosesstukke (Diverse Stukken en Bylagen) 1688-1799) (Declarations: 15 January 1688 & 20 January 1689), p. 30

Adriaen van Brakel segt dat in den maent decemb:[er] 1686 gehiert heeft als schapenwachter **Jan van As** voor een somme van negen guldens s'maents. Synde daerop den 10= Januarij 1687 in dienst genomen, dat hij **van Brakel** doenmaels aen hem **Jan van As** heeft v:[er]cogr 30 pieces schapen, onder die conditie dat deselve voor sijn v:[er]treck uijt gemelte dienst soude voldoen ende betalen, [deleted word][deleted word] ende alsoo hy **Jan van As** enige schapen van hem **van Brakel** soude v:[er]loren ofte t'soeck gemaectt hebben soo praeftendeerde hij **van Brakel** de restitutie deselve ofte de waerd, van dien.

desen 15 jan:[ua]rij X 1688 Ten oirconde
[signed] **Melchior Kemels**

Secretaris 1688

CJ 3636 (Diverse Prosesstukke (Diverse Stukken en Bylagen) 1688-1799) (Declarations: 15 January 1688 & 20 January 1689), p. 41

Op heden 20 januarij 1689 hebben wij ondergez: gecommitteerden in gevolge van onse commissie door ordre van d'E:[ele] heer commandeur geprocedeert tot opening van de kamer en koffers waerin opgesloten sijn geweest de mobile goederen van den Lt. **Oeloff Berg** voor sooveel als ons gebleecken is daer nog in arrest geweest te sijn en gegenwoordig onder taxatie van de waerde derselven ontslag en sijnde in specie als volgt, namentl[ijc]k -

Eenige gechacheerde doosjen t' samen getaxeert op R 16
de kleederen van de huijsvrouw en kinderen als niets naemwaerdig - ongetaxeert
de opgesloten goederen in de grein en houten kist, soo wolle als anderen do: 40
de goederen in de kist met koper beslag tot do 30
de verdre mobile goederen op de voorz Kamer sonder onderscheijd tot do 40

Dese taxatie gedaen ejnde hebben wij gecommitteerden soo ten respectie van de voorz: taxatie, sla transport aen den voorn: Lieutenant t' sijnen contentement de leverentie gedaen bekennende ende verclarende hij Lieutenant die goederen volgens de mondelinge verclaring van sijne huijsvrouw hier present en voor desen op de 21 Maeij 187 gemaectte invetaris behoorl[ijc]k te hebben ontfangen sonder van deselve iets te hebben off mits, ten oirconde van dien hebben wij desen gesamentl[ijc]k met eijgen handen onderteekent in 't Casteel de Goede Hoop *datum ut supra*.

[signed] **J.H. Blum**

[signed] **Adriaen van Reede**

Conviction, Sentence & Execution

CJ 780 (Kriminele Vonissee), no. 217 [numbered in pencil page 832]

Also **Jan van As** geboortigh van de Caab, vrijborger alhier oud 23 Jaren althans 's Heeren gevangen buijten pijn of dwang van ijser en banden vrijwilligh heeft geconfesseerd ende sulx den regten genoegh gebleken is, dat hij gevangen sig niet ontsien heeft voor Om:trent 8 a 9 maanden op te maken ente veclerdeij seker lijfeijgen van de vrijburgeresse **Adriantje Sterreveld**, genaamd **Anthonij van Malabar**, omme met een gemelte schapen van sijn voortz: patronesse weg te lopen, en sig met gemelte schapen bij den troup van hem gevangen te begeven: dat hij gevangen vervolgens den voorsz lijfeijgen daar toe beweegt hebbende met den selven op seker avond, sijnde twee a 3 dagen voor sijn vlugt een partije schapen uijt den troupe van **genoemde Adriantje Sterreveld** weg gedreven heeft;

Trekkende daar mede na twee dagen, door de *Houtbaij* na den *Steenbergh*, nemende den geseijden **Antonij** sijn weg buijten om de welken hij gevangen ook bekende ande *Spons Rivier* agter gemelte *Steenbergh* met 20 schapen weden hij hem gekomen te zijn hun weg den derden dagh na d'uijtters te hoek van de baij fals gesamentlijk vervolgende, alwaar angekomen sijnde, hij gevangen eenige der voorsz: schapen d'oren heeft afgesneeden.

Dat eenige dagen daar na hij hem gevangen is gekomen **Jacob Holder** 's Comp:[agn]ies beestenwagter doenmaals agter den *Steenbergh* bescheidene dewelke de voornoemde Schapen siende, ende den geweten lijfijgen kennende, hem gevange 't selve als een onbetamelijke [saak] [inserted] heeft voor ogen gesteld, werdende egter van hem gevangen angestonen, dat oog mar soude swijgen.

Dat egter den voornoemde **Jacob Holder** den gevangen ten meer malen genader heeft sigh van voornoemde Jongen en Schapen 't ontslan en hem vordirs naar de Caap te senden, gelij hij gevangen ook beloofse te sullen doen.

Dog dat hij gevangen ten contrarie van dien, den volgenden morgen stond na 't vertrek van de voornoemde **Jacob Holder**, siende sijnde begane fout niet langen te connen verbergh, niet geschroomd heeft den genoemden **Antonij** sittende voor't vier en eenige vleeserte braden, met een roer van agteren dood te schieten,

Als wanneer [?] hij gevangen het dode licha^m [sic, but above 'a' to symbolise a double a] in sijn klederen gerold heeft, dragende 't selve also op sijn schouderen na 't over leggende gebergte, alwaar bekend heeft 't selve tusschend klippen te hebben plougen.

Dat hij gevangen anstonds na 't volbrengen van dat fait de voorn:e [see] [inserted] schapen buijter sijne troup heeft uitgeset, gelijk ook gebleken is, dat hij gevangen de selve uit bosch anden voet van den bergh jong kannij den hals afgesneden, en de also den preije van 't verscheurend gedurte heeft laten leggen, tragtende also sijn vegane misdaden verkeerdekijk te verbrennen:

Also 't welke sijnde een notoire:e [notorieuse ?] diefstal van vee en mensch, mitsgaders een grouwsame moord, de gemeene rult van dese Colonie ten hoogten perturkenede, van dersalven op't vigoureuste strafbaar; Soo is't dat den E:[dele] Agtb:[ae]ren Rade van Justitie ten dage dienende gesien ende geëxamineerd hebbende, den schriftelijken criminelen vijschende conclusie bij den landdrost nomine officij, ten dage dienende op ende jegens den gevangen [in judicio] [inserted] gedaan ende gevonden met de stukken ende documenten tot verificatie van den spectorende, mitsg[a]d:[ers] den goet op des gevangen rijge vrijwillige confessie ten Vijften maal in Juditio gerecolleerd, verdere doorgesien enden opwegen hebbende alle 't gene ten materie dienende wast ende haare:n Agtbr: dede moveren, doede regt uijt den naam ende van wegen de ho: Mo: Heren Staten genera[al] der Vrije Verenige Nederlanden, mitsgrs:ren sijn hoogheit den hede Prince van Orange als denselven ent Stadholder, Cap:t[eijn] ende admirall general hebben den gevangen gecondemeerd gelijk hem Condemneeren mits desen, omme te werden gebragt ten plaatse daar men gewoon ist Criminele sententien t' excuteren, ende aldaar den scherpenregter everge ... sijnde met een koord van de galgh gestraft te werden datter de dood na volgd, confisquerd alle sijn gevonden, en condemnerd hem in ... ten en wuse van justitie. Aldus gedaan ende gesententieerd in't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 21 Januarij 1688 gexecuteert den 23: do:

[Signed] **S[imon] van der Stel**

[Signed] And:[rie]s de Man
[Signed] Dominiques de Chavonnes

[In margin]

D'e Heer Commandeur heeft goed gedacht dese sententie op menigevultige lusplacation van gequalificeerde personen, te modereren tot een harquebusade.

In't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 23 Januarij 1688 in kennisse van mij [signed] **Melchior Kemels**

[signed] **Jacob Rootsteen**
[Signed] **Cornelis P:[ie]t[ers]z Linnes**
[Signed] **J.H. Blum**
dit merck is gestel X bij **Isaacq Schrijver**
[Signed] **Ch[ristiae]n: Freser**
[Signed] **Cornelis Bota**
[Signed] **Gulliamme Heems**

COMMENT ON CUTTING EARS OF SHEEP

13 October 1672 [Journal 81]

...The Commissioners who will sit to-morrow, receive a deed of interdiction forbidding all from cutting off the ears of the sheep, and any longer keeping such whose ears have been previously cut off among their troops, on pain of forfeiting the same, as it has been found that such suspicious practices do not tend to the welfare of the public.

APPENDIX IV: MORE ARCHIVAL TRANSCRIPTIONS

CA: CJ 291 (Kriminele Prosesstukke: Declarations, 18 & 19 August 1689)

Sworn Declarations by fellow free-blacks concerning the shebeen kept by Jan van Ternaten in the lean to (affdack) of Jagt door den mede vrijswart Jan van Ternaten logerende ten huijse van de vrijburger Jacht [Arnoldus Willemssz: Basson (from Wesel)]

Compareerde voor nagenoemde gecommitt:[eerdens] uit den E:[dele] A:[achbare] Rade van Justitie deses Commandements **Isaacq van Bengalen** vrijswart alhier woonachtig dewelcke ter requisitie van den fiscael *in loco S[ieu]r: Cornelis* [Petersen] **Linnes** [(from Christiania, Norway)] v[er]claerde hoe waer is dat hij deposant in de maend April des affgeweeken jaers 1688 door den mede vrijswart **Jan van Ternaten** logerende ten huijse van de vrijburger **Jacht** [Arnoldus **Willemssz: Basson** (from Wesel)], tegens den avond is geroepen geworden, om hem in sijn gez:[eijde] logement te comen, gelijck hij deposant sulx oock heeft ingewilligt en nagecomen, dat daer ten huijse sijnde, hij deposant den gemelten **Jan van Ternaten** een kelder met brandewijn off andre wateren hem deposant onbekendt heeft helpen bergen in 't affdack onder een koij van welck, v[er]treck hij meergen:[oemde] **Jan van Ternaten** de sleutels behield en daer in niemandt anders heeft cunnen comen als alleen hij en sijn **huijsvrouwe**.

Dat hem deposant oock wel voorstaet en bewust is, dat den voorn:[oemde] **Jan van Ternaten** namaels enige brandewijn bij de cleijne maet v:[er]cogr heeft aen de personen van **Jacob Thieleman**, en **Loujs van Bengalen**, welcken laesten hem deposant na't consumeren van dien gesegt hadde, date en schonen dronck brandewijn was dat hij deposant verders niet en weet wat den meer geseijden **Jan van Ternaten** aen andren meerder v:[er]cogr heeft, als sijnde sulx doorgaens geschiet in desselfs voorz: gesloten camer en buijten weten van hem deposant.

Compareerde mede **Joris van Macassar** welcke ter req:[uisiti]e als boven v:[er]claerd dat op den dag, dat de voorz: gebragt wierd, niet 't huijs geweest is, maer wel dat naderhand v:[er]staen heeft dat daer ten huijse gebragt was, een kelder brandewijn, door de huijsvrouw van den Lt.

Oelof Berg [from Gothenburg, Sweden] **[Anna de Coninck** daughter of **Maaij Ansela van Bengale** & stepdaughter of **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** (from Wesel)], en naemaels als voorz door de genoemden **Jan van Ternaten** een diverse personen v:[er]cogt te sijn.

Compareerde nog **Jan van Bengalen** v:[er]claerende niet gelogeert te sijn ten huijse van den gesujde vrijb:[urger] Jagt **[Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** (from Wesel)] maer in 't huijs van den Baes metselaer **Douwe Gerbrants Steijn** [(from Leeuwaerden, Friesland)], dog dat agter daer ten huijs eertst genoemt, met meer andre zwarte twee mutsjes witte brandewijn heeft geconsumeert, sonder dat deselve uijt de herberg is gehaelt geworden.

Nog comp:[areer]de den vrijburger **Ernst Frederick Walter** [(from Breslau)] dewelcke ter req:[uisiti]e voorz self dat hij deposant tentijde de geseijde kelder met brandewijn ten huijse voorsz gebragt is, daer niet gelogeert was, dog dat enigentijd daerna, ten voorgemelten huijse met sijn cameraet **Jan Brouwer** sijnde goedgedagt heeft om enige brandewijn te drincken, en daermede den voorn:[oemde] **Jacht** **[Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** (from Wesel) te trachteren, waerom hij deposant sittende im de combuijs aan de daermede praesent sijnde personen gevraegt heeft, wile een paer mustjes van die dranck wilde halen, dat daer op den voorgenomen **Jan van Ternaten** is opgestaan, praesenterende 't selve te willen doen; dat hij deposant v:[er]volgens den dienselven heeft gegeven vier dubbelde stuijvers tot ijder mutsje waer op hij **Jan van Ternaten** uijt den huijs gegaen dog aenstonts weder gecomen is selfs voor dat na gassing te huijse van den pagter had cunnen geweest sijn als wanner uijt meer genoemde sijn camer off affdack is gecomen lewerende aen hem deposant tot v:[er]wonering over twee mutsjes witte brandwijn, als niet cunnende bedenken dat de witte brandewijn alhier voor 4 dubbeltjes t' mutsje conde v:[er]cogt warden.

Compareerde mede den bovengenoemde **Jacob Tieleman** dewelcke ter req:[uisiti]e als boven v:[er]cleared van de dikmaels hier voreng:[oemde] kelder brandewijn niets te weten, nog te oock wanner deselve ten voorz: huijse gebragt is, maer weld at omtrent dien tijd voorz: daer ten huijse in 't affdack van den bovengemelten **Jan van Ternaten** heeft gecogt en gedroncken een half mutsje witte brandewijn en daervoor betaelt twee dubbelde stuijvers wel wetende dat deselve niet uijt de heberg off van den pagter gehaelt is.

T'gene voorsz: is v:[er]claerden ijder den voorn:[oemde] deposanten voor soo veel hun particulieren concerneerd te sijnde op regte waarheid te vreden sijnde hunne depositie separ[al]tel:[ijc]k met solemneeren eede gestandt tee doen gevende voor redenen van wetenschap daerbij en present geweest te sijn gedaen in 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 18 Aug:[usti] 1689

[signed] **Ernst Walter**

dit is het merck X van **Isaacq van Bengalen**

dit is de hantteeckening X van **Joris van Macassar**

dit is het merck X van **Jan van Bengalen**

dit is het merck X van **Jacob Tieleman**

Ons prae:[ent] als gecomm:[itteerdens]

[signed] **J.H. Blum**

Chr:[tiaen] Freser

1689

Mij Praesent

[signed] **M[elchior] Kemels**

Secr[e]t[ari]s

1689

Compareerde mede den vrijburger **Loujs van Bengalen** dewelcke te req:[uisiti]e als boven mede v:[er]claerd ten huijse van den vrijb:[urger] **Arnoldus Willemsz** ander genaemt **Jagt** [Arnoldus Willemsz Basson (from Wesel)], van den vrijwart **Jan van Ternaten** in 't meer genoemde affdack off camertje gecogt te hebben en daer geconsumeert een half mutsje witte brandewijn hebbende daer voor betaelt twee dubbeltde stuijvers, sonder dat deselve ten huijse van den pachter is gehaelt, hebbende doenmaels mede gesien dat in 't voorz: v:[er]treck op een kist stond een volle fles met witte brandwijn, waer uijt de voorz: **Jan van Ternaten** het geseijde halfje aen hem deposant geschonken heeft v:[er]claeren 't gene v:[oor]z is te sijn d' opregte

waerheijd en t' selven t' allen tijde met solemnelen eede gestandt tee sullen doen gevende voor reden van wetenschap, als indien text in 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 18 Augusti 1689.

Dit is het merck **LVB van Louijs van Bengalen**

Ons praeſ: als gecomm:[itteerdens]

[signed] **J.H. Blum**

[signed] **Chr: Freser**

Mij praesent
[signed] **Melchior Kemels**
Secretaris
1689

Compareerde voor nagenoemde gecommitteerd:[en]s uit den E:[dele] A:[achbare] Rade van Justitie dese Commandements de Vrijswart **Jan van Ternaten** dewelcke ter requisitie van den fiscael *in loco S[ieu]r: Cornelis [Petersen] Linnes* [(from Christiania, Norway)] v:[er]claered hoe waer is dat hij depositant in de meant April des affgewecken Jaers 1688 als wanneer een kelder met brandewijn ten huijse van den vrijburger **Arnoldus Willemse van Wesel** anders genaemt **Jagt [Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson** (from Wesel)], al waer hij depositant logerde, gebragt weird met t' huijs geweest is, dat de kelder ontfangen is door **Joris van Macassar** en **Isaaq van Bengalen** dat hij depositant deselve niet in sijn bewaring gehad heeft nogte daervan iets weet, veel min dat enige brandewijn gehad off v:[er]cogt heeft t gene voorz: v[er]:claeren de depositant te sijn d' opregte waerheijd en daarbij ten alle tijde te sullen persiteren gedaen In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 19 Aug:[usti] 1689

Dit is het merck X van **Jan van Ternaten**

Ons praesent als gecomm:[itteerdens]

[signed] **J.H. Blum**

[signed] **Chr:[istiaen] Freser**

Mij praesent
[signed] **Melchior Kemels**
Secretaris
1689

APPENDIX V:

TRANSCRIPTIONS OF LAND GRANTS FOR FARMS MAKING UP **NIEWENDORP**

NIEUWENDORP: WILLEM BASSON 1.8.1691

lanck 300 Roeden

groot netto 60 morgen gemeten Door **J. Mulder**

schale van 300 rijnlantse roeden

Simon van der Stel, Gouverneur wegens der verEnigde Nederlanden g'Octroijeerde Oost Indische Compagnie an Cabo de Boa Esperance mitsgaders des Eijlands Mauritius en derselver resort, ende onsen Raaden, doen te weeten hoe an den vrijburger

Willem Busson, in vrien eigendom vergund en toegestaan werd gelijk hem vergund en toegestaan mitsgaders gegeven word bij desen, seker stuk lands genaamt *Nieuwendorp* gelegen an Drakestein, strekkende West Zuid West upwards tegens Simonsberg Oost Noord Oost neerwards tegen de landen van **Jacobus van As**, en **Arnoldus Willemeszoon** (alias) **Jagt**, Noord Noord West tegen

het onbebouwde land, Zuid Zuid Oost tegen dat van **Pieter Meijer** lang A.B. en D.C. driehonderd roeden, breed A.D. en B.C. honderd twintig roeden, makende te samen een inhoud van sestig morgen, so als de bovenstaande figuur A.B.C.D. bij den Landmeeter daar-

van gemaakt nader anwijst, met volkommen magt en vermogen
syn voorszeide Land van nu af an te mogen beplanten besaijen, be-
pooten, betimmeren en ervelyk te besitten, mitsgaders na desen weder te ver-
koopen te verhuuren of andersins te veralieneren so en als d'overheid hier
te rade werden sal, blijvende hy gehouden de rivier langs en nevens
sijn koornland, so wel tot sijn eigen als andere Ingesetenen geriev
en gebruik te gedogen een gemenen wagenweg, Mitsgaders een doordrvit
ter breedte van drie roeden, als mede verpligt geen houtgewas te mogen
kappen langs de rivier dan alleen voor soverre sijn land strekt, son-
der an d'andere kant te mogen overstappen, met uijtdrukkelijc bevel
telkens in de plaats van 't afgekapte hout wederom Jonge Eike-
boom en ander houtgewas te planten, daar en boven met dese
dienstbaarheid dat hy Jaarlijx van 't gesajj an den Heer of d'Edele
Compagnie sal moeten opbrengen de thiende van sijn ingeouigte
granen op verbeurte van 't gegeven land in dien bevonden word contrarie
desen te doen, of sijn land niet na behooren en in conformiteit der plac-
caten te bebouwen en te cultiveren, in welken geval het d'overheid
sal vrijstaan hetselfe land hem aftenemen, en an een ander te
geven, blijvende 't voorszeide land verders onderworpen sodanige
Impositien en geregtigheden, en verpligt alsulke heeren wegen te
gedoogen, als bij d'Overheid alhier gesteld of in 't toekomende ten
dienste van d'Edele Compagnie en 't gemenen beste sullen gesteld worden.

Aldus verleend en gegeven Int Casteel de goede Hoop
den 1e Augusti 1691.

S vd Stel

Ter Ordonnantie van d'Edele Heer
Gouverneur en den Raad.

J.G. de Grevenbroek

Secretaries

NIEUWEDORP: ERASMUS VAN LIER 25.10.1690

lanck 600 Roeden
groot 60 morgen gemeten door
J. Mulder

Schale van 600 rijnlantse roeden

Simon van der Stel, Commandeur wegens
de Generale vereenigde Nederlandsche GeOctroijeerde Oost Indische
Compagnie An Cabo de Goede hoop en desselvs resort mitsgaders den raad
doen te weeten, hoe an den vrijborger **Erasmus hanszoon van Lier**
in vrien eigendom vergund en toegestaan word, gelijk hem vergund
en toegestaan mitsgaders gegeven word bij desen, seeker stuk land
gelegen an drakestein strekkende West Zuid West, upwards
tegen Simonsberg Oost Noord Oost nederwards tegen het land van den
vrijborger **hans Silverbag** Zuid Zuid Oost tegen dat van den vrijborger
Nicolas de la Noij en Noord Noord West tegen het land van **Arnoldus**
Willemsszon in de wandeling **Jagt** genaamt lang A.B. en D.C. ses-
honderd roeden, en Breed A.D. en B.C. sestig roeden, groot
netto sestig morgen, als bij de bovenstaande figur A.B.
C.D. door den Landmeeter daarvan gemaakt breeder
blykt, met volkommen magt en vermoogen sijn voorszeide land
van nu af an te moogen beplanten, besaijen, bepooten, betim-
meren en Ervelijk te besitten, mitsgaders na desen weder te verkopen
te verhuuren of andersins te veralieneren, so en als d'overheid te

raade werden sal, blijvende hij gehouden de rivier langs en nevens sijn Coornland so wel tot sijn eigen als andere Ingese-tenen gerieven gebruik te gedoogen, een gemenen wagen-weg, mitsgaders een doordriva ter breedte van drie roeden, alsmede verpligt geen houtgewas te mogen kappen langs de rivier dan alleen voor soverre sijn land strekt, en sonder an de andere kant te mogen overstappen, met uijtdrukkelijc bevel telkens in de plaats van 't afgekapte hout, wederom jonge eijkeboomen en ander houtge-was te planten, daar en booven met dese dienstbaarheid, dat hij Jaarlijx van 't gesaij an den Heer of d'Edele Compagnie sal moeten op-brengen de thiende van sijn ingeougte graanen op verbeurte van 't gegeve land indien bevonden word Contrarie desen te doen of sijn land niet na behooren en in Conformiteit der placcaten te bebouwen en te Cultiveeren, in welken geval het d'Overheid sal vrystaan hetselfe land hem af te neemen en an een an-der te gheeven, blijvende 't voorszeide land verders onderworpen sodanige Inpositien en geregtingheeden en verpligt alsulke heeren wegen te gedoogen, als by d'Overheid alhier gesteld, of in toekomende ten dienste van d'Edele Compagnie en 't gemeene beste sullen gesteld worden.

Aldus Gedaan In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den
25 Octobris 1690.

S vd Stel

Ter Ordonnantie van d'Edele
Heer Commandeur en Raad.

J G De Grevenbroek

secretaris

NIEUWEDOPR: JACOBUS VAN AS 20.12.1689

lanck 600 Roeden
groot netto 60 morgen gemeten door J. Mulder

Schale van 600 Rijnlantse Roeden

Simon van der Stel

Commandeur Wegens de Generale Vereenigde Neder-landsche geoctroijeerde OostIndische Compagnie an Cabo de Goede hoop, en desselvs resort, mitsgaders den Raad doen te weeten, hoe an den vrijborger **Jacobus van As**, in vrijen eigendom Vergund en toegestaan, gelijk hem vergund en toegestaan, mitsgaders gegeven word bij desen, seeker stuk land gelegen an drakestein, strekken-de West Zuid West upwards tegens Simonsbergh, en Oost Noord Oost neer-wards tegens het land van den geweesen vrijman **david de flaminck**, en Zuid Zuid Oost tegens dat van **Arnoldus Willemszoon Basson**, in de wandelingh **Jagt** genaamt, en Noord Noord West tegens het onbebouwde land of Veld, groot netto sestigh morgen als bij de bovenstaande figuur ABCD door den Land-meeter daar van gemaakt breeder blijkt, met volkommen magt en auctoriteit sijn voorszeide land van nu af an te mogen beplanten, besaijen, bepooten, betimmeren en ervelijk te besitten, mitsgaders na desen weder te verkoopen te verhuu-ren of andersins te veralieneren, soo en als 't d'Overheid hier te raade werden sal, blijvende hij gehouden de rivier langs en nevens sijn Coornland, soo wel tot sijn eigen als andere Ingesetenen gerieven gebruik te gedoogen een gemeenen wagenwegh, mitsgaders een door drivt ter

breedte van drie roeden, als mede verpligt geen
hout gewas te mogen kappen langs de rivier dan alleen
voor soo verre sijn land strekt, en sonder an d'ander
kant te mogen overstappen, met uijtdrukkelijc bevel
telkens in de plaats van 't afgekapte hout wederom
Jonge eijke boomen en ander hout gewas te planten, daar-
En boven met dese dienstbaarheid dat hij Jaarlijx
van 't gesaij an den heer of d'Edele Compagnie sal moeten opbren-
gen de thiende van sijn ingeougste granen op verbeurte
van 't gegeve Land, indien bevonden word Contrarie desen
te doen, of sijn land niet na behooren, en in Conformi-
teit der placcaten te bebouwen en te Cultiveren, in welc-
ken geval het d'Overheid sal vrijstaan, het selve land
hem af te nemen, en an een ander te geven, blijvende
't voorszeide Land verders onderworpen soodanige Im-
positien en gerechtigheden, en verpligt alsulke heeren
Wegen te gedoogen, als bij d'Overheid alhier gesteld,
of in 't toekomende ten dienste van d'Edele Compagnie en 't ge-
meene best sullen gesteld worden.

Aldus gedaan Int Casteel de Goede
Hoop den 20en decembris 1689.

S vd Stel

Ter Ordonnantie van d'Edele
Heer Commandeur en Raad.

JG De Grevenbroek

secretaris

NIEUWEDORP: PIERRE MEYER 8.7.1692

lank 300 Roeden
groot netto 60 morgen

Schale van 400 Rijnlandsche Roeden

Wij **Simon van der Stel**, Gouverneur wegens der
verenigde Nederlanden G'octroijeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie an Cabo
de Goede Hoop des Eijlands Mauritius en derselver Re-
sort Mitsgaders Onsen Raaden doen te weeten, hoe
an den vrijburger **Pieter Meijer** in vrijen eigendom vergund
en toegestaan is op ultimo decembris 1690 seker stuq Land gelegen an
drakestein, strekkende West Zuid West upwards tegens Simons Berg
Oost Noord Oost neerwards tegen de Landen van **Erasmus hanszoon**
van Lier, en **Nicolas de la Roy** Noord Noord West tegen dat van
Willem Busson, en Zuid Zuid Oost tegen dat van **Pieter Jacobszoon** saliger
lang A.B. 300 en breed B.C. en A.D. 120 roeden, makende te samen
een inhoud van sestig morgen, so als bij de bovenstaande figuur
A.B.C.D. door den Landmeter in der tijd daar van gemaakt
breder te sien is, met volkommen magt en Authoriteit sijn voorszeide
land, van nu af an te mogen beplanten, besaijen, bepooten, betimme-
ren en ervelijk te besitten, mitsgaders na desen weder te verkopen te ver-
huuren of andersins te veralieneren, so en als 't d'overheid alhier
te rade werden sal, blijvende hij gehouden nevens sijn koornland
sowel tot sijn eigen als andere Ingesetenen geriev en gebruik,
te gedogen een gemenen wagen weg, mitsgaders een doordrivaet ter
breedte van drie roeden, Als mede verpligt geen houtgewas te
mogen kappen, dan alleen voor so verre sijn land strekt met

uijtdrukkelijk bevel 'telkens in de plaats van 't afgekapte hout wederom jonge eikebomen en ander houtgewas te planten, daar en boven met dese dienstbaarheid, dat hij Jaarlijx van 't gesaij an den Heer of d'Edele Compagnie sal moeten opbrengen de thiende van sijn ingeougte granen, op verbeurte van 't gegeven land in dien bevonden word contrarie desen te doen, of sijn Land niet na behooren en in conformiteit der placcaten te bebouwen en te cultiveren, in welken geval het d'overheid sal vrijstaan hetselve Land hem aftenemen, en an een ander te geven, blijvende 't voorszeide land verders onderworpen sodanige Impositien en geregtigheden en verpligt alsulke heeren wegen te gedogen als bij d'overheid alhier gesteld, of in 't toekomende ten dienste van d'Edele Compagnie en 't gemene besten sullen gesteld werden.

Aldus verleend en Gegeven In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 8e Julij 1692.

S vd Stel

Ter Ordonnantie van d Edele Heer
Gouverneur en sijnen Raaden:

JG De Grevenbroek
secretaris

NIEUWEDORP: ARNOLDUS BASSON 20.12.1689

Lanck 600 Roeden
groot netto 60 morgen gemeten door
J. Mulder

Schale van 600 Rijnlantse Roeden

Simon vander Stel Com-
mandeur wegens de generale verenigde Nederland-
sche geoctroijeerde Oostindische Compagnie an Cabo de
Goede hoop en desselvs resort mitsgaders den
Raad doen te weeten hoe an den vrijborger **Arnoldus**

Willemzoon Basson, in de wandelingh **Jagt** genaamt, in vrien-
eigendom vergund en toegestaan, gelijk hem vergunt en toe-
gestaan mitsgaders gegeven word bij desen, seeker stuk land gele-
gen an Drakestein, strekkende West Zuid West upwards tegens
Simons bergh, en Oost Noord Oost nederwards tegens het land van
Mathijs diederich en Zuid Zuid Oost tegens dat van **Schipper**, en
Noord Noord West tegens dat van **Jacob van As**, groot netto sestig
morgen als beide bovenstaande figuur A.B.C.D. door den
landmeeter daarvan gemaakt, breeder blijkt, met vol-
kommen magt en Auctoriteit, sijn voorszeide land van nu af an
te mogen beplanten, besaijen, bepooten betimmeren, en
ervelijk te besitten, mitsgaders na desen weder te verkoopen
te verhuuren, of andersints te veralieneren soo en als 't d'
Overheid hier te rade werden sal, blijvende hij gehouden de rivier
langs en nevens sijn Coornland soo wel tot sijn eigen als
andere Ingesehenen geriev en gebruikt te gedoogen een ge-
meenen wagonwegrug, mitsgaders een doordrvit ter breedte
van drie roeden, als mede verpligt, geen hout gewas
te mogen kappen langs de rivier, dan alleen voor soo-
verre syn land strekt, en sonder an d'ander kant te
mogen overstappen met uijtdrukkelijk bevel 'telkens in
de plaats van't afgekapte hout wederom Jonge eijke-
Boomen en ander houtgewas te planten daar en boven
met dese dienstbaarheid dat hij Jaarlijx van 't gesaij an

den Heer of d'Edele Compagnie sal moeten opbrengen de thiente van sijn ingeougte granen, op verbeurte van 't gegeve Land, indien bevonden word contrarie desen te doen, of syn land niet na behooren en in Conformiteit der Placcaten te bebouwen en te cultiveren, in welken geval het d'Overheid sal vrijstaan het selve land hem af te nemen, en an een ander te geven, blijvende 't voorszeide land verders onderworpen soodanige Impositien en geregtigheden, en verpligt alsulke Heeren wegen te gedoogen, als bij d'Overheid alhier gesteld, of in 't toekomende ten dienste van d'Edele Compagnie en 't gemeene best sullen gesteld worden.

Aldus Gedaan Int Casteel de goede Hoop den 20en decembris 1689.
S. v. Stel

Ter Ordonnantie van d'Edele
Heer Commandeur en Raad
JG De Grevenbroek
Secretaries



Extract from composite map showing 17th & 18th century lands grants in Drakenstein Valley (Source: Leonard Guelke Cape Colony 1657-1750, Department of Geographical Publication series, University of Waterloo, 1987)

APPENDIX VI: MORE ARCHIVAL TRANSCRIPTIONS

CA: CI 3. p. 20: JAGT'S ASSAULT ON JACOB HAGIS

praes: *ut supra* codem die [Dinsdag den 21 feb: 1690]

Idem eij:r *Contra den*
Vrijburger **Arnoldus Willemse** van Wesel ged:e wegens
begane geweld aan den persoon
en ten huijse van den
Vrijswart **Hagis**

Hij doed eijsch bij monde ende conludeert dat den ged:e ter sake als inde praesentatie sal werden gecondemneerd in een pecuniele amende van vijff honderd guldens pro fisco mette costen, overleverende de stukken en documenten daer toe specterende.

Den ged:e antwoordende confesseert t'feijt hem bij den eij:r te laste geleijdt, refereert sig derhalven tot discretie van den raed, en V:soeckt moderatie. Hij pers:t voor replijcq den ged:e voor duplijcq partijen renuntieren van S den productie

Den E: A: Rade *etc:a* condemneerd den ded:e in een pecuniele amende van vijff en twintig rijxdalers *pro fisco cum exp:s*

MOOC 8/1. no. 33 (Inventory: Arnout Willemsz Bason, 4 Februarij 1698)

Inventaris en taxatie der goederen, nagelaten en met de dood ontruijmt bij den vrijborger **Arnout Willemsz Bason** ten voordeelen van desselvs weduwe **Anselaar van Bengalen** ter eenen, en sijn ses kinderen, soo mondige als onmondige ter anderen zijde, soo als deselve op den ondergesz:e datum ten presentie van Weesm:[eeste]ren ende de voorsz:e weduwe sijn opgesteld en geprijeert, bestaande in meenigte en prijs als volgd, namentlijk

f
1500

Een thuijn en timmerragie, gelegen in de Tafelvalleij belendende aan de thuijn van de weduwe **Cruse** en den geweesen thuijn van S:r **Gerrit Vieroot**, groot volgens ervgrondbriev daar van sijnde, is gesteld op

600

een plaats, gelegen onder het gebied van Drakensteijn groot en belendende volgens den ervgrondbriev daar van sijnde, is gesteld op

1000

een erv en hock, gelegen in de Tafelvalleij, bezuid westen in de Heeren straat, verby de Derde Berg dwersstraat, groot en vorder belendende als der selvs erv-grond-briev kompt aan te wijsen, op

1825 73 p:s beesten kleijn en groot et p:s f25

520 260 p:s schaapen klein en groot et p:s f--

600 4 p:s slaaven (unnamed), en een slaavin (unnamed), et p:s f150

100 1 p:s merrhe paard, met 3 kleine veulentjes

100 1 partieij huijsmeublen, gesteld op

100 2 p:s oude wagens, een oude ploegh, en 1 oude eegde

--

een stuk land, groot 60 morgen, legende aan Drakensteijn, met eenig op stal, gewaardeert op

150

een woonhuijs, schuur, en hock, door het geld van **Anselaar** voorn:t getimmert op het land van haar soon **Willem Bason** op Drakensteijn

f 6495 Somma

Aldus g'inventariseert en geprysert met bewilliging van des selvs mondige kinderen den 4:en
Febr:[uarij] a:[nn]o 1698

Gecommitteerde Weesm:ren: **Adriaen van Reede, Cornelis Botma**

Dit is de hand + teikening van **Anselaar van Bengalen** voorn:[oem]t
W:[illem] Basson, Reijnier van der Sanden, Gerrit Basson, Michiel Bason

In kennisse van mij: **A: Coopman, Secret:[ari]s**

[Transcription by Mansell Upham]

33

Inventaris der Goederen van Anselaar van Bengalen

Inventaris en Taxatie
der goederen nagelaten, en
met de dood ontruijmt bij den
Vrijborger **Arnout Willemsz Bason**
ten voordeelen van der selvens wedewu
Anselaar van Bengalen ten eenen,
en sijn ses kinderen, soo mondige
als onmondige ter anderen zijde,
soo als deselve op den ondergesz: datum
ter presentie van weesm:ren ende
de voorsz: weduwe sijn opgesteld
en geprijsseert, bestaande en meenig
te, en prijs als volgd, namentlijk

een thuijn en limmmerragie, gelegen in de Tafelvalleij
belendende aan de thuijn van **de weduwe Cruse**
en den gewese thuijn van S:[ieu]r **Gerrit Vieroot**, groot
volgens ervgrondbrev daan van sijnde, is gesteld op

F 1500.--

Een plaats gelegen onder het gebied van Draken=
steijn groot, en belendende, volgens den Erv=
grondbrev daar van sijnde, is gesteld op

600.--

Een erv, en hock gelegen in de tafelvalleij, bezuid,
westen in de heerenstraat, verbij de derde bergwars=
straat, groot, en vorder belendende als der selvs,
Erv-grond-brev komt aan te wijsen, op

1000.--

Transporteeren 3100.--

73 t:s beesten kleijn en groot, ecp:s f 25

1825.--

260 t:s schaapen klein en groot ecp:s

520.--

9 t:s slaaven, en een slavin ecp:s f 150

600.--

1 t:s merrhe paard met 3 kleine veuleutjes

100.--

1 partieij huuijsmeublen op

100.--

2 t:s oudewagen een d:oploeg en 1 d:[itt]o Eegd

100.--

Een stuks land groot 60 morgen legenden aan draken=stein, met eenig opstal en waardeert op

Een woonhuijs & tuijn [?] en hock door het geld van **Ancelaar** voor gelimmert op het land van haar soon **Willem Bason**, op drakensteijn

150.--

Somma f 6495.--

Aldus op 't Inventaris eerst en geprijsert met be=wilinging van der selve mondige kinderen den 9:en feb:r

A:[nn]o 1698 -

Gecommitteerde Weesm:[eeste]ren
[signed] **Adriaen van Reede**
Cornelis Botma

dit is de hand X tekening
van **Ancelaar van Bengalen** voort:

W[illem] Basson
Reijnier van de Sande
Gerrit Basson
Michiel Basson
In benisse van mij
A:C de Man
Secr[e]t:[aris]

CA: MOOC 8/2. no. 76 (Inventory: Willem Basson, Helena Clement, 28 Junij 1713)

Staat en inventaris der goederen naergelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt bij wijlen den burger **Willem Basson** en desselfs overleedene huijsvrouw **Helena Clement** ten voordeele van haer twee minderjarige naergelatene kinderen, genaemt **Arnoldus Basson** en **Matthijs Basson**

Twee plaatseen geleegen in de Houtbaij

een opstal meede aldaer geleegen

3 cadel

6 stoelen

1 ovale tafel

1 theetafeltie

2 spiegels

7 snaphanen

1 eetens kasje

2 booter carns

1 coopere inktkooker

1 coopere cruijt cardoes

1 houte cruijt cardoes

1 celder

1 cooper strijkijs

1 rakje met wat porsselijn

1 leepelrakje met 25 tinne leepels

2 boeken

1 combaers

1 tinne com

1 tinne schootel
8 tinne borden
1 tinne soutvat
2 porsseline schootels
1 porsseline tafelbort
1 coopere coffijkan
1 coopere snuijter
2 blicke trommelties
1 theebus
24 sickels
1 booterbak
4 polleepels
2 witquasten
1 lap laken
5 riemen
1 partij planken
1water can
1 coopere craen

In 't voorhuijs

1 tafel
2 schilderijtjes
1 voogelkooij
1 zadel en toom
1 zaeg en roskam

Int afdak

1 leedikant
1 coornschop
24 leedige bottels
1 oud vaetje

In de camer aen de regterhand

1 tafel
2 banken
9 bijlen
2 ijsere schoppen
1 treksaegh
3 mistvorken
4 graven
4 picken
1 hark
1 ploegschaer en kouter
1 baktrogh
1 coevoet
1 zeegen
2 oude vaten

In de combuijs

5 ijsere potten
3 wateremmers
1 coopere theekeetel
1 tangh
1 rooster
1 zeegen
1 watervat

In 't afdak

1 botervat

1 carntie
1 bankje
1 traenvat

Voor de deur

7 visvaten
1 baelje
1 slijpsteen
1 partij ijsere hoepels
8 zijldoekse sacken
1 visschuijt

In de wijnkelder

1 pars
2 leedige legger
2 halve legger
1 halve legger met wijn
1 aam wijn
2 vaten sout
2 baelies
4 vaetjes
1 partij ijsere hoepels
1 venster casijn
1 tafel
2 buijkplanken
1 balk
1 voorstel van een wagen
3 stellings

In de timmermanswinkel

1 doodkist
1 schaefbank
2 schrageren
1 partij houtwerk
2 bijlen
1 dissel
4 gedraijde stijlen
1 water emmer
1 oud vat
1 scheepel
2 wagens
2 ploegen
2 eggens met ijsere tanden
4 oude wielen
100 beesten
614 schapen
8 paarden
1 tinne com
1 vat
2 graven
2 stoelen
1 hakbort
1 ladder
2 ijsere potten
2 ijsere pannen

1 slave jonge genaemt **Paris**
1 slave jonge genaemt **Thomas**
1 slave jonge genaemt **David**

1 slave jonge genaemt **Marcus**

1 slave jonge genaemt **Pieter**

1 theekeetel

Aldus geinventariseert in de Houtbaij deesen 28 Junij 1713

Gecommitt:e Weesm:ren: **Johannes Heufke, G: v: Baarsenburgh**

Mij present: **A: v: Kervel**, Secret:[ari]s

CA: MOOC 8/2, no. 77 (Inventory: Willem Basson & Helena Clement, 30 Junij 1713)

Staat en inventaris der goederen naergelaten met er dood ontruijmt bij wijlen **Willem Basson** en desselfs

overleedene huijsvrouw **Helena Clement**, geleegen aan de Caeb ten voordeele van haer naergelatene twee

minderjarige kinderen, genaemt **Arnoldus** en **Matthijs Basson**

Een huijs en thuijn staende in deese Tafel Valleij

In 't voorhuijs

1 rakje

2 tinne schootels

10 tinne borden

1 tinne can

2 tinne mostertpotten

1 tinne soutvaetje

4 coopere schalen met 3 balansen

1 coopere deurslagh

1 stel coopere gewigt

1 coopere rasp

1 theetafeltie

1 voetebank

1 rakje

1 cadel

1 coopere taertepan

1 coopere broederpannetje

1 tinne com

2 porsseline schootels

13 porsselije borden

In de camer aan de regterhand

1 theetafeltie

1 rakje

In de camer aan de linkerhand

1 leedikant

1 veerebed

1 rakje met wat porsselin

3 glase bocalen

1 spiegel

3 schilderijtjes

2 blicke trommels

1 porsseline bootercom

2 porsselijn beelden

2 snaphanen

1 stel roer

1 capstok

1 ovale tafel

1 cist daerin
2 vrouwe rocken
1 lap estamijn
tijk tot een peuluwe
1 rijglif
1 blauwe cabaijband
1 partij snaren tot een clavercimbel
1 portepée gesp
1 crette doos silver beslagh
1 kas daerin
8 vrouwe rocken
5 vrouwe japonnen
1 lapje calamink
4 vrouwe borstrockjes
2 evatjes
2 p:s chitsen
3 zwarte capers
1 wit behangsel tot een leedikant
1 partijtje linnegoed
2 lapjes gestreept goed
2 paer vrouwe hantschoenen
2 pluymen bonetten
1 zwarte rouwmuts
1 fontanje
5 waijers
1 partijtje linten
1 masker
1 doosje met 1 ijvoore leepel en vork
1 p:s vrouwe muijlen
1 p:s vrouwe schoenen
1 p:r pistoolen
4 vergulde engelties
4 Psalmboeken met silver beslagh
1 doosje met
4 sintuijren
1 goud borsje
1 borstjuweeltie
1 saphiertje
1 goude haernaelt
1 goude rottingknop
1 goude signet ringh
1 goude hembts cnoopje
2 p:r goude oorringeties
1 silver snujfdoosje
11 silvere leepels
7 silvere vorken
2 silvere beugeltassen
1 silvere pomade doosje
2 p:r silvere gespen
35 silvere cnoopen
1 silvere haernaelt
1 helft van een mes met silver beslag
1 silvere vingerraed
5 stukjes van silvere gespen
1 silvere haernaelt
1 silvere haek en kettingh
2 silvere pennings
1 doosje met saijet
3 porsseline schootels

In d' agterkamer

3 cadels
2 veere beddens
2 veere peuluws
9 hooft cussens
3 Indische combaerssen
2 vaderlandse combaerssen
5 theebakjes
1 scherm
1 mompijp
1 half aam
1 tinne waterpot
1 porsselijne waterpot
1 cist met rommelingh
1 leedige cist
1 houte trechter

In de gangh

1 waterhalfaam
2 emmers
1 vlijsvaetje
1 cadeltje
1 hakbort
1 snaphaen
1 blicke beeker
1 coopere beeker
1 ijsere braedpan
1 zaeg
1 bijl
1 capmes
1 sak met veeren
1 partij sout
1 trapje

In de combuijs

1 pottebank
1 metale vijsel en stamper
4 coopere candelaers
1 slonsje
2 snuijters
1 rooster
1 treeft
1 coekepan
1 lamp
2 ijsere potten
1 metale potten
2 cadels

Op de plaets

6 vaten

1 stellingh

1 cruijwagen

1 traenhalfaam

1 oud kistje

1 hark

3 graven

1 pik

1 paksael

Op de solder

6 aarde potten
1 baalje
1 voogelkooij
1 lantaern
1 olijphantstant
1 cist met rommelingh
1 porsselijne pot
1 voet van een tafel
1 clavercimbel
1 bresenningh
1 celder met 1 fles
2 setnetten
2 venster ramen
1 partij oud ijserwerk
1 schootelrak
1 leij
wat rommelingh
1 ladder
1 swart ebbe houte stoel
11 gemeene houte [stoel]
2 schoorsteenkettings
1 coopere lamp
1 stoelkussen

1 slavin **Pasqual** genaemt en 2 kinderen (unnamed)

1 wan

Aldus geinventariseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop deesen 30 Junij 1713
Gecommitt:e Weesm:ren: **Johannes Heufke, G: v:[an] Baarsenburgh**
Mij present: **A: v:[an] Kervel**, Secret:[ari]s

CA: MOOC 8/2. no. 89 (Inventory: Jacobus van As, 30 November 1713)

Staat en inventaris van alle de effecten en goederen soo roerende als onroerende, naargelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt bij wijlen den heemraad **Jacobus van As**, ten voordeele van desselfs naargelate huijsv:w **Helena Schalk van Merwen** ter eenre, en desselfs ses minderjarige kinderen ter ander zijde

f
2000

Een plaats of hofstede, zijnde vijff stukken soo bequaam als onbequaam land, met de daar op staande huijsinge etc:a, groot volgens daar van zijnde grond erfbriefen, gelegen aan Drakensteijn getax:t op een somma van

2000

een plaats /:of seker stuk lands:/ met de daar op staande timmeragie, groot soo die volgens de grond erfbrief is, leggende agter de Paarl, gen:t *Witsenbergh*, getax:t op 1500 dertien hondert en seventig schapen, gewaardeert tesamen op

1548

een hondert negen en twintig runderbeesten, soo ossen, koejen, kalvers en verssen, gewaard:t op 4 rd:s ider

75 twaalff stx: paarden gewaard:t op

2400

negen stx: mans slaven, gen:[aem[t **Claas, Anthonij van Madagascar, Anthonij, Jacob, Mars, Moses, Cupido, Sambo** en **Andries**, waar onder een halv simpele (unnamed), en een klijne (unnamed),

gewaard:t tesamen tot
240 twee slavinne gen:t **Flora** , en **Marie** , gewaard:t op 40 ider
200 twee wagens met haar toebehooren, gew:t op
80 twee ploegen en een egh
540
twaalff leggers met wijn, omdat de wijn 't verderff onderworpen en niet wel te verkoopen is,
gen:t ider legger met wijn waardig 15 rd:s, is tesamen
105 seven stx: oude ledige leggers ider a 5 rd:s is
21 drie stx: oude ledige halve leggers
36 twaalff ledige mompijpen gewaard:t op
18 twee snaphaanen
12 twee zijdgeweeren
24 een p:r pistoolen met sijn holsters
80 twee zadels en toomen
15 eenig thuyngereetschap
20 a 30 mudde tarwe, welke, door dien dit jaar niet veel gezaait is, inde huijschouing sal
benodigt wesen en dierhalven niet wel kan waarderen
500
alle de meubelen en huijsraad /: excepto de kleederen, linnen en wolle tot mijn en mijn voorsz:
kinderen, haar lijff behoorende:/ te samen gewaard:t op
verders verclare ik ondergesz:e geen goederen nogh effecten meer te besitten, als ook geen
penningen nog goederen te innen off te vorderen
sulx den boedel volgens taxatie komt te bedragen de bovenstaande somma van elff duisent,
drie hondert en vier en 't negentig guldens

den boedel is debet voor soo veel in deselve berust, wegens 't moederlijk bewijs van de twee
voorkinderen, gen:t **Jan** en **Matthijs van As**, geprocre-eert bij wijlen den gen: **Jacobus van As**
en **Maria van Stokholm** een somma van twee duisent en vijff hondert guldens, segge f2500
Aldus overgegeeven ter Weescamer aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den 30 Novemb: 1713, onder
presentatie van
eede van niets agtergehouden off verswegen te hebben
Helena Schalk

CA: MOOC 8/2, no. 92 (Inventory: Maria Basson, 30 November 1713)

Staadt en inventaris der goederen op gesteld bij **Christiaan Maasdorp** geweesene man van
Maria Basson zal:[ige]r haar bij de competeerende en met haar dood na gelaten, te weeten

f
3000
Eerstelijk twee stukjes bouvlant met 't daar op staende huijsingh en hok
gelegen aan de Liesbeeks Revier zoodanigh als de caarten daarvan zijnde
comen te dicteeren gewaardeert op
75 1 stukkie huijs erff geleegen in d' Tafelvallij
600 2 slaaven (unnamed)
150 1 slavinne (unnamed)
300 8 trek ossen met een wagen
100 4 paarden
100 1 leedikant met bedde goet
100 1 cassie met een parthij linne goet
100 1 kist met kleederagje
30 12 stoelen
10 4 rackjes
30
1 parthij porselijn zoo schootels, commetjes, coppies en pieringties, etc:a,
etc:a
10 5 thinne schootels
16 2 doosijn schootels borden

5 1 spiegel
3 8 schilderijtjes
15 4 ijssere potten
19 te saamen
1 koekepan
1 treefft
1 taart pan
2 thee keetels
1 convoor
1 tangh
2 1 dooseyn thinne leepels
6 1 snaphaan
6 1 carbijn
12 1 paar pistoolen
6 2 deegens
30 1 partij wagemakers gereetschap
150 1 partij wagemakers hout
50 1 zadel met een thoom
15 1 partij thuijn gereetschap
15 2 tafeltjes
f4955 Somma
3000 aan schuld te quaat
f1955 blijft

Actum Caab de Goede Hoop adi 15 Novemb:r 1713

Aldus ter Weescamer overgegeven onder presentatie van eeden van niets ter quader trouwe
agtergehouden

te hebben deesen 30 November 1713

C: Maasdorp

CA: MOOC 8/2, no. 118 (Inventory: Maria Daasdons, 15 Augustus 1714)

C: v: Beaumont

Staat, inventaris en taxatie van alle soodanige goederen als er metter dood ontruijmt en
nagelaten zijn bij wijlen **Maria Daasdons** ten voordeele van desselfs nagelate man **Mighiel Basson** ter eenre, en hare drie minderjarge kinderen gen:t **Arnoldus, Mighiel en Johannes Basson** ter andere zijde, namentlijk

f
600 40 stx: runderbeesten getax:t op f15 ider
600 400 stx: schapen getax:t op f1:10 ider
50 2 stx: paarden
45 1 zadel
21 1 p:r pistoolen
27 3 snaphaanen
6 1 cadel
45 1 veere bed met 4 veere kussens en 1 deken
6 4 schilderijen
9 24 porcel: tafelborden
3 6 porcel: schotels
f1412 Somma

Aldus opgestelt, getax:t en overgegeven ter Weescamer aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den 15 Aug:[ustu]s 1714: met presentatie van eede /:des versogt zijnde:/ niets ter werelt agtergehouden ofte verswegen te hebben tot bekragting der waarheit van dien is dese met mijne gewoonlijke handtekening ondertekent.

Michiel Basson

Compareerde voor d' ondergesze: gecommitt:[eerd]e Weesm:[eeste]ren aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den burger **Michiel Basson**, dewelke deese voorenstaende inventaris en taxatie harer goederen van woerde tot woerde voorgeleesen sijnde, verklaerde deselve deugdelijk en goed te sijn als weesende niets met sijn weeten agtgehouden ofte versweegen dierhalven niet begeerende dat daer iets bijgevoegt ofte afgedaan worden sal, beloovende ten allen tijde /:bij aldien iets nader mogte vinden in deesen niet uijtgedrukt:/ sulx aan Weesm:[eeste]ren op te geeven tot bekragting van 't welke hij sprak de solemneele woorden Soo waerlijk helpe mij God Almagtigh

Cabo de Goede Hoop den 22 October 1714

Gecommitt:e Weesm:ren: **Johannes Heufke, M:[atthijs] Bergstedt**

Michiel Basson

Mij present: **A: v: Kervel**, Secret:[ari]s

CA: MOOC 8/3, no. 43 (Inventory: Reijnier van de Sande, 16 Januarij 1717)

De Chavonnes

Inventaris van den boedel en goederen nagelaten en met er dood ontruijmt bij **Reijnier van de Sande**, overleden den 16 Januarij 1717 opgeschreven bij sijn huijsvrouw **Hendriena van Hoetingh** dewelke sij te samen beseten hebben, als volgt

Eerstelijk, een huijs en erv staande en gelegen in dese Tafelvalleij, volgens transport daar van zijnde

3 slaven, genaamd

Isaak, Laros, en April

2 slavinne, gen:t

Leijs en Margriet

1 bolderwagen met de sit kussens

3 paarden

2 zadels, waar van 1 met 't toebehoorenden

1 paar pistolen

1 snaphaan

4 toomen

8 holsters

2 p:r laarsen

eenige rommelerij van paarde tuijgh

1 deegen met zilver gevest

1 deegen met zilver greep

1 deegen met cooper gevest

2 portepeden met zilver beslagh

1 houwertje

2 banjenetten

2 patroon tassen

2 helbaarden

1 p:r spoenen

6 rottangs waar van 3 met zilver beslagh

7 tinne schootels

16 tinne borden

2 tinne kommen

2 tinne mostartpotten

4 tinne zoutvaties

2 kopere ketels

1 kopere pan

4 kopere doop panneties

2 kopere vergiet tesselen of deurslagen

2 kopere schuijmspanen

1 kopere lepel
2 kopere comvoorties
1 kopere tregter
1 kopere beker
3 kopere kandelaars
2 kopere blakers
4 kopere snuijters
1 kopere vijsel met stamper
5 thee ketels
4 ijsere potten
3 ijsere lepels
1 ijsere fork
1 ijsere rooster
1 ijsere pan
1 treeft
5 porcelijne schotels
4 porcelijne tafelborden
2 porcelijne botterpotten
4 porcelijne spoelkommetjes
2 porcelijne kannetjies
2 rakkens
5 tafels zoo groot als kleijn
11 stoelen
9 stoelkussens
1 ledikant
1 klijn kateltje
1 veere bultzak
1 kapokke bultzak
6 kussens
1 kisje met ijvoor ingeleid
1 kisje verlakt
1 reijs koffer
3 kapstokken
1 geweer rak
2 paruijk bollen
1 bakkist
2 spiegels
26 verscheijde kleine schilderijties
1 pottebank
4 water emmers
2 balijs
3 vogel kouwtjes
16 vaten zoo groot als kleijn
1 kelder met 15 lege flessen
1 kelder zonder flessen
1 kleijne kist
7 sakken met garst
een weijnighje touwerk
2 oude tik tak borden
1 balance met houte schalen
een partij oud ijserwerk
1 mant met bottels
23 zeijldoexze zakken
een partij gonje zakken
1 silvere tobax doos
4 silvere lepels
1 silvere vork
1 kopere vergulde gevest van een degen
4 scheer messen

een partij houtwerk
1 aarde waterpot
2 gorgeletten
1 stilletje
1 dozijn wijn glasen
1 koker met 6 messen
1 kisje met eenige glase ruijten
2 zeeven
1 kopere lantaarn
1 tinne quiskedoor
1 kist met kleederen
1 ledek

CA: MOOC 8/3, no. 44 (Inventory: Rijnier van der Sande, 20 April 1717)

Staat en inventaris der goederen naargelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt bij wijlen **Rijnier van der Sande**, ten voordeele van desselfs naargelatene huijsvrouw **Hendrina van Hoetingh** en desselfs naargelatene kinderen, als **Gijsbert la Febre** in huwelijk hebbende **Catharina van de Sande** in voorig huwelijk verwekt bij voorn: overledene en desselfs eerste huijsvrouw **Elsje Basson**, en **Nicolaas van de Sande** in huwelijk verwekt bij desselfs laaste huijsvrouw **Hendrina van Hoetingh** voorn:[oem]t

Een huijs en erf staande en gelegen in dese Tafel groot volgens den erfbrief in dato den [....]

In de groote kaamer

1 swart ledikant daarop
2 veere bedde
1 veere peulieuw
7 veere hooft kussens
3 ovale tafels
1 ovale thee tafeltje
1 spiegel met 1 vergulde lijst
27 schilderijtjes
2 racken daarop
5 tinne schotels
16 tinne borden
2 tinne sout vaatjes
10 bierglasen
9 kelekjes
6 porcelijne schoteltjes
7 porcelijne borden
2 helbaarden
1 kap stok
1 gorgelet
1 pottebank
2 tinne komme
1 loode thee fles
2 tinne zout vaatjes
1 tinne olikan
1 partij rommellerij
2 tinne trek potjes
1 cooper blakertje
2 porcelijne kannitjes
1 porcelijne haantje
3 ballast mantjes
1 partij oud paardetuijg
1 vogel kooij
1 ladder

1 kleijn gorgelet
1 blaas balkje
1 zeef

In 't klijne kamertje

1 stinkhout ledikant daar op
1 veere bed, 1 peulieuw, 3 kussens en 1 combaars
1 kap stok
1 blikke thee fles
1 glas bier kannitje
6 schilderijtjes
1 spiegeltje met 1 zwarte lijst
2 thee bakjes
1 geweer rakje
2 koopere ketels
3 koopere pannitjes
3 koopere kandelaars
3 koopere thee ketels
1 koopere strijk yser
1 koopere tesje
1 koopere toebaks doos
2 koopere kraanen
1 partij beslag tot paarde tuijg
1 ijser balansje met koopere schalen
1 verlakt kisje met wat rommelerij
1 kisje daar in
2 bajonette
2 pistoolen
1 huijs postil
1 partij boeken
2 patroon tassen
2 kruijt hoorens
3 spooren
2 holster kapjes
1 port épé
2 tontel en 3 pijpe doosen
1 rotting met 1 yvore knop
5 thee vlesjes
2 porcelijne booter doosen
1 ingelijt ebbenhoute kisje daar in
1 vergult gevest van een deegen
4 scheer messen
1 vierkante tafel
1 chitse spreij
1 kadel daarop
1 veere bultzak en 2 hoofdkussens
2 tafel kleetjes
2 kisten
1 partij kleederen van den overledene
1 deegen met 1 silver gevest
2 port epees met silver beslag
1 deegen met een staal gevest
1 deegen met een verguld gevest
1 houwertje
3 rottings met silvere knoppen
4 rottings sonder silvere knoppen
4 silvere lepels
1 silvere vork
1 silvere toebaks doos

1 ivoore doos daar in
2 silvere vergulde gespen met steentjes
2 paar goude hemd knoopjes
1 goude hoep ringetje
4 paar silvere gespen
2 silvere broeks knopen
1 silvere kabaij haak
1 knip met met silver ingelijjd
2 hegten van messen met silver beslag
1 klijn kisje met ijsere beslag
2 citse gordijnen

In 't bottellerijtje

2 koopere deur slagen
2 koopere schuijm spaanen
1 koopere lepel
1 koopere tregter
1 koopere blakertje
5 koopere snuijters
1 koopere beeker
1 koopere pannitje
1 koopere veuur tesje
1 koopere kraan
1 lepel rakje
2 thee rakjes
1 blikke pompje
1 kisje met wat ruijten
2 tinne schoteltjes
1 tinne quispidoor
1 partij porcelijn

In de combuijs

2 schoorsteen kettings
2 koekepannen
1 rooster
1 treeft
1 tang en asschop
1 koopere thee ketel
4 ysere potten
5 water emmers
1 klijne martevaan
3 ysere lepels
1 kapmes
3 leege vaaten
1 balij
2 rijstblocken
1 ros kam
1 bak trog
1 blikke koffij kan
1 water vaatje met sijn balijtje
1 partijtje porcelijn
1 partij hout werk
1 stilletje
2 zadel
3 thoomen
1 paar holsters en 1 schaberak

In 't afdakje

1 koopere thee ketel

1 vijsel met zijn stamper
1 strijkyser
1 kooper pannitje
1 kooper blakertje
1 ledig halfaam
1 ledig balitje
1 hak bord
1 snap haan
1 lantaren

Op d' solder

13 ledige vaaten
1 kelder met 15 flessen ledig
1 kelder sonder flessen
1 klijne kist
7 sakken met garst
1 wijnigh touw werk
2 oude tiktakborden
1 balans met houte schalen
1 partij oud ijserwerk
1 mant met bottels
23 seijldoekje sakken
1 partij gonje sakken
1 kooker met 6 messen
1 ysere heugel
1 kap stok
1 ezel
1 partij rommellerij
1 yser comfoor
1 mooker
13 stoelen
10 stoelkussens

1 slaaf gen:t **Isac**
1 slaaf gen:t **Laros**
1 slaaf gen:t **April**
1 slavin gen:t **Lijjs**
1 slavin gen:t **Margriet**

1 bolderwagen met zijn toebehooren
3 paarden

Aldus geinventariseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den 20 April 1717
Gecommitte Weesm:ren: **C:lis Barentsz, J: Blanckenberg**
Mij present: **A: v: Kervel**, Secret:[ari]s

CA: CJ 2599, no. 38 (Will: Engela van Bengalen, weed:e wijlen Arnoldus Willemesz Basson,
13 January 1718)

38
202

De Chavonnes

In den Name Godes Amen

Bij den inhoud van dit openbaar in Intruments sij kennelijk een ieder die't behoort, dat op huijden na de geboorten onser heeren en Saligmaker Jesus Christi een duisent seven hondert en agtien op den dertiende dag den maand Januarij voor mij Daniel Thibault Secretaris van den Agtb:[ar]e Raad van Justitie deses gouverments in't presentie van den naargn:e getuijgen

gecompareert en den verschenen is, den Eersame **Engela van Bengalen**, weed:[uw]e wijlen **Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson**, mij Secretaris en getuijgen bekent, siekelijk te bedde leggende, dog haar verstand, sinnen en memorie volkommen magtig, soo ons bijt Passeeeren deses bleek te kennen gevende, hoe dat sij bij gifte uijt Sake des doods om sonderlinge consideratie, en wel met dese uijtdrukkelike Expressien, t' samentlijk aan haar Soon den burger **Michiel Basson**, mede mijn Secretaris ende getuijgen bekent, voor desselfs seven en twintig jaarige getrouwe dienste, besorging van hare Compar[arante]:s affaire bede en Effecten soo hier als op andere plaatsen haar Compar[ante]:s toe komende en in dit gouvernements gelegen sijnde, bij desen Schonken in volkommen Eijgendorf gaff, twee harer Lijfeigenen Namentlijk een mans Slaaff gen:[aem]t **Januarij van Bougies** oud omrent 27 Jaren en een Slaven genaamt **Pieterneel van de Caab** oud omrent 13 Jaren, die sij compare:te wil en delegeert dat bij haar Erfgenamen uijt den boedel na haar overleijden aan hem **Michiel Basson** sullen wenden over getransporteert, en sonder tegen spreken van imand in vrijen Eijgendorf wenden beseten.

Alle't gene voorsz: Staat, de compare:te van woerde tot woerde klaar en duijdelijk voorgelesen sijnde, verklaarde t' selve te wsen hare Laaste en uijtreste wil, willende ende begeerende dat t' selve volkommen Effect sorteeren sal, 't zij als testament codicil, giste uijt Zake des doods ofte onder de Levende soo als t; selve an regten costume best sal kunnen off mogen bestaan, alwaar't Saken dat hier inne, eenige nodige en na regten verdichte plegtigheden waren versuijt die sij compare[ant]e volkomenlyk houd voor geinsereert, verseerkerde mij Secretaris hier van kennise te dragen gedaanm ende geleverd te warden Instrument *in commi Forma*, 't welk is dese. Dat Aldus passeerde aan Cabo de Goede Hoop, ten woonplaetse van de Compar:[aran]te op Jaar, maand en dag voorsz: ten Presentie van **Jan Rogier, Jacob Lever en Pieter van der Heijden** als getuijgen van geloven hier toe ter zogt.

Dit merk X heeft **Engela**

van Bengalen gestelt

Als Getuijgen

[signed] **Johannes Rogiers**

[signed] **J. Lever**

[signed] **P: v: Heijde**

In Kennis van mij

[signed] **D:[aniel] Thibault**

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 25 (Inventory: Michiel Basson, 3 Maart 1719)

J:s Cruse

Inventaris der nagelatene goederen van **Michiel Basson**, ten overstaan van de gecommittē weesmeestern

Gerard van Baarsenburg en Valentijn Klijnveld den 3:e Maart 1719 ten huise van desselfs moeder **Ansla van Bengalen** gedaan, namentlijk

Kinderen of erfgenamen tot desen boedel behorende

- **Arnoldus Basson** oud 19 1/2 jaar
- **Michiel Basson** oud 17 1/2 jaar
- **Johannes Basson** oud 13 jaar

1 plaats gen:[aem]t *Keesenbosch* gelegen in 't Swarte Land - niet verkogt
een kist daar in - aan de kinderen gegeeven

6 bondels met vrouwe linnegoed

1 mantje met een zijde neusdoek, enige oude silvere knopen, poppegoed en verdere rommellerij
1 houwer

1 port epeé met silver beslag

2 tafel kleetjes

8 cabaijen en Japansse rokken in soort

3 vrouwe rokken

1 coleurde nieuwe mansrok - aan de oudste soon gegeeven

5 slaaplakens

1 verlakt kasje met laatjes

1 silvere hairnaald

1 doosje met papieren - in de Weeskaamer

1 silvere haak en ketting

Volgens opgaaf van de moeder en soons

1 sadel met sijn toebehoren - op de plaats buijten
1 paar pistolen met haar holsters - op de plaats buijten
3 snaphanen
1 carabijn met sijn riem - voor de oudste soon
1 kadel met een bult sak, 1 peuluw, 6 kussens, 1 combaars en 1 laken - voor de kinderen
46 beesten
205 schapen - 223

Aldus geinventariseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop datum als booven
Gecommitt:e Weesm:[eeste]ren: **V: Kleinveld, G: van Baarsenburg**
Mij present: **Jer:mo H:k Snitquer**, Secret:[ari]s

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 15 (Inventory: Ansla van Bengalen, 18 Julij 1720)

J: Cruse

Staat en inventaris der goedere, nagelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt, door **Ansla van Bengalen** wed:[duw]e **Arnoldus Willemse Basson** door d' ondergeteekende gecommitt:[eerd]e Weesmeesteren gedoen, naamentlyk

Erfgenamen tot desen boedel behorende

- Anna de Koning huisvrouw van den edle capitijn Olof Bergh
- Catarina van der Sanden getrouwe met Gijsbert la Febre
- Arnoldus Maasdorp
- Jan van As, Matthijs van As, Willem van As - kinderen van Jacobus van As
- Arnoldus Basson, Matthijs Basson - kinderen van Willem Basson
- Arnoldus Basson, Michiel Basson, Jan Basson - kinderen van Michiel Basson

1 thuijn gelegen in dese Tafelvalleij

In 't kamertje aan de regterhand

1 ledikant, daar op
1 combaers, bed en peuluw, en 8 kussens in soort
1 ronde tafel
1 kleijn vierkant tafeltje
7 stoelen in soort
7 stoelkussens
1 spiegeltje met een viergulde lijst
6 rakjes, daer op
23 porceleijne tafelborden
7 porceleijne schotels
29 theepieringen
6 thekopjes
3 stel cabinetgoed
3 porceleijne spoelkommen
2 porceleijne theepotjes
1 porceleijne vogeltje en een leeuwtje
1 kamer besem
1 kapstok met 8 glasekannen in soort
1 kleijn spiegeltje
1 el
6 printjes in soort
1 schilderij van **Willem Basson**
1 tinne kan en pot
2 blikke trommeltjes
1 porceleijne boterpot

1 tinne trekpotje
2 boeken
1 theebakje
1 tinne boterpotje
2 lege laatjes
1 kasje daer in
1 doosje met een ketting barnsteene coralen, waer aen een goud slootje
1 dubbelde ketting coralen met 1 goud slootje en 18 goude coraaltjes daer tussen
3 kettingtjes coralen in soort
12 fijne paarlen
1 goud oor krabbetje
4 goud ringen in soort
eenige kleijne stukjes goud
1 silver doosje met 18 silvere knopen weg: 8 loot
1 kapje, 2 haernaalden, 1 vingerhoed, 1 knopje
1 p:r oude silvere gespen, 1 silvere lepel toebehorende Cornelis Walboom
1 paar silvere gespen toebehorende Arnoldus Willemse Basson
13 silvere lepels, 12 silvere vorken wegende te samen 65 1/4 loot
1 oud horologie
2 silvere snuijndoosjes weg: 4 loot
1 doosje met een weijnig saffraen
1 glase theebosje
5 cabaijen en 9 rokken in soort
1 swart grof chits behangsel
6 plooy mutsen
7 trekmutsen
7 neusdoeken
1 mantje met rommeling
1 porceleijne spoelkom met rommeling
2 kleijne spoelkommen
1 p:r gebreijde handschoenen
4 zwarte kapers
1 kleijn sak spiegeltje
1 mantje met kant
1 stuk zeijldoek
2 blikke theebossen
1 zijde voorschootje
1 bennitje met rommeling
1 lapje zeijldoek
1 blauwe hand-doeck
1 lapje salempoeris
1 lapje chits
1 zwarte cabay
5 hemden, 8 lakens, 7 kussen slopen by Juff:r[ouw] **Bergh**
6 kussens slopen in 't voorsz: kasje
3 bedlakens
1 ledige kist
1 doos
1 kadel

In de combuis

1 kist daer in
twee balancen met 6 kopere schalen
8 tinne schotels in soort
4 tinne kommen in soort
1 tinne steekbekken
23 tinne borden
1 blikke theeketel
1 kopere theeketel

1 tinne theeketel
1 tinne lampet kan
1 tinne beeker
1 tinne spuugpotje
4 tinne zoutvaten
2 kopere blakers
2 kopere kandelaars
3 tinne mostertpotten
1 tinne theepot
3 tinne kommetjes
1 tinne wynkan
1 kopere rasp
1 kopere blaker
1 kleyn tinnekannetje
20 tinne lepels
1 kopere taertpan met sijn deksel
1 kopere vergiet test
1 kopere schuijm spaen
2 kopere kandelaars
1 kopere lamp en 1 kopere quispedoor
1 tinne boterpot
3 rakken daer op
4 tinne schotels in soort
6 tinne tafelborden
2 porceleijne schotels
1 porceleijne kom
1 kopere stoofpan met haer deksel
6 ysere potten
1 ysere confoor
3 ysere koekepannen
1 ysere rooster
1 ysere treeft
1 ysere tang
2 ysere schoorsteenkettings
1 ysere lamp
1 kopere kandelaar
2 ledige kisten
2 kopere strykysers
3 kopere theeketels
1 bakkist
1 pottebank
1 rystblok
1 wateremmer
1 soutlaatje
1 lepelbortje
1 vlee blok

Op de solder

2 tafels
1 voete bank
7 oude stoelen
1 wieg
1 stilletje
1 oude kopere ketel
1 oude baly met rommeling
4 enden planken

In 't voorhuijs

1 ledige kist

1 vogelkooy

In 't afdakje

1 halfamen
2 halve leggers
3 bals
1 koper lampje, 1 oude tinne kan, 1 Keuls potje in een kasje
1 lode theebus
1 groote ysere pot
1 wafel yser
1 vrouwe zadel
1 aerde broederpan
2 ysere koekepannen
1 ysere taatje
2 oude lantaarns
1 ysere braadpan
1 kist met rommeling
1 ledikant met een bultsak en 2 kussens
2 ledige kisten

In 't thuijnhuis

1 endt saag
1 halvemaan
1 snoeyschaar
3 schoffels in soort
1 bijl
2 oude harken
2 graven
1 pick
1 boombytel
1 distileer ketel met sijn helm en slang
1 sabel
2 oude schilderyen [**Jan & Maria van Riebeeck?**]
1 koelvat
1 Keulsse kan
1 slonsje
1 parthij ysere hoepels
6 stuks oud vaatwerk in soort
1 koevoet
1 parthij vloersteen

In de kelder

1 halve legger
1 trap baly
1 heel aam
1 half aam
2 groote druijve manden
1 kopere trechter
3 planken met een parthij sparren
1 blad van een tafel
1 oude leuning stoel
25 theepieringtjes
8 theekopjes
5 boterpieringtjes
7 porceleijne kommetjes in soort
12 porceleijne schotels
1 porceleijne quispedoor
3 porceleijne tafelborden
1 porceleijne olykannetje

1 houte kom net eenig porceleijn poppegoed
2 porceleine trekpotten met silver beslag
2 porceleijne trekpotten sonder silver beslag
2 kopere balancen met 4 copere schalen
3 tinne flapkannen
1 tinne soutvaetje
1 tinne mostertpot
2 tinne quispedoors
1 tinne kamerpot
1 koper lampje
1 hout scheerbekken
1 kopere snuijter
2 kopere strykysers
1 kopere confoortje
6 glase flessen in soort
2 theebakjes

In de bottelery

1 groote porceleijne pot
1 blikke trommel
1 Keulsse kan
1 aerde pot
2 groote bottels

1 slave jongen gen:t van **Jan Swart van Mallebaar**
1 slave jongen gen:t **Louis van de Kust**
1 slave jongen gen:t **Augustus van Bengalen**
1 slavin gen:t **Martha** met haer kind (unnamed)
1 slavin gen:t **Susanna** met haer kind (unnamed)

39 stuks bokken

een buitplaats genaamt *Hondswyk*

N:a de resterende goederen op voorn: buytenplaats sijnde, benevens het vee, sullen door de naaste vrienden werden opgegeven, en als dan by desen geannexeert werden.
Aldus geinventariseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den 18:e Julij 1720.

Gecommitteerde Weesm:[eeste]r[e]n

J:T: Rhenius

M: Bergstedt

Mij present: **Jer:mo H:k Snitquer**, Secret:s

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 16 (Inventory: Ansla van Bengalen, 11 September 1720)

J: Cruse

Staat en inventaris van 't vee en andere goederen, naergelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt door **Ansla van Bengalen** so als 't selve door d' ondergetekende als mede erfgenamen en naaste bloedverwanten opgenomen en bevonden is, op de plaats gen:[aem]t *Hondswyk*, namentlijk

3 bedden
8 bedkussens segge agt
1 combaers
7 bedlakens
3 kussensloopen
4 rakken en soort
2 kadel

2 kopere schalen met haer balans
2 snaphanen
1 kopere rasp
1 tinne trekpot
1 tinne mostertpot
1 lepelbort
9 stuks heele leggers, waer onder een met wat asyn
1 aam
1 trechter
1 halfaam
2 halve leggers bals
1 halve legger
1 parthij oud vaatwerk
1 groote disteeler ketel met sijn toebeboeren
1 kleyne disteeler ketel
1 kopere trechter
1 parthy ysere hoepels oud
1 egh
1 parthij manden
2 sakken met rogge
1 halve sak met rogge
1 mud roggemeel
1 parthij rommeling
1 parthij traanpotten
eenige putsen
1 kist met zout
1 sak met zout
1 kouter
1 ploegschaar
1 parthij thuijngereetschappen
1 scheepel
2 ziften
2 wagens
1 ploeg met sijn toebehoren
63 stuks runderbeesten so groot als kleijn
300 stuks schapen en lammeren
1 moker
2 bylen
5 ysere potten in soort
3 water emmers
3 ysere conforen
3 ysere koekepannen
1 parthy combuysgoed
5 tinne schotels
13 tinne borden

3 varkens

1 slaaf gen:t **Pieter van Madagascar**
1 slaaf gen:t **Trompetter van Madagascar**
1 slaaf gen:t **Claas van Madagascar**

1 vierkante tafel
1 ledige kist

Aldus geinventariseert op voorn: plaats *Hondswyk* den 11 Septemb:r 1720
Maasdorp
G:[ijsber]t Lafebre

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 26 (Inventory: Engela Bergh, 16 Julij 1721)

Inventaris van alle zoodanige goederen met 'er dood ontruijmt en naargelaaten bij **Engela Bergh**, in haar leeven huisvrouw van den vaandrig **Johannes Tobias Rhenius**, zoo als deselve bij ons onderget:e op den naartenoemene dato, als haare naaste vrunden zijn bevonden en getaxeert, namentlijk

D' erfgenamen tot deesen boedel

- **Johannes Tobias Rhenius** voor d: helft
- **Johannes Theophilus Rhenius** oud 2 1/2 jaaren en **Johannes Isac Rhenius** oud 1 maand, onmondigen

Rd:s

12:-- 1 vaderl:es teijken bed met een peluw en 2 kussens getaxeert op

3:-- 2 chitse combaarsen

12:-- 12 stoelen met haar cussens

5:-- 1 ovale tafel

1:-- 1 oude kleijne tafel

2:-- 1 vierkant theetafeltje

6:-- 1 vuurenhouthe linnen casje

6:-- 5 kisten in soort

1:-- 1 pottebank

2:-- 1 eetens casje

1:-- 1 wasbalijtje met zijn vaatje

1:-- 2 water emmers

0:4 1 was tobbetje

2:-- 2 spiegeltjes met zwarte lijsten

3:-- 1 spiegeltje met een vergulde [lijsten]

2:4 5 thee rakjes

1:-- 1 boeke casje

1:-- 3 oude thinne schôtels

1:4 6 oude thinne borden

2:4 2 copere candelaars

3:-- 1 copere lantaarn

2:4 1 copere vijsel met zijn stamper

1:4 1 copere keeteltje

0:6 1 thinne schenkbord

3:-- 4 stel porceleijne copjes en pierings

1:-- 1 stel kleijne caspotjes

4:-- 2 silvere leepels

3:-- 2 silvere forken

2:-- 1 p:r goud orlietjes

4:-- 1 cadel met steijlen en zijn behangsel

Rd:s

75:-- 1 mans slaav gen:t **Aaron**

60:-- 1 mans slaav gen:t **Bastian**

50:-- 1 mans slaav gen:t **Titus**

Rd:s275:6 Somma

Lasten des boedels

Rd:s Rd:s

150:--

aan d' S:r **Pieter Rocques d' Chavonnes** volgens onderhandse obligatie

30:--

aan d' S:r **Caspar Jenits** over aangesondene goederen uijt 't

Patria
180:--
Rd:s95:6 Resteert

In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop den 16:e Julij 1721.

Als naaste vrunden: **J:n Aldersz, M:ns Bergh**
J:T: Rhenius

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 120 (Inventory: Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson, 3 October 1724)

R: Tulbagh

Inventaris der resteerende roerende en onroerende goederen naargelaten en met 'er dood ontruijmt door den landbouwer **Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson** ten voordeelen van sijn nagelatene vrouw **Maria Vosloo** ter eener en sijn broeder **Matthijs Basson** *ab intestato* ter andere zijde, so als sij weed:ē deselve aan d' ondergeteekende gecommitteerde Weesm:[eeste]ren heeft opgegeven, namentlijk

1 huijs en erff staande ende gelegen in de Tafelvallij
1 plaats gelegen over de 24 Revieren gen:t *Halvmaanshoff*
1 opstal gelegen aan de Piquetbergen op de plaats aan de 24 Revieren
5 graven
2 picken
3 bijlen
2 koevoeten
1 handzaag
6 water emmers
3 ijzere potten
1 kopere thee ketel
1 kopere koekepan
1 ijzere asschop
1 ijzere pollepel
1 ijzere vleesvork
1 ijzere schuijmpaan
2 boter karns
1 ledige kist
1 stel roer
1 snaphaan sonder slot
2 [snaphaan] met sloten
3 tinne kommen
1 tinne schotel
3 tinne borden
6 zijldoekse sakken
2 melkvaten
1 ossewagen halv sleet
2 kadeln
1 ploeg
1 eg met ijzere tanden

Op de plaats aan de Piquetbergen

5 waterremmers
3 ijzere potten
2 ijzere lepels
1 ijzere vork
1 ijzere schuijmpaan
1 ijzere rooster
1 kopere koekepan
3 oude picken

4 oude graven
1 oude vork
4 bijle
1 coevoet met wat timmermans gereetschap
1 vierkante tafel
1 baktrog
1 melk karn
1 ledige kist
1 ledige legger sonder boom
1 halve legger sonder boom
3 tinne tafelborden
1 tinne kom
6 tinne lepels
3 stel roers waar onder 2 sonder sloten
1 hand koorn molen
1 teerputs
1 ossegewagen met een ijzere ketting en 4 jokken
1 ploeg
1 eg met ijzere tanden
1 boter vat
4 zijldoekse zakken
1 klijne slijp steen
3 snaphaans waarvan een sonder slot

Beestiaal

265 runderbeesten so aan de 24 Revieren als aan de Piquet Bergen
1169 schapen so aan de 24 Revieren als aan de Piquet Bergen
23 varkens so aan de 24 Revieren als aan de Piquet Bergen

Slaven so aan de 24 Revieren als aan de Piquetbergen

1 jonge gen:t **Pauwl van Ceijlon**
1 jonge gen:t **Klaas van Bengalen**
1 jonge gen:t **Adriaan van Batavia**
1 jonge gen:t **Absolon van Tutucorijn**
1 jonge gen:t **Alexander van Bengalen**
1 jonge gen:t **Mars van Nias**
1 jonge gen:t **Pieter van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Cupido van Bengalen**
1 jonge gen:t **Simon van Maccasser**
1 jonge gen:t **Leander van Suratte**

In het huijs aan de Caab

1 ledikant met een bethielles behangsel
1 oud ledikant sonder behangsel
1 scherm
1 rood ebbenhoute cabinet
6 stoelen
2 schotel racken
1 was vatie met sijn baletje
4 tinne schotels
2 water emmers
1000 boss: riet

Inkomende schulden volgens opgaaf

f
van **Noach Backer** voor 10000 gebakke steen a 4 rd:s 't duisend rd:s 40
104:8:-- van **Abraham Provo**
160:--- van **Cornelis Franse van Hulst**
642:4:-- van **Gerrit Willemsz: van Leeuwaarden** en **Willem Bota** volgens obligatie

477:12:-- van **Willem Bota** volgens reeck:g en obligatie
31:10:-- van de kerk van Drakenstein volg:s reeck:g
7:5:-- van **Cornelis alias Zoutsak** volg:s reeck:g
28:--- van **Johannes Pretorius** volg:s reeck:g - voldaan
van **Louis Flauri** volg:s reeck:g - voldaan
19:--- van **Arij van Wijk** volg:s reeck:g
0:1:-- van **Andries du Toit** volg:s reeck:g - voldaan
4:17:8 van **Philip Cordie** volg:s reeck:g
33:10 van **Jacob Mutieff** volg:s reeck:g
3:--- van **Abraham de Clerq** volg:s reeck:g
69:--- van **Steven ter Blanche** volg:s reeck:g
4:10:-- van **Steven Crongné** voldaan volg:s reeck:g
3:7:8 van **Jacob Nortje** volgens reeck:g
47:2:8 van **Jan Willemsz:** volg:s reeck:g
57:--- van **Ignatius Marais** volg:s reeck:g
28:8:12 van **Steven Bruel** volg:s reeck:g
10:7:8 van **Hercules du Pres off Maasdorp**
1:--- van **Matthijs Eekhoff off Gerrit van Wijk**
3:7:8 van **Claas Jansz: van Rensburg**
12:--- van de wed:e **Arend Gildenhuisen**
60:--- van **Jan Vosloo** de jonge volg:s obligatie
360:--- van **Jan Lambertse Mijburg** volg:s obligatie - voldaan
2721:--- van **Daniel Phijl** volgens custing
9000:--- van **Valenteijn Clijnveld** en **Johannes Colijn** volgens custing
4:--- van **Arnoldus Basson** stiefzoon van **Andries Kruger** volgens reeck:g
13:15:-- van **Pieter du Toit** volgens reeck:g - voldaan
26:10:-- van **Willem Bota** buijten 't vorige volgens reeck:g
20:10:-- van **Jan Voslo de jonge** 't vorige volgens reeck:g
14:5:-- van d' heer **Van Aken** - voldaan

Lasten des Boedels

f
172:2:8 aan **Jacob van Maccasser d' oude** voor knegtsloon
103:10:-- aan **Jacob van Maccasser de jonge** voor knegtsloon
289:17:8 aan **Barend Wantzing** voor knegtsloon
238:2:8 aan **Michiel Klijn** voor knegtsloon
243:--- aan **Hendrik Heijtveld** voor knegtsloon
7000:--- aan de Weeskamer deser stede volgens obligatie behalve de intrest
8062:--- aan **Jan de Wit** volgens reek:g
498:--- aan **Jan de Heere** volgens reek:g
136:12:8 aan **Valentijn Clijnveld** volgens reek:g
358:15:-- aan **Jacob Didericks**, volgens reek:g
285:--- aan **Nicolaas Mulder** volgens reek:g
150:--- aan **Johannes Kruijwagen**
1000:--- aan de weed:e **Bouwman** volgens obligatie sonder d' intrest
49:10:-- aan **Simon Witmond** volgens reek:g
aan **Fredrik Corbach** voor 400 lb: boter
18:--- aan **Jacob Kruger** voor 10 halv amen kalk
14356:--- aan **Johannes Botma** volgens obligatie
58:17:8 aan **Andries Muller** volgens reek:g
5163:1:4
aan **Jan Voslo d' oude** volgens reek:g Nota: **Jan Voslo** soude volgens 't seggen
van de weed:e nog f300 hierop in afkorting waarvan geen quitantie is
ontfangen hebben.

Aldus geinventariseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop den 3:e October 1724.

Gecommitteerde Weesmeesteren: **P:s R:s de Savoije, J:C: Rigter**
Marija Bason geb: Voslo

Mij present: **J:b Lever**, Secretaris

CA: MOOC 8/4, no. 97 (Inventory: Arnoldus Basson, 20 Februarij 1726)

R: Tulbagh

Inventaris der goederen naargelaaten en met er dood ontruijmt bij wijl: **Arnoldus Basson** ten behoeve van zijne agtergelatene broeders **Michiel en Jan Basson**, namentlijk

3 snaphane
1 paar pistolen
een sadel
een kist
twee cadels
een osse wagen
een mans slaaf genaemt Comis (Comis)
60 runder beeste soo klein als groot
200 schapen
5 paarden

Lasten der boedel

f

400:-- aan **Gijsbert Lafebre** nogh volgens onderhants obligatie

172:9 nogh aen deselve over verschot der begraffenis onkosten volgens rekeningh

Aldus geinventariseert door ons ond:r geteekende Cabo de Goede Hoop den 20 Feb:r 1726

Michiel Basson

G:[ijsber]t Lafebre

CA: MOOC 8/5, no. 118a (Inventory: Anna de Konink, 20 Maij 1734)

Inventaris van alle sodanige goederen, roerende en onroerende als sijn naargelaten en met de dood ontruijmt door juff:w **Anna de Konink**, wed:e wijlen den cap:n militair d' heer **Olof Berg**, naar alvoorens Heeren Weesm:ren deser stede tot executeurs over derselver boedel, bij testamente in dato 7:[d]e Julij 1733 voor den Secretaris van Justitie S:r **Josephus de Grandpreez** en getuijen gepass:[eer]t te hebben aangestelt ten voordeelen van haare naargelatene kinderen en kindskinderen, als den burger **Simon Petrus Berg**, den onderkoopman en winkelier s:r **Martinus Berg**, den mede burger **Albertus Berg**, Juff:[rou]w **Christina Berg** get[....] met den oud burgerrad **Mattheus Bergsted**, Juff:[rou]w **Apolonia Africana Berg** weed: den onderkoopman en winkelier S:r **Jan Aldertsz:**, en Juff:w **Johanna Magdalena Bergh** getrouwtt met den boekhouder en Secretaris van Stellenbosch en Drakenstein S:[ieu]r **Daniel Godfried Carnspek**, mitsgaders de twee soons van haar overledene dogter Juff:[rou]w **Engela Berg** in huwelijk verwekt bij den cap:ten deses Casteels, d' heer **Jan Thobias Rhenius** gen:[aem]t **Johan: Theophulus** en **Jan Isack Rhenius** en sulx bij plaatsvulling; in sodaniger voegen, als door de ondergetekende gecommitt:Wees:ren ter presentie van mondige erfgenamen is opgenomen en bevonden als volgt

Een huijs en erf staande en gelegen in dese Tafelvallij op de Heere Gragt, 't welke bij acte codicilair aan den boekhouder S:[ieu]r **Daniel Godfried Carnspek**, des begeerde wert overgelaten voor de somma van f6000 Caabs

een huijsje en erf staande en gelegen in dese Tafelvallij op de Heere Gragt agter de boven gen:woning

een huijs en erf staande en gelegen in dese Tafelvallij op de Heere Gragt bij de kerk

een huijs en thuijn mede gelegen in dese Tafelvallij

een plaats ofte hofstede gelegen aan de Steenbergen, gen:[aem]t **Constantia**

twoe opstallen beide gelegen aan de Piquetbergen d' eene gen:[aem]t **Goergap** en d' andere **Sonquaas Clooff** en't **Klijgat**

In 't eerste huijs

In de kamer aan de regterhand

een lessenaar met sijn voet, daarin
1 dubbelde snoer paarlen bij testament vermaakt aan Juff:[rou]w Johanna Berg
2 bosjes handpaarljes
1 halsboot met saphiren en toepasen
1 borststuk met saphiren en toepasen
1 diamant ring met seven stenen
2 diamant [ring] met enkelde stenen
2 ringen met saffier steenen
1 oorringetje met 1 diamant steentje
3 goude hals kettings
1 p:r goude handsloties
2 p:r goude oorkrabbetjes met paarljes
6 p:r parlam: orliette in 't gout geset
1 p:r goude kniegespies
1 goude vingerhoet
1 p:r orlietten in 't gout met saphiren
1 goude haarnaalt
2 paar goude broeksknopen
1 goude hoet bant
2 goude hoet klampen
2 goude signet ringen
1 paar goude hemdsknopen
2 goude hoepringen
128 goude hemdtsknoopjes
1 goude ring met een kat oog
1 goude ring met een toepas
1 goude ring met een groene steen
1 goude ring met een robijn
1 goude ring met een agaat
1 goude ring met glase steentjes
1 silver ring met een katoog
1 signet steentje
7 silvere vergulde gespes in soort
1 p:r silvere gespes met steenen
1 Psalmboek met gout beslag
2 silvere beugeltassen
1 silvere schaartje
100 silvere hemdroksknopjes met steentjes
6 p:r silvere schoengespes
3 p:r silvere broeks knopen
33 ebbenhoute hemdrokxknoopjes met silver
87 Tonquinse hemdrokxknoopjes
117 silvere hemdrokxknoopjes
3 silvere en 1 vergulde snuifdoosjes
2 mesjes met goude heften
2 silvere medailles
3 mesjes en 4 vorkjes met barnestenen hefjes
2 messen en 2 vorken met silvere heften
eenig gout en silvere passeminte
1 sackje met wat uigtgebrand silver
1 klijn goud sak orlogie met een kettingje
3 stuckjes goud
1 goud bandje
2 oude silvere sak oorlogies
1 silver kraantje

eenig oud silver
2 silvere degen geveste gehoort tot de geweeren
1 silvere kruijthoorntje gehoort tot de geweeren
1 silver portepee gespe gehoort tot de geweeren
2 toetsteenjes
3 pedro porkes
8 quadraat steentjes
1 bezoar steen
128 slange steentjes
1 doosje met boomsteentjes
1 doosje met parlemoenen
1 doosje met 180 steentjes
1 Chinees gout gewigt
7 knipmesjes
1 brand glas
6 doosjes in soort
1 doosje met rommeling
een kasje, daarin
1 zilveren theeketel met sijn confoor
1 zilveren lampet en schotel
2 zilveren kandelaars
1 zilveren pons kom met sijn deksel
4 zilveren zoutvaten
3 zilveren mostertpotten
2 zilveren peperdoosens
2 zilveren quispedooren
2 zilveren poejerdoosens
1 zilveren thee bak
1 zilveren theepot met sijn backje
1 zilveren theefles
10 zilveren theekopjes
2 zilveren brandewijns kommetjes
2 zilveren schenkborderen
1 zilveren snuijter met sijn bakje
2 zilveren bekers
1 zilveren vuurtesje
1 zilveren kom
1 zilveren suijker bosje
1 zilveren spelde bakje
2 zilveren schaaltjes met een bakje
1 zilveren seepdoos
45 zilveren lepels
28 zilveren vorken
8 zilveren confituur lepeltjes
4 zilveren confituur mesjes
2 messen en 2 vorken met zilveren heftens
5 suijker scharen
2 houte bekertjes
1 zilveren souplepel
1 zilveren flesje
1 glase kannetje met een silver deksel
1 Psalm boekje met silver beslag
1 zilveren gedenk penning
3 gout schaaltjes met gewigt
1 toetsteen
1 ijvoore mostertpot met silver beslag
1 kopere kistje
7 bosjes copere koralen
1 zilveren bril

1 partij medicijnen en rommeling
4 geweer racken daar op
12 snaphanen
2 strijthamers
1 carabijn riem met silver beslag
2 pistolen met holsters
8 kritsen
2 ijvore kruijthoorns
3 kruijtproevers
2 Javaanse pieken
1 standaart
5 bartisaans
1 Singalese houwer met silver beslag
5 houwers
1 degen met een rottang met een silvere knop
8 pieken
1 spiegel
1 ophaal gardijn

In de camer aan de linkerhand

2 Japance degens
2 degens met silver gevest
1 stale degen
1 rottang met een goude knop
een Amboins houte cabinet, daarin
213 servetten
71 lakens
39 slopen
3 pijpen gouddraat
3 rolletjes goud passement
1 staal degen gevest
2 stricken tot degens en 1 rottangband
1 goude cherp
3 paar handschoenen met franjes
1 flesje met caneel olij
een kist met koper beslag daar in
19 st: fijn linnen
4 st: bethielles
2 st: gekepert
4 st: damaste rollen
23 st: chitsen in soort
2 geborduurde cabaaijen
2 gingams
1 cirsicq
1 soesje
13 stuckjes neusdoeken
1 stuckje estemien
1 stuck pelang
1 st: groff linnen
2 kleetjes
1 gestickte spreij
eenige sijde lappen
1 ijvore pijpedoos
4 speksteene beeltjes
4 ijvore kruijthoorns
4 ijvore rottang knoppen
2 ijvore degen geveste
1 ijvore inktkoker
6 klapperdoosen

1 doosje met plaat silver
2 glase beeltjes
3 ijvore doosjes
6 corette doosjes
1 stuk zwart kant
16 knipmessen
8 st: campanen
9 scheermessen
1 doosje met bloedkoralen en 4 agate hefjes
eenige doosjes met rommelig
een bondel met eenige ruwe en geslepe steentjes
een kist met koper beslag, daarin
3 fijne matten
2 blaauw guinees
1 ongeb: Chinees linnen
1 diemet
5 fijne chitsen
8 voerchitsen
2 gestikte dekens
4 spreijen
1 geborduurde spreij
1 gaas ledikants behangsel
3 st: bethielles
2 lappen fijn linnen
10 st: blaauw geblomt
9 st: zijde neus doeken
2 st: catoene neus doeken
3 st: rood linnen
1 st: blaauw celaas
eenige lappen zijde en chits
1 sackje met koraalen
1 kisje met silver beslag
1 doosje met garnituur knopen
2 flessen groene thee
1 doosje met rommelig
1 packje zwarte stik sijde
een stel porcelijne kas potten en bekers
1 scherm
5 schilderijen
1 Bijbel met coper beslag en sijn knaap
2 spiegels
1 rustbank met sijn matras
12 Chineese stoelen met kussens
1 vierkante tafel met laden en een chitse spreij
6 gerridons
8 kopere kwispedoors
2 kantoorties met koper beslag
3 brand glasen
2 ledikanten met behangsels
1 draag stoel
1 linne kasje
2 houte beeltjes
7 veere beddens
24 veere kussens
6 dekens
8 peulens
1 gestickte spreij
1 ijzere plaat
3 alcatiefs

4 gardijnen
4 verlakte bakjes
1 ledikant chitse behangsel
9 stoven
1 lessenaar met wat rommeling
2 hang oorlogies
2 kleijne kantoortjes
1 kelder met 4 glase flessen
1 klijn salmonie houte kisje met koperbeslag
1 nesje verlakte kommen met deksels

In 't voorhuijs

1 vogelkooij
1 kleer kas daarin
1 Hollands tafellaken en 1 st: servetgoet
2 zwarte chitsen rokken
2 pantjes
1 lap droguet
1 spreij met lappen
2 halve stucken fijn linnen
1 bondel met linnen lappen
1 stuk genaaijde kant
1 spreij
1 doosje met sijde
1 doosje met naalden
1 doosje met ruw gaaren
2 doosjes met rommeling
26 linne lakens
42 linne slopen
1 gout gewigje
11 servetten
1 klijn kasje met wat rommeling
7 schilderijtjes
33 stoelen
7 stoelenkussens
1 rood ebbenhoute tafel
1 ovale tafels

In de combuijs

6 taartepannen met deksels copere
3 copere ham ketels
10 copere bekvens
4 copere gaateblattiels
1 kopere visch ketel
2 kopere koekepannen
2 kopere broederpannen
1 kopere broodpan
16 kopere klijne kwispedoortjes
15 kopere kandelaars
2 kopere blakers
7 kopere thee ketels
1 kopere nagt en 2 armblakertjes
3 kopere bierketels
3 kopere lantaarns
2 kopere vijsels met stampers
3 kopere koffij kannen
8 kopere vuurteste
2 kopere chokolaat kannen
1 kopere graauw erwjt ketel

1 kopere sala emmertje
13 kopere strijkijzers
3 kopere hanglampen
2 kopere Japance keteljes
2 kopere staande lampen
1 kopere lampet en kopere voet
1 kopere lampet en 1 ijzere voet
4 kopere tafel confoortjes
2 kopere haartijzers
1 kopere tang, asschop en besum
1 kopere poffertjes pan
2 kopere schalen met 1 ijzere balans
2 kopere tregters
1 kopere hanglantaarn
22 kopere snuijters
1 kopere trommeltje
1 copere schuijmpaan
4 copere staartpannetjes
1 copere gaate lepel
8 copere deksels
7 copere handvadsels
1 copere inktkoker
5 copere kaars dompertjes
2 copere klijne schaaltjes met haar balansjes
3 copere raspen
1 copere hangijzer
4 copere pannetjes
2 copere borden met 1 plaat
1 copere coffij molen
2 copere thee bosken
22 tinne schotels
42 tinne borden
3 tinne caas bladen
2 tinne waterflessen
2 tinne steekbekkens
1 tinne lampet en fonteijntje
1 tinne theketel
3 tinne kannen
2 tinne kwispedoors
4 tinne zoutvaten
1 tinne scheerbekken en soutskommetje
1 tinne stel bekken
2 spiauter gorgolets
28 stel potjes
3 bekertjes
23 chokolade kopjes
24 piercingjes
66 porcelijne copjes
46 porcelijne piercingjes
18 porcelijne confyt piercingjes
182 porcelijne spoelkommen
65 porcelijne schotels
164 porcelijne piercingjes
2 porcelijne scheerbekkens
3 porcelijne kommen
6 porcelijne camerpotten
4 porcelijne kannen met silvere deksels
11 porcelijne olij en azijn kannetjes
9 porcelijne kannetjes

7 porcelijne trekpotjes waarvan 2 met een zilver kett:
5 porcelijne bekers en 2 potten
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8 porcelijne leeuwtjes
2 porcelijne boterpotjes met backjes
1 partij Chineese beeltjes
1 marmer mortier met een stamper
1 ijvoor peperdoos
7 verlakte kommetjes
4 verlakte kopjes
5 verlakte piercingjes en 2 backjes
6 verlakte bennetjes
23 glase inktkokers
17 vogelglasjes
2 glasen kannen met tinne deksels
10 glasen lampen
2 glasen soutvaten
1 partij glasen in soort
2 kokers met 21 messen en 2 vorken
8 witte messen
6 schoorsteenkettings
5 houte kannen
1 schoorsteenplaat
14 ijzere potten
4 treeften
4 ijzere koekepannen
2 kapmessen met sijn blok
3 hakmessen met een bort
2 asschoppen met twe tangen
2 orlogie braadspeten
3 vlees kronen
2 roosters
3 braadpannen
1 oester rooster
3 Chineese pannetjes
1 ijzere schuijmspaan en een schopje
2 rolstokken
2 wafelijzers
2 oblie ijzers
1 cannasser boor
2 rijstblokken met stampers
2 water halvamen
2 water emmers
4 rackjes in soort
1 yzere balans met houte schalen
1 schoorsteenlamp
1 pottebank
1 combuijs tafel
1 eetens kas
1 marteavaan
1 sackje met copere spijkers
1 kopere verlaat kraan
56 Chineese pijpen
1 partij Bengaals lak
1 kist met rommeling
5 sassinetten
2 blicke tregters
3 blicke bekers
6 blicke trommels

1 blicke lantaarn met een slonsje

Op solder

1 kasje met 42 glase schoteljes en 31 kopjes
8 ijzere platen
1 partij aardewerk
1 kelder met tiggelsteentjes
1 partij oud coperwerk
1 mandje met bereijdsel
1 partij oud ijzerwerk
9 Rio de la Goase manden waarvan 2 met rijst, 2 met vogelsaat en 1 met coriander
4 siften
4 stukken zijldoek
1 kist met zijlgaarn
1 vatie met meel
1 vatie met caneel was
1 sak rijst
1 sloop met coralen
1 kasje met 3 spiegels
1 vatje met coriander
3 casjes met ruijten
1 cannassertje cardamon
2 cannasertje met thee suijker
2 ledige kisten
1 kasje met loot
5 sandlopers
1 vat met vogelsaat
11 matten in soort
1 partij houte lepels en bekers
1 partij dammers
1 partij laarssen
3 vatjes met wat erweten en bonen
1 [vatjes] met spijkers
3 schrijff leijen
1 grote mand met dons
1 kist met een zegen en lijn met 4 lere broeken
4 rokken, 1 hemd en 2 broeken
2 bossen rottangs
5 witte lijnen
3 wiertrossen
2 opgeslage lijnen
1 partij oud touwerk
1 partij gonje
2 ploegscharen
1 partij sakken met wat saat
1 harp
1 vierkant tafeltie
3 spiegels met lijsten
2 sacken met wat boere bonen
1 mantje met wat gewigt
1 linne pars
1 grote kist, daarin
1 tommeltje met thee
1 tinne thee fles
7 kleetjes
2 zijldoeken
1 kist met wat amandelen
2 casjes met seep
3 ledige kelders

1 vaatje met harpuijs en verff
1 partij sikkels
1 kasje met eenige ijzere egtanden
2 sluijtmanden, daarin
2 combaarsen
1 partij schoenmakers vellen
1 sak capok
1 oude kas met eenige boeken
1 kist daarin
8 p:s stiegbeugels
26 patroontassen
6 p:r stangen met kopere bokkels
16 p:r stangen gemeenen
1 kist met wol
1 kist met eenige gardijnen, tijger en katte vellen
18 witte bottels
18 Keulse kannetjes
1 vaatje met swavel
7 grote flessen
21 kelderflessen
10 kelderflessen met olijven, atchiar etc:a
4 verkeer borden met schijven
15 aarde potten in soort
2 Deense bottels
6 bottels met wijde halsen
1 partij sombareels
7 keldertjes met lege flesje
1 chatol
1 schepel
2 kistjes
5 schilderijen
2 kelders met insecte
2 vierkante tafeltjes
1 kelder met coperbeslag en 8 flessen
2 geld kisjes met ijzerbeslag
2 Keulse potten
1 martevaan
1 coffij molen
1 papagaaijs kooij
1 baktrog
23 potten in soort
1 tabaks mes
1 spoelbaletje
6 vrugte bakken
1 kist met wat poedersuiker
1 vaatje met smeltkroesen
3 mistschoppen
1 verfsteen
1 vuurwagen
1 stilletje
3 vrouwe sadels
1 kist daarin 5 velletjes, 3 tromlijnen en wat parchment
1 kist met timmermans gereetschap
1 kist met ses rocken, 1 hemd en 1 hemdrok
3 kisten met rommeling en wat coralen
2 kelders met flessen
1 scherm
1 kist met 8 winkelhaken, 1 doosje met goud gewigt en 2 doosjes met vishaken
1 partij rommeling

12 ledige kisten

In de bottelerij

2 botervaten
13 confituur potjes
3 porcelijne potten
1 porcelijne kom met zijn deksel
1 stel olij en azijn kannetjes
1 partij glase flessen en bottels

In 't agterhuijs

1 vat met een viszegen
1 copere ketel met zijn deksel en wat traan
3 potten en 2 vaten met smeer
8 ledige carbassen
1 copere en tinne trechter
6 Deense bottels
8 ledige halvamen
1 kist met 2 rollen tabak
1 kist met vuurstenen
1 bajonet met zijn portepee
13 bereide vellen
2 hevers
3 copere sloten
1 copere plaat
1 anker met tamarijn
4 aamen met suijker
7 ijzere koevoeten
1 kelder met 11 flessen boomolij
1 kist met theesuijker
1 voetebank
1 vat met swavel
1 Keulse pot met oude boter
1 partij cabelgaarn
2 kelders en 1 vatje met tiggelsteentjes
1 kist met timmermans gereetschap
7 paardetuijgen met coper beslag
8 kelders met flessen
4 botervatjes
3 ledige kist
3 blokke swart ebbenhout
2 molensteen
1 aam soute kool
14 stoelen
1 ijzere pot met een koekepan

In de stal

2180 bossen riet
61 Mauritse sparren
1 dekstoel

Op de plaats

1 deurcazijn
10 houte venster
3 ladders
170 planken in soort
een partij rommeling
1 oude draagstoel
4 ribbetjes in soort

aan contanten in den boedel, gevonden een somma van een duisent agt hondert vier en taggentig
riksdaalders
segge rdrs: 1884 die aan den Secretaris ter verandwoording sijn overgegeven

Slaven

1 jonge gen:t **Valentijn Kinsa van Madagascar**
1 jonge gen:t **Pieter van de Kust**
1 jonge gen:t **Kasing van de Caab**
1 jonge gen:t **Rebal van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Karia van de Caab**
1 jonge gen:t **Pieter van de Caab**
1 jonge gen:t **David van de Caab**
1 jonge gen:t **Abram van Ternaten**
1 jonge gen:t **Toni van Madras**
1 jonge gen:t **Isak van Batavia**
1 jonge gen:t **Ambrosius van de Caab** woont bij S:r Martinus Berg
1 jonge gen:t **Adolf van de Caab**
1 jonge gen:t **Jan Swart van de Caab** bij Mons:r Albertus Bergh
1 jonge gen:t **Titus van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Jan van Macasser**
1 jonge gen:t **November van Bougis**
1 jonge gen:t **Tandawa van Mallabaar**
1 meijt gen:t **Lena van de Caab** woont bij Juff:w Aldersz:
1 meijt gen:t **Caatje van de Caab** met haar kind **Gabriel**
1 meijt gen:t **Truy van de Caab** met 2 kinderen **David** en **Camielia**
1 meijt gen:t **Cicilia van Balij** woont bij Mons:r Carnspek
1 meijt gen:t **Sietti van Banjar** met haar kind **Trijntje van de Caab**
1 meijt gen:t **Jampacke van Ternaten**

In de thuijn

1 tafelblat
1 ovaal tafeltje
2 vierkante tafeltje
1 rackje
1 eetens kasje
1 sak met canarie saat
1 sak met wat boere bonen
1 copere gieter
1 ijzere pot
1 ijzere confoor
1 tinne schenkborg
6 glasen en 1 bottel
1 trekpot
2 theebakjes
5 piercingjes en 2 copjes
1 partij thuijnsaat
2 schilderijtjes
9 stoelen
1 schoorsteenketting
1 dekstoel
7 graven
4 picken
1 partij oud ijzer
1 coevoet met 1 hamer

In de wijnkelder

1 partij ijzere hoepels
4 leggers met wijn
13 ledige leggers

3 halve ledige leggers
4 ledige aamen
1 ledige halv aam oud
2 balijs
2 emmers
2 houte en 1 blicke tregter
2 hevers
1 copere verlaat kraan
2 copere bekkens
2 ijzere slagroedens
2 kraanbooren
1 hamer met een set en een kuijpers dissel
2 haalmessen
1 pars met sijn toebehoren
1 partij houwtwerk en rommeling

Slaven

1 jonge gen:t **Litjing van Bougis**
1 jonge gen:t **Mouta van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Schipio van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Titus van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Benjamin van Bengalen**
1 jonge gen:t **Aron van Batavia**
1 jonge gen:t **Philip van Mallabar**

Op de plaats *Constantia*

In 't grote huijs

4 spiegels
35 stoelen
1 coper lampet met sijn voet
17 stoelkussens
19 schilderijen
1 eetens kasje
1 koelij balij
1 grote kist, daarin
1 trommel
2 hartebeeste vellen
1 scherm
1 vierkante tafel
1 ovale en 1 theetafel
3 beddens
15 kussens en 1 peulen
3 combaarssen en 2 tafelspreien
2 ledicanten
2 kadeln
2 houte beeltjes
1 verkeerbort met schijven
2 gerridons
3 porcelijne en 1 tinne camerpotten
1 schoorsteenplaat
1 schel
1 grote schilderij lijst
1 coornharp
2 coornschoppen
2 mud amandelen
2 disteleer ketels met slangen
2 paruijkebollen
2 kisten met rommeling

1 kist met wat kurken
11 sijldoekse sakken
3 witquasten
4 aarde potten met wat honing
1 koffij molen
4 silvere lepels
3 messen
10 vorken
2 geld kisjes
3 ledige kisten
5 carbassen met roose water
2 kelders met roose water
1 tromvat
1 roeper
1 kelder met flessen
2 ledige kelders
2 viszegens met vaten
1 honing pers
1 dommekragt
1 tent
1 onderstel van een cales met sijn los ijzerwerk

Combuijsgoed

1 ijzere confoor
4 ijzere potten
1 ijzere rooster, tang en asschop
1 ijzere vleesvork
1 ijzere koekepan
1 treeft met een schoorsteenketting
2 kopere thee ketels
1 kopere vijsel en stamper
1 kopere pofferties pan
1 kopere schuijmpaan
1 kopere vergiet test
1 kopere ketel met sijn deksel
1 kopere stel bekken
6 kopere kandelaars
2 kopere blakers
4 kopere snuijters
4 kopere kwispedoortjes
1 kopere asschop, besum en strijkijzer
24 tinne tafelborden
3 tinne schotels
1 tinne boterdoos, soutvat en mostertpot
28 porcelijne borden
13 porcelijne schotels
1 porcelijne scheerbekken
1 verfsteen
1 braad spit met 2 braadpannen

In 't onderhuijs

1 partij ijzere hoepels
14 ledige leggers
28 oude vaten
6 assijntjes
1 partij houwtwerk
1 olij pars
2 mostert molens
2 oude kallesbacken

1 partij oude deuren en vensters
1 partij aardewerk
1 partij sparren

In de wijnkelder

1 wijnpers met zijn toebehoren
2 grote kuijpen
1 trap balij
13 ledige leggers
5 ledige halve leggers
2 ledige aamen
2 ledige stukvaten
2 leggers met rode wijn
2 houte tregters
2 kopere bekkens
2 kopere kranen
1 kopere en 1 blicke trechter
3 water emmers
1 ijzere slagroede
4 wijn vlootjes
1 slekan
1 partij stellingen

Op solder

50 mud tarw
1 ijzere balans met houte schalen
1 botermal en 1 rijstblok

In 't werkhuys

1 slypsteen
1 partij oud wagework
2 kruiwagens
1 partij oud ijzerwerk
1 partij timmer en wagemakershout
4 nieuwe wielen sonder beslag
1 speerhaak
1 blaas balg
3 schulp zagen
2 trek zagen
2 span zagen
2 hand zagen
3 naav boren
16 avegaars
4 omslagen
1 kist met kuijpers gereetschap
3 wagemakers bijlen
2 snijmessen
12 bijtels
1 dissel
2 draaijbanken en wat gereetschap
1 kist met timmermans gereetschap

Op de werff

248 bocken
31 paarden
4 osse wagens
2 paarde wagens
1 kalets
1 ladder

1 ijzere lamp
1 klok
18 graven
6 picken
4 harken
1 snoeijmes
2 mistvorken
7 schoffels
3 bijlen
2 kapmessen
4 wijngaart messen
4 paarde tuijgen met copere beslag
6 paarde carwij tuijgen
1 partij oude paarde tuijgen
8 kales riemen

Slaven

1 jonge gen:t **Paul van Madagascar**
1 jonge gen:t **Paris van Maccassar**
1 jonge gen:t **Batie van Sambawa**
1 jonge gen:t **Ticos van Ambon**
1 jonge gen:t **Moeda van Slaaijer**
1 jonge gen:t **Samson van Bougis**
1 jonge gen:t **Salomon van Bimâs**
1 jonge gen:t **Salomon van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Pieter van Sambawa**
1 jonge gen:t **Baba van Nias**
1 jonge gen:t **Hector van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Floris van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Cupido van Bengalen**
1 jonge gen:t **Francis van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Hamaar van Bougis**
1 jonge gen:t **Cesar van Timor**
1 jonge gen:t **Thomas van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Paul van Madagascar**
1 jonge gen:t **Periaam van Bougis**
1 jonge gen:t **Kain van Batavia**
1 jonge gen:t **Pampie van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Claas van Macasser**
1 jonge gen:t **Bastiaan van Chakelaauw**
1 jonge gen:t **Leander van Bouton**
1 jonge gen:t **Augustus van Mallabaar**
1 jonge gen:t **Snaphaan van Terra de Natal**
1 jonge gen:t **Paris van Bougis**

Inkomende schulden

ff
8000
van Mons:r **Albert Bergh** te weten wegens de twee plaatsen de *Cuijlen* en *Saxenburg*
een somma van
768 wegeent gelt een somma van rdrs: 256 of
f8768 tesamen
1000
de wed: **Paul Heijns** p:r resto van een onderhandse obligatie de dato 22 Augustus
1710 groot f2000 waar op door S: **Eksteen** als een der borgen f1000 is betaalt, nog
debet
84
dit met blaauw goed voldaan en op de vendutie verkogt: den bootsman **Jan Hapke**
in Indië over 1 aan rodewijn rdrs: 28 of

80 **Jan Niel** over een vragt tarw
op de vendurol geset: S:r **Mathijs Bergsted** over een kopere ligt kroon

Aldus g'inventariseert so aan de Caab de Goede Hoop, als op de hofstede *Constantia* den 20, 21,
22, 24, 25
en 26 Maij 1734.

Gecommitteerde Weesmeesteren: **O:f de Wet, J:ns Cruijwagen**
S:[imo]n P:[etru]s Bergh, M:ns Bergh, A:s Bergh, M: Bergstedt, A:A: Bergh weduwe van **Jan Alderz, D:G: Carnspek**
Mij present: **J:[aco]b Lever, Secretaris**

CA: MOOC 8/5. no 118b (Inventory: Anna de Conink, 6 Julij 1734)

N:[icolaes]s Leij

Verdeeling der natenoemene goederen, uijt den boedel van wijle juff:w **Anna de Conink** weed:e
wijle den oud captn: d' heer **Oloff Bergh**, so volgens testamentaire dispositie aan d'
ondergenoemde erfgenamen vermaakt, als op derselver versoek aan de Weeskamer gedaan, door
de onder gecommitteerde Weesm:en verdeelt en overgegeven als volgt

Aan Simon Petrus Berg

2 silvere schenkborden
2 silvere quispedoors
1 silvere beker
6 silvere lepels en 6 silvere vorken
1 silvere confituirlepeltje
2 silvere theekopjes
2 mesjes met silvere heften
een partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
een derde van 't geweer bij inventaris gespecificeert
43 goude hemdroksknopjes met 1 p:r silvere broeksknoppen
10 silvere en vergulde gespens in soort
3 ringen in soort
2 goude hoed klampen met een goude bant en 1 silver orlogie
112 so silvere hemdrokx knoopjes met steentjes, als ebbenhoute en Tonquinse hemdrokx
knoopjes

Aan S:[ieu]r Martinus Bergh

1 silvere theebak
2 silvere kandelaars
1 silvere speldebackje
2 silvere schaaltjes met een backje
1 silvere kan met 2 silvere thee kopjes
3 mesjes met silvere heften
een partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
een derde van 't geweer bij inventaris gespecificeert
43 goude hemdrokknopjes
1 p:r silvere broeks knopen
5 silvere en vergulde gespens in soort
4 ringen in soort
1 paar goude broeks knopen
113 gesort:e knopjes als voren

1 rottang met een goude knop
1 goude charp

Aan Mons:r Albertus Berg

1 silver lampet en schotel
1 silver theepot met sijn bakje
1 silver poeijerdoos en mostertpot
2 silver brandewijns kommetjes
1 silver kraantje en een glase kannetje met 1 zilver deksel
1 silver lepel en 1 vork
1 silver confituur lepeltje en vorkje
1 silver gedenk penning
2 silver thee kopjes
eenig oud zilver
2 mesjes en 2 vorken met agate heften
1 mesje en 1 vork met silvere heften
1 partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
een derde van 't gemeen bij inventaris gespecificeert
42 goude hemdrokzknopjes
1 paar silvere broeksknopen
6 silvere en vergulde gespens in soort
2 ringen in soort met 1 signetsteentje
1 paar goude broeks knopen en 1 p:r goude hemdsknopen
1 silvere orlogie
112 gesort:e knopjes als voren
1 rottang met een silvere knop
3 paar handschoenen met franjes

Aan Juff:w Christina Bergh

1 silvere theeketel
9 vorken silvere
9 lepels silvere
1 silver beker
2 silver thekopjes
1 silver mesje en vorkje met agate heftjes en
1 mesje en vorkje met silver heftjes
een partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
1 silvere beugel
1 silvere snuijndoosje
1 hals boot met saphiren en toepasen
1 goude ketting
1 p:r orliette met saphiren
2 goude handslotjes
2 p:r parlem: orliette in 't gout
2 ringen in soort

Aan Juff:rw Albertz:

1 silvere theebos
2 silvere peperdoosen
2 silvere medailles
1 silvere snuijter met sijn bak
1 silvere soup lepel
13 silvere lepels en 4 silvere vorken en 1 silver flesje

3 messen en 1 vork met silvere heften
1 houte beker
2 mesjes en 1 vorkje met barndesteenen heften
een partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
1 Psalmboekje met silver beslag
1 goude haarnaalt
1 goude kettingje
1 p:r goude kniegespjes
2 ringen met stenen in soort
1 goude hoep ring
2 paar parlam: orlietten in 't gout
1 boek met goud beslag
1 silvere beugel

Aan Juff:w Carnspek

1 silvere konfoor
1 silvere poeijerdoos en silvere vuurtesje
1 silvere suikerbosje met 1 confituur lepeltje
9 silvere lepels en 9 vorken
2 silvere theekopjes
1 sackje met wat uitgebrand silver
een partij uitgebrand silver
30 servetten
13 lakens
14 slopen
3 silvere snuijndoosjes
1 goude halsketting
1 oorringetje met 1 diamant steentje
1 diamante ring met een steen
2 p:r parlam: orlette in 't gout
2 bosjes handpaarljes
1 goude hoepring
1 borststuk met saphiren
1 goude vingerhoet
1 silver schaartje

Aan de twee kinderen van de Heer Rhenius

wegende
tesamen
5 1/2 lb:
dit nevenstaande
silver en linnen
goed, bekenne ik
1 silvere ponskom met sijn deksel
4 silvere soutvaten
2 silvere mostertpotten
ondergesz: voor 1 silvere seep doos
mijne kinderen ter
10 silvere lepels bewaring en tot
haar gebruik 2 silvere confituur lepeltjes en 3 vorkjes
1 silvere deksel van een kan ontfangen te
hebben, Cabo de 1 houte beker Goede Hoop
den 1 mesje en vorkje met silvere heften 8 Julij 1734: **J:T: Rhenius**
een partij ruwe steentjes
30 servetten
13 lakens

14 slopen

Aldus verdeelt en aan de ondergetekende erfgenamen ter hand gestelt den 6:e Julij 1734.
Gecommitteerde Weesmeesteren: **J:n v:n Schoor, P: Artois**
J:s Berg, M:ns Bergh, A: Bergh, C:a Bergh, S: Bergh, Johanna Magdalena Bergh
Mij present: **J:b Lever**, Secretaris

CA: MOOC 8/5. no. 118c (Inventory: Anna de Conink, 6 Julij 1734)

Copia

A: Cranendonk

Ik ondergesz: **Paul Heijns**, vrijborger alhier bekenne bij deesen, zoo voor mijn als mijnen erven heel en deugdelijk schuldig weesen aan ende ten behoeve van den edele manhaften capt:n deeses gouvernemēt:s **Olof Bergh**, ofte desselfs regt verkrijgende, de somma van twee duisend guldens, Caabse valuatie, spruijtinge zulk uijt en ter zaake van deugdelijke geleende een aangetelde penningen van gem:[elde] edele **Olof Bergh** ontfangen, met belofte die somma van f2000 heeden over ses maanden in de maand Februarij des aanstaande jaars 1711 wederom ten allen dank met den intrest van ses gulden ten hondert op te brengen, en te betaalen remunieerende dierhalven d' exceptie van ongetelde gelde die mij bij faute van dadelijke aantellinge mogte te baate komen en desen eenigsints contrarieerende en mits welke verbinde mijn perzoon en goederen 't geene uitgesondert; stellende deselve ten bedwang als na regten en ten oirconde deeses, hebbe deese neevens de borgers, **Michiel Romond** en **Hendrik Oostwald Eksteen** (: die haar in solidum deesen aangaande meede verbinden:) ondertekend:
alles onder verdere verband, zonder arg of list. Aldus gepasseert aan Cabo de Goede Hoop, den 22 Augustus a:o 1710 /: was getekend:/ **Paul Heijns** /: in margine stond:/ als borgen en mede principaalen /:was geteekend:/

Michiel Romond, Hendrik Oostwald Eksteen /:waar onder stond:/segge f2000 met een intrest van ses p:rc:o,

deese obligatie geschreeven /:en geteekent:/ **W:[illem] L:[odeewijk] Wiederhold**

Accordeert: **D:[anie]l Thibault**, Secret:[ari]s

Donderdag de 7:e Maij 1716

A: Cranendonk

P: d' Edele Heer Gouvern:r en alle de leeden dempto S:[ieu]r **Swellengrebel**, als nu jongst vrij geworden sijnde

assumptie de 3 burgerraaden

Daniel Thibault secretaris van de Agtb: Raad van Justitie deese Gouvernements req:t

Contra den edele cap:n **Olof Bergh**, als eijss:r van den burger **Hendrik Ostwald Eksteen**, beneevens **Cornelia van den Bogaart** wed:e **Romond**, als verweerders gerequireerdens omme op weedersijts overgeleeverde stukken in cas van 't houden ofte ontslaan van borgtogte vonnis te hooren pronuntieeren.

Den agtb: Raad rijpelijk overwoogen hebbende alle 't geene in deese saak dienstigh was, mitsgad:s aandagtelijk doorgesien, de weederzijtse advertissementen van regten, doende regt, ad judiceert des E: eijss:rs **Olof Bergs** eisch condamneert dienvolgende de verweerders **Hendrik Ostwalt Eksteen** en **Cornelia van den Bogaart** tot het continueeren in haare borgtogte voor **Paul Heijns** met de costen.

In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop dato als vooren.

Mij present: **D:I Thibault**, Secret:[ari]s

Salaris competeerende den Secretaris van Justitie en Gerechtsboode in de zaak van den burger **Hendrik Eksteen** eijss:r contra d' heere capitain **Oloff Bergh** ver:w

Voor den Secret:[ari]s

1717

Rx

0:30 12 August:s voor de presentatie ter rol van de extentie van dien

0:30 19 August:s voor de presentatie ter rol wanneer het vonnis is gepronuncieert

1:24 19 August:s voor 't afschrift van 't vonnis op zeegel
0:30
18 August:s voor de citatie met 't zeegel wanneer parthijen zijn gedagvaart omme vonnis te hooren prounceeren
0:30 't extract vant vonnis voor den eiss:r op zeegel

De boode

Rx
4:-- voor 2 citasies en driemaal
1:12 oppassen der raad kaamer
0:24 voor 2 bootschappen
0:24 voor 1 ontslaan van 't arrest
1:12 voor 2 insinuaties met het relaas
Rx:7:12 Somma
Bekenne van dese bovenstaande onkosten voldaan te zijn.

S:n Witmont

CA: MOOC8/, no. 88 (Inventory: Arnoldus Johannes Basson, 29 September 1742)

P:J: Slotsboo

Inventaris van alle soodanige goederen, schulden en inneschulden als door den van hier versondene landbouwer **Arnoldus Johannes Basson** sijn terug gelaaten, ten voordeele van sijn huijsvrouw **Catharina Olivier** ter eenre, en hunne bij den anderen in huwelijk verwekte en thans nog leevende kinderen met naame **Johannes Cornelis** oud 15, **Andries** oud 13, en **Anna Catharina Basson** oud 10 jaaren als representeerende haar boovengemelde vader, ter andere sijde, soo ende in diervoegen als deselve bij de onderget:e gecommitteerde Weesmeesteren, als door voorm: **Catharina Olivier** tot 't redderen van haaren boedel versogt, en door den E:[dele] Agtb:[ae]r Raad van Justitie deeses gouvernements bij appoinctement de dato 13:e deeser maand September daartoe gequalificeert sijnde, op de aanwijsing van gesegde **Catharina Olivier** sijn opgenomen en bevonden te bestaan in 't volgende,
naamentlijk

Een opstal gen:t de *Vrolykhijd* geleegen over het Roode Sand
een opstal gen:[aem]t *Misgunt* geleegen aan de Wageboomrivier
een opstal gen:[aem]t *Uijtnood* geleegen aan 't Kijzersrivier

Op voormalde eerste opstal

3 tafels
1 stoel
4 racken
2 kisten
2 snaphaanen met 1 kogelvorm
1 p:r pistoolen
3 leedige âmen
1 leedige halve legger
1 leedige oude heele legger
4 ijser potten
2 ijser roosters
1 ijser koekepan
1 ijser vleesvork
1 ijser vuurtang
1 ijser asschop
1 ijser confoor
2 cooper theeketels
1 cooper vijsel met sijn stamper
1 cooper strijkijsel
1 cooper souspannetje
1 cooper beeker en 1 cooper kandelaar

3 tinne schootels
5 tinne borden
10 tinne leepels
1 tinne trekpot
1 tinne kan
1 stelletje porcelijn
2 tinne kommen
1 cooper tregter
4 emmers
1 kerrentje
1 bootervaatje
1 treksaag
2 schulpsagen
1 raam [sagen]
2 hand sagen
4 avegaars
1 dissel
2 handbijlen
1 parthij timmermansgereetschap
2 houtbijlen
1 bankschroef
1 handschroef
1 kapstok
1 pottebank
1 parthij ijserwerk
1 parthij houtwerk
1 koornharp en 1 scheepel
1 slijpsteen
2 ossewagens
1 ploeg
2 agterstellen
1 eg met ijser tanden
3 graven
1 pick
10 leedige sacken
1 watermool
1 molensteen
2 paerden
88 beesten groot en klijn
366 schaapen groot en klijn

Slaaven

1 slaavejonge gen:t **Alexander van Boegis**
1 slaavejonge gen:t **Claas van Bengalen**
1 slaavejonge gen:t **Pasop van Mallebaar**

Inneschulden

Rd:s
32 van **Henning Viljon** over koop van schaapen
9 van **Gerrit Emmenes** over de portie in olifantstanden
8 van **Steeven Fouché** over verkogte beest
11 van **Jan Pretorius** over verkogte beest
69

Lasten des boedels

Rd:s
133:16
aan S:r **Johannes Cruijwagen** volgens onderhandse obligatie
aan capitaal

100:-- aan S:r **Jan Hop** volgens onderhandse obligatie aan capitaal
666:32 aan S:r **Paulus Artoij** volgens scheepenkennis aan capitaal
40:--
over
diverse
leveranties
aan **Jacob van Rheenen**
40:-- aan **Barend Artoij**
18:-- aan **Urbanus Ourmans**
15:-- aan **Matheus Willemsz:**
25:-- aan **Abraham Mouton**
Page 1987 of 3219
72:-- aan S;r **Johannes Cruijwage**
44:-- aan **Steeven Fouché**
23:16 aan **Jan de knegt van Pieter Teron**
10:32 aan **Christiaan Godhelp Casparij** over 4/m huur
10:32 aan **Absalon van Madagascar** over knechtsloon
Rd:s1198:32 Somma

Aldus gedaan en g'inventariseert op voormelde opstal de *Vrolijkhijd* gen:t den 29 September 1742, betuigende sij **Catharina Olivier** alles naar haar beste weeten getrouwelijk te hebben aangewezen en opgegeeven sonder met voorberaat iets versweegen of agtergehouden te hebben, met presentatie wanneer bij haar bevonden mogte werden te min ofte te veel opgegeeven te hebben deesen inventaris daarmede naar behooren te sullen amplieeren ofte verminderen en alle 't voorenstaande des noeds met solemnele eede te bekratigen.

Dit is 't + merk van **Catharina Olivier**

Als gecommitt:[eerd]e Weesm:[eeste]ren: **B:lt d' S:t Jean, Joh:s Car:s de Wet**

Mij praesent: **J:N: v:[on] Dessin**, Secret:[ari]s

APPENDIX VII: BASSON PROPERTIES [*The Cadastral Calender*]

1683 : 195 : buyer: Basson, Jan [sic]

1683; Tr no 195; no next ref; prop no 1086; **name not given**; garden in Table Valley; 2.167 morg.; seller: Jan Wittebooi [Wittebol?] (company employee); buyer: **Arn Wz Basson** (burgher); 1 Oct 1676

1686 : 238 : seller: Basson, Arn Wlm

1686: tr no 238; (see 240); prop no 1076; **no name given**; erf in Table Valley; 0.525; seller: **Arn Wlm Basson** (burgher); buyer: Jan Bosch (burgher); 600 fl; 8 Jun 1676

1686 : 238 : seller: Basson, Arn Wlm

1686: tr no 238; (see 240); prop no 1076; **no name given**; erf in Table Valley; 0.525; seller: **Arn Wlm Basson** (burgher); buyer: Jacob Heeden (burgher); 600 fl; 8 Jun 1676

1692 : 316 : buyer: Jacobus van As

1692; tr no 316; (see 1140); prop no 170; **Nieuwendorp**; farm in Drakenstein 60.000 morg.; seller: Eras Jz v Lier (burgher); buyer: Jacobus van As (burgher); 200 fl; purchase; 20 Dec 1689; 25 Oct 1690 & 1 Aug 1691

1699 : 469 : buyer: Basson, Reijnier [sic]

1699; tr no 469; (see 528); prop no 1548; **Welgemeent**; garden in Table Valley; 4.366 morg.; seller: Roelof van Wijk (burgher); buyer: **Gerrit Basson** (burgher); 2500 fl [there is a pencil query for 3500 fl]; mortgage; 1st payment: 22 fl; 2nd payment: 0 fl; 30 Aug 1693

1700 : 485 : buyer: Basson, Jan [sic]

1700; Tr no (see 1126); Prop no 1521; **no name given**; garden in Table Valley; 1.405 morg.; seller: Mich. Clements (burgher); buyer: **Willem Basson** (burgher); sold from estate; 30 Jul 1669

1700 : 513 : seller: Basson, Willem

1700; tr no 513; (see 1140); prop no 170; **Nieuwendorp**; farm in Drakenstein; 120.000 morg.; seller: **Willem Basson** (burgher); buyer: **Jacobus van As** (burgher) 1000 fl; purchase; 20 Dec 1689; 25 Oct 1690; 1 Aug 1691

1701 : 528 : seller: Basson, Gerrit

1701; tr no 528; (see 772); prop no 1548; **Welgemeent**; garden in Table Valley; 4.366; seller: **Gerrit Basson** (burgher); buyer: Jan Cotze (burgher); 2700; mortgage; 1st payment: 15 fl; 2nd payment: 00 fl; 30 Aug 1693

1701 : 532 : buyer: Basson, Steven [sic]

1701; tr no 532; (see 1126); prop no 1059; **NN8, NN12**; garden in Table Valley; 1.405; seller: Jan Dirksz de Beer (burgher); buyer: **Willem Basson** (burgher); 90 fl; from estate; cash

1701 : 535 : buyer: Jacobus van As

1701; tr no 535; (see 1140); prop no 170; **Nieuwendorp**; farm in Drakenstein; 60.000 morg.; seller: Cornelis Obits (burgher); buyer: **Jacobus van As** (burgher); 300 fl; purchase; 20 Dec 1689; 25 Oct 1690 & 1 Aug 1691

[Note: 1140 informs us that **Christiaan Maasdorp** sold this farm to Hendrik Scheffer for 3000 fl; 20 Dec 1689; 25 Oct 1690 & 1 Aug 1691]

1705 : 642 : seller: Basson, Gerrit

see under Reinier [sic] Basson

1705 : 642 : buyer: Basson, Reijnier [sic]

1705; tr no 642; (see 891); prop no 1543; **D Bergdws St**; house in Table Valley; 0.020 morg.; seller: **Gerrit Basson** (burgher); buyer: **Michiel Basson** (burgher) 5600 fl; mortgage; 1st payment: 28 fl; 2nd payment 00 fl; 9 Dec 1690

1705 : 651 : buyer: Basson, Jan

1705; Tr no 651; (see 1354); Prop no 232; **Honswijk**; farm in Drakenstein; seller: Jan Harmansz (burgher); buyer: **Jan Basson** (burgher); morthgage; 1st payment: 85 fl; 2nd payment: 0 [?] fl; 4 Oct 1692

1707 : 699 : buyer: Basson, Hans [sic]

1707; tr no 699; (see 889) prop no 551; **no name given**; farm in Drakenstein; 60.000; seller: Willem Schalk van der Merwe (burgher); buyer: **Gerrit Basson** (burgher); 2190 fl; estate; mortgage; 1st payment 14 fl; 2nd payment: 60; 2 Sep 1692

1709 : 748 : buyer: Basson, Isaak v [sic]

1709; Tr no 748 (see no 944); Prop no 19; ***Kroendaal***; Plaas; Cape Peninsula; 73.595 morg.; seller: J. Victor (burgher); buyer: **Willem Basson** (burgher); 5500 gulden; mortgage; first payment: 27; second payment: 50; 29 December 1681

1712 : 889 Seller: Basson, Gerrit

1712; tr no 889; (see 2286); prop no 551 ;***no name given***; farm in Drakenstein; 60.000; seller: **Gerrit Basson** (burgher); buyer: Bastiaan Pijl (burgher); 3300 fl; mortgage; 1st payment 25 fl; 2nd payment: 00 fl; 2 diagrams; 7 Sep 1692

1712 : 891 : seller: Basson, Michiel

1712; tr no 891; (see 1064); prop no 1543; ***D Bergdws St***; house in Table Valley; 0.020 morg.; seller: **Michiel Basson** (burgher); seller: PJ van de Heijden (burgher); purchase; 9 Dec 1690

1713 : 944 : seller: Basson, Willem

1713; tr no 944; (see 2202); prop no 19; ***Kroendaal***; farm in Cape peninsula; 86.429; Seller: **Willem Basson** (burgher); buyer: Matthijs Bergstedt (burgher); 2460 fl; estate; mortgage; 1st payment: 16 fl; 2nd payment: 40 fl; 29 Dec 1681

1716 : 1126 : seller: Basson, Willem

1716: tr no 1126; (see 1124); prop no 1059; ***NN8, NN12***; garden in Table Valley; 1.405 morg.; seller: **Willem Basson** (burgher); buyer: Pieter de Maijer (burgher); 5510 fl; purchase; 30 Jul 1669; 2 Jul 1670; 30 Jul 1699

1720 : 1354 : seller: Ansiela van Bengalen

1720; tr no 1354; (see 1985); prop no 232; ***Honswijk***; farm in Drakenstein; 58.200; seller: **Ansiela van Bengalen** (Free Black); buyer: Daniel Marais (burgher); 1820 fl ; estate; mortgage ; 1st payment: 12 fl; 2nd payment; 12 fl; 5 July 1695

[Note: Daniel Marais sold to Jacob Hugo in 1695 & 1731]

1720 : 1355 : seller: Ansiela van Bengalen

1720; 1355; (see 1585) prop no 1220; ***no name given***; garden in Table Valley 2.444 morg.; seller: **Ansiela van Bengalen** (Free Black); buyer: Harmen van Marloo (burgher); 3010; estate; mortgage; 1st payment: 30 fl; 2nd payment 00fl; 7 Sep 1702

1723 : 1520 : buyer: Basson, Christoffel [sic]

1723; Tr No 1520; (see no 1646); Prop no 1575; Prop name: ***T6***; house in Table Valley; 0.067 morg.; seller: Jan de Witt (burgher); **Arn Wlm Basson** (burgher); 7000 gulden; morthgage; first payment 46 fl; second payment 66 fl; 2 diagrams 12 Aug 1701

1724 : 1646 : seller: Basson Arn Wlmz

1724; tr no 1646; (see 1803); prop no 1575; ***T6***; house in Table Valley; 0.067; seller: **Arn Wlmz Basson** (burgher); buyer: Joh Zacharias Bek (burgher); 1230 fl; estate; mortgage; 1st payment: 82 fl; 2nd payment 00 fl; 12 Aug 1701

1725 : 1666 : seller: Basson, Arn Wmz

1725; tr no 1666; (see 5083); prop no 315; ***Halfmanshof***; farm in Drakenstein; 59.560; seller: **Arn Wmz Basson** (burgher); buyer: Johan Botma (Burgher); 4000 fl; estate; mortgage; 1st payment 26 fl; 2nd payment 60 fl; 6 Feb 1712; 16 Oct 1714

1728 : 1843 : buyer: Basson Ernst [sic]

1728; Tr no 1843; (see no 4587); prop. no 340; **Rosenburgh**; farm; Drakenstein; 60.108 morg.; seller: Hendrik Ostwald Eksteen (burgher); buyer: **Matthijs Basson** (burgher); 6000 fl; cash sale; 1 January 1707

APPENDIX VIII: ARCHIVAL REFERENCES

Dutch reformed Church Archives [DRC/A]

G1/20/1 (payment by Joan van As voor de kinderen van Angela van Bengale)

BASSON/VAN AS DOOP CT [Cape Town]

1665 - 1695

Arnoldus Willemse 24.5.1693

VAN AS

Anna Isabella 1.8.1680

Catharina 31.7.1695

Joannes 5.1.1693

NOTE:

1 August 1694:

dito een kind, vader Jacobus van As moeder Maria van As genaemt **Anna Isabella** getuijgen
Mathis Michiel

[page cut off...there may be other witnesses]

25 November 1703:

Baptism at Drakenstein of **Willem van As**, son of Jacobus van As & Helena Willemse [ie Van der Merwe] witnessed by Angela Basson & Christoffel Snijman

1695 - 1712

Alida 287.1697 p 7

Arnoldus Willemse 26.7.1699 p 13

Johannes 24.10.1706 p 49

Mathys Michielse 18.4.1700 p 16

Matthys Michielse 18.11.1703 p 33

Michiel 26.6.1701 p 21

No Van As

BASSON DOOP STELLENBOSCH

1688-1732

Anna Catharina 20.4.1732

Arnoldus 26.2.1702

Hendrik 1.1.1710

VAN AS

Jacoba Helena 27.4.1710
Joannies 6.4.1692
Wilhelmina 27.7.1732

Cape Archives [CA]

COUNCIL OF JUSTICE

CJ WILLS 1686-1793

CJ 2634 (Wills) No 15: Matthijs Michiel Basson & Maria Feijt

CJ CONTRACTS 1692-1789

Arnoldus Johannes Basson 1735 CJ 2885 no 6
Arnoldus Johannes Basson 1737 CJ 2887 no 23

Arnoldus Willemssz Basson 1696 CJ 2872 no 110

Gerrit Basson 1695 CJ 2872 no 95
Gerrit Basson 1696 CJ 2872 no 113
Gerrit Basson 1701 CJ 2873 no 236
Gerrit Basson 1707 CJ 2874 no 209
Gerrit Basson 1709 CJ 2874 no 367

Matthijs Basson 1730 CJ 2882 no 126
Matthijs Basson 1734 CJ 2884 no 81
Matthijs Basson 1738 CJ 2887 no 87

Michiel Basson 1714 CJ 2876 no 91
Michiel Basson 1735 CJ 2885 no 34
Michiel Basson 1754 CJ 2893 no 47
Michiel Basson 1761 CJ 2897 no 34
Michiel Basson 1766 CJ 2901 no 41

Wedewee van Arnoldus Basson 1712 CJ 2875 125

Willem Basson 1697 CJ 2872 no 207
Willem Basson 1698 CJ 2873 no 6
Willem Basson 1700 CJ 2873 no 114
Willem Arnoldus Basson 1700 CJ 2873 no 113
Willem Basson 1706 CJ 2874 no 115
Willem Basson 1708 CJ 2874 no 309

Master of the Orphan Chamber [MOOC]

MOOC 8/1 (Inventaris en Taxatie) No 33 Ancelaar van Bengalen (1698) [photocopy]
[transcribed]

MOOC 8/2 No 76 (Inventaris) Willem Basson & Helena Clement (1713) [photocopy]

MOOC 8/2 No 77 (Inventaris) Willem Basson & Helena Clement (1713) [photocopy]

MOOC 8/2 No 118 (Inventaris) Maria Daasdons, wife of Michiel Basson (1719)

MOOC 8/4 (Inventaris 1720-1727) nos 15 & 16 Ans(s)la van Bengalen

MOOC 10/2 (Vendu Rollen) Nos 12 & 13 Ansla van Bengalen wed:e Arnoldus Willemse Basson (1720) [transcribed]

MOOC 13/1/2 (Boedel Reekeningen) No 1 Ansla van Bengalen

MOOC 13/1/2 (Boedel Reekeningen) No 44 Arnoldus Willemsz Basson

Angela's heirs were

I Anna de Koning
Huysvrouw van den E. Capityn Olof Bergh

1/6

II Catharina van der Sande dogter van wijle Elsje Basson, getrouwtt met Gysbert La Ferbre

1/6

III Arnoldus Maasdorp zoon van Maria Basson

1/6

kinderen van Jacobus van Asch

IV Jan van Asch
V Matthys van Asch
VI Willem van Asch
VII Elsje van Asch
VIII Jacoba van Asch
IX Engela van Asch

1/6 divided by 6

kinderen van Willem Basson

X Arnoldus Basson
XI Matthijs Basson

1/6 divided by 2

kinderen van Michiel Basson

XII Arnoldus Basson
XIII Michiel Basson
XIV Jan Basson

1/6 divided by 3

MOOC 5/1 (*Weescamer: Extracten*)

MOOC 7/1/2 (*Testamenten*), no. 45 (Joint will: Bartholomeus Nagtegaal & Michiel Basson, 14 January 1714)

MOOC 7/1/3 (*Testamenten*), no. 107 (Olof Berg [*sic*] van Gottenburg & Anna de Koninck)

MOOC 7/1/5 (*Testamenten*), no. 48 (*Anna de Koninck van Cabo de Goede Hoop*)

MOOC 7/1/5 (*Testamenten*), no. 49 (*Anna de Coninck*)

MOOC 8/1 (*Inventaris en Taxatie*), no. 33 (*Ancelaar van Bengalen*)

MOOC 8/1 (*Inventaris en Taxatie*), no. 60 (Maria Klement, deceased wife of Jacobus van Asch, 31 January 1701)

MOOC 8/2 (*Inventaris*), no. 76 (Willem Basson & Helena Clement, 1713)

MOOC 8/2 (*Inventaris*), no. 77 (Willem Basson & Helena Clement, 1713)

MOOC 8/2 (*Inventaris*), no. 89 (Jacobus van As & nag. Wed:e Helena Schalk)

MOOC 8/2 (*Inventaris*), no. 92 (Maria Basson (Maasdorp))

MOOC 8/2 (*Inventaris*), no. 118 (Maria Daasdons, wife of Michiel Basson, 1719)

MOOC 8/3 (*Inventaris*), no. 77 (Raynier van der Sande, 1717)

MOOC 8/4 (*Inventaris 1720-1727*), nos. 15 & 16 (Ans(s)la van Bengalen)

MOOC 8/4, no. 25 (*Inventaris*) Michiel Basson (3 March 1719)

MOOC 8/5 (*Inventaris*), no. 118 (Anna de Konink, 1734)

MOOC 9/1/23 (*Verkoop Conditiën*) (7 September 1692)

MOOC 9/1/34 (*Verkoop Conditiën*) (23 October 1704)

MOOC 9/1/87 & 88 (*Verkoop Conditiën*) (23 August 1720 & 14 September 1720)

MOOC 10/2 (*Vendu Rollen 1718-1721*) nos. 12 & 13 (Ansla van Bengalen wed:e Arnoldus Willemse Basson, 1720)

MOOC 10/2 (*Vendu Rollen 1718-1721*) nos. 17 & 17&1/2 (Michiel Basson)

MOOC 10/3 (*Vendu Rollen 1722-1731*) nos. 63 & 64 (Arnoldus Willemse Basson)

MOOC 10/4 (*Vendu Rollen 1731-1737*) no. 125 (Anna de Koningh, 16- 24 July 1734)

MOOC 10/4 (*Vendu Rollen 1731-1737*) no. 126 (Anna de Koningh, 16-24 July 1734)

MOOC 10/4 (*Vendu Rollen 1731-1737*) no. 127 (Anna de Koningh, 12-14 July 1743)

MOOC 10/4 (*Vendu Rollen 1731-1737*) no. 161 (Simon Petrus Bergh)

MOOC 10/16 (*Vendu Rollen*) no. 61 Jan Basson (1790-1793)

MOOC 13/1/1 (*Boedel Reekeningen*), no. 93 (Liquidation & Distribution Accounts: Willem Basson, 31 August 1717)

MOOC 13/1/1 (*Boedel Reekeningen*), no. 119 (Michiel Basson)

MOOC 13/1/2 (*Boedel Reekeningen*), no. 1 (Ansla van Bengalen, 31 December 1720)

MOOC 13/1/2 (*Boedel Reekeningen*), no. 44 (Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson)

MOOC 13/1/2 (*Boedel Reekeningen*), no. 96 (Anna de Conink, wed:e den Capiteijn d'H:r Olof Bergh)

MOOC 14/2 (*Miscellaneous Boedelpapieren*) (Diverse Estate papers, 1674-), no. 119 (Michiel Basson)

MOOC 14/212 (Inventory) no. 97 (Inventory: Arnoldus Basson *ten behoeve van zijn agterlatene broeders Michiel en Jan Basson*)

Court of Justice [CJ]

CJ 1 p. 583 (30 July 1670) (Hernoldus Willemesz *versus* Hilletje Redox)

CJ 1 p. 665 (1 July 1671) (Isaak van Bengale *versus* Arnoldus Willemesz v. Wesel)

CJ 2 p. 114 (Wednesday 3 July 1680) : Tobias Vlasvath *versus* Juff:r Mostert, Elbert Diemer, Matthijs Michielsen, Hendricq Jacobsen, Cornelis de boer, **Jagt**, Swart Antoni en Swarten Evert over nalatiheit van het overlevenen den briefjes raeckende het bereiden van branthout

CJ 780, no 172 pp. 612-615 (I June 1677) [mention of **Jagt** in evidence]

CJ 1597, p.9 (*recto*) & p. 110 (*recto*): Oloff Bergh *versus* den Schipper Jan Jansen Laman for *injurie* [Note: See MOOC 13/1/2, no. 63 (8 December 1732) Estate Account for *Vrijswartin Cornelius Lamans*. Her heirs are listed as: Susanna Cotzer, Josina Coos & Willem Coos]

CJ 2599, no. 38, pp. 202-204 (will: Engela van Bengalen, wed:e wijlen Arnoldus Willemsz Basson,
13 January 1718)
CJ 287, no. 175

CJ 3636

CJ WILLS 1686-1793

CJ 2634 (Wills), no. 15 (Matthijs Michiel Basson & Maria Feijt)

CJ CONTRACTS 1692-1789

Arnoldus Johannes Basson 1735 CJ 2885, no. 6
Arnoldus Johannes Basson 1737 CJ 2887, no. 23

Arnoldus Willemsz: Basson 1696 CJ 2872, no. 110

Gerrit Basson 1695 CJ 2872, no. 95
Gerrit Basson 1696 CJ 2872, no. 113
Gerrit Basson 1701 CJ 2873, no. 236
Gerrit Basson 1707 CJ 2874, no. 209
Gerrit Basson 1709 CJ 2874, no. 367

Matthijs Basson 1730 CJ 2882, no. 126
Matthijs Basson 1734 CJ 2884, no. 81
Matthijs Basson 1738 CJ 2887, no. 87

Michiel Basson 1714 CJ 2876, no. 91
Michiel Basson 1735 CJ 2885, no. 34
Michiel Basson 1754 CJ 2893, no. 47
Michiel Basson 1761 CJ 2897, no. 34
Michiel Basson 1766 CJ 2901, no. 41

Wedewe van Arnoldus Basson 1712 CJ 2875, no. 125

Willem Basson 1697 CJ 2872, no. 207
Willem Basson 1698 CJ 2873, no. 6
Willem Basson 1700 CJ 2873, no. 114
Willem Arnoldus Basson 1700 CJ 2873, no. 113
Willem Basson 1706 CJ 2874, no. 115
Willem Basson 1708 CJ 2874, no. 309

RLR GRAZING LICENCES

Olof(f) Bergh

21.12.1694 RLR 1, p. 77
Jaglisensie - groot en klein wild met twee jaghonde - patryse en fisante uitgesonder
22.12.1695 RLR 1, p. 80
Jaglisensie - vernuwing
25.12.1696 RLR 1, p. 87
Jaglisensie - vernuwing
30.12.1697 RLR 1, p. 98
Jaglisensie - vernuwing
7.8.1699 RLR 1, p. 113
Jaglisensie - grootwild - *Blaauwberg* (Sien ook Jonker, Jan de & Gerrit Basson)
3.5.1753 RLR 13, p. 441
Grazing Licence to **Olof Bergh** for *Bergshoop* at the corner of Langeberg

De Conink, Anna

9.10.1730 RLR 9/1, p. 65

Permitted to graze at *Goergap* in Piquetberg Mtns.

De Coning, Anna

27.5.1731 RLR 9/2, p. 515

Permitted to graze her sheep at "Sonquaskloof" along the Piquetberg Mtns.

Van As, Jacobus

5.3.1705 RLR 1, p. 127

Weileksensie - *Paarl Diamant*

18.4.1707 RLR 1, p. 158

Weiliksensie - Groene Cloof - ses maande

23.12.1712 RLR 2, p. 32

OP de hoek van Riebeek Casteel, aan de Berg R., genaamt het *Groote Gat*

C [COUNCIL OF POLICY]

C 326 (Attestation), p. 119 (18.9.1659)

C 334 (Attestation), p. 135, (Declaration: Michiel Ley, Anthonie Abrahamsz, Willem Basson & Hans Overholster, end March 1707)

1/STB

18/30 2/6 (Inventory: Jacobus van As, 19 October 1713)

18/41 Kontrakte, Pieter van Bengale (24 February 1710)

18/144 (Jacobus van As employs Johannis Vos, 27 November 1700)

OCF 1: 172: Grant 9.12.1690

T642 (1705)

T891 (1712)

T1269 (1718)

T 1354 (1720)

T 1355 (1720)

T458 (1700) [NN lots 8 & 12]

T532 (1701)

T1126 (1716)

T748 (1709)

T944 (1713)

T195

APPENDIX IX: MAAIJ ANSELA'S CHILDREN

Child by Francois De Coninck, from Ghent (East Flanders) (putative father):

- (1) **Anna de Coninck / Coning / Koning (c. 1661-1734)** born Cape of Good Hope c. 1661; baptised Cape; dies 1734;
marries c. 1678 [civil ceremony only]
Olaf / O(e)lof/f Bergh (c. 1643-1724) (from Gothenburg, Sweden) captain [CA: CJ2650, no. 80] & CA: MOOC 13/2:1]; leads expedition to Namaqualand (1682/3); draw up joint will (1733) [CA: MOOC 7/5:48-49]; he died 1724 [SABW I 71-72]; 19 May 1679: 23 July 1701: *pay of Captain O. Bergh, we have increased because of his good character, and that his contract had expired* [LP:LR 275] [Letter from Heeren XVII, no. 29, p. 163]; [SADB I 69]

Children by Joannes van As / van Asch / van Assen from Brussels (South Brabant) (putative father):

- (2) **Jacobus van As(ch) (c. 1663-1713)**; born [baptised Cape 2 September 1663 or 13 January 1664 [?]] (also found as *Vanas*) signs his name with an X (1712); dies 1713 (Smallpox epidemic); [CA: MOOC (Inventories), no. 89 (Inventory: Jacobus van As, 1713)]; farmer at *Nieuwendorp; Meerlust / Meerrust & Witsenberg / Wittenberg/h achter de Paarl*;
marries (1) Cape 8 May 1689
Maria Clement(s): / Klement alias Maria (Marij) de Sweed / de Zweed / van Stockholm (sister of his brother Willem Basson's wife *Lena de Sweet* & d/o Matthijs Michielse, alias Mathias Mikael(s)on (from Stockholm) & Isabella van Delft (from Bommel)); she dies 1700 [MOOC 8/1 (Inventories), no. 60 (Inventory: *Maria Klement*, deceased wife of Jacobus van Asch, 31 January 1701)];
marries (2) Drakenstein [records missing] c. 1702
Helena Willemse van der Merwe (d/o Willem Schalksz: van der Merwe (from Broek/Oud-Beyerland [near Rotterdam]) & Elsje Jacobs: Cloete);
she marries (2) 3 December 1713 **Christiaan Maasdorp**, wid/o her 1st husband's sister Maria Basson;
1 July 1700: *Jacobus Vanas* witnesses baptism (with *Laina Basson*) of **Cristina** d/o *Christoffle Senaymant & Marguerite Sauyoe*; 1700: 5 September 1700: *Jacobes van As & Helena du Toij* witness baptism at Stellenbosch of *Hester* (d/o Pieter Bekker & Johanna Klerk); 27 November 1700: *Jacobus van As* hires *Johannis* [sic] *Vos* [*Van As* signs with an "X"] [CA:1/STB 18/144]; 1702: *Jacobus van As & Helena Schalk* witness baptism at Drakenstein of *Helena* (d/o Pieter Becker & Jannetie de Klerk); 21 March 1706: *Jacobus van As & Helena van der Merwe* witness baptism of *Elisabeth* (d/o Christoffel Snijman & Margarite de Savoije); 1706-1708: *Jacobus van As*: *heemraad* & lieutenant of Calvary at Stellenbosch (Drakenstein) [LP: Journal (1699-1732), p. 97]; 31 December 1708: retires as *heemraad* [LP: Journal (1699-1732), p. 180]; 1712: *As heemraad* for Drakenstein stands as surety (with Hans Heinrich Hattingh) for Hercules de Pree [CA: CJ 3015];
- (3) **Joan/nes (Jan) van As (c. 1665-1688)** baptised Cape 1665 [?]; executed 1688 for murder, kidnapping & stock theft [CA: CJ 3636 (*Diverse Stukken en Bylagen 1688-1799*), p. 30 (15 January 1688)]
- (4) **Pieter [van As] (1668-c. 1670)** baptised Cape 3 June 1668 (witness: *Groote Catrijn*); dies young (c. 1670) [Note: named after Pieter Remeus, brother of Joan van As?] [Note: discrepancy in Cape & The Hague *Opgaaf Rolls* (1670)]

Children by Arnoldus Willemesz (Basson) van Wesel:

- (5) **Willem Basson (1670-1713)**; baptised 31 August 1670; butcher, fisherman, gardener & at *Nieuwendorp, Drakenstein & Kronental & Moddergat*, Hout Bay; dies 30 January 1713 (smallpox epidemic);
marries

Helena Clement(s): / Klemet (alias Lena de Sweet) (also found as *Laina*) (d/o Matthijs Michielse [Mattias Mikaelsson (from Stockholm [Sweden]) & Isabella van Delft (from Bommel)]; 6 April 1692: Lena Sweed witnesses baptism at Stellenbosch (with *Fardinandus Appel*) of *Joannis* (s/o *Jacobis van As & Marij de Sweed*) 25 July 1695: *Laina Basson* witnesses (with *Jacobus Vanas*) baptism of *Cristina* (d/o *Christoffle Senaymant & Marguerite Sauoye*); 1700: buys a garden in Table Valley from estate of his father-in-law Michiel Clements: 1701: buys garden in Table Valley estate of Jan Dircksz: de Beer; 1705: granted butcher's licence (29 December 1705); 1706: fisherman; 6 February 1706: Willem *Bazon* & Helena Clement witness baptism at Cape of *Johannes* (s/o Hendrik Donker & Catharina Kien); 1707: requests to be released from butcher duties [CA: C 334 Attestatien, p. 135 (Declaration: *Michiel Ley, Anthonie Abrahamsz, Willem Basson en Hans Overholster, einde Maart 1707*); 1 August 1707: Willem Basson & Helena Clement witness baptism of *Geesje* (d/o *Gerrit Janse [van Deventer] & Ariaantie Jakopse van Rotterdam*); 11 September 1708: Willem & Helena *Bason* witness baptism of *Hendik* s/o (Jan Walboom & Catharina van Boukerker) at Cape Town; 1709: Willem Basson buys farm *Kroental [Kroenental]* at Hout Bay from J. Victor; 1712: Willem Basson & Helena Klemt sign agreement with **Cornelis Jobse** (2 August 1712) [CA: MOOC 14/212 (Miscellaneous Estate papers); 1716: ... dien ik als geleiden van eenige doch miest zwarte vrye visschers ten kastele heb zien treden, om ten verzoeken van den Gelieden ten zijnen voordeele te verklaren, naar van my eerlang te melden staat. A. Bogaert, 1716 (Amsterdam) quoting Willem Basson (Nic. ten Hoorn, p. 492) [CA: A 1657 (M.K. Jeffreys)]

- (6) **Gerrit Basson** (1673-1713) baptised 9 February 1673; gardener, hunter & farmer at *Kun(n)enburg*, Drakenstein;
marries
Johanna (Jannetie) Reinik / Reijnik / Rynick / Rykse / Rijnijck / Rijnink / Verburg (from Leiden); she signs her name **Johanna Rijnick**; 1699: Gerrit Basson buys garden in Table Valley *Welgemeent* from Roeolf van Wijck (from Amsterdam); 1699: Gerrit Basson obtains hunting licence for *Blaauwenberg* to hunt for brother-in-law Olaff Bergh (7 August 1699); 22 September 1699: *Johanna famme de Geert Basson* witnesses (with *Beerne Beurger*) baptism of *Wellem*, son of *Piter Wellem Vanherden & Makel Eskal* [Kannemeyr has 1609 [sic]]; 1701: sells garden in Table Valley *Welgemeent* to Jan Cotze [*Kotze*]; 1705: sells his house in Table Valley (in Block D, Bergdwars Street) to brother Michiel Basson; 1705 requests to 'repatriate'; 1707: buys farm [*Kunenberg*] in Drakenstein from estate of Willem Schalk[sz]: van der Merwe (from Broek or Oud-Beyerland) (father to sister-in-law Helena Willems: [van der Merwe]); 1708: grazing licence at *Botterkloof*, Paardeberg (3 months) (20 July 1708); 1708: Jan Paul Sax (from Maagdeburg) *knecht* with Gerrit Basson at Drakenstein [arraigned for assault on Hattingh stamvader]; 8 January 1708: *Gerrit Bason* witnesses (with *Cornelia du Pre*) baptism of Dorothea (d/o Pieter Bekker & Jannetje de Clerq) at Cape Town; 28 February 1708: *Jannetje Bason* witnesses (with *Arnoldus Vlok*) baptism of *Maria* (d/o Laurens Paaling & Rachel Laurensz) at Groote Kerk; 1709: Grazing licence renewed for *Botterkloof* Paardeberg - licence extended to include agriculture; 22 September 1709: *Johanna famme de Geert Basson* witnesses (with *Beerne Beuger*) baptism at Drakenstein of *Wellem* (s/o *Piter Wellem Vanherden & Makel Eskal*); 25 December 1709: Gerrit Basson *en zijn vrouw Jannetie* witness at Stellenbosch baptism of *Johannes* (s/o Claas Janse [van Rensburg] & Aaltie Willemse Schalk [van der Merwe]); 1710: Grazing licence renewed (6 months) for *Botterkloof*, Paardeberg (5 February 1710); renewed again (9 July 1710) for 6 months; 1710: Gerret Basson & Jannetie Rykse witness baptism at Stellenbosch of *Hendrik* (s/o Gerrit Janse van Deventer & Ariaantie Jacobs) (1 January 1710) [Note: child *Hendrik Basson* baptised Stellenbosch (1 January 1710) is not his, but that of Gerrit Janse van Deventer & Arriantie Jacobs & witnessed by Gerrit Basson & Jannetie Rykse]; 14 November 1711: grazing licence renewed but no agriculture; 1712: Gerrit Basson sells farm [*Kunnenberg*] in Drakenstein to Bastiaan Pijl; [CA:CJ 2874:175]; 1713: Requests passage for himself & wife to *Patria*: Resolutions of the Council of Policy [CA: C 30, pp. 39-45, Ultima February 1713] Insgelijx door den burger Gerrit Basson en desselfs huijsvrouwe Johanna Reijnink versogt zijnde, [1] dat haar mogt gepermitteert werden, mits betalende het daartoe staande transport en costgeld, om met een der retourschepen na 't Patria te vertrekken, zo is haar sulx g'accordeert; he & wife succumb

smallpox epidemic (1713) [CA: CJ 2599: *Testamentenboek*, 1714–1719, no. 38 (Johanna Rijnick), pp. 202–204; CA: CJ 2874: *Contractenboek*, 1703–1710, no. 175; CA: MOOC 8/1 (*Inventarissen*, 1692–1705), no. 33 [CA: CJ 2874:175] [CA:CJ 2597, no. 49 (Will: Gerard Basson)].

- (7) **Johannes Basson (Jan) (1675-1706)** baptised 14 July 1675; disappears from the *Opgaaf* by 1709; no indication in *Opgaaf* that he ever married;
marries *de facto* **Zacharia Jans (Zaccahrina Janse) Visser**, the wid. **Diederik Putter**.
an illegitimate son by her
Does he die (1706)?; listed as single (1705) and she is listed separately as a widow (she remarries as Widow Putter [and not Basson] 5 July 1706 **Andreas Kruegel** (from Tennenloh [near Nuremburg]) [note: a child baptised April that year]; 1694: granted hunting licence for 2 hunting dogs restricted to small & large animals excluding partridges & pheasants; 1705: Zacharyda Visser / Jan Basson (deceased?) buys farm in Drakenstein *Honswijk* from **Jan Harmansz**: [from Padeborn?]; 1706: Grazing licence for *Groene Kloof* in the Baviaansberg;
- (8) **Elsie Basson** baptised 29 August 1677 (dies in infancy)
- (9) **Michiel Basson (1679-1721)** baptised 29 June 1679; farmer at *Keesenbosch* Zwartland; in partnership with **Bartholomeus Nagtegaal geboortig van Dantzigh**; formerly in service of **Christoffel Snijman** (between 22 October & 21 November 1719 but see wife's inventory signed 3 March 1719); dies 1721; [CA: MOOC 14/2 (*Miscellaneous Estate Papers*), no. 119 Michiel Basson] [CA: MOOC 13/1/1 (*Boedel Rekeningen*), no. 119 (11 July 1721) Michiel Basson] [CA: MOOC 10/1/1 (*Vendu Rolls*), nos 17 & 17.5 (1718-1721) Michiel Basson] [MOOC 8/4 (*Inventaris*), no. 25 Michiel Basson (3 March 1719)];
Marries [civil only]
Maria Daasdons / Dansdons / Daalsons / Daaldons / Daaldond [from Batavia?] (she dies 1719?) [CA: MOOC 8/2: 118] (d/o *krankebesoeker* **Michiel Janse Daasdons & Aeltje Daasdons**)
13 November 1693: *Aeltje Daasdons, wed:e van wijlen Michiel Janse Daasdons in zijn leven krankenbesoeker* on Etershem died en route from the Salt Islands
Maria Daasdons oud 16 jaren & de meijdt *Caetje van der Ondercoopman Groot*
[sign **Aeltien Daasdons & Marika Da(a)sdons**] CJ 294 (Documents in Criminal Cases, 1664-1827), pp. 405-407 (13 November 1693)
[she appears (8 January 1696) as a witness, with Johannes Hagedoorn, to baptism of Catarina, d/o Jacob & Neeltje van Macasser. Her name is given as "Maria ____ [hole in register] Daaldons]; 1705: Michiel Basson buys house in Table Valley (in Block D, Bergdwars Street) from brother Gerrit Basson; 1707: granted *Keesenbosch* (Kiesenbos), Zwartland; 27 April 1710: Michiel Basson witnesses at Stellenbosch (with Petronella Schalk) baptism of Jacoba Helena (d/o Jacobus van As & Helena Schalk); 1712: Michiel Basson sells house in *Derde Bergdwars Street* in Table Valley to **P. van der Heijden**; 30 February 1717 1717. 30. Fbr: door **Michiel Basson** ter vergadering onder presentatie van Eede overgeleevert zijnde seekere reek: van den gantschen naarlantenschap van wijl: **Lambert Jansz**: van Vesen, bij hem is knegt gewoont hebbende, is verstaan dat ten aansien de dood en andere klyne schulden ver booven de waarde der weijnige goederen quaamen te monteerden, sig met de voorsz: reek:g te vreeden te houden en met de goedere te laten geworden, mits betalende de schulden, 't welk bij hem aangenomen is. [MOOC 5/1 (30 February 1717)]; 1719 [Note: according to CA: MOOC 13/1/1, no. 119, sons mentioned alive in following order: Arnoldus, Michiel & Johannes)
- (10) **Elsie / Elsje Basson (1681-1713)** baptised 29 June 1681; she dies 1713 (Smallpox epidemic);
marries

Reinier van der Sande (from Batavia) (s/o **Nikolaas van der Sande** (from Middelburg) & **Catharina Hoffers**) [CA: MOOC 4/1 (20 March 1712) & MOOC 8/3, no. 44]]; soldier 1696; burgher 1717; dies 16 January 1717;
he marries (2) 18 February 1714 **Hendrina van Hoeting** (from Amsterdam), wid/o **Jan Kotze** (from Königstein [Saxony] & d/o **Roelof van Hoeting & Jannetje van As**;
she marries (3) 13 February 1718 **Frans van der Nest** (from Dordrecht);

- (11) **Maria Basson (1683-1713)** baptised 16 May 1683; dies 1713 (Smallpox epidemic);
marries 28 May 1702
Christian Matzdorf / Maasdorp (from Pasewalk);
he marries (2) 3 December 1713 **Helena van der Merwe**, wid/o **Jacobus van As** &
marries (3) 1723 **Cornelia Viljoen**, wid/o **Hercules du Preez**); born c. 1674; arrives
1697 as sailor; master wagonmaker (1701-1705); burgher c. 1701; lessor of wine &
brandy licence at Rondebosch; May 1719 sergeant in *Burgermag*; March 1726 retires for
health reasons; obtains land rights at *Watervliet* after 3rd marriage;

APPENDIX X:

GENEALOGY - MAAIJ ANSELA'S DESCENDANTS

Anchela / Ancelaar / Angel(l)a / Ang(i)ela / Anjella / Anseala(ar) / Ans(ie)l(l)a / Engela / Hansela van Bengale(n) (dies 1720).

Throughout her long life endures suicide (1671) of the 'Hottentot' woman (Zara) in her sheep pen; detention (1687) of son-in-law (Olof Bergh) on Robben Island & removal thereafter to Ceylon; execution (1688) of son (Jan van As) for kidnapping, stock theft & murder; sexual indiscretion (1701) of son (Jan Basson) with Widow Putter resulting in bastard grandson (Arnoldus Johannes Basson) who is also later banished (1739) from Cape for aiding & abetting 'social bandit' Estienne Barbier & banishment (1716) of grandson (Jan van As) to Robben Island for undisclosed (unmentionable?) bad behaviour (*quad gedrag*).

Slave woman from Bengal taken to Batavia belonging to the rear admiral of the return fleet, Pieter Kemp, who sold her at the Cape of Good Hope

4 December 1656: departed from Batavia on board the *Amersfoort*

21 February 1657: arrived at the Cape of Good Hope

2 May 1657: arrival of Franchois de Coninck [senior?] bookkeeper on the *Oijevaer* (Chamber of Zealand)

August 1658: arrival of Francois de Coninck (from Ghent), soldier on the *Leerdam*

30 January 1661- 11 March 1661:

Johannes van Aschen (from Brussels) accompanies second expedition into the interior

Pieter Cruijthoff corporal of the cadets and the Company's superintendent of agriculture

Pieter Meerhoff junior surgeon as second-in-command

Barend Waender free agriculturist from the Commander's farm

Harman Ernst [Gresnicht] of Uijtrecht, orchard-man of the Company

Johannes Dorhagen of Grounou, cadet

Pelagius Weckerlijn of Cosnits, cadet

Jan Babtist of Franckfoort cadet

Jan van Asse of Brussels, cadet

Mathijs Huijbrechtssen of Overkerk, cadet

Frans Martenssen of St. Antheunis, soldier

Jan Janssen of Witmondt, soldier

Cornelis Janssen van Rijen, arquebusier

Cristiaen van Kerckhove, soldier

21 March 1661 – 23 April 1661: Johannes van Asschen (from Brussels) accompanies 3rd expedition into the interior

Pieter (van) Meerhoff

Johannes Dorhagen of Gronou

Johannes van Asschen of Brussels

Frans Martenssen of St Antheunis

Cristiaen van Kerckhoven

Jan Janssen Wit of Witmont

Bartholomeus Rudolphus of 't Weert

Lourens Jannsen of Delfff

Pelagius Weckerlijn of Cosnits

2 Cape Hottentots

3 Hottenots of Oedasoa's people

19 April 1662: sold by Jan van Riebeeck to Abraham Gabbema (from The Hague)

24 February 1663: Frans de Coning given suspended sentence [CJ 1, p. 220]

10 April 1665: *Vrijdag den 10en April 1665.*

Jan van Asschen van Brussel cijper, met 't schip de Gecroonde Leeuw ao.
1659 alhier te lande gecom, welcke zedert dien tijt meestendeel in Comps.
magasijnen is gebruijct ende daervoor oock een beloninge van 15 gl. toegeleijt
[2] geweest, daerinne goet genoeghe gevende, wort dierhalven ende vermits
tijts expiratie, weder in dienst voor een jaer, onder een maendelicke soldije van
twintich gulden aengenomen, verbant en gagie heden inganck nemende. [C 3,
pp. 63-80]

Joan van As makes provision for his children by *Maaij Ansela* [DRC/A G1/20/1 Cash Book, p. 7]
[Lorna Newcomb]

- 13 April 1666: manumitted together with 3 children
- 25 February 1667: granted *erf* in Block C in Table Valley [G41 (25 February 1667)]
[transferred to Gijsbert le Febre 1718]
- 11 December 1667: Joannes van Asschen *adsistent* appointed universal heir to estate of his brother Pieter Remeus (from Brussel) corporal on the flute *Diemermeer* [their mother was Catharina van der Hoffstad living in Brussels]
- 29 April 1668: baptised together with *Groote Catrijn*
She had 4 *voorkinders* - 3 of whom appear to have had the same biological father.
- 15 December 1669: married Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson (also found as *Bason*) known as *Jag(h)t* and mostly found as *Arnoldus Willemesz van Wesel* (from Wesel in Duchy of Cleves)
- 1670 (*Opgaat*): No. 6: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson van Wesel: 1 man: Angela van Bengale: 1 wife; 4 children [Anna de Coninck; Jacobus van As; Johannes van As & Willem Basson]; 1 male slave; 80 sheep; 1 snaphaen; Cape District [Note: son Pieter dead by 1670]
- 1676: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson granted *in leen erf* in Table Valley [1/153 (8 June 1676)] which he sells to Jacob Heeden and Jan Bosch in 1686 [*Weltevreden* in Kloof Street?]
- 1677: Arnoldus Willemesz: buys slave Isaac Casta from Bengal from Harman van der Kas
- 1678: monthly rice quota given to Arnoldus Willemesz
- 1681: Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson buys slave Jan Swart from the Coromandel Coast from Jan Baptist
- 1682 (*Opgaat*): No. 86: Arnoldus Basson; 1 man; & Ansilla van Bengale: 1 wife; 6 sons [Jacobus van As, Johannes van As, Willem Basson; Gerrit Basson, Johannes Basson & Michiel Basson]; 1 daughter [Elsje Basson]; 2 male slaves; 1 female slave; 2 horses; 43 oxen; 500 sheep; 6 pigs; 2 muids wheat sown; 15 muids wheat reaped; 1 muid rye sown; 10 muids rue reaped; 1 muid barley sown; 3 muids barley reaped; 4 *snaphaenen* [flintlock rifle]; 3 rapiers; Cape District [VOC 4017]
- 1683: Arnoldus Wilemsz Basson buys garden *Den Leem Bries* in Table Valley from Orphan Chamber formerly belonging to Jan Wittebol [ownership by Angela, then widowed, recognised in 1702]
- 1686: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson sells *erf* in Table Valley to Jan Bosch & Jacob Heeden [*Weltevreden* in Kloof Street?]
- 1686: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson buys unnamed male slave from Madagascar from William Deeron
- 1688: Execution of her son Johannes van As for murder, kidnapping, theft & stock theft
- [CJ 3636 (*Diverse Stukken en Bylagen* 1688-1799), p. 30 (15 January 1688)]
- 1688 (*Opgaat*): No. 87: Arnoldus Basson: 1 man; Angela van Bengale: 1 wife; 5 sons [Jacobus van As; Willem Basson, Gerrit Basson, Johannes Basson & Michiel Basson - note: the son Johannes van As was executed in 1688 prior to this enumeration]; 2 daughters [Elsje Basson & Maria Basson]; 4 male slaves; 4 horses; 40 oxen; 400 sheep; 5000 vines; 1 muid wheat sown; 6 muids wheat reaped; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; Cape District
- 1689: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson granted farm at Drakenstein on 20 December [Note: also grants to Jacobus van As - same date - & Willem Basson 1 August 1691] - all portions of *Nieuwendorp*]

- 1690: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson convicted for assaulting free-black Jacob Hendricks Hagus on 21 February; Basson deceased by 9 December;
- 1690: Death of Arnoldus Willemesz Basson
- [estate only finalised 8 years later - what happened to him after trial of 1690?]
- 1690: Angela granted *erf* in Block N (corner Castle & Long Streets) in Table Valley [CTD 10 (Title Deeds, Cape), vol. I, fol. 172, 9.12.1690] which she passed on to her son Gerrit Basson *ante* 1705
- 1691 (*Opgaat*): Willem Basson en moeder
- Jacobus van As
- 1692 (*Opgaat*): No. 70: Angela van Bengale, wed. Arnoldus Basson: 1 woman; 3 sons [Gerrit, Johannes & Michiel Basson]; 2 daughters [Elsie & Maria Basson]; 1 *knecht* [indentured servant]; 4 male slaves; 2 snaphaens; 2 pistols; 3 rapiers; Cape District [VOC 4030]
- 1692 (*Opgaat*): *Maaij* Ansela - mentioned as such together with 5 children
- 1693: de Wed:[duw]e Basson appears together with her sons: Gerrit Basson & Jan Basson residing at Drakenstein
- 1695 (*Opgaat*): No. 309; 1 woman; 1 son [Michiel Basson]; 2 daughters [Elsie Basson & Maria Basson]; 1 *knecht*; 4 male slaves; 1 female slave; 7 horses; 54 oxen;; 300 sheep; 5 pigs; 8000 vines; 3 muids wheat sown; 30 muids wheat reaped; Cape District
- 1697: (*Opgaat*): Drakenstein
- 1698: Angela from Bengal buys slave Pieter from Malabar from William Erle
- 1698: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson's estate wound up
- 17 April 1699: Albert Coopman sells Johanna van Macassar (aged 28) to Angela van Bengale for 100 Rds [CJ 3023 (*Transport, Obligatie & Procuratie Boek, 1686-177*)]
- 1700 (*Opgaat*): No. 305: Wed. Arnoldus Basson: 1 woman; 1 daughter [Maria Basson]; 1 *knecht*; 5 male slaves; 3 female slaves; 2 slave girls; 8 horses; 60 oxen; 300 sheep; 15 000 vines; 8 leaguers wine; 3 snaphaen; Cape District
- 1700 (*Opgaat*): de Wed:e Basson listed in household with Michiel Basson & Maria Dasdons and Gerrit & Jannetie Verburg [VC 39, vol. II]
- 1700: Angela Basson buys slave Arend from Bengal from son-in-law Olaf [*sic*] Bergh
- 1700: Angela transfers farm (via Willem Basson) to son Jacobus van As for consolidation with *Niewendorp* [confirm]
- 1702: Ownership of *Den Leem Bries* confirmed [1/428 (7 September 1702)]
- 1702 (*Opgaat*): No. 29 Weduwe Basson: 1 woman; 5 male slaves; 3 female slaves; 3 female slave children; 6 horses; 50 oxen; 300 sheep 14000 vines; 10 leaguers wine; 1 flintlock; 1 rapier; Caper District
- 1703: Ancelaar van Bengale witnesses baptism of Susanna d/o Christoffel Snijman & Margareta de Savoije (28 October 1703)
- 1705 (*Opgaat*): No. 108: Wed. Angela Basson: 1 woman; 3 male slaves; 4 female slaves; 2 slave boys; 2 slave girls; 10 horses; 300 sheep; 110 vines; 6 leagues wine; 25 gru; 25 grb; Cape District
- 1706: Jan ter Sluys [see baptism on 1 November 1685 of Diana, d/o Meitz & Jan van Sluis]
- 1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 486: Wed. Arnoldus Basson (Angela van Bengale): 1 woman; 8 male slaves; 3 slave women; 4 slave girls; 20 horses; 100 oxen; 600 sheep ; 15000 vines; 9 leaguers wine; 4 muids wheat sown; 50 muids wheat reaped; 6 muids rye sown; 1 snaphaen; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1710: Angela employs Pieter van Bengale as a labourer [1/STB 18/41 Kontrakte, Pieter van Bengale (24 February 1710)]
- 1710: Wed. Basson (Angela van Bengale) pays f 7:9 tax for 250 sheep and 80 oxen
- 1711: Grazing licence (6 months); *Klip Fonteyn*, Paardeberg (11 April 1711); renewal (9 September)
- 1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 107: Engala van Bengale, wed. Arnoldus Basson: 1 woman; 8 male slaves; 3 female slaves; 4 slave girls; 17 horses; 120 oxen; 600 sheep;

- 2000 vines; 10 leaguers wine; 6 muids wheat sown; 50 muids wheat reaped; 3 snaphaens; Cape District
- 1718: transfers her *erf* (corner Castle & St George's Street) to her granddaughter's husband Gijsbert le Febre
- 13 January 1718: bequeathed 2 slaves Januarij van Bougies (27) & Pieterneel van de Caab (13 years) to her son *den borger* Michiel Basson for *getrouwe dienste besorging van haer compare:t affaire boedel en effecten* [CJ 2599, no. 38, pp. 202-204 (Will of *Engela van Bengalen, wed:e wijlen Arnoldus Willemsz. Basson, 13 January 1718*)] ['signed' her will with X; will witnessed by Jan Rogier, Jacob Lever & Pieter van der Heijden]
- 1719 (*Opgaaf*): No. 181: Wed. Willem Basson: 1 woman; 1 son [her grandson Jacobus Basson, youngest s/o Michiel Basson?]; 11 male slaves; 3 female slaves; 1 slave boy; 2 slave girls; 5 horses; 6000 vines; 2 leagues wine; 7 muids wheat sown; 60 muids wheat reaped; 1 muid rye sown; 10 muid rye reaped; Cape District
- 1719 (*Opgaaf*): No. 759: VDR [*Vendu Rol*] *Weduwe Basson*: no people whatsoever enumerated; 6 male slaves; 80 oxen; 250 sheep; 6 pigs; 11 000 vines; 3 leaguers wine; Drakenstein
- 1720: *Maaij* Ansela dies
- 1720: sale of farm *Honswijk* in Drakenstein from intestate estate of **Ansiela van Bengale to Daniel Marais**
- 1720: sale of garden *Den Leem Bries* in Table Valley from intestate estate of **Ansiela van Bengale to Harmen van Marloo**
- 14 September 1720: **Pieter van Madagasker**
- Trompetter van Madagasker**
- Claas van Madagasker**
- sold from estate (*Hondswijk*)
- 23/24 August 1720: *1 meijd met een kindt genaamt Marta*
1 meijd Susanna met haar kind
1 slaave jonge genaamt Augustus van Bengalen
Jan Swart van Malle Baaren sold to Olof Bergh sold from estate (Table Valley)
- 16-24 July 1734: *Vendu* MOOC 10/4, no. 126
- 12-14 July 1734: *Vendu* MOOC 10/4, no. 127

Child by Francois De Coninck, from Ghent (East Flanders) (putative father):

b1 Anna de Coninck / Coning(h) / Koning (c. 1661-1734) born Cape of Good Hope c. 1661; baptised Cape 1661; dies Cape 1734;



married c. 1678 [civil ceremony only]
Olof Bergh (c. 1643-1724) (from Gothenburg, Sweden) born c. 1643



[CA: CJ2650, no. 80] & CA: MOOC 13/2, no. 1];
leader of expedition to Namaqualand 1682/3;
will drawn up in 1733 [CA: MOOC 7/5, nos. 48-49];
he dies 1724

[Suid-Afrikaanse Biografiese Woordeboek, p. I 71-72]

- 19 May 1679: Helena van Macassar sold by the junior *chirurgyn* Johannes Brent to Oloff Bergh for Rds 40
- 11 July 1683: Pouwlus (origin unknown) sold by Orphan Masters from deceased estate of Anthonij van Bengale, late Free Burgher, to Oeloff Bergh for Rds 112
- 28 Oct 1685: Paul van Malabar, sold by Oloff Bergh to J.[eronimus] Cruse for Rds 112
- 28 Oct 1685: Lamas from an unknown origin sold by J. Cruse to Oloff Bergh for Rds 40
- 6 June 1686: Francis van Batavia, sold by Oloff Bergh to Hendrick Elbertsz for Rds 90
- 25 Nov 1695: Gerrit Basson buys slave Titus from brother-n-law Oloff Bergh: Titus (aged 18) sold by Oloff Bergh to Gerrit Basson for Rds 133 T&S]
- 14 Nov 1696: Leendert van Deijl, skipper of Berkel remembers that about four and half years earlier he had bought a slave for Oloff Bergh in Colombo. This slave had run away and van Deijl had promised that he would buy another slave in Colombo to replace the fugitive.
- 16 Sep 1698: Oloff Bergh sells Claas van Cochin, aged 32, to Simon van der Stel for Rds 100
- 22 June 1701: Diana van Timor sold by Oloff Bergh to Gerrit Basson for Rds 40 [T&S]
- 23 July 1701: The pay of Captain O. Bergh, we have increased because of his good character, and that his contract had expired [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Letters Received, p. 275] [Letter from Heeren XVII, no. 29, p. 163]
- 29 Feb 1704: Captain Berg [sic] and the burgher J. Pfyffer, heirs of the late Landdrost M. Ditmar, sell 2 female slaves, viz., Susanna of Bengal and Lysje of the Cape [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope, Deductie, p. 127]
- 30 May 1704: Captain O. Bergh sells Susanna van Coromandel [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope, Deductie 128]
- 1709 (Opgaat): no. 617: Goedere van Kaptein Olof Bergh: 2 knechts; 20 male slaves; 4 female slaves; 1 slave boy; 103 horses; 1300 cattle; 40000 vines; 61 muids wheat sown; 200 muids wheat reaped; Cape District
- 1712 (Opgaat): no. 260: Oloff Bergh; 1 man [no family listed]; 2 knechts; 20 male slave; 4 female slaves; 2 slave boys; 1 slave girl; 99 horses; 110 oxen; 800 sheep; 4000 vines; 21 leaguers wine; 21 muids wheat sown; 21 muids wheat sown; 2 muids barley sown; 10 muids barley reaped; 1 snapehaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

[Dictionary of South African Biography, vol. I, p. 69]

c1 Christina Bergh baptised 18 June 1679

married (1) 13 April 1698

Jacobus de Wet (from Amsterdam)

(s/o Jacobus de Wet); arrived ante 1695; assistant VOC; later cellar master; burgher August 1708; died 1711 (previous child out of wedlock by Josina Pretorius);

married (2) 28 June 1711 Matthias Bergstedt (from Stockholm, Sweden) (who fathered illegitimate children by Dorca van de Caap)

1709 (*Opgaaf*): no. 642: Jacobus de Wet: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); sons; 1 daughter; 2 knechts; 13 male slaves; 5 female slaves; 3 slave boys; 3 slave girls; 30 horses; 100 oxen; 600 sheep; 20 000 vines; 3 leaguers wine; 30 muids wheat sown; 350 muids wheat reaped; 8 muids rye sown; 1 muid barley sown; 20 muids barley reaped; 6 snaphaens; 3 pistols; 4 rapiers; Cape District

1712 (*Opgaaf*): no. 232: Matthys Bergstad: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 3 sons (Olof de Wet, Johannes Carolus de Wet & their stepson Jacobus Wilhemus de Wet]; 1 daughter [Jacoba Christina de Wet]; 1 knecht; 12 male slaves; 4 female slaves; 4 slave boys; 4 slave girls; 20 horses; 100 oxen; 700 sheep; 10 000 vines; 3 leaguers wine; 15 muids wheat sown; 100 muids wheat reaped; 1 muid barley sown; 4 muids barley reaped; 2 snaphaens; 1 pistol; 12 rapiers; Cape District

1713: Estate of Willem Basson sells farm *Kroendal* [*Kronental*] at Hout Bay to Matthijs Bergstedt

1751: Berg (Christina); Widow of the ex-burgher Councillor Mathijas Bergsted; asks for a building plot in the newly surveyed blocks (no. 55) [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, vol. I, p. 84]

d1 Olof de Wet baptised 15 November 1699 still alive in 1748; junior merchant(*onderkoopman*) VOC;

married 8 May 1735

Maria Segers, wid/o Nikolaas van den Heever (from Amsterdam)

e1 Christina Helena de Wet baptised 9 March 1738

e2 Jacobus Matthias de Wet baptised 11 July 1741

d2 Anna Helena de Wet born July 1702 (died in infancy)

d3 Anna Helena de Wet born August 1704 (died in infancy)

d4 Jacoba Christina de Wet born October 1706;

married 17 December 1724

Nicolaas Ley

(s/o **Michael Ley** (from Basle, Switzerland) & **Engela Breda**)

[Note: His sister **Catharina Ley** married **Marthinus Bergh**, s/o **Anna de Coninck & Olof Bergh** from Gothenberg]

An **Olof Ley** was on Meermin who persuaded slaves to surrender & return to the Cape

d5 Johannes Carolus de Wet (1709-1748) born March 1709; died 1 May 1748

married 26 October 1732

Maria Magdalena Blankenberg

(d/o **Johannes Blankenberg** (from Berlin) & **Catharina Baumann**); her sister **Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg** married (1) **Jan Zacharias Beck**, wid/o **Elsje van As**; married (2) **Willem van As** & her brother **Hendrik Emanuel Blankenberg** married **Johanna le Febre**, d/o **Gijsbert le Febre** from Overschie & **Catharina van der Sande**

e1 Jacobus Johannes de Wet baptised 16 August 1733;

married 17 September 1752

Maria Josina van der Heyden

(d/o Willem van der Heyden & Helena Josina Esser); marriage childless

e2 Catharina Christina de Wet baptised 14 November 1734; died young

e3 Christina Jacoba de Wet baptised 22 January 1736;

married 17 September 1788 her 2nd cousin once removed

Jacobus Alexander le Febre (s/o **Catharina van der Sande** & **Gijsbert le Febre** (from Overschie))

e4 Johannes Matthias de Wet baptised 1 December 1737;

unmarried

e5 Olof Godlieb de Wet (1739-1811) baptised 11 October 1739; died 6 December 1811; President of the Council of Justice; 1785 succeeded his 1st cousin once removed

Olof Martini Bergh with rank of *merchant* as secretary of Council of Policy and market-master
married 19 July 1761
Magdalena Böttger

f1 Sara de Wet born 30 April 1762;
married
Hendrik Johannes Fehrsen

e6 Catharina Jacoba de Wet baptised 5 November 1741;
married
Petrus Ludowicus le Sueur (s/o Ds **Francois le Sueur** (from Ooyen in Gelderland) & **Johanna Swellengrebel**)

e7 Johanna Hillegonda de Wet baptised 20 January 1744;
married
Jacobus Johannes le Sueur
(s/o Ds Francois le Sueur (from Ooyen in Gelderland) & Johanna Swellengrebel);
landdrost of Stellenbosch & Drakenstein; later advocate, Cape Town

f3 Ryk le Sueur (1767-1822) baptised 16 August 1767; died 1822; advocate, Cape Town;
married 11 March 1792

Helena Maria Geertruida Karnspek
(d/o **Johannes Karnspek** & **Engela Maria Rhenius** - 1st cousins once removed to each other)

g9 Johanna Sara Catharina le Sueur baptised 10 May 1807
married 1st cousin once removed

Petrus Jacobus de Wet

e8 Frederik Wilhelm de Wet baptised 30 January 1746;
unmarried

e9 Maria Magdalena de Wet (twin) born 28 March 1748; died young

e10 Hendrik Justinus de Wet (twin) born 28 March 1748;
married (1) 23 July 1769
Sophia Brink
(d/o Andries Brink & Alida de Waal);
married (2) 29 September 1771 3rd cousin

Elisabeth Jacoba le Febre
(d/o **Reynier le Febre** & **Anthonia Alida Leever**); died 1791; (wid/o **Jacobus Henricus Beck**, - son of **Johannes Zacharias Beck** (from Langensalza) (wid/o **Elsje van As**) & **Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg** - later Mrs **Willem van As**);
married (3) 17 November 1793

Margaretha Jacoba Smuts (10 September 1772- 19 November 1840)
(d/o **Johannes Smuts** & **Magdalena Elisabeth Wernich**)

f10 Johannes de Wet (1794-1875) born 7 September 1794;
doctor in Law (Leiden); died 15 June 1875;
married 15 April 1833

Adriana Dorothea Horak (1796-1868)
(d/o **Jan Andries Horak** & **Margaretha Melck**)

g1 Maria Margaretha de Wet (1834-1906) born 1834; died 2 August 1906;
married 15 April 1864
Johan Christoffel Koopmans
[Dictionary of South African Biography, vol. I]

f14 Petrus Jacobus de Wet born 17 August 1801;
married 1st cousin once removed

Johanna Sara Catharina le Sueuer
(d/o **Ryk le Sueur** & **Helena Maria Geertruida Karnspek** & granddaughter (paternal) of **Johanna Hillegonda de Wet** & **Jacobus Johannes le Sueur**) & granddaughter (maternal) of **Johannes Karnspek** & **Engela Maria Rhenius** - 1st cousins once removed to each other); great granddaughter of **Johanna Magdalena Bergh** & Daniel Gottfried Karnspeck (from Rügenwalde in Pomerania) & great-granddaughter of **Johannes Theophilus Rhenius** & Helena Maria van der Heuvel

d6 Elsabé Bergstedt baptised Cape 12 June 1712 (witnesses: *den Capt. Olof Berg en Anna de Cooning, zijn huisvrouw*)

c2 Maria Bergh baptised 1 March 1682;

married 1 January 1702 widower of Agn(i)eta van der Gracht/Graft (from Gorcum/Gorinchem),

Albert Koopman (Coopman) (from Hilversum)(born in Naerden);

krankbesoeker;

married (2) 3 July 1707

Johannes Visser (Vischer) from Amsterdam, *Onderkoopman*

22 Nov: [1705] *een vry kind van een onbekende vader, en wiens moeder is een Hottentottin genaamt Jacoba over welke getuyge syn Albert Coopman en Maria Bergh gen:t Ismael*

[M.G. Upham, 'At War with Society ... Did God hear? The curious baptism in 1705 of a 'Hottentot' infant named *Ismael*', *Capensis*, no. 4 (2000), pp. 29-31.]

d1 Olof Koopman baptised 15 November 1699 [note: this baptism does not appear in De Villiers/Pama]

d2 Albertus Olof Koopman baptised 22 February 1705 [note: this baptism is deleted in the baptismal record]

c3 Petrus Bergh baptised 19 May 1684

c4 Apollonia Africana Bergh baptised 8 September 1686

married (1) 4 February 1714

Jan Alders (from Amsterdam);

married (2) her sister **Engela Bergh**'s brother-in-law, **Friedrich Rhenius** (from Strelitz in Mecklenburg); (brother of **Johannes Tobias Rhenius**); corporal 1735 & captain 1747; died 1754/55 [M.G. Upham, 'Children of Ham: The name *Africanus / Africana* during the early stages of the VOC's colonial occupation of the Cape of Good Hope - early examples of affirmative identification with the African continent by Eurasian, Eurafrican and even European folk', *Capensis*, no. 4 (2001), pp. 47-53]

d1 Johan Matthias Alders baptised 17 March 1720

d2 Anna Rincina Alders baptised 1 August 1723

c5 Carolus Erlandt Bergh baptised 10 July 1689

c6 Johanna Magdalena Bergh baptised 26 August 1691

married 9 May 1728

Daniel Gottfried Karnspeck (from Rügenwalde in Pomerania)

(s/o **Christoph Lucas Karnspeck & Judith Flesch**); arrived 1721; soldier; assistant 1724; bookkeeper & secretary of Stellenbosch & Drakenstein 1731; secretary of Council of Justice & *Onderkoopman* 1739; died 1747

d1 Oelof Christoffel Karnspek baptised 27 February 1729

d2 Johannes Karnspek baptised 8 Jul 1731

married 26 October 1760 1st cousin once removed

Engela Maria Rhenius (d/o **Johannes Theophilus Rhenius & Helena Maria van der Heuvel**)

e1 Johannes Daniel Karnspek (1761-1828) baptised 1 November 1761; died 3 November 1828;

married 12 July 1801

Baronesse Johanna Catharina Hendrina van Rheede van Oudtshoorn
(d/o **Baron Willem Ferdinand van Rheede van Oudtshoorn & Gesina Kirsten**)

e2 Daniel Godfried Karnspek baptised 26 June 1763; died in infancy

e3 Oelof Christoffel Karnspek (1765-1825) baptised 23 February 1766; died 15 September 1825

e4 Helena Maria Geertruida Karnspek baptised 12 March 1769; died in infancy

e5 Helena Maria Geertruida Karnspek baptised 14 April 1771;

married 11 March 1792 2nd cousin

Ryk le Sueur (s/o **Johanna Hillegonda de Wet & Jacobus Johannes le Sueur**)

e6 Johanna Magdalena Karnspek baptised 28 February 1773;

married

Adriaan Jacobus Cruywagen (s/o **Gerhardus Hendrik Cruywagen & Cornelia Sophia Ehlers**)

Note: His 2 sisters **Dorothea Hendrika Cruywagen & Cornelia Sophia Cruywagen** married kinsmen **J.I Rhenius & A.V. Bergh** respectively

- e7 Engela Maria Karnspek** baptised 11 June 1775; married
Andries Muller
- e8 Daniel Godfried Karnspek** baptised 8 March 1778
- e9 Sophia Magdalena Karnspek** baptised 23 April 1780;
married 11 August 1803
Joseph Bebber (from Uerdingen)
- e10 Christina Johanna Karnspek** baptised 2 May 1784
- e11 Isaac Theodorus Theophilus Karnspek** baptised 1786
- d3 Daniel Matthys Karnspek** baptised 31 January 1734
- c7 Dorothea Francina Bergh** baptised 30 June 1695
- c8 Simon Petrus Bergh** baptised 6/16 September 1696
married 18 April 1729 / divorced 1737
Sophia Tauken (from Mauritius), widow of Sybrand Steen (from Denmark) (d/o Johann Heinrich Tauken & Catharina Kel); she married (thirdly) 1737 Jacques Meyer (s/o Pierre Meyer (from Dauphiné) & Aletta de Savoye)
- d1 Sophia Petria Bergh**
married
Michiel Johannes de Kock
- d2 Anna Oloffia/Oloffina Bergh**
unmarried
- d3 Olof Abraham Bergh**
married (1) 13 August 1758
Johanna Margaretha Groenewald (d/o Johannes Groenewald & Margaretha Hattingh)
married (2) 2 December 1764
Cornelia Mostert
- c9 Mart(h)inus Bergh (1696-1741)** baptised 2 November 1696; April 1711: soldier
October 1714: clerk in *secretarie* of Council of Justice; December 1720 bookkeeper & adjunk to fiscal;
30 September 1721 succeeds Jacob Voet as *landdrost* at Stellenbosch & Drakenstein; 8 December 1722 memorial (*memorie*): request to become junior merchant granted; January 1728 returns to Castle *winkelier*; December 1729 orphan master (*weesmeester*); May 1735 member of Council of Justice; 1 October 1737 member of Council of Policy; merchant (*koopman*); dies Cape December 1741 [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. III, p. 63]
married 20 August 1719
Catharina Ley (d/o **Michael Ley** (from Basle [Switzerland]) & **Engela Breda**)
[Note: her brother **Nicolaas Ley** marries **Jacoba Christina de Wet** (d/o **Christina Bergh** & **Jacobus de Wet** (from Amsterdam))]
- d1 Olof Martin(i) Bergh** baptised 25 April 1722;
[Note: 1748: Bergh (Oloff Martini); of C.[ape] of G.[ood] Hope; enters service (1737) as midshipman (*adelborst*); bookkeeper (1742); 1748 chief clerk in office of Council of Policy; & in April last made first sworn clerk at Political Secretariat; 1742 petitions (1742) for Lutheran church at Cape; asks for rank & pay of Junior merchant (Also 1750, no. 38.) (No. 68) [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, vol. 1, p. 81]
1751 merchant appointed member of Council of Justice & representative of Council of Policy; captain of horse; 1756 secretary to Council of Policy; 1771 acting Independent Fiscal; 1779 market-master & commissioner of Council of Justice; 1781 president of council of civil & marriage affairs; 1783 resigned due to ill health rejecting post president of Orphan Chamber; 1785 senior merchant; succeeded by kinsman (1st cousin once removed) **merchant Oloff Gotlieb de Wet** as secretary & market-master [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. II, p. 53-54]
married 25 July 1745 2nd cousin
Egbertha Boesses (from Heusden)
- e1 Catharina Petronella Bergh** baptised
- e2 Marthinus Adrianus Bergh** baptised Cape Town 4 July 1747
1762 soldier; clerk in office of Council of Policy; secretary to college for civil and matrimonial affairs; temporary assistant to Independent Fiscal; 1773-1778 landdrost of Stellenbosch & Drakenstein; *ex officio* member of College of Commissioners; Orphan Master & chairman of Heemraeden & militia one of the leaders of Cape 'Patriot'

movement; but rejected later as a traitor (see *De Eerloosheid ontmaskerd*); 1800 returned to Cape

died Cape Town 21 October 1806 [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. II, pp. 52-53]

married 4 September 1774

Catharina Cornelia de Waal, wid/o **Johannes Sigismundus Hoeve** (from Altona) (d/o Arend de Waal (1719-1766)

e3 Sophia Susanna Elisabeth Bergh baptised

e4 Vincent Bergh baptised

e5 Pieter Christiaan Bergh baptised

e6 Engela Appolonia Bergh baptised

married

Otto Wilhelm Falk (from Zutphen)

e7 Barend Cornelis Bergh baptised

e8 Egbertus Bergh baptised Cape Town 11 November 1758

assistant schrijver; 1788 *ondercoopman & winkelier*; secretary of Council of Policy; 1793 (with kinsman **Olof E. de Wet**) appointed to improve secretariat with kinsman-by-marriage Councillor **Jacobus Johannes le Sueur** (husband of **Johanna Hillegonda de Wet**) & to preside over Company's ambagskwartier, work of *equipagemeester* & *opsiener* of Company's Slave Lodge; *kassier* of Council of Policy; 1795 senior merchant & member of the Council of Policy in charge of underwriting of paper money; 1798 departs for Europe; 1801 writes *Memorie over de Caap de Goede Hoop, aan het gouvernement der Fransche republiek gerepresenteerd*; 1803 member of Koloniale Rekenkamer; 1804; Ontvanger-generaal of the Cape Colony; dies Cape Town 28 February 1827 [*Dictionary of South African Biogrpahy*, vol. III, pp. 62-63]

marries 13 December 1780

Baronesse Adriana Sophia van Rhee de Oudtshoorn (d/o **Pieter, Baron van Reede van Oudtshoorn & Sophia Boesses**)

e9 Catharina Magtelda Bergh

married

Johann von Lindenbaum (from Molsheim, Alsace)

e10 Olof Marthinus Bergh

married

Johanna Carolina Wieser

e11 Adriaan Vincent Bergh

married

Angelique Wilhelmina Falck born Batavia (d/o **Georg Carel Falck & Wilhelmina Margaretha d'Everdingen van der Nieuwpoort**)

married (2)

Cornelia Sophia Cruywagen (d/o **Gerhardus Hendrik Cruywagen & Cornelia Sophia Ehlers**)

d2 Engela Apollonia Bergh baptised 27 July 1727

c10 Engela Bergh baptised 12 December 1700

married 7 March 1717

Johannes Tobias Rhenius (from Berlin)

(s/o **Isaak Rhenius/Rhee & Anna Schuster**; arrived 8 December 1706 on *Zoelen*; soldier 1708; 1710 corporal; 1711 sergeant; 1715 adjudant; 9 January 1720 ensign; captain and head of the Strydkrakte; caretaker of Company's garden; April 1720 member of Orphan Chamber; 1721 appointed member of Council of Justice; September 1721, 1722 & 1724 went on expeditions to interior; 1724 wrote a journal; 20 April 1728; appointed head of garrison; 1738 retired as free burgher; repatriated 1741 (he married (2) 20 June 1723 **Anna Christina Mulder** (d/o **Adam Heinrich Müller & Susanna Magdalena Rota**); died Lübeck, Germany post April 1745 [*South African Dictionary of Biography*, vol. V, p. 640])

d1 Johannes Theophilus Rhenius baptised 17 April 1717 (died in infancy)

d2 Johannes Theophilus Rhenius baptised 6 November 1718, bookkeeper VOC; 1st *landdrost* of Swellendam

married 17 September 1741

Helena Maria van der Heuvel

e1 Engela Maria Rhenius baptised 15 July 1742

married 26 October 1760 her 1st cousin once removed

Johannes Karnspek baptised 8 Jul 1731

e2 Johannes Tobias Rhenius baptised 11 June 1744

e3 Nicolaas Frederik Rhenius baptised 27 February 1746

e4 Joachim Frederik Rhenius baptised 22 October 1747

e5 Johan Isaac Rhenius baptised Cape 4 October 1750; President of the Court of Justice (1786) [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, vol. 1, p. 22 under "Asiatics"]; *onderkoopman* August 1786 *secunde* at Cape & acting governor (24 June 1791 - 3 July 1792) after departure of **C.J. van de Graaff** 10 October 1795 appointed Receiver-general and Treasurer & Commissaris-Politiek (ie government overseer of the Church) under 1st British Occupation left the Cape when under Batavian rule; died Germany 27 July 1808 [*South African Dictionary of Biography*, vol. IV, pp. 498-499]

married

Dorothea Hendriks Cruijwagen (d/o **Gerhardus Hendrik Cruywagen** & **Cornelia Sophia Ehlers**); no issue

e6 Johannes Nicolaas Rhenius baptised 30 July 1752

e7 Christina Rhenius baptised 11 May 1755

d3 Johannes Izaak Rhenius baptised 8 June 1721

c11 Albertus Bergh baptised 29 October 1712

married 14 February 1723

Elisabeth Bissey (d/o **Jacques Bissey** (from Picardie) & **Elisabeth Pochoix** (from Paris))

d1 Olof Bergh

married 13 April 1760 (his 2nd cousin)

Helena Sara van As (d/o **Willem van As** & Anna Margaretha Schenk)

d2 Jacob Bergh

d3 Anna Christina Bergh

married Paarl 12 February 1745

Honoratus Conrad Maynier (from Leipzig) - Owner of *Bosheuwel*

adds over 77 morgen to place, beautifies buildings, plants many oak trees & names it "Protea"; arrives (1741) as soldier; burgher (1743); physician, resident at Stellenbosch & Cape Town (c. 1752); surgeon of militia, requests discharge (1775) on account of old age; member of Marriage Board; marries 1stly Paarl (12 February 1745) **Anna Christina Bergh**; marries 2ndly (13 July 1766) **Hester Nusser**, wid. **Johann Friedrich Pricelius** (from Hohenkirchen [Mecklenburg]); 11 children; dies (29 March 1778)

d4 Maria Apollonia Bergh

married

Nelson

d5 Elisabeth Catharina Bergh

married

Bartholomeus van de Copello (from Middelburg in Zealand, Netherlands)

d6 Johanna Christina Bergh

d7 Jacoba Johanna Bergh

d8 Olof Albertus Bergh

d9 Engela Elisabeth Bergh

d10 Marthinus Bergh

d11 Christina Johanna Bergh

Children by **Joannes van As / van Asch / van Assen** (from Brussels[Brabant]) (putative father):

b2 Jacobus van As(ch)/Vanas (c. 1663-1713) born Cape of Good Hope c. 1663; baptised Cape 1663; farmer at *Nieuwendorp*; *Meerlust / Meerrust & Witsenberg* (*Wittenberg/h*) *achter de Paarl* which brother-in-law **Schalk Willem[sz:] van der Merwe** buys (1716) from widow's 2nd husband **Christian Maasdorp**); dies 28 July 1713; [CA: MOOC (*Inventories*), no. 89 (**Jacobus van As,1713**)] [1/STB 18/30 2/6 (Inventory: *wijlen den Heemraad en Landbouwer Jacobus van As, 19 October 1713*)];

married (1) Cape 8 May 1689

Maria Clement(s:) /Klement alias Maria/Marij de Sweed/Zweed & Maria van Stockholm (sister of half-brother **Willem Basson**'s wife **Lena de Sweet** & d/o **Matthijs Michielse**, alias

Mathias Mikael(s)on, (from Stockholm) & **Isabella van Delft** (from Bommel)) (in 1692 they are still listed in the *Opgaat* without children (deceased by 1700); [CA: MOOC 8/1 (*Inventories*), no. 60 (31 January 1701): **Maria Klement**, deceased wife of **Jacobus van Asch**]; married (2) Drakenstein c. 1702

Helena Willemse van der Merwe (d/o **Willem Schalksz van der Merwe** (from Broek / Oud-Beyerland, near Rotterdam) & Elsje Cloete (from Cologne)); (she married (2) 3 December 1713
Christiaan Maasdorp, wid/o her 1st husband's sister **Maria Basson**)

20 December 1689: land grant [is this to Jaght?]

25 October 1690: land grant [*Nieuwendorp*] ????

1 August 1691: land grant [Willem Basson's grant?]

1692: buys *Nieuwendorp* Drakenstein from **Erasmus Jansz: van Lier** (21 July)

1692 (*Opgaat*): No. 285: Jacobus van As: 1 man; Maria Clement; 1 wife; 3 horses; 12 oxen; 200 sheep; 3000 vines; 5 muids wheat sown; 30 muids wheat harvested; 1 muid rye; 5 muids rye harvested; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein

1695 (*Opgaat*): No. 182: Jacob van As: 1 man; 1 wife; 1 son [Jan van As]; 1 daughter [Anna Isabella van As]; 1 female slave; 2 horses; 27 oxen; 300 sheep; 7000 vines; 3 muids wheat sown; 20 muids wheat reaped; 1 flintlock; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein

1695: *Jacobus Vanas* witnesses baptism (together with *Laina Basson*) of *Cristina d/o Christoffle Senaymant & Marguerite Sauoye* (22 juillet 1695)

1700: Jacobus van As buys *Nieuwendorp* from half-brother Willem Basson [His mother transfers adjacent farm to Willem Basson prior to this] (8 August)

1700: *Jacobes van As & Helena du Toij* witness baptism at Stellenbosch of Hester d/o Pieter Bekker & Johanna Klerk (5 September 1700)

1700 (*Opgaat*): No. 132: Jacobus van As; no wife; 2 sons [Johannes & Matthys van As]; 1 daughter [Anna Isabella van As]; 3 male slaves; 5 horses; 80 oxen; 700 sheep; 1000 vines; 15 leaguers; 10 muids rye sown; 40 muids rye reaped; 2 snaphaens; 1 pistol; 3 rapiers; Drakenstein

27 November 1700: Jacobus van As hires Johannis [sic] Vos [Van As signs with an "X"] [1/STB 18/144]

1701: Jacobus van As buys *Nieuwendorp* from **Cornelis Obits [Opitz]** (from Trondheim, Norway]] (later sold by widow's husband Christian Maasdorp to Hendrik Scheffer) (9 July 1701)

1702: Jacobus van As & *Helena Schalk* witness the baptism at Drakenstein of Helena, d/o Pieter Becker & Jannetie de Klerk (24 December 1702)

1702 (*Opgaat*): No. 76: Jacobus van As: 1 man; 1 wife; 2 sons; 2 daughters; 5 male slaves; 1 female slave; 7 120 900 2 17000 10 8 50 2 10 2 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein

1705 (*Opgaat*): No. 436: Jacobus van As: 1 man; 1 wife [unnamed] 3 sons [Johannes, Matthys & Willem van As]; 3 daughters [Anna Isabella, Elsje & Engela van As]; 7 male slaves; 1 female slave; 14 horses; 15 bulls; 60 cows; 30 calves; 25 vrs [?] 1300 sheep; 400 vines; 20 leaguers wine; 17 gru [?]; 17 grb [?]; 22 muids wheat sown; 15 muids wheat reaped; ? muids rye sown; 70 muids rye reaped; 1 muid barley sown; 6 muids barley reaped; Drakenstein

1706: Jacobus van As & Helena van der Merwe witness baptism of Elisabeth d/o Christoffel Snijman & Margarite de Savoije (21 March 1706)

1706-1708: Jacobus van As: *heemraad* & lieutenant of Calvary at Stellenbosch (Drakenstein) [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Journal (1699-1732)*, p. 97]

31 December 1708: retires as *heemraad* [*Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Journal (1699-1732)*, p. 180]

1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 172: Jacobus van as: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 2 sons [Matthys & Willem van As]; 4 daughters [Anna Isabella, Elsje, Engela & Sophia van As]; 8 male slaves; 1 female slave; 15 horses; 190 oxen; 1000 sheep;

4000 vines; 8 leaguers wine; 5 muids wheat sown; 100 muids wheat reaped; 6 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 6 rapiers; Drakenstein
1712: granted *Wittenbergh* (later sold (1716) by widow's 2nd husband Christiaan Maasdorp to brother **Schalk Willemesz: van der Merwe**)
1712: As heemraad for Drakenstein stands as surety (with Hans Heinrich Hattingh) for Hercules de Pree [CJ 3015]
1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 473: Jacobus van As: 1 man; 1 wife; 2 sons [Matthys & Willem van As]; 5 daughters [Anna Isabella; Elsje, Engela, Sophia & Jacoba Helena van As]; 10 male slaves; 1 female slave; 16 horses; 200 oxen; 1000 sheep; 4000 vines; 10 leaguers wine; 8 muids wheat sown; 80 muids wheat reaped; 1 muid rye sown; 10 muids rye reaped; 6 snaphaens; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein
18 July 1713: *door wijlen den Oud Heemraad en Landbouwer Jacobus van As op den 18 Julij Anno 1713 met 'er doot ontruijt en nagelaten zijn en door desselvs Wed' Helen Schalk van der Merwe ... de twee voorkinderen Jan en Matthijs geprocreert bij wijlen den ge. Jacobus van As en Maria van Stokholm ...*
1719 (*Opgaat*): widow enumerated with 2nd husband Christian Maasdorp, wid/o Maria Basson
children from 1st marriage:
c1 Anna Lijsbeth van As baptised Cape 23 April 1690 (died in infancy) (father: Jacobus van Asch; mother: Maria Clemets; witnesse: Abraham Diemer & Anna Bergh) [baptism not in De Villiers/Pama]
c2 Joannes (Jan) van As baptised Stellenbosch 6 April 1692 (father: Jacobis van As; mother: Marij de Sweed; witnesses: Fardinandus Appel & Lena Sweed)
14 August 1706: pupil or ward (*leeraar*) of the Orphan Chamber] at Drakenstein [CA: LM 14/1 (*Index of Dagregister / Journal 1699-1706*)]
1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 290: Jan van As: 1 man; 1 horse; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein
1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 474: Jan van As: 1 man: 4 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein
1716: proposal for banishment to Robben Island [MOOC 5/1]
c3 Anna Isabella van As (Isabelle) (mother: Maria Clements) baptised Stellenbosch 1 August 1694 (died 1713?)
c4 Engela van As baptised Drakenstein 14 December 1695; (died young)
c5 Matthijs van As baptised Drakenstein 21 October 1696 [note: no mention by name in baptismal register: son of Jacobus Vannes]; requested to become *veniam aetatis* [CA: C 57, pp. 42-51 (Resolution of the Council of Policy, 14 October 1721)]
married
Catharina van Wyk (d/o **Arie van Wyk** (from Amsterdam) & **Cornelia van den Bosch, née Helm**)
1719 (*Opgaat*): Matthys van As: 1 man; 1 snaphaen; 1 rapier; Cape District
d1 Maria Magdalena van As baptised (adult) 31 July 1763
married Cape Town 23 March 1777
Gabriel Rossouw
d2 Pieter Gerrit van As burgher Stellenbosch;
married Cape Town 1 October 1786
Anna Cornelia van Emmenes (d/o Gerrit van Emmenes & Maria Aletta Jacobse)
e1 Catharina van As baptised 23 September 1787
e2 Maria Magdalena van As baptised 11 January 1789;
married her uncle [?]
Johannes Jacobus van Emmenes
(s/o Gerrit van Emmenes & Maria Aletta Jacobse)
e3 Matthys van As baptised 9 October 1791
e4 Aletta Sophia van As baptised 16 October 1796;
married
Johannes Jacobus Visser (s/o Johannes Lucas Visser & Elizabeth Smit)
f1 Elisabeth Elsie Petronella Visser baptised 15 April 1821
e5 Pieter Jacobus van As baptised 17 January 1802

e6 Gabriel Johannes van As baptised 23 September 1804

e7 Anna Catharina van As baptised 5 October 1807

children from 2nd marriage:

c6 Elsje van As (1702-1728) baptised Drakenstein 10 September 1702 (father: **Jacobus van As**; mother: **Helena Willemse**; witnesses: **Schalk Willemse & Aletta Willemse**); died 1728 married 1722

Johannes Zacharias Beck (from Langensalza, Saxe-Gotha)

(s/o **Christoffel Sebastian Beck**); 1715: arrived Cape of Good Hope; soldier; loan *knecht; bijtapper*; 1716: requests burgher papers; 31 August 1716: purchases pacht for Cape wines; later tapper in Rondebosch and Mowbray; burgher 1722; 1724 purchases house in Table Valley (Block T6) belonging to estate of wife's 1st cousin Arnoldus Willemesz: Basson; (he married (2) 31 October 1728 **Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg** (d/o Johannes Blankenberg (from Berlin) & Catharina Baumann) who in turn married 28 September 1749 her brother **Willem van As**); her sister Maria Magdalena Blankenberg married **Jan Carolus de Wet**, s/o **Christina Bergh** & Jacobus de Wet (from Amsterdam) & her brother Hendrik Emanuel Blankenberg married **Johanna le Febre**, d/o **Catharina van der Sande** & Gijsbert le Febre (from Overschie)

d1 Helena Catharina Beck baptised 1 October 1724;

married 22 January 1747

Johannes Krügel (s/o Matthias Krügel (from Nürnberg) & Elisabeth van Staden); he married (2) 25 July 1762 Maria Claudina Jordaan

d2 Catharina Martha Beck baptised 9 December 1725

married 8 November 1744

Anthonie Maartens (s/o Anton Martens (from Celle, Hanover) & Hermina Herwig (from Amsterdam))

d3 Anna Veronica Beck baptised 19 January 1727

d4 Christoffel Sebastiaan Beck baptised 8 August 1728

c7 Willem van As baptised Drakenstein 25 November 1703 (father: **Jacobus van As**; mother: **Helena Willemse**; witnesses: Angela Basson & Christoffel Snijman);

14 January 1727 petitioned for *veniam aetatis* [*Resolusies van die Politieke Raad*, Deel IV (Johannesburg 1971)]

married (1) Cape 5 December 1728

Anna Margaretha Schenk;

married (2) 28 September 1749

Geertruij Christina Blankenberg widow of **Johannes Zacharias Beck** (from Langensals - previously married to sister **Elsje van As**, (d/o **Johannes Blanckenberg** (from Berlin) & **Catharina Baumann**)

18 November 1729: purchases farms *Bottelary & Hassendal* from Barend van der Lip [T 1923]

[Note: history of these farms is complex - His son **Joost Rynard van As** (between 1777 & 1794) & his widow (1805) divides farms into 5 entities: *Koopmanskloof, Welgevonden, Klein Bottelary, Rozendaal & Hazendaal*]

9 March 1737-27 February 1741: Johann Heinrich Waldschmidt (from Nürnberg) - *landpassaat* loaned as schoolmaster to *heemraad* Willem van As [J. Hoge, *Personalia of the Germans at the Cape*, p. 446]

[1743: As (W. van), his signature as Elder of Stellenbosch (No. 110)] [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. 1, p. 5]

[1752 : As (Willem van), Ex-heemraad; mentions that to his surprise he had found that in the last returns for Stellenbosch he had been credited with having won 200 muids of wheat. That, however, he had only won 100 muids, and that he wished the mistake to be rectified, and tithes for only that quantity be required of him (No. 61)] [LP, vol. 1, p. 7]

children from 1st marriage:

d1 Helena Sara van As baptised 13 November 1729;

married 13 April 1760 (her 2nd cousin)

Olof Bergh (s/o **Albertus Bergh** & Elisabeth Bissex)

d2 Jacobus van As baptised 14 January 1731

d3 Wilhelmina van As baptised 27 July 1732;

married 12 August 1725

Petrus Gerhardus Wium (s/o Peter Wium/Wion/Vion (from Viborg, Jutland, Denmark) & Anna de Haase

d4 Joost Rynard van As baptised 20 September 1733; captain of 1st Company of burgher dragoons at Stellenbosch;
married 8 June 1766

Wilhelmina de Waal (d/o Arend de Waal & Maria van Breda)

[As (Joost Rijnhard van), Captain of the first Company of burgher dragoons at Stellenbosch, requests on account of old age and failing health, to be relieved from office and all burgher duties] [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, vol. 1, p. 29]

e1 Maria Wilhelmina van As baptised 5 April 1767

e2 Willem van As baptised 25 December 1768;
married (1) 13 February 1791

Sophia Alida Brink (d/o Johanna Godlieb Brink & Susanna Maria de Kock)

married (2)

Johanna Morkel

[she married (2) D.J. Morkel?]

e3 Maria Catharina van As baptised 6 January 1771;

married

J.H. de Wit

e4 Arend van As baptised 25 July 1773;

married

Aletta Elisabeth Kühl (d/o Johan Adolph Kuuhl & Susanna Justina d'Ailly)

f1 Wilhelmina Maria Aletta van As baptised 17 November 1803

e5 Anna Jacoba van As baptised 15 January 1775

e6 Elisabeth Hendrina van As baptised 1 September 1776;

married

Francois Smit

e7 Wilhelmina Josina van As baptised 10 May 1778;

married

L.J. van Niekerk

e8 Jacobus Petrus van As baptised 7 May 1780; burgher Stellenbosch;

married 28 August 1803 his 1st cousin

Anna Geertruida Woeke (d/o **Engela Maria van As** & Moritz Hermann Otto Woeke)

f1 Jacobus Rynard van As baptised 20 July 1806

e9 Josina Maria van As baptised 3 April 1785;

married

Gerard(us) van Sittert (s/o Andries van Sittert & Susanna Johanna van der Spuy)

d5 Christiaan van As baptised 27 March 1735

d6 Anna Elsie van As baptised 23 September 1736

d7 Engela Maria van As baptised 28 September 1738;

married 10 January 1773

Moritz Herman Otto Woeke (from Brandenburg);

born 29 May 1743 (s/o Daniel Friedrich Woeke); arrived 1769 on board *Ouderamstel*; soldier 1772; messenger for Stellenbosch & Drakenstein; burgher 1781; 1783 owner of *Oude Molen*, Stellenbosch; 1786 *ondercoopman* & 1st *landdrost* of Graaff-Reinet; retired 1792; died 5 August 1815

e1 Anna Wilhelmina Woeke baptised 28 November 1773;

married 1 May 1788

Carel Philip Zastrow / Zastron (from Treptow);

arrived 1786 on *Beverwyk*; *onderchirurgyn*; later burgher & doctor at Graaf-Reinet & Stellenbosch; died Stellenbosch 9 April 1800

f1 Engela Hendrina Zastron baptised 16 September 1789

f2 Wilhelmina Catharina Zastron baptised 16 March 1791;

married

Jacobus Fredericus Gerhardus Pieterse (s/o Jacobus Francois Pieterse)

f3 Maria Josina Zastron baptised 20 January 1793

f5 Carel Maurits Zastron born 27 January 1798;

married (1) 7 July 1878

Johanna Sibella Dreyer

married (2) 1840

Aletta Johanna Sophia Schweinhagen, wid.PieterHeinrich Pohlman

g1 Carl Philip Zastron born 10 August 1829

g2 Johanna Sibella Zastron born 6 June 1831;

married 11 August 1851

Johannes Henricus Brand, president of the Orange Free State Republic

g3 Anna Wilhelmina Carolina Zastron born 4 November 1832

g4 Elizabeth Johanna Hendrika Zastron born 3 July 1834

g5 Engela Hendrika Zastron born 24 November 1836

g6 Carl Philip Maurits Zastron born 30 Janaury 1839;

married 11 July 1864

Susanna M. Viljoen

e2 Anna Geertruida Woeke baptised 1 September 1776;

married 28 August 1803 her 1st cousin

Jacobus Petrus van As (s/o **Joost Rynard van As** & Wilhelmina de Waal)

e3 Frederik Willem Woeke baptised 22 March 1778;

married (1)

Maria Jacoba Johanna Herholdt;

married (2)

Barbara Maria van Reenen

e4 Helena Josina Woeke baptised 11 July 1779;

married

Christoffel Jacobus Briers

e5 Carel Adolph Woeke baptised 16 July 1780

d8 Willem Jacob van As baptised 25 June 1741; (died in infancy)

d9 Nicolaas van As baptised 13 December 1744

children from 2nd marriage:

d10 Willem van As baptised 3 September 1750; captain (military) English East India Company

married 11 October 1778 his 2nd cousin once removed

Catharina Dorothea Antoinetta Hemmy

(d/o **Otto Lüder Hemmy** (from Bremen) & **Elisabeth le Febre**)

[1779 : As (Willem van), of the Cape of Good Hope; arrived as passenger, last year, in the return ship "Hoog Caspel"; restored to health, and wishes to proceed home with the wife he married here, named Catharina Dorothea Antoinetta Hemmy. He also wishes to take with him two children, named William Watherstone, seven years, and Harriet Davidson, four years old, entrusted to his care at Bengal, as well as a slave, named Regina of Bengal, as an assistant to his wife. As he had already paid for his full passage home at Houghly, he is prepared to pay for those of his wife, the two children, and the female slave. (No. 7; date, 19th January)] [LP, vol. I, p. 16]

d11 Jacoba Helena van As baptised 13 August 1752;

married

Major **John Craigie** (English East India Company)

d12 Maria Josina van As baptised 11 August 1754

c8 Engela van As born. c. 1705; confirmed Cape 30 September 1721 (witness: her sister Elsje van As); she inherited from her paternal grandmother's deceased estate

c9 Sophia (Fijtje / Fijtie) van As baptised Drakenstein 12 June 1707 (father: Jacobus van As; mother: Helena Willemse; witnesses: Pieter Robberts & Fytie van der Merve) (12 Junij 1707)(deceased ante 1718 [CA: MOOC 18/2 (*Joernaal Kaapse Weese*, 1719)])

c10 Jacoba Helena van As baptised Stellenbosch 2 April 1710 (father: Jacobus van As; mother: Helena Schalk; witnesses: Michiel Basson & Petronella Schalk)

married (1) 18 October 1733

Johann Georg Keyserling (from *Gorbers in Courland* [Grobin in Kurland]);

sergeant on the ship *Valkenisse*; he went to Batavia, where son dies & where he makes his will (1734) [CA: CJ 1182, no. 26 & CJ 2667, no .26]

married (2) 7 December 1738

Friedrich Wilhelm Emsighoff (from Malchin in Mecklenburg)

(s/o **Friedrich Wilhelm Emsighoff** & **Elisabeth Emerentia Schlingen**); from 1736 chemist at the Cape; died 25 June 1744 (he married (2) 27 August 1741 Maria van den Heever)

- d1 Jan Georg Keyserling** died young in Batavia
d2 Elsabe Helena Emsighoff baptised 9 August 1739
 married her 2nd cousin
Christiaan Georg Maasdorp (*s/o Arnoldus Maasdorp & Anna Sophia van Brakel*)
b3 Johannes (Jan / Jantje) van As (1665-1688) born c. 1665; baptised Cape 1665; 7 August 1684: assaults free-burgher **Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier** (from Ouderkerck in Oud-Beijerland) [CA: CJ 291, p. 135 (attestations by **Ockert Cornelisz: Olivier** & the slave **David from Tuniciron**, 11 August 1684); executed 1688 for murder, kidnapping & stock theft [CA: CJ 3636 (*Diverse Stukken en Bylagen 1688-1799*), p. 30 (15 January 1688)]
b4 Pieter [van As] (father unknown); baptised Cape 3 June 1668 (witness: *Groote Catrijn*); died young *circa* 1670 [Note: was this child named after **Pieter Remeus**, the brother of **Joan van As?**]
 [Note: discrepancy in Cape & The Hague *Opgaat* Rolls for 1670]

Children by Arnoldus Willemesz (Basson) van Wesel:

- b5 Willem Basson (1670-1713)** baptised 31 August 1670; farmer at Hout Bay (*Kronental & Moddergat*) died Cape 30 January 1713;
 married Cape 18 March 1691
Helena Clement(s) / Klemet (Lena de Sweet) (Laina)
 (d/o Matthijs Michielse [Mattias Mikaelsson] (from Stockholm) & Isabella van Delft (from Bommel));
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1691: | Willem Basson granted portion of <i>Niewendorp</i> which he consolidates with his mother's farm [120 morgen] |
| 1692 (<i>Opgaat</i>): | No 284: Willem Basson: 1 man; Helena Clement: 1 woman; 1 knecht; 4 horses; 46 oxen; 500 sheep; 9 pigs; 3000 vines; 3 muids wheat sown; 30 muids harvested; 1 muid rye sown; 10 muids harvested; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein [VOC 4030] |
| 1692: | Lena Sweet witnesses baptism (together with Fardinandus Appel) of Joannis van As (Stellenbosch 6 April 1692) (father: Jacobis van As; mother: Marij de Sweet) |
| 1695 (<i>Opgaat</i>): | No. 255: Willem Basson: 1 man; 1 wife; 1 son [Arnoldus Willemesz Basson]; 1 daughter; 3 male slaves; 2 horses; 60 oxen; 300 sheep; 3 pigs; 8000 wingerdstokke; 4 muids wheat sown; 30 muids wheat reaped; 1 muid rye sown; 1 muid rye reaped; 1 flintlock; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein |
| 1695: | <i>Laina Basson</i> witnesses (together with <i>Jacobus Vanas</i>) baptism of <i>Cristina d/o Christoffle Senaymant & Marguerite Sauoye</i> (22 juillet 1695) |
| 1700: | Willem Basson buys a garden in Table Valley from estate of his father-in-law Michiel Clements |
| 1700: | Willem Basson sells farm in Drakenstein <i>Niewendorp</i> to his half-brother Jacobus van As |
| 1700 (<i>Opgaat</i>): | No. 353: Willem Basson; 1 man; 1 vrouw; 1 daughter 1 knecht; 2 male slaves; 1 female slaves; 4 horses; 20 oxen; 500 sheep; 5 leaguers wine; 1 snaphaen; 1 rapier; Cape District |
| 1701: | Willem Basson buys garden in Table Valley estate of Jan Dircksz de Beer (from Wageningen) |
| 1702 (<i>Opgaat</i>): | No.31: Willem Basson; 1 man; 1 wife; 1 son; 1 daughter; 1 knecht; 5 male slaves; 1 female slave; 1 slave boy; 3 horses; 24 oxen; 350 sheep; 7000 vines; 6 leaguers wine; 2 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District |
| 1705 (<i>Opgaat</i>): | No. 99: Willem Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 2 sons; [Arnoldus & Matthys Michielse Basson]; 1 daughter [note: no baptism can be found - presumably died before baptism]; 3 male slaves; 1 female slave; 1 slave boy; 1 slave girl; 6 horses; 12 bulls; 14 cows; 2 calves; 2 vrs [?]; 70 vines; 5 leaguers wine; 36 gru [?]; 36 grb [?]; Cape District |
| 1705: | Willem Basson granted butcher's licence (29 December 1705) |
| 1706: | Fisherman |
| 6 February 1706: | Willem Bazon & Helena Clement witness baptism at Cape of Johannes, s/o Hendrik Donker & Catharina Kien) |

- 1707: Requests to be released from butcher duties [C 334 *Attestatien*, p. 135 (Declaration of Michiel Ley (from Basle, Switzerland), Anthonie Abrahamsz, Willem Basson en Hans Overholster (from Zurich, Switzerland), einde Maart 1707)]
- 1 August 1707: Willem Basson & Helena Clement witness baptism of Geesje, daughter of Gerrit Janse [van Deventer] & Ariaantie Jakopse van Rotterdam
- 11 September 1708: Willem Bason & Helena Bason witness baptism of Hendik, s/o Jan Walboom & Catharina van Boukerker at Cape Town
- 1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 666: Willem Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 2 sons [Arnoldus & Matthys Michiel Basson]; 1 daughter [unidentified]; 1 knecht; 5 male slaves; 1 female slave; 1 slave boy; 13 horses; 140 oxen; 900 sheep; 20000 vines; 5 leaguers wine; 2 muids wheat sown; 10 muids wheat reaped; 2 muids rye sown; 20 muids rye reapes; 1 muid barley sown; 10 muids barley reaped; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1709: Willem Basson buys farm *Kroendal* [*Kro(e)nendaal*] at Hout Bay from J. Victor
- 1712: Willem Basson & Helena Klemt sign agreement with Cornelis Jobse (2 August 1712) [CA: MOOC 14/212 (*Miscellaneous Estate papers*)
- 1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 196: Willem Basson; 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed) 1 son [Matthys Michiels Basson]; 1 daughter [unidentified]; 6 male slaves; 1 female slave; 1 slave girl; 11 horses; 130 oxen; 800 sheep; 20 000 vines; 5 leaguers wine; 2 muids wheat sown; 10 muids wheat reaped; 6 muids rye sown; 5 muids rye reaped; 1 muid barley sown; 8 muids barley reaped; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1713: Estate of Willem Basson sells farm *Kroendal* [*Kronendaal*] at Hout Bay to Matthijs Bergstedt
- 1716: Sale of garden in Table Valley to Pieter de Maijer
- 1719 (*Opgaat*): No enumeration
- 1716: ... *dien ik als geleiden van eenige doch miest zwarte vrye visschers ten kasteele heb zien treden, om ten verzoeken van den Gelieden ten zinen voordeele te verklaren, naar van my eerlang te melden staat.* A. Bogaert, 1716 (Amsterdam) quoting Willem Basson (Nic. Ten Hoorn, p. 492) [CA: A 1657 (M.K. Jeffreys)]
- c1 Arnoldus Willemesz Basson (1693-1724)** baptised Cape 24 May 1693; he owned *Halfmanshof* which was sold at Drakenstein and a house in Table Bay (Block T6) from his estate in 1725; he died childless 1724;
married
- Maria Vosloo**, wid/o **Arnoldus Kreutzmann** (from Meurs) & illegitimate d/o **Johann Vosloo** (from Plettenberg in Westphalia) possibly by slave Thamar van Madagascar) [note: his heirs were his wife & brother Matthijs] [CA: MOOC 13/1/2; MOOC 10/3 (*Vendu Roll*) nos. 63 & 64] [His farm is called *Kruijshoff gelegen aan de Groenebergh*]
- 1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 197: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson: 1 man; 1 snaphaen; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1719 (*Opgaat*): No. 184: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson; 1 man; 1 horse; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1723: Arnoldus Willemesz Basson buys a house in Block T in Table Valley from Jan de Witt
- 1724: Estate of Arnoldus Willemesz Basson sells house in Block T in Table Valley to Johannes Zacharias Beck
- 1725: Estate of Arnoldus Willemesz Basson sells farm in Drakenstein *Halfmanshof* to Johan Botma
- His widow married (3) Dissel
- c2 NN [Isabella ?] Basson** daughter - born *circa* 1695 [enumerated in the *opgaaf* for that year] - baptism not found [Drakenstein?]; alive in 1712 & enumerated in *opgaaf rollen*; died 1713 Smallpox epidemic together with parents
- c3 Matthijs Michielse Basson** baptised *Mathijs Michiel* Cape 18 April 1700 (died in infancy)
- c4 Matthijs Michielse Basson** baptised Cape 18 November 1703; owns farm *Rosenburgh* at Zwartland which he purchases (1728) from **Hendrik Ostwald Eksteen** (from Loebenstein); marries Cape 2 January 1729

Martha Mijburgh (dies 31 August 1771)

(d/o **Jan Lambertz Mijburgh** (from Buiksloot) & **Sophia Zank** (from Cologne)); they drew up their joint will (11 July 1729) [CA: CJ 2604, no. 44 (Joint Will: Matthijs Basson & Martha Meijburg)][1727-8: Basson (Mathijs); a ward of Orphan Chamber; asks for *veniam aetatis*. (No. 51)[H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 61]

25 June 1728:

Claas van Malabar sold by **Hendrik Eksteen** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds30; **Domingo van Bengale** sold by **Hendrik Eksteen** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds30; **Poer van Madagasgar** sold by **Hendrik Eksteen** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds 30; **Baatje van Bali** sold by **Hendrik Eksteen** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds 30 [T&S]

25 March 1730:

Jannetje van de Caep Creole sold by **Gerrit Victor** to **Matthijs Basson** Rds 70; **Lena van de Caep** Creole sold by **Gerrit Victor** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds 70; **Claas van de Caep** Creole infant sold by **Gerrit Victor** to **Matthijs Basson** for Rds 70 [T&S]

d1 Willem Basson baptised 13 November 1729; (died in infancy)

d2 Helena Basson baptised 27 May 1731; died 1772

married 17 March 1756

Pieter de Villiers; born 1 July 1725; died 1789

(s/o **Pierre de Villiers** & **Hester Roux**, wid/o **Johanna Heinrich Mylius**); farmer *Landskroon*, Achter Paarl - sold by his widow in 1798; he married (2) 30 January 1774 **Johanna de Villiers**

e8 Johannes Albertus de Villiers

married

Susanna Johanna Dojema

f3 Coenraad Gräbe de Villiers

married

Barbara Wilhelmina Taute

g5 Christoffel Coetzee de Villiers (1850-1887)

d3 Johannes Basson (Jan) baptised 16 May 1732; farmer at *Lange Kloof*, Riebeecks Casteel ; died 22 December 1792

married Zwartland 18 May 1760 2nd cousin

Martha Catharina Basson (d/o **Jan Basson** & **Johanna Catharina van Jaarsveld**)

[1762 : Basson (Johannes); Matthys' son; agriculturist; asks the Company to take over, in payment of the law costs, his slave named **May of Bengal**, lately sentenced to be scourged, branded and placed in irons for 15 years. (No. 206)] [LP, vol. 1, p. 97][16 September 1762 & 2 October 1762: Mey Slaaf van Jan Basson, Matthysz, c. 35, Bengale. Steel silwerware uit Swartland se kerk. Aan galg gebind, gegèsel, gebrandmerk, 15 jaar op Robbeneiland. CJ 790, 20] [H.F. Heese, *Reg en Onreg*, p. 235]

MOOC 8/20, no 34 (Jan Basson) 2 December 1792

Inventaris van alle sodanige goederen als er op den 2:e deser lopende maand December 1792 ab intestato metter dood zyn ontruymd ende naargelaten door den landbouwer Jan Basson Matthysz ten voordeele van de bij wylen desselfs vooroverleedene huisvrouw Martha Catharina Basson in egt verwekte kinderen, met namen

1) Martha Basson meerderjarig dog
blind gebooren

2) Johannes Basson

byde meerderjarig

3) Matthijs Michielse Basson

4) Willem oud 22

5) Helena Sophia oud 19

alle vier minderjarigen laatgem: meede

6) Maria Magdalena oud 17

blind gebooren

7) Michiel Adriaan Basson

mitsgaders door ons ond:e schrijver en bode der Weeskamer op t op en aangeeven van de in den hoofde gem: 2:e erfgenaam, op den 18 daar aanvolgende g'inventariseerd, bestaande deselve in maniere als volgt

Een opstal staande op de lening plaats gen:t *Lange Cloof* geleegen agter 't Ribeeks Casteel aan t Berg Rivier, dog welke opstal door den overleedene op den 3:e November jongstl:

2 ysere pannen
1 ysere rooster
1 ysere kookketel
3 water emmers
1 boter karn
1 vleesch balij

In de coornhuijs
1 oude coorn hark
2 schoppen
10 zakken
6 graven
6 pikken
1 koevoet
2 oude balias en
1 parthij timmermans gereedschappen
5 coorn zikkels

In de wagen huijs
1 paarde wagen
1 tent sijl
5 jukken en 1 trek ketting

Op de werf
1 coorn miet
1 garst miet
1 parthy rommeling

Beestiaal
2 hengst paarden
2 jonge paarden
4 reuns paarden
5 merrys paarden
13 trek ossen
1 koeij met haar kalf
84 aanteel schapen

Lyfeegene
1 slave jonge gen:t Carolus van de Caab, wagenryder
1 slave meid gen:t Sanna van Bengalen met haar twee kinderen Paul en Esau beide van de Caab
1 slave meid gen:t Christijn van de Caab
1 slave meid gen:t Anna van de Caab

Inne schulden

van J:J: Lombard en Hendrik Lombard over coop van de hier voren gem:
plaats de sommen van f 10000

Lasten des boedels

	Rd:s
aan de Weeskamer deser steede de somma van met 6 jaren en 6 maanden agterstallige renten	400
aan de wed:w Meijburg	50
aan de wed:w Olivier	100
aan d' edele Christoffel Lombard	350
aan Jacobus Abraham Burger	100
aan d' edele Matthijs Basson	500
aan Jac:s Louw d oude	150
aan d' E: Comp:ie over agterstal	[....]

Aldus g'inventariseerd ter plaatse en datum voorsz:

Voor den opgaaf: **Joh:s Basson de jonge**

e1 Martha Basson born blind; baptised 7 March 1762

e2 Johannes Basson baptised 25 December 1763; burgher Stellenbosch;
married

Anna Jacobina Nel (wid/o Coert Ryk)

f1 Johannes Albertus Basson

f2 Albertus Basson

f3 Matthys Michielse Basson

f4 Albertus Basson

f5 NN

e3 Johanna Catharina Basson baptised 30 June 1765; died in infancy

e4 Matthys Michielse Basson baptised 19 July 1767;

married 23 December 1798

Anna Elisabeth de Klerk

e5 Maria Magdalena Basson baptised 12 February 1769; died in infancy

e6 Willem Basson born blind; baptised 26 August 1770;

married (1) 21 May 1797

Hendrina Jacobina Erasmus;

married (2) 4 July 1807

Maria Elisabeth Lategaan

e7 Helena Sophia Basson born blind;baptised 9 May 1773;

married 13 September 1794

Rudolph Jacobus Laubscher, wid. Elisabeth Cornelia Wiese

(s/o Nicolaas Laubscher & **Sophia Basson**)

e8 Maria Magdalena Basson born blind; baptised 12 February 1775

e9 Michiel Adriaan Basson born blind; baptised 30 August 1778

d4 Willem Basson baptised 27 June 1734;

married Zwartland 28 September 1761

Catharina Helena Walters (d/o Nicolaas Walters & Johanna Maria van den Brink)

d5 Sophia Basson baptised 15 April 1736

married (1) 10 March 1759

Nicolaas Laubscher/Loubser (wid/o Elisabeth Lombard)

(s/o Jan Albert Laubscher & Sibella Pasman);

married (2) 15 July 1770

Heinrich/Hendrik Witsche/Witchi (from Lüneburg), wid. Susanna van Taak, née Muller;
arrived 1747; soldier, later farm hand; burgher 1753; died 13 May 1780

e1 Isabella Laubscher baptised 24 June 1759;

married

Petrus Benjamin Wiese

(s/o Pieter Wiese & Margaretha Swart)

e2 Martha Laubscher baptised 24 June 1759;

married

Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters
(s/o Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters & Margaretha Lombard)

f2 Sibella Maria Walters baptised 23 December 1780;
married

Hendrik Albert Basson
(s/o **Matthys Michiel Basson** & Maria Feyt)

f3 Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters baptised 17 November 1782; burgher Stellenbosch;
married 25 April 1802

Catharina Basson
(d/o **Matthys Michiel Basson** & Maria Feyt);
she married (2) her late husband's mother's half-brother Johannes Albertus Laubscher, (s/o Nicolaas Laubscher & Elisabeth Lombard)

e3 Sophia Helena Laubscher baptised 6 December 1761;
married (1)
Carel Ferderik Paret;
married (2) Stellenbosch 8 November 1807
Jan Homberg de Vries (from Amsterdam) FROM WHOM DESCENDS JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS

e4 Catharina Alberta Laubscher baptised 2 January 1763

e5 Matthys Michiel Laubscher baptised 24 February 1765; burgher Stellenbosch;
married 2 April 1789

Johanna Maria Walters
(d/o Samuel Walters & **Catharina Wilhelmina Basson**; grandd./o **Matthys Michiel Basson** & Martha Myburgh)

f1 Nicolaas Johannes Laubscher

f2 Matthys Michiel Laubscher baptised 16 December 1792;
married 6 April 1817

Anna Martha/Maria Basson (d/o **Willem Basson** & Hendrina Jacomina Erasmus; granddaughter/o **Johannes Basson** & **Martha Catharina Basson**; great-grandd/o both **Matthys Michiel Basson** (married Martha Myburgh) & **Jan Basson** (married Johanna Catharina van Jaarsveld))

e6 Rudolph Jacobus Laubscher baptised 13 July 1766; burgher Stellenbosch;
married (1) 23 September 1787
Elisabeth Cornelia Wiese
married (2) 13 September 1794

Helena Sophia Basson (d/o **Johannes Basson** & **Martha Catharina Basson**; grandd/o both **Matthys Michiel Basson** (married Martha Myburgh) & **Jan Basson** (married Johanna Catharina van Jaarsveld))

e7 Helena Johanna Laubscher baptised 16 August 1767;
married (1)
Johnnes Jacobus Wiese;
married (2)
Johannes Mostert

e8 Petrus Jacobus Laubscher baptised 20 November 1768
children from 2nd marriage:

e9 Hendrik Gabriel Witsche baptised 4 August 1771; burgher Stellenbosch;
married 2 May 1802

Martha Elisabeth Maria Laubscher
(d/o Johannes Albertus Laubscher & **Catharina Wilhelmina Basson**, wid/o Samuel Walters; grandd/o **Matthys Michiel Basson** & Martha Myburgh)

e10 Jacoba Elisabeth Witsche baptised 25 December 1772;
married 2 April 1789

Matthys Michiel Walters
(s/o **Catharina Wilhelmina Basson** & Samuel Walters)

e11 Wilhelmina Catharina Witsche baptised 12 June 1774;
married

Nicolaas Walters

(s/o **Catharina Wilhelmina Basson** & Samuel Walters)

e12 Willem Johannes Witsche baptised 10 March 1776; burgher Stellenbosch;
married 28 October 1801

Anna Alida Smit

e13 Johannes Albertus Witsche baptised 11 April 1779

d6 Matthijs Michielse Basson (1738-1804) baptised Drakenstein 3 August 1738; farmer
Rosenburg; died 1804

married Zwartland 28 September 1766

Maria Feijt (d/o **Coenraad Hendrik Feijt & Barbara Krügel**)

they drew up a joint will on 10 April 1780 [CA: CJ 2634, no. 15 (Joint Will of **Matthys Michiel Basson & Maria Veijt**) (she died 23 April 1805) [CA: MOOC 6/2, p. 102][CA: CJ 2634, no. 15 she signed he name *Maria Veijt*]



Stellenbosch University ndl:10019.2/1420

e1 Matthijs Michielse Basson (1767-1808) baptised 9 August 1767;

married 31 August 1788

Elisabeth Catharina/Christina Liebenberg

they drew up their joint will in 1808 [CA: MOOC 7/1/55, nos. 50 & 50 & 1/2 (Joint Will:
Matthys Michielse Basson & Elisabeth Catharina Lievenberg)]

[CA: CO, no. 3875, (Memorials Received: Daniel

du Toit - Application for cancellation of sale of *Rozenburg* ex the estate of Matthys
Michielse Basson and Elisabeth Catharina Liebenberg, starting 1810), p. 54]

f1 Matthijs Michielse Basson baptised ?

married (1) Zwartland 12 October 1806

Magdalena Dippenaar (no issue);

married (2) Groote Kerk, Cape Town 28 October 1810

Anna Hilletje Rust

(d/o Johannes Hendrik Rust (from Scherpenzeel, Gelderland) & Hilletje Geertruida
Mostert)

f2 Anna Maria Basson baptised 9 January 1791

f3 Maria Barbara Basson baptised 12 August 1792

married

J.P. du Toit

f4 Christiaan Coenraad Basson (1793-1866) baptised 27 October 1793; Farmer
Amoskuil (originally *Olyvenhoek*), Paardeberg; died 29 December 1866

married (1) Malmesbury 23 March 1817

Anna Christina Vlok (d/o Nicolaas Vlok & Maria Magdalena van Wyk);

married (2) Malmesbury 25 January 1841

Aletta Margaretha Johanna Kotze, wed. **Johannes Jacobus Nicolaas Bauermeister II**

g1 Matthijs Michielse Basson (died young)

g2 Nicolaas Vlok Basson

married (1)

Johanna Catharina Esterhuyse
married (2)
Yda Christina Vos
g3 Matthijs Michielse Basson
married
Jacomina Hendrina Gobrechts
g4 Maria Magdalena Basson
married her stepbrother
Johannes Jacobus Nicolaas Bauermeister III
g5 Anna Christina Coenradina Basson
married her stepbrother
Hendrik Daniel Petrus Bauermeister
g6 Elisabeth Johanna Basson (died young)
g7 Christiaan Coenraad Basson
married (1)
Wilhelmina Constantia Smuts;
married (2)
Margaretha Wilhelmina Smit Louw
g8 Johannes Hendrik Basson (Jan Toontjes) born Paardeberg 5 April 1831;
baptised Malmesbury 24 May 1831;
married Malmesbury 24 March 1851 his stepsister
Susanna Johanna Jacoba Bauermeister (Sannie) (d/o Johannes Jacobus Nicolaas Bauermeister II & Aletta Margaretha Johanna Kotze)
h1 Christiaan Coenraad Basson born 12 July 1851 married
Susanna Jacoba Hoffman
h2 Aletta Margaretha Johanna Basson (Lettie) born June 1853 (died unmarried)
h3 Johannes Nicolaas Basson (Jan) born 2 September
married
Alie Rossouw (no issue)
h4 Anna Christina Basson born Paardeberg 18 October 1857 (died young)
h5 Nicolaas Vlok Basson born Paardeberg 29 December 1859;
married
Hester Dorothea Wessels
h6 Hendrik Daniel Basson born Paardeberg 23 March 1862; associated with *Uitkyk* Farm in Paardeberg, Malmesbury, Cape, South Africa in 1862; saddlemaker (1886); businessman - H.Basson & Son Market Produce, Live Stock & General Commision Agents in Johannesburg, South Africa residing at Richmond Lane, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa; dies Johannesburg 1938;
marries DRC Malmesbury 8 March 1886
Johanna Roos Bisschop born 20 February 1864
i1 Johanna Hendrika Basson born Malmesbury 20 April 1887
i2 Susanna Jakoba Basson born Malemesbury 3 January 1889
i3 Jan Hendrik Basson born Johannesburg, ZAR 1September 1890
i4 Isabella Elizabeth Basson born Johannesburg 13 March 1892
i5 Hermanus Basson born Johannesburg 12 November 1893
i6 Hendrik Daniel Basson born Joahnensburg 18 September 1895
i7 Alexander Berthin Basson born Johannesburg 12 March 1897
i7 Christiaan Coenraad Basson born Joahnnesburg 7 November 1899
i8 Anna Jacoba Basson born Johannesburg 20 March 1901
i9 Nicolaas Jacobus Basson born Johannesburg 28 September 1902
h7 Anna Elisabeth Basson (Annie) born Paardeberg 7 June 1864;
married
Matthys Adriaan Vermeulen
h8 Matthijs Michielse Basson (alias Matthys Michiel Basson) (Matthys Silwervis) (Mat) (1866-1942) born Paardeberg 28 August 1866; baptised Malmesbury 30 September 1866; died Stellenbosch 28 November 1942
married Cape Town 20 February 1893 his 6th cousin once removed

Maria Jacoba Blatt (Mimie) (d/o Hendrik Christiaan Blatt Janzoon & **Hester Maria Johanna Smuts**)

i1 Jan Hendrik Basson (Jack/Babs)

married

Eleanor Frances Fane Travers (from Canada)

j1 John Travers Basson (baptised **John Francis Michael Basson**)

born Rosettenville 28 October 1920 (went with mother to Hollywood, California, USA);

married

Jean-Marie Clymer, born Rea

k1 Leslie Fane Basson married Neal Bryan

I1 Eleanor-Marie Bryan

j2 Peter Farley Basson (baptised **Farley Peter Basson**) born

Stellenbosch 14 February 1922 (went with mother to the USA);

married

Ruth May Harvey (born Hamilton, Ontario, Canada 22 April 1925)

k1 Luanne Fane Travers Basson born Hollywood, California, USA

10 February 1949;

married

Steven Miller

I1 Shane Ashley Miller born 31 August 1969

I2 Lacey Alaire Miller born 5 January 1973

k2 Lynette Alaire Farley Basson born Hollywood, California, USA

16 March 1950;

married

Brian Joseph Butchko

I1 Jason Edward Butchko born 24 November 1970

I2 Tiffany Alaire Butchko born 10 July 1975

k3 Matthew James Basson born Mesa, Arizona, USA 14 July 1960;

married

Pamela NN

I1 WyettLee Basson born USA April 1997

i2 Hester (Hettie) Maria Johanna Basson (1896-1930) born Porterville 9 December 1896; baptised Porterville 2 February 1896; died Johannesburg 23 January 1930; married

William George Upham

(s/o Joseph George Upham from Beachy Head, Eastbourne, Sussex, England & Alice Maud Petersen)

j1 Mary Jean Upham married Kenneth Sorby

j2 Beryl Upham married James English

j3 Dorothy Upham married Oswald Chaplin

j4 William Mansell Upham (1927-2006) born Johannesburg 25 April 1927; married 10 February 1955 Maria Catherine Priem (*Ria* (1933-1996) (d/o Jacob Gerhardus Ausserhoffer Priem Jr. & Gertrude Christiana Dale)

k1 Beryl Catherine Upham (1955-2004)

married (divorced) William John Brighton

I1 Shane Jeffrey Brighton

I2 Dean Anthony Brighton

I3 Twain Timothy Brighton

k2 Anne Caroline Upham (1957-1988)

k3 Mansell George Upham born Welkom, Orange Free State 16 April 1960

i3 Susanna (Johanna) Jacoba Basson

married (1)

Hendrik Oosthuizen; married (2) her 1st cousin

Hendrik Christiaan Siebrits

i4 Maria Magdalena Basson

married

Ds Charles William Oswald du Toit
i5 Anna Marthina Basson (Babs/Baby)
married
Gerrit Jacobus van der Westhuizen (*Van*)
h9 Coenraad Hendrik Basson born Rasberg 17 March 1869 (died young)
g9 Coenraad Hendrik Basson died 8 June 1906;
married
Aletta (Catharina) Johanna Smit (1837-1910)
h1 Martha Margaretha Cornelia Basson born 1863;
married
Frans Olivier
 i1 Coenraad Christiaan Olivier born 18
 i2 Aletta Cecelia Olivier born 1892
h2 Aletta Catharina Johanna Basson born Malmesbury 1865; died
Piketberg 24 January 1953; never marrie
g10 Elisabeth Johanna Francina Basson (died young)
g11 Gerhardus Wouter Basson (died ante 29 December 1866)
g12 Hermanus Nicolaas Basson (died young)
g13 Hendrik Stephanus Basson
 1795
f5 Elisabeth Wilhelmina Basson baptised 8 November
married
S.F. du Toit
f6 Helena Johanna Basson baptised 25 June 1797
married 9 January 1814
Pieter Francois Pienaar
(s/o Petrus Pienaar & Maria Magdalena du Toit)
e2 Barbara Basson baptised 1 January 1769
e3 Coenraad Hendrik Basson baptised 20 June 1771;
married 9 May 1790
Catharina Louw
(d/o Jacobus Louw & Elsie Myburg)
 f1 Elsie Maria Basson
 f2 Matthys Michielse Basson farmer *Kweeperfontein*, Zwartland;
 married (1)
 E. van der Westhuizen;
 married (2)
 Anna C. Basson
 f3 Jacobus Johannes Basson
 married Zwartland 17 February 1822
 M.M. Louw
 f4 Coenraad Hendrik Basson
 married (1)
 A.J. Grobbelaar;
 married (2)
 I.M. de Villiers
e4 Martha Basson baptised 4 October 1772;
married 8 July 1792
Gideon Rossouw
(s/o Daniel Rossouw & Elisabeth Joubert)
e5 Maria Basson baptised 29 May 1774;
married 2 February 1796
Johannes Louw
(s/o Jacobus Louw & Elsie Myburg)
e6 Johannes Basson baptised 20 August 1775;
married Paarl 20 April 1800
Hilletje Geertruida Rust
(d/o Johannes Hendrik Rust from Scherpenzeel, Gelderland & Hilletje Geertruida
Mostert)

f1 Matthys Michielse Basson baptised 7 June 1801;
married (1)
M.P. Lambrechts;
married (2) Zwartland 8 December 1833
M.M. Louw

f2 Hilletje Geertruida Basson baptised 3 April 1803;
married
J.P. du Toit;
married (2)
H.J. van der Westhuizen

f3 Johannes Hendrik Basson baptised 11 January 1807

f4 Maria Sophia Basson baptised 26 May 1808;
married
Johannes Hendrik Nolte (s/o Johan Hendrik Nolte & Margaretha Aletta Liebenberg)

g1 Johannes Hendrik Nolte baptised 21 January 1830

f5 Anna Catharina Basson baptised 18 February 1810;
married
Albertus Jacobus Laubscher (s/o Nicolaas Willem Laubscher & Maria Catharina Carstens)

f6 Martha Helena Basson baptised 15 March 1812

f7 Catharina Wilhemina Basson baptised 5 December 1813;
married
D.M. du Toit

f8 Johannes Hendrik Albertus Basson baptised 24 September 1815;
married
Elsje Lombard

f9 Helena Sophia Basson baptised 27 July 1819;
married
J.C. le F. Moorrees

f10 Albertus Johannes Basson baptised 3 August 1820;
married
Hester Anna Smuts
(d/o Marthinus Smuts & Maria Magdalena Loedolff) (sister to 3xgreat-grandfather Michiel Smuts) from whom descend (**Simonsvlei**)

g1 Johannes

g2 Marthinus Smuts Basson

g3 Albertus Johannes Basson

f11 Coenraad Hendrik Basson baptised 26 September 1822

e7 Helena Sophia Basson baptised 12 January 1777;
married 24 September 1797
Andries Jacobus Louw (s/o Adriaan Louw & Elisabeth du Toit)

e8 Sophia Catharina Basson baptised 11 October 1778;
married
A.A. du Toit

e9 Hendrik Albert Basson baptised 25 February 1781;
married (1) Zwartland 5 January 1801

Sibilla Maria Walters (d/o **Stephanus Sebastianus Walters** & **Martha Laubscher** & granddaughter/o **Sophia Basson** & Nicolaas Laubscher);
married (2) 18 May 1817

Adriana Hillegonda Jansen
(she married (2) 1820 P. A. Roodt)

f1 Martha Sophia Basson baptised 14 June 1801

f2 Matthys Michielse Basson baptised 14 November 1806

f3 Stephanus Sebastianus Basson baptised 17 July 1808;
married
C.D. Dusing

f4 Maria Johanna Basson baptised 28 November 1813;
married

A.C. Koch

f5 Hendrik Albertus Basson baptised 28 November 1813

f6 Sibella Maria Basson baptised 14 July 1815

married

J.D. Leibbrandt

f7 Johanna Catharina Everina Basson baptised 14 March 1818

e10 Catharina Basson baptised 10 March 1782;

married 25 April 1802

Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters (s/o Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters & **Martha Laubscher** & granddaughter/o **Sophia Basson** & Nicolaas Laubscher)

e11 Wilhelmina Alberta Basson baptised 5 June 1785

d7 Catharina Wilhelmina Basson baptised 17 April 1740

marries (1) 7 February 1763

Samuel Walters

(s/o Nicolaas Walters & Maria Johanna van den Brink);

married (2) 12 April 1778

Johannes Albertus Loubser / Laubscher

(s/o Nicolaas Laubscher & Elisabeth Lombard & stepson/o **Sophia Basson**)

e1 Nicolaas Walters baptised 25 March 1764; burgher Stellenbosch;

marrieds

Wilhelmina Catharina Witsche

(d/o **Sophia Basson**, wid. Nicolaas Laubscher & Heinrich Witsche (from Lüneburg)

f1 Catharina Johanna Alberta Walters baptised 23 November 1788

f2 Catharina Sophia Johanna Walters baptised 21 March 1790

f3 Sophia Jacoba Elisabeth Walters baptised 29 January 1792

f4 Wilhelmina Hendrina Walters baptised 3 November 1793

f5 Johanna Maria Walters baptised 27 November 1796

f6 Samuel Hendrik Walters baptised 11 August 1799

f7 Nicolaas Walters baptised 30 August 1801

e2 Matthys Michiel Walters baptised 28 April 1765;

married 2 April 1789

Jacoba Elisabeth Witsche

(d/o **Sophia Basson**, wid. Nicolaas Laubscher & Heinrich Witsche (from Lüneburg))

e3 Johanna Maria Walters baptised 3 November 1766;

married 2 April 1789

Matthys Michiel Laubscher

(s/o **Sophia Basson** & Nicolaas Laubscher, wid. Elisabeth Lombard)

e4 Samuel Stephanus Sebastiaan Walters baptised 29 October 1769

from 2nd marriage:

e5 Johannes Albertus Laubscher baptised c. 1780; burgher Stellenbosch;

married 18 May 1800

Jacoba Elisabeth de Vlamingh

e6 Martha Elisabeth Maria Laubscher baptised 30 March 1782;

married

Hendrik Gabriel Witsche

(s/o **Sophia Basson** (wid. Nicolaas Laubscher) & Heinrich Witsche (from Lüneburg))

d8 Albertus Basson baptised 3 December 1741

b6 Gerrit Basson (1673-1713?) baptised 9 February 1673;

marries

Johanna Rynick (from Leiden) (also found as Johanna (*Jannetie*) Rykse/Rijnink Verburg)

1 June 1694: Gerrit Basson buys slave Jango Longo from John Long, the slaves
Manuel from Madras & Drigo from Moçambique from John Lloyd
[Johngo Longo van Madras (aged 16) sold by John Long to Gerrit Basson
for Rds 109 [T&S]

22 August 1694: [Manuel van Madras (aged 19) sold by John Lloyd to Gerrit Basson for
Rds 90; Origo van Mozambique (aged 25) sold by John Lloyd to Gerrit
Basson for Rds 100 [T&S]

- 25 November 1695: Gerrit Basson buys slave Titus from his brother-in-law Oloff Bergh [Titus (aged18) sold by Oloff Bergh to Gerrit Basson 133.00 T&S]
- 1695 (*Opgaat*): No. 325; Gerrit Basson; 1 man; 1 knecht; 2 male slaves; 4 horses; 8 oxen, 1000 sheep, 3 flintlocks, 1 pistol; 2 rapiers; Cape District
- 22 March 1696: Gerrit Basson buys slave Alexander from Malabar from Jacobus Victor [Alexander van Malabar (aged 30) sold by Gerrit Victor to Gerrit Basson for Rds 120 [T&S]]
- 20 June 1696: sells Constantia van Malabar to Pieter Robbertsz [Constantia vanMalabar (aged 40) sold by Gerrit Basson to Pieter Robberts for Rds 80 [T&S]]
- 2 July 1696: Maria van Madagascar (aged 15) sold (together with Daniel) by Jan Dircx de Beer to Gerrit Basson for f300 & f500 respectively. The amount of f 900 was to be paid in full in January 1697. Daniel van Madagascar (aged 20) sold by Jan Dirk de Beer to Gerrit Basson for Rds 100; Maria van Madagascar (aged 15) sold by Jan Dirk de Beer to Gerrit Basson for Rds 100 [T&S]
- 1697: Gerard [sic] Basson: will [CJ 2597, no. 49] [there is no signature]
- 5 January 1697: Gerrit Basson sells Daniel from Madagascar & Dirk from Bengal to Matthijs Michiels [from Stockholm]
- Dirk van Bengale (aged 16) sold by Gerrit Basson to Matthijs Michiels for Rds72; Daniel van Madagascar (aged 20) sold by Gerrit Basson to Matthijs Michiels for Rds 91 [T&S]
- 1699: Gerrit Basson buys garden in Table valley *Welgemeent* from Roeolf van Wijck from Amsterdam
- 1699: Gerrit Basson obtains hunting licence for *Blaauwenberg* to hunt for his brother-in-law Olaff Bergh (7 August 1699)
- 22 September 1699: *Johanna famme de Geert Basson* witnesses (together with *Beerne Beurger*) the baptism of *Wellem*, son of *Piter Wellem Vanherden & Makel Eskal* (22Septembre 1699 [Kannemeyr has 1609 [sic]])
- 1700 (*Opgaat*): No. 307: Gerrit Basson: 1 man; 1 vrou (unnamed); 4 male slaves; 1 female slave [*Maria* from Madagascar]; 6 horses; 4 oxen; 200 sheep; 10000 vines; 2 leaguers wine; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 25 November 1700: Paul van Madagascar (aged 18) sold by Gerrit Basson to Arij van Wijk for Rds 100; Pieter van Madagascar (aged 20) sold by Gerrit Basson to Arij van Wijk for100 [T&S]
- 1701: Gerrit Basson sells garden in Table Valley *Welgemeent* to Jan Cotze [Kotze]
- 22 June 1701: Diana van Timor sold by Oloff Bergh to Gerrit Basson for Rds 40 [T&S]
- 24 June 1701: Paul van Madras Gerrit Basson Jan Meijndert Kruijwagen [TN&S]; [1701.06.24 Diana van Timor Gerrit Basson Jan Meijndert Kruijwagen TN&S]
- 25 November 1701: Paul van Madagascar (aged 18) & Pieter van Madagascar (aged 20) sold by Gerrit Basson to Arij van Wijk for Rds 100 each
- 1702 (*Opgaat*): No. 59: Gerrit Basson: 1 man; 1 wife; 1 male slave; 2 female slaves; 9 horses; 20 oxen; 400 sheep; 2 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
- 1705 (*Opgaat*): No entry for Gerrit Basson
- 1705: Gerrit Basson sells his house in Table Valley (in Block D, Bergdwars Street) to his brother Michiel Basson; requests to 'repatriate'
- 1707: Gerrit Basson buys a farm [*Kunenberg*] in Drakenstein from estate of Willem Schalk[sz] van der Merwe [from Broek or Oud-Beyerland] (father to his sister-in-law Helena Willems [van der Merwe])
- 1708: grazing licence at *Botterkloof Paardeberg* (3 months) (20 July 1708)
- 1708: Jan Paul Sax from Maagdeburg *knecht* with Gerrit Basson at Drakenstein [arraigned for assault on Hattingh stamvader]
- 8 January 1708: Gerrit Bason witnesses (together with Cornelia du Pre) baptism of Dorothea, daughter of Pieter Bekker & Jannetje de Clerq, at Cape Town
- 28 February 1708: Jannetje Bason witnesses (together with Arnoldus Vlok) baptism of Maria, daughter of Laurens Paaling & Rachel Laurensz at Groote Kerk
- 19 October 1708: Titus sold by Catharina Ustings to Gerrit Basson for Rds 107

15 November 1708:	Hendrina van Malabar (aged 30) sold by Johannes Pheijffer to Gerrit Basson [T&S]
1709 (<i>Opgaaf</i>):	No. 173: Gerrit Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (Unnamed); 2 knechts; 4 male slaves; 1 female slave; 7 horses; 56 oxen; 1000 sheep; 20 000 vines; 6 leaguers wine; 5 muids wheat sown; 50 muids wheat reaped; 3 muids rye sown; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein
1709:	Grazing licence renewed for <i>Botterkloof Paardeberg</i> - licence extended to include agriculture
22 September 1709:	Johanna <i>famme de Geert Basson</i> witnesses (together with <i>Beerne Beuger</i>) the baptism at Drakenstein of Wellem, s/o <i>Piter Wellem Vanherden & Makel Eskal</i>
25 December 1709:	Gerrit Basson <i>en zijn vrouw Jannetie</i> witness at Stellenbosch baptism of Johannes, s/o Claas Janse [van Rensburg] & Aaltie Willemse Schalk [van der Merwe]
1710:	Grazing licence renewed (6 months) for <i>Botterkloof Paardeberg</i> (5 February 1710); renewed again (9 July 1710) for 6 months
1710:	Gerret Basson & Jannetie Rykse witness baptism at Stellenbosch of Hendrik s/o Gerrit Janse van Deventer & Arriantie Jacobs (1 January 1710)
[Note; The child <i>Hendrik Basson</i> baptised at Stellenbosch 1 January 1710 is not his, but that of Gerrit Janse van Deventer and Arriantie Jacobs which baptism was witnessed by Gerrit Basson and Jannetie Rykse.]	
1711:	Grazing licence renewed but no agriculture (14 November 1711)
7 May 1711:	David van Malabar (aged 26) sold by Gerrit Basson to Willem Mensing for Rds 80 [T&S]
1712 (<i>Opgaaf</i>):	No. 77: Gerrit Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed)1 female slave; 2 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
1712:	Gerrit Basson sells farm [<i>Kunnenberg</i>] in Drakenstein to Bastiaan Pijl
1719 (<i>Opgaaf</i>):	No enumeration - he requested to be repatriated in 1705 with his wife to the Netherlands and appears to have returned by 1709. He still appears with his wife in 1712 [note: no children are enumerated in the Opgaaf rolls]. It is not known whether he returned again to Europe or whether he and his wife succumbed in the 1713 smallpox epidemic. [CJ 2874:175]
1713:	Requests passage for himself and wife to <i>Patria</i>

Resolutions of the Council of Policy [CA: C 30, pp. 39-45, *Ultima* February 1713]

Insgelijc door den burger Gerrit Basson en desselfs huijsvrouwe Johanna Reijnink versogt zijnde, [1] dat haar mogt gepermitteert werden, mits betalende het daartoe staande transport en costgeld, om met een der retourschepen na 't Patria te vertrekken, zo is haar sulx g'accordeert.

[1] Seun van Arnoldus Willemesz Basson en Angela van Bengale. Sy vrou, volgens haar handtekening Johanna Rijnick (ook Jannetje Reinik of Reijnik genoem), was van Leiden afkomstig. Sien CJ.2599: *Testamentenboek*, 1714–1719, no. 38, pp. 202–204; CJ.2874: *Contractenboek*, 1703–1710, no. 175 asook CA: MOOC 8/1 (*Inventarissen*, 1692–1705), no. 33.

[CA: CJ 2874, no. 175] [CJ 2597, no. 49 (Will of Gerard Basson)]

b7 Johannes Basson (Jan) baptised 14 July 1675; he disappears from the *Opgaaf* by 1709; prior to that there is no indication in the *Opgaaf* that he was ever married; he had an illegitimate son by Zacharia Jans (Zaccahrina Janse) Visser, the widow of Diederik Putter. Did he die in 1706? [Note: Where are his estate papers?] De Villiers/Pama states that he is married [*sic*] to Zacharia Visser, wid. Diederik Putter. He is listed as single (1705) and she is listed separately as a widow (she remarried as widow Putter [and not Basson] on 5 July 1706 Andreas Krugel (from Tennenloh near Nuremburg)) [note: a child baptised in April of that year].

1694:	Granted hunting licence for 2 hunting dogs restricted to small and large animals excluding partridges and pheasants
1695 (<i>Opgaaf</i>):	No. 373: Jan Basson: 1 man; 1 horse; 1 flintlock; 1 pistol, 1 rapier; Cape District
1700 (<i>Opgaaf</i>):	No. 314: Jan Basson: 1 man; 2 male slaves; 9 horses; 20 oxen; 160 sheep; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

- 1702 (Opgaat): No. 77 Jan Basson: 1 man; 4 horses 40 oxen 200 sheep; 2 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Drakenstein
- 1705 (*Opgaat*): No. 478: Jan Basson: 1 man; 5 horses; 24 bulls; 36 cows; 6 calves; 4 vrs [?]; 500 sheep; 50 vines; 70 vines; 4 leaguers wine; 10 gru [?]; 10 grb [?]; 4 muids wheat sown; 40 muids wheat reaped; 2 muids rye sown; 14 muids rye reaped; Drakenstein
- 1705: Zacharayda Visser / Jan Basson buy(s) farm in Drakenstein *Honswijk* from Jan Harmansz [from Padeborn?] 54 morgen in size [farm originally granted 5 July 1695]
- 1706: Grazing licence for *Groene Kloof* in the Baviaansberg
- 1709 (*Opgaat*): No entry for Jan Basson
- 1712 (*Opgaat*): No enumeration for Jan Basson
- c1 Arnoldus Johannes Basson (1702-1742)** born illegitimate; baptised *Arnoldus* at Stellenbosch 26 February 1702 (father: Johannes Basson; mother: Zaccharina Janse Visser; witness: Cornelis Ockers [Olivier] - the infants future father-in-law!); his inheritance from his mother's estate was disputed by his mother's 2nd husband [CA: MOOC 5/1]; he lived at *Vrolykheid*, Roodesand & owned *Misgund aan de Waagenboomsrivier* & *Uijtnood aan de Kijssersrivier* [CA: MOOC 8/6, no. 88 (29.9.1742)]; banished to Batavia 21 March 1739; dies at sea on board the *Sara Jacoba en route* to the Cape 1742 (under the name of **Adriaan Balters van Cabo de Goede Hoop**) [*Resolusies of Politieke Raad*, vol. 9 (21.3.1739), p. 260] [CA: C 455, Letter Recieved, (9 July 1739-3 December 1739, pp. 102-103) [Anna Böeseken & Margaret Cairns, *The Secluded Valley: Tulbagh: 't Land van Waveren 1700-1804* (Perskor, Cape Town 1989), pp. 63, 65, 85, 89-90] [CA: CJ 2511 Memorial from Orphan Chamber to Governor Ryk Tulbagh (*Requesten* 21 April 1740 – 12 December 1743)]
- marries **Catharina Olivier** (d/o Cornelis Olivier, *alias* Willemse/Ockerse, & Anna Richmann van Weij) (she married (2) as a widow 2 December 1742 Pieter du Plessis, *alias* Pieter du Plaisir Charlsz) [CA: MOOC 13/1/3 (*Liquidation & Distribution Accounts*), no. 51 (Arnoldus Johannes Basson, 22 December 1745)]
- 1719 (*Opgaat*): enumerated with mother and step-father, Andries Krugel
- 21 February 1722: 1722. 21 Feb:[rua]rij Gerrit van der Linden, met Arnoldus Basson binnen koomende, berigte aan 't Collegie dat deese Basson de soon was van Zacharias [sic] Jansz: Visser dewelke volgens haar gemaakte testam:t buijten gesloten was en waar over Jan Mulder in v:e vergadering van den 7 deeser zijn beklag gedaan hat, gelijk bij voorsz: notules is blykende, versoekende hij Basson meede tot zijn moeders erfdeel geregtigt te zijn, waar op hem aangesegt is, zijn doop te ligten, en aan den Secret:s deeses camer te brengen, sullende als dan volg:s eenparige resolutie van heeden aangaande dit onbeweesen kind, en 't geene voorsz: Mulder in geseijde vergadering raakende de gemaakte legitime van voorn: Zacharia aan haar naarglaatene kinderen, en waar over Van der Linden heeden meede conform gesegde Mulder versogte heeft, een request aan mijn Heer van de geregt gepresenteert werden.
- blad 8 Testamente, approbatie, disapprobatie en wat wijders testamenten aangaet
1722. 8. April Andries Kruger die volg:s laatste vergadering voor deese camer geciteert was, binnen koomede wierd hem zijn indiffiecte testam:t tusschen hem en zijn overledene vrouw Zacharia Jansz Visser voor gehouden en hem afgevraagte, of niets wist dat daar is een kind van zijn vrouw voor bijgegaan was, waar op hij antwoorde van neen, waar op hem aangeseijt is, dat het selve daar door vervalt, en dat hij staat en Inventaris, mits:rs taxatie zijns boedels moet geeeven, om daar uit te kunnen ontwaaren, de ware moeders erfportie voor d' kinderen 't welk hij als doen presenteerten versoekende dat sulx door gecommitt:e weesm:ren in presentie van de mondige kinderen mogt werden gedaan, welke presentatie de wed:e Jan Mulder en Gerrit van der Lind voor de Camer en binnen geroepen zijnde is voorgehouden en haar afgevraag, off zijt daar meede te vreeden waren, en g'antwoord

*hebbend van ja, is wijders geresolveert, dat sulx door 2 gecomm:e
Leeden den EE: Jan Thobias Rhenius en Hendrik Oostwalt Eksteen op
den 13 deesen sal werden gedaan.*

Note: *Maaij Ansela dies ante 18 July 1720.*

[1739-40: Basson (Arnoldus); see Ras (Hendrik). no. 14] [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 70] [1739-40: Basson (Arnoldus); a farmer (No. 48b.)] [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 71][1739-40: Basson (Arnoldus Johannes); times too bad to enable him to pay his lease rent (no. 48c.)][H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 71]; Banished to Batavia

d1 Johannes Cornelis Basson baptised 13 July 1727

married 13 December 1749 Elisabeth Joubert (d/o Jean Joubert & Maria van Wyk)

d2 Andries Basson baptised 20 November 1729

d3 Anna Catharina Basson baptised 20 April 1732

married 8 October 1747 Christiaan Hattingh (s/o Hans Heinrich Hattingh (from Speyer) & the Cape-born Susanna Visser; grandson of Maria van Negapatnam))

b8 Elsie Basson baptised 29 August 1677 (died in infancy)

b9 Michiel Basson (1679-1721) baptised 29 June 1679; he owned *Keesenbosch*; he was in partnership with Bartholomeus Nagtegaal *geboortig van Dantzigh*; formerly in service of Christoffel Snijman (between 22 October & 21 November 1719 but see *his* (his wife's?) inventory which is signed 3 March 1719); died 1721 [CA: MOOC 14/2 (*Miscellaneous Estate Papers*), no. 119 (Michiel Basson)][CA: MOOC 13/1/1 (*Boedel Rekeningen*), no. 119 (Michiel Basson, 11 July 1721)] [CA: MOOC 10/1/1 (*Vendu Rolls*), nos. 17 & 17.5 (1718-1721) (Michiel Basson)] [MOOC 8/4 (*Inventarisje*), no. 25 (Michiel Basson, 3 March 1719)]

marries Drakenstein or civil ceremony only [?] Maria Daaldond / Daaldons / Daalsons / Daasdons / Dansdons [from Batavia?] (d/o the *krankebesoeker* **Michiel Janse Daasdons & Aeltje Daasdons**) (she dies 1719?) [CA: MOOC 8/2, no. 118] [she appears 8 January 1696 as witness with Johannes Hagedoorn, to baptism of Catarina, d/o Jacob & Neeltie van Macasser. Her name is given as "Maria ____ [hole in register] Daaldons"]

1700 (*Opgaat*): No. 306: Michiel Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 1 son [Arnoldus Basson]; 6 horses; 1 flintlock; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

1702 (*Opgaat*): No. 30 Michiel Basson; 1 man; 1 wife; 2 sons; 3 horses; 2 flintlocks; 1 pistol; 2 rapiers; Cape District

1705 (*Opgaat*): No. 109: Michiel Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 2 sons [Arnoldus & Michiel Basson]; 3 horses; Cape District

1705: Michiel Basson buys a house in Table Valley (in Block D, Bergdwars Street) from his brother Gerrit Basson

1707: granted *Keesenbosch* (*Kiesenbos*), Zwartland

1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 485: Michiel Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 3 sons [Arnoldus, Michiel & Johannes Basson]; 2 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

1710: Michiel Basson witnesses (together with Petronella Schalk) baptism of Jacoba Helena d/o Jacobus van As & Helena Schalk (Stellenbosch 27 April 1710)

1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 106: Michiel Basson: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 3 sons [Arnoldus, Michiel & Johannes Basson]; 3 horses; 6 oxen; 100 sheep; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

1712: Michiel Basson sells his house in Derde Bergdwars Street in Table Valley to P. van der Heijden 30 February 1717 [MOOC 5/1]

30 February 1717: *1717. 30. Fbr: door Michiel Basson ter vergadering onder presentatie van Eede overgeleevet zijnde seekere reek: van den gantschen naarlantenschap van wijl: Lambert Jansz: van Vasen, bij hem ls knegt gewoont hebbende, is verstaan dat ten aansien de dood en andere klijne schulden ver booven de waarde der weijnige goederen quaamen te montereeren, sig met de voorsz: reek:g te vreeden te houden en met de*

goedere te laten geworden, mits betalende de schulden, 't welk bij hem aangenomen is.

1719 (*Opgaaf*): Not enumerated

[Note: according to MOOC 13/1/1, no. 119, sons are mentioned as being alive in following order:
Arnoldus, Michiel and Johannes]

c1 Alida Basson baptised 28 July 1697 (died in infancy *ante* 1700)

c2 Arnoldus Willemsz Basson baptised 26 July 1699

1719 (*Opgaaf*): no. 183: Arnoldus Willems Basson Mz: 1 man; 1 horse; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

[1724: Basson (Arnoldus); a resident in the "Swarteland" (No. 33.)][H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 59]

Heirs are brothers Michiel & Jan Basson [CA: MOOC 14/212, no. 97]

c3 Michiel Basson (1701-1772?) baptised 26 June 1701; died 1772?

married 8 May 1729

Maria Magdalena Meyn

(d/o free-burgher Christiaan Meyn & Cape-born *heelslag* former slave & free-black Martha Manuels)(granddaughter of slave Catharina van Bengale possibly by former slave & free-black Manuel van Angola)

1719 (*Opgaaf*): No. 182: Michiel Basson; 1 man; 1 horse; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

[1724: Basson (Michiel); a resident in the "Swarteland" (No. 33.)][H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. I, p. 59]

[1772: Basson (Michiel); Elder of Zwartland Church; deceased. The junior merchant and first sworn clerk at the Political Secretariat, Tobias Christiaan Rönenkemp, and the Elder of the Zwartland Church, Pieter van der Bijl, executors of the Estate, submit that, in arranging the papers of the estate, they discovered that a slave of the deceased, named Adonis of Bougis, having a considerable time ago been punished for often repeated crimes, had attempted to assault his master; that he was at once brought to the Cape by the latter, and delivered to the Provost; but as Basson was unable to submit satisfactory evidence against the slave, in order to enable the Fiscal to prosecute him before the C.[ouncil] of Justice, and, on the other hand, it might be very dangerous for the heirs if the slave were released from confinement, they pray that he may be taken over by the Company in payment for the costs incurred at his trial, and banished for life on Robben Island. (No. 22.)] [H.C.V. Leibbrandt, *Precis of the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope: Requesten*, vol. 1, p. 106]

[Note: See D. Bax, *Het Oudste Kaapse Zilver 1669-1751*, p. 142 for details of donation of silver objects to Church at Zwartland]

c4 Johannes (Jan) Basson baptised 24 October 1706;

married 2 May 1734

Johanna Catharina van Jaarsveld (baptised 12 July 1716); (d/o **Adriaan van Jaarsveld** [half-brother to **Renier van der Sande**] & **Cornelia Nel**)(granddaughter of **Aldert van Jaarsveld**, widower of **Christina Joppe** & **Catharian Hoffers** (from Dodrecht)

d1 Maria Magdalena Basson baptised 22 May 1735; died 8 April 1789;

married Zwartland 21 August 1757

Pieter van der Bijl (wid/o Aletta van der Westhuysen)

(s/o **Pieter van der Bijl** (from Overchie (near Rotterdam), Netherlands & **Hester Terwinkel** (from Zutphen))

e4 Maria Magdalena van der Byl baptised 15 January 1765; died post 1804; married (1) Zwartland 7 March 1784

Tobias Mostert

(s/o Johannes Jacob Mostert & Geertruida Olivier); married (2) 12 February 1790

Johan Hendrik Loedolff (s/o **Christian Ludolph** (from Spangenberg) & **Aletta Jacoba Walters**)

f5 Maria Magdalena Loedolff baptised 19 May 1793;
married
Marthinus Smuts (wid/o Anna Catharina Mostert, she being the wid/o Pieter van der Byl)
(s/o Michiel Smuts & Geertruida Anna de Kock)

g7 Michiel Smuts baptised 4 April 1819;
married
Hester Maria Jacoba Bresler
(d/o Casparus Jacobus Rynard Bresler & Hester Maria Jahanna Louw)

h1 Hester (Hessie) Maria Johanna Smuts
married
Hendrik Christiaan Blatt Janzoon
(s/o Jan Daniel Blatt & Maria Jacoba van Aarde)

i4 Maria (Mimie) Jacoba Blatt
married his 6th cousin once removed
Matthys Michiel Basson
(s/o Johannes Hendrik Basson & Susanna Johanna Jacoba Bauermeister)

j2 Hester Maria Johanna Basson (1896-1930)
married
William George Upham (1894-1933)
k4 William Mansell Upham (1927-2006)
married Maria Catherine Priem (1933-196)
l3 Mansell GeorgeUpham (born 1960)

d2 Martha Catharina Basson
married her 2nd cousin **Johannes Basson** (s/o **Matthijs Michiel Basson** & Martha Mijburgh)

d3 Michiel Adriaan Basson
married Hendrina van der Westhuizen

e1 Johanna Catharina Basson baptised 25 March 1764;
married 11 April 1784
Albertus Laubscher
(s/o Nicolaas Laubscher & Jacoba Hendrina van Zyl)
e2 Catharina Hendrina Basson baptised 12 April 1767

d4 Cornelia Basson
married (1) 12 March 1763
Petrus / Pieter Johannes Louw
(s/o Jacobus Louw & Wilhelmina Durand, née van Zyl) ;
married (2) 18 September 1774 Paul Jordaan (s/o Paul Jordaan & Rachel Nel)

d5 Johanna Basson
married 6 June 1762
Albertus Wynand Louw
(s/o Jacobus Louw & Wilhelmina Durand, née van Zyl)

d6 Johannes Basson baptised 6 August 1744; farmer *De Zwartefontein*; died 1790;
married Paarl 5 May 1771
Catharina Hendrina van der Bijl
(d/o Pieter van der Bijl & Aletta van der Westhuizen) (she married (2) Johannes Tobias Loubser (s/o Nicolaas Laubscher & Jacoba Hendrina van Zyl))

d7 Albertus Basson
married
Anna Elisabeth van Schalkwijk

d8 Arnoldus Basson
married
Sara van Schalkwijk

d9 Willem Basson
married
Elisabeth Christina Loubser

d10 Catharina Christina Basson
married
E.J. Loubser

d11 Alida Basson

married

J. Mostert

d12 Susanna Engela Basson

married

P. Mostert

d13 Reynier Basson

married

Anna Geertruida Gysberta Mostert

b10 Elsie / Elsje Basson (1681-1713) baptised 29 June 1681; she died 1713;

married

Reinier van der Sande (from Batavia)

(s/o Nikolaas Reiniersen van der Sande (from Middelburg) & **Catharina Hoffers** (from Dordrecht), step-son of Aldert [Alard] van Jaarsveld (from Rotterdam), wisdower of Christina Joppe, step-son of Christian Mentzing aka Berhardus Mensing (from Herford [Westphalia]) [CA: MOOC 4/1 under 20 March 1712 & MOOC 8/3, no. 44]; soldier 1696; burgher 1717; died 16 January 1717 (he married (2) 18 February 1714 **Hendrina van Hoeting** (from Amsterdam), wid/o **Jan Kotze** (from Königstein in Saxony) & d/o Roelof van Hoeting & Jannetje van As; she married (3) 13 February 1718 **Frans van der Nest** (from Dordrecht))

1698: Isak from Balij (aged 32) sold by Christoffel Dritseler to Reijnier van der Sande for Rds 100

1700 (*Opgaat*): No. 389: Raynier van der Sande; 1 man; Elsie Basson: 1 wife; 1 daughter [Catharina van der Sande]; 2 male slaves; 4 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

1705 (*Opgaat*): No. 30: Reynier van der Sande : 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 1 daughter [Catharina van der Sande]; 3 male slaves; 4 horses; Cape District

1709 (*Opgaat*): No. 590: Rynier van der Zande; 1 man; 1 wife: Elsje Basson; 1 daughter [Catharina van der Sande]; 1 male slave; 1 female slave; 1 slave boy; 5 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

1712 (*Opgaat*): No. 137: Reynier van der Sande: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 1 daughter [Catharina van der Sande]; 2 male slaves; 2 female slaves; 1 slave boy; 1 slave girl; 6 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District

c1 Nicolaas van der Sande baptised 10 May 1699 – not to be confused with **Nicolaes van der Sande** (son from 2nd marriage of father) who inherits (1731) from deceased estate of Frans van der Nest

c2 Catharina van der Sande born 1700

married 27 March 1712

Gijsbert le Fèbre (from Overschie, Netherlands)

1718: Gijsbert le Febre obtains transfer of Angela's erf [corner Castle & St George's Streets]

d1 Hendrik le Fèbre baptised 30 April 1713 (died in infancy)

d2 Reynier le Fèbre baptised 17 June 1714, *bookhouer* in the VOC;

married 16 April 1741

Anthonia Alida Leever

e3 Elisabeth Jacoba le Febre baptised 6 February 1746; died 1791;

married (1)

Jacobus Henricus Beck

(s/o Johannes Zacharias Beck (from Langensalza) (wid/o **Elsje van As**) & Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg - later Mrs **Willem van As**);

married (2) 3rd cousin

Hendrik Justinus de Wet

(s/o **Johannes Carolus de Wet** & Maria Magdalena Blankenberg)

d3 Hendrik le Fèbre baptised 21 June 1716

d4 Johanna le Fèbre baptised 14 August 1718

married (1)

Hendrik Emanuel Blankenberg

(s/o Johnnes Blankenberg (from Berlin) & Catharina Baumann) [Note: his sister Geertruyd Christina Blankenberg married (1) Jan Zacharias Beck, wid/o **Elsje van As**; married (2)

Willem van As & his othersister Maria Magdalena Blankenberg married **Jan C. de Wet**,
so/o Jacobus de Wet (from Amsterdam) & **Christina Bergh**];
married (2)

Nicolaas Christoffel Joosten (from Lippstadt)

d5 Johannes le Fèbre baptised 21 April 1720

d6 Elisabeth le Fèbre baptised 8 June 1721

married 27 January 1743

Otto Lüder Hemmy (from Bremen) (1710-1777)

(s/o Johann Anton Hemmy (from Oldenborg) & Dorothea Engel Pfüger (from Bremen));
Secunde at Cape of Good Hope [Dictionary of South African Biography, vol. III]

e1 Johanna Anton Hemmy baptised 7 June 1744

e2 Gijsbert Hemmy (1746-1798) baptised 19 June 1746; Gysbert Hemmy: *Oratio Latina de Promontorio Bonae Spei 1767 - A Latin Oration delivered in the Hamburg Academy, 10 April 1767* (translated & edited by K.D. White, South African Public Library, Cape Town 1959) Gijsbert Hemmy, *DE TESTIMONIIS: the testimony of Aethiopians, Chinese and other pagans as well as of the Hottentots inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope...*; edited and translated from the Latin by Margaret Hewett. Cape Town: University of Cape Town, 1998; Hemmy's Thesis was presented to the University of Leiden in 1770; *opperhoofd* superintendent of Dejima 1782-1798; died Kakugauwa, Japan 6 June 1798 aged 52

married Arnolda Aletta Repper; she married (2) at Batavia Hendrik Hillebrink

e3 Otto Reynier Hemmy baptised 2 June 1748

e4 Catharina Dorothea Antonetta Hemmy baptised 12 May 1750;
married 11 October 1778 2nd cousin once removed

Willem van As

(s/o **Willem van As** & Geertruij Christina Blankenberg (d/o Johannes Blanckenberg (from Berlin) & Catharina Baumann), the widow of Johannes Zacharias Beck (from Langensalsa) who had previously been married to his sister **Elsje van As**

e5 Elisabeth Susanna Gerardina Hemmy baptised 16 December 1753;

married 10 Apr 1774

Carl Matthys Willem de Lille (from 's-Hertogenbosch) (divorced 1800);

married (2) 21 October 1811

Clemens Matthiesen (from Husum)

e6 Olof Johannes Jacobus Hemmy (1758-1823) baptised 16 Apr 1758; died 28 February 1823

d7 Elsabe le Fèbre baptised 23 May 1723

married 1st cousin once removed

Arnoldus Maasdorp

(s/o Christian Maasdorp (from Pasewalk) & **Maria Basson**)

d8 Catharina Louisa le Fèbre baptised 6 May 1725

married (1) 16 May 1745

Pieter la Fon (from Amsterdam);

married (2) 6 December 1750

Anthonie Leertouwer (from Koningsbergen)

d9 Gysbert le Fèbre baptised 23 March 1727

d10 Jan Adrian le Fèbre baptised 6 June 1728

d11 Jacomina le Fèbre baptised 26 March 1730

d12 Maria Alida le Fèbre baptised 10 June 1731

d13 Helena le Fèbre baptised 7 December 1732

d14 Christina Engela le Fèbre baptised 2 May 1734

d15 Michiel le Fèbre baptised 8 July 1736

d16 Jacobus Alexander le Fèbre baptised 7 September 1788

married 2nd cousin once removed 5 June 1757

Christina Jacoba de Wet

(d/o **Johannes Carolus de Wet** & **Maria Magdalena Blankenberg**)

b11 Maria Basson (1693-1713) baptised 16 May 1683; died 1713

married 28 May 1702

Christian Matzdorf / Maasdorp (from Pasewalk);

he married (2) 3 December 1713 **Helena van der Merwe**, wid/o **Jacobus van As** & married (3) 1723 **Cornelia Viljoen**, wid/o **Hercules du Preez**) born c. 1674; arrived 1697 as sailor; master wagonmaker 1701-1705; burgher c. 1701; *pachter* of wine & brandy at Rondebosch; May 1719 sergeant in Burgermag; March 1726 retires for health reasons; obtains land rights at *Watervliet* after 3rd marriage

1705 (<i>Opgaat</i>):	No enumeration for Christian Maasdorp
1709 (<i>Opgaat</i>):	No. 430: Christian Maasdorp: 1 man; 1 wife: Maria Basson; 1 son [Petrus Maasdorp]; 1 knecht; 1 male slave; 1 female slave; 2 horses; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
1712 (<i>Opgaat</i>):	No. 97: Christiaan Maasdorp: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed); 2 sons [Petrus & Arnoldus Maasdorp]; 2 male slaves; 1 female slave; 1 horse; 1 snaphaen; 1 pistol; 1 rapier; Cape District
1719 (<i>Opgaat</i>):	No. 309: Christian Maasdorp: 1 man; 1 wife (unnamed) [Helena Willems, wid/o Jacobus van As]; 3 sons [Willem van As, Arnoldus Maasdorp & Petrus Maasdorp]; 4 daughters [Elsje van As, Sophia van As, Jacoba Helena van As & Engela Maasdorp (or Christina Maasdorp)]; 16 male slaves; 3 female slaves; 2 slave girls; 6 horses; 60 oxen; 25 000 vines; 10 leaguers wine; 2 snaphaens; 2 pistols; 2 rapiers; Cape District

c1 Engela Maasdorp baptised 18 March 1703 (witnesses: Rijnier van der Sande & Helena Clement) [note: baptism not in De Villiers/Pama]; died in infancy

c2 Petrus Maasdorp baptised Cape 11 May 1704 (died in infancy)

c3 Engela Elizabeth Maasdorp baptised Cape 1 August 1708 (witnesses: Rynier van de Sande met de Wed. Bason)

c4 Arnoldus Maasdorp baptised Cape 15 June [De Villiers/Pama has May] 1710; *heemraad* Stellenbosch;

married (1) Stellenbosch 16 May 1734

Anna Sophia van Brakel

(d/o Hermanus van Brakel & Geertruida van der Bijl)

married (2) Cape Town 21 August 1749

Anna Sophia de Vos (no issue);

married (3) 6 February 1752 1st cousin once removed

Elsabe le Fèbre

(d/o Gijsbert le Fèbre & **Catharina van der Sande** & granddaughter of Renier van der Sande & **Elsje Basson**)

children from 1st marriage:

d1 Geertruy Christina Maasdorp baptised 27 March 1735

d2 Christiaan Georg Maasdorp baptised Stellenbosch 10 February 1737; December 1772 commissioner of civil & matrimonial affairs; July 1773 luitenant of Eerste Campagne Burger cavallerie (1774-1775) & (1778-1781); 1781 Orphan Master; March 1786 elected Burgerraad; April 1786 member of Council of Justice & member of Collegie van Commissarissen; 1788 elected to Burgerraad; October 1788 captain of burger-kavallerie; one of leaders of Cape 'Patriot' movement

died Cape Town 30 April 1790 [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. III, p. 565]

married Cape Town 9 June 1765 2nd cousin

Elsabé Helena Emsighoff

(d/o Friedrich Wilhelm Emsighoff (from Malchin, Mecklenberg) & **Jacoba Helena van As**)

e1 Arnoldus Maasdorp baptised 9 March 1766; assistant VOC;

married 5 October 1788

Martha Ceecilia Laubscher (d/o Nicolaas Laubscher & Jacoba Hendrina van Zyl)

e2 Jacoba Christina Maasdorp

married (1)

Lourens Smit (from Amsterdam) *kaptein der zee*

married (2)

Claas Pieters (from Achenkenschans) *luitenant ter zee*

e3 Frederik Wilhelm Maasdorp *assistent VOC*

married 28 September 1794

Susanna Margaretha Kuuhl

(d/o Johan Adolph Kuuhl & Susanna Justina d'Ailly)[Note: her sister Aletta Elsabe married husband's kinsman **Arend van As**]

- e4 Johannes Jacobus Maasdorp** baptised
e5 Christiaan Georg Maasdorp baptised
e6 Otto Luder Jacobus Maasdorp *artilleris*
 married (1) 24 February 1779
 Christina Sophia Herman
 married (2) 8 October 1810
 Sara Maria Hurling
e7 Gysbert Henry Maasdorp *assistent VOC*; died Malmesbury 14 April 1849
 married 8 December 1779
 Elisabeth Maria Lehman
- f1 Christiaan Georg Maasdorp**
f2 Susanna Elsabe Maasdorp
f3 Daniel Frederik Maasdorp
f4 Elsabe Helena Maasdorp baptised 24 April 1808;
 married
 Sir Andries Stockenström
 (s/o Anders Stockenström (from Stockholm, Sweden) & Maria Geertruida Broeders)
- g1 Elisabeth Maria Henrietta Stockenström** born 183; died 1915
 married Wynberg 11 March 1852
 Charles William Hutton (from Beaumont, Essex, England)
 (s/o Henry Hutton & Elizabeth Sophia Beevor); arrived at Port Elizabeth 21 June 1844
- [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. III, pp. 441-441]
- h1 Ella Elizabeth Hutton**
 married 1st cousin once removed
Christiaan George Maasdorp
 (s/o **Dr Gysbert Henry Maasdorp** & her future aunt-in-law Anna
 Maria, alias Maria Andrietta Harzenberg)
- h2 Henry Stockernström Hutton**
h3 Andries Stockenström Hutton
 married
 Blanche Giddy
- i1 Noel Hutton**
h4 Charles Henry Hutton
 married
 Elizabeth Leonard
- i1 Gladys Hutton**
 married
 Hunter
- i2 Maude Elizabeth Hutton**
 married
 Redout
- i3 Charles Hutton**
 married
 Leonard
- h5 Edward Drummond Hutton**
 married
 Sara Maria Nel
- i1 Edward Hutton**
i2 Elizabeth Hutton
- h6 Frederik Augustus Hutton** born Bedford 15 June 1682; died Kimberley 15 February 19
 married 1893
 Ella Sophia Frances Ogilvie
- i1 Alan Hutton**
i2 Neville Hutton
i3 Maryl Hutton
 married
 Xavier Parker

i4 Roy Hutton
married
Elaine Lawrence

i5 Valerie Hutton
married
Bester

h7 Elizabeth Sophia Hutton born 1 October 1863; died 12 April 1947
married
William de Neufville Lucas

h8 Henrietta Maria Louisa Hutton
married Francis Thomas Anders

h9 Herbert Beevor Hutton
married
Don

i1 Kitty Hutton
 married
 Murray McGregor

h10 Mentz Anne Hutton
married
Keith Abbott

h11 Sydney Shepherd Hutton
married
Norah Chloe Barry

i1 Harold Barry Hutton
 i2 Sydney Barry Hutton
 married
 Violet NN

i3 Norah Barry Hutton
 married
 Stanley Schickerling

h12 Reginald William Hutton died 1940
married
Miranda R. Meintjes

i1 Andries Stockenström Hutton
 j1 Reginald William Hutton
 j2 Donyless Hutton
 j3 Malcolm Hutton

i2 Kathleen Lorna Hutton
 married
 Alfred Whitehead

h13 May Stockenström Hutton died 1961
married
Keith Abbott

g2 Maria Susanna Stockenström
married
Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard K.C.M.G.

g3 Ella Helena Stockenström

g4 Sir Gysbert Henry Stockenström 2nd Baronet
married
Harriet Catherine Fuller
(d/o William Fuller from Bedford) no issue

g5 Andries Stockenström Judge
married Maria Henrietta/Andrietta (alias Anna Maria) Harzenberg, wid/o Dr Gysbert Henry Maasdorp

h1 Sir Andries Stockenström 3rd Baronet

i1 Sir Anders Johan Stockenström 4rd Baronet
 married Elisine Constance Burnett-Smith (d/o Harold Burnett-Smith)

f5 Margaretha Aletta Maasdorp

f6 Dr Gysbert Henry Maasdorp medical practitioner; died 1888

married spec. licence 11 September 1844

Anna Maria (alias Maria Andrietta) Hartzenberg

(d/o Ferdinand Hartzenberg & Maria Dorothea Meyntjes);

she married (2) spec. licence 23 December 1867 judge **Andries Stockenström**

g1 Gysbert Henry Maasdorp member of Cape Parliament (Legislative Assembly) for Graaf-Reinet (1904-1910)

g2 Sir Andries Ferdinand(us) Stockenström Maasdorp (1847-1931) born Malmesbury 14 January 1847; politician, advocate, judge; 1904 knighted (Knight Bachelor K.B.); died Rondebosch 18 March 1931

married 1880

Agnes Hayton

(d/o John Hayton) [*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. I, p. 482]

h1 son

h2 son

h3 son

h4 Enid Rhoda Maasdorp

married

Percival Gresson

i1 Rhoda Gresson

married

Neil Wilson

j1 Diana Wilson

married

Theo Bingham

k1 Graham Bingham

g3 Christian George Maasdorp judge; died Grahamstown 21 May 1926

[*Dictionary of South African Biography*, vol. V, pp. 479-480]

married 1st cousin once removed

Ella Elizabeth Hutton

(daughter of Judge Charles William Hutton (from Beaumont, Essex, England)) &

Elisabeth Maria Henrietta Stockenström)

h1 Oswald

h2 Eustace

h3 Norman

h4 Arthur

h5 Winifred

h6 Helen

g4 Charles Hermanus Maasdorp legal adviser of Cape Government Railways

f7 Elisabeth Maria Maasdorp born 17 April 1818; baptised Cape Town 10 May 1818

married Cape Town 17 May 1838

Dr Peter James Chiappini (1810-1891)

f8 Jacoba Christina Maasdorp born 3 March 1820; baptised Cape Town 26 March 1820

e8 Willem Hendrik Maasdorp baptised 12 April 1778

e9 Johan Michiel Maasdorp baptised 16 April 1780

e10 Hermanus Maasdorp baptised 24 March 1782

d3 Pieter Hermanus Maasdorp baptised 15 March 1739 (died in infancy)

d4 Pieter Hermanus Maasdorp baptised 7 August 1740

d5 Arnoldus Adriaan Maasdorp baptised 14 January 1742

children from 3rd marriage:

d6 Gysbert Maasdorp 15 July 1753

d7 Maria Maasdorp baptised 20 December 1754

married 28 August 1774

Wilhelmus / Willem Cornelius Arends / Arentsen

(s/o Ds. Eduard Arentz/Arentsen (from Embden, Ost-Friesland) & Sara Christina van Steenwyk (from Loosdrecht)); he married (2) 25 May 1778 Margaretha Jacoba Meyer)

[issue only from 2nd wife?]

d8 Catharina Maasdorp baptised 26 June 1757

married
Daniel Ferdinand Immelman
c5 Jacobus Maasdorp baptised 6 September 1712
[c7] **Christina Maasdorp** baptised 7 May 1719;
married 15 February 1729
Nicolaas Vlok
(s/o Arnoldus Vlok (from *Erfden in Keulsland*) & Catharina Cleef)

Famous / Notorious Descendants of *Maaij* Ansela

executed murderer **Jan van As**
political agitator **Arnoldus Johannes Basson**
mass-murderer **Pierre Basson**
intellectual **Gijsbert Hemmy**
General **Jan Christiaan Smuts**
Mrs Stockenstrom
Mrs Brand
Marie Koopmans-De Wet

Officials

- **Olof Godlieb de Wet** (1739- 1811) President of the Council of Justice
- Sir **Andries Ferdinand Stockenström Maasdorp** advocate, judge & politicial; knighted [see DSAB I 482]
- **Christian George Maasdorp** judge

Johanna Basson van de Kaap (later Plooy)
baptised 18 June 1741 Simon Petrus onecht sogesegde vader Willem Plooy
apparently legitimised by marriage on 30 September 1742 where she is given as Johanna
Petronella Basson K in de Villiers/Pama

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