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

Part B:  
1700 - 1799  

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Caution in the use and interpretation of these data  
This document consists of events data presented in chronological order. It is designed to give the reader an insight into the complex drivers at work over time, by showing how many events were occurring simultaneously. It is also designed to guide future research by serious scholars, who would verify all data independently as a matter of sound scholarship and never accept this as being valid in its own right. Read together, they indicate a trend, whereas read in isolation, they become sterile facts devoid of much meaning. Given that they are “facts”, their origin is generally not cited, as a fact belongs to nobody. On occasion where an interpretation is made, then the commentator’s name is cited as appropriate. Where similar information is shown for different dates, it is because some confusion exists on the exact detail of that event, so the reader must use caution when interpreting it, because a “fact” is something over which no alternate interpretation can be given. These events data are considered by the author to be relevant, based on his professional experience as a trained researcher. Own judgement must be used at all times. All users are urged to verify these data independently. The individual selection of data also represents the author’s bias, so the dataset must not be regarded as being complete. The reader is strongly urged to do additional research before drawing conclusions, using this dataset merely as a guide of some known events. Images used in this document are from the public domain, unless otherwise noted, so copyright is not being claimed by the author. Andrew Charles Turton, my younger brother, is thanked for his work in sourcing the Turton genealogical data used in this text. All coats of arms are reproduced from Pama (1983).
The outer perimeter of European settlement is restricted to the area of what we today know as Cape Town. (See Trekboer migration patterns by 1702, 1735 and 1744 – refer to Map 1717).

Turton Genealogy: Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France in 1669 and an emigrant to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1693, marries Marie-Madeleine (Maria Magdalena) Marais.

Turton Genealogy: Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Wageningen, Netherlands in 1657 and become the very first Vryburgher on 21 February 1657, dies at an unknown location.

Turton Genealogy: Catharina Vryman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), also known as Catrijn and Catharina van der Kaap, wife of Andries Beyers (Baeik), dies in the Cape, leaving seven children.

Turton Genealogy: Adrian (Arie) van Wyk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his wife Cornelia Helmes are listed as farming in Stellenbosch (they moved from around Cape Town in 1696) with 10,000 vines under cultivation. He dies in 1713 aged 45, during the Smallpox Epidemic.

Turton Genealogy: Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having arrived on the Berg China with his second wife Isabeau Richard as a French Huguenot on 4/8/1688, is given title to the farm Bellingham (see 1664, 1667, 1685, 1/2/1688, 1688, 1716, and 30/6/1732).

Turton Genealogy: Jan Loots (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to unknown parents in Netherlands, arrives in the Cape as a sailor and later becomes a teacher.

Turton Genealogy: Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1688 with his wife Madeleine Menanteau as a trained surgeon and returned to Europe on the ship Sir Jansland in 1694, marries his second wife Maria Buisset from Sedan, in the Domkerk, Amsterdam. She is a midwife. He returns to the Cape with his new wife, because it is known that he dies in Stellenbosch on 26 November 1708. He also performs the first known autopsy to determine the cause of death in the murder of Charles Marre (Marais) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) (see 23/4/1689).

Turton Genealogy: Friedrich Both(a) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and his lover Maria Kickers (wife of Jan Cornelisz), are tried for adultery, stock theft and the assault of Claas Das. Their sentence is banishment to Mauritius in separate camps, for a period of ten years, plus a fine of 100 Rijksdalers (Crim. & Civ. 1689-1701, 22 January, 1700, Pp 77). It is possible that this sentence is reduced because records show that that Friederich Both(a) is living on the farm Moddergat in 1706.

Turton Genealogy: Aletta (Altyn) Van Deventer (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Willem Nel (8/4/1725), born in the Cape to Gerrit Jansz (Janse) Van Deventer and Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs (29/10/1688), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (See also 9/3/1692)

Turton Genealogy: Hendrik Lubbe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Catarina van Wyk (see 20/6/1726), son of Barend (Berend) Lubbe (Löbe) (see 11/1692) and Jacoba Brandenburg, niece of Johannes van Heyningen, the Onderkoopman (senior office-bearer) of the VOC, is baptized in Stellenbosch.

Turton Genealogy: Gerrit Scheepers (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Coenraad Scheepers and Teuntjie Gysberts, is baptized in Cape Town.
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26/9/00 Turton Genealogy: Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hadamar, Hesse-Nassau, Germany in 1656 and having arrived in the Cape in 1696, marries Anna Catharina Cleef, daughter of Nicolaas Cleef and Barbara le Fèbre baptized on 12 October 1686. He establishes himself as a smith from 1700 to 1707 and is given a position on the Heemraad. He also goes on to take ownership of the farm called Bottelary, and another at Jonkershoek. It is known that a servant (Knecht) of Henning Hüssing, having drowned, is buried from Conterman’s house. Indications are that he becomes prosperous.

8/10/00 Turton Genealogy: Jacobus van (den) Berge(n) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), baptized in Breskens, Zeeland, Netherlands on 8 February 1671, marries Jacomina Cartheniers (Kaarteniers) from Oudenaarde in Flanders. They go on to become the Clan Parents of the Van den Berg family in South Africa. He is murdered in 1714 in the home of Catharina Bombam and Robbert Jansz.

8/10/00 Turton Genealogy: Jacques Mouton (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) marries Francina Bevernagie (his third wife) in Cape Town. She dies in 1757. The story of this marriage is interesting however, because it relates to the death of Maria de Villiers just before this marriage. At the time of this death, Jacques Mouton leaves Europe and travels to the Cape with his children, where he marries Francina Bevernagie. His fifth child, Maria Mouton, aged 10 at the time, thus loses not only her mother but also her country. It is speculated that this plays a role in determining her character, because she goes on to murder her husband, Frans Joost (Jooste) on 31/1/1714.

14/11/00 Turton Genealogy: Margaretha Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), second-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and Marie de Lanoy (Landy) (see 19/1/1689), is baptized in Stellenbosch. She dies on 8/4/1779 in the Cape after marrying Johannes Groenewald on 11/4/1717.

1701 Turton Genealogy: Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France in 1669 and an emigrant to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1693, is listed as being given ownership of a second farm called Keerweder at Franschoek.

1701 Turton Genealogy: Elizabeth van den Berg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) is born to Jacobus van (den) Berge(n) from Breskens, Zeeland and Jacomina Cartheniers (Kaarteniers) from Oudenaarde in Flanders. They become the Clan Parents of the Van den Berg family in South Africa. Elizabeth van den Berg is the future wife of Abraham Peltzer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 26/6/1718 and 30/5/1724).

1701 Turton Genealogy: Wilhelm (Willem) Esterhuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Johanna Carelse van den Berg (26/10/1727), is born to Christoffel Esterhuizen (see 1692, 10/10/1683 and 1724) and Elizabeth Beyers (see 10/10/1683). He is baptized in Stellenbosch on 28/5/1703. It is not known why the delay in baptism happens, but this pattern increasingly becomes the norm with Trekboer communities.

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1701  **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is banned to Mauritius as punishment for a violent assault against Jan Stevensz Botha, son of Steven Jansz Botma (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) (see 1673, 1695, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731 for Bekker additional data and 1675, 1660, 23/7/1670, 1689, 22/2/1692, 1700, 13/5/1703, 1710; and 7/1719 for additional Botma data). Before Pieter Bekker can be sent away however, he escapes to the unexplored hinterland of the Cape. It is speculated that he maintains covert contact with his wife Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq) because she continues to have children by him.

1701  **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Willem van Heerden (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Willem van Heerden and Aeltjen Hendrix in Heerde, Gelderland, Netherlands in 1677, travels to the Cape on the ship *Popkensburgh*, arriving in 1701. He becomes a farmer and marries Magteld van der Merwe on 18/9/1708. Pieter Willem van Heerden dies in 1763 in Tulbagh aged 86 having produced 12 children, with the most notable being Jacoba van Heerden (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) who is baptized on 19/5/1720 in the Cape.

28/7/01  **Turton Genealogy:** Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) originally from Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands who arrived in the Cape in 1691, buys his second farm called Vrymansfontein from the previous owner Barend Janse. He now owns two farms, the other being Blomkool in Agter Paarl that he bought on 29/11/1694. Indications are that Theunis De Bruyn is doing well.

1702  **Turton Genealogy:** Louis Cordier (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a French Huguenot from Orleans, France, having arrived in the Cape with his wife Francoise Martinet and four children in 1688, dies leaving seven children, four of which were born in Europe and accompanied him and his wife when they immigrated to the Cape. Significantly, his wife Francoise Martinet dies the same year, but it is not known if the two deaths are linked in any way. This leaves the children without parents in a strange and hostile land, leaving one to speculate what their plight might have been.

1702  A band of *Trekboers*, supported by a party of *Khoikhoi*, go on an expedition to the east in search of cattle to trade, driven by the drought. They travel through *Khoikhoi* and San territory, until they meet the first Bantu tribes, where they clash at a place four days west of the Gamtoos River. **This is the first armed confrontation between European settler and Bantu.** (Image of *Trekboer* lifestyle reproduced with the courtesy of the Wikipedia Commons).

1702  **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Conterman (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Andries Gous (see 14/5/1719) is born to Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman and Anna Catharina Cleef at an unknown location.

1702  **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) is involved in an act of violence, along with Hercule and Francois du Pré, arising from damage done to his vineyards by cattle belonging to a Hottentot clan. Becker is recorded as having taken a stick and beaten

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one of the Hottentots (named Daniel Hugot) (see 1673, 1695, 1701, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731). This event is recorded in J.L.M. Franken (1978) *Die Hugenote aan die Kaap* (Archiefjaarboek van Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis), Pp 165. This gives some insight into the man and his personality, which is destined to evolve into a much more violent and sadistic nature.

1702 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Hattingh, brother of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), third-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and Marie de Lanoy (Landy) (see 19/1/1689), dies at a young age in Stellenbosch. The probable cause of death is Smallpox. It is also probable that Marie de Lanoy (Landy) dies at about this time (see 6/11/1716).

22/1/02 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Mouton (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Jacoba Keyser (see 1/2/1733), born to Jacques Mouton and Francina Bevernagie in the Cape, is baptized in Cape Town.

19/2/02 **Turton Genealogy:** Estienne Bruére (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having married Esther de Ruelle in 1690 and been given the farm Rust-en-Werk (Rest and Work) in 1694, marries Susanna (Anna) du Puys from Amsterdam at a ceremony in Stellenbosch. It is not known what happens to his first wife but it is likely that she died. It is known that no children were produced from the first marriage. The second marriage produces 2 sons and 5 daughters. One of these daughters is Susanna Bruwer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), but the exact date of her birth is not known.

29/2/02 **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Durand (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a surgeon having come to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1690, marries Anna Vermeulen in Kaapstad. It is not known what happens to her because he re-marries Wilhelmina van Zijl from Haarlem on an unknown date.

31/3/02 **Turton Genealogy:** Records at the Orphan Chamber list Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1694) as having died after being “beset by many illnesses”. (See also the Orphan Chamber records dated 1712 for reference to the two children he left from his first wife Trijntjen Hillebrands).

1703

1703 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Bockelenberg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Victor (see 15/6/1721) is born to Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (see 1668, 1683, 1693, 1697) and Magdalena Zaayman (see 1683, 6/11/1704) in Mauritius.

1703 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Jordaan (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born to Pierre Jourdan (note spelling) and Anna Fouche (married 1696). She goes on to marry her cousin Jan Jourdan on 19 March 1724.

13/5/03 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Botma (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Anna Maria Kruysman (see 24/9/1721), son of Johannes (Jan) Botma and Christina Steents (22/2/1692), is baptized at an unknown location. (See 23/7/1670, 22/2/1690, 13/5/1703 and 7/1719).

28/5/03 **Turton Genealogy:** Wilhelm (Willem) Esterhuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Johanna Careelse van den Berg (26/10/1727), born to Christoffel Esterhuizen (see 1692, 10/10/1683 and 1724) and Elizabeth Beyers (see 10/10/1683) in 1701, is baptized in Stellenbosch. It is not known why the delay in baptism happens, but this increasingly becomes a pattern in Trekboer communities. Records show an alternative date of baptism as being 5/8/1703.

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21/7/03  **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Magdalena (Madeleine) Nel, (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) and Marie-Madeleine Marais on an unknown date, is baptized.

2/8/03  **Turton Genealogy**: Gerrit Jansz (Janse) van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) buys the farm St Martyn in Noorder Paarl from Balthazar Weever. He sells it again on 30 January 1709 to Jacques Malan.

28/9/03  **Turton Genealogy**: Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a well known wagon-maker, is rescued from a river (presumably where he is in some direct danger), by the children of a Freeman named Jan Luij van Ceylon, and taken to their home to recover. While there, he allegedly takes a knife and cuts his own throat, but does not die immediately. When Jan Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) comes to tend to his medical needs, Pyl tells him that his wife is the reason for his “death”. He dies from his wounds on 29 September 1703. At the time of his death he and his wife had produced 8 children. This story tells us a few important things about life at the time. Firstly, we can ascertain that farming was not the only activity, because Pyl is a successful wagon-maker at the time of his death. Secondly, we can conclude that domestic strife was not uncommon, possibly driven by the harshness of life on the frontier. Finally, we can conclude that the population is not large at the time, with everyone knowing of everyone else to some extent, specifically the surgeon Jan Prieur du Plessis, who has scarce skills and thus serves the wider community. (See also the autopsy on Charles Marré (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) on 23/4/1689).

1704

1704  **Turton Genealogy**: Pieter Willem Nel (note change in surname from Neel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Guillaume Neel and Jeanne de la Batte (la Batte), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1704  **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Joubert (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jan Loots (see 1700, 15/9/1726 and 24/4/1746), is born to Pierre Joubert and Isabeau Richard (Maternal 7th Great Grandparents).

13/4/04  **Turton Genealogy**: Magdalena Bastiaanss (note the name change from Bastiaanz) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Francois Bastiaanz, from Armentières in France and Anna Maria de Leeuw in the Cape, is baptized. She becomes the future third wife of Jacob (Jasper) Raats (see 18/3/1691, 1707, 22/9/1709, 1713 and 12/8/1714). This gives an insight into longevity at the time.

21/5/04  **Turton Genealogy**: Anna van der Merwe (Maternal 5th Great Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Botha, is born to Schalk Willem van der Merwe and Anna Prevot (see 1/5/1695 and 18/5/1721).

22/6/04  **Turton Genealogy**: Lourens (Pieter) Erasmus (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Martha Pienaar (see 9/12/1731), born to Pieter Erasmus and Maria Elizabeth Joost (Jooste) (1697), is baptized in the Cape. (See 1693, 28/2/1699, 1714 and 1731).

6/11/04  **Turton Genealogy**: Magdalena Zaayman, first wife of Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), and daughter of Daniel Zaayman and Pieter Nella Meerhof, the grand-daughter of Pieter van Meerhof and Eva (a slave woman), dies at an unknown location (see 1668, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709). It is probable that this location is Mauritius because records show that Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg arrives back at the Cape in 1705 where he practiced as a doctor in Stellenbosch. He is also recorded as marrying Johanna van der (den) Bosch (see 24/10/1705).
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1705

Turton Genealogy: Nicolaas Kemp (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), having been seized from Ceylon by the VOC in 1688 and taken to the Cape as a slave, and appointed by the Governor to become Mandoor (Caretaker) of the Lodge in 1693, starts working as the Mandoor of the Company Slave Masons. This is an elite corps of Lodge Slaves, leading to his request in 1710 for the right to work for his passage back to Batavia from whence he was originally taken as a slave. This gives some insight into the process of justice at the time.

1705

Turton Genealogy: Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) sells his farm Lustig Aan to Louis le Riche.

1705

Turton Genealogy: Pierre Meyer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having immigrated from Wybourg as a French Huguenot on the ship Borszenburg in 1688, marries Aletta de Savoye, the daughter of Jacques de Savoye, one of the earliest Deacons in the French congregation at the Cape.

2/7/05

Turton Genealogy: Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) originally from Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands who arrived in the Cape in 1691, sells his second farm Vrymansfontein, originally purchased on 28/7/1701, to Marthinus Van Staden. He now only owns his original farm Blomkool located in Agter Paarl (see 29/11/1694), which he now also prepares to sell (see 23/7/1705).

23/7/05

Turton Genealogy: Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) originally from Vredenburg, Noord Brabant in the Netherlands who arrived in the Cape in 1691, having bought the farm called Blomkool in Agter Paarl from its previous owner Steven Vermey on 29/11/1694, now sells it to Jan Bromert. It must be noted that Theunis De Bruyn sold his second farm Vrymansfontein on 2/7/1705, so he appears to be consolidating his land holdings at this time (see 31/7/1706). Indications are that he is doing well financially.

12/10/05

Turton Genealogy: Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1668, 1683, 1693, 1697, 1705 and 1709), having lost his first wife Magdalena Zaayman (see 6/11/1704), remarries Johanna van der Bosch, daughter of clan father Jan van der Bosch and Cornelia Helm (SAG 1 page 314 records this date as 12/10/1705 but Richard Ball records it as 24/10/1705) (see 22/10/1693). This marriage takes place in the Cape, so Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg must have arrived from Mauritius in 1705.

1706

Turton Genealogy: Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his wife Anna Catharina Cleef, host the Skippers of the Salm and the Fiskaal Schalen of the return fleet. This gives an indication of his social standing in the community.

1706

Turton Genealogy: Friedrich Both(a) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his lover Maria Kickers (wife of Jan Cornelisz), having been banished to Mauritius for adultery, stock theft and assault for a period of ten years, plus a fine of 100 Rijksdalers (Crim. & Civ. 1689-1701, 22 January, 1700, Pp 77) (see 22/1/1700), stay on the farm Moddergat. Maria Kickers is reported to be working for Matthys Greif in Stellenbosch.

1706

Turton Genealogy: Franz Joost (Jooste) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), now working as a boerekneg (farming assistant) and having become a Vryburgher in 1697, marries Maria Mouton (see 1696, 1706 and 31/1/1714). Frans Joost (Jooste) is given permission to start the farm Bartolomeusklip in Agter-Groeneveld. He also has a farm at Vier-en-Twintig Riviere (Twenty Four Rivers). (See 28/10/1714).

1706

Turton Genealogy: Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwken) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany, having married Catharina Kel in Mauritius (1690)

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and travelled to the Cape (see 3/2/1692), and then being listed as a Vryburgcher in Mauritius (see 1696), returns to the Cape with his wife and 5 children (see 1720). One of these children is Sophia Tauken (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent), whose date of birth is unknown (see 1771).

1706 Turton Genealogy: Jacques (Jacobus) Meyer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Sophia Tauken (see 14/7/1737 and 1771) is born to Pierre Meyer and Aletta de Savoye, the daughter of Jacques de Savoye, one of the earliest Deacons in the French congregation at the Cape (see 1705).

18/4/06 Turton Genealogy: Hendrik Krugel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Andreas Krugel and Zacharya Jansz Visser (see 5/7/1706), is baptized at an unknown location.

5/7/06 Turton Genealogy: Andreas Krugel (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Germany in 1675, marries Zacharya Jansz Visser (see 18/4/1706).

31/7/06 Turton Genealogy: Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having sold his two farms the previous year (see 2/7/1705 & 23/7/1705), consolidates his investment with the purchase of his third farm Paarl Diamant in Agter Paarl from its previous owner Theunis Van Schalkwyk. He owns this farm until 24/7/1709 when he sells it to Nicolaas Gockelius. Note: All of these land transactions seem to have taken place in July, which is the middle of winter and thus not the productive agricultural season. This could suggest that the value of the farm is determined by the previous harvest, presumably now safely off the land, rather than the current crop, which remains at risk until it is safely harvested.

1707

1707 Turton Genealogy: Church discipline is administered by the Minister Henrickus Beck to Isabeau Richard (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), wife of Pierre Joubert, for her alleged adulterous relationship with her future son-in-law Guillaume Loret.

1707 Turton Genealogy: Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), from Utrecht, Netherlands, is listed as being a cleaner in the Cape.

1707 Turton Genealogy: Guillaume Loret (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), from Nantes in France (see 1671 and 5/1/1718), marries Isabeau (Elizabeth) Joubert, daughter of Pierre Joubert and Isabeau Richard (Maternal 7th Great Grandparents) (1692).

19/1/07 Turton Genealogy: Johanna Dorothea Oelofse (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born out of wedlock to Cornelis Campher (Camfer) and Ansela van de Kaap, a slave woman, is baptized. Cornelis Campher marries Dorothea Oelofse on 7/1/1710 (see 1695 and for additional details of Johanna Catharina Campher see 19/1/1707).

19/1/07 Turton Genealogy: Johanna Catharina Campher (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Willem Willemse van Wyk (see 2/1/1729), is born to Cornelis Campher (Camfer) and Dorothea Oelofse. It is interesting to note that Cornelis Campher produces another child, Johanna Dorothea Oelofse from a relationship with Ansela van de Kaap, a slave woman, who is baptized on the same day and given the same first name.

14/4/07 Turton Genealogy: Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) assaults a shepherd named Hartwig Hacob Alsleben with his fists, because he allegedly failed to show respect by doffing his hat. Conterman is charged with assault on 14 April 1707.

17/4/07 Turton Genealogy: Cornelia Claassen (widow of Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), remarries Richard Adolf Rigt van Tonderen. Abraham Bastiaansz Pyl died in bizarre circumstances on 29 September 1703, blaming his wife for his impending death.

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17/7/07 Turton Genealogy: Daniel Bockelenberg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Elizabeth Loret (see 22/5/1732), born to Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg and Johanna van den Bosch (see 12/10/1705), is baptized. (See 16/12/1733 for details of her second husband).

1708

1708 Turton Genealogy: Nicolaas Cleef (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Grossdaire, Groszaize, (Groszsalze) Germany, dies at an unknown location in the Cape aged 49 (Ancestral file 41S9-GB) (see 1659, 30/1/1684 and 16/12/1685).

1708 Turton Genealogy: Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Sulingen (or Rathiosen in the district of Sulingen), Germany, is employed by the VOC until 1712.

18/9/08 Turton Genealogy: Pieter Willem van Heerden (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born to Willem van Heerden and Aeltjen Hendrix in Heerde, Gelderland, Netherlands in 1677. Having travelled to the Cape on the ship Popkensburgh, arriving in 1701, he becomes a farmer. He marries Magteld van der Merwe, daughter of Willem Schalkszoon Van Der Merwe and Elsje Cloete. This couple goes on to produce 12 children, with the most notable being Jacoba van Heerden (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) who is baptized on 19/5/1720 in the Cape.

25/11/08 Turton Genealogy: Maria Knoetze (Knoeten) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Cornelis Knoetze (Knoeten) and Dirkje Helm, is baptized at an unknown location (see 18/1/1682). Some records show the baptism as being on 27/11/1708.

26/11/08 Turton Genealogy: Jean Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1688 with his wife Madeleine Menanteau, dies in Stellenbosch. He goes down in South African history as the person that had performed the first legal autopsy to establish a forensic link between an act of aggression and the death of Charles Marré (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) (see 23/4/1689).

29/12/08 Turton Genealogy: Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape after his birthplace Speyer (Speyer) in Germany was razed to the ground (see 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 1709, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732), is attacked by a sailor named Jan Sax. This is recorded in the diary of (Adam) Tas, which goes on to describe how he is robbed and left helpless on the ground along the road between Tigger Valleij (Tyger Valley) and De Kuilen. Hans Heinrich Hattingh is found by his servant (kneeg) Hans Jurgen Krayenbergh, who uses a wagon belonging to a man called Obits to take the victim to Cape Town for treatment. Jan Sax, the aggressor, had a sister who was married to Obits. Indications are that Jan Sax (or Obits – it is unclear from the text) is 22 years old and in the employment of Gerrit Basson. This gives an indication into the personal security situation at the time (which is not much different from my own times).

1709

1709 Turton Genealogy: Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Bockelberg, Kolberg, also known as Kolobrzeg on the Polish lowlands, near the mouth of the river Prosnika where it flows into the Baltic Sea (see 1668, 1683, 1693, 1697 and 1709), dies at an unknown location in the Cape aged 41. His second wife still living at the time of his death, is Johanna van der Bosch (see 22/10/1693, 6/11/1704 and 12/10/1705). It is known that she is living at the time, because she remarries Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (see 16/12/1733). (See details of Johanna Bockelenberg on 13/10/1709).

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1709  **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hattingh) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape after his birthplace Spier (Speyer) in Germany was razed to the ground (see 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716, 29/4/1729 and 10/2/1732), settles on the farm La Motte (Wemmershoek). He stays here until he sells it to Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (see 1709) when he moves to the farm Spier in Stellenbosch. He also goes on to own Hadersleben in Stellenbosch, located on the crossroads between the Cape, Die Kuile and Drakenstein; and Nietvoorby on the Banghoek road, but the exact dates of ownership are unclear. (See 27/10/1709 for details of his fourth-born child Marij Hattingh for an insight into exact details of his life at this time. These details suggest that his first wife Marie de Lanoy (Landy) probably died of Smallpox - 1702).

1709  **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) moves onto the farm La Motte, named after the place of his birth, presumably having purchased it from Hans Heinrich Hattingh (see 1709).

14/1/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Meijntjes van den Berg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having immigrated to the Cape on an unknown date from Munsterland, Germany, marries Christina Bastiaanz at an unknown location in the Cape (see 17/10/62).

7/6/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Kutzer (Coetzer) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Wenzeslaus Kutzer and an unknown woman, arrives from Wielingen, Austria, as a soldier on the ship Noordbeek. He takes work as a farmhand (boerekneg) until he becomes a Vryburgher in 1714.

24/7/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), sells his third farm Paarl Diamant in Agter Paarl to Nicolaas Gockelius. **Note:** All of these land transactions seem to have taken place in July, which is the middle of winter and thus not the productive agricultural season. This could suggest that the value of the farm is determined by the previous harvest, presumably now safely off the land, rather than the current crop, which remains at risk until it is safely harvested. The ownership has also always been for a few seasons only, probably long enough to add value to the investment by means of a good harvest. This is either land speculation, or it is an indication that Theunis De Bruyn is not a good farmer. The former seems to be the most likely answer.

22/9/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), originally from Utrecht, Netherlands marries Wilhelmina Vermeulen.

30/1/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Jansz (Jansje) van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having purchased the farm St Martyn in Noorder Paarl from Balthazar Weever on 2 August 1703, sells it again to Jacques Malan.

13/10/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Bockelenberg (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Peter Petersen van den Heever (see 1720 and 23/6/1726), born to Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg and Johanna van den Bosch (see 12/10/1705), is baptized. (See 16/12/1733 for details of her second husband and 1709 for details of the death of her first husband Dr. Johannes Bockelenberg. It is possible that the latter died before the birth of Johanna Bockelenberg, but this is speculation).

14/7/09  **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Botha (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent) marries Catharina Pyl in Cape Town (see 2/11/87, 23/10/1718 and 1728).
How many bones must you bury before you can call yourself an African?

Updated May 2009

27/10/09 Turton Genealogy: Marij Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), fourth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable first-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Kaapstad. She dies in 1782 having never married. It is also probable that Marie de Lanoy (Landy) died of Smallpox between 1702 and 1709.

1710

A Smallpox Epidemic breaks out, killing the Khoikhoi population that live in close proximity to the European settlers. Those living far to the north across the Orange River survive.

Adam Kok is born. He goes on to work as a chef for the Governor of the Cape before becoming the leader of the Griqua people.

The VOC relinquishes control of the island of Mauritius for a second time (see 1664).

Turton Genealogy: Records show that the loan farm Eendracht is registered in the name of Theunis Botha, first son of Friedrich Botha (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his lover Maria Kickers (wife of Jan Cornelisz), having been baptized on 15 April 1686 and married to Maria Magdalena Snyman on 15 December 1710. This farm lies in the southern part of the “land van Waveren” over the Breede River, beneath the Witsenberg mountain, and adjacent to the farm belonging to Jan Stevensz Botma (in terms of contemporary geography this lies between the Breede River Station and the Waaioek Mountains – see map of the Trekboer migrations under reference 1717) (see details of the assault by Pieter Bekker on Jan Stevensz Botma in 1701 and also the court case noted below).

Turton Genealogy: Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and his wife Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq) are involved in another act of violence, this time for the torture of their slave woman Maria van Ceylon. The reason for the torture is that the slave woman had allegedly not cleaned a cooking pan properly. This resulted in three days of systematic torture, just after the Easter weekend. From the court proceedings a deeper insight into the mindset of Pieter Bekker and his wife Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq) can be gained. The evidence shows that on day one of the torture, Maria van Ceylon was tied to a ladder and beaten repeatedly with a “kweperlat” (whip). That evening Bekker, his wife and their servant (kneeg) Matthias Craal, played cards and drank wine together. After much drinking, Bekker announced that he intended to still have his pleasure with the slave when he took his [degen] out (“Ik moet mijn plaisier nogh wat met jou nemen”). Bekker then used this “degen” by hitting the slave woman with it, every time he drank new wine. After this brutality, the slave woman’s wounds were washed with a mixture of urine and salt and she was forced to make a fire in the hearth. At this point Bekker took out a wagon chain and tied this around her throat, wrapping it tightly around her body and leaving the free end in the fire recently made by the unfortunate slave woman. The heat from this was so intense that the court records show that, “als de baas en de Hottentot (probably the Khoi servant known as Jochem) haár lighaam waschte een stuk vleijs van haar bijl (buttock) afviel” (roughly translated as “the boss and the Hottentot removed a piece of roasted flesh from her buttock”). Maria (the slave woman) picked up this piece of roasted flesh, whereupon Pieter Bekker said to her, “What do you want to do with that? Go on, eat it”. Maria was then forced to eat her own roasted flesh, and after she had chewed this for long enough, Johanna de Klerk ordered her to spit the remains into the fire. At this point instructions were given by Pieter Bekker to an unnamed “Hottentot” in attendance (probably the Khoikhoi Jochem), to take a pair of pliers

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and remove the flesh that was now hanging from the unfortunate victim’s body. The second
day of the torture involved a two-hour session in which turns were taken by Pieter Bekker,
Maria de Klerk, Jochem and the servant (kneeg) Matthijs Craal to do what they wanted (the
word used is “gegesel”). The third day of the marathon torture session involved a short
quarter-hour activity. A neighbouring farmer gave evidence that on the third day he saw
Maria with, “bent knees and smelling so bad that he believed she would soon be leaving this
world” (loose translation from the original Dutch). This act of violence sent shock-waves
among the Vryburghers when it became public knowledge, so they immediately brought
the incident to the attention of the Magistrate (Landdrost). This resulted in a change being
laid by the Raad van Justitie (Council of Justice), ultimately sentencing Pieter Bekker to four
years of hard labour on Robben Island, to be followed by a final banning order from the
Cape settlement in order to remove him from that society for good. (See 1673, 1695, 1701,
1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731 for more data on Pieter Bekker).

7/1/10 Turton Genealogy: Cornelis Campher (Camfer) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having
been baptized in the Cape on 13/10/1686, son of Lorenz Campher, originally from Mohrow
in Pomerre, and Ansela van de Kaap, a slave woman, marries Dorothea Oelofse (see
19/1/1707 and 1695).

2/3/10 Turton Genealogy: Gerrit Cloete (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacob Cloete and
Francina Viljoen, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (See 1620, 1649, 1652,
10/8/1657, 10/10/1657, 12/1658, 1659, 16/3/1659, 19/5/1659, 4/4/1660, 1/5/1665, 9/9/1668,
1671, 1/1671, 2/1671, 28/8/1674 and 3/11/1675 for more details of the Cloete family). Gerrit
Cloete becomes the Clan father of the so-called Cloete Basters (see 2/9/1731).

9/3/10 Turton Genealogy: Jacob Joosten (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of
Magdalena Raats (see 11/10/1739), son of Franz Joost (Jooste) and Maria Mouton (see
1706), is baptized in the Cape (see 1693, 1696, 1697, 8/10/1700, 1706, 31/1/1714, 28/8/1714
and 30/8/1714).

20/7/10 Turton Genealogy: Catarina van Wyk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of
Hendrik Lubbe (see 5/9/1700 and 20/6/1726) and daughter of Adrian (Arie) van Wyk and
Cornelis Helms, is baptized in Stellenbosch.

14/12/10 Turton Genealogy: Marthinus Bekker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), the son of Pieter
Bekker and his wife Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq) and future husband of Johanna
Pretorius (see 8/11/1716), is baptized in Stellenbosch. Marthinus Bekker is brought into a
world in which his father has been sentenced to four years of hard labour on Robben Island
and his family’s name had been tarnished among the Vryburghers as a result of his
seemingly insatiable desire for violence and cruelty (see 1673, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710,
1715, 1717 and 1731 for more data on Pieter Bekker). One can only imagine what impact
this had on his own life. In all probability this drove the family to the margins of society and
they probably became Trekboers as a result of having no alternative sources of livelihood
available to them.

1711

1711 Records show that 1,781 slaves are owned by Vryburghers with 440 being owned by the
VOC.

1711 Turton Genealogy: Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Rouen, France,
having arrived with his wife Jeanne de la Batte from Samour, on the ship De Schelde in
1688, and having received financial assistance from the Batavian Fund in 1690, buys his
second farm Bootmans Drift at Drakenstein (see 1690 and 1711).

21/4/11 Turton Genealogy: Jacques Pinard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is given title to his
second farm named Hartebeeskraal in Klein Drakenstein, taking it over from Matthys
Michiel.
17/5/11 Turton Genealogy: Theunis De Bruyn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) having speculated with land by buying and selling three farms, presumably in a way that consolidates his wealth (see 24/7/1709), marries Justina Cleef in Stellenbosch. Justina Cleef is the daughter of Nicolaas Cleef and Barbara le Febre (see 13/4/1697) (Ancestral Record: CHDZ-4B). No further records exist of his land ownership, and it is not known when he dies, but records show that they both produce 5 children, the last born being Hendrik De Bruyn (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), who is baptized in Stellenbosch on 21/3/1720. This means that he lives at least until 1720 (possibly longer), but working in a capacity other than a farmer (possibly a merchant).

9/8/11 Turton Genealogy: Margriet Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), fifth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable second-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Kaapstad. She dies at a young age, possibly of Smallpox (see also Jacob Hattingh 1702 and Catrina Hattingh 23/4/1713).

1712

Turton Genealogy: Jacques Pinhard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), a French Huguenot and son of Jacques Pineau and Martha Jolan, dies at an unknown location aged 48. His second wife Martha le Febre remarries (see 3/12/1713).

Turton Genealogy: Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), along with his second wife, Marie Madeleine De Klerk (le Clercq), travels back to the Netherlands in as discount-tariff deck passengers on the ship Sampson. This suggests that his life in the Cape is a hard one and that his return to the Netherlands is not a pleasant journey. When he departs, he leaves behind three married daughters and one son, probably Philippe Rudolph, who dies leaving no relatives. He returns to the Cape again in 1716 where he dies in October 1717 at an unknown location in the Cape, at the age of 81. (Ancestral file: 3XDB-V4).

Turton Genealogy: Estienne Bruére (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having been given the farm Rust-en-Werk (Rest and Work) in 1694, takes ownership of three more farms called De Uitkyk, Daljosafat and De Verrekyker (Tulbagh). Indications are that he has become prosperous.

Turton Genealogy: Records at the Orphan Chamber list Trijntje Harmensz, second wife of Willem van Wijk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1694), as being in arrears with the payment of her step-children’s paternal inheritance. This is in reference to the 2 children left after Willem van Wijk’s first wife Trijntje Hillebrands had died (see 10/3/1695 and 31/3/1702).

Turton Genealogy: Jan Jansz van Bölen (Beulen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape from Ditmarkschen, Germany. He is employed as a stable hand.

Turton Genealogy: Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Sulingen (or Rathiosen in the district of Sulingen), Germany, having been employed by the VOC since 1708, makes a career move (see 1713).

10/1/12 Turton Genealogy: Pieter Zaaijman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) from Mauritius marries Anna Maria Coopmans (Koopman) in Stellenbosch.

13/3/12 Turton Genealogy: Maria Both(a), younger sister of Theunis Both(a) and daughter of Friedrich Both(a) (Maternal 8th Great-
Grandparent) and his lover Maria Kickers (wife of Jan Cornelisz), marries Coenraad Scheepers who farms to the north of her brother’s farm Eendracht (see reference dated 1712) and lives on his farm called De Liefde. Maria Both(a) is his second wife (see reference dated 1699).

4/4/12  Turton Genealogy: A slave by the name of Anthonij van Mosambiek is sent by his owner, Pieter Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (see 1664, 1668 and 4/8/1688), to fetch an axe from Pierre (Pieter) Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent). Significantly both Joubert and Jourdan had arrived on the Berg China as French Huguenots in 1688. The slave had heard that Jourdaan’s daughter, Anna, was generally kind to slaves. Records show that Anthonij van Mosambiek attacked Anna Jourdan, threatening her with a knife and subsequently raping her twice. The slave is later sentenced to death for this crime. This is an early lesson that human compassion might be interpreted as being a sign of weakness and vulnerability.

12/5/12  Turton Genealogy: Maria le Febre (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Marcq, Calais, France to David le Fevre and Elizabeth le Bleu in 1651, dies in Cape Town having immigrated as a French Huguenot.

12/6/12  Turton Genealogy: Charl Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) a French Huguenot having arrived in 1688 on the ship Oosterland with his parents, marries Cecilia van Marseveen in Stellenbosch (see 18/4/88, 18/9/1736 and 18/9/1737).

1713

The Treaty of Utrecht gives Gibraltar to Britain. This gives rise to Britain as a major sea power with global hegemonic aspirations at a time when Dutch power is on the wane.

A Smallpox Epidemic breaks out among the slaves in the Cape.

Turton Genealogy: Cornelia Campenaar (Kampenaar, Kempenaar) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), first wife of Francois Villion (see 17/5/1676), having remarried on 14 April 1690 to Wemmer Pasman after being widowed, dies of Smallpox along with her second husband (Viljoen Family Register, HSRC, Pretoria, 1978).

Turton Genealogy: Boy Booysen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having become a Vryburgher at Drakenstein in 1688 and married Hermina van Nes, originally from Wyk at Duurstedon 10 June 1691, obtains the farm Optenhorst JG le Roux Estates in Noorder Paarl. Boy Booysen is aged 73 at this stage and the rigours of farming prove to be too much for him.

Turton Genealogy: Anna Fouche, first wife of Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (1696) dies, probably as a result of the Smallpox Epidemic. (See 1713 and 1721).

Turton Genealogy: Jan Jansz van Bölen (Beulen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Ditmarkschen, Germany in 1712 as a stable hand, becomes a wagon driver. He keeps this job until 1718.

Turton Genealogy: Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Sulingen (or Rathiosen in the district of Sulingen), Germany, having been employed by the VOC from 1708 until 1712, is promoted to Korporaal (see 1729). At around about this time he marries
How many bones must you bury before you can call yourself an African?

Updated May 2009

Johanna van den Bosch, widow of Johannes Bockelberg (see 12/10/1705 and 1709), a union that produces four children. He establishes himself on the farm De Natte Valley in Drakenstein, but exact dates are unknown.

24/4/13 Turton Genealogy: Catrina Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), sixth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable third-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Stellenbosch. She dies at a young age, probably of Smallpox (see also Jacob Hattingh 1702 and Margriet Hattingh 9/8/1711).

29/4/13 Turton Genealogy: Both Adrian (Arie) van Wyk (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) and his wife Cornelia Helmes, write their last will and testament, probably because of the Smallpox Epidemic that is happening at the time. He is aged 45 and dies shortly after signing the will, which notes that he is “sick, confined to bed”. In this will he notes that he was born in Amsterdam. Archival records from Amsterdam indicate that a child named Adrian van Wijk, son of Roelof Adriaensz van Wijk and Trijntje Jans, was baptized in the Nieuwe Kerk on 18/1/1668. Archival records also indicate that Roelof van Wijk and Trijntje Jans had been living in the Cape since 1686, suggesting that they came out as a family. He dies shortly after signing his will and is buried in Stellenbosch. Adrian (Arie) van Wyk and his wife Cornelia Helmes had 10 children together. In Cornelia Helmes’ will, she lists her age as being 37 having been born in the Cape. Cornelia Helmes survives the Smallpox Epidemic because she goes on to marry Jacob Coester with whom she has another two children. This means that in her life time she had a total of 15 children. She dies between 23/5/1720 and 21/6/1720.

8/13 Turton Genealogy: Having acquired the farm Opdenhorst two months earlier, Boy Booysen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) falls on harsh times, selling half of the farm to Jean Louis du Plessis, second son of Charl Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent), who renames his portion Olyfboom.

30/9/13 Turton Genealogy: Elizabeth Loret (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Daniel Bockelenberg (see 25/5/1732), daughter of Guillaume Loret and Isabeau (Elizabeth) Joubert, is baptized (see 1671, 1707, 30/9/1713 and 5/1/1718).

14/10/13 Turton Genealogy: Cornelis van Rooyen (van Rooijen, van Roijen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), embarks from Zeeland on the ship Middelwoud in the service of the VOC as an Adelborst. He arrives in the Cape in 1714 immediately after the Smallpox Epidemic.

22/10/13 Turton Genealogy: Jacobus Botha (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Elsje Snyman, daughter of Christoffel Snyman and Marguerite De Savoye who was born in 1697.

29/11/13 Turton Genealogy: In a last will and testament dated 29/11/1713, Jacob Kops van der Kaap (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), is listed as being a surviving child of Susanna van Batavia, a freed slave woman, then living in an orphanage in Batavia. It is not known who he marries, but it is known that he fathers a child Elizabeth Kops van der Kaap (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent).

3/12/13 Turton Genealogy: After the death of Jacques Pinhard (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) in 1712, his second wife Martha le Febre remarries Estienne Terreblanche, a refugee from France who had arrived some time after the main French Huguenot migration to the Cape.

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~ 15 ~
1714

The VOC abandons all attempts at controlling settlement. Land concessions are made in the Overberge to the east of the Cape.

A campaign against the San (Bushmen) starts in earnest, driven by the fierce clashes over access to watering places for cattle belonging to the Trekboers – the very same places that are essential to the survival of the San hunter-gatherers. This is a resource-based conflict. During one raid led by Gotlieb Opperman, 503 San are killed. Over time, this campaign leaves large areas of land depopulated.

Turton Genealogy: Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France in 1669 and an emigrant to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1693, married to Marie-Madeleine (Maria Magdalena) Marais in 1700, is listed as being given ownership of a three more farms, called Orange, Paarl and Bossjesmansfontein at Groot Paardeberg. (See details of the Battle of Paardeberg on 18/2/1900 – it is not known if this is the same place).

Turton Genealogy: Jacobus van den Berg(e) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) is murdered in the home of Catharina Bombam and Robbert Jansz. This gives an insight into the lives of people living at that time.

Turton Genealogy: A farm of 64 morgen 468 square roods becomes the freehold land of Friederich Both(a) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent). This whole saga suggests that he was financially harmed when he was banished to Mauritius on 22 January 1700, because it has taken him since then to regain ownership of land. He farms this piece of land as a cattle farm. Given the known fact that it is impossible to carry too many cattle on such a small piece of land, his only survival technique had to be that of a Trekboer, a fact borne out by the pattern of land ownership by his son Theunis (see 1710) and his daughter Maria (see 13/3/1712). The story of Friederich Both(a) thus gives some insight into the trials and tribulations of a stock farmer in those days.

Turton Genealogy: Johannes (Hans) Roos (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Leipzig, Germany to Johannes Rose (a linen merchant) and Anna Blümen on 10 May 1677, arrives at the Cape on the ship Horstendael. He initially works as a mason until 1715. (See 19/5/1715 and 4/8/1742).

Turton Genealogy: Gerrit van der Linde (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), arrives in the Cape from Rotterdam on the ship Jongenburgh (see 17/7/1717).

Turton Genealogy: Jacob Kutzer (Coetzer) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Wenzeslaus Kutzer and an unknown woman, having arrived from Wielingen, Austria, as a soldier on the ship Noordbeek on 7/6/1709, becomes a Vryburgher in 1714 after working as a farm labourer (boerekneg).

Turton Genealogy: Cornelis van Rooyen (van Rooijen, van Roijen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having left from Zeeland on the ship *Middelwoud* in the service of the VOC as an Adelborst on 14/10/1713, arrives in the Cape.

Turton Genealogy: Jan Hendrik Oosthuizen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Oosthuizen and Johanna Maartens, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

Turton Genealogy: Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Johanna Terrier, the widow of a man known only as Cordier, in Stellenbosch. It is possible that Cordier died during the 1713 Smallpox Epidemic.

Turton Genealogy: Maria (Marie) Mouton (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), murders her husband Franz Jooste van Lippstadt with the assistance of her lover, a slave called Titus van Bengale, and another slave identified only as Fortuin van Angola. Frans Jooste (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), dies at his farm at Vier-en-Twintig Riviere (see 1693, 1696, 1697, 8/10/1700 and 28/8/1714). It is alleged that Frans Jooste mistreated his wife, amongst other things failing to buy her new clothes. She consequently started a sexual relationship with the slave named Titus from Bengale, which had been ongoing for around three years at the time of the murder. After the murder, the body of Frans Jooste is stuffed into a porcupine hole and left there. Sentencing for this crime is harsh. The two slaves are sentenced to death by impalement on a stake via their rectum’s, after which they are quartered. Maria Mouton is sentenced to death by strangulation while being tied to a stake (see 30/8/1714).

Turton Genealogy: Jacob Kruger (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), son of Frantz Kröger (Kruger) and Elizabeth Hartwig, born in Sadenbeck, district Prignitz, Brandenburg, Prussia on 28 July 1690, comes to the Cape as a soldier on board the ship *Middelwoud*. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718 and 29/10/1749).

Turton Genealogy: Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), marries his second wife Susanna Terrier. It is not known what happened to his first wife Wilhelmina Vermeulen, but it is possible that she died during the 1713 Smallpox Epidemic (see 18/3/1691 and 22/9/1709).

Turton Genealogy: Maria (Marie) Mouton (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Jacques Mouton and Marie de Villiers in Middelburg, Netherlands in 1690, having accompanied her father to the Cape on the ship *Donkervliet* arriving on 20 July 1699, and marrying Franz Joost in 1706, is executed by strangulation for the murder of her husband Franz Joost (Jooste) on 31/1/1714. She is 24 years of age at the time and has had a traumatic life, having lost her mother at the age of 10 and having been forced to migrate to the Cape (see 8/10/1700).

The formal papers registering the farm at Vier-en-Twintig Riviere in the name of Frans Jooste (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), arrives some eight months after his murder by his wife Maria Mouton and her slave lover (see 1693, 1696, 1697, 8/10/1700 and 31/1/14).

Records show that Khoikhoi (Hottentots) steal all of the cattle belonging to Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent). This also lists his land holdings as including the farms Bellingkamp, Lormarsins, La Motte, La Provence and La Roche (see 1690).

Turton Genealogy: Joachim Koekemoer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Wesfalen (Westphalia), Germany marries Maria Putter in Cape Town (see 1689 and 11/2/1731).
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12/7/16 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Schalk(szoon) van der Merwe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Broek, Amsterdam in 1643, dies in Kaapstad.

22/10/16 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Van Der Merwe (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), is born to Schalk Willem Van Der Merwe and Anna Prevot in the Cape.

22/11/16 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Van Der Merwe (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), born to Schalk Willem Van Der Merwe and Anna Prevot in the Cape on 22/10/1716, is baptized at Drakenstein.

6/11/16 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Spier (Speyer), Germany, marries his second wife Susanna Visser aged 22. She is the daughter of Maria van Negapatnum and possibly Jan Coenraad Visser (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent – see 1653, 1657, 30/9/1659, 1660, 1662, 8/4/1663, 23/8/1665, 5/8/1685, 3/1692, 1/5/1695, 24/4/1697 for details of Jan Coenraad Visser and his sexual predation) (see 29/4/1629, 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709 and 10/2/1732 for additional details of Hans Heinrich Hattingh). This marriage takes place after Marie de Lanoy (Landy) dies (see 1707). It is not known exactly what happens to Marie de Lanoy (Landy), but she presumably dies (possibly during the razing of Spier? – see 1689 – but unlikely as he has a child that is baptized in Stellenbosch in 1702 probably by her) because Hans Heinrich Hattingh remarries a second time in Stellenbosch (see 6/11/1716). By examining the birth records of children fathered by Hans Heinrich Hattingh, it is evident that four children are born before his second marriage, with a 5th (Marij Hattingh) being baptized on 27/10/1709 registered as being the child of Susanna Visser. It is thus probable that four children are produced out of wedlock (Marij Hattingh baptized in Cape Town on 27/10/1709, Margriet Hattingh baptized in Cape Town on 9/8/1711 and died young probably of Smallpox, Catrina Hattingh baptized in Stellenbosch on 24/4/1713 and died young probably of Smallpox, and Johannes Hattingh baptized in Stellenbosch on 27/5/1714) before their marriage on 6/11/1716. This gives an insight into human health and longevity at the time.

8/11/16 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Pretorius (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Marthinus Bekker (see 14/12/10), born to Johannes Pretorius and Helena Vosloo, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. **Note:** This is an interesting story by virtue of the fact that Johanna Pretorius’s life is sent on a trajectory that has a number of known influences, the most notable being the tragic story of Marthinus Bekker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) (see 14/12/1710), who was the product of a dysfunctional family. Marthinus Bekker is brought into a world in which his father has been sentenced to four years of hard labour on *Robben Island* and his family’s name had been tarnished among the *Vryburghers* as a result of his seemingly insatiable desire for violence and cruelty (see 1673, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731 for more data on Pieter Bekker). One can only imagine what impact this had on his own life and consequently on the subsequent life of his wife Johanna Pretorius. This set of exogenous factors in all likelihood drove the family to the margins of society and they probably became *Trekboers* as a result of having no alternative sources of livelihood available to them. It is this process of marginalization that is interesting, because it later drove the *Great Trek* away from the British.

1717

The granting of free land ends. There are just over 400 registered farms at this time totalling 194 km² out of a total area of 6,500 km². This results in a land crisis so trading in cattle with the *Khoikhoi* is recognized and grazing licences are issued for *Trekboers*. Mobile farming starts in earnest, practiced by those with limited capital. This leads to Trekboer expansion into areas occupied by the *Khoikhoi*. (Map reproduced with the courtesy of the Wikipedia Commons).

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1717 Turton Genealogy: Francois Bastiaanz (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), from Armentières in France, having married Anna Maria de Leeuw in the Cape on 19 May 1686, and being given the farm Vredenhof in Noorder-Paarl on 20 December 1695, dies. The farm passes on to his son Johannes Bastiaanz.

21/3/17 Turton Genealogy: Martha Pienaar (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Lourens (Pieter) Erasmus (see 9/12/1731), born to Jacques Pienaar and Louisa Cordier, is baptized in Paarl. (See 1693, 28/2/1699, 1714 and 1731).

13/2/17 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Jurgen Beyers (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Andries Beyers (Baeik) and Catharina Vryman (Ancestral file 18MT-2L2), marries Catharina Visser, daughter of Coenraad Visser and Catharina Everts van der Zee (Ancestral file 18MT-2MB) (see 21/10/1695).

21/6/17 Turton Genealogy: Friederich Both(a) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) aged 64 marries Maria Kickers, the former wife of Jan Cornelisz and landowner with which Friederich used to share-crop (see reference dated 1688) and mother of his children, having regained land ownership after being banished (see reference under 1714). At this stage he farms with cattle and is a Trekboer. (See 31/8/1717 for details of Catharina Botha, one of the daughters of Friederich Both(a) and Maria Kickers).

17/7/17 Turton Genealogy: Gerrit van der Linde (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Rotterdam on the ship Jongenburgh in 1714, becomes a Vryburgher. He marries Geertruy Putter (see 14/9/1692) on an unknown date, probably in 1717 as marriage often accompanies Vryburgher status.

31/8/17 Turton Genealogy: Hendrik Frederik Klopper (Kloppers) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Catharina Botha, daughter of Frederich Both and Maria Kickers (see 1660, 11/7/1683, 7/9/1690, 3/1692, 1/5/1695, 22/1/1700, 1706, 1710, 13/3/1712 and 21/6/1717 for the full story of Frederich Both and Maria Kickers).

15/9/17 Turton Genealogy: Cornelia Helmes (Helms) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future second wife of Adrian (Arie) van Wyk, daughter of Hans Helm and Geertruy Willemse, having been baptized on 17/9/73, marries her first husband Jacob Kutzer

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(richard.ball@ballfamilyrecords.co.uk). Two children are born from this marriage – Johannes Jacobus (1716) (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) and Johanna Nel (1746), who becomes both a 6th and 5th Great-Grandparent (see 13/12/39). This trans-generationalism is typical of this generation among the Trekboer population (see also Maria Anna Coetzer dated 29/4/1759).

17/10/17 Turton Genealogy: Jacques de Savoye (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in a place called Aeth, Hainant, Flanders, Belgium on 29 January 1636, dies at an unknown location in the Cape on 17 October 1717. (See details of his life under the reference dated 25/4/1688 and 23/4/1689).

7/11/17 Turton Genealogy: Jacoba Keyser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Abraham Mouton (see 1/2/1733), is born to Paulus Keyser and Aletta Lübbe, both from Allendorf, Salzungen in Germany (see 14/6/1699, 5/12/1675 and 1752).

1718

1/5/18 Turton Genealogy: Jacob Kruger (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived at the Cape as a soldier on board the ship Middelwoud on 29/1/1714, marries Johanna (Jannetje) Kemp in Cape Town. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718, 17/7/1718 and 29/10/1749).

5/1/18 Turton Genealogy: Isabeau (Elizabeth) Joubert (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), wife of Guillaume Loret (see 1671, 1707, 1692, 30/9/1713 and 5/1/1718), dies at Drakenstein aged 47.

2/1/18 Turton Genealogy: Jan Jacobs van der Kaap (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), marries Anna Agneta Pieters van der Kaap, daughter of Andreas Pieters and Christina van der Kaap, in Paarl (See 26/10/1721).


26/6/18 Turton Genealogy: Abraham Peltzer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), marries Elizabeth van den Berg in Cape Town. (See 30/5/1724).

17/7/18 Turton Genealogy: Jacob Kruger (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Christina Strang (25/10/1739), son of Jacob Kruger and Johanna (Jannetje) Kemp, is baptized in Cape Town. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718 and 29/10/1749).

23/10/18 Turton Genealogy: Anna Botha (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jan Hendrik Oosthuizen, born to Willem Botha and Catharina Pyl, is baptized in the Cape.

27/11/18 Turton Genealogy: Jacob (Jasper) Raats (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), marries his third wife Magdalena Bastiaansz, daughter of Francois Bastiaansz and Anna Maria de Leeuw (see 18/3/1691, 1707, 22/9/1709, 1713 and 12/8/1714). It is not known what happened to his first wife Wilhelmina Vermeulen, but it is possible that she died during the 1713 Smallpox Epidemic.

1719

1719 Robert Drury, and English captain, collects a cargo of slaves from the east coast of Africa.
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5/3/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Magdalena (Madeleine) Nel, (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) and Marie-Madeleine Marais, marries Francois Louis Migault.

12/3/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Anna Catharina (Katryn) Conterman (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman and Anna Catharina Cleef, is baptized in the Cape (see 5/5/1759, 9/4/1747 and 11/2/1753).

14/5/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Andries Gous (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Andre Gauch and Jeanne de Klerk (see 1698) marries Johanna Conterman (see 1702).

7/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Johannes (Jan) Botma (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to Steven Jansz Botma (the first to be granted Vryburguer status on 21 February 1657) and Hendrika Hendriks and baptized on 23/7/1670, dies at an unknown location aged 49 (see 22/2/1690).

23/7/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Johannes Meintjies (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Jacoba van Wyk (12/5/1747), born to Hendrik Meintjies van den Berg (note the change in spelling) and Christina Bastiaanz, is baptized in Cape Town.

4/10/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Ann Smith (Paternal 5th Great Grandparent), future wife of Joshua Turton is baptized at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England.

26/11/19  **Turton Genealogy**: Jan Jansz van Bölen (Beulen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape from Ditmarschen, Germany in 1712 and worked as a stable hand and wagon driver, marries Anna van der Heyde van de Kaap after becoming a Vryburguer. (See 5/12/1724 for details of their daughter Anna, a slave by virtue of her mother’s status).

1720

1720 As a result of the **Treaty of Utrecht**, 87 ships pass the Cape *en route* to the East Indies.

1720 The **Great Plague of Marseille** breaks out in Europe and lasts until 1722.

1720 **Turton Genealogy**: Estienne (Etienne) Nel (Niel) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), born in Dauphine, France in 1669 and an emigrant to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1693, married to Marie-Madeleine (Maria Magdalena) Marais in 1700, is listed as being given ownership of a his sixth farm, called Klipfontein outside Malmesbury.

1720 **Turton Genealogy**: Jacques Mouton (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a French Huguenot from Steenwerk near Ryssel (Lille), having arrived at the Cape on board the ship Donkervliet on 20 July 1799, is given a farm at Drakenstein close to the Vier-en-twintig Riviere (Twenty-four Rivers) (Porterville) called Steenwerk. He is known to have fathered thirteen children, three of which from his first marriage stay in Europe.

1720 **Turton Genealogy**: Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwen) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) originally from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany, having married Catharina Kel in Mauritius (1690), gets divorced. He has travelled a lot in his life, giving an insight into the movement of people at the time (see 3/2/1692, 1696, 1706 and 1707).

1720 **Turton Genealogy**: Peter Petersen van den Heever (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) originally from Husum

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in Holstein, arrives in the Cape. He is probably the brother of Jürgen Petersen van den Heever, and he becomes a Vryburgher in Drakenstein on an unknown date. He goes on to marry Johanna Bockelberg (see 23/6/1726) with whom he produces 9 children.


19/5/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Paternal 8th Great-Grandparent) marries his second wife, Maria Beyers, the daughter of Andries Beyers and Catharina van der Kaap (a slave woman), baptized on 19 December 1683.

19/5/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacoba Van Heerden (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Van Der Merwe, daughter of Pieter Willem Van Heerden and Magdalena (Magteld) Van Der Merwe, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

23/5/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Helmes (Helms) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), second wife of Adrian (Arie) van Wyk, having survived the 1713 Smallpox Epidemic (see her last will and testament dated 29/4/13) and having produced no less that 15 living children from three marriages, dies between 23/5/1720 and 21/6/1720 aged 46. (richard.ball@ballfamilyrecords.co.uk).

21/7/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik De Bruyn (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Theunis De Bruyn and Justina Cleef, is baptized in Stellenbosch. **Note:** Indications are that the De Bruyn family is prosperous, with Theunis De Bruyn having speculated with land holdings and then consolidating these on 24/7/1709, after which he presumably changes profession, possibly to become a merchant rather than a farmer.

27/10/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis van Rooyen (van Rooijen, van Roijen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape in 1714, marries his first wife Jacomina (Jacominjtte) Gerrietz van Deventer in Drakenstein. Jacomina is the second child of Gerrit Jansz van Deventer and Ariaantje Jacobs (see 25/12/70, 20/3/88, 20/6/88, 4/8/88, 29/10/88 and 9/3/92) and unbeknown to all, she carries a rare recessive gene that causes the disease Porphyria. Together they go on to produce eleven children, all carrying this gene, which later comes to be known as the “Van Rooyen Siekte”.

27/10/20 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Lange (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Aletta Lubbe (see 8/4/1757), son of Dirch Hinrichs Lange and Ancke Janssen, is baptized in Holtrop, Oos Friesland, Netherlands.

1721

1721 **Turton Genealogy:** Marie-Madeleine Le Clercq (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Philippe Le Clercq and Antoinette Carnoy, dies at an unknown location.

1721 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwen) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) having divorced Catharina Kel in 1720, travels back to Europe. His ex-wife Catharina Kel travels to India. He has travelled a lot in his life, giving an insight into the movement of people at the time (see 1690, 3/2/1692, 1696, 1706 and 1707).
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16/10/1734 and 26/6/1740), is born to Pieter Pietersz Langeveld and Cornelia Jacobs van der Kaap at an unknown location in the Cape.

15/2/22 **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Elizabeth Migault (Paternal 7th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johan Georg Hauptfleisch (see 29/4/1736), daughter of Francois Louis Migault and Maria Magdalena (Madeleine) Nel, is baptized at an unknown location.

29/3/22 **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Botha (Maternal 6th Great Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer (see 15/2/1739), is born to Johannes Botha and Anna van der Merwe (see 1/5/1695 and 18/5/1721). Maria Botha goes on to die at the age of 17 shortly after (or during) the birth of her daughter Maria Anna Coetzer (Maternal 5th Great Grandparent) (see 13/12/1739). This is probably a family of Trekboers living a very hard life on the margins of the frontier.

24/5/22 **Turton Genealogy**: Johannes Michiel Hattingh, brother of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), tenth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable seventh-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized, probably in Stellenbosch. He dies at a young age, possibly of Smallpox. It must be noted that his name is perpetuated when his parents have their eleventh child Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) (see 12/9/1723), suggesting a strong desire to keep this name alive.

1723

1723 **Turton Genealogy**: Coenraad Scheepers (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape in 1699 from Gelderland, dies at an unknown location in the Cape.

1723 **Turton Genealogy**: Gerrit Scheepers (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Susanna Bruwer, daughter of Estienne Bruére and Susanna (Anna) de Puys.

1723 **Turton Genealogy**: Albert Hanekom (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Margaretha Kruger (Krugel) (see 22/6/1747), is born to Jurgen Hanekom and Johanna van der Bosch (see 12/10/1705 and 1709 for details of her previous marriage to Dr. Johannes Bockelberg).

18/6/23 **Turton Genealogy**: Krelis Cornelisz de Jong (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Elisabeth Kops van der Kaap in Cape Town (see 27/7/1727).

9/23 **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Elizabeth Joost (Jooste) (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), wife of Pieter Erasmus (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), dies at an unknown location (see 1693, 1697, 28/2/1699, 1714 and 1731).

12/9/23 **Turton Genealogy**: Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), eleventh-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable eighth-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Stellenbosch. He has the same name as his younger brother, who probably died of Smallpox (see 24/5/1722) suggesting a strong desire to keep this name alive. This also suggests that his younger brother had died by then, leaving the name “open” again. (See 27/3/1768 for details of his marriage to Catharina Horn).

28/12/23 **Turton Genealogy**: Pierre Jourdan (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having lived an eventful life, dies leaving 6 children, all from his first marriage to Anna Fouche (1696). He had survived the voyage on the Berg China that killed both his parents (1688), the Smallpox Epidemic that killed his first wife (1713), and the rape of his daughter Anna at the age of 14 (4/4/1712). (See also 19/3/1724).

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1724

**Turton Genealogy:** Christoffel Esterhuizen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape in 1692, dies in Botlary, Stellenbosch. (See 10/10/1683 and 1701).

**Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Pienaar (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus van Beulen (van Belen), is born to Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar and Johanna Terrier at an unknown location in the Cape.

19/3/24

**Turton Genealogy:** Jan Jordaan (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Jean Jourdan and Isabeau (Elizabeth) Le Long (married 1690), marries his cousin Susanna Jordaan (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Pierre Jourdan (note spelling) (brother of Jean Jourdan) and Anna Fouche (married 1696). (See also 28/12/1723).

30/5/24

**Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Peltzer (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having married Elizabeth van den Berg in Cape Town on 26/6/1718, dies at an unknown location.

5/11/24

**Turton Genealogy:** Johann Caspar Brewes (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born to Dietrich Christoph Brefes and Anna Lucia Ruswinke at Bramsche, Osnabruck Stadt, Hannover, Prussia.

5/12/24

**Turton Genealogy:** Records show that Jan Jansz van Bölen (Beulen) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) and his wife, Anna van der Heyde van de Kaap (slave woman), have a child, also named Anna, which they try to secure the release of. **VOC** records (translated) indicate that, “Anna van de Caap [sic], wife of Burgher Jan Jansz van Beulen [sic] mentions that her daughter Anna, 9 years old, is still a slave in the Company’s Lodge, asks that she may be manumitted [sic], that she may be better brought up, and offers to give in exchange a healthy slave, named January of Malabar (No. 99)” (C. 71, pp. 266-277. Dinsdag den 5 December 1724, voormiddags – see Turton, A.C., 2004:78). This gives an insight into the life of slaves and the **VOC** mentality that regarded slaves as assets, not to be easily taken off the company books without being replaced with something of equal (or better) value.

1725

21/1/25

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus Scheepers (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Maria Elizabeth van Wyk, born to Gerrit Scheepers and Susanna Bruwer, is baptized at an unknown place in the Cape. (Ancestral File No: 3XDM-WJ)

4/2/25

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacoba van Wijk (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Meintjies (see 12/5/1747), daughter of Arie van Wyk and Anthoinetta Campher (see 1740), is baptized in Cape Town. She dies in Cape Town on 5/9/1788 aged 63.

8/4/25

**Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Willem Nel (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Guillaume Neel (note name change) and Jeanne La Batte (da la Batte), baptized in 1704, marries Aletta (Altyn) Van Deventer, daughter of Gerrit Jansz (Janse) Van Deventer and Ariaantje (Arrianje) Jacobs.

1726

17/3/26

**Turton Genealogy:** Susana Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), twelfth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable ninth-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Stellenbosch. She goes on to marry Wilhelm Esterhuyzen on 8/8/1761.

2/6/26

**Turton Genealogy:** Reynier van Rooyen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), third child of Cornelis van Rooyen and Jacomina van Deventer, the future husband of Hester Gouws (4/3/1753), is baptized in Paarl. (See 1714, 27/10/1720, 2/12/1721 and 1743).

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20/6/26  **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Lubbe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), marries Catarina van Wyk, probably in Stellenbosch (see 5/9/1700 and 20/7/1710). Two of the children born from this marriage are my ancestors (Sara Lubbe baptized on 19/12/1728, future wife of Leendert van der Linde on 9/4/1751; and Aletta Lubbe, future wife of Johan Heinrich Lange on 8/4/1757).

23/6/26  **Turton Genealogy:** Peter Petersen van den Heever (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) originally from Husum in Holstein, having arrived in the Cape in 1720, marries Johanna Bockelberg (see 13/10/1709) in Paarl. They go on to produce 9 children.

15/9/26  **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Joubert (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Jan Loots in Drakenstein (see 1704 and 24/4/1746). Jan Loots arrived in the Cape as a sailor in 1700 and became a teacher.

22/11/26  **Turton Genealogy:** Reijnier van Roijen (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), baptized on 7 November 1671 in Gorinchem, Netherlands is buried at an unknown place.

24/11/26  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Klopper (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse (see 23/3/1755), born to Hendrik Frederik Klopper (Kloppers) and Catharina Botha (see 31/8/1717), is baptized. (See 1660, 11/7/1683, 7/9/1690, 3/1692, 1/5/1695, 22/1/1700, 1706, 1710, 13/3/1712 and 21/6/1717 for the full story of Frederich Both and Maria Kickers, his grandparents). He is most likely a Trekboer.

1727

3/27  **Turton Genealogy:** Jean Durand (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in La Motte, Chalancon, Dauphine, France in 1666, and having come to the Cape as a French Huguenot in 1690, dies aged 61. He was a surgeon, farmer and Heemraad member. At the time he had been well established at Bergen Henegouwen, Simonium, with two sons and three daughters.

27/7/27  **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Elizabeth de Jongh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerd Engelbrecht (see 17/10/1745), born to Krelis Cornelisz de Jong and Elisabeth Kops van der Kaap (see 18/6/1723), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Note the name change.

26/10/27  **Turton Genealogy:** Wilhelm (Willem) Esterhuizen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), marries Johanna Carelse van den Berg in Stellenbosch. Records show that their son Johannes Esterhuyzen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Engela Erasmus (29/10/1752), is baptized on the same date, so it is presumed that the wedding and the baptism was celebrated simultaneously. It is possible that this is a Trekboer family, because this generation is known to conduct such important social and religious rituals simultaneously by virtue of the fact that their lonely and nomadic lifestyle precludes regular contact with the Dominee.

16/11/27  **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Krugel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Maria van der Swaan (see 18/4/1706 and 21/9/1732).

1728

1728  **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Botha (Maternal 6th Great Grandparent), son of Friederich Both and Maria Kickers dies at an unknown location in the Cape (see 2/11/87 and 23/10/1718). His widow Catharina Pyl (married 14/7/1709) goes on to marry Ockert Brits.

27/3/28  **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Hattingh, sister of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), thirteenth-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable tenth-
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born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), is baptized in Stellenbosch. She goes on to marry Paulus Fouêch on 9/8/1751.

19/12/28 **Turton Genealogy:** Sara Lubbe (Maternal 6th Great-Great-Grandparent), future wife of Leendert van der Linde (see 9/4/1751), born to Hendrik Lubbe and Catarina van Wyk, is baptized, probably in Stellenbosch (see 5/9/1700, 20/7/1710, 20/6/1726 and 1771).

1729

**Turton Genealogy:** Catherine Taboureux, wife Charles Marais (Marré) (Maternal 9th Great Grandparent) who was killed by a Hottentot (see 29/3/1689), dies at an unknown location in the Cape.

1729

**Turton Genealogy:** Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having been promoted to Korporaal in 1713, is again promoted to Sersant (Sergeant) of the Drakenstein Burgermag (Drakenstein Citizen Force). He is living on the farm De Natte Valley in Drakenstein, at this time. From this time he starts to withdraw from public affairs.

2/1/29 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Willemsen van Wyk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), marries Johanna Catharina Campher (see 19/1/1707 for details of the circumstances of her birth). This marriage produces Johanna Catharina van Wyk, future wife of Petrus Andries Christiaan Weydeman (see 3/5/1750), but the exact date of birth is unknown, possibly as a result of a mobile life as a Trekboer. While this is speculation, it is probable given the known circumstances at the time.

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

1730

7/5/30 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Beyers (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Van Nimwegen, born to Johannes Jurgen Beyers and Catharina Visser (13/2/1717), is baptized at an unknown location.

21/5/30 **Turton Genealogy:** Stephanus Botma (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Aletta Francina Mouton (see 19/9/1734), born to Jan Botma and Anna Maria Kuysman (see 24/9/1721), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (See 23/7/1670, 22/2/1690, 13/5/1703 and 7/1719).

24/12/30 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Nel (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future second wife of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer (see 13/12/1739 & 27/11/1746), daughter of Pieter Willem Nel and Aletta (Alty) Van Deventer, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. They are probably Trekboers. **Note:** Johanna Nel is listed as being both a 5th Great-Grandparent and a 6th Great-Grandparent by virtue of her marriage at the age of 16 on 27/11/1746 to Johannes Jacobus Coetzer, which is typical of this generation, suggesting that the Trekboer lifestyle creates these trans-generational anomalies.

1731

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Mouton (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), a French Huguenot from Steenwerk near Ryssel (Lille), having arrived at the Cape on board the ship Donkervliet on 20 July 1799, farming at Drakenstein close to the Vier-en-twintig Riviere (Twenty-four Rivers) (Porterville) on a farm called Steenwerk, dies. He leaves behind his wife and thirteen children, three of which from his first marriage stay in Europe.

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1731 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Bekker (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having been banished from the Cape for torturing his slave Maria van Ceylon (see 1710 and 1715 for details), returns after joining the VOC as a soldier. Within a few months of arrival, he again finds himself in trouble and is banished to Robben Island for the second time. It seems that he is just not a very nice man! His former wife Johanna (Jannetie) de Klerk (de Clercq) is awarded ownership of his farm Straatskerk above Roodesand. (See 1673, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715 and 1717 for more data on Pieter Bekker).

1731 **Turton Genealogy:** Helena Vosloo (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Johannes Vosloo and Helena Nn van Malabar in 1698, wife of Johannes Pretorius, dies at an unknown location aged 33.

1731 **Turton Genealogy:** Arie van Wijk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Willem van Wijk and Trijntjen Hillebrands (see 1685), having been baptized at Cape Town on 13/4/86, dies at an unknown location aged 45. (See also 31/3/1702 and 1712 for Orphan Chamber records).

11/2/31 **Turton Genealogy:** Sara Koekemoer (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus Victor (see 23/12/1759), born to Joachim Koekemoer and Maria Putter, is baptized at Cape Town.

10/6/31 **Turton Genealogy:** Petrus (Pieter) Botha (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Botha and Elsje Snyman is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. He becomes a Trekboer, with his ancestors Petrus Johannes Botha (2/4/1799) and Johannes Petrus Botha (7/3/1841) later participating in the Great Trek.

27/8/31 **Turton Genealogy:** Balthazar (Baltus) Ollofsen (Roelofse) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Maria Knoetze (Knoetzen) (see 22/2/1698) (see 4/7/1739 and 1742).

2/9/31 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Cloete (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Huibrecht Slabbert. It is not known when Huibrecht Slabbert dies (probably after 5/10/1738), but it is known that they produce at least two children (probably more) before her death, because after her death Gerrit Cloete takes two of their children, Catharina Elizabeth Cloete and Jasper Cloete with him to Namaqualand. While in Namaqualand Gerrit Cloete becomes the Clan Father of the so-called Cloete Basters after producing at least two more children (see 2/9/1731). His daughter Catharina Elizabeth Cloete goes on to produce a number of children fathered by Klaas Barends, described in records at the time as being a “rechte Hottentot” (proper Hottentot). The first child from Klaas Barends and Catharina Elizabeth Cloete is baptized in the Swartland on 15/11/1761 and becomes the origin of the Barends of Griqualand West.

9/12/31 **Turton Genealogy:** Lourens (Pieter) Erasmus (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Martha Pienaar in Paarl. (See 22/6/1704, 21/3/1717 and 14/4/1732).

1732 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Pretorius (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Johannes Pretorius and his second wife Johanna Victor (see 28/2/1677) and baptized on 22/9/1680, dies at an unknown location. Johannes Pretorius goes on to become the Great-Grandfather of Kommandant General Andries Pretorius (see Anglo Boer War).

10/2/32 **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Visser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), second wife of Hans Heinrich Hattingh (Hatting), marries her second husband Wilhelm Rubeck. She is the daughter of Maria van Negapatum and possibly Jan Coenraad Visser (see 1653, 1657, 30/9/1659, 1660, 1662, 8/4/1663, 23/8/1665, 5/8/1685, 3/1692, 1/5/1695, 24/4/1697 for details of Jan Coenraad Visser and his sexual predation) (see 29/4/1629, 1662, 1689, 19/1/1689, 1693, 1695, 29/12/1708, 1709, 27/10/1709, 6/11/1716 and 10/2/1732 for additional details of Hans Heinrich Hattingh).
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14/4/32  **Turton Genealogy**: Pieter Erasmus (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Johanna Elizabeth Bockelengberg (see 24/4/1735), born to Lourens (Pieter) Erasmus and Martha Pienaar (see 9/12/1731), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (See 22/6/1704 and 21/3/1717).

25/5/32  **Turton Genealogy**: Daniel Bockelengberg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Elizabeth Loret (see 24/4/1735).

30/6/32  **Turton Genealogy**: Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born at La Motte d’Aignes (modern day La Motte d’Aigues) in the French province Provence, to Jacques Jaubert and Francoise Rampert in 1664, dies in the Cape aged 68. (See 1664, 1667, 1685, 1688, 1/2/1688, 28/3/1688, 4/4/1712, 1716 and 30/6/1732).

17/9/32  **Turton Genealogy**: Gysbert Roos (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes (Hans) Roos and Johanna Visser (19/5/1715 and 4/8/1742) is born. He is baptized on 21/9/1732 in Graaf Reinet.


21/9/32  **Turton Genealogy**: Margaretha Kruger (Krugel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Albert Hanekom (see 22/6/1747), born to Hendrik Krugel and Maria van der Swaan (see 16/11/1727), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1733


1733  **Turton Genealogy**: Gerd Engelbrecht (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape as a sailor from Norden, East Friesland (Germany). He goes on to marry Catharina Elizabeth De Jongh on 17/10/1745 in Paarl.

19/7/33  **Turton Genealogy**: Pieter Jordaan (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jan Jordaan and Susanna Jordaan (note same surnames indicating a possible incestuous relationship not uncommon in this generation), is baptized in the Cape.

26/7/33  **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Elizabeth van Wyk (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus Scheepers, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. It is not known who her parents are. (Ancestral File No: 4B4R-J5). Indications are that this is a **Trekboer** family.

16/12/33  **Turton Genealogy**: Jurgen Hanekom (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having been promoted to Sersant (Sergeant) of the Drakenstein Burgermag (Drakenstein Citizen Force) in 1729, signs his last will and testament. He is living on the farm De Natte Valley in Drakenstein, at this time. **Note**: The records indicate that he died after this date in Germany, but this seems strange as he is apparently successful in the Cape, so it is possible that the records confused his place of birth with his place of death.

1734

1734  **Turton Genealogy**: Guillaume Neel (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) from Rouen, France, having arrived with his wife Jeanne de la Batte from Samur, on the ship **De Schelde** in 1688, having and having established himself in the Cape district (see 1690 and 1711) after receiving financial assistance from the Batavian Fund in 1690, dies.

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27/6/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Hester Gous (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Reynier van Rooyen (see 4/3/1753), born to Andries Gous and Johanna Conterman, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

10/7/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), is born in 1715 to Jonker van Macassar and Rosetta van Java according to genealogists Drs., Hoge and Malherbe. This date is disputed however, with Dr. A.H. Jonker claiming the baptism to be on 10/7/1734 in the Groote Kerk in Drakenstein. Dr. Jonker claims that this is a confirmation of an earlier baptism, the date of which is unknown, which means that Adolph Jonker is a Christian.

11/8/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Hans (Jan) Jacob Conterman (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born in Hadamar, Hesse-Nassau, Germany in 1656, dies aged 78 at an unknown location.

19/9/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Aletta Francina Mouton (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Stephanus Botma (see 21/5/1730), born to Abraham Mouton and Jacoba Keyser (see 1/2/1733), is baptized at an unknown location. It is possible that they live the life of a Trekboer.

16/10/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) becomes a Burgher of Drakenstein.

31/10/34 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus du Plessis (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Charl Prieur du Plessis and Cecilia van Marseveen (12/6/1712), is baptized in Paarl. He is orphaned at the age of 3 (see 18/9/1736 and 18/9/1737).

1735

The outer perimeter of European settlement has by now shifted along the East Coast from present day Cape Town to Mossel Bay. (See Trekboer migration patterns by 1702 and 1744 – refer to Map 1717).

1735 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Landman (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having been born in the Amsterdam area of the Netherlands in 1715 arrives at the Cape as a sailor on the ship Paddenburg. He becomes a Vryburgher in 1744 and he dies aged 63 at an unknown location in the Cape on 4/1778.

20/2/35 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Booyens (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Boy Booyens and Hermina van der Nes, marries Johanna Durand (see 23/6/1715).

24/4/35 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Elizabeth Bockelenberg (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Erasmus (see 14/4/1732), born to Daniel Bockelenberg and Elizabeth Loret (see 25/5/1732), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that this is a Trekboer family.

4/9/35 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Booyens (Boeiens) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus Du Plessis, daughter of Pieter Booyens and Marie (Maria) Marais (26/12/1735), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape (probably Paarl).

23/10/35 **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Hendrik Oosthuizen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Oosthuizen and Johanna Maartens, having been baptized at an unknown location in the Cape on 4/11/1714, marries Anna Botha, daughter of Willem Botha and Catharina Pyl.

26/12/35 **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Booyens (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), originally from Blokzijl in Netherlands, marries Marie (Maria) Marais in Paarl after the birth of their daughter Anna Booyens (Boeiens) (4/9/1735).

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1736

**Turton Genealogy:** Johan Horn (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) arrives in the Cape as a soldier from Wolfenbuttel, Brunswyk (Brunswick), Germany aboard the **Noord Waddinsveen.** He later dies at an unknown location in the Cape (see 1739 and 8/1774).

1736

**Turton Genealogy:** Isabeau le Long (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (Ancestral File: 4B53-6R), wife of Jean Jourdan (Ancestral File: L85G-3/4/SK9W-8G) (1690), dies in Drakenstein at the age of 57 after immigrating to the Cape as a **French Huguenot.**

29/4/36

**Turton Genealogy:** Johan Georg Hauptfleisch (Paternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born at Breslau on 6 December 1696, marries Maria Elizabeth Migault.

2/9/36

**Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jan Hendrik Oosthuizen and Anna Botha, is baptized at an unknown location.

18/9/36

**Turton Genealogy:** Cecilia van Marseveen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Pieter Jansz van Marseveen and Elizabeth du Preez in 1692, dies at an unknown location in the Cape aged 44, leaving her husband Charl Prieur du Plessis and a son Jacobus du Plessis (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) aged 2. (See 18/9/1736 for the death of her husband – exactly one year later to the day – leaving their son an orphan at the age of 3).

4/11/36

**Turton Genealogy:** Marthinus Bekker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Johanna Pretorius in Paarl. Marthinus Bekker grew up in a world in which his father has been sentenced to four years of hard labour on **Robben Island** and later banished. Consequently his family’s name had been tarnished among the **Vryburgers** because of Pieter Bekker’s seemingly insatiable desire for violence and cruelty (see 1673, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731 for more data on Pieter Bekker). One can only imagine what impact this had on his own life and consequently the life of Johanna Pretorius. In all probability this drove the family to the margins of society and they became **Trekboers** as a result of having no alternative sources of livelihood available to them.

1737

**Turton Genealogy:** Christoffel Both(a), oldest son of Theunis Both(a) and grandson of Friederich Both(a) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), takes transfer of the farm Eendracht (see reference dated 1710). At this stage the farm is producing wine. When Christoffel dies in 1764, the farm ownership passes to Johannes Albertus Myburgh.

1737

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacomina Van Deventer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Gerrit Jansz (Janse) Van Deventer and Ariaantje (Arriandje) Jacobs (29/10/1688), having been baptized in Stellenbosch on 9/3/1692, dies at an unknown location aged 45 leaving eleven children (see also 27/6/1700). Her surviving husband Cornelis van Rooyen goes on to marry Cornelia Botha, the widow of Hans Jurgen Potgieter (13/4/1738) in Drakenstein.

1737


14/7/37

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacques (Jacobus) Meyer (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), marries Sophia Tauken, daughter of Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwen) and Catharina Kel from Mauritius. Sophia Tauken dies in 1771 (see 11/5/1738).

1/9/37

**Turton Genealogy:** Wilhelmina Booyse (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gysbert Roos (19/4/1757), daughter of Gerrit Booyse and Johanna Durand (20/2/1735), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

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18/9/37  **Turton Genealogy:** Charl Prieur du Plessis (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Jean Prieur du Plessis and Marie (Madeleine) Menanteau on the ship Oosterland and baptized on the same ship on 18 April 1688 while at anchor in Table Bay, dies at an unknown location aged 49. He had worked as a medical doctor during his life. He leaves a son Jacobus du Plessis (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) an orphan at the age of 3 as his wife had died exactly a year earlier on 18/9/1736.

1738

13/4/38  **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis van Roojen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having lost his first wife Jacomina Van Deventer in 1737, marries Cornelia Botha, the widow of Hans Jurgen Potgieter in Drakenstein. No children are produced from this marriage (see also 12/5/1754).

11/5/38  **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Johannes Meyer (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Anna Juliana van den Heever (see 1760), born to Jacques (Jacobus) Meyer and Sophia Tauken (see 14/7/1737), is baptized in the Cape at an unknown location.

5/10/38  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future husband of Johanna Catharina Kruger (see 15/4/1759), son of Gerrit Cloete and Huibrecht Slabbert (see 2/9/1731), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. This is probably a Trekboer family. Huibrecht Slabbert dies at an unknown date after this event. After her death Gerrit Cloete takes two of their children, Catharina Elizabeth Cloete and Jasper Cloete with him to Namaqualand. While in Namaqualand Gerrit Cloete becomes the Clan Father of the so-called Cloete Basters after producing at least two more children (see 2/9/1731). His daughter Catharina Elizabeth Cloete goes on to produce a number of children fathered by Klaas Barends, described in records at the time as being a “rechte Hottentot” (proper Hottentot). The first child from Klaas Barends and Catharina Elizabeth Cloete is baptized in the Swartland on 15/11/1761 and becomes the origin of the Barends of Griqualand West.

1739

1739  The VOC tables an ordinance forbidding private trade with the native population, and banning all travel beyond the Baviaans – Gamtoos River in order to prevent clashes with the black tribes thought to live there, because conflict is costly to trade. This becomes the border of what is now being regarded as a colony.

1739  **Turton Genealogy:** Johan Horn (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape as a soldier from Wolfenbuttel, Brunswyk (Brunswick), Germany aboard the Noord Waddinsveen in 1736, becomes a Vryburgher. He later dies at an unknown location in the Cape (see 1736, 26/7/1739 and 8/1774).

15/2/39  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Jacobus Coetzee (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), marries Maria Botha, daughter of Johannes Botha and Anna Van Der Merwe at an unknown location in the Cape. They are Trekboers. His wife dies at the age of 17 in 1739, probably giving birth to their daughter Maria Anna Coetzer, who is baptized on 13/12/1739. Maria Anna Coetzer goes on to become trans-generational straddling both the 5th and 6th Great-Grandparent generation (see 29/4/1759). (See also Johanna Nel dated 27/11/1746). This trans-generationalism is a characteristic of the Trekboer community, as is the coincidence of the religious rituals of burial and marriage or burial and baptism.

4/7/39  **Turton Genealogy:** Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Klopper (see 23/3/1755), born to Balthazar (Baltus) Ollofsen (Roelofse) and Maria Knoetze (Knoetzen), is baptized in Paarl (see 25/8/1731 and 1742). Indications are that they are Trekboers.

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26/7/39 **Turton Genealogy:** Johan Horn (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having recently become a *Vryburgher*, marries Catharina Valk. He later dies at an unknown location in the Cape (see 1736 and 8/1774).

11/10/39 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Joosten (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (see 9/3/1710) marries Magdalena Raats (see 1693, 1696, 1697, 8/10/1700, 1706, 31/1/1714, 28/8/1714 and 30/8/1714). They go on to have a daughter Anna Maria Joosten, future wife of Johannes Esterhuyszen (see 13/1/1765), but no date of birth or baptism is on record. This suggests that they are possibly living the lives of a *Trekboer*.

25/10/39 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Kruger (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) marries Christina Strang at an unknown location in the Cape. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718, 17/7/18 and 29/10/1749).

13/12/39 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Anna Coetzer (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer and Maria Botha, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. They are probably *Trekboers*. Her mother dies at the age of 17 in 1739, probably giving birth or as a result of complications after the birth. This gives an insight into life at this time. She is brought up by her father, who remarried the 16 year old Johanna Nel on 27/11/1746, making her daughter 7 at the time. Maria Anna Coetzer marries Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) on 29/4/1759. This means that Maria Anna Coetzer is both a Maternal 4th Great Grand-Parent by virtue of her status as daughter of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) and Maria Botha; and a Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent by virtue of her marriage to Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) and consequently her status as the mother of Aletta Johanna (Susanna) Oosthuizen (4th Maternal Great-Grandparent). This gives some insight into the complexities of the lives of the *Trekboer* population who live in small communities in isolated areas on the periphery of the settled areas. This trans-generationalism is also evident in the case of Johanna Nel (see 27/11/1746).

1740

1740 **Turton Genealogy:** Anthoinetta Campher (Camfer) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), widow of Arie van Wyk (see 1731) having been born to Lorenz Campher, originally from Mohrow in Pomerre, and Ansela van de Kaap, a slave woman on an unknown date (see 13/10/86), dies at an unknown location. Lorenz Campher owns the farm called Murasie (translated literally as “Ruin”) near Koelenhof.

1740 **Turton Genealogy:** Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) dies aged 67. The close proximity of this death and that of his wife Anna Prevot, suggests that the cause is disease.

1740 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Prevot, a *French Huguenot* and wife of Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), dies in Cape Town aged 59. The close proximity of these two deaths suggests that the cause is disease.

1740 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes David Grootschel (Griessel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) is born to unknown parents in Copenhagen.

6/3/40 **Turton Genealogy:** Helena Bekker (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacobus Petrus Carelse, daughter of Martinus Bekker and Johanna Pretorius, is baptized in the Cape at an unknown location. This is a *Trekboer* family with a history of violence in the previous generations (see 1673, 1695, 1701, 1702, 1710, 1715, 1717 and 1731 for more data on Pieter Bekker, the Grandfather of Helena Bekker). Their descendents eventually participate in the *Great Trek* (see details of Helena Dorothea Carelse who marries Petrus Johannes Botha in George on 7/1/1821 and their child Johannes Petrus Botha that is born in the Orange Free State on 7/3/1841, thus placing this branch of the family in the *Great Trek*).

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11/5/40 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes David Grootschel (Griessel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to unknown parents in Copenhagen, is baptized at an unknown location.

26/6/40 **Turton Genealogy:** Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Jonker van Macassar and Rosetta van Java (see 1715 and 10/7/1734), marries Maria Petronella Langeveld, daughter of Pieter Pietersz Langeveld and Cornelia Jacobs van der Kaap.

1741

**Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis van Rooyen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), sells his farm Nabygelegen, in the Bovlei district of Wellington to Pierre du Plessis. This farm measures 20 morgen 320 square roods. (See 1714, 27/10/1720, 2/12/1721 and 1743).

10/2/41 **Turton Genealogy:** John Turton (brother of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, is baptized, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. He dies aged 54 and is buried on 13/12/1795.

30/4/41 **Turton Genealogy:** Joshua Turton (Paternal 5th Great Grandparent) marries Ann Smith. She is from Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. They marry after the baptism of their son John Turton on 10/2/1741.

28/5/41 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Van Der Merwe (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Schalk Willem Van Der Merwe and Anna Prevot, marries Jacoba Van Heerden, daughter of Pieter Willem Van Heerden and Magdalena (Magteld) Van Der Merwe (see 19/5/1720).

16/7/41 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Pelser (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) marries Engela Catharina Zaaijman (see 11/5/1721) in Stellenbosch (see 13/1/1745).

17/9/41 **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus van Beulen (van Belen) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Jan Jansz van Bölen (Beulen) and Anna van der Heyde van de Kaap, marries Susanna Pienaar, daughter of Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar and Johanna Terrier in Paarl. (See 5/12/1724 for details of his sister Anna, a slave by virtue of her mother’s status).

1742

**Turton Genealogy:** Balthazar (Baltus) Ollofsen (Roelofse) (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born to Ollof Pedersen and Merret Söfrenseder at Fløvt, Jylland district Haderslev, Denmark, and having been baptized on 22/2/1698 in Øsby, Jylland, Denmark, dies in Paarl, Cape.

25/3/42 **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Catharina Kruger (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jacob Cloete (15/4/1759), born to Jacob Kruger and Christina Strang (25/10/1739), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (See 1/10/1690, 29/1/1714, 1/5/1718, 17/7/18, 25/10/39 and 29/10/1749). This is a Trekkboer family. She dies in Worcester on 26/11/1824 aged 82 just before the Great Trek.

4/8/42 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Hans) Roos (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born in Leipzig, Germany, to Johannes Rose and Anna Blümen on 10 May 1677, having arrived in 1714 on the ship Horstendael, dies at an unknown location aged 65 (see 19/5/1715). His widow, Johanna Visser (see 5/3/1690 and 1755) marries Lukas Visage on 9/12/1746. She dies on 12/3/1790.

1743

**Turton Genealogy:** The Heemraad of Roodezand (present-day Tulbagh) on which Cornelis van Rooyen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) serves, becomes the High Court for the residents of that area. (See 1714, 27/10/1720, 2/12/1721 and 1743).
1744

The outer perimeter of European settlement has by now shifted along the East Coast from present day Cape Town past Mossel Bay to the Gamtoos River. (See Trekboer migration patterns by 1702 and 1735 – refer to Map 1717).

Turton Genealogy: Willem Landman (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having arrived at the Cape as a sailor on the ship Paddenburg in 1735 becomes a Vryburgcher. He dies aged 63 at an unknown location in the Cape on 4/1778.

Turton Genealogy: Martha Nother (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Joshua Turton, is baptized in Horbury, Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County England.

1744

Turton Genealogy: Reynier Carelse (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), whose origins are unknown, marries Catharina Jacobs at an unknown location in the Cape. She is the daughter of Jan Jacobs van der Kaap and Agneta Pieters van der Kaap (see 26/10/1721).

1745

Turton Genealogy: Anna Juliana van den Heever (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Johannes Meyer (see 1760), born to Peter Petersen van den Heever and Johanna Bockelenberg, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

Turton Genealogy: Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) and a German by the name of Andreas Seitz both apply for a post as sexton of the Drakenstein congregation. Adolph Jonker is appointed to the position, which he retains until his death in 1779. He also works as a teacher, becoming one of six registered teachers permitted to teach in public schools – 4 in the Cape, 1 in Drakenstein and 1 in Stellenbosch. He teaches until 5/5/1762 when he retires to become a farmer.

Turton Genealogy: Anna Maria Jacoba Pelser (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes David Grootschel (Griessel) (see 11/5/1760), born to Abraham Pelser and Engela Catharina Zaaijman (see 11/5/1721), is baptized in Stellenbosch.

Turton Genealogy: Gerd Engelbrecht (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape as a sailor from Norden, East Friesland (Germany) in 1733, goes on to marry Catharina Elizabeth De Jongh on 17/10/1745 in Paarl. She is the daughter of Krelis Cornelisz De Jongh and Elizabeth Kops van der Kaap (see 27/7/1727).

1746


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24/4/46 Turton Genealogy: Maria Joubert (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) wife of Jan Loots (see 1700, 15/9/1726 and 24/4/1746), dies at an unknown location in the Cape. Note: The date of baptism of Anna Loots is the same as the date of burial of her mother Maria Joubert. This suggests that Maria Joubert died in childbirth. It also suggests that they are Trekboers, because the practice of burial, marriage and baptism on the same day for a given family is widely practiced in this generation among the Trekboer community (see also Anna Catharina Van Beulen on 20/5/1787 and Maria Anna Coetzer on 13/12/1739 and Johanna Nel on 27/11/1746).

24/4/46 Turton Genealogy: Anna Loots (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Hendrik De Bruyn (see 18/3/1764), daughter of Jan Loots and Maria Joubert, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Note: The date of baptism of Anna Loots is the same as the date of burial of her mother Maria Joubert. This suggests that Maria Joubert died in childbirth. It also suggests that they are Trekboers, because the practice of burial, marriage and baptism on the same day for a given family is widely practiced in this generation among the Trekboer community (see also Anna Catharina Van Beulen on 20/5/1787 and Maria Anna Coetzer on 13/12/1739 and Johanna Nel on 27/11/1746). This generation and social group also displays trans-generationalism by straddling generations as a result of the Trekboer lifestyle.

4/9/46 Turton Genealogy: Anna Catharina Van Beulen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Petrus (Pieter) Botha (see 16/8/1772), daughter of Jacobus Van Beulen (Van Belen) and Susanna Pienaar, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that this is a Trekboer family.

27/11/46 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Jacobus Coetzer (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having lost his first wife Maria Botha shortly after the birth of their daughter Maria Anna Coetzer (see 13/12/1739), remarries Johanna Nel at an unknown location in the Cape. They are probably Trekboers. Indications are that he has brought his daughter Maria Anna Coetzer up on his own and she is aged 7 at the time of the second marriage. Maria Anna Coetzer becomes an anomaly by virtue of the fact that she is both a Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent and a Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent (see 13/12/1739). This trans-generationalism is also evident in the case of Maria Anna Coetzer (see 29/4/1759).

9/12/46 Turton Genealogy: Johanna Visser (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), widow of Johannes (Hans) Roos (19/5/1715 and 4/8/1742), marries Lukas Visagie. She lives until 13 March 1790.

11/12/46 Turton Genealogy: Godfried Gabriel Hauptfleisch (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Johan Georg Hauptfleisch and Maria Elizabeth Migault (see 29/4/1736), is baptized at an unknown location. He later marries Catharina Jacoba Rothenburg, daughter of Otto Wilhelm Rothenburg and Anna (Katryn) Conterman at an unknown date.

11/12/46 Turton Genealogy: Elsie Van Der Merwe (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Pieter Jordaan, daughter of Gerrit Van Der Merwe and Jacoba Van Heerden, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1747

10/3/47 Turton Genealogy: Willem Landman (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having arrived at the Cape as a sailor on the ship Paddenburg in 1735 and having become a Vryburgher in
1744, marries his first wife Catharina Hoffman in Paarl. She is the daughter of Johannes Hoffman and Maria Louisa van der Kaap and was baptized on 1/5/1707. This marriage does not yield a relative of mine, because he remarries Johanna Jonker on 29/5/1768, and from that union comes my lineage. Catharina Hoffman probably dies during the Smallpox epidemic of 1767.


12/5/47 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Meintjies (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Jacoba van Wyk, in Waveren.

22/6/47 Turton Genealogy: Albert Hanekom (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Margaretha Kruger (Krugel), daughter of Hendrik Krugel and Maria Van Der Swaan, at an unknown location in the Cape.

29/9/47 Turton Genealogy: Johanna Jonker (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future second wife of Willem Landman (see 10/3/1747 & 29/5/1768), daughter of Adolph Jonker and Maria Petronella Langeveld, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

24/12/47 Turton Genealogy: Elizabeth Hartwig (Pemöller) (Maternal 9th Great-Grandparent) and mother of Jacob Kruger (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) (see 1/8/1690 and 29/10/1749), dies at an unknown location.

1748

1748 Turton Genealogy: Isabeau Richard, second wife of Pierre Joubert (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), dies at the age of 80 in Drakenstein.

1748 Turton Genealogy: George Turton (brother of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. He dies aged 8 in 1756 probably in the same village as his birth.

6/10/48 Turton Genealogy: Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Gerrit van der Merwe and Jacoba van Heerden is baptized at an unknown location, probably in the Cape.

27/10/48 Turton Genealogy: Cornelis Engelbrecht (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Gerd Engelbrecht and Catharina Elizabeth De Jongh, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1749

29/10/49 Turton Genealogy: Jacob Kruger (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), son of Frantz Kröger (Kruger) and Elizabeth Hartwig, born in Sadenbeck, district Prignitz, Brandenburg, Prussia on 28 July 1690, dies at an unknown location aged 59. (See 1/10/1690 and 29/1/1714).

1750

1750 A band of settlers cross the Orange River as the Trekboer Migration grows in strength.

1750 Adam Kok, after receiving Burgher rights, leads his people northwards developing what is later recognised as a quasi-state a generation later.
1750  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacques Pienaar (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), born to the **French Huguenot** Jacques Pinard and Esther Fouche in 1691, dies. Note the name change from Pinard to Pienaar.

1750  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes David Grootschel (Griessel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to unknown parents in Copenhagen and baptized on 11/5/1740, arrives in Mossel Bay on the ship *Elephant*. He takes employment for two years as a servant (kneeg) of Casper Hendrik Badenhorst and he later works for a Mr. N. Vlok.


3/5/50  **Turton Genealogy:** Petrus Andries Christiaan Weydeman (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) having immigrated from Denmark on an unknown date, marries Johanna Catharina Van Wyk, daughter of Willem Willemse Van Wyk and Johanna Catharina Campher, at an unknown location in the Cape.

1751

2/8/51  **Turton Genealogy:** Catharina Horn (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Michiel Hattingh (see 27/3/1768), daughter of Johan Horn and Catharina Valk, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

9/4/51  **Turton Genealogy:** Leendert Van Der Linde (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Sara Lubbe, daughter of Hendrik Lubbe and Catarina Van Wyk (see 19/12/1728).

1752

1752  Ensign Frederich Beutler, a German employee of the **VOC**, is given command of the first official expedition into Xhosa territory east of the Kei River. This yields intelligence about areas outside of the immediate settlement.

1752  **Turton Genealogy:** William Turton (brother of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), is born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. He dies aged 1 in 1753 probably in the same village as his birth.

1752  **Turton Genealogy:** Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) starts to purchase land and farm on an ever increasing scale. Between 1752 and 1779 he acquires three farms in the heart of Drakenstein with a combined value of 7,000 Gulden. He also owns many cattle and goats and has over 10,000 vines on one of these farms alone.

9/1/52  **Turton Genealogy:** Alida Van Wyk (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johann Caspar Brewes who arrived in the Cape as a sailor in 1753, is baptized at Drakenstein. No details are known of her parents but it is possible that they might be **Trekboers**.

29/10/52  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Esterhuyzen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Willem Esterhuizen (note name change) and Johanna Carelse Van Den Berg, marries Engela Erasmus in Stellenbosch. This is probably a **Trekboer** family. It is not known what becomes of Engela Erasmus, but she probably dies because Johannes Esterhuyzen marries Anna Maria Joosten on 13/1/1765. She is the daughter of Jacob Joosten and Magdalena Raats.

1753  **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Caspar Brewes (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having been born in Bramsche, Osnabruck Stadt, Hannover, Preussen on 5/11/1724, arrives in the Cape as a sailor.
How many bones must you bury before you can call yourself an African?

Updated May 2009

11/2/53 Turton Genealogy: Catharina Jacoba Rothenburg (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Godfried Gabriel Hauptfleisch, born to Otto Wilhelm Rothenburg and Anna Catharina (Katryn) Conterman, is baptized at an unknown location (see 7/12/1808).

20/2/53 Turton Genealogy: Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) uses a formal seal with this date on it. This seal has both the North and South German Jonker crests on it, suggesting his Germanic ancestral origin. This seal is later kept in the Government Archives in Cape Town. It is not known what Adolph Jonker does as a profession, but it is known that he is formally allowed to carry a sword, which is a privilege that only a few people have in contemporary society. It is also known that he signs many letters as a sponsor to have slaves freed. He is thus an avid slave abolitionist. This fact also speaks to his status in society, because only reasonably wealthy people are permitted to sponsor free slaves.


19/8/53 Turton Genealogy: Jacobus Petrus Carelse (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Reynier Carelse and Catharina Jacobs, is baptized in the Cape at an unknown location. He later marries Helena Bekker on an unknown date and place. She was baptized on 6/3/1740. They are probably Trekboers.

1754


12/5/54 Turton Genealogy: Cornelis van Rooyen (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having lost his first wife Jacomina Van Deventer in 1737, and having remarried Cornelia Botha on 13/4/1738, marries his third wife, Barbara Myburgh, the widow of Izaak van Es. No children are produced from this marriage (see also 13/4/38).

1755

1755 A Smallpox Epidemic breaks out in the Cape and causes major destruction among the Khoikhoi population.

16/3/55 Turton Genealogy: Cornelis Johannes Van Rooyen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), born to Reynier Van Rooyen and Hester Gouws, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are Trekboers, but Cornelis Johannes Van Rooyen does not participate in the Great Trek given that he later dies in Glen Avon, Somerset West, but his son Gysbertus Van Rooyen does (see 9/11/1798 & 15/2/1884).

23/3/55 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Klopper (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse in Tulbagh. She is the daughter of Balthazar (Baltus) Ollofsen (Roelofse) and Maria Knoetze (Knoetzien). Indications are that they are Trekboers.

23/5/55 Turton Genealogy: Jacobus Scheepers (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Maria Elizabeth van Wyk, at an unknown location in the Cape. It is not known who her parents are. Indications are that this is a Trekboer family and it is not impossible that the ceremony was performed by the same Dominee who presided over the marriage of Johannes Klopper and Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse in Tulbagh given the known behavioural patterns of this cultural group who would congregate for Nachtmaal.
1756

**Turton Genealogy:** Willem Willemsen van Wyk (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), son of Willem van Wijk and his second wife Trijntje Harmensz (seen 1694), having been baptized at an unknown location in the Cape on 19/1/1698, dies at an unknown location.

**Turton Genealogy:** Johan Tobias Meinhart (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), arrives as a soldier on the ship *De Vroue Rebecca Jacoba*. He dies at an unknown location in the Cape on 20/5/1788.

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus du Plessis (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Charl Prieur du Plessis and Cecilia van Marseveen (12/6/1712), marries Anna Booyens (Boeiens), daughter of Pieter Booyens (Boeiens) and Marie (Maria) Marais at an unknown location in the Cape. He is orphaned at the age of 3 (see 18/9/1736 and 18/9/1737).

1757

**Turton Genealogy:** Francina Bevernagie (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent) third wife of Jacques Mouton (married 8/10/1700) dies at an unknown location.

**Turton Genealogy:** Benjamin Turton (brother of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), is born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. He dies in England in 1803 aged 46.

**Turton Genealogy:** Johann Heinrich Lange (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in the Cape on an unknown date from Holtrop, Oos Friesland, marries Aletta Lubbe in Cape Town. She is the daughter of Hendrik Lubbe and Catarina Van Wyk.

1758

**Turton Genealogy:** Gysbert Roos (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes (Hans) Roos and Johanna Visser baptized on 21/9/1732 in Graaf Reinet, marries Wilhelmina Booyens, daughter of Gerrit Booyens and Johanna Durand at an unknown location in the Cape.

1759

**Turton Genealogy:** Aletta De Lange (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Cornelis Engelbrecht, daughter of Johann Heinrich Lange and Aletta Lubbe, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. This part of the family goes on to participate in the **Great Trek** two generations later.

**Turton Genealogy:** Willem Meintjies (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Meintjies and Jacoba Van Wijk, is born in Waveren. He is probably a **Trekboer** because he moves to Rietvallei, Great Fish River where he dies on 23/12/1836, but indications are that his parents were not **Trekboers** given their relative lack of mobility.

**Turton Genealogy:** Willem Meintjies (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Meintjies and Jacoba Van Wijk, born in Waveren on 19/3/58, is baptized in Waveren. He lives through the **Xhosa Wars** and dies at the time that the **Great Trek** is starting to happen, so he does not participate in that event.

1759

A band of 100 armed **Khoikhoi** raid a farm near Piketberg and rustle 200 cattle and 2,400 sheep. This raiding party makes use of muskets rather than traditional weapons marking a distinct transition in the pattern of conflict at the time.
15/4/59  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacob Cloete (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Johanna Catharina Kruger. She is the daughter of Jacob Kruger and Christina Strang (see 25/3/1742). This is a *Trekboer* family.

29/4/59  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Oosthuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), marries Maria Anna Coetzer, daughter of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer and Maria Botha (see 13/12/1739) at an unknown location. Indications are that they are *Trekboers* because Maria Anna Coetzer is trans-generational, which is typical of this time among that population (see also Johanna Nel 27/11/1746).

5/5/59  **Turton Genealogy:** Otto Wilhelm Rothenburg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), born at an unknown location, dies.

8/6/59  **Turton Genealogy:** Richard Clarence (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandparent) is born in Sampford, Essex, England to John Clarence and Ann Tabrum. He moves to the Cape Colony and dies in Muizenburg on 30/3/1826.

23/12/59  **Turton Genealogy:** Jacobus Victor (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Gerrit Victor and Susanna Bockelenberg, marries Sara Koekemoer in Cape Town. She is the daughter of Joachim Koekemoer and Maria Putter (see 11/2/1731).

1760

1760  **Turton Genealogy:** Hanna Turton (sister of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), is born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. It is not known when she dies.

1760  **Turton Genealogy:** Pieter Johannes Meyer (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) marries Anna Juliana van den Heever, daughter of Peter Petersen Van Den Heever and Johanna Bockelenberg at an unknown location in the Cape.

24/2/60  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Roos (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Gysbert Roos and Wilhelmina Booysen, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

11/5/60  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes David Grootschel (Griessel) (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having arrived from Copenhagen in Mossel Bay on the ship *Elephant* in 1750 and taken employment for two years as a servant (kneeg) of Casper Hendrik Badenhorst and a Mr. N. Vlok, marries Anna Maria Pelser in Tulbagh. Together they produce 11 children, the last born being baptized on 2/7/1781. Two of these are ancestors of mine – Abraham Jacobus Griessel (note name change) who is baptized on 16/2/1766 and Jacoba Johanna Griessel, who is baptized in 1776 in Groatschal.

27/7/60  **Turton Genealogy:** Gert (Gerrit) van der Merwe (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Gerrit van der Merwe and Jacoba van Heerden is baptized at Tulbagh. He is the younger brother of Schalk Willem van der Merwe, who was baptized on 6/10/1748, making a twelve year split between these two children.

21/9/60  **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Cloete (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacob Cloete and Johanna Catharina Kruger, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. This is a *Trekboer* family.

1761

1/3/61  **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Scheepers (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Scheepers and Maria Elizabeth Van Wyk, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are *Trekboers*.

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Turton Genealogy: Barbara Christina Hanekom (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Willem Meintjies from Waveren, daughter of Albert Hanekom and Margaretha Kruger (Krugel), is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are Trekboers. He lives through the Xhosa Wars and dies at the time that the Great Trek is starting to happen, so he does not participate in that event, but their son Petrus Jacobus Meintjies does (see 8/2/1800 & 1852).

Turton Genealogy: Tobias Mynhardt (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johan Tobias Meinhart (note change in spelling) and Hendrina Nn van der Kaap, is baptized in Cape Town.

1762

Helena Dorothea Bekker (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Scheepers (see 14/10/1781), is born at an unknown location in the Cape to unknown parents. Indications are that they are Trekboers.

Petrus Rasmus Erasmus (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Pieter Erasmus and Johanna Elizabeth Bockelenberg, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that this is a Trekboer family.

Adolph Jonker (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent) retires as a teacher to become a farmer. He was one of 6 registered to teach in public schools – 4 in the Cape, 1 in Drakenstein and 1 in Stellenbosch – until his retirement. It is known that after he retires, the Church has a problem with the new teacher replacing him.

Hendrik Meijntjes van den Berg (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) having immigrated to the Cape on an unknown date from Munsterland, Germany, dies in Cape Town aged 87 (see 14/1/1709).

1763

Pieter Willem van Heerden (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Willem van Heerden and Aeltjen Hendrix in Heerde, Gelderland, Netherlands in 1677, dies in Tulbagh.

Ann Turton (sister of my Paternal 4th Great Grandparent), is born to Joshua Turton and Ann Smith Joshua Turton, probably at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. She dies in 1764 aged 1.

Johanna Juliana Knoblauch (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Heinrich Cornelius Landsberg is born to unknown parents in Helmscherode, Germany. She dies in 1856 in Cape Town aged 92.

Pieter Jordaan (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), marries Elsie Van Der Merwe, daughter of Gerrit Van Der Merwe and Jacoba Van Heerden at an unknown location in the Cape.

1764

Johannes Meintjies (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), husband of Jacoba van Wyk (12/5/1747), dies in Waveren (refer to the divorce of Pieter Bekker in 1715 for reference to Waveren).

Hendrik De Bruyn (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), marries Anna Loots, daughter of Jan Loots and Maria Joubert (see 24/4/1746) in Tulbagh.

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How many bones must you bury before you can call yourself an African?

Updated May 2009

11/5/64  Turton Genealogy: Gerrit Jordaan (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent) is born to Pieter Jordaan and Elsie van der Merwe at an unknown location in the Cape.

20/5/64  Turton Genealogy: Gerrit Jordaan (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), born to Pieter Jordaan and Elsie van der Merwe on 11/5/1764, is baptized.

11/11/64 Turton Genealogy: Wilhelmina Hermina Roos (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Cornelis Johannes Van Rooyen, daughter of Gysbert Roos and Wilhelmina Booyens is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are Trekboers. Their son Gysbertus Van Rooyen participates in the Great Trek, because he is baptized in Grahamstown on 9/11/1798 and dies at Bosfontein, Rustenburg District on 15/2/1884.

25/12/64  Turton Genealogy: Anna Maria Botma (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Abraham Jacobus Griessel (who participates in the Great Trek), daughter of Stephanus Botma and Aletta Francina Mouton, is baptized at an unknown place but on Christmas Day. Indications are that they are Trekboers as the Dominee had to perform a number of important social, cultural and religious functions at the same time, because the Trekboer community was so dispersed that they only met on important occasions when Nachtmaal was taken. This makes it logical for their children to participate in the Great Trek (see Stephanus Gerhardus Griessel who dies in Fauresmith between Kimberley and Bloemfontein on 10/7/1862).

1765

13/1/65  Turton Genealogy: Johannes Esterhuyszen (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), son of Willem Esterhuizen (note name change) and Johanna Carelse Van Den Berg, marries Anna Maria Joosten. She is the daughter of Jacob Joosten and Magdalena Raats. It is not known what becomes of his first wife Engela Erasmus, but she probably dies before this date. This is probably a Trekboer family. From this second marriage comes Johanna Francina Esterhuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) (see 11/3/1774).

12/5/65  Turton Genealogy: Johan Tobias Meinhart (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having arrived as a soldier on the ship De Vroue Rebecca Jacoba in 1756, marries Hendrina Nn van der Kaap. He dies at an unknown location in the Cape on 20/5/1788.

30/6/65  Turton Genealogy: Heinrich Cornelius Landsberg (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), is born to unknown parents in Salzgitter, Hannover, Preussen. He dies on 13/4/1843 in Cape Town aged 77.

20/10/65 Turton Genealogy: Joachim Jan Hendrik Victor (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Victor and Sara Koekemoer, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Note: The name of Joachim Jan Hendrik is perpetuated to my Great-Grandfather Joachim Jan Hendrik Cloete (see 30/3/1870). This is the first recorded use of the name.

3/11/65  Turton Genealogy: Joshua Turton (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), baptized on 4/7/1744, marries Martha Nother. Both live in Horbury, Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County England. They go on to have five children, none of which are in my lineage, before the death of Martha Nother in 1774. These are: Hannah Turton, who is baptized on 19/5/1766; William Turton who is baptized on 20/3/1768 and is buried on 21/6/1768; James Turton, who is baptized on 23/4/1769 and dies in 1839 aged 70; David Turton who is baptized on 19/5/1771; and Joshua Turton who is baptized on 18/7/1773 at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield and is buried on 24/12/1797 having died at the age of 24. These names are linked to my lineage however as they are perpetuated in subsequent generations.
1766

**Turton Genealogy:** Marie (Maria) Marais (Maternal 7\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), wife of Pieter Booyens (26/12/1735), dies at an unknown location aged 74.

16/2/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Abraham Jacobus Griessel (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes David Grooteshel and Anna Maria Jacoba Pelser, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

4/5/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Maria Klopper (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), future wife of Petrus Rasmus Erasmus, daughter of Johannes Klopper and Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are Trekboers because their one known child participates in the Great Trek, and they might have as well.

9/11/66 **Turton Genealogy:** Johann Caspar Brewes (Paternal 6\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), having been born in Bramsche, Osnabruck Stadt, Hannover, Preussen on 5/11/1724, and arrived in the Cape as a sailor in 1753, marries Alida Van Wyk at an unknown location in the Cape.

1767

17/2/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Margaretha De Bruyn (Maternal 4\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gert (Gerrit) van der Merwe, daughter of Hendrik De Bruyn and Anna Loots, is baptized in Tulbagh.

24/7/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Jacoba Du Plessis (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Roos, daughter of Jacobus Du Plessis and Anna Booyens (Boeiens), is born in the Cape and baptized on an unknown date at Tulbagh.

23/8/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelia Jacoba Du Plessis (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Roos, daughter of Jacobus Du Plessis and Anna Booyens (Boeiens), is baptized at Tulbagh in the Cape.

27/12/67 **Turton Genealogy:** Olaf Abraham Servaas Meyer (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), son of Pieter Johannes Mayer and Anna Juliana Van Den Heever, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1768

27/3/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 6\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), eleventh-born child of Hans Heinrich Hattingh and probable eighth-born child of his second wife Susanna Visser (see 19/1/1689 and 6/11/1716), marries Catharina Horn, daughter of Jan Horn and Catharina Valk (see 2/8/1751).

29/5/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Elizabeth Van Nimwegen (Paternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), future wife of Tobias Mynhardt, daughter of Gerrit Van Nimwegen and Maria Beyers, is baptized at an unknown location probably in Cape Town.

29/5/68 **Turton Genealogy:** Willem Landman (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), originally from Amsterdam, having lost his first wife Catharina Hoffman (see 10/3/1747), probably as a result of Smallpox, marries Johanna Jonker at Paarl/Drakenstein and from that union comes my lineage (see 29/9/1747 & 27/7/1777).

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18/9/68  **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Christina Weydeman (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Olaf Abraham Servaas Meyer, daughter of Petrus Andries Christiaan Weydeman and Johanna Catharina Van Wyk, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. This is probably a Trekboer family. Their daughter Susanna Aletta Jacoba Meyer (de Meyer) is born in Graaf Reinet on 2/1/1808 and her husband, Petrus Jacobus Meintjies dies in 1852 in Slotkraal, Kroonstad, so they probably participate in the Great Trek. Their grand-daughter Barbara Christina Jacoba Meintjies goes on to live through the Second Anglo-Boer War, because she dies in Rustenburg in 1908, very possibly having been a victim of the Scorched Earth Policy and an inmate in the British Concentration Camps.

1769

16/4/69  **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Jan) De Bruyn (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Hendrik De Bruyn and Anna Loots, is baptized in Tulbagh.

28/5/69  **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Caspar Brewes (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johann Caspar Brewes and Alida Van Wyk, is baptized at an unknown location.

1770

9/2/70  **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Van Der Merwe (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), born to Schalk Willem Van Der Merwe and Anna Prevot in the Cape on 22/10/1716, having been baptized in Drakenstein on 22/11/1716, dies in Tulbagh aged 53.

18/9/70  **Turton Genealogy:** Susanna Elizabeth Coetzer (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Jordaan, daughter of Johannes Jacobus Coetzer and Johanna Nel, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they live in the outer periphery of the settled areas of the Cape, possibly as Trekboers. Their son, Louis Hosea Jordaan participates in the Great Trek, because he is born in the Cape Colony on 8/9/1795 and dies at Kroonstad on 24/8/1874).

1771

The Moscow Plague breaks out with massive loss of human life.

1771  **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Lubbe (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), husband of Catarina van Wyk (see 20/6/1726), son of Barend (Berend) Lubbe (Löbe) (see 11/1692) and Jacoba Brandenburg, niece of Johannes van Heyningen, the Onderkoopman (senior office-bearer) of the VOC, baptized in Stellenbosch on 5/9/1700, dies at an unknown location.

1771  **Turton Genealogy:** Sophia Tauken (Maternal 7th Great Grandparent), whose date of birth is unknown, daughter of Johann Heinrich Tauken (Touwen) from Bruchhausen in Hanover, Germany and Catharina Kel in Mauritius (see 3/2/1692, 1696, 1702 and 1706), dies at an unknown age and place. (See 1706 for details of her husband Jacques (Jacobus) Meyer and 11/5/1738 for their son Pieter Johannes Meyer).

1771  **Turton Genealogy:** Pierre (Pieter) Pienaar (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), husband of Johanna Terrier (see 14/1/1714), dies alongside the Vet River, Swellendam aged 81. Johanna Terrier dies on 7/1779 aged 86.

22/11/71  **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Magdalena Hauptfleisch (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Jan Caspar Brewes, born to Godfried Gabriel Hauptfleisch and Catharina Jacoba Rothenberg, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

1772

A party of settlers under the leadership of Willem Prinsloo crosses the Great Karoo, finding land that suits their needs in what becomes known as Agter Bruintjes Hoogte in what is
known as the **Suurveld**. This lies on a plain between the Bushman’s and Great Fish Rivers, in an area already inhabited by the Xhosa people, and some 150 miles beyond the legal boundaries of the Cape settlement. This brings white settlers into direct contact with the amaXhosa people, setting the foundation for future conflict.

5/1/72 **Turton Genealogy**: Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Michiel Hattingh and Catharina Horn, is baptized in Stellenbosch.

16/8/72 **Turton Genealogy**: Petrus (Pieter) Botha (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Botha and Elsje Snyman (see 10/6/1731) marries Anna Catharina Van Beulen in the NG Church at Paarl/Drakenstein. She later marries Ernst Jacob Stengel on 20/3/1787, which is the same day of the recorded death of Petrus (Pieter) Botha. Indications are that they are **Trekboers**, because this practice seems to be common among them in this generation.

4/10/22 **Turton Genealogy**: Arnollius Kreutzmann (Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), having arrived from Mörs in Germany at the Cape as an Adelborst in 1699, dies at an unknown location. It is known that he had married Martha Vosloo, daughter of Johannes Vosloo and an unknown woman, probably a slave named Maria Been, who was born in 1689. No more information is available other than the name of their child, which is Anna Maria Kruysman (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent) (note the name change).

**1773**

4/1/73 **Turton Genealogy**: Maria Petronella Langeveld (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), daughter of Pieter Pietersz Langeveld and Cornelia Jacobs van der Kaap and wife of Adolph Jonker (see 1715, 26/1/40 and 10/7/1734), dies at an unknown location in the Cape.

30/4/73 **Turton Genealogy**: Joshua Turton (Paternal 5th Great Grandparent) dies in Horbury and is buried at the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England.

10/10/73 **Turton Genealogy**: Schalk Willem van der Merwe (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), marries Anna Margaretha Snyman at an unknown location, probably Tulbagh in the Cape. The parents of Anna Margaretha Snyman are unknown.

**1774**

13/1/74 **Turton Genealogy**: Martha Nother (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), first wife of Joshua Turton, baptized in Horbury, Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County England in 1744, is buried at the same location aged 30.

6/2/74 **Turton Genealogy**: Sara Aletta Van Der Linde (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Michiel Hattingh, daughter of Leendert Van Der Linde and Sara Lubbe, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape.

11/3/74 **Turton Genealogy**: Johanna Francina Esterhuizen (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerrit Cloete, daughter of Johannes Esterhuizen and Anna Maria Joosten, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. This is probably a **Trekboer** family (see 13/1/1765).

8/74 **Turton Genealogy**: Johan Horn (Maternal 7th Great-Grandparent), having arrived in 1736 as a soldier from Wolfenbuttel, Brunswyk (Brunswick), Germany aboard the **Noord Waddinsveen**, dies at an unknown location in the Cape.

11/12/74 **Turton Genealogy**: Willem Meintjies (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Johannes Meintjies and Jacoba Van Wijk, born in Waveren on 19/3/58, marries Barbara Christina Hanekom in Swartland. Indications are that they are **Trekboers**. He lives though the **Xhosa Wars** and dies at the time that the **Great Trek** is starting to happen, so he does not participate in that event, but their son Petrus Jacobus Meintjies does (see 8/2/1800 & 1852).
1775

Phalo, the last Paramount Chief of an undivided Xhosa nation, dies. He is a direct descendant of the founding Chief Tshawe, regarded as the father of the Xhosa people. Xhosa unity collapses into two factions, each centred on two wives – Gcaleka and Rharhabe – and the people loyal to these two houses. Two centuries of relative peace for the Xhosa people comes to an end as the succession battle starts to divide the nation.

1775

**Turton Genealogy:** Sarah Gibson, first wife of the Reverend Isaac Turton (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandfather) is born in Sussex, England.

5/2/75

**Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Petrus Botha (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Petrus (Pieter) Botha and Anna Catharina Van Beulen, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. (Note: The observations relating to the custom of death and re-marriage of the surviving widow in this generation is pertinent to this case. It seems that the widow in a Trekboer community is left vulnerable on the death of her husband, so she marries her next husband on the same day as her dead former husband is buried. This practice gives some insight into the lives of the Trekboer community, because it relates to survival under hostile conditions, but also cultural and religious practice where the Dominee is not readily available to the isolated communities. When the Dominee is summoned for a funeral (something that cannot wait under the circumstances) he also does other important religious ceremonies like marriage and baptism (which can be scheduled to suit). See 20/5/1787 for the case of his father Petrus (Pieter) Botha and 22/5/1808 for the case of Johannes Petrus Botha for more details.

2/4/75

**Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth Buck, wife of Richard Clarence (Paternal 3rd Great Grandparent) is born in Exeter, Devon (Ancestral File 4KNK-V6).

16/4/75

**Turton Genealogy:** Aletta Johanna (Susanna) Oosthuizen (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes (Jan) De Bruyn, daughter of Johannes Oosthuizen and Maria Anna Coetzer (see 29/4/1759) is baptized at an unknown location, probably in the Cape. Maria Anna Coetzer is both a Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent and Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent (see 13/12/1739). This trans-generationalism is a typical characteristic of the Trekboer population at this time (see also Johanna Nel dated 27/11/1746).

18/6/75

**Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit (Gert) Schalk Van Der Merwe (Maternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), is born at an unknown place but known to be the Cape Colony to Schalk Willem Van Der Merwe and Anna Margaretha Snyman. His place of baptism, marriage and subsequent death are unknown.

1776

Hendrik Swellengrebel, son of the former Governor, writes an account of a Trekboer dwelling. This indicates a very tough life on the margins of civilization having to deal with uncertainties of nature and cattle raids. The Trekboers are by now third-generation citizens and starting to take on a culture of their own, increasingly independent of the Cape settlement. They are also mostly illiterate with no formal schooling, so they are a distinct group of people, living close to the land and managing daily uncertainty in a hostile and unpredictable world. (Photo of Trekboers reproduced with the courtesy of the Wikipedia Commons)

30/4/76

**Turton Genealogy:** Jacoba Johanna Griessel (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Joachim Jan Hendrik Victor, daughter of Johannes David Grootschel and Anna Maria
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Jacoba Pelser, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. She is listed as having been born at Groatschal in 1776.

27/10/76 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Engelbrecht (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having been baptized in the Cape on 27/10/1748, marries Aletta De Lange, daughter of Johann Heindrich Lange and Aletta Lubbe at an unknown location in the Cape.

1777

25/2/77 **Turton Genealogy:** Joshua Turton (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), having lost his first wife Martha Nother in 1774, marries Sarah Preston at the Parish of Wakefield, Horbury, Yorkshire County, England. The linkage of this generation and strand of the Turton family with Horbury is distinctive, indicating that they do not travel far and are probably a very closed community. This contextualizes the future culture shock they will experience.

27/7/77 **Turton Genealogy:** Maria (Martha) Petronella Landman (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Petrus Botha, daughter of Willem Landman and Johanna Jonker, is baptized at an unknown location in Cape Town.

14/9/77 **Turton Genealogy:** The Reverend Isaac Turton (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandfather) is born in Horbury, Yorkshire County, England to Joshua Turton and Sarah Preston.

12/10/77 **Turton Genealogy:** The Reverend Isaac Turton (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandfather) is baptized in the Wakefield Horbury Church of St Peter and St Leonard.

23/12/77 Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon reaches the south bank of the *Vigiti Magna*, at a point where the Orange meets the Caledon River (opposite present-day Bethulie). He unofficially renames the *Vigiti Magna* the Orange River after the *House of Orange* (see 17/8/1779) and the Caledon River is changed to Prince Willem de V. River. Gordon produces the first accurate maps of the area using a quadrant and a mercury barometer.

1778

1778 Records show that there are around 14,000 slaves in the Cape, greater in number than the free population at 9,721.

1778 Governor Joachim van Plettenberg heads an expedition, with Colonel Robert Gordon, a Dutch-born soldier of Scottish descent as one of his party. The objective is to reconnoitre the furthest limits of the Cape Colony, specifically along the Great Fish River. The expedition is away for three months during which time van Plettenberg reaches an agreement with the Gqunukhwebe Xhosa, a group of mixed Xhosa and Khoikhoi people, on the boundary, which is to be the river. A beacon is placed near Colesberg to demarcate the boundary.

1778 After the initial trip to the Orange River by Gordon, a Swede named Hendrik Jacob Wikar travels along the river, becoming the first European to have seen a 400-km reach of the river, including the Augrabies Falls (Wilcox, 1986:21-21). This expedition also reports that the alluvial soil is fertile. Wikar plants some pumpkin and watermelon seeds, noting that when he returned later they were growing well. This is the first record of European interest in the soil quality along the Orange River (Turton et al., 2004:102).

1778 **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik Cloete (Probable Brother of my Maternal 8th Great-Grandparent), buys Groot Constantia. This is described by Rocky Cloete (rocky.cloete@vodamail.co.za) as follows: “The Estate’s history starts a hundred years prior to this period but this century was when it belonged to the Cloete’s. For services to the Dutch East Company Simon van der Stel was offered a grant of land in the Cape of his choosing. After careful analysis he made his choice and on 13th July 1685 eight hundred and ninety one morgen was officially granted to him. Van der Stel named the property Constantia, possibly after Constantia van Goens granddaughter of the Company official who
recommended that the grant should be made. Simon built a red brick house well protected from the wind and established a flourishing farm. Several contemporaries had recorded the beauty of the location and being lavishly entertained there. Van der Stel died in 1712 after which the property was divided in three and sold. The portion of the original farm, with the main house, passed through many hands until Hendrik Cloete (Rocky Cloete’s 4th Great Grand Father) acquired it as a retirement home (he was then 53 years of age). Hendrik Cloete bought Groot Constantia from Jan Surrurier in 1778. Apart from the house and land Cloete bought other items ranging from wine presses to copper stills, ox yokes, thatching reeds etc. But above all there was the human factor - sixteen male slaves - who would have played a role in helping to run the farm. He increased the number by a further sixteen, but as time passed approximately fifty male and female slaves worked at Groot Constantia. As to the work they did, there were those who were involved: in the production of wine: the Mandoor (foreman) Titus van de Caab, April van de Caab worked in the wine cellar, Jephta van de Caap (also known as Kleintjie) picked grapes. There were the wagon drivers Amor van Madagascar, Leander van de Caab, Bacchus of Madagascar and the carpenter Bacchus van de Kust. As well as attending to farm concerns, the slaves were attached to the domestic side of the house. Phillip van de Caab was the coachman who possibly drove the coach when the family went visiting, on business, or fetched and drove visitors to the farm. Meij van Nias was a tailor of women’s clothing, Jonathan van de Caab was a “huisjongen” - a domestic worker. These slaves would have been the descendants of so called Malay people brought to the Cape from modern day Indonesia as slaves. They remain a distinct social group in South Africa to this day. They have had a profound impact on South African cuisine (bredie, bobotie, sosaties and koeksusters) and still hold to their Islamic faith. With his usual energy Hendrik improved the vineyards, redesigned the wine cellar and finally turned his attention to the main house. He transformed what was probably a double story red brick house into a classic U-shaped Cape Dutch farm house. Constantia wines became famous and were ordered by the Royal Courts of Europe. Lady Anne Barnard (wife of a British official) left this description (1798) of the wine making: ‘Mynheer Cloete took us into the wine pressing hall; where the whole of our party made wry faces at the idea of drinking wine that had been pressed from the grapes by three pairs of black feet; but certainty that the fermentation would carry off every polluted particle settled that objection with me. What struck me most was the beautiful antique forms, perpetually changing and perpetually graceful of the three bronze figures, half naked, who were dancing in the wine press and beating the drum (as it were) with their feet to some other instrument in perfect time. Of these presses there were four, with three slaves each. Into the first the grapes were tossed in large quantities, and the slaves danced on them softly, the wine running out from a hole in the bottom of the barrel, pure and clean – this was done to slow music. A quicker and stronger measure began when the same grapes were danced over again. The third process gone through was that of passing the pulp and skins through a sieve, and this produced the richest wine of the three’. These were the golden days of Groot Constantia when the Cloete’s, who had married widely amongst the top strata of Cape society, ruled the social scene. They entertained Governors and visiting aristocrats, and jealous voices of the era recall that: ‘The van der Bijls speak only to the Cloete’s, and the Cloete’s speak only to...
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Updated May 2009

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1780 The first clash with the **Mbange** faction of the now disintegrating Xhosa nation, takes place at **Agter Bruinjies Hoogte**. Driven out by the **Ndlambe** faction, the **Mbange**'s cross the Great Fish River into the **Suurveld** where they clash with **Trekboers**, the most notable of which is Willem Prinsloo. A commando of 130 Boers and **Khoikhoi** is raised under the command of Adriaan van Jaarsveld and 5,000 cattle are “recovered” from beyond the Great Fish River. This action triggers off a resistance struggle that flares up intermittently for the next century according to Welsh (2000:80). **This is the start of the Xhosa Wars.**

1780 **Turton Genealogy:** Hendrik De Bruyn (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), son of Theunis De Bruyn and Justina Cleef, baptized in Stellenbosch on 21/7/1720, dies aged 60 at an unknown location.

7/3/80 Governor van Plettenberg writes about the agreement he had reached with the **Gqunukhwebe** Xhosa in 1778, equating it to the treaties being negotiated with the American Indians. This gives an indication of the parallel between settlement in Southern Africa and North America, which was running concurrently (see Welsh, 2000).

19/3/80 **Turton Genealogy:** Cornelis Johannes Van Rooyen (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), having been baptized at an unknown location in the Cape on 16/3/1755, marries Wilhelmina Hermina Roos, daughter of Gysbert Roos and Wilhelmina Booysen (see 11/11/1764). Indications are that he is a **Trekboer**. Their son Gysbertus Van Rooyen, participates in the **Great Trek**, because he is baptized in Grahamstown on 9/11/1798 and dies at Bosfontein, Rustenburg District on 15/2/1884.

1781

1781 A squadron of French warships under the command of Admiral de St Tropez, peacefully occupies the Cape. Accompanying this action are the new ideas by French scientists and philosophers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire. According to Welsh (2000:84), this enriches the intellectual life in the Cape by spawning a new set of ideas based on liberty.

15/4/81 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Jacobus Carelse (Maternal 4\(^{th}\) Great Grandparent), son of Jacobus Petrus Carelse and Helena Bekker, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. By all indications they are **Trekboers**.

9/81 A reform movement is started in Holland by van der Cappellen. This leads to the **Patriot Revolt**, which becomes the precursor to the **French Revolution** a few years later in neighbouring France. This action filters back to the Cape, where the discontented Burghers call themselves the **Cape Patriots**. Revolution seems to be coming popular.

14/10/81 **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Scheepers (Maternal 5\(^{th}\) Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Scheepers and Maria Elizabeth Van Wyk, marries Helena Dorothea Bekker, at an unknown location in the Cape. Indications are that they are **Trekboers**.

1782

1782 **Ngqika** succeeds as chief of the **Rharhabe** Xhosa faction. Because he is only an infant, his guardian **Ndlambe** sets out to expel all other clans. This leads to internecine clashes with the Mbalu (who are forced out to the west), and the **Khoikhoi** and **Trekboers** to the south. One clash takes place against the **Gqunukhwebe** faction with whom van Plettenberg had negotiated his border agreement. This means that the border agreement is no longer respected.

5/10/82 **Turton Genealogy:** Helena Dorothea Scheepers (Maternal 4\(^{th}\) Great Grandparent), future wife of Johannes Jacobus Carelse, is born to Gerrit Scheepers and Helena Dorothea Bekker at an unknown location in the Cape. It is interesting to note that the one parent of both these people has the same name, suggesting possibly inter-marriage or incest. The mother of
Helena Dorothea Scheepers is listed as being Helena Dorothea Bekker, while the mother of Johannes Jacobus Carelse is listed as being Helena Bekker (see 15/4/1781). This is a characteristic of the time however, possibly linked to the Trekboer lifestyle where small isolated groups lived in a sparsely populated area.

1783

Francois le Vainlant journeys along parts of the Orange River (Wilcox, 1986:42).

A volcano known as Mount Laki in Finland erupts, spewing masses of ash and sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere. This triggers bitterly cold winters across Europe in 1783 and 1784 as crops fail and famine occurs.

13/4/83 Turton Genealogy: Gert (Gerrit) van der Merwe (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), marries Maria Margaretha De Bruyn, daughter of Hendrik De Bruyn and Anna Loots, in Tulbagh.

1784

The War of Armed Neutrality comes to an end leaving the Netherlands deeply divided. While the House of Orange is still popular, there is now strong support for the Patriot Movement and a Patriots Free Corps is established resulting in a mild Civil War in the Netherlands.

29/2/84 Turton Genealogy: Tobias Mynhardt (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), marries Anna Elizabeth Van Nimwegen, daughter of Gerrit Van Nimwegen and Maria Beyers in Cape Town. He is later banned for reasons unknown, and divorces his first wife (name unknown) in 1789.

20/6/84 Turton Genealogy: Gerrit Jordaan (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), marries Susanna Elizabeth Coetzer. Indications are that they settle in the outer periphery of the settled areas of the Cape, possibly as Trekboers, because their son Louis Hosea Jordaan (see 8/9/1795 & 24/8/1874) participates in the Great Trek. It is not known if he does this alone, or with his parents.

17/10/84 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Roos (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent) marries Cornelia Jacoba Du Plessis, daughter of Jacobus Du Plessis and Anna Booyens (BoeMens), in the Cape.

1785

The VOC accept that the borders, as defined by van Plettenberg, extend to the Baviaans and Tarka Rivers.

9/11/85 Turton Genealogy: Petrus Rasmus Erasmus (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Pieter Erasmus and Johanna Elizabeth Bockelenberg, having been baptized at an unknown location in the Cape on 28/2/1762, marries Anna Maria Klopper, daughter of Johannes Klopper and Geertruy (Geertruyda) Roelofse, in Tulbagh. Indications are that this is a Trekboer family.

11/12/85 Turton Genealogy: Ann Smith (Paternal 5th Great Grandparent), wife of Joshua Turton, is buried at Horbury in the Parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire County, England. She has spent her whole life at this one location, as has her husband, giving some insight into social stability at that time. She has had 10 children in her life.

1786

Turton Genealogy: Olaf Abraham Servaas Meyer (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having been baptized on 27/12/1767, marries Anna Christina Weydeman, daughter of Petrus Andries Christiaan Weydeman and Johanna Catharina Van Wyk at an unknown location in.
the Cape. They go on to participate in the Great Trek, because their daughter Susanna Aletta Jacoba Meyer (de Meyer) is born in Graaf Reinet on 2/1/1808 and her husband, Petrus Jacobus Meintjies dies in 1852 in Slotkraal, Kroonstad while their grand-daughter Barbara Christina Jacoba Meintjies goes on to live through the Second Anglo-Boer War, because she dies in Rustenburg in 1908.

1787

The Prussian Intervention restores the House of Orange for a short while.

11/2/87 Turton Genealogy: Gerhardus Franciscus (Frans) Mynhardt (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Tobias Mynhardt (who had been banned for reasons unknown and divorced his first wife whose name is unknown only in 1789) and Anna Elizabeth Van Nimwegen is baptized in Cape Town. This suggests that Tobias Mynhardt might have been a bigamist.

20/5/87 Turton Genealogy: Petrus (Pieter) Botha (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Botha and Elsje Snyman, having been baptized at an unknown location in the Cape on 10/6/1731, dies at an unknown location in the Cape. Records show that his wife, Anna Catharina Van Beulen, marries Ernst Jacob Stengel on the same day. A possible explanation for this coincidence of dates is the availability of a Dominee to the Trekboer community to perform these important social and religious rites. It is thus probable that they were Trekboers living in isolated groups, so a widow would be unable to survive on her own. This means that when the Dominee comes for the burial service, he also performs the next marriage, knowing that it might be months (or even years – see the case of Susanna Aletta Jacoba Meyer (de Meyer) (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent) on 2/1/1808) before this opportunity again prevails itself. The same pattern occurs with Helena Dorothea Scheepers, who marries Johannes Petrus Botha on 22/5/1808 at Graaf Reinet, which is also listed as the date of death for her first husband Johannes Jacobus Carelse. Note also the observations made in the entry dated 11/8/1799.

1788

20/5/88 Turton Genealogy: Johan Tobias Meinhart (Paternal 6th Great-Grandparent), having arrived from the Netherlands as a soldier on the ship De Vroue Rebecca Jacoba in 1756, dies at an unknown location in the Cape.

5/9/88 Turton Genealogy: Jacoba van Wijk (Maternal 6th Great-Grandparent), widow of Johannes Meintjies (see 9/1/1764), dies in Cape Town aged 63. Given the fact that her mobility has been limited to Cape Town and Waveren, she is unlikely to have been from a Trekboer family unlike many others in this generation.

1789

Turton Genealogy: Tobias Mynhardt (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), baptized on 1/3/1761 in Cape Town, divorces his first wife (name unknown) after being banned for reasons unknown. He marries Anna Elizabeth Van Nimwegen on 29/2/1784 in Cape Town.

16/3/89 Turton Genealogy: Friederich Heinrich Pistorius (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), son of Wilhelm August Pistorius and Frederika Maria Voigt is born in Tondorf, Sachsen-Weimar, Germany. Friederich Heinrich Pistorius travels to the Cape with his wife Augusta Frederike Bernadina von Landsberg and son Johann Friederich Wilhelm Theodor Pistorius on the ship Cape Packet and dies in Pietermaritzburg, Natal aged 74, having possibly participated in the Great Trek, or alternatively having migrated in the first wave of settlers after the Great Trek. This is the origin of my Paternal Grandmother’s bloodline.

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11/4/89  **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth (Elsie) Johanna Erasmus (Maternal 4\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), future wife of Barend Jacobus Engelbrecht, is born to Petrus Rasmus Erasmus and Anna Maria Klopper at an unknown location. These are probably Trekboers.

4/10/89  **Turton Genealogy:** Jan Caspar Brewes (Paternal 5\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), baptized on 28/5/1769, marries Maria Magdalena Hauptfleisch at an unknown location in the Cape.

6/12/89  **Turton Genealogy:** Gerrit Cloete (Maternal 5\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), son of Jacob Cloete and Johanna Catharina Kruger, marries Johanna Francina Esterhuizen, daughter of Johannes Esterhuizen and Anna Maria Joosten, at an unknown location in the Cape.

1790  There are around 1,000 settlers in the Cape spread over a large area. Tax collection is difficult and service provision is poor.

1790  The nomination of Adriaan van Jaarsveld to the Heemraad is not supported by the Council of Policy in the VOC. This turns van Jaarsveld, from being a loyal enforcer of VOC policy, to become a vociferous voice for the Trekboers. This is the start of a turning point sparking the birth of Afrikaner resistance and subsequent cultural identity according to Welsh (2000:82).

1790  **Turton Genealogy:** Holland Griffith Raistrick (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandparent) is born in Leeds, Yorkshire.

1790  **Turton Genealogy:** Maria Kirshaw (Kirkshaw), mother of Jane Elizabeth Raistrick (wife of Josiah Turton my Paternal Grandfather), is born in Leeds Yorkshire.

13/3/90  **Turton Genealogy:** Johanna Visser (Maternal 7\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), born to Gerrit Visser and Johanna Thielemans on 24 June 1699, dies on 13 March 1790 aged 90.

5/9/90  **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Johanna Wilhelmina Brewes (Paternal 4\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), daughter of Jan Casper Brewes and Maria Magdalena Hauptfleisch, future wife of Marthinus Johannes Weeber, is baptized at an unknown location.

5/11/90  **Turton Genealogy:** Elizabeth (Elsie) Johanna Erasmus (Maternal 4\textsuperscript{th} Great-Grandparent), future wife of Barend Jacobus Engelbrecht, born to Petrus Rasmus Erasmus and Anna Maria Klopper at an unknown location on 11/4/1789, is baptized at an unknown location. These are probably Trekboers because of the time gap between birth and baptism, suggesting that the event was delayed to coincide with the next Nachtmaal. She dies at the age of 83 on 6/3/1873 in Wynandskraal, having lived through the social upheaval of the Great Trek, but it is not known if she participates directly as it is not clear where Wynandskraal is. If it is in the Orange Free State or Transvaal, then she participated directly in the Great Trek.

1791  Willem van Reenen leads an expedition to the Orange River to search for gold (Wilcox, 1986:49).

1792  Severe drought breaks out, placing pressure on the Trekboers and the Xhosa people, both of which are dependent on cattle for their livelihoods. The drought lasts until 1793. Ndlambe takes advantage of this situation by forging a loose alliance with the Trekboers, as they clash with the smaller Xhosa clans loyal to the Gcaleka lineage.

1792  Governor Cornelius van de Graaf, builds extensive fortifications in the Cape, pushing up costs to such an extent that the Cape settlement becomes more costly to run than all other VOC outposts combined. This includes the establishment of Graaf-Reinet.
23/4/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Heinrich Cornelius Landsberg (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), marries Johanna Juliana Knoblauch in Germany. They have a child Augusta Bernadina Von Landsberg who is born on 25/11/1792 in Harlingrode, so we can assume that they move to the Cape as a family.

25/11/92 **Turton Genealogy:** Augusta Frederika Bernadina Von Landsberg, future wife of Friederich Heinrich Pistorius (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), is born in Harlingrode, Germany.

1793

26/2/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Anna Elizabeth Van Nimwegen (Paternal 5th Great-Grandparent), former wife of Tobias Mynhardt (1784), marries Christiaan Van Staden in Tulbagh.

24/3/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Barend Jacobus Engelbrecht (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Cornelis Engelbrecht and Aletta De Lange, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. These are probably *Trekboers*.

13/10/93 **Turton Genealogy:** Joachim Jan Hendrik Victor (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), son of Jacobus Victor and Sara Koekemoer, marries Jacoba Johanna Griessel, daughter of Johannes David Grootschel and Anna Maria Jacoba Pelser, at an unknown location in the Cape.

1794

As a result of the **French Revolution**, there is a French invasion of the Netherlands, which brings the **Patriot Movement** to power. Prince William, of the **House of Orange**, flees to London where he is given refuge. This results in two Dutch Governments – the government in exile under the **House of Orange**; and the puppet government of the French being controlled through the **Patriot Movement**. Welsh (2000:88) draws a parallel with the two French governments during Nazi occupation. This situation has a knock-on effect, with the question now arising as to the status and allegiance of the various Dutch colonies, shifting the impact of these events in Europe back to the Cape of Good Hope.

19/1/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Michiel Hattingh (Maternal 5th Great-Grandparent), having been baptized in Stellenbosch on 5/1/1772, marries Sara Aletta Van Der Linde, daughter of Leendert Van Der Linde and Sara Lubbe at an unknown location in the Cape.

2/2/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes (Jan) De Bruyn (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Hendrik De Bruyn and Anna Loots from Tulbagh, marries Aletta Johanna (Susanna) Oosthuizen in Cape Town.

7/9/94 **Turton Genealogy:** Stephanus Gerhardus Griessel (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Abraham Jacobus Griessel and Anna Maria Botma, is baptized at an unknown location in the Cape. He participates in the **Great Trek** because he dies at Fauresmith (between Bloemfontein and Kimberley) in the **Orange Free State** on 10/7/1862.

1795

Records show that the majority of immigrants in the Cape are of German origin in the period ending in 1795. Of these, 806 are German men and 48 are German women, compared to 494 Dutch men and 322 Dutch women. This gives some insight into gender patterns and cultural mixtures at the time.

Britain as the premier naval power of the age, and taking note of the French aspirations, decide they not ignore the possibility of a strategic location such as the Cape falling into hostile (French) hands. In 1795 they invade and after a brief skirmish at Muizemberg take control of the Cape. Rocky Cloete (2009) notes that, “Hendrik Cloete (Rocky Cloete’s 3rd Great Grandparent) was present at the **Battle**
How many bones must you bury before you can call yourself an African?

Updated May 2009

The British landed at Simonstown with 5000 troops and moved up the peninsular until confronted by local forces at Muizemberg. The battle appears to have been little more than demonstration to satisfy Dutch honor. General Clark (commander of the British forces) wrote politely, ‘that owing to the shyness of the enemy only one man was lost’.

1/95 In a letter from Sir Francis Baring (a London-based banker) to Henry Dundas (Secretary at War), it is said logic dictates that because England had taken over the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, it should also take over the replenishment station at the Cape of Good Hope.

2/95 A public meeting is called at which a document is read accusing the VOC of not resisting the amaXhosa vigorously enough. This advances the concept of a Volkstem – a voice of the “people” – to oppose the interests of what has become a “degenerate cabal” of company officials. This goes on to resonate with the notion of a Volkstaat two centuries later.

11/6/95 A British task force arrives at the Cape and anchors in False Bay. The commander carries a letter from the House of Orange instructing Commissioner General Sluysken to hand over the colony to the English. Colonel Robert Gordon, a prominent military man at the Cape, is a loyal Orangeman and is opposed to the revolutionaries in the Patriot Movement.

17/7/95 Turton Genealogy: Frans Cornelis Jacobus Cloete (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Gerrit Cloete and Johanna Francina Esterhuizen is born at Diekantom in the Cape. Indications are that he participates in the Great Trek because he dies at Wildebeesfontein (probably in the Orange Free State) on 6/4/1853 and their one son, Francois Cornelis Joachim Cloete is born on 28/7/1821 in the Cape Colony but dies on 11/5/1876 at Daapoort, District Wepener, Orange Free State.

8/9/95 Turton Genealogy: Louis Hosea Jordaan (Maternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), is born in the Cape Colony to Gerrit Jordaan and Susanna Elizabeth Coetzer. They are possibly Trekboers. He participates in the Great Trek, because he dies in Kroonstad on 24/8/1874.

12/9/95 Commissioner Sluysken decides that he cannot accept the English orders to hand over the colony. A short skirmish ensues. Colonel Gordon shoots himself in the process feeling that he had been betrayed.

16/9/95 The Cape Colony surrenders to the English with limited casualties on either side. Sir James Craig takes over as General Officer Commanding and Military Governor of the Cape. Hamilton Ross (see 1838) hoists the Union Jack over the ramparts of the Castle.

1796

14/2/96 Turton Genealogy: Louis Hosea Jordaan (Maternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), is baptized at an unknown location, presumably in the Cape Colony. He participates in the Great Trek because he dies aged 78 in Kroonstad, Orange Free State on 24/8/1874.

1/5/96 Turton Genealogy: Frans Cornelis Jacobus Cloete (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), born at Diekantom in the Cape on 17/7/1795, is baptized at an unknown location. Indications are that he participates in the Great Trek because he dies at Wildebeesfontein (probably in the Orange Free State) on 6/4/1853.

28/9/96 Turton Genealogy: Anna Maria Jacoba Victor (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Frans Cornelis Jacobus Cloete, is born in the Cape to Joachim Jan Hendrik Victor and Jacoba Johanna Griessel. She is baptized the next day on 29/9/1796. Indications are that she might have participated in the Great Trek because her future husband dies at Wildebeesfontein (probably in the Orange Free State) on 6/4/1853. The name Joachim Jan Hendrik is important, because it is later given to my Maternal Great-Grandfather Joachim Jan Hendrik Cloete (see 30/3/1870) who is born in the Orange Free State to parents that had participated in the Great Trek.
1797 The first English school is started in the Cape by J. Wearing of Pembroke College, Oxford.

1797 The Trekboers living on the outer frontier of the Cape Colony reluctantly submit to British rule, but 5 of the Stellenbosch Burghers remain opposed.

1797 An expedition to the Orange River led by John Barrow hints at the possible future use of the resource for agricultural purposes (Wilcox, 1986:50; Turton et al., 2004:102). Barrow notes that the river, “might be made by the help of canals, to fertilize a vast extent of adjoining country” (Wilcox, 1986:62).

19/2/97 Turton Genealogy: Johannes Petrus Botha (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Petrus (Pieter) Botha and Anna Catharina Van Beulen, marries Maria (Martha) Petronella Landman in the NG Church, Cape Town.

5/97 George Earl Macartney is appointed the first Civil Governor of the Cape.

27/8/97 Turton Genealogy: Maria Catharina Roos (Paternal 4th Great-Grandparent), future wife of Gerhardus Franciscus (Frans) Mynhardt, is baptized at an unknown location, but probably in the Cape.

1798

1798 Turton Genealogy: The Reverend Isaac Turton (Paternal 3rd Great-Grandfather) reaches itinerancy in the Wesleyan Church.

9/11/98 Turton Genealogy: Gysbertus Van Rooyen (Maternal 4th Great-Grandparent), son of Cornelis Johannes Van Rooyen and Wilhelmina Hermina Roos, is baptized in Grahamstown. Indications are that they are Trekboers. He participates in the Great Trek because he dies on 15/2/1884 at Bosfontein, District Rustenburg at the age of 85. His father does not accompany him as he dies at Glen Avon, Somerset West on 4/1/1836. It is not known if his mother accompanies him as little is known of her after the birth of Gysbertus Van Rooyen.

1799

1799 On the Eastern Frontier, coexistence between the Trekboers and the Xhosa remains troubled. Most of the incidents are related to stock theft, but one specific incident ignites the seething discontent between the Trekboers and the central authority in Cape Town. Adriaan van Jaarsveld is arrested for forgery and sent to Cape Town in irons. This sparks retaliation when Marthinus Prinsloo leads a band of men to liberate van Jaarsveld. The Cape Town authorities react by cutting off supplies to the frontier. With a reduction in the flow of ammunition to the Trekboers, a band of 700 Khoikhoi, supported by armed Xhosa, defeat a commando and force the settlers back into the Colony. Included in this mauling is a small unit of British Dragoons, leaving General Dundas to re-think his future strategy. Fearing a war, he decides to do nothing. At the end of this series of incidents one third of the farms have been destroyed and the local Trekboers are thirsty for revenge. (Image of a Trekboer skirmish reproduced with the courtesy of the Wikipedia Commons). This pattern of
dithering British officials is set to become commonplace in the next century in South Africa, particularly as they are confronted with the build-up to war.

2/4/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Petrus Johannes Botha (Maternal 3rd Great-Grandparent), is baptized at an unknown place, probably in the Cape Colony, having been born on an unknown date to Johannes Petrus Botha and Maria (Martha) Petronella Landman. In all probability he participates in the **Great Trek** to the **Orange Free State**, because his son Johannes Petrus Botha, born in the **Orange Free State** on 7/3/1841, dies on 28/1/1881 in Laingsnek, Natal (see the **Skirmish of Laingsnek** on 19/5/1900 as part of the **Second Anglo-Boer War**).

11/8/99 **Turton Genealogy:** Johannes Jacobus Carelse (Maternal 4th Great Grandparent), marries Helena Dorothea Scheepers at an unknown location in the Cape. Helena Dorothea Scheepers also marries Johannes Petrus Botha on 22/5/1808 at Graaf Reinet. This date is listed as the date of death for her first husband Johannes Jacobus Carelse. **Note:** This seems to be common practice within the **Trekboer** community that the widow marries another man on the same date as the funeral of her husband. (See the case of Anna Catharina Van Beulen on 20/5/1787 and also 2/1/1808).

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