

**IN SEARCH OF NOTABILITY: THE ANTECEDENTS OF  
DAWID VAN DER MERWE OF THE KOUE BOKKVELD**

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This paper represents the first step in an investigation of family and inheritance in the frontier regions of Dutch South Africa during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is based partly on the final chapter of my doctoral dissertation and partly on research currently underway in the archives of the Orphan Chamber of the Cape of Good Hope.<sup>1</sup> Its purpose is to address the question: was there a "landed gentry" or a "class of notables" in the pastoral districts of the Cape during the Dutch period?

Over the past decade, several scholars have exposed the marked division of wealth which existed among the arable farmers of the south-west Cape. Thus Leonard Guelke and Robert Shell have pointed to the existence of a "minimal majority" of 72 per cent of all census households which in 1705 owned more than 50 per cent of all the land, slaves and livestock in the expanding colony.<sup>2</sup> By 1731 the minimal majority comprised 7.7 per cent of all census households (that is, 8 out of a total of 882). In the opinion of Guelke and Shell, this wealthy minority formed the nucleus of a "landed gentry". Robert Ross has also described the emergence of a landed gentry in the eighteenth-century Cape, though, in his view, this group was more broadly based than Guelke and Shell have suggested.<sup>3</sup>

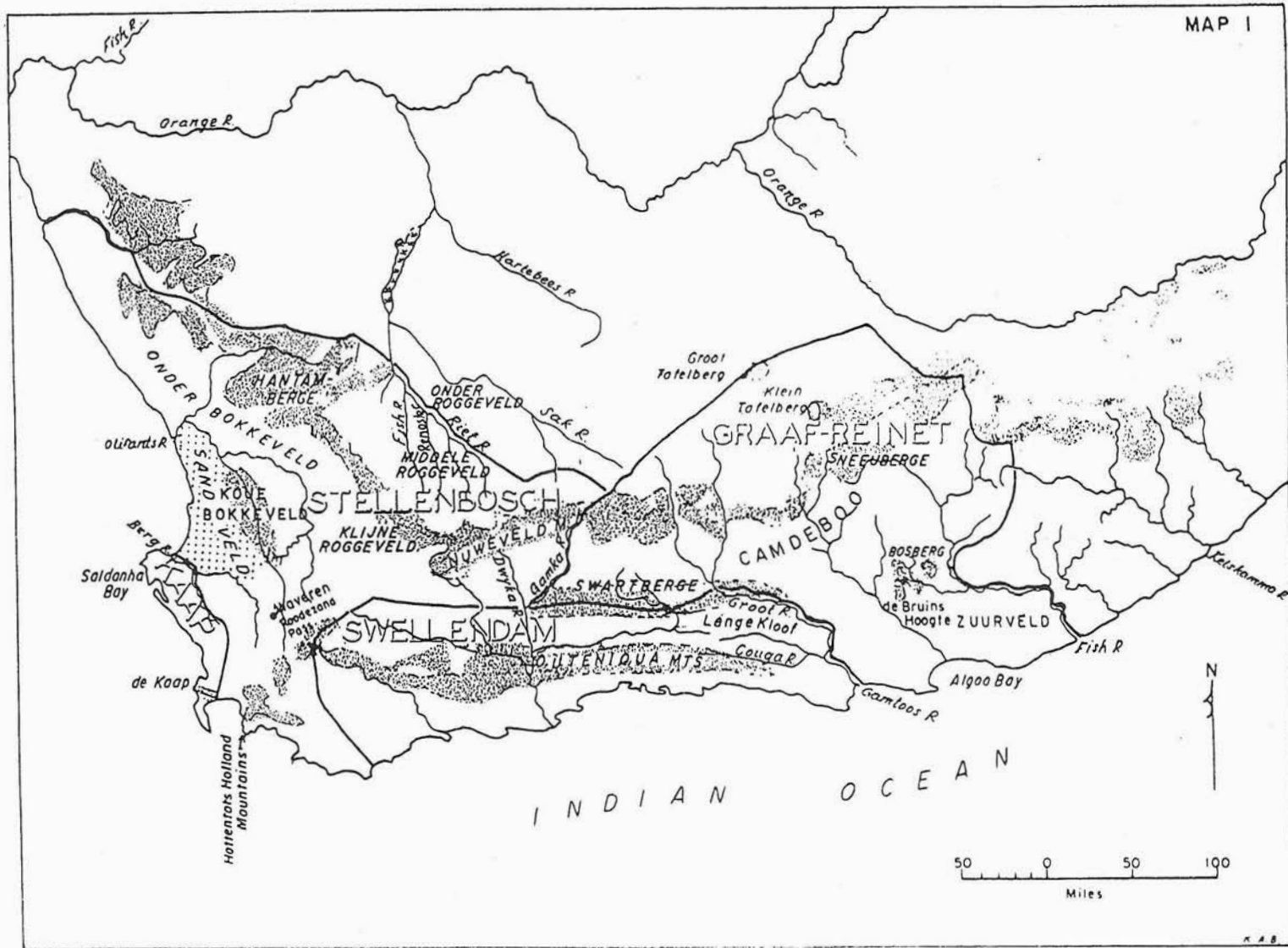
Granted, then, that there were deep divisions of wealth among the free burghers of the arable districts. What was the case in the back country where the settlers were in general poorer than those in the south-west and where a rough egalitarianism is said to have prevailed? And if it should transpire that divisions of wealth were as marked in the interior as they were closer to Cape Town, would one be justified in describing the wealthy minority as a "landed gentry"? In my view, this term properly belongs to a group of families who have consolidated their position over several generations - whose wealth has a dynastic quality in other words - and whose lifestyle and value mark them off from those below them. It has not yet been satisfactorily proven that such a group existed even in the arable districts, though it may have done.<sup>4</sup> The investigation of wealth differentials is thus only the first step in the search for a gentry. The next step must surely be a diachronic investigation of the fortunes of wealthy households over time, involving both ascendants and descendants and probably siblings as well. Hence, as the reader will see, my interest in the ascendants and descendants of Dawid van der Merwe of the Bokkeveld.

While several scholars have noted the presence of a growing number of landless colonists among the stock-farmers of the Cape interior, none have attempted to analyse the patterns of wealth distribution in a systematic way. Indeed, it has generally been assumed that, until the frontier began to "close" at the end of the eighteenth century, it was relatively easy for a man with little capital (be he immigrant or Cape-born burgher) to set himself up as a stock-farmer and that frontier society was consequently fairly egalitarian. In Leonard Guelke's words:

Unlike the arable areas, where wealth became even more unevenly distributed and a small class of very rich farmers emerged, in the stock farming regions of the open frontier most people were rather poor, although they lived in rough comfort and were free of large debts.<sup>5</sup>

My own findings do not support this view. I did find evidence of widespread poverty among the *veeboeren* (stockfarmers) - some 40 per cent, it seems, were barely able to make ends meet - but I also discovered the existence of a tiny minority of really prosperous households whose wealth compared favourably with that of the arable farmers of the south-west. In between the two extremes came a quite substantial group of households which, to a greater or lesser extent, fits Guelke's image of a people living in "rough comfort", unencumbered by heavy debt.

Like Guelke, I based my conclusions on a study of the liquidation accounts of intestate deceased estates. However, since I was primarily concerned with the inhabitants of the pastoral districts, rather than with the colony as a whole, my *modus operandi* was



THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE IN 1786, SHOWING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

different. I began with the 637 tax-payers listed on the first tax roll (*opgaafrol*) of the district of Graaff Reinet, which was established in 1786.<sup>6</sup> I then arranged the tax-payers in patrilineal kin groups, identifying 235 distinct (but not unrelated) "lineages".<sup>7</sup> The next step was to search the liquidation accounts in the archive of the Orphan Chamber so as to identify all estates belonging to deceased members of these "patrilineages". Since my purpose at the time was to understand the economy and social relations of the region east of the Gamtoos and Gamka Rivers, which was not settled until the late 1760s, I confined myself to the period between 1760 and 1812. The search yielded 303 estates - the statistical "population" - which were then arranged in ascending order according to their net value.<sup>8</sup> Seventy four of these estates (that is, 24 per cent) were then selected at random from the stratified population of 303.<sup>9</sup>

It thus became possible to study a representative sample of estates in each decima or 10 per cent "slice" of the population. The majority of these estates belonged to inhabitants of the pastoral districts. However, since the original population was selected on the basis of lineage rather than place of residence, the sample does include a number of estates belonging to urban residents and arable farmers.

Figure 1 (page 29) illustrates the spread of wealth within the total population.<sup>10</sup> The marked disparities are clearly visible. For example, all estates in the fourth decima were worth at least three and a half times as much as those in the first (i.e. lowest) decima. Again, those in the tenth (i.e. the highest) decima were worth between 5.8 and 57 times more than the largest estate in the 5th decima, and between 23 and 221 times more than all those in the lowest two decimae. Moreover, just 34 of the 292 solvent estates accounted for 50 per cent of the aggregate net wealth of all 292 put together. These 34 estates, in other words, comprised a "minimal majority" of 11.6 per cent.<sup>11</sup>

If one examines the variation in average net wealth from one decima to the next, the extent of socio-economic differentiation within frontier communities becomes even clearer:

**TABLE 1:** Average net wealth of deceased estates (1764-1812), by decima.

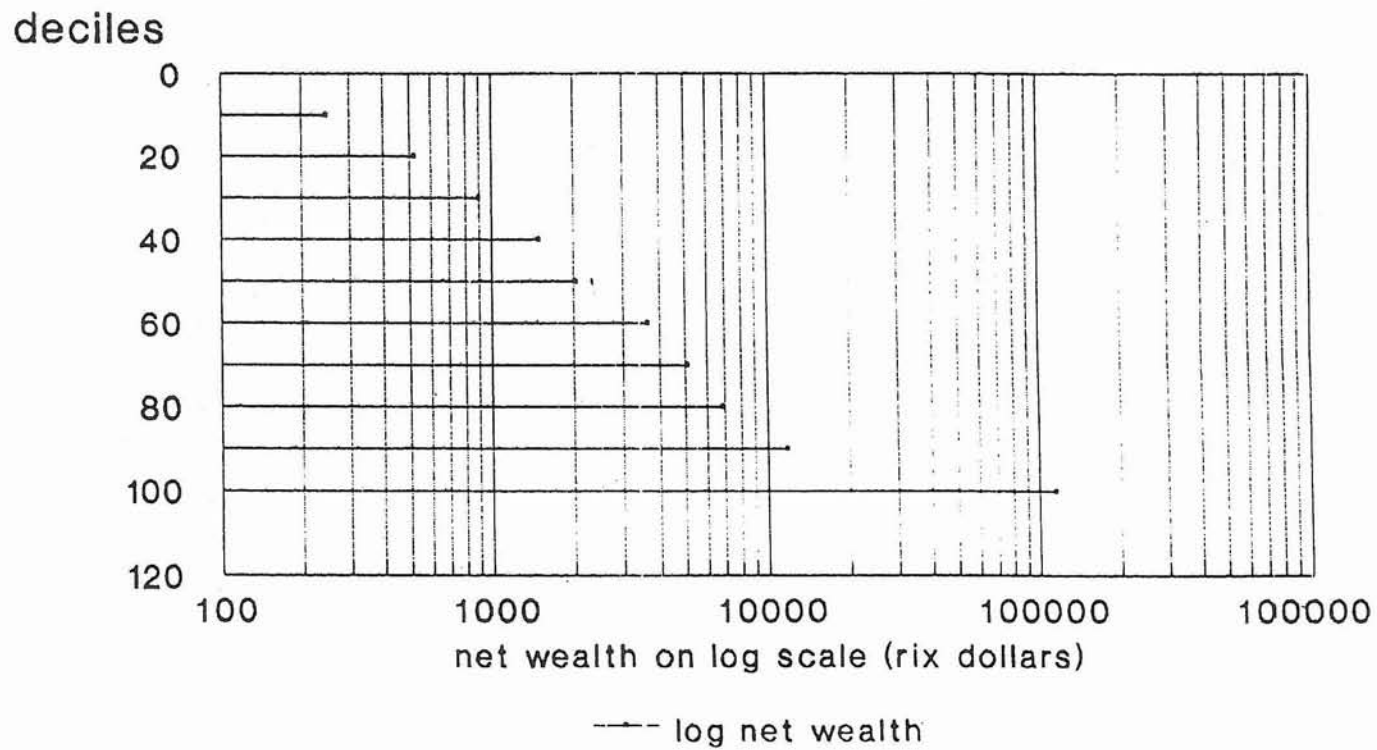
DECIMA	AVERAGE NET WEALTH IN RIX DOLLARS
1st	112
2nd	380
3rd	679
4th	1,145
5th	1,730
6th	2,683
7th	4,412
8th	5,881
9th	9,009
10th	22,501

It can be seen that fully 50 per cent of the estates included in the study<sup>12</sup> had an average net value of less than 2,000 rix dollars. One notices too that, while average net wealth increases fairly steadily between the 2nd and 9th decimae, there is a sharp jump or hiatus in the pattern between the 1st and 2nd and the 9th and 10th decimae respectively. (Again, this irregular pattern is best illustrated in graphic form, as in Figure 2 p 30). There was, in other words, one category of households which was very much poorer than the rest and another category of households which was significantly richer than all the others. One was set apart by extreme poverty, the other by (in relative terms) extreme wealth.

Close examination of sampled estates in the two lowest decimae (that is, those with net assets of less than 520 rix dollars<sup>13</sup>) has confirmed that most of the decedents in these strata were too poor to lead independent lives. Several were elderly widows or widowers who had presumably been supported by their grown children prior to their demise; others were single men without the means to farm on their own account.<sup>14</sup> The minority who were actively engaged in farming were heavily indebted and lacked the most basic domestic amenities.

# Figure 1

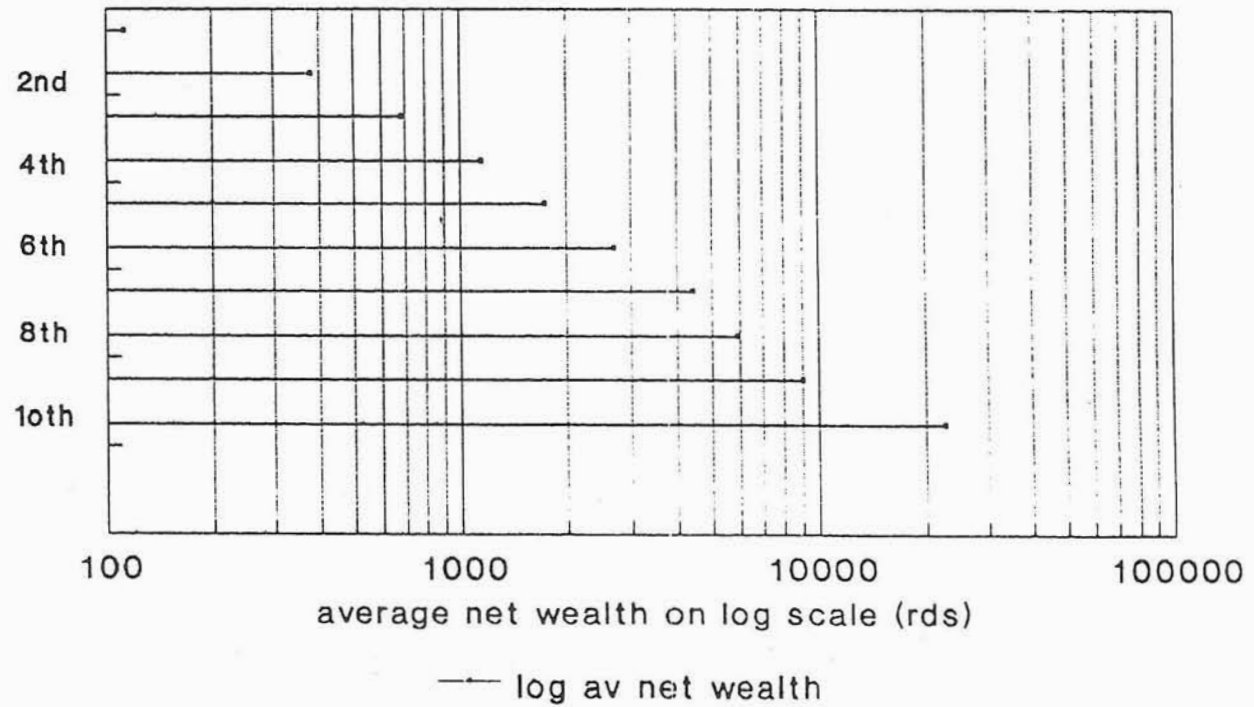
## Distribution of Net Wealth



Source: MOOC 13/1/5 - 13/1/35

# Figure 2 Distribution Average Net Wealth

decimae



Source: MOOC 13/1/5 - 13/1/35

These results were perhaps to be expected, given that a sample taken from deceased estates (as opposed to tax rolls, for example) is bound to yield a relatively high proportion of elderly and infirm individuals.<sup>16</sup> However it soon became clear that many persons of greater means and fewer years lived lives of equal hardship. Thus few of the decedents in the third and fourth decimae - even those actively involved in farming and raising a family - could be said to have had "a reasonable chance of earning a living while preserving their independence"<sup>17</sup>; only four (28 per cent) owned land and several had liabilities in excess of 50 per cent of their assets.<sup>18</sup>

Poverty, then - and, in some cases, destitution - was the lot of many inhabitants of the back country. But it is the rich who concern us here, especially those represented in the top 10 per cent of sampled estates.<sup>19</sup> Were they members of a gentry or a "class of notables"? Or was their wealth ephemeral - the product of judicious marriage or shrewd speculation? And did it survive the transition to the next generation? One must remember that the Cape law of succession (adapted from an edict of the States-General of 1654) provided for a system of partible inheritance which allowed little latitude for the advantaging of one heir over another, especially in the case of intestacy.<sup>20</sup> Where one spouse survived, he or she would receive one half of the estate, by virtue of the community of property established at marriage, while the children would share equally in the other half.<sup>21</sup> Even where a will was made, its purpose was normally to ensure that the estate was not divided before the children had come of age, rather than to bring about an unequal division of property.<sup>23</sup> Consequently a large inheritance was usually subject to division among numerous heirs - for most frontier couples had many children. And in order to ensure an exact division, the assets of the deceased (including the family home) were put up for auction. Under these circumstances would it not be difficult for any one heir (let alone all of them) to maintain the wealth and status achieved by his or her parents? As yet I have no answer to these questions, but I hope (as I have indicated above) that the answers will emerge from a diachronic investigation of the wealthy households represented in my sample.

The process of random selection yielded seven estates in the tenth decima (i.e. the richest 10 per cent of all estates). The details are as follows:<sup>23</sup>

No.	DECEDENT	NET ASSETS	DATE OF SETTLEMENT
274	Dirk Jacobus Pretorius	11,329 rds 13 sts	1803
281	Joseph de Clercq	14,159 rds 19 sts	1793
284	Hester Marais Weduwee (widow of) Theodorus Potgieter	14,985 rds 22 sts	1805
285	Jan Daniel Herholds	16,585 rds 14 sts	1808
286	Jacobus Coetzee	16,976 rds 45 sts	1811
291	Dawid van der Merwe	21,598 rds 19 sts	1785
294	Joshua Joubert	22,175 rds	1796

An investigation of the ascendants, descendants and affines of these seven decedents should yield a data base of enormous richness. Dutch South Africa is reputedly one of the best documented of all early colonial societies, despite the lack of private papers and diaries such as are found in American archives, and it should therefore be possible to examine patterns of marriage, inheritance and family formation in considerable detail. As yet, however, my exploration of this area has barely begun and I can do no more here than present my preliminary findings with respect to the antecedents of Dawid van der Merwe, decedent no. 291. For the reader's convenience, I have attached a photocopy of the relevant pages from the genealogical registers compiled by de Villiers and Pama (Appendix 2).

Dawid van der Merwe *d'oude* was born in 1707, the ninth child of Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Willem Schalkoon and Anna Provo, daughter of Huguenot refugees from the Pas-de-Calais. His birthplace was almost certainly the farm *de Hoop*, in the district of Drakenstein, granted to his father in 1622.<sup>24</sup> His grandfather, Willem Schalk of Broek in the Netherlands, had come to the Cape in the late 1650s as an arquebusier in the service of the Dutch East India Company, earning a wage of 9 fl. (3 rix dollars) per month.<sup>25</sup> In May 1661 Willem Schalk was granted land on the Liesbeeck River in the Cape Peninsula.<sup>26</sup> Shortly thereafter he took his discharge from the Company and acquired freeburgher rights. However his first attempt at farming was not a success, and after two years he re-entered the Company's employ, this time as a cadet at a monthly wage of 12 fl.<sup>27</sup> He was set to work as an agricultural labourer attached to the Company's granary. Whilst thus employed, he formed a liaison with a female slave belonging to the Company, by whom he had a daughter named Maria.<sup>28</sup> He was evidently very attached to the unnamed woman, for he lodged her illicitly in the soldiers' kitchen during her confinement and waited on her day and night, much to the annoyance of the corporal in charge.<sup>29</sup> Four years later, however, he married Elsje Cloete, the niece of one of his co-workers, Pieter Raderotjes.<sup>30</sup>

By 1671 Willem Schalk was again a freeburgher, though it is not clear whether he had returned to his farm on the Liesbeeck.<sup>31</sup> In 1681 he was granted 73 morgen in Hout Bay, where he lived until 1688, when the land was transferred to one Pieter van Lub, for 800 fl. in cash.<sup>32</sup> By this time, Elsje Cloete had borne him eleven children. Finally, in 1692, Willem Schalk was granted land in the newly settled district of Drakenstein, where he lived until his retirement in 1707.<sup>33</sup> In that year, his estate was liquidated at his own request. His farm *Kunenber* in Drakenstein was sold at auction, together with agricultural implements, livestock and household goods.<sup>34</sup> He had lived simply, it seems, for his auction roll listed none of the fine porcelain and textiles found in the houses of the well-to-do. Nonetheless, the auction raised 1,367 rix dollars and, once all credits had been called in, the gross value of the estate amounted to 3,031 rix dollars. For an illiterate man who had arrived at the Cape with no more to his name than a monthly wage of 3 rix dollars, this was surely cause for self-congratulation. There were many debts, however, and the amount available for distribution among Willem Schalk's thirteen children was just 987 rix dollars.<sup>38</sup> The money was entrusted to Pieter Robberts, husband of his eldest daughter, Sophia van der Merwe, on the understanding that the old man and his two minor children would be maintained as long as necessary.<sup>37</sup>

On 8 September 1692, just one day after Willem Schalk received a grant of land in Drakenstein, his eldest son Schalk Willem - then aged nineteen - received a similar grant in the valley of the Upper Berg River. This became the farm *de Hoop* which was to remain in the van der Merwe family for many generations. Like his father, Schalk Willem could neither read nor write, but he nonetheless managed to accumulate a tidy capital. In July 1717 he purchased the 40-morgen farm *Wittenberg* in Paarl from his brother-in-law Christiaan Maasdorp<sup>38</sup> and three months later he was granted a further 30 morgen adjoining Wittenberg. He subsequently acquired a loan farm, *de Safte Vallij*, somewhere in the interior.

In 1696 Schalk Willem married the sixteen year-old Anna Provo, daughter of Maria Le Febre and Charles Provo of the Pas-de-Calais. Charles Provo had died soon after the family's arrival in 1688 and Le Febre married three times more, each time increasing her assets. When her second husband died in 1692 she was living in the district of Drakenstein, perhaps as a neighbour of the newly settled Willem Schalk, for his mark is appended to the valuation of the conjugal estate.<sup>39</sup> Upon the death of her third husband, in January 1697, the joint estate was valued at 1,306 rix dollars and 28 stuiwers.<sup>40</sup> In 1701, when she herself died, the net value of the estate held in community with her fourth husband, Hercules du Preez, was 3,062 rix dollars.<sup>41</sup> Only now did her six children receive their "*vaderlijke bestorvenisse*" (paternal inheritance) valued at an apparently arbitrary 100 rix dollars each.<sup>42</sup> Her three eldest children, including Anna Provo, may also have received their "*moeders bestorvenisse*" (maternal inheritance), a sum of 255 rix dollars each, but the remaining three were obliged to wait until 1711, when the Orphan Chamber ordered their stepfather to release the money.<sup>43</sup>

The parents of Dawid van der Merwe thus had little in the way of inherited assets with which to ease their way in life. They did, however, have two freehold farms in the fertile Berg River Valley, within easy reach of the market. And, unlike Willem Schalk, they remained there long enough to harvest the fruit of their labours. By 1740, when both

spouses died within months of one another, their joint estate had a net value of 4,161 rix dollars. This sum would probably have been greater, were it not that the couple had bequeathed the two freehold farms to their fifteenth child, Roelof van der Merwe, then 22 years old. According to their will, Roelof was to pay 1,000 rix dollars to the estate - probably well below the market price.<sup>44</sup> Their youngest son (and seventeenth child) Carel van der Merwe, inherited the loan farm *de Säfte Vallij*, on condition that he pay 333 rix dollars to the estate. The older children were left to fend for themselves, though each received 277 rix dollars when the estate was settled.

How does one account for the fact that the family farms were left to the youngest two sons? Was this a common practice among the arable farmers? Was it done by agreement among the siblings perhaps on the ground that the elder sons were already established and the daughters would move away at marriage? Or was it perhaps that Roelof van der Merwe was about to marry the daughter of a well-to-do Huguenot neighbour, who would provide the capital with which to repay the other heirs?<sup>45</sup> It is not yet possible to answer these questions satisfactorily, but I would hazard a guess that, as in Latin America, the promise of new land on the frontier "and an aggressive pursuit of new sources of wealth" helped to compensate the elder brothers for the loss of their family home. Certainly, in the case of Dawid van der Merwe, such compensation was more than sufficient.

Dawid van der Merwe was 33 years old when his parents died. He had been married for 12 years and already had six children. He also had five slaves (one of whom he bought at his parents' *vendutie* [public sale]), 40 cattle and 600 sheep. His wife, Hendrina Hörsel, may have brought him wealth;<sup>46</sup> alternatively he made good use of his meagre inheritance - perhaps to buy himself an *opstal* in the Bokkeveld - and took good care of his livestock. His second marriage, in 1745, to his first cousin, the twenty-year-old Sophia Janse van Rensburg, brought him 375 rix dollars, for Sophia had been only four years old when her widowed mother died and would not have come into her inheritance until she married or came of age.<sup>47</sup> Yet inheritance clearly cannot account for the great wealth accumulated by Dawid and his wives. When he died in 1784, the bulk of his wealth (81 per cent of his gross assets, to be precise) was invested in land and slaves. Seventeen of his nineteen slaves were Cape-born and may well have been descendants of the original five. His livestock holdings in 1784 were relatively modest (270 sheep, 45 cattle and 39 trek-oxen) and could not have generated sufficient income for the purchase of slaves (unless, of course, he had run down his flocks as he grew older). But his land was capable of producing grain and wine (or at least brandy) as well as sheep, and he may have supplemented his income by selling these products to surrounding farmers.

Like his father before him, Dawid van der Merwe seems to have made use of affinal ties in order to keep his land within the family. When his assets were auctioned in April 1785 his two farms in the Koue Bokkeveld, *d'Ezelsfontijn* and *de Stinkrivier*, were bought by his son-in-law, Johannes Jurgen de Beer, for the princely sum of 10,666 rix dollars.<sup>48</sup> De Beer moved at once to take possession of the farms, but he died the following year, leaving his widow much impoverished by the debt to her father's estate. This time, the farms were purchased by Johannes Jacobus van der Merwe, Dawid's thirteenth child, at a price 2,000 dollars lower than de Beer had paid.<sup>49</sup>

Dawid van der Merwe's eldest son Dawid Schalk was already in his fifties when his father died. In 1760 he had married Ann Maria Pretorius (second cousin to the Dirk Jacobus Pretorius listed above) and in the early 1770s he moved to the Camdeboo on the north-eastern frontier, where he occupied two contiguous loan-farms, *de Cust* and *Moorddal* in the Sneeuberge.<sup>50</sup> By 1785, when his father's estate was settled, Dawid Schalk was already a man of considerable substance. He had been appointed Kommandant of the local militia and was soon to become a member of the Board of Heemraden of the new district of Graaff Reinet. He died in the 1790s having made Anna Maria Pretorius his sole heir. At her death in 1798, the net assets of the joint estate amounted to 19,903 rix dollars, which places the couple clearly within the top 10 per cent of decedents included in this study (no. 289 to be exact).<sup>51</sup> Dawid Schalk's paternal inheritance of 829 rix dollars would therefore have done little more than round off an already substantial estate.

It would seem then, on the basis of this preliminary foray into the labyrinthine complexities of the early Cape family, that inherited wealth was not the decisive factor in an individual's rise to social and economic prominence in frontier society. It is clear that men of substance adopted a number of strategies to prevent the family home from falling into the hands of



strangers. But, at the same time, the case of the van der Merwe family suggests that the child who did best was often the one who moved away. As in Brazil, though on a lesser scale, the opportunities offered by an expanding frontier could out-weigh the benefits of staying close to home and sharing in the achievements of one's parents. On the other hand, one should also note that both Dawid van der Merwe and his son Dawid Schalk were descended from men who had been recipients of land grants in the arable south west. This undoubtedly gave them a head start over others who came to the Cape in a later period, when the giving out of land in freehold had become a rare occurrence. To this extent, "old money" and connections with the arable south-west may have played a role in the establishment of a frontier elite - at present it is too early to say.

## NOTES

- 1 The Orphan Chamber was responsible for the administration and distribution of intestate estates. Intestacy was fairly common among the inhabitants of the interior, since the wills made by married couples normally did no more than ensure that the surviving spouse would be the sole beneficiary of the estate until the children came of age. When he or she died, the estate normally came under the jurisdiction of the Orphan Chamber.
- 2 L. Guelke and R. Shell, "An early colonial landed gentry: land and wealth in the Cape Colony 1682 -1731", *Journal of Historical Geography* 9, 3 (1983), pp 1-23. The authors define a minimal majority as "the smallest number of individuals who between them account for more than 50 per cent of a good". (*Ibid.*, note 17.)
- 3 Robert Ross, "The rise of the Cape gentry", *Journal of Southern African Studies*, vol. 9, no. 2, April 1983, pp 207-28.
- 4 Cf. Guelke and Shell, "An early colonial landed gentry", pp 14-15 and Ross, "The rise of the Cape gentry", p 207.
- 5 Leonard Guelke, "Freehold farmers and frontier settlers, 1652-1780", in Richard Elphick and Hermann Giliomee (eds.), *The Shaping of South African Society*, second edition (Cape Town & Harlow, 1989), p 93. See also Hermann Giliomee, "The eastern frontier, 1770 - 1812," in *Ibid.*, p 450.
- 6 The persons listed in the *opgaafrollen* are those termed "census households" by Guelke and Shell. However, since all males over the age of 1 were assessed for tax purposes, many of these persons were not actually heads of households, but were attached to households headed by their parents or siblings.
- 7 The identification of kin groups would have been impossible were it not for the invaluable three-volume *Geslagsregisters van die Ou Kaapse Families* by C. C. de Villiers and C. Pama (Cape Town, 1966).
- 8 The population was stratified using the deciles of the variable "net wealth", where the latter was greater than zero. The eleven cases in which liabilities were greater than assets (i.e. estates with a net wealth of minus zero) were retained in a separate category, and numbered 1-11. In other words, the 292 solvent estates were divided into 10 strata, each comprising 10 per cent of the total, and all except the 10th stratum containing 29 estates. The tenth stratum contained 31 estates.
- 9 A process of random selection was adopted in order to obviate the possibility of any bias of selection on my part, whether conscious or unconscious. The generation of random numbers was performed by Dr Tim Dunne of the University of Cape Town's Department of Mathematical Statistics. I am greatly indebted to him for his help with all statistical procedures used in my thesis and this paper.
- 10 Excluding those estates with a net value less than zero.
- 11 The notion of a minimal majority should be used with caution in the present context, however, since the statistical population includes many decedents whose households were not co-existent in time.
- 12 Or 55 per cent, if we include the 11 insolvent estates.
- 13 See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the units of currency in use at the Cape in the eighteenth century.
- 14 See S. Newton-King, "The Enemy Within': the struggle for ascendancy on the Cape Eastern frontier", Ph.D., University of London, 1993, p 367.
- 15 *Ibid.*, pp 367-371.
- 16 Twenty-three of the 74 decedents represented in the sample (i.e. 31 per cent) were over the age of 65 when they died. Thirty-one, however, were aged between twenty-five and fifty-five.

- 17 This phrase was used by Guelke to describe the prospects of persons wishing to enter the stock-farming sector with a capital of approximately 1,000 guilders (333 rix dollars). (Guelke, "Freehold farmers", p 89.)
- 18 Newton-King, "The Enemy Within", pp 372-381.
- 19 The 3 estates in the tenth decima, plus two from the ninth decima made up the "minimal majority" of 34.
- 20 See Robert Ross, "The developmental spiral of the white family and frontier expansion: theory and practice", and C. G. Botha, "Intestate succession", *South African Law Journal*, May 1917.
- 21 Ante-nuptial contracts were very rare among the stock-farmers. None of the husbands or wives represented in my sample had made use of this device.
- 22 Even the law of testate succession placed certain limits upon the distribution of an estate: it laid down that no heir should receive less than one-third of the portion he or she would have received under the rules of intestate succession. This was known as the "legitimate portion".
- 23 Source: MOOC 13/1/5-13/1/35, Liquidation accounts, 1760-1817 (Cape Archives).
- 24 Deeds Office, Register of Land Grants, no. 327. The farm was situated in the Upper Berg River Valley and was 60 morgen (about 10 acres) in extent.
- 25 Anna Boeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justitie, 1652-1672* (Pretoria, 1986), p 374. It is not clear when the family first took the surname van der Merwe. The *stamvader* (progenitor) was known simply as Willem Schalk.
- 26 Leonard Guelke and Robert Shell, *The Deeds Book: The Cape Cadastral Calendar 1677-1731* (New Haven, 1990), p 4.
- 27 Boeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justitie, 1652-1672*, p 151 note 476. Willem Schalk was not alone in his failure to make a go of farming along the Liesbeeck. Van Riebeeck's conception of the settlement was not appropriate to Cape conditions and many of the original settlers turned to other occupations in order to survive. (Cf. Guelke, "Freehold Settlers", pp 70-71.)
- 28 J. Hoge, "Personalities of the Germans at the Cape, 1652-1806", *Archives Yearbook for South African History*, 1946, p 161. See also Boeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justitie*, pp 151-153. Maria Schalk was manumitted by Simon van der Stel in 1686 and subsequently married Paul Heyns of Leipzig, a soldier in the Company's service, by whom she had four children.
- 29 Boeseken, *Uit de Raad van Justitie*, p 153.
- 30 Pieter Raderotjes came from Uth near Cologne. He arrived at the Cape in 1659 together with his sister Fijtje, who had married Jacob Cloete (also of Cologne) before the latter's enlistment with the Company in 1652. Elsje Cloete was born in Europe, presumably in or before 1652. I have not yet had an opportunity to investigate the fortunes of Jacob Cloete.
- 31 Boeseken, *Uit die Raad van Justitie*, p 374.
- 32 Guelke and Shell, *The Deeds' Book*, p 9.
- 33 Guelke and Shell, *The Deeds' Book*, p 43. The farm was called *Kunenberg* and was 60 morgen in extent.
- 34 MOOC 10/1, *Vendurol* of Willem Schalk. *Kunenberg* was sold to Gerrit Basson, who was unrelated to Willem Schalk. It changed hands again in 1712 and 1735. In 1737, it was bought by Hendrik van der Merwe, Willem Schalk's youngest son. (Deeds Office, Register of Land Grants, transfer nos. T 889, T 2286, T 2357.)
- 35 MOOC 10/1, *Vendurol* of Willem Schalk.
- 36 MOOC 13/1/1, Liquidation account of Willem Schalk.
- 37 *Ibid.*
- 38 Deeds Office, register of Land Grants, Transfer no.1112A. Maasdorp had acquired the farm by virtue of his marriage to Helena van der Merwe who had been previously married to Jacobus van As, the original grantee. (Margaret Cairns, personal communication, August 1992.)
- 39 MOOC 8/1, no. 3, Inventory of the goods of the Widow Hendrik Eekhof, 19 Aug 1692.
- 40 MOOC 8/1 no. 22, Inventory of Louis de Peronne of Drakenstein, 26 Jan 1697.
- 41 MOOC 8/1 no. 64, Inventory and exact valuation of the goods of the freeburgher Maria Lefeber, 12 May, 1701. Hercules du Preez seems to have been the younger brother of Le Febre's son-in-law, Philippe du Preez. He was some 27 years her junior. (Cf. de Villiers and Pama, *Geslagsregisters*, vol. II, pp 723-728.)
- 42 In 1701 the rules of intestate succession had not yet been clarified by the Cape Board of Orphan Masters, which may account for the abnormal practice followed here.

- 43 MOOC 4/1, Orphan Chamber, letters despatched, 29 Oct 1711.
- 44 MOOC 13/13, Liquidation account of Anna Provo, 6 Dec 1741.
- 45 A number of historians have drawn attention to the role of in-laws in the preservation of family property in Latin America. It is possible that similar strategies were adopted at the Cape. Cf. Alida C. Metcalf, "Fathers and sons: the politics of inheritance in a colonial Brazilian township", *Hispanic American Historical Review*, vol. 66 no. 3 (1986).
- 46 Thus far I have been unable to find any trace of Hendrina Hörsel (or Goszelke) in the archive of the Orphan Chamber.
- 47 MOOC 13/1/2, Liquidation account of Aletta van der Merwe, Weduwee Claas Janse van Rensburg, 17 Nov 1729. See also de Villiers and Pama, *Geslagsregisters*, vol. II, pp 768-775. It is possible that the younger van Rensburg children had come to live at *de Hoop* after their mother's death, for Schalk Willem van der Merwe was their mother's eldest brother. Certainly the ties between the two families were repeatedly reinforced by marriage: in 1731 and 1732 Dawid van der Merwe's younger brothers Pieter and Isaak had married Sophia's elder sisters, Elsie and Cecilia Janse van Rensburg, and in 1747 his daughter Anna Maria married her step-mother's brother, Hendrik Janse van Rensburg.
- 48 MOOC 10/14, *Vendurool* of Dawid van der Merwe *d'oude*, 6 Oct 1784.
- 49 MOOC 10/15, *Vendurool* of Johannes Jurgen de Beer and his surviving spouse Christina van der Merwe, 3 Oct 1785.
- 50 V. S. Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers* (Balkem, 1965), 67.
- 51 MOOC 13/1/23, no. 11, Liquidation Account of Anna Maria Pretorius, Weduwee Dawid Schalk van der Merwe, 1 March 1800.

## APPENDIX 1

### Currency Units

1 <i>rijksdaalder</i> (rix dollar) <sup>1</sup>	=	48 <i>stuivers</i>
1 <i>schelling</i>	=	6 <i>stuivers</i>
1 <i>gulden</i> <sup>2</sup> (Hollandse valuatie)	=	20 <i>stuivers</i>
1 <i>gulden</i> (Kaapse valuatie) <sup>1</sup>	=	16 <i>stuivers</i>

### Measures

1 muid	=	3.1 bushels
10 muids	=	1 waggon-load
1 leaguer	=	582 litres
1 morgen	=	2.12 acres

- 1 At the time of the first British occupation of the Cape in 1795, 1 rix dollar was reckoned to be equal in value to 4 English shillings, but it depreciated rapidly thereafter.
- 2 The *gulden* was initially money of account, but after 1680 it became an actual coin, minted by the Provinces of the Netherlands and (after 1786) by the VOC. The *gulden* is abbreviated as fl. or f.

## APPENDIX 2

### van der MERWE

Willem Schalk van der Merwe, volgens Res. Polit. Raad, v. Broek; volgens register Kaapse Gemeente, v. Oud-Beyerland (naby Rotterdam). Haakbuskutter op die skip "Dordrecht". Burger 5.5.1661; 1663 tree hy weer in diens v. d. H.O.I.K. as adelborst belas met landbou. † 12.7.1716, x 9.9.1668 Elsje Cloete, d.v. Jacob Cloete.

b1 Sophia, ≈ 2.11.1670, x Roelof Pasman; xx 25.1.1696 Pieter Robberts

b2 Schalk, ≈ 13.8.1673, x Junie 1680 Anna Provo of Prevot, d.v. Charles Provo en

c1 Elisabeth, ≈ 25.8.1697, x Willem Burger [Maria Lefèbre

c2 Hendrik Willem, ≈ 17.8.1698

c3 Carel, ≈ 30.12.1698, x 31.12.1719 Geertruyd du Toit

d1 Willem, ≈ 2.3.1721, burger Drakenstein, x 3.5.1745 Susanna du Toit

e1 Elisabeth Geertruy, ≈ 25.12.1747, x Willem Lubbe; xx 30.4.1794 Frederik

[Willem Saagner, v. Stockholm

e2 Anna, ≈ 14.3.1751, x Hendrik le Roux, xx Marthinus Godfried Droskie

e3 Carel, ≈ 18.2.1753

c4 Jacobus, ≈ 12.2.1699, x Hester Pienaar; xx 14.4.1726 Catharina Jacobs; xxx 6.2.

[1752 Elisabeth Senekal

d1 Hester, ≈ 22.7.1725, † Tulbagh 12.2.1770, x Jacobus Pienaar

d2 Schalk Jacob, ≈ 4.5.1727, x Maria Elisabeth Erasmus

e1 Jacobus Erasmus, ≈ 13.4.1755

e2 Schalk Jacobus, ≈ 11.2.1759

e3 Susanna Catharina, ≈ 6.4.1765

d3 Daniel, ≈ 3.4.1729, burger Stellenbosch, x 14.5.1755 Hester Erasmus

e1 Jacobus Rasmus, ≈ 18.7.1756

e2 Daniel Jacob, ≈ 23.7.1758

e3 Schalk Jacob, ≈ 8.3.1761

e4 Catharina Elisabeth, ≈ 1.10.1763

e5 Jacobus Petrus, ≈ 6.7.1766

e6 Susanna Sophia, ≈ 15.1.1769, x Barend Johannes van Rensburg; xx Cornelis

e7 Hester, ≈ 29.9.1771, x Johannes Petrus van Rensburg [Joosten

e8 Johannes Rasmus, ≈ 6.3.1774, burger Stellenbosch, x 5.3.1797 Cecilia

f1 Daniel Petrus, ≈ 8.4.1798

[Aletta van der Merwe

f2 Elsie Maria, ≈ 10.11.1799

f3 Carel Johannes, \* 22.7.1807, † 26.1.1886, x 22.11.1829 Petronella Jacoba

e9 Pieter Willem, ≈ 10.9.1780 [de Vos; xx 18.3.1845 Elsie Cecilia du Plessis

d4 Johanna Maria, ≈ 15.7.1731, x Johannes Bruere

d5 Pieter, ≈ 1.5.1735, burger Stellenbosch, x 15.4.1759 Anna Jacobs

e1 Jacobus, ≈ 6.7.1760, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 1.11.1789 Cornelia Maria Be-

f1 Pieter, ≈ 3.4.1791

[zuidenhout

f2 Aletta Sophia, ≈ 1.4.1793

f3 Jacobus Lucas Marthinus, ≈ 3.11.1794

f4 Anna Catharina, ≈ 10.1.1798

f5 Cornelia Maria, ≈ 21.10.1798

f6 David Schalk, ≈ 22.11.1801

f7 Helena Johanna, ≈ 12.6.1808

e2 Pieter, ≈ 17.5.1761, burger Stellenbosch, x 6.11.1785 Magdalena Jacoba

f1 Elsie Sophia, ≈ 17.9.1786

[Lubbe

f2 Andreas Petrus, ≈ 25.12.1789

f3 Maria Magdalena, ≈ 20.10.1792, x Jan Tieleman Olivier

f4 Petrus, ≈ 6.3.1796

f5 Willem Johannes, ≈ 21.7.1799

f6 Anna Sophia, ≈ 29.11.1801

e3 Anna Maria, ≈ 3.4.1763, x Lucas Marthinus van Rensburg

e4 Catharina Elisabeth, ≈ 25.12.1766

e5 Catharina Maria Magdalena, ≈ 3.9.1769

e6 David Schalk, ≈ 1.11.1772

d6 Louisa, ≈ 6.1.1737, x Schalk Willem van Heerden

d7 David, ≈ 16.4.1740

- d8 Sophia, ≈ 1.12.1743, x Pieter van der Merwe; xx Rasmus Erasmus
- d9 Susanna Catharina, ≈ 26.11.1744, x Hendrik Botha; xx Alewyn Petrus Burger
- d10 Martha, ≈ 25.10.1745, x Hendrik Klopper
- d11 Carel, ≈ 5.11.1747
- d12 Anna Magdalena, ≈ 6.7.1754, x Carel van der Merwe; xx Bartholomeus van der [Vyver
- d13 David, ≈ 5.9.1756, burger Stellenbosch, x 25.4.1784 Anna Susanna van der  
 e1 Helena Elisabeth, ≈ 8.7.1785, x Paul Jacobus van der Merwe [Merwe  
 e2 David Jacobus, ≈ 29.10.1786  
 e3 Roelof Petrus, ≈ 4.11.1789
- c5 Willem, ≈ 23.10.1701, burger Drakenstein, x 11.8.1726 Elsie van Heerden  
 d1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 16.10.1729
- d2 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 7.10.1730, burger Stellenbosch, x 26.5.1754 Maria Elisabeth  
 e1 Magdalena Sophia, ≈ 20.7.1755 [du Plessis; xx 7.5.1757 Elisabeth Kuun  
 e2 Willem, ≈ 22.7.1759, burger Stellenbosch, x 14.5.1787 Anna Maria Janse  
 e3 Elsie Carolina, ≈ 10.5.1761, x Carel Jacobus du Plessis  
 e4 Elisabeth, ≈ 7.10.1764  
 e5 Susanna Catharina, x Izaak Jacob Joubert
- d3 Anna Sophia, ≈ 14.9.1732, x Jacobus Snyman
- d4 Hendrik, ≈ 11.7.1734, x 1.5.1757 Helena Bekker  
 e1 Marthinus, burger Swellendam, x 7.2.1779 Susanna Catharina Botha  
 f1 Hendrik, ≈ 24.10.1779, x 6.4.1800 Maria Magdalena van Dyk  
 g1 Susanna Zacharia, ≈ 18.11.1801  
 g2 Zacharia Maria Magdalena Sophia, ≈ 15.4.1804  
 g3 Marthinus, ≈ 4.7.1808  
 g4 Hendrik Stephanus, ≈ 2.7.1810  
 f2 Maria, ≈ 2.9.1781, x Michiel Coenraad Bosch  
 f3 Johannes Frederik, ≈ 5.10.1782  
 f4 Marthinus, ≈ 2.11.1783, x Johanna Magdalena van Rooyen  
 g1 Marthinus Stephanus, ≈ 27.12.1807  
 g2 Cornelis Johannes, ≈ 26.12.1809  
 f5 Helena Susanna, ≈ 9.10.1785, x Sybrand van Dyk  
 f6 Johannes Frederik, ≈ 8.11.1789, x Helena Catharina van der Merwe  
 g1 Willem Johannes, ≈ 26.12.1809  
 f7 Susanna Catharina, ≈ 6.7.1794  
 f8 Anna Magdalena Johanna, ≈ 27.2.1803
- e2 Willem, ≈ 25.11.1759, burger Swellendam, x 2.11.1784 Elsie Sophia Swieger  
 f1 Elsie Sophia, ≈ 23.10.1785, x Johannes Christoffel Els  
 f2 Hendrik Petrus, ≈ 16.6.1787  
 f3 Helena Catharina, ≈ 27.10.1788, x Johannes Frederik van der Merwe  
 f4 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 6.3.1791  
 f5 Johannes Cornelia, ≈ 27.8.1792, x Frederik Jacobus Botha  
 f6 Jan Valentyn, ≈ 9.11.1794  
 f7 Sara Susanna, ≈ 26.11.1797  
 f8 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 15.12.1799  
 f9 Wilhelmina Sophia, ≈ 25.10.1803  
 f10 Willem Stephanus, ≈ 7.11.1805
- e3 Elsie Johanna, ≈ 25.12.1761, x Anthonie Lombard
- e4 Hendrik Schalk, ≈ 31.3.1765, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 13.4.1788 Johanna  
 f1 Elsie Sophia, ≈ 4.3.1790 [Bekker  
 f2 Helena Susanna, ≈ 2.2.1794  
 f3 Johanna Petronella, ≈ 1.3.1796
- e5 Pieter Jacob, ≈ 19.4.1767
- e6 Johanna Helena, ≈ 25.3.1770, x Johannes Hendrik Nel
- e7 Stephanus Johannes, ≈ 4.10.1772, burger Swellendam, x 24.2.1793 Elsie  
 [Josina Steyn; xx 4.9.1803 Anna Sophia Bekker, wed.v. Tjaart van der  
 [Walt; xxx George 18.7.1813 Martha Magdalena Engelbrecht, wed.v. Jo-  
 f1 Helena Catharina, ≈ 1.12.1795 [hannes Jurie Schoeman  
 f2 Elsie Sophia, ≈ 27.4.1806  
 f3 Johanna Helena Susanna, ≈ 12.3.1808  
 f4 Anna Sophia Catharina, ≈ 25.11.1810
- e8 Sara Sophia, ≈ 31.12.1775, x Johannes Petrus Schoeman
- d5 Schalk Willem, ≈ 7.10.1736



- f3 David Schalk, ≈ 10.10.1790, x Maria Magdalena van der Merwe  
 g1 Maria Catharina, ≈ 26.12.1808  
 g2 Willem Petrus, ≈ 2.7.1810
- f4 Hendrina Magdalena, ≈ 10.7.1792
- f5 Hester Maria, ≈ 3.11.1793, x Michiel van Niekerk
- f6 Hendrik Petrus Jacobus, ≈ 21.2.1796
- e4 Roelof, ≈ 10.8.1766, burger Stellenbosch, x 2.11.1786 Maria Magdalena van  
 f1 Aletta Sophia, ≈ 11.4.1788, x Francois Alewyn Smit [den Berg  
 f2 David Schalk, ≈ 16.9.1791  
 f3 Anna Wilhelmina Jacoba, ≈ 26.9.1797  
 f4 Roelof, ≈ 13.3.1803  
 f5 Anna Maria Magdalena, ≈ 12.5.1805
- e5 Hendrina Magdalena, ≈ 26.6.1768, x Joachim Hendrik Maartens
- e6 Izaak, ≈ 2.9.1770, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 22.4.1792 Elsie Johanna van  
 f1 Martha Sophia, ≈ 6.10.1793 [Heerden  
 f2 David Schalk, ≈ 16.4.1797  
 f3 Anna Maria Wilhelmina, ≈ 10.12.1797  
 f4 Izaak Johannes, ≈ 15.9.1799  
 f5 Roelof, ≈ 27.10.1801  
 f6 Izaak, ≈ 21.5.1804  
 f7 Elsie Johanna, ≈ 11.5.1806  
 f8 Martha Aletta Hendrina, ≈ 19.6.1808
- e7 Paulus Jacobus, ≈ 13.9.1772, x Maria Elisabeth Venter  
 f1 Paulus Jacobus, ≈ 16.12.1798
- e8 Carel, ≈ 29.5.1774, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 2.11.1794 Johanna Christina  
 f1 Cornelia, ≈ 5.11.1797 [de Beer  
 f2 David Schalk, ≈ 5.11.1797
- e9 Hendrik Stephanus, ≈ 15.6.1777, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 11.12.1796 Elisa-  
 f1 Elisabeth Cornelia, ≈ 5.11.1797 [beth Cornelia Pretorius  
 f2 David Schalk, ≈ 16.3.1800  
 f3 Hendrik Stephanus, ≈ 21.5.1804  
 f4 Anna Maria, ≈ 6.9.1807
- e10 Nicolaas, ≈ 4.2.1779, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 21.2.1802 Susanna Margaretha  
 [Liebenberg; xx Susanna Margaretha van den Berg  
 f1 David Schalk, ≈ 13.5.1804  
 f2 Daniel Pieter, ≈ 4.11.1804  
 f3 Nicolaas Johannes Stephanus, ≈ 7.9.1806  
 f4 Barend Lodovicus, ≈ 15.1.1809  
 f5 Philippus Jacobus, ≈ 9.9.1810
- e11 Anna Sophia, ≈ 19.8.1781, x Hendrik van der Merwe
- e12 Magdalena Hendrina, ≈ 15.12.1782
- e13 Anna Maria, ≈ 20.3.1785
- e14 Hester Maria, ≈ 23.7.1786, x Jan Hendrik Viljoen
- e15 David Schalk, ≈ 23.9.1787, x Anna Frederica Dippenaar  
 f1 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 11.5.1806  
 f2 Maria Frederika, ≈ 12.3.1809
- d7 Willem, ≈ 1.10.1740, x 27.3.1768 Maria Jacobs  
 e1 Wilhelmina Hendrina, ≈ 18.2.1770, x Roelof van der Merwe
- d8 Hendrina, ≈ 30.6.1742, x Willem Hendrik van der Merwe
- d9 Izaak, ≈ 24.5.1744, burger Stellenbosch, x 10.10.1768 Anna Susanna van  
 e1 Anna Sophia, ≈ 1.10.1769, x Hendrik Davel [Heerden  
 e2 Hendrina Helena, ≈ 2.6.1771, x Jan Bastiaan Rabie  
 e3 Maria Susanna, ≈ 27.3.1774, x Jacobus van den Berg  
 e4 Elisabeth, ≈ 15.9.1776, x Hendrik van den Berg; xx Carel David Naudé  
 e5 Aletta Jacoba, ≈ 10.12.1780, x Johannes Lodewicus Pretorius  
 e6 Elsie, ≈ 26.10.1783, x Matthys Jacobus Pretorius
- d10 Nicolaas, ≈ 24.3.1749
- d11 Aletta Helena, ≈ 4.6.1752, x Carel van der Merwe
- d12 Carel, ≈ 19.1.1755, burger Stellenbosch, x 25.2.1776 Anna Magdalena van der  
 e1 Jacoba Elisabeth, ≈ 4.1.1777, x Daniel du Toit [Merwe  
 e2 David Jacobus, ≈ 1.8.1779  
 e3 Sophia Susanna, ≈ 15.9.1782  
 e4 David Jacobus, ≈ 5.9.1784



- e5 Willem Carel, ≈ 1.1.1786
- e6 Johannes Petrus, ≈ 16.9.1787
- d13 Johannes Jacobus, ≈ 3.7.1757
- d14 Petrus, ≈ 27.4.1760, burger Stellenbosch, x 4.9.1791 Hester Helena van Rens-
- d15 Roelof, ≈ 24.4.1763 [burg
- d16 Maria Sophia, ≈ 4.10.1766
- c10 Pieter, \* 7.6.1709, x 12.8.1731 Elsie van Rensburg
  - d1 Aletta, ≈ 20.7.1732, † Tulbagh 23.3.1767, x Pieter Hugo
  - d2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 24.4.1734, x 20.2.1763 Elsie van Rensburg
    - e1 Petrus Johannes, ≈ 20.1.1765
    - e2 Sophia Aletta, ≈ 29.1.1769, x Willem van Heerden
    - e3 Elsie Helena, ≈ 25.12.1772, x Willem van Heerden
    - e4 Willem Schalk, ≈ 4.1.1777
  - d3 Anna Sophia, ≈ 25.3.1736
  - d4 Pieter, ≈ 6.7.1738, burger Stellenbosch, x 24.12.1758 Sophia van der Merwe
    - e1 Pieter, ≈ 4.7.1760, burger Stellenbosch, x 22.4.1781 Susanna Catharina
      - f1 Pieter Johannes, ≈ 9.2.1783 [Bruere; xx 22.10.1789 Magdalena Snyman
      - f2 Gerrit Jacobus, ≈ 13.9.1795
      - f3 Sophia Magdalena, ≈ 22.9.1797
      - f4 Magdalena Johanna, ≈ Oktober 1799
    - e2 Elsie, ≈ 4.7.1762
    - e3 Catharina Elisabeth, ≈ 21.4.1764, x Joachim Scholtz
    - e4 Sophia Louisa, ≈ 4.10.1766
    - e5 Jacobus Schalk, ≈ 4.9.1768, burger Stellenbosch, x 20.3.1791 Geertruyd
      - f1 Sophia Geertruy Johanna, ≈ 16.9.1792 [Johanna du Plessis
      - f2 Geertruy Louisa, ≈ 22.12.1793, x Jacobus Eduard Kock
      - f3 Helena Maria, ≈ 7.5.1797
      - f4 Elsie Jacoba, ≈ 3.10.1799
  - e6 Carel Nicolaas, ≈ 1.9.1771, burger Stellenbosch, x 24.11.1793 Johanna Ven-
    - [ter; xx 9.9.1804 Geesje Cornelia Smit
    - f1 Petrus Joachim Jacobus, ≈ 2.8.1795
    - f2 Johannes, ≈ 3.3.1796
    - f3 Carel Erasmus, ≈ 22.9.1797
    - f4 Andries, ≈ 30.6.1799
    - f5 Johanna
    - f6 Carel
    - f7 Anna Dorothea Wilhelmina, ≈ 4.5.1806
    - f8 Elsie Catharina, ≈ 1.5.1808
    - f9 Gesina Cornelia, ≈ 4.3.1810
  - e7 Elsie Sophia, ≈ 4.11.1781, x Lourens Marthinus Jacobs
  - e8 Schalk Jacobus, ≈ 6.11.1785, x 4.5.1806 Cornelia Carolina du Preez
- c11 Izaak, \* 14.4.1711, x 19.4.1732 Cicilia van Rensburg
  - d1 Anna Sophia, ≈ 12.4.1733, x Pieter Willem van Heerden
  - d2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 9.1.1735, burger Stellenbosch, x 13.4.1755 Maria Johanna
    - [Theron; xx 15.7.1759 Johanna Adriana Smit
    - e1 Maria Cicilia, ≈ 31.10.1756, x Andreas Willem Beck
    - e2 Izaak Schalk, ≈ 18.10.1761, burger Stellenbosch, x 7.5.1780 Clarina Elisa-
      - [beth van Heerden; xx 31.8.1788 Martha van Heerden
      - f1 Johanna Maria, ≈ 4.3.1781, x Andries Burger
      - f2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 25.12.1782, burger Stellenbosch, x 2.3.1800 Wilhelmina
        - [Carolina van der Merwe, xx 5.4.1801 Anna Christina Visagie
        - g1 Maria Helena, ≈ 28.8.1802
        - g2 Albert Nicolaas, ≈ 27.9.1807
        - g3 Carel Johannes, ≈ 12.3.1812
        - g4 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 25.3.1817
        - g5 Schalk Willem, ≈ 13.3.1821
      - f3 Louisa Sophia, ≈ 7.8.1785, x Carel Johannes Oberholster
      - f4 Izaak Jacobus, ≈ 13.10.1787, x Louisa Jacoba Burger
        - g1 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 6.10.1816
      - f5 Carel Nicolaas, ≈ 3.4.1790, x Maria Magdalena Smit
        - g1 Martha Sophia, ≈ 20.10.1816
      - f6 Pieter Willem, ≈ 6.5.1792, x Francina Magdalena Visser
        - g1 Izaak Schalk, ≈ 4.5.1823

- f7 Hester Cicilia, ≈ 11.5.1794, x Johan Wilhelm Henning, v. Abterode,  
 f8 Anna Sophia, ≈ 7.8.1796 [Hesse]  
 f9 Francois Jacobus, ≈ 6.5.1798  
 f10 Adriaan Johannes, ≈ 1.11.1800
- e3 Johannes Alewyn, ≈ 6.2.1763  
 e4 Hester Sophia, ≈ 22.4.1764, x Jacobus Stephanus Burger  
 e5 Jacobus Lodovicus, ≈ 25.12.1765, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 10.10.1784  
 [Martha Dorothea Burger; xx 11.3.1787 Anna Sophia van Heerden  
 f1 Martha Sophia, ≈ 8.3.1789, x David Francois Jacobs  
 f2 Jacoba Lodewika Johanna, ≈ 21.10.1792
- e6 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 3.5.1767, burger Stellenbosch, x 11.2.1787 Maria  
 [Magdalena van der Merwe  
 f1 Maria Johanna, ≈ 19.3.1788, x Abraham Johannes van Zyl  
 f2 Hester Sophia, ≈ 6.12.1789  
 f3 Schalk Willem, ≈ 12.2.1792, x Martha Petronella Marais  
 g1 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 27.1.1816  
 g2 Maria Helena, ≈ 15.3.1818  
 g3 Schalk Willem Jacobus, ≈ 30.9.1821  
 g4 Paul Stephanus, ≈ 10.12.1826  
 g5 Jacobus Hendrik Francois, ≈ 30.8.1829
- f4 Izaak Jacobus, ≈ 5.10.1793, x Aletta Catharina Smit  
 g1 Maria Magdalena, ≈ 11.1.1818  
 g2 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 17.10.1819  
 g3 Jacobus Hendrik, ≈ 16.3.1823  
 g4 Aletta Catharina, ≈ 12.4.1828  
 g5 Elisabeth Maria, ≈ 24.1.1830
- f5 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 4.10.1795  
 f6 Jacobus Francois, ≈ 28.8.1798, x Louisa Jacoba van der Merwe  
 g1 Elsie Johanna Wilhelmina, ≈ 18.8.1822  
 g2 Nicolaas Johannes Jacobus, ≈ 5.10.1823
- f7 Carel Aaron, ≈ 17.8.1800, x Johanna Wilhelmina Hendrika Liebenberg  
 g1 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 18.8.1822  
 g2 Martha Margaretha Sophia, ≈ 17.10.1824  
 g3 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 12.4.1828  
 g4 Carel Aaron, ≈ 3.1.1830
- f8 Johanna Adriana, ≈ 22.7.1804  
 f9 Francois Petrus, ≈ 14.9.1806  
 f10 Adriaan Stephanus, ≈ 18.12.1808  
 f11 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 28.10.1810
- e7 Francois Petrus, ≈ 30.4.1769, burger Stellenbosch, x 26.9.1790 Cecilia  
 f1 Nicolaas Schalk, ≈ 6.5.1792 [Maria van der Merwe  
 f2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 24.11.1793  
 f3 Francois Petrus, ≈ 20.6.1795  
 f4 Aletta Sibella, ≈ 10.7.1796  
 f5 Cicilia Maria, ≈ 2.9.1798
- e8 Carel Aaron, ≈ 22.12.1771, burger Stellenbosch, x 20.1.1793 Elsie Johanna  
 f1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 13.4.1794, x Anna Jacoba Louw [van Heerden  
 g1 Jacobus Adriaan, ≈ 12.10.1814  
 g2 Carel Aaron, ≈ 16.9.1817  
 g3 Schalk Willem Jacobus, ≈ 27.10.1822  
 g4 Anna Jacoba Louisa, ≈ 3.10.1824
- f2 Johanna Sophia, ≈ 5.2.1797, x Izaak Jeremias Visagie  
 f3 Carel Petrus, ≈ 13.1.1799, x Anna Magdalena Burger  
 g1 Anna Magdalena Jacoba, ≈ 28.9.1821  
 g2 Anna Elsie Johanna, ≈ 3.10.1826  
 g3 Carel Aaron, ≈ 3.10.1826  
 g4 Willem Schalk, ≈ 11.10.1830
- f4 Louisa Jacoba, ≈ 16.2.1803, x Jacobus Francois van der Merwe  
 f5 Jacobus Alewyn, ≈ 28.2.1805, x Elisabeth Maria Theron  
 g1 Carel Aaron, ≈ 20.8.1826  
 g2 Wouter Jacobus, ≈ 18.10.1829
- d3 Aletta, ≈ 5.1.1738, x Hendrik van Heerden  
 d4 Cecilia, ≈ 10.4.1740, x Jan Christiaan Hendrik Bauermeester

- d5 Izaak, ≈ 7.3.1745, x 15.12.1765 Maria Magdalena Burger  
 e1 Izaak, ≈ 8.2.1767  
 e2 Maria Magdalena, ≈ 27.11.1768, x Nicolaas Johannes van der Merwe  
 e3 Cicilia Aletta, ≈ 3.10.1773, x Carel Jacobus van Heerden  
 e4 Wilhelmina Carolina, ≈ 25.12.1777, x Schalk Willem van der Merwe
- d6 Nicolaas, ≈ 7.5.1747, burger Stellenbosch, x 12.2.1769 Aletta Sibella van der  
 e1 Izaak Theodorus, ≈ 29.11.1772 [Merwe]  
 e2 Cecilia Maria, ≈ 8.10.1774, x Frans Petrus van der Merwe
- d7 Maria, ≈ 19.10.1749, x Carel van Heerden; xx Sebastiaan Wolfaard
- d8 Carel, ≈ 10.10.1752, burger Swellendam, x 2.6.1771 Elsie van Heerden; xx  
 [19.1.1783 Hester Cicilia Burger  
 e1 Martha Sophia, ≈ 29.11.1772, x Dirk Jacobus Pretorius  
 e2 Cicilia Aletta, ≈ 17.1.1779  
 e3 Elsie Maria, ≈ 14.4.1781  
 e4 Cornelia Wilhelmina Magtelda, ≈ 25.12.1782  
 e5 Carel Petrus, ≈ 11.4.1784  
 e6 Izaak Willem, ≈ 31.7.1785  
 e7 Maria Magdalena Frederika, ≈ 11.2.1787  
 e8 Willem Nicolaas, ≈ 25.12.1789, Vermoor Koue Bokkeveld 2.2.1825, x Elsie
- c12 Martha, ≈ 14.5.1713, x Willem van Heerden [Cecilia du Plessis
- c13 Hendrik, ≈ 28.10.1714, x Hester Pienaar; xx 26.11.1747 Aletta Keyser; xxx Maria
- d1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 3.3.1737, x 7.5.1758 Magteld van Heerden [Fick  
 e1 Hendrik, ≈ 11.2.1759, burger Stellenbosch, x 10.5.1778 Johanna Pienaar  
 f1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 13.6.1779, burger Stellenbosch, x 3.2.1799 Hester  
 [Maria van der Merwe, wed.v. Willem van der Merwe  
 g1 Hendrik Johannes, ≈ 22.12.1799  
 g2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 4.11.1804  
 g3 Johannes Jacobus, ≈ 30.3.1807  
 g4 Barend Jacobus, ≈ 27.7.1808  
 f2 Johannes Petrus, ≈ 14.4.1781  
 f3 Hendrina Johannes, ≈ 19.9.1790, x Jacobus Marais
- e2 Willem Carel, ≈ 1.6.1760  
 e3 Petrus Johannes, ≈ 4.10.1761  
 e4 Schalk Willem, ≈ 6.10.1764, x 29.5.1785 Anna Magdalena du Toit  
 e5 Martha, ≈ 4.5.1766, x Jacob van der Merwe  
 e6 Willem Petrus, ≈ 29.4.1768, burger Stellenbosch, x 13.8.1786 Maria Catha-  
 f1 Magdalena Johanna, ≈ 23.9.1787 [rina du Toit  
 f2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 15.4.1790  
 f3 Willem Petrus, ≈ 17.4.1791  
 f4 Maria Magdalena, ≈ 13.11.1791, x David Schalk van der Merwe  
 f5 Hendrik Jacobus, ≈ 31.5.1795  
 f6 Aletta Maria, ≈ 18.9.1797
- e7 Hester, ≈ 29.10.1769
- e8 Roelof, ≈ 7.4.1771, x Anna Susanna Möller; xx 12.4.1801 Anna Susanna van  
 f1 Anna Aletta, ≈ 1.10.1791 [der Merwe, wed.v. Gideon Smit  
 f2 Machel Maria, ≈ 25.5.1794  
 f3 Schalk Willem, ≈ 20.6.1796  
 f4 Hendrik Francois, ≈ 10.2.1799
- e9 Anna Catharina, ≈ 4.7.1773
- e10 Izaak, ≈ 24.8.1777
- d2 Petrus, ≈ 10.7.1739, burger Stellenbosch, x 6.5.1759 Anna Sophia van Heer-  
 [den, xx 7.10.1775 Elsie Lubbe
- e1 Hendrik Schalk, ≈ 2.3.1760, burger Drakenstein, x 14.4.1782 Martha van  
 [der Merwe; xx 7.1.1784 Martha Magdalena Lubbe  
 f1 Petrus, \* 12.9.1784, † Richmond 13.3.1855, x Geertruy Jacomina van  
 g1 Geertruy Jacomina, ≈ 26.12.1806 [der Merwe  
 g2 Martha Johanna, ≈ 18.4.1808  
 g3 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 26.12.1809  
 f2 Barend Frederik, ≈ 29.10.1786, † Hanover 18.7.1869  
 f3 Hendrik Schalk, ≈ 2.3.1788  
 f4 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 3.4.1790  
 f5 Carel Johannes, ≈ 19.2.1792  
 f6 Johanna Maria, ≈ 16.8.1793

- f7 Elsie, ≈ 8.11.1795  
 f8 Schalk Jacobus, ≈ 10.11.1799  
 f9 Martha Magdalena, ≈ 10.11.1799  
 f10 Hester Geertruy, ≈ 6.12.1807  
 e2 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 3.9.1761, burger Stellenbosch, x 16.5.1784 Geertruy  
 [Jacomina Viljoen; xx 26.3.1792 Johanna Catharina van der Merwe  
 f1 Petrus Johannes, ≈ 5.2.1786  
 f2 Aletta Sophia, ≈ 14.3.1787, x Andries Jacobus Burger  
 f3 Geertruy Catharina, ≈ 16.11.1788, x Pieter van der Merwe  
 f4 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 16.6.1793  
 f5 Petrus Jacobus, ≈ 10.11.1799  
 e3 Petrus, ≈ 25.12.1763, burger Swellendam, x 14.4.1782 Aletta van Rensburg  
 f1 Petrus Jacobus, ≈ 18.5.1783  
 f2 Maria Aletta, \* 15.9.1784, † Roodewal, George 5.4.1845, x Johannes Hen-  
 f3 Nicolaas Johannes, ≈ 28.4.1787 [drik Schoeman  
 f4 Aletta Susanna, ≈ 11.9.1788  
 f5 Willem Hendrik, ≈ 19.3.1791  
 f6 Johannes Marthinus, \* 10.8.1792, † Humpata, Portug. Wes Afrika 9.6.1884,  
 [x George 4.8.1816 Helena Dorothea Sçhoeman  
 f7 Lucas Johannes, ≈ 4.10.1795  
 f8 Petronella Aletta, ≈ 2.9.1798  
 e4 Roelof, ≈ 14.7.1765, burger Stellenbosch, x 14.4.1787 Wilhelmina Hendrina  
 f1 Petrus, ≈ 2.3.1788 [van der Merwe  
 f2 Willem, ≈ 25.12.1789, † Worcester 14.2.1870, x Tulbagh 3.6.1815 Anna  
 [Jacoba Rossouw; xx Tulbagh 26.5.1821 Christina Elisabeth Hugo  
 f3 Anna Sophia, ≈ 1.10.1791  
 e5 Hester Sophia, ≈ 13.3.1768, x Barend Pienaar  
 e6 Martha Johanna, ≈ 3.12.1769  
 e7 Anna Maria, ≈ 16.6.1771  
 e8 Anna Maria, ≈ 27.10.1774, x Schalk Willem Pienaar  
 e9 Barend Petrus, ≈ 10.8.1777  
 e10 Carel Johannes, ≈ 28.12.1778, burger Stellenbosch, x 5.3.1797 Johanna Ma-  
 f1 Petrus, ≈ 7.1.1798 [ria Nel  
 e11 Cecilia Aletta, x Johannes Rasmus van der Merwe  
 e12 Elsie, ≈ 16.11.1788, † Worcester 11.2.1839; x Tulbagh 11.5.1805 Pieter Jaco-  
 e13 Martha Maria, ≈ 29.4.1792 [bus de Vos  
 e14 Barend Petrus, ≈ 19.10.1794  
 e15 Petrus Jacobus, ≈ 29.4.1798  
 d3 Anna Sophia, ≈ 30.9.1741, x Hendrik van Heerden  
 d4 Hendricus, ≈ 24.5.1741, x 8.12.1765 Catharina Johanna Lubbe  
 e1 Martha Sophia, ≈ 25.1.1767, x Johannes Ludowicus van der Merwe  
 e2 Hester Maria, ≈ 11.6.1769, x Willem van der Merwe; xx Schalk Willem van  
 [der Merwe  
 e3 Hendrik, ≈ 23.12.1770, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 25.3.1792 Maria Dorothea  
 [van Wyk; xx 24.9.1797 Anna Sophia van der Merwe  
 f1 Hendrik Schalk, ≈ 16.6.1793  
 f2 Hendrik Jacobus, ≈ 31.5.1795  
 f3 David Schalk, ≈ 20.1.1799  
 f4 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 25.10.1801, † Richmond 10.7.1878, x B. Pienaar  
 f5 Barend, ≈ 13.3.1803  
 f6 Anna Maria, ≈ 5.10.1806  
 f7 Willem Carel, ≈ 22.5.1808  
 f8 Anna Sophia, ≈ 23.4.1810  
 e4 Barend Jacobus, ≈ 11.3.1774, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 24.3.1793 Anna Sophia  
 f1 Martha Jacoba, ≈ 13.3.1796 [Burger; xx Anna Elisabeth de Klerk  
 f2 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 23.12.1798  
 f3 Martha Jacoba, ≈ 8.2.1801  
 f4 Hendrik Gerhardus, ≈ 13.5.1804  
 f5 Johanna Sophia, ≈ 28.7.1808, † Murraysburg 27.7.1866; x S.W. Pienaar  
 f6 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 26.12.1809  
 e5 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 7.10.1775, x Willem Jacobus van der Merwe; xx Hendrik  
 e6 Elsie Jacoba, ≈ 26.4.1778, x Barend Pienaar [Jacobus Pienaar  
 e7 Anna Sophia, ≈ 21.4.1782, x Roelof Petrus van der Merwe

- e8 Izaak Johannes, ≈ 1.10.1785, x Johanna Catharina de Klerk  
 f1 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 19.6.1808
- d5 Carel, ≈ 1.10.1746, burger Stellenbosch, x 1.5.1768 Aletta Helena van der  
 [Merwe; xx 2.3.1780 Hester Pretorius
- e1 Hendrik, ≈ 27.1.1771, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 24.10.1790 Machtelt Aletta  
 [van Heerden; xx 20.10.1795 Hester Aletta Burger
- f1 Carel Jacobus, ≈ 2.10.1792  
 f2 Martha Sophia, ≈ 5.10.1794  
 f3 Aletta Helena, ≈ 6.3.1803  
 f4 Martha Johanna, ≈ 13.5.1804  
 f5 Hendrik, ≈ 9.1.1808  
 f6 Carel Johannes, ≈ 22.10.1809
- e2 Sophia Maria, ≈ 4.7.1773, x Jacobus van Heerden  
 e3 Hester Carolina, ≈ 2.4.1775, x Louw Pretorius  
 e4 Johannes Ludowicus, ≈ 10.4.1784, x Anna Louisa van Heerden  
 f1 Carel, ≈ 22.5.1809  
 f2 Jacobus Jonathan Jacob, ≈ 18.11.1810
- d6 Hendrik, ≈ 29.12.1748, x 13.9.1772 Maria Elisabeth Hauman  
 e1 Susanna Helena, ≈ 26.9.1773, x Schalk Willem Bruere  
 e2 Aletta Maria, ≈ 1.10.1775, x Abraham le Roux  
 e3 Maria Sibella, ≈ 19.10.1777, x Frederik Johannes van der Vyver  
 e4 Helena Catharina, ≈ 30.1.1780, x Johannes Viljoen  
 e5 Eduard Christiaan, ≈ 6.10.1782  
 e6 Martha Hendrina, ≈ 19.11.1784, x Philip Rudolph du Toit
- d7 Jacobus, ≈ 24.3.1749
- d8 Aletta Sibella, ≈ 12.7.1750, x Nicolaas van der Merwe; xx Schalk Willem du  
 [Toit
- d9 Johanna Maria, ≈ 26.12.1751, x Andries van der Walt; xx Johannes Lodewyk  
 [Olivier
- d10 Willem Hendrik, ≈ 17.2.1754, burger Drakenstein, x 9.3.1777 Hendrina van  
 [der Merwe
- e1 Maria Sophia, ≈ 14.6.1778, x Pieter Schalk du Plessis; xx Jan Daniel Opper-  
 [man
- d11 Izaak, ≈ 7.7.1754
- d12 Maria, ≈ 25.1.1756
- d13 Schalk, ≈ 12.2.1758
- d14 Hester, ≈ 24.12.1758, x Jacobus Johannes Pienaar
- d15 Jacob, ≈ 6.1.1760, x 14.3.1779 Cecilia Maria van Heerden; xx Martha van  
 [der Merwe
- e1 Maria Aletta, ≈ 2.1.1780  
 e2 Cecilia Maria, ≈ 26.8.1781  
 e3 Machteld Johanna, ≈ 23.5.1784  
 e4 Hendrik Jacob, ≈ 5.2.1786  
 e5 Cornelia Johanna, ≈ 11.1.1789  
 e6 Schalk Willem, ≈ 23.1.1791  
 e7 Jacob Pieter, ≈ 6.5.1797  
 e8 Martha Aletta, ≈ 25.11.1798  
 e9 Martha Cecilia, ≈ 25.5.1800
- c14 Gerrit, ≈ 22.11.1716, x 28.5.1741 Jacoba van Heerden  
 d1 Anna Sophia, ≈ 18.3.1742, x Frederik Oosthuizen  
 d2 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 13.4.1743, x 7.4.1765 Elsie van der Merwe
- e1 Willem, ≈ 18.4.1767, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 6.7.1794 Anna Sophia van  
 [der Merwe
- f1 Elsie, ≈ 26.11.1797  
 f2 Willem, ≈ 5.1.1800  
 f3 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 4.11.1804  
 f4 Anna Margaretha Susanna Christina, ≈ 23.10.1808
- e2 Gerrit, ≈ 24.12.1768
- e3 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 18.6.1775, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 28.10.1798 Cornelia  
 [Labuschagne
- f1 Pieter Hendrik Schalk, ≈ 5.1.1800  
 f2 Cornelia Maria, ≈ 18.11.1801  
 f3 Elsie Catharina Elisabeth, ≈ 5.12.1802  
 f4 Clara Isabella, ≈ 28.10.1804  
 f5 Gesina Johanna, ≈ 10.11.1805  
 f6 Frans Jacobus, ≈ 1.5.1808  
 f7 Izaak, ≈ 30.7.1809

- e4 Elsie, ≈ 9.4.1778
- e5 Jacoba, ≈ 28.1.1781, x Gerrit van der Merwe
- e6 Anna Sophia, ≈ 10.12.1787
- e7 Machteld Margaretha, ≈ 18.7.1791
- d3 Machteld, ≈ 7.3.1744, x Lourens Erasmus
- d4 Elsie, ≈ 11.12.1746, x Pieter Jourdan
- d5 Schalk Willem, ≈ 6.10.1748, burger Swellendam, x 10.10.1773 Anna Margaretha [Snyman]
  - e1 Gerrit, ≈ 18.6.1775
  - e2 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 6.4.1777
  - e3 Izaak Jacobus, ≈ 7.2.1779
  - e4 Anna Sophia, ≈ 29.6.1781, x Willem van der Merwe
  - e5 Jacoba, ≈ 30.4.1785, x Johannes van de Sande
  - e6 Willem Johannes, ≈ 24.6.1788
  - e7 Susanna Christina, ≈ 20.3.1793, x Pieter Rossouw
  - e8 Wensel Christoffel, ≈ 25.12.1794
  - e9 Jacobus, ≈ 6.3.1796
- d6 Hendrik, ≈ 7.6.1750, burger Swellendam, x 21.8.1785 Johanna Christina Eras-
  - e1 Jacob, ≈ 4.3.1787, x Zacharias Andries de Beer [mus]
  - e2 Anna Margaretha, ≈ 26.3.1790, x Cornelis Johannes Beukes
  - e3 Francina Carolina, ≈ 26.3.1790
  - e4 Johanna Christina, ≈ 5.7.1795
  - e5 Gerhardus, ≈ 21.5.1797
  - e6 Hendrina Margaretha Dorothea, ≈ 16.3.1800
- d7 Cecilia, ≈ 19.3.1752, x Anthonie Nortje
- d8 Jacoba, ≈ 17.11.1754, x Willem van der Merwe; xx Christiaan Aucamp
- d9 Jacob, ≈ 9.10.1757, burger Swellendam, x 30.7.1780 Anna Loots, wed.v. Hen-
  - [drik de Bruyn; xx 10.7.1796 Johanna Dorothea Oosthuyzen]
  - e1 Jacoba Maria, ≈ 17.7.1785
  - e2 Gerrit Jacob, ≈ 17.7.1785, x Maria Elisabeth van Tonderen
    - f1 Jacobus Johannes Rudolph, ≈ 26.4.1807
    - f2 Cornelis Johannes, ≈ 17.12.1809
  - e3 Anna Susanna Elsie Petronella, ≈ 21.9.1791, x Pieter Schalk van Heerden
  - e4 Anna Maria, ≈ 9.7.1798
  - e5 Aletta Johanna Anna Margaretha, ≈ 2.3.1800
  - e6 Johannes Jacobus, ≈ 10.11.1801
  - e7 Anna Sophia Elisabeth, ≈ 28.4.1805
  - e8 Hester Susanna Petronella, ≈ 18.12.1808
- d10 Gerrit, ≈ 27.7.1760, burger Swellendam, x 13.4.1783 Maria Margaretha de
  - e1 Gerrit, ≈ 23.3.1785 [Bruyn; xx 16.10.1796 Jacoba van der Merwe]
  - e2 Anna Margaretha, ≈ 27.5.1787, x Gerrit Engelbrecht
  - e3 Hendrik Johannes, ≈ 13.3.1791
  - e4 Pieter Willem, ≈ 13.9.1795
  - e5 Jacoba, ≈ 16.10.1796
  - e6 Theunis Jacobus, ≈ 29.7.1798
  - e7 Willem Schalk, ≈ 23.12.1798
  - e8 Pieter Schalk, ≈ 28.10.1804
  - e9 Barend Christiaan, ≈ 10.11.1805
  - e10 Jacoba Maria Margaretha, ≈ 4.5.1806
- d11 Machteld Maria, ≈ 16.10.1762, x Izaak van der Merwe; xx Willem Johan Coet-
  - e1 Gerrit, ≈ 23.3.1785 [Bruyn; xx 16.10.1796 Jacoba van der Merwe]
- c15 Roelof, ≈ 24.7.1718, x Anna du Toit [zer]
  - d1 Pieter, ≈ 10.6.1742, x 8.8.1762 Helena du Toit
    - e1 Helena Elisabeth, ≈ 25.3.1764, x Jan Abraham du Plessis
    - e2 Anna Susanna, ≈ 24.8.1766, x David van der Merwe; xx Gideon Smit; xxx
    - e3 Elsie Maria, ≈ 24.4.1768, x Carel Wynand Louw [Roelof van der Merwe]
    - e4 Rudolph Petrus, ≈ 25.3.1770, x 20.1.1792 Elisabeth Aletta du Preez, wed.
      - [v. Jacob van Heerden; xx Anna Elisabeth Fouché]
      - f1 Elsie Helena, ≈ 8.12.1793
      - f2 Petrus Johannes, ≈ 25.9.1796
      - f3 Elisabeth Susanna, ≈ 14.10.1798
      - f4 Willem Jacobus, ≈ 10.8.1800
      - f5 Johannes Andries, ≈ 25.7.1802
      - f6 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 13.10.1811
      - f7 Johanna Catharina, ≈ 14.2.1813

- d2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 5.12.1745, x 20.3.1774 Susanna le Roux  
 e1 Roelof, ≈ 19.2.1775, x 28.4.1799 Susanna Johanna Pepler  
 f1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 12.4.1801  
 f2 Schalk Willem, ≈ 15.5.1803  
 f3 Hendrik Johannes, ≈ 15.5.1803  
 f4 Roelof Philippus, ≈ 9.2.1806  
 e2 Pieter, ≈ 17.11.1776, x Martha Zulch  
 e3 Schalk Willem, ≈ 15.11.1778, burger Stellenbosch, x 9.5.1802 Thoma Maria  
 f1 Schalk Willem, ≈ 15.5.1803 [Elisabeth Geneke  
 f2 Susanna Maria Elisabeth, ≈ 28.4.1805  
 f3 Maria Elisabeth Petronella, ≈ 3.12.1809  
 f4 Roelof Pieter, ≈ 11.4.1813  
 e4 Susanna Elisabeth, ≈ 15.10.1780, x Stephanus Malherbe  
 e5 David Gabriel, ≈ 23.6.1782, x Susanna Johanna de Villiers  
 e6 Andries Daniel, ≈ 5.12.1784, x Paarl 5.8.1820 Maria Johanna Krotz, d.v.  
 [Johannes Carl Friedrich Krotz, v. Berlyn en Maria Magdalena du Preez  
 e7 Carel Stephanus, ≈ 27.8.1786  
 e8 Anna Magdalena, ≈ 23.11.1788, x Carel Petrus Theron  
 e9 Francina Wilhelmina, ≈ 18.7.1790, x Johan Christiaan Zulch  
 e10 Elisabeth Catharina, ≈ 12.8.1792, x Pieter Willem Luttig  
 e11 Hester Maria, ≈ 20.4.1794, x Carel Andries Marais  
 e12 Helena Aletta, ≈ 6.9.1795, x Petrus Stephanus du Plessis  
 e13 Maria Louisa, ≈ 27.8.1797  
 d3 Roelof, ≈ 11.2.1748  
 d4 Carel, ≈ 29.3.1750, burger Stellenbosch, x 3.12.1775 Maria Margaretha Roux;  
 [xx 4.3.1798 Johanna Jacoba Theron, wed.v. Jacob Marais  
 e1 Maria Geertruy, ≈ 1.12.1776  
 e2 Roelof Johannes, ≈ 27.9.1778  
 e3 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 24.12.1780  
 e4 Johannes Petrus, ≈ 28.3.1782, burger Stellenbosch, x 7.6.1801 Francina  
 f1 Carel Jacobus, ≈ 23.9.1804 [Maria le Roux  
 e5 Rachel Magdalena, ≈ 10.4.1784  
 e6 Carel Ludowicus, ≈ 23.8.1787, x Maria Jacoba Gildenhuyzen  
 f1 Carel Lodewyk Johannes, ≈ 18.3.1810  
 f2 Hendrik Lodewyk, ≈ 28.6.1812  
 f3 Roelof Abraham Theodorus, ≈ 24.4.1814  
 e7 Willem Andries, ≈ 5.8.1792  
 e8 Maria Margaretha, ≈ 31.8.1794  
 d5 David, ≈ 15.4.1753, burger Stellenbosch, x 27.3.1774 Anna Roux  
 e1 Maria Magdalena, ≈ 8.1.1775, † 8.8.1802, x Johannes Stephanus Marais  
 e2 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 1.12.1776, x Barend Pieterse  
 e3 Roelof Stephanus, burger Stellenbosch, x 18.5.1800 Magdalena Johanna le  
 f1 Susanna Margaretha, ≈ 8.3.1801 [Roux  
 f2 Anna Wilhelmina, ≈ 4.7.1802  
 f3 David Barend, ≈ 9.10.1803  
 f4 Magdalena Johanna, ≈ 3.3.1805  
 f5 Petrus Abraham, ≈ 13.2.1808  
 f6 Maria Cornelia, ≈ 5.11.1809  
 f7 Roelof Stephanus, ≈ 5.7.1812  
 e4 Johannes Petrus, ≈ 6.8.1780, burger Stellenbosch, x 14.9.1800 Cornelia  
 f1 Anna Maria, ≈ 12.4.1801 [Christina de Wit  
 f2 Anna Maria Magdalena, ≈ 13.3.1803  
 e5 David Jacobus, ≈ 23.6.1782, burger Stellenbosch, x 18.10.1801 Anna Maria  
 f1 David Jan, ≈ 25.7.1802 [Pieterse  
 f2 Barend Jacobus, ≈ 13.11.1803  
 f3 Johannes Stephanus, ≈ 27.10.1805  
 f4 Roelof Petrus, ≈ 21.1.1810  
 d6 Izaak, ≈ 23.11.1755  
 d7 Stephanus, ≈ 23.11.1755  
 d8 Andries, ≈ 2.7.1758, x Anna Elisabeth Roux  
 e1 Roelof Petrus, ≈ 25.6.1780, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 8.2.1801 Anna Sophia  
 f1 Andries Petrus, ≈ 23.11.1806 [van der Merwe  
 e2 Paulus Jacobus, ≈ 23.6.1782, burger Graaff-Reinet, x 9.5.1802 Helena Eli-  
 [sabeth van der Merwe

- f1 Andries Jacobus, ≈ 10.11.1805
- f2 Helena Elisabeth, ≈ 6.9.1807
- e3 Andries, ≈ 12.12.1784
- d9 Anna Elisabeth, ≈ 21.6.1761
- d10 Susanna Maria, ≈ 23.10.1763, x Andries Abraham le Roux
- c16 Petronella, ≈ 19.5.1720, x Francois du Toit
- c17 Carel, ≈ 2.9.1725, x 8.10.1747 Francina Pienaar
- d1 Willem Carel, ≈ 20.7.1749, x 18.10.1772 Rachel Minnaar
  - e1 Francina Carolina, ≈ 5.12.1773, x Daniel Brink
  - e2 Susanna Philippina, ≈ 13.7.1777
  - e3 Willem Carel, ≈ 11.3.1781, burger Stellenbosch, x 10.10.1802 Francina
    - f1 Willem Carel, ≈ 15.9.1805 [Carolina van der Merwe
    - f2 Rachel Johanna, ≈ 13.9.1807
    - f3 Francina Carolina, ≈ 3.3.1811
    - f4 Willem Carel, ≈ 26.9.1812
  - e4 Susanna Philippina, ≈ 20.7.1783, x Izaak C. Verster
- d2 Jacobus Johannes, ≈ 24.10.1751, burger Stellenbosch, x 5.12.1773 Elisabeth
  - e1 Francina Johanna, ≈ 8.1.1775, x Petrus Engelbrecht [Minnaar
  - e2 Jacobus Johannes, ≈ 20.4.1777, burger Stellenbosch, x 26.3.1797 Susanna
    - f1 Jacobus Johannes, ≈ 4.2.1798 [Sophia Minnaar
    - f2 Anna Francina, ≈ 30.11.1800
    - f3 Philip Petrus, ≈ 11.12.1802
    - f4 Elisabeth Johanna, ≈ 9.9.1804
    - f5 Carel Izaak, ≈ 10.4.1808
    - f6 Philip Petrus, ≈ 21.7.1811
    - f7 Susanna Sophia Carolina, ≈ 17.10.1813
- e3 Philippus Petrus, ≈ 30.5.1779, burger Stellenbosch, x 16.2.1800 Alida Mar-
  - f1 Alida Margaretha, ≈ 28.12.1800 [garetha du Toit
  - f2 Elisabeth Sophia, ≈ 9.10.1803
  - f3 Margaretha Susanna, ≈ 28.4.1805
  - f4 Philippus Andries, ≈ 27.12.1807
  - f5 Petrus Johannes, ≈ 24.6.1810
  - f6 Maria Johanna, ≈ 25.10.1812
- e4 Carel Izaak Jacobus, ≈ 10.1.1781, burger Stellenbosch, x 10.10.1802, Louisa
  - f1 Jacobus Petrus, ≈ 5.10.1806 [Helena Minnaar
  - f2 Philip Petrus, ≈ 12.5.1811
  - f3 Carel Izaak, ≈ 23.5.1813
- e5 Willem Jacob, ≈ 10.1.1784
- d3 Anna Susanna, ≈ 6.10.1753, x Philip Minnaar
- d4 Louisa Sophia, ≈ 19.9.1755
- d5 Izaak, ≈ 2.7.1758, x 2.5.1779 Francina Pienaar
  - e1 Maria Wilhelmina, ≈ 28.5.1780
  - e2 Francina Elisabeth, ≈ 18.11.1781, x Johannes Petrus de Villiers
  - e3 Maria Susanna, x Petrus Jacobus de Villiers
  - e4 Carel Petrus, ≈ 29.10.1786
  - e5 Anna Helena, ≈ 1.2.1789
  - e6 Izaak Jacobus, ≈ 4.9.1791
  - e7 Louisa Wilhelmina, ≈ 21.7.1793
  - e8 Louis Roelof, ≈ 17.12.1797
- d6 Roelof, ≈ 15.6.1760, x 30.1.1780 Maria Johanna Joubert
  - e1 Maria Johanna, ≈ 25.3.1781, x Johan Coenraad Waldpot
  - e2 Francina Carolina, ≈ 27.4.1782, x Willem Carel van der Merwe
  - e3 Anna Louisa, ≈ 1.1.1786, x Daniel Benjamin Hauptfleisch
  - e4 Susanna Elisabeth, ≈ 13.4.1788
  - e5 Carel Petrus, ≈ 27.7.1790, x Hester Cornelia Minnaar
    - f1 Roelof, ≈ 16.9.1810
- d7 Petrus, ≈ 18.7.1762, x 1.12.1782 Maria Magdalena Brink
  - e1 Carel Petrus, ≈ 4.12.1785, burger Paarl, x Maria Dorothea Luttig
    - f1 Maria Petronella, ≈ 8.4.1810
    - f2 Petrus Jacobus, ≈ 27.10.1811
    - f3 Anna Francina, ≈ 8.8.1813
- b3 Maria, ≈ 29.12.1675, x Barend Burger; xx 24.7.1706 Lambert Smit, v. Hougaerden,
  - [in Brabant



- b4 Jacoba, ≈ 22.5.1678, x Jan Schöpping; xx Jost Heinrich Frisch, v. Münden
- b5 Jacob, ≈ 11.2.1680
- b6 Petronella, ≈ 1.3.1682, x Jan Cloete
- b7 Aletta, ≈ 30.3.1684, † Vetrivier 1768, x Marthinus van Staden; xx Nicolaas van
- b8 Helena, ≈ 7.4.1686, x Jacobus van As; xx Christiaan Maasdorp [Rensburg
- b9 Pieter, ≈ 16.5.1688
- b10 Magdalena, x Pieter Willem van Heerden
- b11 Elsie, x Albert Myburgh
- b12 Eula
- b13 Hendrik, x 25.6.1717 Catharina Cloete; xx Aletta Keyser
  - c1 Elsie, ≈ 19.11.1719
  - c2 Catharina Margaretha, ≈ 1.3.1722, x Albert Myburgh

Vgl. C.P. van der Merwe. "My naam is Van der Merwe", Van der Merwe Gedenkboek, 1952.

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 Roelof Petrus van der Merwe, ouers onbekend, x Alida Margaretha Rossouw.  
 b1 Maria Johanna, ≈ 23.4.1820

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 Petrus Jacobus van der Merwe, ouers onbekend, burger Swellendam, x 8.4.1804 Susanna  
 b1 Johannes, ≈ 5.6.1809 [Josina van Rensburg.

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 Coenraad van der Merwe, ouers onbekend, x Maria Nortjé.  
 b1 Susanna Carolina, ≈ 26.3.1804

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 Pieter van der Merwe, ouers onbekend, x Anna Magdalena van der Merwe.  
 b1 Maria Johanna Theron, ≈ 9.10.1803