

**THE ASSIMILATION OF THE KHOIKHOI INTO THE RURAL
LABOUR FORCE OF PAARL, DRAKENSTEIN DISTRICT**

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DISSERTATION

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the B.A. Honours Degree
in Archaeology

The University of Cape Town

Cape Town

November 1995

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ABSTRACT

Three options were open to the Khoikhoi of the South Western Cape once they had lost their land and their means to an independent livelihood: they could move outside the boundaries of the colony and continue a pastoral mode of production, they could remain within the colony working for the colonist farmers, or they could become vagrants (Malherbe 1978). The focus of this dissertation is on the Khoikhoi who remained within the boundaries of the colony and who were assimilated into the rural labour force. Very little is known about the life styles and cultural expression of the colony's "under class" which was comprised of both slaves, Free Blacks and Khoikhoi descendants. The purpose of this dissertation was to locate possible sites for future excavation which would enable us to answer some of the questions regarding the rate of acculturation through material cultural expression.

The farm "De Nieuwe Drift" was identified as a potential site for future excavation. The locality of this farm corresponds with the loan farm of the same name, which supported various Khoikhoi and "Bastaard Hottentot" families in the period 1812 - 1823, as well as with an outspan area dating to the 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to start off by thanking my supervisor, Antonia Malan for her time and interest, as well as the following people: Andy Smith for his comments and suggestions, as well as Tim Hart for the information on the Cobern Street burials; V.C. Malherbe and Russel Viljoen for being willing to share their work on the colonial Khoikhoi labour with me; John Lanham for his help with printing and Otto Graf for converting my spreadsheets into a database file. I would also like to thank Dawn Fourie, just for being herself. I extend a special thanks to Estelle Geldenhys, Map Department S.A. Library, for her patience and help with the reproduction of the Paarl maps. Last, but not least I would like to thank my sister for doing the final editing and my parents for their love and support.

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

The past fifty odd years of South African history has largely been dedicated to the celebration of the European conquest. History books and museum exhibitions have for the greater part dealt with the history and development of the Cape colony from a European point of view, minimising the contribution and reciprocal influence of the indigenous people. The aim of this dissertation is to stimulate archaeological and public interest in the Paarl valley, not in terms of colonial expression and architecture (which has been the case in areas such as Stellenbosch and Franschhoek), but in terms of the base on which agricultural success rested: its labour force.

The focus of this dissertation is on the Khoikhoi and their descendants who remained within the boundaries of the colony, initially working as farm labourers as a means of regaining their lost wealth and ultimately, according to Viljoen (1993), becoming trapped in a cycle of debt, suppression and abuse. The aim of this paper would be to trace the process of assimilation of the Khoikhoi into the rural labour force of the colony, with specific reference to the Paarl/Drakenstein District. The purpose is not to answer the questions regarding the material culture of the colonial Khoikhoi descendants, but to propose the means by which these questions might be answered in the future.

The Paarl valley was chosen as research area, because despite its archaeological and historical heritage, little archaeological research (or monitoring) has taken place. Some exploratory work has been done in connection with rock paintings discovered near the Wemmershoek dam approximately 20 km to the south east of Paarl (Manhire & Yates 1994). As far as I know, only two archaeological investigations

were done in the town itself, both undertaken by the University of Stellenbosch as part of archaeological contracts rather than problem orientated research (Zomerlust guest house, 198 Main Street, Paarl; and the main house of the Pontac property, situated at the upper end of Pontac Street, Paarl). The rate at which archaeologically sensitive sites are being destroyed makes clear the need for immediate action, as well as for the results of archaeological research to be made public. The Paarl Museum has voiced interest in the results of this dissertation with the aim of a future exhibition (Victor 1995 pers. comm.).

TERMINOLOGY

Elphick (1977) defines the term Khoikhoi (noun) as "any person accepted as a full member of a Khoikhoi community ... where a dialect of the Khoikhoi language was spoken and where pastoralism was the preferred mode of production". In view of Elphick's (1977) definition, the Khoikhoi descendants who were forced by circumstances to turn to the colonial farming community for subsistence and who no longer practised a pastoral mode of production, can not be referred to as "Khoikhoi". In support of this, one can argue that by the end of the 18th century, the Khoikhoi descendants working on the farms in the South Western Cape were not culturally nor genetically "Khoikhoi". The great degree of miscegenation with the slave (and European) population must have greatly "watered down" the cultural identity of the Khoikhoi; even their spoken language was a corrupt version of Dutch (Burchell 1953), possibly very similar to Afrikaans.

Smith (1995 pers. comm.) has been suggested that one refers to this group as part of the "under class" which included slaves as well as Free Blacks. The colonial records, however, continue to refer to the Khoikhoi descendants as "Hottentots" and "Bastaard Hottentots" as late as 1823. It was only after the emancipation of the

slaves and the proclamation of the Masters and Servants Act of 1840 that the legal distinction between "Hottentots", Free Blacks and slaves was finally done away with (Newton-King 1980). The logical solution to the problem would be to refer to these individuals by their colonial nomenclature, "Hottentot". This term, however, has strong negative associations rooted in the recent political past of South Africa. Therefore, where I have found it necessary to use the term "Hottentot", for the sake of clarity, I have used it in inverted commas.

METHODOLOGY:

Archival sources

I had initially focused on four farms in the Paarl area, arguing that if the people I am looking at were farm labourers, what better place to start, but the farms? This approach was, however, unsuccessful, and I concentrated instead on the "Hottentot" registers for the Stellenbosch District 1812 to 1823 (1/STB 16/139-142). These registers, together with "Opgaaf Billetin" (Census returns) for 1818 to 1837 allowed me to trace brief histories of some individuals of Khoikhoi descent who were living independently within the colonial society. A register of indenture and wage contracts from 1828 to 1840 (1/STB 18/198) is also available, but has not yet been fully explored.

In order to place the period 1812 to 1840 in context, I felt it necessary to give an overview of the history of the colony regarding its impact on the Khoikhoi. It is worth mentioning that most contemporary research on the colonial Khoikhoi ("Hottentots") has been undertaken by historians and not archaeologists. One of the reasons for this has been that no historical Khoikhoi sites have been identified. The great mobility resulting from a pastoral mode of subsistence, the destructive action of the hooves of the moving herds, as well as the fact that the majority of potential sites are

now ploughed lands, have all contributed to this lack of suitable archaeological sites (Smith 1995: pers comm). This lack of historical Khoikhoi archaeological sites has caused a void in the data base. No archaeological information was available concerning the material culture of Khoikhoi practising a pastoral mode of production during the colonial period, nor the Khoikhoi who were assimilated into colonial society as part of the labour force. The latter are probably even more invisible, historically, than their herding counterparts: travellers in the Cape colony described, at length, the pastoral Khoikhoi communities living outside the colony, but gave scant notice to those working for farmers within the colony.

Literary Sources

The pre-colonial Khoikhoi have been the focus of study of archaeologist, Andrew B. Smith (1992a, 1992b). This research has formed part of his interest in African pastoralism. He has recently started to broaden his focus to include the colonial Khoikhoi (Smith 1993; Smith & Pfeiffer 1993).

Historical research on the Khoikhoi and their situation in colonial South Africa was given impetus by Richard Elphick's doctoral thesis "Kraal and Castle - Khoikhoi and the founding of White South Africa" (1977). Since then, much research focusing on the Khoikhoi in the colonial milieu has been generated by the Institute for Historical Research affiliated to the University of the Western Cape (UWC) and the History Department of the University of Cape Town. Henry Bredekamp (UWC) has done extensive research on the pre-colonial Khoikhoi and the effects of culture contact on the independent herders (1981). The loss of land and independence was clearly reflected in the legal position of the Khoikhoi within the colony. Robert Ross (1979, 1994) and Susan Newton-King (1980, 1986) have both dealt with the varying

aspects relating to the changing legal position of the Khoikhoi as part of the colonial labour force.

Nigel Penn (1987, 1989), V.C. Malherbe (1978) and Russel Viljoen (1993) have focused their research on Khoisan labour relations primarily on the frontier zones. The work of Robert Shell (1994) and Nigel Worden (1985, 1986, 1989, 1994), although concentrating on slavery, does take into consideration the role of the Khoisan in the rural labour force.

Content

Chapter 2 gives a brief historical background to the Khoikhoi living within the boundaries of the colony. This chapter focuses mainly on the Cape Khoikhoi who were the first groups to feel the full effect of colonialism. Chapter 3 deals with the process by which the Khoikhoi were drawn into the labour force, and with the legislations that were designed to control this labour force.

Chapters 4 and 5 deal specifically with Khoikhoi labour in the Paarl/Drakenstein district. Chapter 4 entails the assessment of the archival records and the information that these documents have provided on the Khoikhoi who were living and working in Paarl. Chapter 5 deals with the question of acculturation and how this would be reflected in the material culture of a certain group: in this case the colonial Khoikhoi or "Hottentots". The current archaeological data on the pre-colonial Khoikhoi and the ethnographic data for Khoikhoi descendant pastoralists in the Northern Cape is synthesised in order to form a comparative base from which colonial Khoikhoi material may be assessed. No firm conclusion can be made regarding the rate of acculturation experienced by the Khoikhoi farm labourers as little (or no) information, archaeological or historical, is available on the material culture of this group.

Chapter 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE KHOIKHOI LIVING WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COLONY c. 1652 - 1800

After the founding of the refreshment station by the Dutch East India Company (DEIC) at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, the life of the indigenous people changed dramatically and rapidly. It is estimated that, by the turn of the century (1670 - 1720), the majority of the Khoikhoi living within the boundaries of the colony were no longer able to practice an independent mode of production. The one-time herders had become dependent on the colonial society for survival (Elphick 1977; Malherbe 1978). In this section I look at the background of the Khoikhoi whose territory was taken up after the first grant of land to freeholders in 1657 on the Peninsula, and subsequent grants in the Stellenbosch area, 1679, and Drakenstein, 1687. The expansion of the colony into the eastern districts, Graaf-Reinet and Swellendam took place in the latter half of the 18th century and its impact on the Khoikhoi populations have been dealt with in the work of V.C. Malherbe (1978) and Russel S. Viljoen (1993) respectively.

Two distinct groups of indigenous people were living at the Cape at the time of Jan van Riebeeck's arrival in 1652: the Khoikhoi (or Quena) and the so-called San (Soaqua) or Bushmen. I do not wish to enter into the ongoing theoretical debate regarding the relationship between these two groups, nor that regarding the terminology. Let it suffice then to distinguish these two groups, very simply, on the grounds of their respective modes of production: the Khoikhoi habitually practised a pastoral mode of production, while the San or Bushmen were hunter-gatherers.

The Khoikhoi at the Cape consisted of various patri-clans, each in turn made up of a number of kraals (Elphick 1977). Little is known about the actual composition of these kraals, but it has been assumed by Elphick (1977) that clan kinship was the basic unit. The unifying principle in a clan is that everyone who belongs to a specific clan believes himself (or herself) to be a direct descendant from the same common ancestor (Beattie 1989). A patri-clan would therefore be a clan in which the line of descent is calculated through males only. The kraal consisted of a number of clans as well as a certain percentage of impoverished "outsiders" who joined the kraal as servants/clients.

The practise of clientship, whereby poorer relatives or even other cultural groups worked for richer tribes or individuals, is well documented in modern ethnographic studies throughout Africa. (This pattern may be observed amongst the Dobe !Kung in Namibia. Some men would work for the neighbouring Herero, tending their cattle for a few years (Lee 1984). The !Kung are traditionally hunter-gatherers, while the Herero are pastoralists.) The historical record confirms that the Khoikhoi living at the Cape were no exception (Raven-Hart 1967: cited in Smith 1992b). The habitual practice of "clientship" relationships probably contributed to the ease by which the Khoikhoi entered into seemingly similar relationships with the Dutch. Viljoen (1993) mentions a case in 1763, where a Khoikhoi man had managed to build up a flock of 100 sheep while working for a colonist in the Stellenbosch district.

Fundamental to Khoikhoi social organisation was domesticated stock. This included sheep as well as cattle, but cattle were the main criterion by which wealth was measured (Bredekamp 1986a). The importance placed on cattle is reflected in the fact that while the Khoikhoi were quite willing to part with old and weak or castrated

animals, they showed much reluctance in trading large numbers of healthy breeding stock (Elphick 1977).

The Khoikhoi presumably followed seasonal cycles of migration in search of grazing for their herds. Elphick (1977) proposes that the Khoikhoi living in the Cape Peninsula, for instance, summered in Table Bay, from December through to March, then moved off in the direction of Mosselbay before swinging north east towards Saldanha, only to return to Table Bay again. Smith (1992b) disagrees with this point and argues that the territorial range of the Cape Khoikhoi would have been restricted by the proximity of the neighbouring kraals. The Khoikhoi along the west coast, too, followed a similar transhumance pattern, spending the winter months on the pastures of the Swartland and moving towards the Vredenburg peninsula at the onset of autumn (Smith 1992a) (Figure 1). The nutritional imbalances found in the pasture land of the South Western Cape necessitated that the herds be moved seasonally to maintain their health and quality (Smith 1992b). These transhumance patterns were influenced not only by the search for fresh pastures, but also by the availability of permanent sources of fresh water during the dry summer months (Bredekamp 1986a; Elphick 1977:92).

Archaeologically the Khoikhoi seem to be virtually invisible, the mobility of their herds and the destructive action of the cattle hooves contributing to the destruction of many potential sites. The fact that much of the Khoikhoi grazing land is now under ploughed or cultivated land has also plays a significant role (Smith 1995: pers. comm.). Humphreys (1989), however, rightly states that the location of major Khoikhoi settlements described in the historical documents, e.g. Gonnema's Kraal, may be uncovered through systematic archaeological survey. The Kraal has

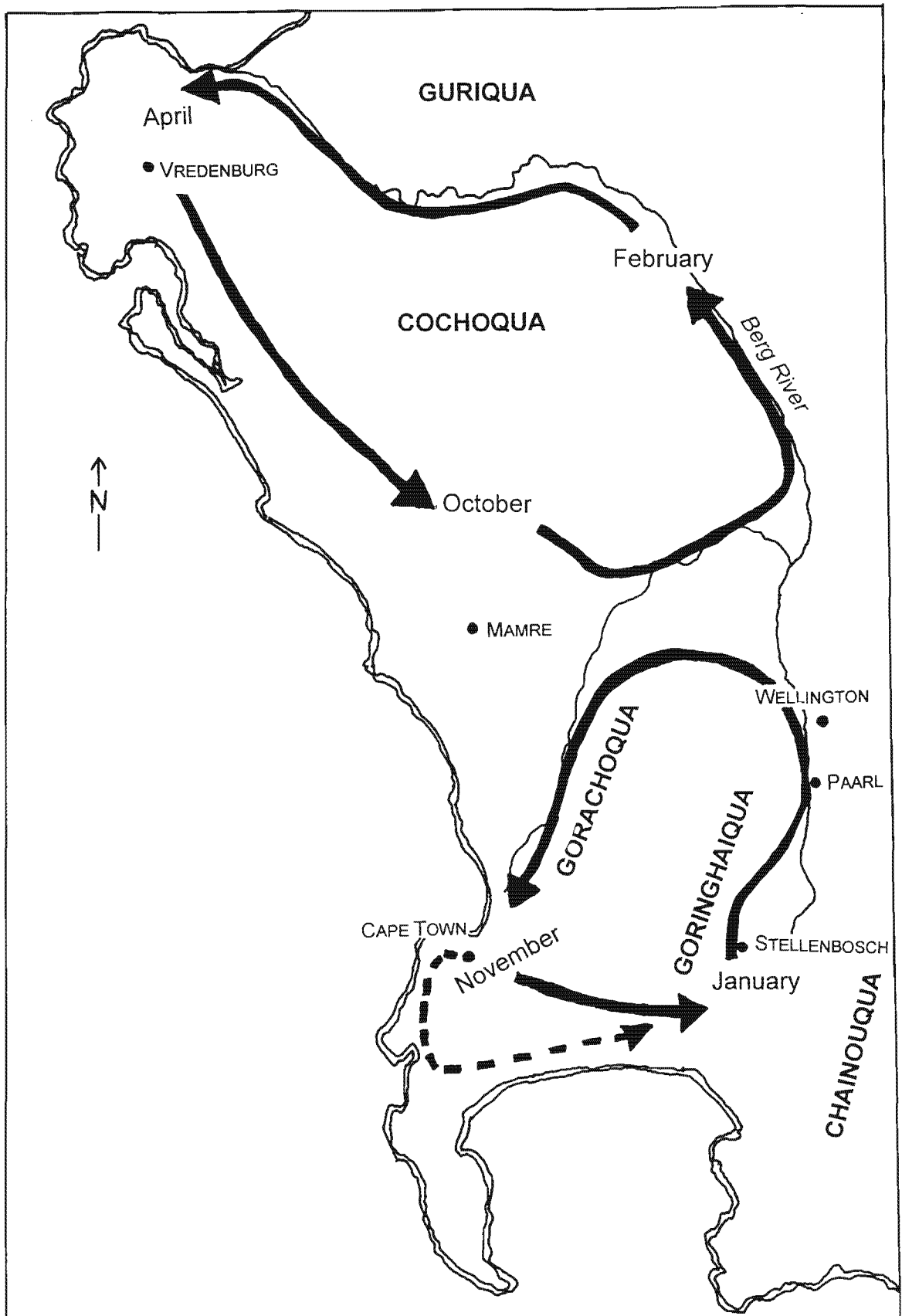


Figure 1: Transhumance patterns of the pre-colonial Khoikhoi (Smith 1992a)

featured on several colonial maps and it has been suggested that it may be in the vicinity of the present day Riebeeck's Kasteel (Figure 2).

THE CAPE KHOIKHOI

The first group of indigenous people that Jan van Riebeeck encountered on his arrival at the Cape were not the rich cattle-owning herders described by the survivors of the Haarlem. (The Haarlem was a Dutch ship which was wrecked in Table Bay in 1647. It was on grounds of the positive accounts from the wreck victims, who spent a year at the Cape waiting for their relief ship, that the Cape was decided on as a suitable venue for a refreshment station (Moodie 1960)). This group, under the leadership of the "infamous" Harry, were cattle-less and subsisted by living off the produce of the sea and bartering with the ships that stopped at the coast to take in fresh water. Although they did not own cattle, this group spoke the Khoikhoi language, and later, when the opportunity afforded itself, even accumulated some cattle (Bredekamp 1981; Elphick 1977).

The cattle-keeping or herder Khoikhoi, Elphick (1977) divides into four main groups: the Peninsular Khoikhoi, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape and the Central Cape Khoikhoi. The Peninsular Khoikhoi and the Western Cape Khoikhoi comprise the majority of the Khoikhoi who came into contact with the Dutch during the course of the 17th century and are the subject of this dissertation. It is the Peninsular and Western Cape Khoikhoi who first felt the consequences of Dutch settlement and lost their traditional way of life to the spread of agriculture.

The Peninsular Khoikhoi

The Peninsular Khoikhoi consisted of several groups - including the cattle-less Gorinhaikona, the so-called "strandlopers". The main components of the Peninsular Khoikhoi were the Gorinhaiqua and the Gorachoqua, the latter referred to in the

historical records as the “Tobacco Thieves” (Bredekamp 1981). The Peninsular Khoikhoi, although being competitive amongst each other, were bound by a common allegiance to the chief of the Gorachoqua, Gogosoa. They also stood united against the Cochoqua, one of the more wealthy Khoikhoi groups to be found further inland. Elphick (1977:91-92) estimated the combined population figures of the Goringhaiqua and the Gorachoqua to range between 4 000 and 8 000. These tribes were small in comparison to the inland tribes and were not as wealthy. Their combined stock, as observed in the historical records c. 1658, amount to only 3 000 cattle and 2 000 sheep (Elphick 1977).

The Khoikhoi of the Western Cape

Three Khoikhoi groups were known to exploit the western Cape region, the Cochoqua, the Chainouqua and the Hessequa (Figure 3). The Cochoqua were probably one of the strongest Khoikhoi groups. Their numbers ranged from 16 000 to 18 000, and their territorial range extended from north of Table Bay through the Berg River Valley, occasionally extending as far as the Oliphants River (Elphick 1977:118). The wealth of the Cochoqua placed them in a very competitive position vis-à-vis their near neighbours. They were effectively surrounded by antagonistic neighbours on all sides, the Peninsulars in the south, the Chainouqua in the south east and the Guriqua in the north (Elphick 1977:119). The Cochoqua were divided into two branches under the leadership of Odesoa and Gonnema. Odesoa’s kraal was situated to the west of Paardeberg, along the Mosselbank River, while Gonnema’s kraal was situated near the Berg River in the vicinity of the present-day Riebeeck’s Kasteel (Bredekamp 1981:14).

The Chainouqua and the Hessequa occupied the areas to the east of the Cochoqua, roughly between the Hottentots Holland Mountains and the Keurbooms River in the

east (Elphick 1977:138). Present day Swellendam is situated in the heart of what was once traditional Chainouqua and Hessequa territory.

CONTACT WITH THE COLONISTS

The first level of interaction between the Dutch and the Khoikhoi was characterised by a terse cordiality. Van Riebeeck and his successors were under direct orders to maintain good trade relations with the Khoikhoi, especially during the early years of the colony when the Khoikhoi were the only suppliers of fresh meat and stock to the refreshment station. Van Riebeeck lulled the Khoikhoi into a false sense of security, through lavish entertainment and gifts of tobacco, alcohol and other European goods. The extent to which he was willing to go to maintain the good relations is reflected in the reluctance he portrayed in punishing the theft of iron tools by the Khoikhoi. In lieu of punishment, fines were given to colonists who left their tools lying about unguarded and additional guards were posted at the stock rooms. Furthermore, severe punishments were meted out to colonists who were caught ill-treating the Khoikhoi (Elphick 1977; Moodie 1960).

The settler farmers were initially forbidden to trade with the Khoikhoi. This prohibition was intended to protect the supply of cattle to the Cape market rather than the interests of the Khoikhoi. Criminal records testify to the ineffectiveness of this prohibition as well as the continual misconduct of the farmers towards the Khoikhoi (Bredekamp 1988:26; Moodie 1960)

During the period 1652 - 1659, the only Khoikhoi with whom the colony had direct contact, were the Peninsular Khoikhoi. It was only towards the end of this period that direct trade took place between the colonists and Cochoqua and the Chainouqua (Bredekamp 1986b). Trade did not only take place in cattle; wild game

birds, tortoise shell, ostrich products such as feathers and eggs, salt and fish were also brought to the fort (Elphick 1977).

The First Khoikhoi/Dutch war c. 1659 - 1660

The first Khoikhoi/Dutch War arose as the direct result of the colonial expansion into traditional Khoikhoi grazing lands. This action deprived the Khoikhoi not only of pasture, but also access to fresh water sources. The primary contestants in this war were the Peninsular Khoikhoi under the leadership of the interpreter Doman (Elphick 1977). The Peninsular Khoikhoi were experiencing a situation of increased environmental stress, being boxed in by the Dutch on the one side and their traditional enemies, the Cochoqua and the Chainouqua on the other. Prior to the war, the Cochoqua began frequenting the immediate vicinity of the settlement in order to trade. This placed additional stress on the Cape pasture land - having to cope not only with the existing, albeit impoverished, herds of the Peninsular Khoikhoi and the growing herds of the freeholders, but also with the large herds of the intruding Cochoqua (Bredenkamp 1986b; Elphick 1977). The Cochoqua never took part in the first Khoikhoi/Dutch war, they preferred to withdraw back into the interior. The war ended in a stale-mate, with the Peninsular Khoikhoi agreeing to give up their claim on the pastures of the Cape (Elphick 1977:114).

The decade following the first Khoikhoi/Dutch War was marked by a steady decrease in the good relations between the Dutch and the Khoikhoi in general (Elphick 1977:115, 126). The Cochoqua had taken over the position of main trading partners that had previously been held by the Peninsular Khoikhoi. The wealth of the Peninsular Khoikhoi steadily decreased, accompanied by a general decline and disintegration of their social and tribal organisation (Elphick 1977:124-125).

The Second Khoikhoi/Dutch war 1673 - 1677

The Second Khoikhoi/Dutch War could best be described as the outcome of years of tension and stress between the Dutch and the Peninsula Khoikhoi on the one hand, and the Cochoqua on the other. The Cochoqua were accused of launching attacks on Dutch hunting parties in the interior. In retaliation the Company sent out a punitive expedition in which 10 - 12 Cochoqua were killed and 800 head of cattle and 900 head of sheep were taken as loot. The neighbouring Khoikhoi sided with the Dutch in an attempt to finally overpower their long-standing enemy, the Cochoqua. The Dutch sent out various other "punitive expeditions" which more than anything resembled cattle raids. In 1677 Gonnema "surrendered" and sent envoys to the Castle to ask for peace. It must be added that Gonnema, throughout the war launched very few offensives, opting for a defensive position. It is interesting to note that Khoikhoi warfare was generally not characterised by much bloodshed. Intertribal wars resembled an aggressive display of tactics and skill rather than actual killing (Elphick 1977). As part of the treaty, Gonnema had to promise to live in peace with his Khoikhoi enemies as well as pay a tribute of 30 head of cattle per annum to the Castle. The Second Khoikhoi/Dutch war successfully subdued the Cochoqua as a major potential threat to the security of the colony (Elphick 1977:132 - 133).

The role of cattle in traditional Khoikhoi society must once again be stressed. The transfer of cattle from one group to another (whether in the form of tribute or "raided" cattle) "controlled" not only the economic wealth of the tribe/kraal, but also the social status and interaction. Smith (1992b) states that cattle (and the implication of raiding) were integral to the social dynamics of the Khoikhoi social and political systems. The fact that the Company asked for tribute in the form of cattle, therefore, had a double impact on the Khoikhoi: socially and economically.

THE CAPE COLONY BEFORE 1800

During the early years of the settlement, as long as the Khoikhoi were an important source of cattle and livestock the Company enforced a certain degree of respect. The Khoikhoi could never be enslaved and farmers were obliged by law not to ill-treat them. As the position of the Khoikhoi in terms of wealth in cattle deteriorated, so did their relationship with the colonists and position in the colony. Once the Khoikhoi entered the labour force on a full time basis their independence and freedom was lost forever.

Towards the turn of the 19th century it was virtually impossible for Khoikhoi to practice their traditional mode of subsistence within the boundaries of the colony. The granting of farms to freeholders, not only in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, but also in the Stellenbosch and Drakenstein districts (1678 and 1687 respectively) greatly encroached on the traditional pasture lands of the Cape Khoikhoi. This pattern was repeated with the expansion of the colony into the eastern districts as well as through the action of the emerging "trek" farmers. These burgeoning stock farmers came into direct competition with the remaining Khoikhoi herders for grazing as well as water.

The general impoverishment of the few remaining kraals were reflected in the following: when Henning Husing was contracted to supply the Company with live stock in 1700 (Malherbe 1978:3), the landrost of Stellenbosch, Johannes Starrrenburg noted, in 1705, that the Khoikhoi populations in the western Cape were so impoverished that only two kraals could be found in the entire area between the Berg River and the present day Klawer (Penn 1987:463-464). By 1730, no independent Khoikhoi kraals were to be found south of Piquetberg (Penn 1988:2).

The loss of their independence led to their loss of status in the eyes of the colonial society and ultimately to their loss of freedom and right to self-determination.

THE KHOIKHOI REBELLION 1799 - 1803

After the first two Khoi/Dutch wars, Khoikhoi resistance to the Dutch invasion of their lands largely took the form of informal cattle raids. But, by the end of the 18th century, the Khoikhoi within the boundaries of the colony had lost their traditional land and their pastoral mode of production was no longer possible. Governor von Plettenberg reported in 1778 (Malherbe 1978) that there were no "Hottentots" living within the boundaries of the colony that were not in the service of the farmers. The Khoikhoi rebellion of 1799-1803 took place in the eastern districts of the colony. It fully reflects the degree in which the Khoikhoi had lost their independence. Whereas the previous wars were the result of the Khoikhoi attempts to stop the invasion of their land, the 1799 rebellion was the result of grievances against unfair masters, withheld wages and revenge against unfair punishment (Newton-King 1986). (The Khoikhoi rebellion will be discussed in more detail in the following chapter.)

Chapter 3: KHOIKHOI LABOUR AND COLONIAL LEGISLATION

There was a constant demand for labour since the founding of the colony. According to DEIC decree, the Khoikhoi and other indigenous inhabitants of the Cape could not be enslaved (Moodie 1960). The independence and love of freedom of the Khoikhoi rendered them, in the eyes of the Dutch, unsuitable and unreliable labour. The first slaves arrived at the Cape in 1658, and since then have been assumed to be the most important source of labour.

Both Khoikhoi men and women were willing to gather firewood and perform other small menial tasks for the Dutch on a temporary basis in exchange for tobacco, rice, bread and alcohol (Elphick 1977:175-176). However, as long as the Khoikhoi had an alternative means of subsistence through access to pasture and water for their herds, they were unlikely to enter into permanent servitude (Elphick 1977:177; Wilson and Thompson 1985:204). The reluctance of Khoikhoi to enter into permanent servitude and their resistance to hard manual labour is reflected most clearly in the Dutch descriptions of the colonial Khoikhoi as "idle, lazy ... ignorant and not eager to learn anything" (Mentzel 1944:264). Lichtenstein (1928:83), who visited the Cape in the early years of the 19th century, noted that the "Hottentots" would only come to the farmers for work when they were in desperate need. Once they had earned some sheep or food, they would return to their homes to "indulge in their natural laziness"; "they'd rather suffer a certain degree of hunger ... than work to obtain a better supply of food and clothing" (Lichtenstein 1928:83). Nevertheless, there are many references in the historical documents to Khoikhoi working for the

Dutch. Jan van Riebeeck himself had Khoikhoi servants working for him, including the famous interpreter Eva, (Krotoa) who grew up in his home (Moodie 1960).

Richard Elphick (1982:18) divides the Khoikhoi integration into the labour force into three stages. Khoikhoi men initially worked for farmers on a seasonal basis, while their women and children remained at the kraals. From the late 17th century onwards, there was an increased tendency for the Khoikhoi to move to the farms (Elphick 1982:18-19). This tendency reflects the impoverishment of the kraals and their inability to support its people. By 1700 working for colonial farmers provided the Khoikhoi with the only means of accessing grazing and water for the stock that they may still have owned. Farmers, however, rarely kept to their promises of paying the Khoikhoi in cattle and some even appropriated the stock belonging to their labourers, denying them access to these animals and their produce (Viljoen 1993).

De Grevenbroek (Schapera & Farrington 1933) visited the Cape in the late 17th century and subsequently settled in Stellenbosch. He described the various tasks that the Khoikhoi performed on the colonial farms. The Khoikhoi were known for their natural aptitude regarding working with animals, initially limiting their employment to stock guarding. The Khoikhoi were known as excellent wagon-drivers and guides and also trained oxen to work on the ploughs. Furthermore, the Khoikhoi were employed in catching runaway slaves, vagrants and deserters. As the Khoikhoi become more entangled in colonial society, they were also obliged to take part in the Commandos (retrieving stolen cattle and later also raiding Khoisan bands for women and children to be taken to the farms as enforced labour). The Khoikhoi made trustworthy bearers, porters and couriers. General farm work such as pruning, harvesting, sowing were performed as well as the more menial tasks such as

chopping firewood. Khoikhoi women generally acted as washerwomen and housemaids (Grevenbroek 1695). Grevenbroek (1695) also noted that the Khoikhoi willingly hired themselves out to the farmers for a modest wage.

Elphick's (1982:18-19) second phase of integration entailed the movement of both men and women to the colonial farms. A scene from a collection of ink drawings, housed in the South African Library, provides a glimpse into the life of the Khoikhoi labourers in the period 1688-1707 during the grain harvest (Smith & Pfeiffer 1993). The Khoikhoi are clearly depicted wearing traditional clothing, and living in a "matjieshuis" (Figure 4). A "matjieshuis" can be translated as a "mat house" and consists of a sapling framework covered in mats woven from reeds (Walton 1995). Another sketch in the same collection of drawings juxtaposes the traditional Khoikhoi mat huts and the rectangular colonial buildings (Figure 5) (Smith and Pfeiffer 1993:43).

The narrative of the diary of Adam Tas, 1705-1706 (Fouche 1970), further describes the daily tasks performed by Khoikhoi labourers. In June 1705, Hans Conterman (the blacksmith, who incidentally lived in Paarl) and his wife came to visit Adam Tas, and they had sent three "Hottentots" in advance with some goods for the Tas household (Fouche 1970:33). Khoikhoi messengers were also entrusted with delivering corn to the miller as well as carrying the miller's fee of five guilders (Fouche 1970:89).

During the harvest season it would seem as if bands of Khoikhoi men moved around from farm to farm. It is not clear whether these were independent Khoikhoi or whether they were contracted to a specific farmer: "this afternoon the cutting of rye and Sicilian wheat was completed, so the Hottentots are about to leave again for

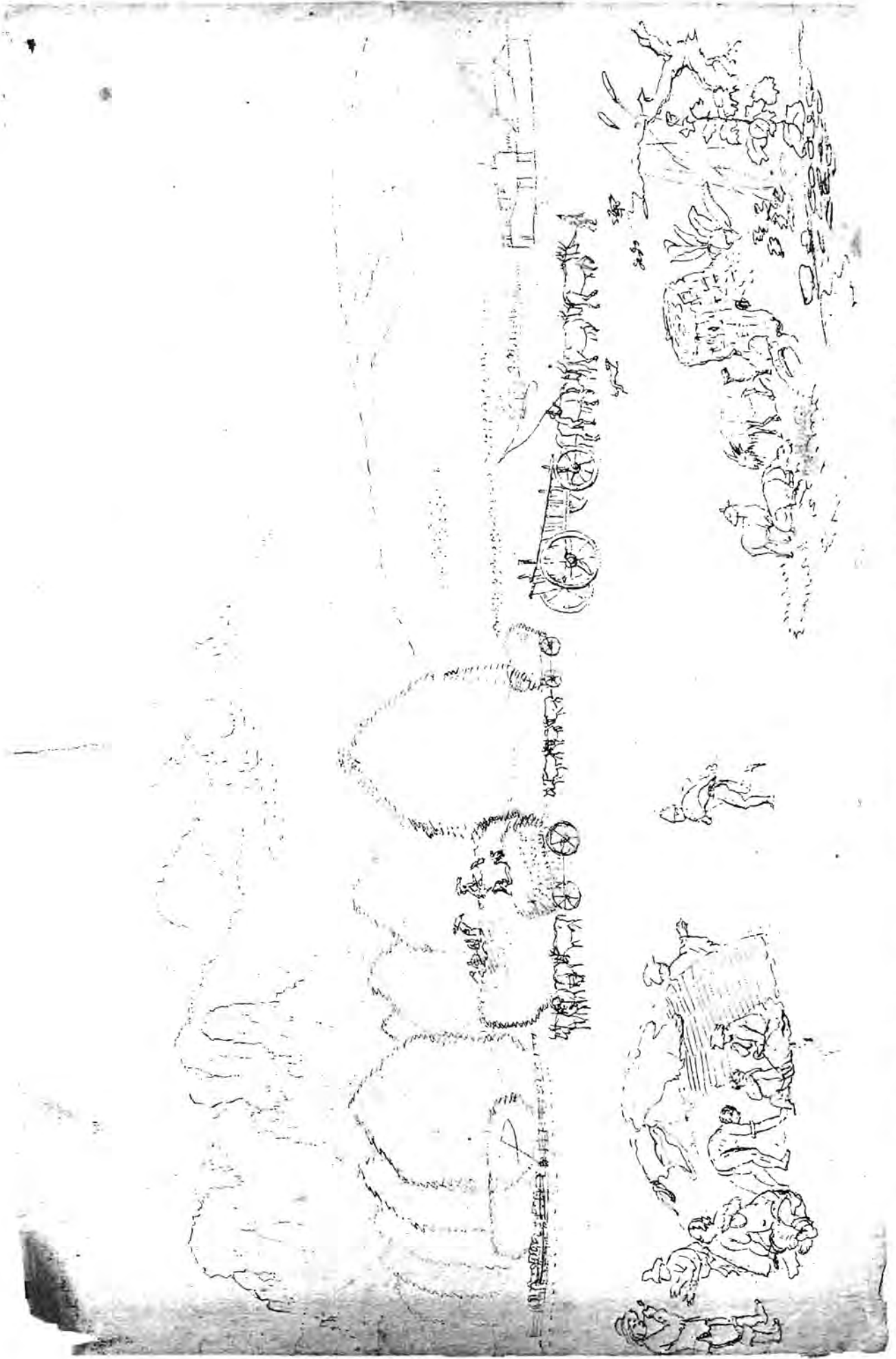


Figure 4: Harvest scene: note the traditional dress and "matjeshuis" in the foreground (Smith & Pheiffer 1993).

Mrs. Alberts" (Fouche 1970:111); "our man Jacob went to Mr. van Heijden to obtain the services of some Hottentots, but had no luck as they still had some eight days of cutting to do" (Fouche 1970:117); "this evening (Wednesday 16th December) 11 Hottentots arrived here from Pieter Rochefort to cut wheat" (Fouche 1970:123).

The use of, and dependence on, Khoikhoi labour was possibly more pronounced in the rural districts, where the access to slaves was less evident than in the regions closer to the Cape. Until 1692 no farmers in the Drakenstein settlement owned slaves. Three years later only 48 slaves were recorded in this region. By 1700 this number had scarcely doubled (Armstrong 1982; Elphick and Malherbe 1992:103-104).

The 1713 small pox epidemic had a detrimental effect on the Cape labour resource. The Khoikhoi had little or no resistance to this and other European diseases. Thunberg recorded in his travel journal that the Khoikhoi had died in such numbers that "their bodies lay in the fields and the highways unburied" (Forbes 1986:38). Francois Valentijn visited the Cape during the aftermath of the 1713 small pox epidemic. He noted that few "Hottentots" could be found in the colony, leaving a void "both for cleaning and scouring ... at low pay, but especially in the cutting and gathering of corn and grapes" (Raven-Hart 1971).

The slave shortage experienced during 1710 led to the request that farmers be granted permission to apprentice the children of free Khoikhoi women and slave fathers (Worden 1985:31). The use of the Khoikhoi as an alternative source of labour, gained increasing importance from 1721 and culminated in 1775 with the indentureship system; children of Khoikhoi women and slave fathers (referred to as

"Bastaard Hottentotten") could now legally be indentured from the age of 18 months to 25 years of age (Shell 1994; Worden 1985:36). This system not only provided farmers with a constant and stable labour force (whom they were not obliged to remunerate except for providing food and lodging), but also greatly restricted the mobility of the colonial Khoikhoi (Worden 1985).

Colonel Dalrymple's report on the colonial situation c 1795, highlights the position of the Khoikhoi servant: "... They are called free because the master cannot sell them (individually) as they do the Negroes, but the Hottentot cannot go from one master to another and is obliged to work without payment ... they seldom get anything from their masters but Bread, Milk, Root and Vegetables" (cited in Shell 1994). In about 1795, Johanna Duminy records in her diary that she paid "Frans de Hottentot ...voor twee maande 3.3 Rixdollars". She lists other "Hottentot" servants whom were also paid about 3 Rixdollars (Franken 1938). There was no standard wage for the Khoikhoi servants. Some individuals were paid in cattle (to which, according to Viljoen (1993), the farmer often refused access when the Khoikhoi servant wished to leave his employ), others in cash, and some were given board and lodging only (Elphick and Malherbe 1989). In 1803 Khoikhoi from the mission stations also hired themselves to farmers, the going rate being 1-2 schellings per day. (1 Rixdollar equalled roughly 8 schellings.) During peak agricultural periods, a Khoikhoi man may have earned up to 6-8 schellings per day (Franken 1938).

Table 1 illustrates the distribution of slaves in the districts of the colony at the turn of the 19th century (van Zyl 1978:5). Robert Ross (1983:42) postulates that farmers in the Western Cape would have been less dependent on Khoikhoi labour than those on the frontier regions, because Western Cape farmers were often more affluent and

had greater access to slaves and the slave market in Cape Town. Forty percent of the total number of slaves of the colony were to be found in the Cape district, while 3 to 8 percent were to be found in the frontier districts of Swellendam and Graaf-Reinet respectively. According to a 1806 census in the Overberg District, Khoikhoi servants outnumbered slaves at a ratio of 3:1 (Viljoen 1993).

Table 1: Distribution of slaves throughout the colony c 1787 (van Zyl 1978:5)

District	No of Slaves	% of Total
Cape District	6 231	40
Stellenbosch	1 840	12
Drakenstein	5 846	37
Swellendam	1 225	8
Graaf Reinet	470	3
Total	15 612	100

The Khoikhoi rebellion of 1799-1803, although being limited to the Eastern Cape, had far reaching effects on the legislation affecting the Khoikhoi servants throughout the colony. The two Khoi/Dutch wars, discussed earlier, both took place in the first fifty years of the history of the colony. These wars were the direct result of the loss of land and grazing by the Khoikhoi. The significance of the Rebellion lay in the way that it was perceived by the colony: the "servants" rebelling against the "masters" rather than a free and independent people fighting for a lost land. Soon after the Rebellion was crushed, a legislation was passed stating that all "free Hottentots were prohibited within the boundaries of the colony unless they had proven means of subsistence" (Malherbe 1978:10). Khoikhoi servants moving around within the

colony had to carry a letter (pass) from their master and failure to do so meant that the Khoikhoi servants could be arrested for vagrancy. "Hottentots" who were arrested for vagrancy were immediately distributed among farmers as "bonded labour". This legislation ensured that the farmers had control over the mobility of the labour force. Access of Khoikhoi to the mission stations and so-called waste lands could also be effectively monitored and controlled by the farmers (Worden 1994). Labour contracts between farmers and Khoikhoi labourers which exceeded three months, had to be recorded in writing. These contracts stated the conditions of work, the hours and the remuneration. The Government authorities were obliged to mediate in cases of breach of contract (van Aswegen 1989). The Khoikhoi descendants, although free-born, had little or no more freedom than the slaves (Worden & Crais 1994:18).

The abolition of the oceanic slave trade in 1808 contributed to the constant labour shortage, limiting the number of new slaves arriving at the Cape. It was now illegal for slaving ships to land in any British harbours, including the Cape. (The Cape was under British rule from 1795 to 1803, and then again from 1806 until "independence" in 1901) The birth rate of the slaves has been shown to be very low, minimising the impact that "natural increase" would have had on the diminishing slave labour resource (Shell 1994). The colonists had to rely on the free-born Khoikhoi descendants (as well as victims from the "Bushmen raids") as a major source of new labour.

This increased the importance of the Khoikhoi as part of the labour force in the western Cape during the 19th century. Table 2 illustrates that farmers in the Stellenbosch and Drakenstein Districts, although having access to 49% of the slaves

in the colony, still relied on Khoikhoi labour. Less than forty percent of the farmers used slave labour exclusively (Worden 1985). One must keep in mind that the Indentureship system, applied from 1775, tied the Khoikhoi to the farmers as firmly as did slavery.

Table 2: Reliance of slave vs. Khoikhoi labour in the Stellenbosch and Drakenstein Districts c. 1806 (Worden 1985:27)

Types of Labour	No of Farmers	% of Total
Slave only	381	39.8
Khoikhoi only	57	6.0
Mixed	518	54.2
Total	956	100

The 1809 Proclamation and its subsequent amendments were attempts to finally make the Khoikhoi colonial subjects (Appendix 1). Although the Khoikhoi servants enjoyed greater legal protection from their often brutal masters, the price was once more a decrease of freedom (Ross 1994:149). Cradock's 1812 amendment of the "Hottentot Proclamation", included a section on child labour; thereby Khoikhoi children could be indentured from the age of eight for a period of ten years. Orphans were added to this category of "ingeboekte" child labour in 1814 (van Aswegen 1989). Ordinance 48 of 1828 added to this labour restriction, stating that no new agreement could be entered into unless the Khoikhoi servants could provide proof that prior agreements had been fulfilled or terminated. The "pass" system was also affirmed in this Ordinance (Newton-King 1980).

In 1818, the Khoikhoi living within the heartland of the colony (viz. Cape town, the Cape and Stellenbosch districts), formed only 8,3 % of the population, as opposed to 43,4% in the eastern frontier (Table 3). It becomes clear that the frontier farmers relied more on Khoikhoi labour than did those of the western Cape. It is perhaps this "desperation" of the frontier farmers for labour that led to the immense degree of violence and abuse between farmers and their Khoikhoi servants attested to in the archival criminal records.

Table 3: The distribution of Khoikhoi vs slaves within the colony according to the population census c 1818 (Bird 1966:107).

DISTRICT	CAPE TOWN	CAPE	STELLENBOSCH	GRAAF-REINET
Male	3 860	1 349	2 584	4 490
Female	3 600	1 112	2 437	2 437
Khoi male	260	481	898	3 435
Khoi female	276	440	929	3 551
Apprentice male	541	298	103	3
Apprentice female	269	72	29	2
Slave male	4 352	2 621	5 603	1 279
Slave female	3 110	1 203	3 132	910

Ordinance 50 of 1828 repealed all the prior legislation regarding the Khoikhoi servants. This Ordinance was passed in anticipation of the liberation of the slaves in 1838-1839. Ordinance 50 removed the legal category of "Hottentot", and all "people of colour" were grouped together; no distinction was made between ex-slaves, Khoikhoi servants and the so-called "Bastaards" (Newton-King 1980).

The emancipation of the slaves marked a major shift in the labour relations of South Africa. Following 1840 (the effectual date of liberation), labour was no longer divided into "free" and "slave" labour. The new division was between those people who remained working for the colonists on a permanent basis, and those people who moved away and entered the labour force on a seasonal basis (Worden & Crais 1994). During this period masses of ex-slaves and Khoikhoi servants moved away from the farms and settled at the mission stations. The earliest mission station founded specifically for the Christianisation of the Khoikhoi was Baviaanskloof (Genadendal), established in the 1730's. The mission created a haven for the Khoikhoi (Worden 1985), providing them with access to land and grazing, an alternative way of living within a colonial society that had robbed them of their land, wealth and dignity. In 1808, the Mission at Mamre (Groenekloof) was founded by the British, for the Khoikhoi soldiers and their families (Worden & Crais 1994).

Despite the strict regulations stipulated for living at the Mission stations, the population numbers for the major mission stations in the western Cape doubled in the decade after emancipation (Worden and Crais 1994). The mission stations, however could not support the influx of people. Men were still obliged to do seasonal work, while women and children remained at the missions, tending vegetable

gardens etc. During the latter half of the 19th century, the missions acted as labour reserves, the majority of the inhabitants being involved in farm work (Worden 1986). Nigel Worden (1989) estimates that the men were absent from the missions up to seven months in the year, moving around the country-side doing casual work. Even so, the mission stations were still the only means for the Khoikhoi descendants to gain direct access to land. In 1856 land was granted in freehold to Khoikhoi descendants in Mamre (Worden 1986). There were various smaller stations in the Stellenbosch and Cape district, in addition to Mamre in the Swartland, and Genadendal and Elim in the Swellendam/Caledon district (Worden & Crais 1994).

The new legislation pertaining to the newly formed "free" labour class, was in essence no different from the preceding 1809 "Hottentot" legislation. The Masters and Servants Ordinance of 1841, required that written contracts be formalised between servant and employer. Corporal punishment could be meted out for desertion and insubordination. The Ordinance offered servants no protection against long working hours, low wages and poor living conditions (Worden & Crais 1994). From this period there ceased to be any legal or ethnic differentiation between the descendants of the Khoikhoi and the ex-slaves (Newton-King 1980).

The position of the colonial Khoikhoi moved from independent stock owners to dispossessed farm labourers and servants. Popular history suggests that the Khoikhoi gave no resistance to the colonising Dutch. The archival records, however, testify that it took two wars (1659 and 1673) to "break" the spirit and solidarity of the Khoikhoi. The rebellion of the Khoikhoi servants in the frontier districts testifies to the resistance to domination and subjection even after the Khoikhoi entered the labour force on a permanent basis. The Khoikhoi living within the boundaries of the

Cape colony became little more than slaves. Legally, they were free and could never be enslaved, but their living and working conditions differed very little to those of the slaves. After emancipation in 1840 and the proclamation of the Masters and Servants Act, the term "Hottentot" ceased to exist as an ethnic and social differentiation between the slave and the free (Newton-King 1980).

Chapter 4: KHOIKHOI LABOUR IN THE DRAKENSTEIN DISTRICT

The presence of the Khoikhoi in the Drakenstein area has been clearly noted in early colonial reports, on maps and in sketches. Abraham Gabbema and his company (of whom three were Khoikhoi) were sent to the Berg River valley in 1657 with instructions to find the Khoikhoi known to frequent the area in order to set up new trading relations (Moodie 1960). When Simon van der Stel opened the Berg River valley for settlement in 1687, the farms were situated close together to protect the farmers from marauding bands of Khoikhoi (Moodie 1960:421).

The Berg River valley is situated on the boundary between the Cochoqua territory and that of the Peninsular Khoikhoi (Gorachoqua and the Goringhauqua) (Smith 1992). According to De Wet (1987:13), the Cochoqua were the only Khoikhoi group to frequent the Drakenstein valley itself. The traditional grazing grounds of the Cochoqua ranged from the area north of Table Bay to the area between the Berg and Oliphants Rivers. Gabbema and his company found small "Hottentot" kraals situated all along the Berg River. Mossop (1927:45) mentions the Khoikhoi living in the Tulbagh (Land van Waveren) area and frequenting the pastures below Paarl Mountain during the early spring. He even states that the Khoikhoi referred to Paarl Mountain as "Mountain of the Tortoise" (Mossop 1972:45). (Although this is a rather poetic and apt description of the Paarl Rock, the primary source of this reference is not cited and so cannot be verified.)

A van Stade sketch of the Drakenstein valley (Figure 6), circa 1710, depicts a typical settler farm. On grounds of the position of Paarl Rock in the back ground, it has



Figure 6: 1710 van Stade sketch of a farmstead in Suider Paarl (Oberholster (ed.) 1987)

been suggested that the farm is situated in Suider Paarl, in the vicinity of Cellier's/Cecelia's Drift (Rode and Albertyn 1987:166). The corbel shape in the right foreground of Figure 6, has been interpreted by Rode and Albertyn (1987) as a Khoikhoi hut. This feature, however, could be described as anything from a haystack (Malan 1995: pers. comm.) to a granite boulder! It is undisputed, however, that the Khoikhoi initially lived in their own huts on the farms of their colonial employers. Several sketches (Figures 4 and 5) found in the South African Library drawn at the turn of the 17th century testify to this (Smith & Pfeiffer 1993).

ARCHIVAL RECORDS

The impoverishment of the Khoikhoi kraals and their ultimate assimilation into the labour force is clearly reflected in the criminal records of the colony. Prior to their inclusion into the labour force, the percentage of Khoikhoi involved in criminal cases was relatively low, ~ 4,3 % (Heese 1995). During the 17th century the majority of the crimes that the Khoikhoi were involved in, were crimes of murder and stock theft. During the 18th century, the incidence of Khoikhoi criminal cases increased, with 50% of these cases involving stock theft (Heese 1995). Apart from these criminal records, Khoikhoi labourer/servants first appear in the archival record on the census rolls of 1806 (Worden 1985).

A list of the "Indentured Bastaard Hottentots" for the Stellenbosch District is available for the years 1776 - 1829 (1/STB 18/195 - 18/197). 1/STB 18/195 and 1/STB 18/196 have been transcribed by Viljoen (1993: Appendix 1 & 2). 1/STB 18/195, while listing the parentage of the "Bastaard Hottentot" in question, and the name of the colonist to whom he or she was indentured, does not mention the spatial location of the parties involved. It therefore becomes problematic to pinpoint individuals within the Stellenbosch District (which still at this stage included the Paarl/Drakenstein area).

1/STB 18/196 is a list of the indentured "Boesjeman-Hottentotten". This source lists the names of the individuals, their ages and the dates when they were indentured and, of course, the farmers to whom they were indentured, but once again not giving a specific location.

The Cape archives also houses the Indenture contracts from 1813 to 1891 (1/STB 18/185 - 190) as well as the Register of Indenture and wage contracts for 1828 to 1840 (1/STB 18/198). The Indenture contracts tied the Khoikhoi or "Bastaard" children to the farmer or colonist on whose land they were born until their 18th birthday. These contracts were noted along a fixed formula. It was drawn up between the Landrost of the District and the farmers. The contract bound "Hottentot" children born and living on the farm in question for a suggested period of 10 years starting from their 8th birthday. The suggested age (typed in on the formula) seems to be a rough guideline rather than a rule, as few of the children in the contracts examined were actually 8 years old. One of the conditions of this contract was that the mother be in the service of the farmer at the time of the child's birth e.g.: "het Hottentots kind, gen. *Lena* oud 5 jaren, en geboren op den plaats van gem. *Phillipus Hartog D'Oude* geduren den tyd dat zyn moeder *de Hottentottin Betje* in diens van de gem. *Phillipus Hartog D'Oude* bevonds".

The Register of Wage and Indenture contracts for 1828 to 1840 (1/STB 18/198) has not yet been investigated. This register coincides with the proclamation of Ordinance 50 of 1828 which aimed at regularising work contracts between "free" labour and the farmers. Both the registers mentioned above warrant further research. It is my opinion that these sources, together with the "Hottentot" register discussed below, may give a more complete understanding of the work conditions

and legal status of the "free" labour. Some insight may also be gained regarding the social life of the Khoikhoi descendants and freed slaves regarding how were individuals related to each other.

The "Hottentot" Registers (1/STB 16/139 - 142)

The Proclamation of 1812 necessitated the registration of all "Hottentots", Free Blacks and "Bastaard Hottentots". The registers (1/STB 16/139 - 142) for the Stellenbosch district were divided into wards, each recorded by a different Field Cornet. There are separate records for Drakenstein, Klein Drakenstein, Groot Drakenstein, Paarl and Agter Paarl. For the purpose of this dissertation, however, I concentrated only on those registers for Paarl (Appendix 2).

The "Hottentot" Registers (1/STB 16/139-142) provide a great deal of information regarding the Khoikhoi servants/labourers. One factor that clouds this potential is that it is not clear on what basis these lists were recorded. The information noted on these registers include the name of the colonists who employed "free" labour (Khoikhoi, Free Blacks, Bastards, etc.), the number of men, women and children (including their names and ages) and a description of their family. What was required in this category was obviously not well understood by the Field Cornets themselves. Some described brief genealogies of the individuals in question, others simply stated where they came from, e.g. Paarl, Baviaanskloof, and so on. Another type of description included the "ethnic" identity of the individuals. The changing perception of the "free" labour can clearly be seen in Table 4.

Table 4: "Ethnic" descriptions of members of the "free" labour force as noted on the "Hottentot" registers (1/STB 16/139-142).

	1815	1821	1822	1823
Vryslaaf (Free Black)	19	5	21	22
Hottentot	7	35	16	18
Bastaard Hottentot	17	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boesjeman	0	3	4	5
Bastaard Boesjeman	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bastaards	56	69	153	90
Basters	27	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vry Bastaards	23	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kaffer	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Baster Kaffer	N/A	N/A	N/A	2
Vry Apprenticien	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Unknown / Unrecorded	0	63	0	0
Total	192	175	194	141

In the 1815 register for Paarl, individuals are described as "Vryslaaf", "Hottentot", "Bastaard Hottentot", "Bastaard Boesjeman", "Bastaard", "Baster", and "Vry geboren Bastaard". (The 1815 register for Paarl is the only one that goes into such detail regarding the "ethnic" description of individuals.) It has been suggested that the term "Bastaard" referred to a person of mixed Khoikhoi and European descent as opposed to "Baster" which referred to a person of slave and Khoikhoi descent (Penn 1989). Spaarman referred, in 1772, to his "Bastaard" guide, whose mother was a Khoi woman of mixed descent and his father a European (Forbes 1975). It is clear that this distinction did not last and soon all people of mixed "Hottentot" descent were

simply described as "Bastaard" or "Hottentot". From the registers, it also becomes quite clear that at any given time the majority of the "free" labour was comprised of so-called "Hottentots" and "Bastaards". The Free Blacks, on average, formed only 10% of this labour resource.

The "Hottentot" registers for the years 1812 to 1818 list the geographical origins of the "free" labour. A very small percentage of the Free Blacks came from Batavia, Bengale and Bougies. Two individuals are listed from Mozambique and Congo. The majority of the "free" labour seems to be coming from the local surroundings: an average of 54,5% from Paarl itself, 4,5% and 6,3% from Drakenstein and Klein Drakenstein respectively. Less than 2% of the labour force are recorded as originating from the mission stations of Baviaanskloof (Genadendal) and Groenekloof (Mamre) (Figure 7). However, seasonal labour from the mission stations may be under represented, because the registers may not have listed these individuals as being resident in Paarl.

One must note the difficulty in tracing the movement of persons qualified on a first name basis only. The range of Dutch first names used by the Khoikhoi descendants are limited, several persons therefore share the same name and it is difficult to distinguish one from another. Nevertheless the data recorded in the "Hottentot" Registers does seem to reflect the restriction imposed on the mobility of the Khoikhoi servants and farm labourers by the 1812 Proclamation as historians, like Susan Newton-King (1986) and others have suggested. Women and children, especially, may have enjoyed even less freedom owing to the indenture system, rather than the 1812 legislation. Women would be more loathe to leave their young children behind when the opportunity should afford itself to leave the farms of their employers.

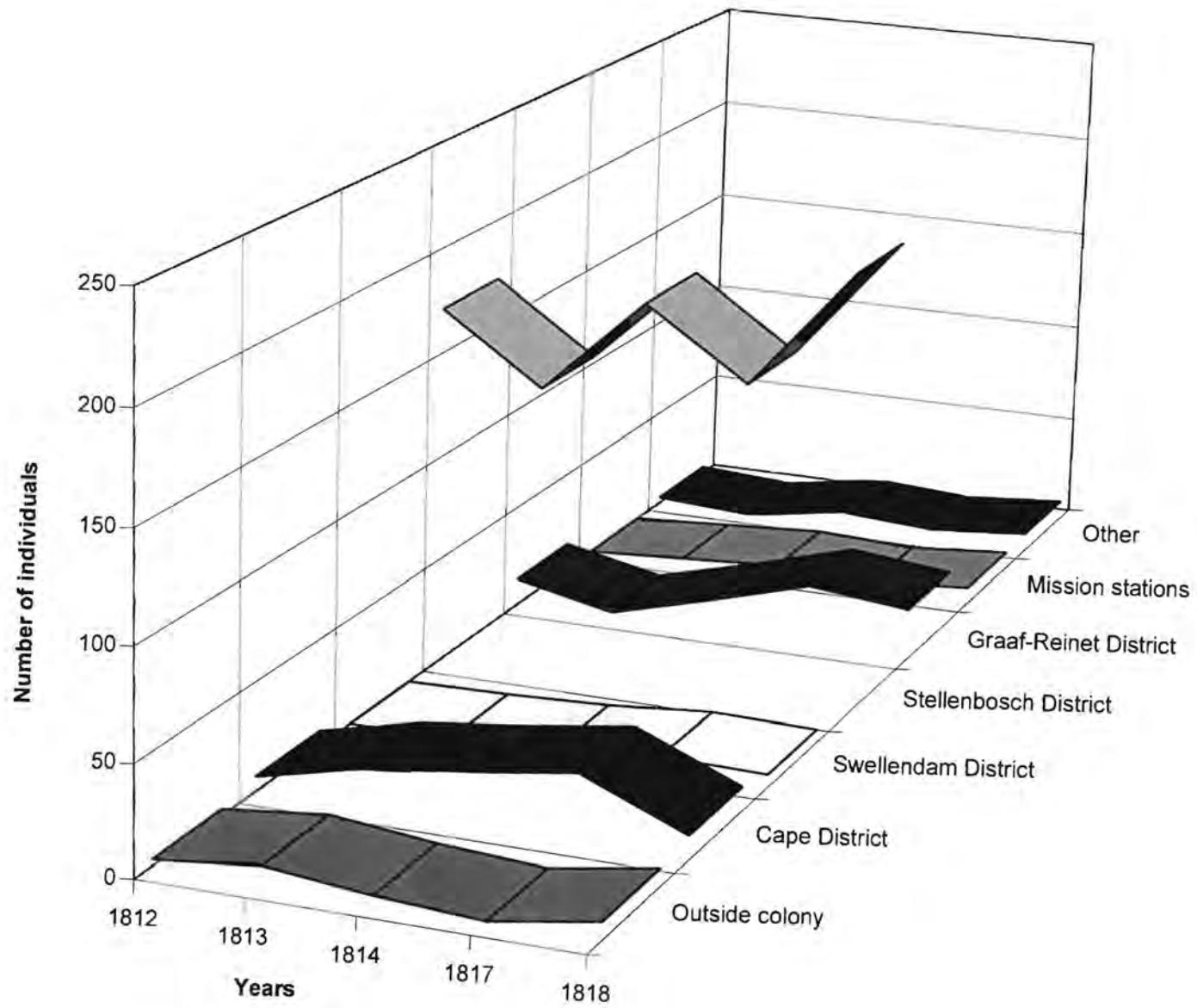


Figure 7: Geographical origin of the free labour in Paarl 1812 - 1818

Forty-five percent of the individuals working and living in Paarl come from outside the town itself. In 1817, 13 individuals from Goudini are listed in the Registers. Seven men (Cobus Jordaan, Tys Pieter, Asparjer Pretorius, Piet Lambert, Oranje Witbooi, Koos Dakotie and Phillip Roosebloem) one woman (Vytje) and five children (Lena, Katryn, Betje, Pieter and Mietje) are registered under Andries Mollet. The following year only the woman Vytje and (presumably) four of her children remain (Catryn, Betje, Piet and Mietje).

The age/sex ratio for the free labour in Paarl for the period 1812 to 1823 shows some anomalies. There seems to be some discrepancy in the distribution of males between the age of 19 and 49 during 1812-1814. The distribution pattern normalises in 1823. The most obvious reason for this discrepancy could relate to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the recording of the records or the ignorance of the individuals in question of their real age. Another reason may relate to the practise of farmers rotating labour between farms as deemed necessary, or the young men leaving the labour force to seek a living elsewhere. Alternative means of making a living included the mission stations and the Cape "Hottentot" Regiment. Complaints by farmers to the Government at the Cape and their resistance to the mission stations confirm that the mission stations were perceived to be a drain on potential labour (Giliomee 1971). The "Hottentot Regiment" was founded in 1796. Figures for the turn of the century indicate that the corps grew from 50 men in 1796 to just under a thousand active men and dependants (women and children) by 1803 (Giliomee 1971). It has been suggested that the change in the age/sex distribution is the illustration of the effect of the 1812 Proclamation (Smith 1995 pers. comm.). Prior to the Proclamation there was little control over the movement of the most productive

sector of the "free" labour, hence the irregular pattern (Figure 8a). By 1823, the regularising effect of controlled labour movement has manifested itself in the age/sex distribution (Figure 8b).

The sexual imbalance among the free labour population in Paarl is also reflected in those cases where individuals are listed independently. The ratio between men and women in this group averages 1:3, in the period 1812 to 1823. On average, during this period, just over half of the groups living independently, seem to have female "heads of the house". Three family groups feature throughout the duration of the Registers in support of this pattern; the family of Betje Talmagus, (which will be dealt with further on), two women both named Lys, and Griet's family. The two women named Lys feature in the Registers from 1812 to 1819. It seems possible that these women were mother and daughter (one aged 60 and the other about 30). They lived with four children on an erf owned by Gertruida Auret. In 1818, they are listed under Maria Auret, but were living independently again the following year (1/STB 16/142).

The family group of Griet, again suggests a female orientated household. In 1812 Griet was living on the erf of Barend Sybritz with her three daughters/dependants, Griet, Nella and Saartje. During the period 1813 to 1817, she lived on the erf of George Gans, together with two women named Coba and Eva. In addition to the three dependants mentioned previously, there was a child called Coba. Presumably she was the child of the adult Coba.

The Opgaaf Billetin (1/STB 16/1 - 110A) is a list of all the people living in the Stellenbosch district during the period 1818 - 1837. The Opgaaf is in the form of a standardised, typed sheet on which the information has been filled in. Free-Blacks,

as well as Khoikhoi descendants who were making an independent living are noted in these sheets.

The "Opgaaf Billetin" for the Stellenbosch District of 1818 list Khoikhoi servants as well as slaves. Unfortunately, the registers and the "Opgaaf rollen" do not seem to match exactly. This may be due to inaccuracies in the registration practice, or because farms which today fall under the district of Paarl, did not do so in the early 19th century. For instance, the farm "Vlakkeland", owned by Stephanus Malherbe and Susanna Magretha Marais c 1818, is presently situated in Dal Josaphat, Nooder Paarl. Malherbe had 1 Khoi man (over 16 years of age), 2 Khoi boys, 2 Khoi women (over 14 years of age) and a girl, staying on Vlakkeland. Malherbe is not present on the "Hottentot" Registers for Paarl (1/STB 16/139-142). I have not checked the Registers of other wards to verify where Malherbe may have been registered.

It would seem as if a general correlation can be drawn between the use of Khoi labour vs slave labour, and pastoralist farmers vs wine farmers. The Widow C.E. Ponty, owner of Babilonstoren c 1818, owned 25 male slaves, 13 women and 25 child slaves, but had only 7 Khoi servants registered on her "Billetin". Babilonstoren was a wine producing farm situated between Paarl and Franschhoek. The Widow Ponty also owned two loan farms: Phisantekraal and Boesjemanskloof (1/STB 16/2). Daniel Jacobus Du Toit "owned" a loan farm, Zanddrift, on which he had 7 Khoi servants including children, but no slaves (1/STB 16/3). Gert van der Byl had 17 Khoi servants and 32 slaves in his employ. He had one farm, Vredenhof, and the use of the loan farm Eylandsjag, as well as an erf called "de Nieuwe Drift". The Registers (1/STB 16/139-142) show that van der Byl allowed various Khoi descendant families to live on this erf.

The combination of information gleaned from the Opgaaf Billetin (1/STB 16/2) and the "Hottentot" Registers (1/STB 16/139-142) allows one to trace a brief history of individuals within the free labour force. In the 1818 Opgaaf Billetin, four people were found who also featured in the "Hottentot" Register:

Betje Talmalgus is registered as a "Bastaard Hottentot". She was presumably born in Paarl as this is consistently listed in the description of her family ("hunnen familien"). Betje Talmalgus had four children of whom only two names precisely correspond throughout the registers: Amiele and Amiena. During 1814 she and her family lived in a rented house owned by the Widow Horm/Storm. The Widow is listed as having two women in her employ: Jannetje (60 years old) and Doortje (20 years old). In 1815 Betje and her family are found living in one room on an erf named Desasity owned by Jan Meyer. In the 1818 "Opgaaf Billetin" Betje Talmalgus is registered as a "Hottentottin" with four children under 14 years of age, being in the service of Lybrand de Beer. She lived on the erf of Jan Meyer until 1823. One may presume that she was not indentured to any colonists and that she had a certain degree of freedom of choice as to where she wanted to live and for whom she wanted to work. In 1823, however, Betje Talmalgus is registered under Marthinus Jacobus Muller, so presumably she had then entered into a work contract.

Jacob Jacobus Grysenberg was born in Paarl and is noted on the 1815 "Hottentot" register as a "Vry Baster gebore", a free-born person of mixed parentage. During 1812 he was registered under Frederick Schryer and in the following year, under Hendrick Greef. In 1814, Jacob Grysenberg was living independently in a room on the property of Jan Meyer. 1815 finds him having moved yet again, this time living in

an outside room at Coenraad Wolpot. It would seem as if Jacob Grysenberg made a living as a cart driver. The "Opgaaf Billetin" of 1818 lists him as owning one cart with two wheels and three horses. He lived together with his wife (Maria Magdalena ?Tarensji) and their two children as well as a "Hottentot" boy under 16 years of age. In the 1818 "Hottentot" register the name Jacob Grysenberg appears under the column of the colonist "hysvaders" (1/STB 16/142). After this he disappears from the register. De Lima's Almanac (1837) includes a directory for Paarl, and here a Jacobus Grysenberg is listed under the European-descendants, working and living as a blacksmith in Noorder Paarl. Whether this is one and the same man, one can only surmise.

Salemon Swartland is registered in the 1815 "Hottentot" register as a "Baster" living in one hired room at Graham Vermeulen. He does not appear in the registers again, but is listed in the "Opgaaf Billetin" of 1818. He was married to Margarite S. Korca and owned one draught and one saddle horse.

Hendrick Jacobus Koeka (a "Bastaard") is first listed in the "Hottentot" register in 1821 (1/STB 16/142). In 1818, however, he was already living in the Stellenbosch District, presumably working as a wagon/transport driver. He owned one wagon with four wheels and 10 oxen. On the "Opgaaf Billetin" it is noted that Hendrick Koeka was living with, or on the property of, Piet Schryver (1/STB 16/4). In contrast to the individuals mentioned above (who seem to be spatially mobile within the Paarl community), Hendrick Koeka is registered "under" Susanna Geldenhys from 1821 until the end of the "Hottentot" register in 1823. Of course, one of the reasons why Hendrick Koeka may not have been identified in the earlier "Hottentot" Registers may

be that he was using just the name Hendrick, a common name for white colonists and members of the "free" labour force alike.

These four individuals (as well as a few others, e.g. Willem Bakker) are exceptional in the sense that they have, or use, surnames. The use of surnames becomes more common in the "Hottentot" registers as one approaches the 1830's, however, fewer than 40% of the Free Blacks and "persons of colour" listed in the Paarl directory of 1837 (de Lima 1837) use surnames. The use of surnames amongst the women listed in the registers is also very rare.

By now one should have a clearer view of the circumstances under which the Khoikhoi servants and their descendants had to live. The Khoikhoi political system disintegrated once the Khoikhoi turned to labour as a means of subsistence, and we know that by 1778 there were no Khoikhoi within the boundaries on the colony that were not in the service of the farmers (Malherbe 1978). What we still do not know is the rate at which acculturation took place. How long did it take before the Khoikhoi farm labourers/servants had no cultural material identifying them as Khoikhoi and/or distinguishing them from the slaves and other free labour.

The remainder of this dissertation will be dedicated to the description of what was recorded in the historical records regarding Khoikhoi material culture, both before colonial contact and after the Khoikhoi had entered the colonial labour force. Travel descriptions of Khoikhoi living space in Baviaanskloof (Genadendal) may provide a reliable correlation for Khoikhoi living elsewhere in the colonial milieu.

Chapter 5: "FROM THE KNOWN TO THE UNKNOWN" - Khoikhoi material culture and acculturation

ACCULTURATION AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Societies are dynamic and are in a constant state of change. Cultural change can be seen as the result of a sequence of events which leads ultimately to a new *status quo* (Beattie 1989). In Chapter 2, I have referred to the sequence of events that have led to the disintegration of the Western Cape Khoi herding society. The term "acculturation" refers to the continuous first-hand contact between different cultural groups, where one (or both groups) assimilate certain cultural elements from the other (Beattie 1989).

A study of the archaeology of aboriginal cultural change in the American Southeast (Smith 1987), tried to show acculturation through the influence of elements from the foreign culture on the artefacts of the indigenous culture. A model was developed by John White (cited in Smith 1987) which aimed at measuring this rate of acculturation. He looked specifically at types of artefacts that were new to the pre-contact assemblages: artefacts that had no indigenous equivalent; artefacts made from indigenous materials, but had foreign prototypes and/or decorations, as well as technical innovation which included pre-contact type artefacts made with "imported" materials (Smith 1987:117).

The application of this and other models aiming to show acculturation through material culture in the field, showed that European goods became more common in the indigenous artefact assemblages as time (and contact) progressed. The method did not, however, truly reflect the intensity of acculturation that was known to have

taken place through the medium of missionaries, introduced plant crops and animals, and ultimately land loss. The collapse and general disintegration of the political organisation of these indigenous groups suggests that the term "deculturation" should be applied rather than "acculturation" (Smith 1987).

Cultural contact between indigenous cultures and European colonists in Southern Africa has largely followed the same pattern. The "new types" of artefacts mentioned in White's model of acculturation (cited in Smith 1987:117) are also to be found in South Africa. Trade beads are present from the time of Portuguese contact in the 15th century. The settlement at the Cape in 1652, introduced a wide range of ceramics, bottles and metal tools that, especially in the case of the latter, were regarded as very desirable by the resident Khoikhoi (Moodie 1960). In the case of the Khoikhoi and colonial contact, the sequence of events resulting from colonial expansion, led to the former's loss of access to grazing and water, the impoverishment of the Khoikhoi kraals and their ultimate incorporation into the colonial labour force. The full effects that the various small-pox epidemics had on the cultural tradition of the Khoikhoi has not yet been assessed. It can be assumed that much "communal memory" was lost during these epidemics, with the old men and women of the tribe being more susceptible to disease (Merrel 1988:97). This could contribute to the explanation of the dramatic and rapid disintegration of Khoikhoi culture.

Deetz (1977) defines material culture as "that sector of our physical environment that we modify through culturally determined behaviour". Smith (1995 pers. comm.) has jokingly stated that if it were not for the historical records, we would not know that the Khoikhoi existed in the South Western Cape. The situation is even more dismal

regarding the colonial Khoikhoi who entered colonial society as part of the rural labour force. While travellers at the Cape described at length the "oddities" of the "wild Hottentots", few paid much note to those working for the colonists (excepting a odd mention here and there). Very little is known about the life style and cultural expression of the colonial Khoikhoi and their descendants. The focus of this chapter is on material culture. I have attempted to give an overview of what is known about pre-colonial Khoikhoi material culture as opposed to the lack of information regarding Khoikhoi descendants. The final section of the chapter deals with the identification of potential colonial Khoikhoi habitation sites in the attempt to locate means of filling the gap.

THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PRE COLONIAL KHOIKHOI

The material cultural signature of the pre-colonial Khoikhoi has to a certain degree been researched and distinguished from that of contemporary hunter-gatherers. The mobility of the Khoikhoi has greatly contributed to a scarcity of open air archaeological sites. The majority of researched Khoikhoi sites have been in caves or rock shelters.

The archetype site for Khoikhoi herders is the Kasteelberg kopje (Kasteelberg A, B, C, D, and E), on the Vredenburg peninsula. The diagnostic features of Khoikhoi material culture are a combination of an informal stone tool kit, the presence of pottery and associated domestic stock, and a relatively large ostrich egg shell bead diameter and aperture (compared to the hunter-gatherer assemblages) (Smith et al 1991).

Pre-colonial Khoikhoi tool kits were comprised of a very small percentage of formal or retouched tools, flakes, bone tools (especially bone spatulas) and Donax scrapers

(Smith 1992). The continued use of informal stone tools is supported by the ethnoarchaeological work done by Lita Webley among the descendants of the Nama living in so-called "coloured reserves" in Namaqualand (Webley 1990). The sequence of the ceramic tradition of the Khoikhoi, based on the ceramic assemblage from the Kasteelberg site in the Vredenberg peninsula, has been established by Karim Sadr (Sadr & Smith 1991). The Khoikhoi, although makers of pottery, did not exclusively use pottery, and therefore the presence of pottery in a site can not be indicative of a herder occupation. Royden Yates (1995) has proposed a general tendency for an increase in ostrich egg shell bead diameter and aperture associated with herder sites. The average ostrich egg shell bead in herder sites has a diameter larger than 5,5 mm and an aperture larger than 2 mm (Yates 1995).

In the course of the research and investigation of the Dutch outpost, Oudepost I, on the Langebaan Lagoon on the Churchhaven Peninsula, Carmel Schrire has attempted to draw a correlation between the indigenous artefacts found at the site and the historical records documenting Oudepost I, in order to define the cultural material of the Khoikhoi within a colonial milieu (Schrire and Deacon 1989). The historical record confirms the interaction between the soldiers at the post and so-called "Hottentots".

Schrire and Deacon (1989) state that the local Khoikhoi performed small tasks for the soldiers at Oudepost I, as well as trading stock in exchange for tobacco, pipes, alcohol and beads. Despite the fact that the artefact assemblage has elements that point to either hunter-gatherer and/or Khoikhoi communities, Schrire and Deacon (1989) conclude that the site analysis confirms the historical interaction between the soldiers and specifically Khoikhoi at Oudepost I.

The interpretation of the Oudepost I material has generated much debate. Firstly, the assumption that the artefacts were the product of herders has been questioned. It would seem that the artefact assemblage has elements indicative of both hunter-gatherers (relatively formal, retouched stone tools) and herders (large ostrich egg shell bead size) (Smith et al 1991). Furthermore, the stratigraphic context of the indigenous material has also been questioned. It has been suggested that the indigenous material may have accumulated in the site during the 13-14 year period when the outpost was not occupied by the Dutch soldiers (Yates & Smith 1993). The indigenous artefact assemblage of Oudepost I can therefore not be considered as a "cut and dried" definition of colonial Khoikhoi material culture.

Personal adornment

The South African Library's collection of 17th century drawings of the Khoikhoi is probably the most realistic depictions of the Khoikhoi during the early years of colonial expansion. The text accompanying Figure 9 describes the fondness of beads; Khoikhoi women would wear several strings around their necks. Copper beads were most sought after, followed by the multi-coloured glass trade beads. Ostrich egg shell, fashioned into beads and round discs, was also worn: the discs around the body and the smaller beads as bracelets. The "riempie" leggings (sometimes also described as dried animal gut (Dapper 1688)), seem to be exclusively female dress. The artist notes that a girl would wear these leggings for the first time when she is about 12 years old (Smith & Pfeiffer 1993:32). (This may have been related to some ritual related to female initiation). Dapper (1688) notes that this "dried gut" was also worn around the neck and arms by men and women alike. Men have also been recorded wearing ivory as well as red copper arm bracelets (Raven-Hart 1967; Smith & Pfeiffer 1993:52). Double-soled leather

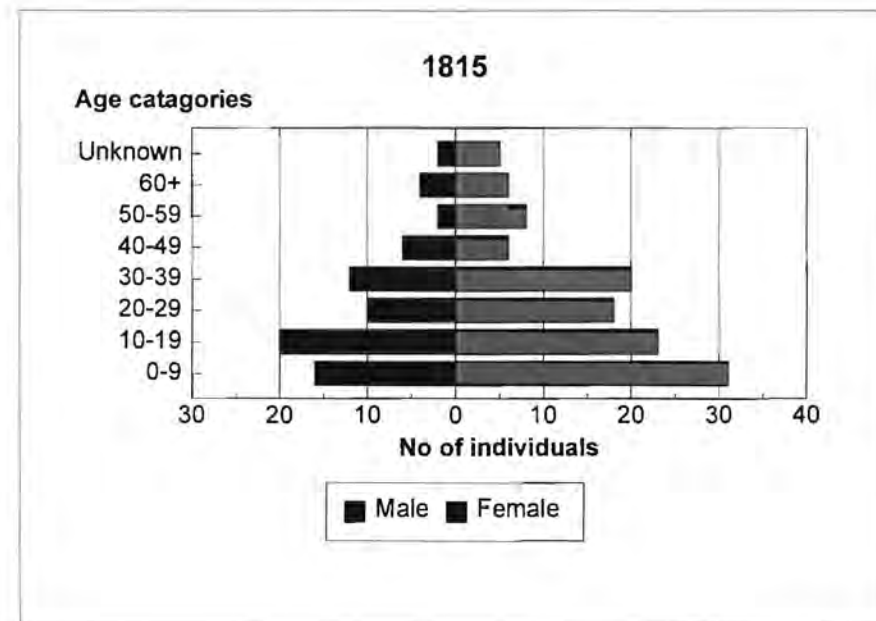
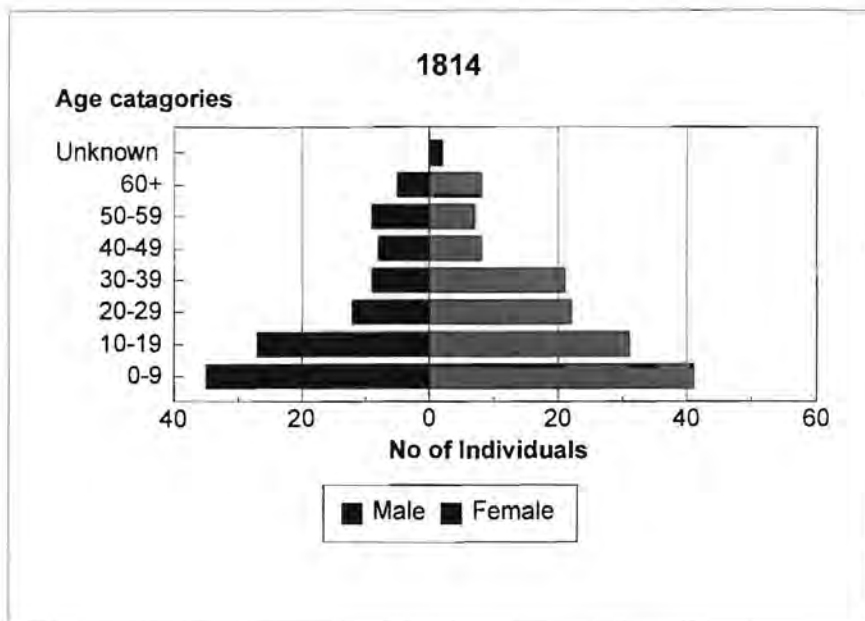
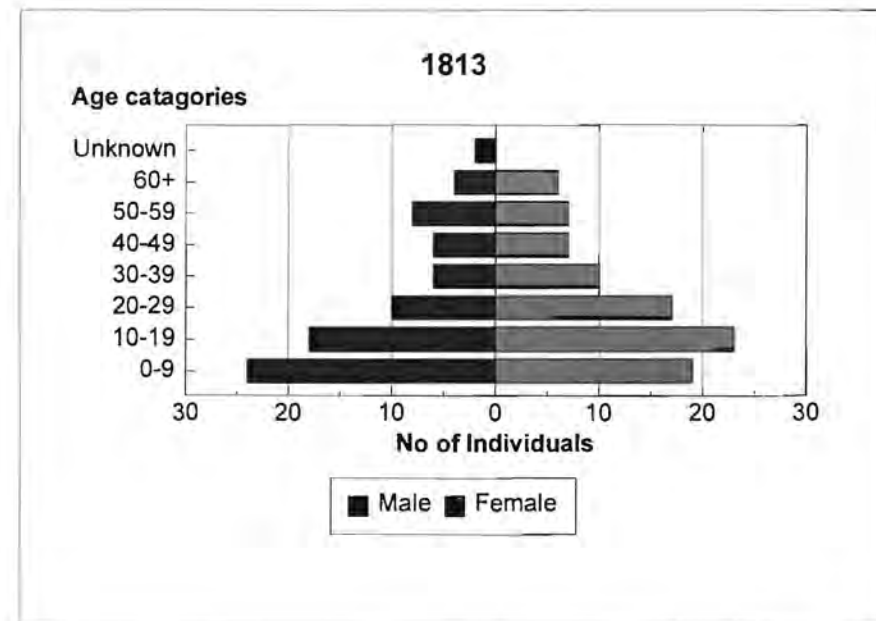
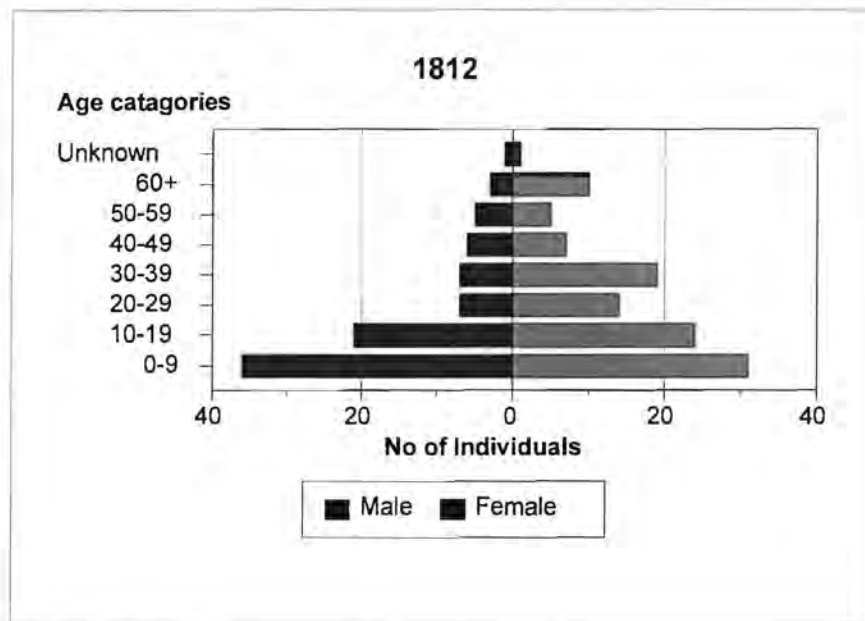


Figure 8a: Age/sex distribution 1812 - 1815

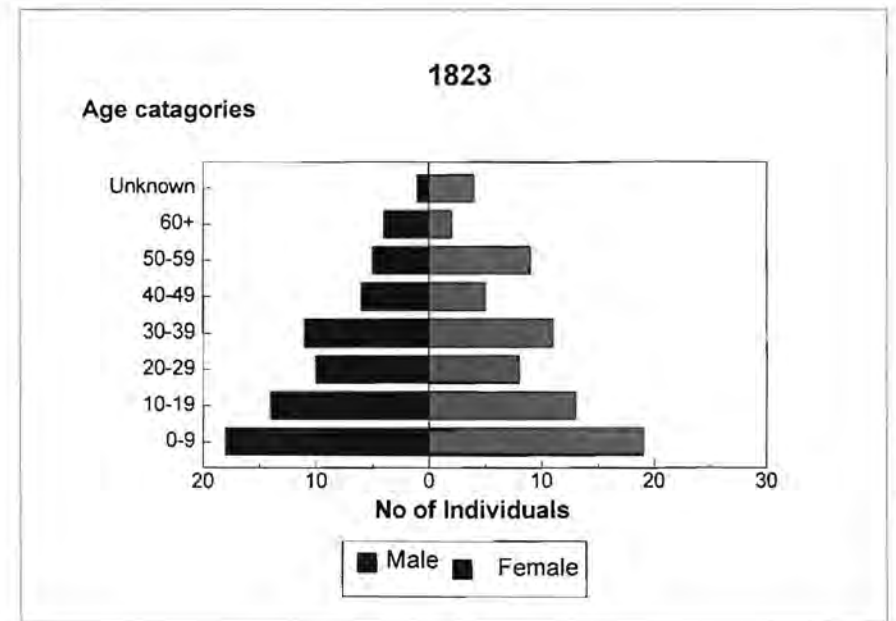
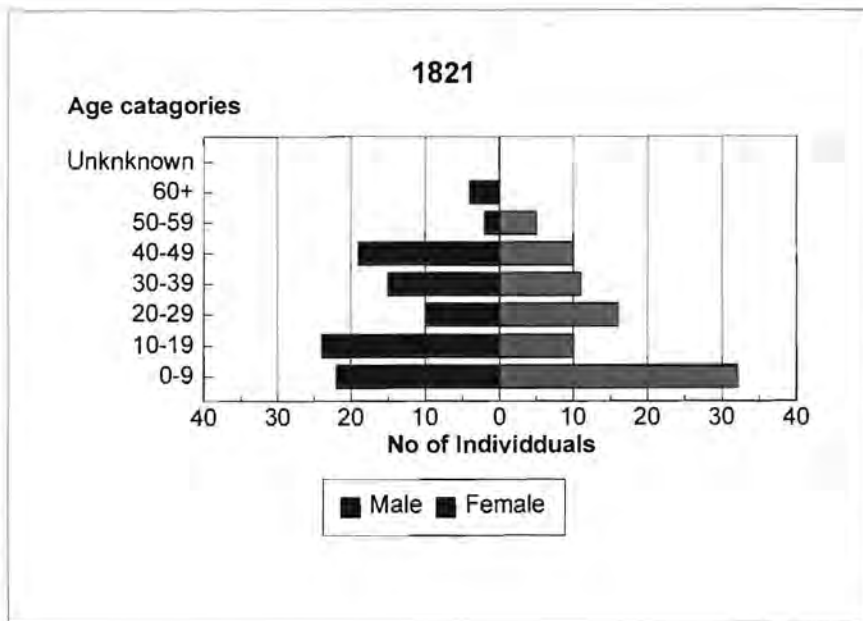
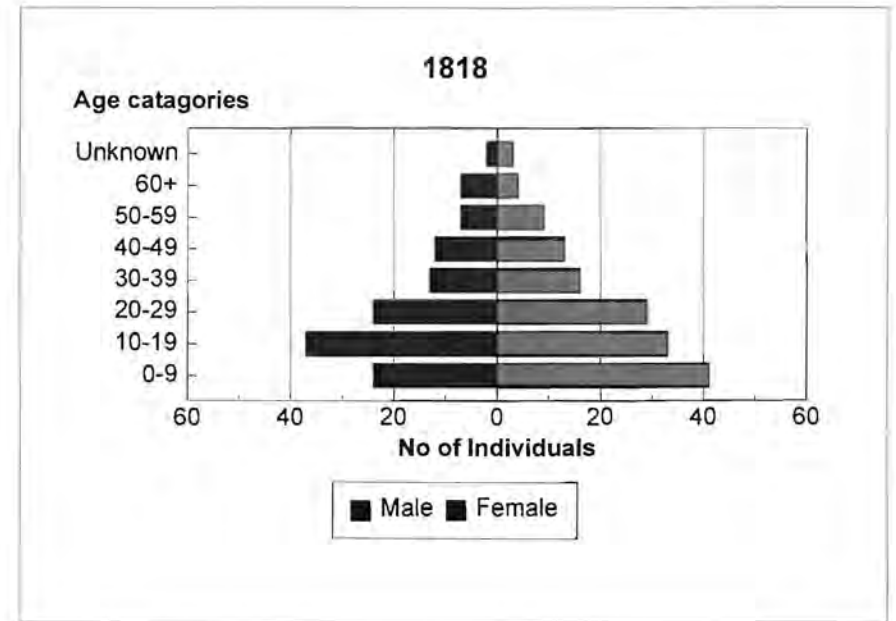
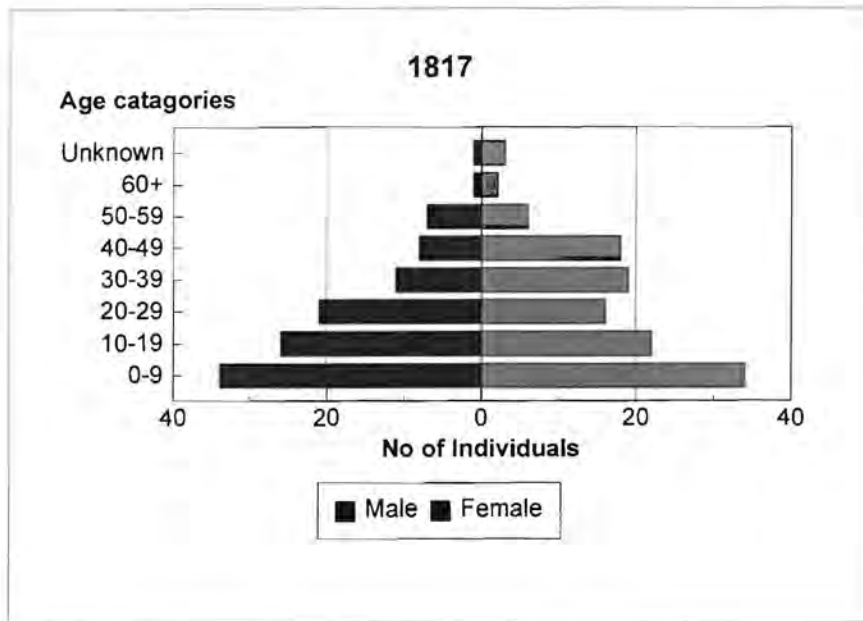


Figure 8b: Age/sex distribution 1817 - 1823

sandals worn by the Khoikhoi are often described (Raven-Hart 1967; Smith & Pfeiffer 1993). It is hard to determine from the drawings (S.A. Library collections) whether these sandals were worn by men and women alike. It does, however, seem that they were worn predominantly by men as all the women in the sketches are bare-footed.

The practice of body painting (for example red ochre lines drawn on the face) has been suggested in some of the paintings (Figure 9: the person in the right background). Widowed Khoikhoi women also traditionally amputated the first joint of her little finger at the death of her husband (Smith & Pfeiffer 1993:48). The practise of smearing the body with fat mixed with ochre and/or herbs such as buchu, has been described extensively by the early visitors at the Cape (Dapper 1668; Raven-Hart 1967; Smith and Pfeiffer 1993). This practice was still commonly practised in the 18th century. Thunberg remarked that the smell was sometimes so strong that he could smell the "Hottentot" that drove his wagon (Forbes 1986).

Burial practices

Khoikhoi kinship was based on the clan, signifying that all kraals (and presumably larger tribal units) could calculate their lineage to one founder clan (Elphick 1977). The assumption can therefore be made that Khoikhoi, throughout the Cape, shared the same basic cosmology and ritual practices. During the morphological analysis of several skeletons from the Kakamas (northern Cape) region, the following pattern was observed: so-called "conical cairns" could be irrevocably associated with traditional Khoikhoi burials (Morris 1995).

Historical and ethnographic evidence supports the fact that the Cape Khoikhoi as well as the Namaqua Khoi (represented by the Kakamas skeletons) buried their dead

in an upright, flexed position. Typical Khoikhoi burials consist of a grave shaft in which the body (covered with red ochre or specularite) was placed. This was then covered and topped with an elaborate stone cairn. Morris (1995) notes that the presence of stones and brambles in the burial shaft presented a strategy to keep wild animals from uncovering the body (Figure 10). These burials were also noteworthy for their total absence of grave goods. Two Khoikhoi cairn burials were recently excavated by the Archaeology Contracts Office (December 1994) in the vicinity of Gallows Hill, Green Point, Cape Town. These burials have been dated to about 1000 years ago and, although they have yielded much shell and a whole pot, they are conspicuously lacking in grave goods, with the exception of fragments of a tortoise shell bowl and several broken grooved stones that formed part of the cairn (Hart 1995 pers. comm.) The Khoikhoi are described and portrayed in sketches as being richly adorned with copper and beads, and Morris (1995) rightly draws attention to the ritual significance of purposefully removing personal adornment before burial.

It would be interesting to investigate whether this practice of excluding burial goods continued amongst the Khoikhoi descendants who were working as servants and labourers. The inclusion of grave goods in known Khoikhoi descendant or "Hottentot" graves would indicate an altered cultural perception. In the study of Khoikhoi burials in the Kakamas area, one skeleton was found buried on its back as opposed to an upright flexed position. Morris (1995) has ascribed this to the influence of the missionaries who were active in this area during the early 19th century.



Dode Hottentot. So als men hem op de Keeler Syde legt, en in een kind in Syn Vel of Carvel om te begraaven.

Figure 10: Gordon's rendition of a Khoikhoi burial (S.A. Library)

Spatial organisation

Lita Webley (1984) undertook to show that Khoikhoi herder sites were not as invisible as generally presumed. Her study area is the Leliefontein Reserve in Namaqualand. Part of the investigation included a comparison of ethnographic and historical hut form (shape and size). Webley (1984) found that hut form was highly variable, but the basic structure was a wooden framework covered with skin and/or reed mats. Huts could be oblong or round, generally with two door openings and having diameters ranging from 3 to 8 meters. Hut floors consisted of compacted cow dung and blood. In the floor one would expect to find hollows filled with grass and sheep skin that served as "beds". Each hut had a central hearth (Webley 1984). The content of a contemporary Nama hut can be listed as mats, skins, weapons, cooking utensils, wooden milk dishes and ostrich egg shell containers. They also made and used wooden and clay pots and containers (Webley 1984).

In the above cases, researchers were dealing with Khoikhoi who still habitually practised a pastoralist mode of production. I am aware that I have mixed ethnographic and archaeological evidence that spans several centuries. This does not mean that I am ignoring the fact that Khoikhoi society has undergone much change through contact with other indigenous groups as well as the Portuguese and English seafarers that had been stopping off at the Cape periodically since the 15th century. There does, however, seem to be a general uniformity in material cultural expression related to a pastoral mode of production.

Once the Khoikhoi were forced to give up their traditional way of live and turn to servitude, it is probable that their material expression of culture would change. It is clear from travel descriptions that the Khoikhoi descendants viewed themselves as

separate from the slaves even though their way of life and working conditions were very similar. Anders Spaarman's "Bastard" guide (whose mother was of Khoikhoi descent and his father a European) was very proud of his free-born status (Forbes 1975).

The increasingly close association between the Khoikhoi servants/labourers and the slaves led to a cultural and genetic "blurring". The widespread incidence of children being born out of unions between slave fathers and free (Khoikhoi descendant) mothers were largely responsible for the institution of the Indentureship system in 1795. The distinction between free and slave was determined by the status of the mother. Children borne of a free mother could never be enslaved, the inverse is true for the children of slave mothers. By 1828, one must assume that the cultural differences between the first generation slaves and the Khoikhoi descendants born into the labour class had largely disappeared. Shared history and circumstances of the slaves and the Khoikhoi descendants, especially in the rural areas, would have created a shared material culture. The question of "under class" material culture has been approached by Anne Markell (1993) through the investigation of the slave lodge at Vergelegen. Although Markell's work at Vergelegen has started to address the problems of slave material culture, the lack of data from other slave lodges hampers the formulation of a general pattern. Artefacts associated with the European settlement comprised the majority of the artefact assemblage at Vergelegen, and it is tempting to interpret this in terms of imposed colonial control (Markell 1993). These problems and questions are also very apparent when considering the interaction of the Khoikhoi descendants and their place in the labour force.

"FROM THE KNOWN TO THE UNKNOWN"

Though archaeological excavation is not required of an Honours project, part of this paper entailed the identification of possible colonial Khoikhoi habitation sites with a view to future research and excavation. One of the purposes of this dissertation was to stimulate interest in the Drakenstein area and specifically in the colonial Khoikhoi. Very little is known about the colonial Khoikhoi, their way of life, or the rate of acculturation and assimilation into the rural labour force (the culture of the slaves and free-blacks).

The focus of this dissertation was on the Khoikhoi who remained within the boundaries of the Cape colony after they had lost their land and means of independent subsistence. Working from the assumption that the Khoikhoi who remained within the boundaries of the colony would be making a living working for colonist farmers, I initially focused on four farms in the Paarl district. Two are situated in the fertile Paarl valley and two in Agter Paarl. The farms in Agter Paarl focused more on stock and wheat farming than wine.

The farms "De Hoop" and "De Nieuwe Plantasie" were chosen as representative of the valley farms, while "Paarl Diamandt" and "Landskroon" were chosen in the Agter Paarl area (Figure 11). The farms were chosen specifically in order to compare the presence of Khoikhoi servants employed on stock farms as opposed to purely agricultural farms. The Khoikhoi presumably were the preferred source of labour on the stock farms. The reason for this was the experience and expertise obviously displayed by the Khoikhoi with regard to stock keeping (Elphick and Malherbe 1989), and several travel descriptions testified to farms in the interior being almost exclusively run by the Khoikhoi servants in the absence of their "masters".

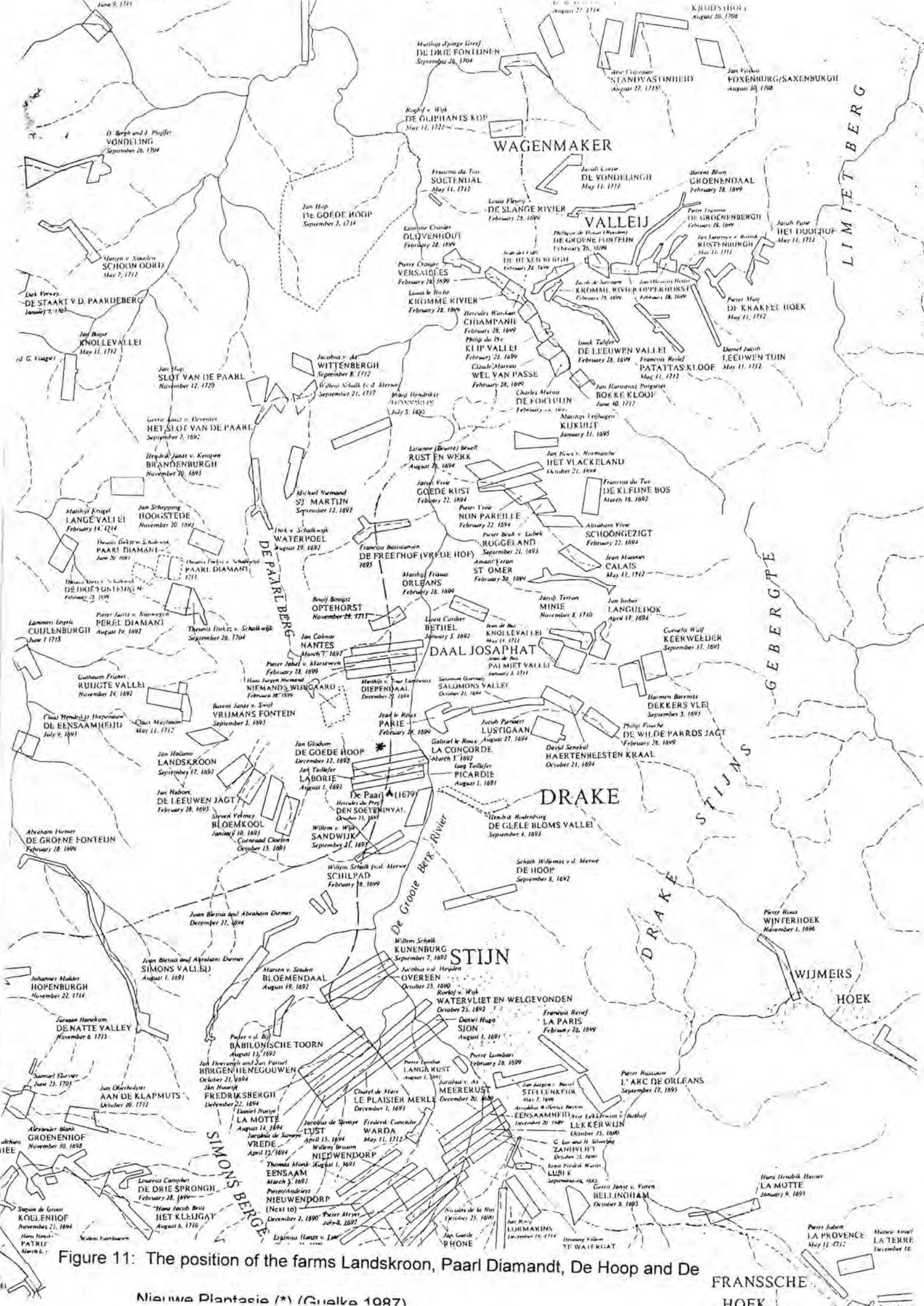


Figure 11: The position of the farms Landskroon, Paarl Diamant, De Hoop and De Nieuwe Plantasie (*) (Gualke 1987)

FRANSSCHE HOEK

The owners of all four farms were traced from the earliest date of grant and followed through until the mid 19th century. The census rolls from 1682 to 1782 (A2250) were then consulted to determine whether any "Hottentot" servants were noted. This was not the case. Both "Landskroon" and "Paarl Diamant" supported large numbers of stock (cattle and sheep) as well as a relatively large number of male slaves, but no mention is made of Khoikhoi farm servants. During this early history of the farms, the Khoikhoi were probably involved in farm labour on a seasonal and temporary basis only. During the same period, "De Hoop" and "De Nieuwe Plantasie" seemed to have been less prosperous, supporting fewer slaves. The fact that the archival records did not document the Khoikhoi labour on the farms does not mean that they were not present on the farms. There is ample evidence pointing to the importance of Khoikhoi labour in the rural areas (Chapters 2 and 3). "Hottentots" only appear on the census rolls from 1806, when the colonial government decided that these free people were also eligible to be taxed (Penn 1989).

At this stage in the archival research, I discovered the "Hottentot Registers" of 1812 to 1823 (1/STB 16/139-142) and decided to focus directly on the people in question rather than trying to trace them through their "masters". I also decided, owing to the vast extent of these records, to concentrate on Paarl, rather than including the entire Drakenstein district. For the sake of completeness, however, I included the information that I had accumulated on the four farms in question.

Landskroon was granted to Jan Holsmit in 1691 (OSF 1.335). As I have mentioned, the census roles for the first century of the colony did not mention "Hottentot" labour. I compared the owners of the farms to the "Hottentot" register for Agter Paarl.

Barend Jacobus Blignaut owned Landskroon from 1810 to 1818. The "Hottentot" register (1/STB 16/139-142) notes a Jakobus Blignaut. During the years 1812 and 1813, Blignaut had a "Hottentot" woman, Rebecca, and three children staying on his farm, as well as an elderly Free Black couple, Philip and Lea. Rebecca left the employ of Blignaut some time after the noting of the 1813 register and does not appear on any of the subsequent registers. According to the 1813 register, Rebecca's age is given as 69. If this is a true recording, then the children are possibly her grandchildren, the eldest being 13 and the youngest 3 years old. This raises the question of where their mother was, and what would have happened to them once Rebecca died.

Paarl Diamandt initially consisted of three farms, which were consolidated by Theunis Dirks van Schalkwyk in 1704. Jan Mostert owned the farm for the period 1796 to 1820, after which it was sold to Hendrick Jacobus van der Spuy. The "Hottentot" registers for Agter Paarl feature two Jan Mosterd's, so it is impossible to infer which one was associated with Paarl Diamandt.

"De Nieuwe Plantasie" was granted to the local "Sieke trooster" Hermanus Bosman in 1717. The farm remained in the Bosman family into this century (Fagan 1976). "De Nieuwe Plantasie" is exceptional in that it sports one of the few documented slave lodges in Paarl, together with a slave church. The value of this farmstead with its slave lodge lay in the potential of investigating the archaeology of this structure in order to ascertain the material culture of the slaves, as well as trying to pick up any elements that could be ascribed to indigenous (Khoikhoi) servants. According to the "Hottentot" Registers 1812-1823, "De Nieuwe Plantasie" housed one "Hottentot" man, Hendrick.

During the 1970's plans were proposed to convert the farmstead into a school. In anticipation of this, Gwen and Gawie Fagan (1976) prepared a brief historical investigation of the farm's history and its existing architecture. In this report it was recommended that an archaeological impact assessment be done before or, as part of, the reconstruction. The plans to convert the farmstead into a school was subsequently dropped. Unfortunately, the farmyard was extensively altered in the 1990's. The entire "opstal" has been converted into the "Grande Roche Hotel" complex, with the slave lodge and the wine cellar being converted into suites. No archaeology was done on this site despite the fact that it is (and was at the date of alteration) a declared National Monument. The architects made use of the Fagan's preliminary report, but chose to ignore the portion recommending archaeological investigation and recording.

The farm "De Goede Hoop" was granted to a French Huguenot, Jean Cloudon, in 1688. In 1712, the farm was sold to Matthys Streidom (Strydom) (TD 890). The farm remained in the Strydom family until 1766, when the widow of Daniel Strydom (Matthys' son) married Isaak Nel. (Isaak Nel, incidentally, also owned "Paarl Diamant" at this stage (MOOC 7/1/28).) The farm was subsequently sold to Johannes Bletterman (TD 5458), subdivided, and the present portion ("De Hoop") sold to Isaak Minnaar in 1784 (TD 5792). This portion, together with a piece of loan farm granted to Bletterman in 1783 (OSF 2.326), and a piece of perpetual quitrent granted to the Widow of Isaac Minnaar in 1813 (Stellenbosch Quitrent 1.31), remained in the Minnaar family until 1959 (TD 13022). The "Hottentot" registers do not show any Khoikhoi descendants working on this farm. (A Johannes Minnaar

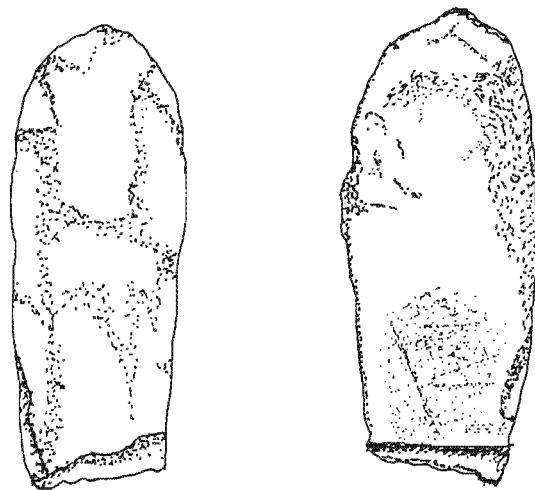
does show up on the register of Agter Paarl, but it is not known how he relates to the Minnaars in the Paarl valley.)

It is ironic that, in 1995, the same architectural firm that “restored” “De Nieuwe Plantasie” also got the tender to restore the “woonhuis” on “De Hoop”. Once again, despite the fact that this farmstead is also a proclaimed National Monument and of considerable age and historical value, no archaeological assessment was made of the proposed structural changes. A mid 18th century (Klose 1995 pers. comm.) kitchen midden was disturbed during the digging of a foundation wall. By chance, it was possible to retrieve some of the archaeological material that was “dug up” by the builders. Included in this material were two stone flakes, a tiny piece of Khoi pottery and a broken piece of slate that looks as if it had been fashioned into a type of spatula (Figure 12). This material is possibly of indigenous origin. Unfortunately, the material is out of context and it is impossible to infer how it was associated with the colonial material in the kitchen midden. The builders’ trench was not more than 1m deep and, in my opinion, it is unlikely that the indigenous material was from layers predating the kitchen midden.

The result of these actions is the irretrievable loss of a wealth of information pertaining to the lives and life style of a very important component of rural colonial society.

The material culture of the colonial Khoikhoi

The presence of reworked colonial material on historical sites, such as porcelain and glass bottle sherds converted into pendants, buttons and bladelets, have been presumed to be of indigenous origin. Not enough is known, however, to be able to ascribe these objects to either Khoikhoi or hunter-gather (Hart 1995 pers comm).



0 30 mm

Figure 12: Indigenous artefacts from the builders' trench at De Hoop.

Once a culture becomes absorbed into another and traditional practices are exchanged, it is undisputed that the material expression of the group will change. In order to try and trace this process of acculturation, the following section deals with the description of Khoikhoi or "Hottentot" labourers and servants in the archival record and the travel journals of the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The "Hottentot" registers (1/STB 16/139-142) have already been dealt with in the preceding chapter. "Vendu Rollen" (auction rolls) dating to the mid 19th century (c. 1828), seem to reflect a continuing tendency of the Khoikhoi to accumulate live stock in preference to other movable property. The "Vendu" roll of the "Hottentottin", Lena Kaffer, lists 1 mare and her foal, a young heifer and a calf (MOOC 10/44). In the region of Vier-en-Twingtig Rivieren, a "Bastaard Hottentot", Willem August, owned 2 heifers and a bull calf, 7 cows, 2 cows with calf, 2 young bulls, 2 oxen, 2 horses, some draught equipment and wagons and some grain (MOOC 10/43). The "Hottentot" Piet Kees, at the time of his death, owned 6 oxen (MOOC 10/44). The sale of movable property after death was possibly done to facilitate its distribution amongst the heirs (Malan 1995 pers. comm.). The Auction Rolls (MOOC 10) are available for "Hottentots" from 1826 to 1832, and this corresponds with the proclamation of Ordinance 50 of 1828, which recognised and protected the right the Khoikhoi descendants and "people of colour" to own property.

The pictorial record and some travel descriptions support the fact that the Khoikhoi servants/labourers initially lived in their own huts on the farms of their employees. When Lady Anne Barnard visited the mission station at Gendandal in 1790, some traditional round "matjies" huts could still be observed (Figure 13)(Robinson 1973).

In 1822, Burchell remarks that the Khoikhoi huts are no longer round, but "rude imitations" of the rectangular colonial houses (Burchell 1953).

Lady Anne Barnard (c 1790) lists the contents of one such round hut: no furniture, a "few sticks in the centre to boil their kettle, and tied to the sticks of the roof were a few skins", calabashes, an iron pot, a few wooden spoons "to the end of which a deep shell was spliced and tied and calabash ladles and bowls (Robinson 1973:126).

A scarce thirty years later, when Burchell visited Genadendal, all the round huts had been replaced by square ones (Figure 14). These huts contained a table, a few chairs and a simple chest (Burchell 1953:82). Although Burchell paid little attention to other details in hut organisation, he does note that while most of the men wore trousers, some still sported the traditional sheep-skin cloak. All the women wore European clothing, including stockings (Burchell 1953). He makes no mention of ornamentation in the form of beads and/or bracelets.

One must keep in mind that the process of acculturation would take place much faster at the mission stations. Missionaries actively discouraged traditional practices and strict rules were laid down for the Khoikhoi who wished to live there. Burchell's description of the "Hottentots" living at the mission station confirms the full scale acceptance of the western/mission cultural identity. The missionaries' main incentive was to "christianise the heathens", and they actively discouraged and condemned traditional dress and habits. A question that needs to be investigated is how fundamental this adoption of western dress and habit was to the "Hottentot" culture outside the missions. It is only through archaeological investigation of known

Khoikhoi descendant ("Hottentot") habitation sites that one might uncover to what degree traditional artefacts were still used.

Identification of habitation sites:

During the early 18th century, Khoikhoi servants and labourers in the rural areas still lived in separate huts or dwellings built on the farms on which they worked (Elphick 1977; Shell 1994). Mentzel (1921) visited the Cape in the 1730's. He describes a young colonist couple in the rural areas setting up house. Amongst the things he mentions, is the dwelling of a number of "Hottentots" employed by this couple as shepherds (Mentzel 1921:113).

In his book, "Children of bondage", Robert Shell (1994) states that prior to 1736, a clear distinction was made between imported male and native servants on the one hand and women and Creole slaves on the other: "At the Cape, imported male slaves and the native people were always the outsiders, all Creole and women slaves, the insiders" (Shell 1994:262). According to Shell (1994), the "outsider" group would not have been housed in the colonial house itself, but rather in an outside room or stable. Separate slave dwellings become "common" after the end of the 18th century (Shell 1994). Once the colonial society started to separate their slaves from themselves (slaves being viewed as part and parcel of domestic life), it is highly unlikely that the "Hottentot" and "Bushman" servants would have remained within the domestic milieu.

The "Hottentot" registers give some insight as to where the independent Khoikhoi/"Bastaard" householders were living. The range varies from hired rooms and houses, outside rooms (buite kamer), in a dwelling on an erf and separate outside rooms: "in een gehuurde kamer by J.E. Wagener",

“in een gehuurde hys van Wed Horm”,
 “in een kamer by Gertruy Struvert”,
 “in een buite kamer by Jacques du Toit”,
 “in woning op erf van J Auret”,
 “woning op erf van Coenraad Wolpot”,
 “afsonderlike woning gelegen op erf van Juff Auret”.

In 1815 one case is even listed of people living in a hut on the erf of a fellow “free” labourer, “in een pondok of hut op land van bogem. Kloos”. The householders had various options where to stay. Some individuals and their families lived on the property of a certain colonist e.g. “op een erf van G. Gans”, while others lived on unsurveyed government land “op een stuks governmentsgrond aan de Sanddrift”; in certain cases the name or location of the erf is mentioned “op den erf van Gert van der Byl aan de Nieuwe Drift”. The implication of the differences in locality, both spatially and architecturally (outside room vs , a room - presumably in the house) still warrants much attention.

Due to the great degree of architectural modification and destruction that has taken place in the central and southern section of Paarl, it is highly improbable that any of the town erwen will yield any information regarding the material culture of domestic “Hottentot” servants. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the archaeology of the few remaining farms in the town has been grossly ignored. A thorough archival search would have to be done to locate the sites of these town erwen, as none of the records used in this study, give the location of the erwen and not all erwen have names.

Investigation of survey maps of Paarl dating to the early 20th century has shown that both "Nieuwe Drift" and "Sanddrift" are located on, or next to, erstwhile outspan areas (Figure 15). "Sanddrift" is today part of the old OKP Teachers' Training College's sports grounds. The college now forms part of Paarl's branch of the South African Police. During the early half of this century, the ground was still part of the so-called "mixed" sector of Paarl, which encompassed the Oude Tuin neighbourhood (in the vicinity of the Boland Bank Head Office and the Paarl Municipality) and large sections of Noorder Paarl (vicinity of Long and Church Streets). It is very unlikely that any material of the earlier "Sanddrift" habitation sites remain. Extensive construction work took place when the OKP Training College was built.

The site of "De Nieuwe Drift", however, seems to have more potential. De Nieuwe Drift was granted to Gert van der Byl as a loan farm and he was still using it as such circa 1815. The area north of the outspan was portioned off and sold in 1908, and prior to this it was Crown land. I was not able to locate the deeds for Lot 6 and 7 (PQ 4-27, 4-29). The farm "de Nieuwe Drift" is presently located on the R45 just outside Paarl, which corresponds to the position indicated on the maps dating to 1900 for the Outspan area. Casgrain's One Inch Cape Series (KS.CP.1901) show the position of about five cottages on this property (Figure 16). A survey of the farm in the future, and a comparison with the Casgrain Series, should indicate the relationship between existing buildings and those dating from the previous century.

Very little is known about the material culture and way of life of the Khoikhoi who remained within the boundaries of the colony as servants and farm labourers. Early travellers at the Cape displayed a perverse fascination with the Khoikhoi, describing them in detail (not withstanding inaccurate and false assumptions) (Smith 1993). By

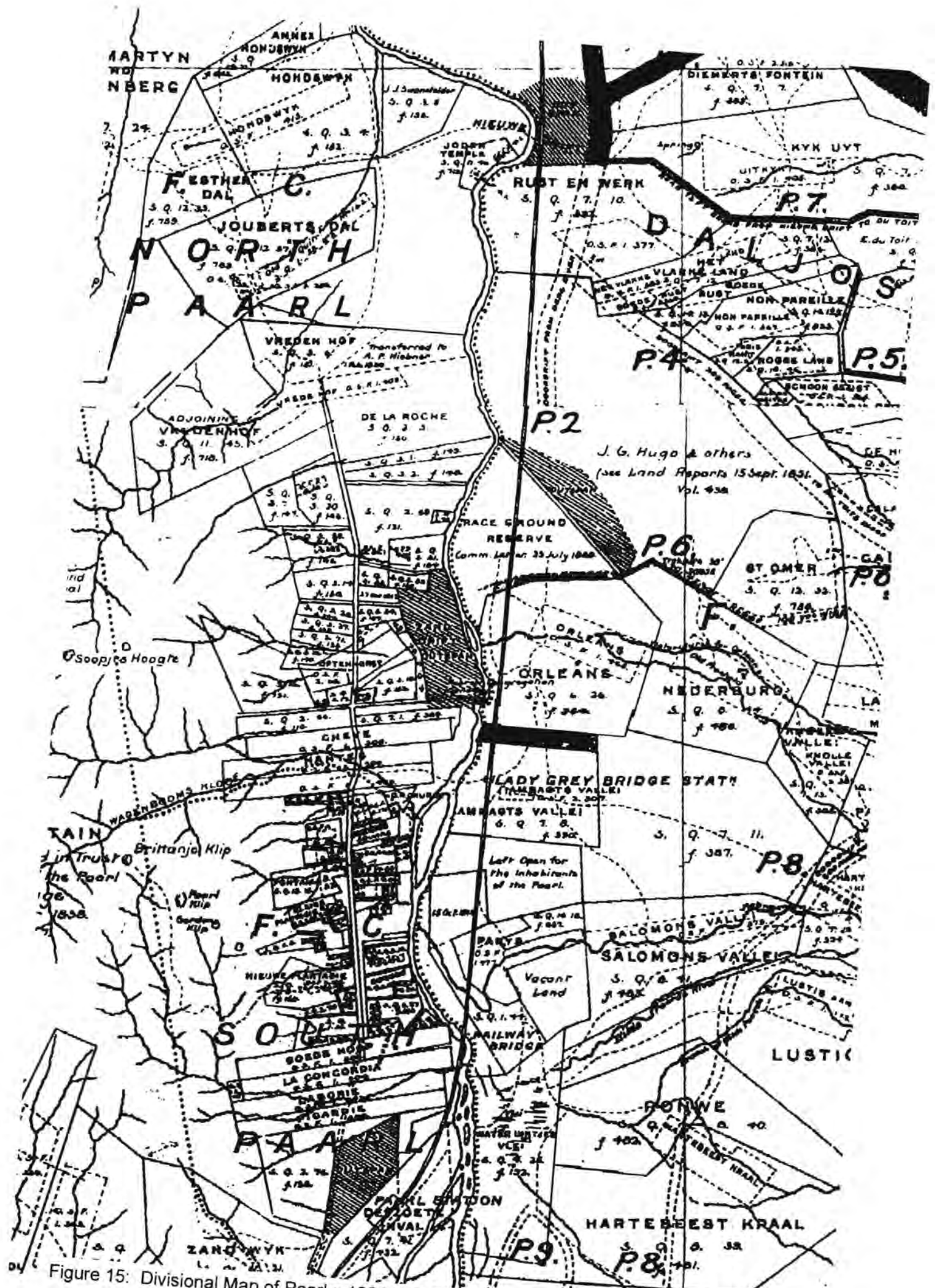


Figure 15: Divisional Map of Paarl c 1900 (KR.CPA.3): note the position of the outspan areas

the time that the Khoikhoi had entered into the colonial society as a permanent component of the labour class, one may assume that they were not distinguishable from the slaves on grounds of both dress and speech. Burchell (1953) noted that the "Hottentots" spoke a corrupt version of Dutch, as did the slaves in the colony.

While the "Hottentot" Register does not specify the location of "living space" of the Khoikhoi descendant servants under contract to the colonists, the information available for the "householders" gives a certain degree of insight to the range of options available. "Hottentots" and Free Blacks would stay either on the land owned by the colonial Government, the land of a colonist or even, rarely, on the land of a fellow "householder". On these different locales, people were living in rooms (presumably attached to the house of the colonist), outside rooms, rented rooms and/or houses and mention is made of a "pondok" or hut.

The period after emancipation, marked by the proclamation of the Masters and Servants Act of 1840, legally removed the distinction between the slave and the Free Black and Khoikhoi descendants (Newton-King 1980). The prolonged contact and similar lives of these three groups would have led to considerable cultural blurring, and in my opinion, it would not be possible to distinguish between these three groups after 1840. This does, however, not detract from the importance of post-emancipation archaeology in Paarl. Few archaeological studies have focused on the "under class" and Paarl has the advantage of having a documented "Free Black graveyard" which dates to 1909 (or earlier as ground surrounding this graveyard was granted to Free Blacks and emancipated slaves in the 1840's) (Pritchard Survey Map 1907-1912).

Chapter 6: CONCLUSION

The Khoikhoi of the South Western Cape had cultural contact with European traders since the 15th century. It was only in 1652, when the Dutch settled permanently at the Cape and started to disrupt the fine ecological and social balance, that the Khoikhoi started feeling the full effect of colonialism. The First Khoikhoi/Dutch War took place a mere seven years after the founding of the refreshment station at the Cape. The main point of contention was that the Khoikhoi were losing access to traditional grazing grounds and water sources. By the end of the Second Khoikhoi/Dutch war, 1673 - 1677, the Dutch had successfully removed all potential resistance from the neighbouring Khoikhoi tribes.

Malherbe (1978) proposed that the independence of the South Western Cape Khoikhoi ended as early as 1670. Certainly, by the end of the 18th century there were no independent Khoikhoi living within the boundaries of the colony, and those that remained were in the service of the colonial farmers (Penn 1989; Ross 1979).

The first legislative references to specifically Khoikhoi labour occur in 1775. From 1721, farmers were demanding from the colonial government the right to extract compensation for the upkeep of children of Khoikhoi mothers (who could not be enslaved and whose labour was potentially lost to the farmer). A decree was passed in 1775 that the children of Khoikhoi mothers and slave fathers could be apprenticed from the age of 18 months to 25 years of age (Wilson & Thompson 1985). In 1801 a proclamation was passed obliging farmers to draw up written contracts between themselves and their Khoikhoi descendent labourers (Malherbe 1978). An offshoot of this proclamation was that no "Hottentots" were allowed within the colony unless

they had a proven means of subsistence (Malherbe 1978); in other words, Khoikhoi wishing to live in the colony had to work for the colonial farmers.

Caledon's Code of 1809 (Le Cordeur 1986) was the first of several proclamations that aimed at regularising and controlling the mobility of the Khoikhoi labour resource. This "labour law" was amended in 1812 and again in 1814, each time adding sections relating to indentured child labour (van Aswegen 1989). Ordinance 48 of 1828, further restricted the mobility of the "Hottentot" labour force, by insisting that no new labour contract could be entered into unless proof could be given that prior contracts had been terminated (Newton-King 1980).

Very little is known about the Khoikhoi who remained within the boundaries of the colony as part of the colonial labour force. A study of the "Hottentot" registers for Paarl (1/STB 16/139-142) during the period 1812 to 1823 drew the focus onto a series of questions regarding changing ethnic perception; the origin of the Khoikhoi descendants working in Paarl; the discrepancy in the age/sex ratios and the suggestion of female headed households among family groups living in their own or hired rooms or houses.

The changing ethnic or even "racial" perception of the Field Cornets (who recorded the registers) can clearly be seen in the registers of 1815 and 1823. The ethnic descriptions of the register of 1815 is very detailed, giving the range from "Hottentot", "Bastaard Hottentot", "Boesjeman", "Bastaard Boesjeman" to just "Bastaard" and "Baster". In the register of 1823, however, the range of description is limited to "Hottentot", "Boesjeman" and "Bastaard". In 1823, the register also lists, for the first time, the term "Kaffer".

Just over half (54,4%) of the Khoikhoi descendants working and living in Paarl were born in Paarl itself. While the vast majority of the Khoikhoi labour does originate from within the Stellenbosch District, individuals are noted as far afield as Graaf Reinet. The mission stations of Genadendal (Baviaanskloof) and Mamre (Groenekloof) seemed to have provided a very small percentage of the labour recorded in the registers for Paarl. The reason for this may be that the Khoikhoi who lived at the missions provided only seasonal labour, and were therefore not eligible to be noted on the Paarl registers.

The analysis of the age/sex ratios for the period 1812 to 1823, clearly shows why the colonists found it necessary to control the mobility of the Khoikhoi through legislation. The registers suggests that before the 1812 legislation (amendment to Caledon's Code of 1809) the rural agricultural sector was losing the most productive section of the labour force, namely, the men aged from 19 to 49. By 1823 the patterns had regularised, indicating the success and effectiveness of the controlling legislation.

During the post-emancipation era, men living at the mission stations would often find it necessary to do seasonal work for farmers nearby the missions. Worden (1989) notes that men would prefer to leave their dependants at the mission stations despite the fact that they might be absent for up to seven months in the year. Female headed households are symptomatic of a situation where migration labour is the norm - where the man leaves his wife and independents to find work elsewhere.

Three family groups have been identified in the Paarl registers that resemble female headed households. These three groups, for the greater part of the period 1812 to

1823, seem to have been living independently from the colonists. One of these women, Betje Talmagus, is listed on the 1818 census roll, which would suggest that she is an independent householder. The implication of the use of surnames also needs to be investigated further. The individuals who appeared on the "Hottentot" register, as well as on the census rolls (Opgaaf Billetin 1818), all used surnames. Further archival research is necessary to determine exactly what this would imply.

The Khoikhoi of the South Western Cape had experienced intense deculturation as a result of the disintegration of their tribal and political organisation, loss of land and cattle, as well as being forced into a situation of "enforced" labour and subjugation. The question of acculturation and the accompanying change in material culture was addressed in Chapter 5. No archaeological research has focused specifically on the Khoikhoi who were assimilated into colonial society as part of the rural labour force. Travel descriptions of the mission station at Genadendal (Baviaanskloof) illustrates the gradation from a "Khoikhoi" orientation to a colonial one. As late as 1790, Lady Anne Barnard (Robinson 1973) notes that some Khoikhoi descendants were still living in "traditional" round huts. The contents of these round huts are reminiscent of the contents of herding Khoikhoi huts. The round huts had no colonial furniture, had a central hearth, skins tied to the roof, calabashes, but the presence of an iron pot confirm that the process of acculturation was on its way. By 1822, Khoikhoi residents at Genadendal were living in rectangular colonial style cottages (Burchell 1953). The contents of these cottages reflect little of indigenous origin; a table, a few chairs and a chest (Burchell 1953). The active discouragement of traditional, "unchristian" practices by the missionaries, would have accelerated the acculturation process in the mission stations. If this is the case, then one could expect to find traces of traditional Khoikhoi material culture among the Khoikhoi descendants living

on the farms in the Drakenstein as late as the beginning of the 19th century. It is, however, only through archaeological investigation that this proposal might be tested.

It is imperative that the inhabitants of Paarl be made aware of the archaeological importance of areas that are presently only valued for the architecture. Too much information has already been lost through the ignorance displayed by so-called restoration architects to the value of the "old bits of rubbish" which they encounter in the course of their work. It is only through archaeological investigation that we can hope to gain insight into the lives of the people who, through colonial expansion lost their land, their herds and their livelihood, and to a very large degree their sense of belonging, their roots.

The purpose of this dissertation was to identify potential Khoikhoi descendent or "Hottentot" habitation sites with the view on future excavation. The farm "Nieuwe Drift" was identified as a potential site. This farm is situated on the R45 on the approximate location of an outspan area of the same name dating to the 19th century. Other habitation sites which were highlighted in the "Hottentot" registers were situated in the town itself. The farms in Agter Paarl (and outside the town itself) might warrant further investigation. Both "Landskroon" and "Paarl Diamandt" did support some Khoikhoi descendant labourers during its past. These outlying areas have the advantage, archaeologically, that, as a rule, they have not undergone as extensive architectural alteration as the town.

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APPENDIX 1:

1809: "Hottentot Proclamation" / Caledon's Code

- All Khoikhoi within the boundaries of the colony had to have fixed places of abode which were registered with the Colonial authorities. Should any individuals wish to change abode, they needed permission from the authorities, or they would be regarded as vagrants and treated accordingly.

- Work contracts for periods longer than one month had to be written. The contract between the colonist and the Khoikhoi servant had to be signed in the presence of a colonial official. A copy of this contract had to be issued to each party involved, as well as a copy sent to Cape Town.

- Khoikhoi women and children could be included in contracts of their spouses/fathers or could have separate contracts

- Articles 4 - 12, dealt with the rights and obligations of the employer in regard to his employees. These points were aimed at protecting the Khoikhoi servants from exploitation and abuse. (Criminal court cases testify to the farmers not paying regular wages, or confiscating livestock that was promised as payment)

- Khoikhoi were expected to be submissive to their masters and to serve them loyally. Any breaches of this point would be punishable by law. The punishment of the Khoikhoi servants were also dealt with in this proclamation.

- No Khoikhoi servant was allowed to enter into a new contract unless he had completed his previous one.

- All Khoikhoi had to carry passes when travelling from district to district under request of their masters. Failure to carry passes would imply that they were vagrants and they would be treated accordingly

(Van Aswegen 1989:209)

Ordinance 50 of 1828

Ordinance 50 was compiled with the aim of improving the legal position of Khoikhoi as well as Free Blacks that were living at the Cape.

- It was stated that Khoikhoi and Free Blacks were no longer obliged to have a fixed place of abode and they could neither be forced to work. Such individuals would not be considered as vagrants, awarding them some protection from arrest and abuse.
- The right of Khoikhoi and Free Blacks to own land and movable property was confirmed in this proclamation.
- Oral contracts were valid and binding for a period of 1 month, while written contracts were binding for 1 year
- Punishment administered by the farmer was not admitted by law, although breach of contract by the servants was a penal offence.

(Newton-King 1980; van Aswegen 1989)

				Kadasa	21	Hendrica	2	Jan Bruys		
				Dina	20					
Albertus Enslin	4	Hans	40							
		Gerd	35							
		Hans	33							
		Andries	25	1	Kaatje	35	4	Cabrys	12	Paarl
								Hans	9	
								Adam	10	
								Miller	6	
Jacques Baard				1	Doortje	31	2	Africa	6	Paarl
								Hyudje	3	
Hendrick Baard	1	Jan	40							Swartland
Willen de Vos	1	David	30							Baviaanskloof
DW Pieter Louw				1	Sannatje	60				Sneeuberg
Jacobus Luttig G zoo	1	Isaak	40				1	Kaatje	10	Swartland
Casper Donker?							1	Prince	5	Swarteberg
Piet van Jaarsveld				1	Kaatje	25	2	Lea	11	Paarl
								David	8	
Garitz ?	2	Baard	60							Bengale (Slaves)
		Dummond								
DW ? Coetzer				2	Hester	51				
					Lina	21	1	Kokta	6	Paarl
DW Hering (?Mering)	1	Abie	56	1	Kustra	6				Caapstad
Lybrand de Beer	2	Adam	41							

	Hendrick	21			2 Joggem	11		Caapstad
					Dirk	9		
Adriene Nieuhaud	1 ?	25	1 ?	26	1 Saartje	3		Bokkeveld
Hermanus Jordaan	1 Salomon	51						Paarl
Daniel du Plessis Izo	1 Klaas	13						Paarl
Hendrick Grief le Roux			1 Nella	33	1 Marie	3		Paardeberg
Jan van Blerk			2 Marie	26	2 Tros	6		Paarl
			Marie	14	Lena	2		
H Hesselmeyer	1 Salomon	26						Paarl
H Du Plessis			1 Klara	31	2 Willem	8		Paarl
					Klaas	2		
Jas Trus	1 Samuel	19	1 Maria	31	4 Lila	15		Paardeberg
					Abraham	13		
					Februarie	11		
					Zezar	9		
DW Marpuyse			1 Lena	26	1 Maria	2		Paarl
Jas Gans			2 Saartje	24	1 Hendricks	2		Paarl
			Koba	20				
Bernhardus Niehaus			1 Flora	25	2 Saartje	4		Paarl
					Lila	10m		
DW Conterman			1 Jannitz	40				Paarl
Jacobus Lubbe Izoon			1 Alida	25				Swellendam

-				1	Griet	49	4	Grietje Nella Taatz Coba	20 18 14 3	in een buite kamer by Georg Gans	Paarl
Bernhard Zaafman	2	Wigeland Sans Bosman	24 21	1	Tosie	61					
Jas Baatman	1	Andries	51				1	Aploons	14		Paarl
Philip Hartog Second	1	Salomon	31	2	Anna	41	4	Truisie Kaitz Tomisa ?	14 13 10 13m		Paarl
Juffr Kaeritz				1	Sara	27					
Gert van der Byl	2	Willem Lesander	61 26	3	Jannitz Anna Hanna	71 51 36		2	Hektor Cobus	5 11	Paarl
Jas de Wet				1	Dila	31					Sneeuberg
Andries Horak							1	Hanna	13		Paarl
Hermanus Bosman	1	Hendrick	50								
-	1	Gerd	50	1	Regina Vrymeid	60	2	Zakea Maatz	10 8	in een buite kamer by Jac. Du Tooy	Batavia (slaves)
-	1	April Vryslaaf	40	1	Jahia Vrymeid	31				in een buite vertrek by Joh. Meyer	Bougies Stellenbosch

Abraham Paul de Vill	2	Stoffel	60							Moddergat
		Kardoes	50							
?Tyfor Amt				1	Kaatje	40	1	Katryn	6	Paarl
Jacobus du Tooy				1	Kaatje	35	2	Jephta Paul	7 5	Paarl
Jacob Schoman				1	Anna	25				Paarl
Gaitz	1	Dummond	35							Paarl
DW Storm				5	Karolena	50	4	Diana	12	Tulbagh
					Tamitje	60		Anna	10	
					Doortje	20		Maritze	5	
					Anna	25		Dummerd	2	
					Lila	16				
Jas Horak/Morak	1	Willem Lucas	30							Swartland
Jan Louw				2	Griet	48	7	Ragel	19	Drakenstein
					Eva	19		Griet	16	
								Lisa	14	
								December	12	
								Stoffel	?	
								L	5	
								Eva	2	
Conraad Wolpot				1	Taritje	30				

OPGAAF VAN ALLE HOTTENTOTTEN, BASTAARD HOTTENTOTTEN, OOK VRYSWARTEN ONDE 'T LANDROSAMPTE VAN STELLENBOSCH GEVONDEN ZOO ALS 'T ZELWE DOOR HET GOVERNMENT IS VOORSCHREVEN BY PROCLAMATIE 23 APRIL 1812										
1/STB 16/139 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTTEN 1812										
Paarl 1 October 1812										
Namen de Huysvader waar Hottenttoten, Bastaards en Vryswarten wonende zyn	Men	Women	Children	Waar de afs kraal en woningen	Beskrywing hunnen familien					
No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Names	Age		
Jozua le Roux	1 Abraham	18	1 Griet	39	2 Grietje	9				Caapstad
					Letje	6				
Petrus J du Plessis	2 Martinus	48			8 Willem	15				Paarl
	Jephta	16	2 Marta	30	David	13				
				Marta	16	Adriaan	11			
						Isak	9			
						Jan	7			
						Sara	5			
						Tuljana	3			
						Jephta	1			
-	1 Moses Balie	50	1 Lea	42	6 Saartje	12			op den erf van Gert	Paarl
					Janetje	10			van der Byl aan de	
					Koeka	8			Nieuwe Drift	
					David	6				
					Lea	4				
					Grietje	2				
Frederick Schryer	1 Jacob Grysenberg	19	1 Tresie	16						Paarl
-	2 David	30	5 Dina	56	1 Diana	17			in een gehuurde	Paarl
	Abraham	12	Anna	50					vertrek by Schryer	
			Cura x	22	2 Anna	4				
					David	4m				

				Kandasa	20	1	Isaak	1		
				Kaatje	17	1	Hendrick	1		
Albertus Enslin	1	Hans	40	2	Kaatje	40	3	Adam	10	Paarl
					Leentje	30		Hans	8	
								Willem	6	
DW Pieter du Toit				1	Spacie	36	4	Africa	4	Paarl
								David	2	
								Piet	1	
								Spacie	3m	
J Berder Buys	5	Baardman	48	2	Kaatje	25	1	Griet	13m	Sneeuberg
		Hendrick	49							
		Dirk	36							
		Willem	30		Saara	23	3	Martinus	13	Paarl
		Andries	22					Wilem	4	
								Sara	2	
Johannes Hendrick Baard				1	Roselyn	50				Bokkeveld
Willem de Vos				1	Sara	35	5	Valentyn	10	Paarl
								Nella	12	
								Sara	3	
								Tomana	6	
								Cornelius	2	
Rachel Jo Baard				1	Doortje	30	2	Afrika	5	Bokkeveld
								Sele	2	
DW Pieter Louw				1	Jannetje	80				Camdeboo
Jacobus J Luttig	1	Isak	30	1	Saartje	25	1	Nectje	9	Swartberg
Jan Erhard Wagener				2	Marie	60	1	December	8	Paarl

				Jannetje	40				
-				1 Koba	22	1 Hendrick	2	in een gehuurde kamer by JE Wagener	Paarl
DW JE Wagener						1 Koba			Paarl
Casper Donker						1 Primo	4		Swartberg
Johanna Redelinghuysse	1 Maart		60						Bengale (slave)
DW Jrs Coetzer				2 Hester	50	2 Daniel	14		Paarl
				Dina	20	Koeka	5		
Johannes Kerkman	1 Jaemat		25	2 Truy	25				Stellenbosch
				Talea	30	1 Zakea	3		
Leybrand de Beer	2 Adam		40	2 Alida	31				Paarl
	Hendrick		30	Vlora	30	1 Zaatje	3		
						2 Tygerman	10		Caapstad
						Dirk	3		
DW Isak Niehaud				1 Metje	22	1 Matys	2		Bokkeveld
Stevanus Jordaan	2 Hans		60						
	Salomon		50						
DW Everd Huyg	1 Alie		50	1 Leentje	60				
Daniel Du Plessie						1 Klaas	13		Paarl
Hendrick Greef				1 Nella	62	1 Marie	2		Paardeberg
Jan van Blerk				1 Marie	25	2 Roos	5		Paarl
						Lena	10m		

Jan Gans			1 Styn	36	2 Saartje	9		Paarl
					Klaas	2		
					Anna	12		
Jacobus Mathyse					1 Kandasa	15		Paarl
Juff Gerts			1 Sara	26				Paarl
Gert van der Byl	2 Willem	60	3 Jannetje	70				Paarl
	Alexander	25	Anna	50	1 Hektor	4		
			Hanna	35				
					1 Kobus	10		
Georg Leyvries					1 Janetje	12		Moddergat
Coenraad Hoffman	2 Rigeland	23	1 Soosie	60				Graaf Reinet
	Janetje	20						
Christoff H Nieuwhaus			1 Janetje	27				Kogmanskloof
Pieter Malherbe	1 Diemerd	32	1 Carlina	40	5 Zila	16		Tulbagh
					Janna	8		
					Allerie	6		
					Anna	4		
					Diemerd	6m		
Chrisjan Paulse					1 Piet	8		Roggeveld
DW Conterman			1 Hannetje	60				Drakenstein
Juff Gertruy Struvert			1 Aatje	30	1 Catryn	5		Stellenbosch
-			2 Lys	35	3 Tietus	3	in een kamer by	Klein Drakenstein
			Lys	60	Tuljana	6	Juff Struvert	
					Vytje	2		

David Thom (?Theron)			2	Kaatje	30	3	Lea	10		Paarl
							David	2		
							Hermanus	6m		
-			1	Marie	33	3	Grietje	6	op een erf van	Paarl
							Saartje	2	Gert van der Byl	
							Sedras	3		
-	2	Piet Haats Januarie	21	2	Griet	48	5	Ragel	16	Klein Drakenstein
							Griet	15		
							Lena	13		
							December	11		
							Lodewyk	4		
				Eva	18	1	Lebria	14m		
						1	Stoffel	7		

1/STB 16/140 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTTEN												
Paarl: Veldcorne JE Wagener 25 October 1814												
Namen de Huysvade		Men			Women			Children			Waar de afs kraal en woningen	Beskrywing hunnen familien
Hottentotten, Bastaards en Vryswarten wonende												
No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Names	Age				
Jozua Le Roux	2	Abraham	20			1	Piet	12			Paarl	
		Daniel	17								Caapse Duyne	
Petrus Du Plisie	2	Martinus	50	2	Anna	42	7	Carel	14			Paarl
		Jephta	18		Martha	18		Louisa	20			
								willem	18			
								David	15			
								Adriaan	13			
								Isaak	11			
								Jan	9			
Albertus Enslin	4	Hans	46	1	Caatje	42	3	Adam	12			Paarl
		Gert	30					Willem	8			
		Salomon	25					Mietje	1			
		Andries	20									
-	1	Abraham Vryslaaf	20	3	Dina	50	2	Hendrica	3	in woning op erf	Paarl	
					Candasa	22		Isaak	3	van J Auret		
					Diana Vryslaaf	20						
-	1	Moses	52	7	Jannetje	70	13	Saartje	18	in woning op erf van	Paarl	
					Saartje	60		Jannetje	17	Gert van der Byl		
					Maree	30		Hanna	16			
					Jannetje	24		Koeka	10			
					Jannetje	22		Saartje	8			
					Coba			David	8			
								Lea	6			
								Saartje	4			
								Grietje	4			
								Hendrick	3			
								Saartje	15m			

Hermanus Bosman	2	Maart Vryslaaf	62							Bengale (Slave)
		Hendrick	50							Moddergat
DW Js Coetzer				2	Hester	52	2	Louisa	17	Afsonderlike buite
					Tina	28		Koeka	7	vertrek by DW Coetzer
Stephanus Jordaan	1	Salomon	52							Paarl
-	1	April Vryslaaf	40	1	Slaea Vrymeid	32	3	Dolce	12	Woning op erf van
								Zakea	11	Coenraad Wolpot
								Martha	9	
DW Niehaud				1	Mietje	27	1	Matys	4	
Daniel du Plessies Hsoon				1	Alida					Caap
Leybrand de Beer	2	Adam	42				2	Joggem	12	Caap
		Hendrick	32					Dirk	10	
DW E Huygh	1	Abe/Alec	52	1	Leentje	62	1	Claartje	12	Swartberg & Caap
Daniel F Du Plisie							1	Claas	15	Paarl
Jan van Blerk				1	Marie	27	3	Marie	15	Paarl
								Roos	7	
								Lena	8	
Hermanus Hesselmeyer				1	Marie	27	2	Roose	5	Paarl
								Lena	2	
Hendrick Du Plisie	1	Adam	40	1	Clara	32	2	Hans	9	Paarl &
								Claas	3	Swellendam
Jan Roux	1	Samuel	20				4	Sela	16	Paardeberg
								Abraham	14	
								February	12	
								Zesar	10	

Jan de Wiel				1	Sela	32					Sneeuberg
Juff Herste	1	David	40	1	Sannatje	30					Kogmanskloof
Gert van der Byl	3	Willem	62	2	Anna	52	2	Cobus	16		Paarl
		Alexander	29		Hanna	37		Hektor	6		
		Joseph	20								
Jan Baartman				1	Aploon	18					Paarl
-	1	Gert	60	1	Regina Vrymei	65				in eenbuite kamer by Jac du Toit	Bengalen en Paarl
-	2	Willem Bakker	24	2	Sanna Vrymei	30	8	Hannetje	18	in een vertrek by	Caap &
		Jacob Gysenber	22					Abraham	16	T/J Meyer	Paarl
					Gaiet Mejd	41		Martinus	10		
								Grietje	12		
								Willem	5		
								Saartje	4		
								Liltje	8		
								Marietje	2		
DW Horm				2	Jannetje	60					Paarl
					Doortje	20					
-				1	Griet	50	2	Maset	14	op een stuk goverment	Klein Drakenstein
								Daniel	4	grond aan de Sanddrift	
Jan Horak	1	Willem Lucas	30								
Jan Keet				1	Ammak	16					Swellendam
Jacob Schoman				1	Anna	36					Paarl
Christiaan Rasp	3	Claas	50								Graaf Reinet
		Hus	40								
		Abel	30								

Georg Syfert			1 Jannetje	16				Moddergat
Barend du Plesie					1 Claas	1		24Rivieren
Isaak du Plesie	1 Claas	50	1 Sara	25				Goudini
Maria Overholster			1 Else	30	2 Abel	7		Swartland
Jan Gans			1 Styn	38	3 Anna	4		Paarl
					Saatje	11		
					Claas	4		
AP de Villiers	2 Cardoes	50						Sneeuberg
	Stoffel	60						
Guiliaum Vermeulen			1 Catryn	25	4 Malate	10		Paarl
					Roos	7		
					Tomas	5		
					Neero	8		
Isaak de Villiers			1 Griet	40				Sneeuberg
Christian Paulsen			2 Lena	42	3 Sidras	9		Groot Drakenstein
			Tufana	18	Titus	6		
					Truy	3		
Jan Enslin	1 Mars	30						Paardeberg
Abraham de Villiers	1 Cupido	40						Koeberg
Piet Bosman			1 Sannetje	40				Swellendam
Willem vd Merwe			1 Lena	26	3 Isaak	9		Paarl
					Jacob	3		
					Lea	3m		
Piet Malherbe			1 Caatje	30	2 Lea	13		Paarl
					David	4		

Hendrick de Vos				1	Diana	60	1	David	8		Kogmanskloof
Jacobus du Toit				1	Caatje	35	3	Jephta	7		Kogmnaskloof
								David	8		
								Saul	5		
Hendrick Greef				1	Styn	23					Groot Drakenstein

1/STB 16/140 REGISTER DE HOTTENTOTTEN										
Paerl 1815 Johannes Hendrick Baard figurende Veld Cornet										
(record pages badly sequenced)										
Namen de Huysvader waar Hottentotten, Bastaards en Vryswarten wonende zyn	Men			Women			Children		Waar de afs kraal en woningen	Beskrywing hunnen familien
	No	Name	Ag	No	Name	Age	No	Names		
Isaak Du Plessis Barend Zo	1	Kees	50							Vryslaaf
Daniel Hermanus Jzoon	1	Klaas	21				1	Gebriel	1	Hottentotten
Coenraad Johannes Hoffma	2	Vigelant Oliphier	30 26	1	Noue	60				Bastaard Hottentotten
Petrus Gideon du Toit	1	David	30	1	Jaconyn	30	4	Catryn Adam Hans Willem	15 12 10 7	Bastaard Hottentotten
George Lyffert	1	Abel	32	2	Jannetje Marie	20 ?				Bastaard Hottentotten
Gert van der Byl	5	Jacob Willem Hierauka Cobus Jacob	60 60 30 18 20	3	Anna Hanna Christiana	60 ? 14	4	Helaat Toos Jonas Nero	12 10 7 4	Bastaard Boesjemans
DW Petrus Johs du Toit				1	Spacie	49				?
Barend du Plessis										
Bernhardus Niehaus				3	Zila Flora Alida	60 ? 24		Eva Jannetje	4 1	Bastaards

Carel Vogel				1 Catryn	30				Bastaards
DW Petrus Johs du Plessis	1 Jephtha	25	2 Anna	35					Bastaards
			Caatje	35					
Andries Munro Horak	1 Kobus	20	1 Zela	20					Bastaards
Jan de Ville			1 Dela	35					?
Jan van Blerk			1 Martha	14	1 Lea	6			Hottentotten
Christoff Hend Niehaus			1 Clara	18					Baster
Lybrand Abraham de Beer	3 Adam	50	1 Diana	55					?
	Hendrick	40							
	Marthinus	45							
Jacob Schoman			1 Anna	36	5 Carel	15			Basters
					Louisa	10			
					Else	9			
					Betje	7			
					Caatje	5			
DW Jan Pieter Roux Jnr	1 Samuel	18	1 Zela	18					?
Hermanus Marthinus Hesselmeier			1 Mietje	30	2 Soul	1			Basters
					Anna	8			
DW Hendrick Du Plessis	1 Apsolom								?
Pieter Johs de Villiers			1 Styn	23	1 Apsalom	16m			Basters
Marthunis Joachim Muller			1 Jannetje	30	1 Apsalom	15			Basterd
Frans du Toit D'Oude			1 Zina	24	2 Sanna	4			
					Jannetje	1			Basterd

Jozua le Roux	1	Abraham	20								
Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers				1	Dina	33	3	Anna	14	Basterds	
								Saartje	12		
								Klaas	4		
							2	Tozet	6		
								Else	1		
DW JE Wagener											
Jan Erhard Wagener	2	Hans	60	3	Marie	50	6	Jannetje	15	op een nie gemeten	Batserds
		Jacob	24		Roselyn	52		Koeka	13	stuk land	
					Jannetje	45		David	11		
								Lea	4		
								Kloos	3		
								Koba	1		
Johan Diederick Hermans	1	Filander	40	1	Sara	32	3	Grietje	6	in een pondok of hut	Basterds
								Saartje	4	op land van bog.	
								Ledras	3	Kloos	
-							1	Leys	1		
Jacobus Johs Luttig	2	Hendrick	32								
		Isaak	30								
DW P Louw Hzoon				1	Jannetje	60					
Ragel Jestina Baard				1	Doortje						
Willem Sebastiaan de Vos				1	Sara	38					
Christian Gerhard Basfort	4	Klaas Baardman	48		Catryn	40					
		Kees Baardman	35		Alectje	36					
		Jurie Aliewe	38								
		Gert	20								

Hermanus Lambertus Bosm	2	Hendrick	60								
		Argus	36								
Jacob Minaar				1	Sara	25					
Jan Roelof Louw				4	Griet	50					
					Eva	22					
					Grietje	20					
					Lena	18					
Gertryder Auret geese poreerd van B. Akkerman				1	Ragel	23					
Christiaan Paulse				1	Tuljana	18					
Piet Bosman				1	Lena	40					
Pieter Luttig				1	Miena	22					
op hun zelve woonde ..											
-				2	Sara	35	2	Leys Jan	14 3	een gehuurde kamer by Horak	Vry Basterds gebore
-	1	Adijan	40	1	Griet	30	1	Jan Betje Marie	8 3 1	een gehuurde kamer by Adriaan Horak	Vry Basterds gebore
-				1	Klara	25	2	Willem Klaas	10 3	een gehuurde kamer by Plons (P. Lans?)	
-				2	Lys	50	4	Titus Sanna Vyter Catryn	11 9 5 2	een gehuurde buyte kamer by G Auret gespareerd van Barend Berman	Basterds gebore
-	1	Martinus	30	2	Kandasa Diana	25 23		Isaak Hannetje	4 2	een buyte kamer by Pieter Lans	Vryere Slavinne

-	1	Willem Bakker	36	1	Sara	35	5	Hartinies	10	in een kamer op de	de Vader Baster
								Willem	6	erf genaamd	en Moeder Vryslaaf
								Saartje	4	DESASITY	
								Alarietje	2	van Jan Meyer	
								Dienas	2m		
-				2	Betje	35	3	Aminar	8	in een kamer op de	Basteerd Hottentot
					Talmalgus de	25		Jamar	4	genaamd DESASITY	
					Byl			Amilie	18m	van Jan Meyer	
-				1	Hester	65	1	Louisa	14	in een gehuurde kamer	Basters
										by DW JE Wagener D'oude	
-	1	Efraam	34	3	Swarte Koeka	55	1	Hanna	13	op een nie gemete	Bastaards en
					Koba	19	2	Hendrick	2	stuk grond	Vryslawe
								Traem	1		
					Jannetje	15	1	Zaartje	2		
-	1	Salemon	25	1	Grietje	20				in een gehuurde buyte	Basters
		Swartland								kamer by Graham Vermeulen	
-	1	Jacob Grysenberg	25	2	Griet	46	3	Abraham	16	in een buyte kamer	Vry Basters gebore
					Tresie	20		Grietje	13	by Coenraad Wolpot	
								Leyte	8		
-	1	Carolus	10	1	Julena	50	5	Januarie	18	in een buyte kamer by	Vrygelewe slawe
								Benjamien	16	DW Carel Bernada	
								Christina	14		
								Lenda	12		
								Josef			
-				1	Salea	30	2	Dolie	18	op het eiendom van	Vryslaaf
								Sakkea	12	Coenraad Wolpot in eende	
										pondok	
-	1	Koos	44	2	Lea	40	1	December	13		Basters
					Saartje	37					

-			3	Jannetje	70	6	Filander	13		Vry Basters gebore
				Marie	25		Koeka	12		
				Jannetje	17		Koos	11		
							Saartje	10		
							Lea	9		
							Jannetje			
-			3	Griet	51	1	Kaatje	8		Basters en
				Koba	33					Hottentotte
rest illegible				Eva	23					

1/STB 16/141 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTTEN 1817											
Paarl 1817 (JE Wagener Veldcornet)											
Aldus gedaan aan dePaerl op den 25 April 1817											
Namen de Huysvader w		Men			Women			Children		Waar de afs kraal	Beskrywing hunnen
Hottenttoten, Bastaards en										en woningen	familien
Vryswarten wonende zy	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Names	Age		
JE Wagener	2	Alexander	25	4	Marie	50	1	Decembe	14		Paarl
		Jacob	24		Jannetje	45					Groenberg
					Lena	35					
					Catryn	15					
Jan Rudolf Louw				2	Lena	40	3	Decembe	14		Paarl
					Griet	30		Lodewyk	6		
								Stoffel	12		
Jacobus Luttig				2	Lena	40	3	Adolph	7		Graaf Reinet
					Rachel	30		David	3		
								Hendrick	2		
Christiaan Paulsen							2	Piet	12		Drakenstein
								Ledras	10		
Guilliam Vermeulen				1	Katryn	40	5	Malaat	5		Franschhoek
								Roos	4		
								Tomas	3		
								Niso	2		
								Catryn	1		
David Theron				1	Caatje	40	3	Adam	12		Swartland
								Hans	9		
								Willem	7		
Andries Mollet	8	Cobus Jordaan	35	1	Vytje	45	5	Lena	14		Goudini
		Tys Pieter	25					Katryn	12		
		Asparjer Pretorius	30					Betje	10		

		Piet Lambert	30			Pieter	7		
		Oranje Witbooi	40			Mietje	4		
		Koos Dakotie	35						
		Philip Roosebloem	40						
Albertus Jacobus Enslin	3	Mars	40						Drakenstein
		Salomon	25						Groenekloof
		Claas	30						
DW Pieter Louw	1	Hans	50	1	Roselyn	40			Swarteberg
Willem de Vos									
Hermanus Bosman	1	Hendrick	50						Moddergat
Hendrick Greef				1	Engela	30			Klein Drakenstein
Rachel Baard				1	Doortje	25	3	Afrika	5
								Styntje	4
								Carolus	6m
Jacobus Luttig	2	Isaak	40	1	Mietje	40	2	Saara	6
		Hendrick	30					Cupido	3
DW Wagener				1	Coba	15			Paarl
Piet Krige	1	Filander	46	3	Saartje	35	9	Filander	14
					Sara	30		Koeka	12
					Lina	25		Saartje	9
								Lea	7
								Jannetje	3
								Hesse	3m
								guilliam	5
								Roos	8
								Silvia	3m
Michiel Pents				1	Jannetje	16			Moddergat

Steeve Wernich			1	Truy	25	3	Saartje	10		Paarl
							Catryn	8		Franschhoek
Jacob de Villiers			1	Tuljana	15					Paarl
DW Huygh			2	Claartje	26					Swartberg
				Leentje	50					
Jan de Villiers			1	Saartje	25	2	Eva	10		Wamakersvallei
							Andries	2m		Paarl
Piet de Vos			1	Marie	25	1	Jannetje	2		Swartland
Jozua le Roux	1	Abraham	20	1	Jannetje					Paarl
DW Redelinghys			1	Meitje	30	1	Abraham	3m		Groenekloof
Arnoldus Meiringh	2	Pieter	20	1	truy	40	1	Lea	4	Zwellendam
		Hendrick	30							
Stephanus Jordaan	1	Willem Subert	40	1	Aploon	45	1	Filander	5	Swartland
Stephanus Petrus Jorda	1	Salomon	50							Swartland
Alexander Jordaan	1	Daniel	24							Paarl
Martinus Mulder	1	Claas Plaatje	25	1	Else	25				Swartberg
Willem du Plessies	1	Willem	20							
Jacob Schoeman				1	Anna	40				Paarl
Jan Horak	1	Willem Lucas	40							Klein Drakenstein
Petrus Niehaus	1	August	25							Paarl
H Hesselmeyer				1	Jannetje	25	3	Seliva	8	Paarl
							Lys	3		

Jan Paarl Leyford	1	David	50	1	Taractys					Swarteberg
Lord Leyford	1	Kees	20							Paarl
Coenraad Hoffman	2	Wiegeland	27	1	Anna					Sneeuberg
		Boosman	24							
Jan van Wieg..				1	Dila	34				Kogmanskloof
Jan Baatman (Baartman?)				1	Aploon	20				Paarl
Barend Du Plessis							1	Klaas	13	Bruintjiesman hoogte
Hermanus Petrus Jorda	1	Salomon	54							Paarl
-	3	Mosis	52	3	Jannetje	72				op een stuk erfpagland Paarl
		Willem	60		Lea	46				gelegen aan de Berg
		Cupido	30		Marie	32				Rivier
-				1	Saartje Karka					op een stuk erfpagland Paarl
										gelegen aan de Paarl
Jan Hendrick Gans				3	Styn	40	2	Klaas	8	Paarl
					Ele	30		Else	4m	graaf Reinet
					Saartje	18				
Frans Davids				1	Lena	36	2	Sanna	6	Paarl
								Jannitz	4	
-				4	Griet	50	4	Koba	5	op een stuk land van Paarl
					Coba	30		Klaarman	1	Georg Gans
					Grietje	16		Grietje	4	
					Nella	18		Eva	5	
					Eva	20				
-				2	Sara	32	2	Juliana	6	in een buite kamer by Groenberg
					Lys	18		Jan	4	Gerrit Muzaard Paarl

Johannes du Toit			1 Sula	19	4 Abraham	16		Paarl
					February	14		
					Cesar	12		
					Taetz	2		
Johannes van Blerk			1 Marie	17	3 Roos	9		Paarl
					Lena	5		
Pieter Lans			1 Klara	34	2 Willem	11		Swellendam
					Klaas	5		
-			1 Betje	34	4 Animina	9	in een buite kamer by	Graaf Reinet
					Jannis	7	Jan Meigen (Meyer?)	Paarl
					Amiele	3		
-	1 Willem Bakker	26	1 Sara Vrymeid	32	5 Marthinu	12	in een buite kamer by	Paarl
			Bydet van		Willem	5	Jan Meigen (Meyer?)	Caab
			Willem Bakker		Mauritz	4		
					Sara	3		
					Dura	1		
-			2 Lys	50	4 Titus	10	in buite kamer by	Klein Drakenstein
			Lys	30	Sara	9	Juff Auret	Paaarl
					Vytes	6		
					Catryn	3		
-	1 Gert	50					in een buite kamer by	Caab
							Jacobus du Toit	
Petrus van ?Nuiza			1 Klaartje	25	1 Piet	6		Paarl
-			3 Hester	50	1 Koeka	12	in een buite kamer by	?
			Louisa	18			DW Wagener	
			Anna	16				
Gerrit van der Byl	1 Jacob	20	3 Anna	26				Swartland
			Anna	30				

Willem de Villiers	1	Moses Vryslaaf	60							Drakenstein
Hermanus Bosmman	3	Hendrick	50	1	Diena VS	?				?
		Maarts VS	60							Bengale
		August VS	30							Caap
Albertus Enslin				1	Griet	20				Drakenstein
Christiaan Basfo?	5	Baartman	50							?Berg
		Salomon	30							Caap
		Andries	20							Genadendal
		Abraham VS	25							Paarl
		Martinus VS	25							
Willem de Vos	2	Jacob	35	2	Sara	30	5	Saartje	14	in een buite kamer
		Valentyn	16		Nella	17		Temara	10	Willem de Vos
								Cornelius	7	
								Sanna	4	
								Grietje	2	
Ragel Baard				1	Doortje	30	3	Africa	12	Paarl
								St?	11	
								Africa	18m	
Petrus M de Villiers	1	Hans	60							Paarde Berg
		Willem	30							
Marthinus Mulder	1	Platje	25	1	Else	20				Graaf Reinet
Petrus Muzaard	1	Augustus	25							Paarl
Jacob Gysenberg	2	Willem	20	2	Grietje	50	2	Letje	12	24Rivieren
		David	16		Grietje	16		Abraham	14	Paarl
Daniel du Plesie				1	Mietje	25	1	Abraham	1	?
Willem Ras				1	Jannetje	20				Agter de Paerl

Andries Butsmese?	1	Marthinus	45			1	Jephta	10		Paarl
George Lyfried	1	Abel	25							Goudini
Jan van Blerk				1	Martha	18	2	Jephta	10	Renosterberg
								Sarel	13	Drakenstein
								Anna	3	Paarl
								Marie	5m	
Philip Hartog	2	Salomon	40				1	Louisa	13	Paarl
		Sarel	18							
Johs Jacobus du Toit	1	Abraham	16	1	Sula	18	3	Februarie	14	Paarl
								Sesar	12	
								Flip	2	
Jan de Ville	1	Salomon	40	1	Dela	40				Swartland/ GR
Alfried Hiebritz	1	Kobus	30	1	Anna					
Jan Blignaut	2	Kees	40	2	Liela	55				Riebeecks Kasteel
		Kiewiet	25		Filieda	16				
Jan Gans				3	Styn	30	1	Klaas	12	Sneeuberg
					Else	25				Paarl
					Saartje	16				
DW Hendrick Matthysen				1	Lena	40	3	Sanna	9	Paarl
								Jannetje	6	
								?	2m	
Bernhardus Niehaus				2	Sara	35	2	Hendrick	14	Paarl
					Klara	20		Sara	1	
Jan Baartman				1	Aploon	20	1	Martha	5m	Paarl
Barend du Plessie							1	Klaas	14	24 Rivieren

						Willem	10		Paarl
						Saartje	8		
						Marietje	4		
						Dina	3		
						Sanna	3m		
-			1 Klara	30	3	Willem	14	in een buite kamer	Paarl
						Klaas	5	by P. Lans	
						Jan	3		
-	1 Gert	50	1 Salea VSs	40	1	Salea	14	op een stuk grond van G Wolpot	Bougies Paarl
-			3 Kandasa	25	6	Isaak	6	in een buite vertre	Paarl
			Diana	20		Crisje	4	by M Gartz	
			Miena Vs	20		Toontje	6		
						Aploon	7		
						Diena	4		
						Matthysen	3m		
Carel Vogel			1 Anna	21	3	Kaatje	6		Oliphants Rivier
						Doortje	5		Paarl
						Jannetje	2		
P du Toit	1 Jephta	16	1 Spacie	48	6	Goliat	15		Wamakersvallei
						Afrika	10		
						David	8		
						Piet	6		
						Jan	4		
						Salomon	2		
Lybrand de Beer	8 Adam	40	3 Alida	25	5	Joachim	14		Paarl
	Andries	50	Flora	25		Dirk	13		Sneeuberg
	Hendrack	30	Roos	30		Saartje	10		
	Hendrick	25				Sula	3		
	Kobus	40				Abraham	2		
	Geswind	35							
	Willem	20							

		Cupido	40						
Pieter van der Byl	1	Jacob	25	2	Anna	60			Goudini
					Anna	40			Sneeubebrg
DW P Hartog				1	Caatje	30	2	Triesje	2
								Coba	6m
Andries Mollet				3	Vytje	50	2	Piet	12
					Catryn	20		Mietje	10
					Betje	16			
-	1	Moses	50	3	Sannatje	70	11	Koeka	14
		Willem	60		Marea	35		Saartje	14
		Willem	30		Lea	32		David	13
		Cupido	35					Lea	10
								Grietje	6
								Koba	4
								Hendrieka	1
								Saartje	14
								Sedras	9
								Willem	8
Casparius ?	2	Abel	60	2	Caatje	50	2	Willem	9
		Abel	22		Nella	19		Domasa	7
-	1	Karolus Vs	70	2	Tolenda Vs	50	3	Jephta	8
					Tolenda	16		Joseph	10
									by de DW Bernhar
									in een buite kamer
									Paarl
Aldus gedaan aan de Paarl op 25 Maart 1818									
JE Wagener									

1/STB 16/142 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTTEN										
PAARL 1819										
Naamen der huysvader waar									Waar de afs kraal	Beskrywing van
Hottentotten, Bastaards en	Men			Women			Children		en woningen zyn	hunnen familien
Vryswarten wonende zyn	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	
DW Bernhardi	1	Joseph	50	4	Tolenda	50				Paarl
					Caisleard VS	16				
					Waldeze VS	20				
					Lenda VS	18				
Willem du Plessie	3	Plaatje	30							Graaf-Reinet
		Willem	25							Paarl
		Jephta	30							
Roelof Rens	1	Izaize VS		1	Diana	60	1	David	12	Paarl
Daniel Plessie				1	Kaatje	35				Drakenstein
Stephanus Jordaan	1	Augustus	25	1	Mietje	40	1	Jephta		24 Rivieren
Frans du Toit	1	Tiitus VS								Wamakersvallei
Arnoldus Meyringh				1	Koeka	14				Paarl
Piet Krige				1	Siena	30	1	Gideon	9	Klein Drakenstein
DW Hermans				1	Sara	35	1	Silvia		Paarl
DW Wagener				1	Koba	16				Groenberg/kloof
JE Wagener	2	Filander	16	3	Marie	60	4	Klaas	14	Paarl
		Valentyn	18		Jannetje	50		Hans	12	

				Kaatje	40	Willem	10			
						Tana	14			
Jacobus Luttig	1	Isaak	40					Graaf-Reinet		
Karolus Enslin				1	Mietje	30	1	Abraham	2	Paarl
Piet Matthys de Villiers	1	Hans	50	1	Roselyn	60				Graaf-Reinet
Hermanus Bosman	3	August VS	30							Paarl
		Maart VS	50							
		Hendrick								
Josua le Roux	2	Daniel	20	1	Ragie	20				Paarl
		Abraham	25							
Isaak Jan de Villiers				1	Sabatie	50	1	Cupido	12	Klein Drakenstein
Abraham Paul de Villiers	1	Stoffel	60							Stellenbosch
Andries Mollet				3	Vytje	50	2	Betje	14	Graaf-Reinet
					Lena	25		Pieter	12	Paarl
					Catryn	20				
Piet Minnaar				1	Toosie	20	1	Leonora	1	Paarl
Willem Petrus de Villiers	1	Joseph VS		2	Griet	60	2	Joseph	12	Drakenstein
					Hanna	16		Greitje	10	Drakenstein
Jan Hendrick de Villiers				2	Saartje	20	1	Eva	2	Paarl
					Eva	16				
Steeve Wernich	1	Abel	50	1	Kaatje	50	2	Willem	14	Klipfontein
								Demara		

Casparus Bresler			1 Aploom	25					Swartland
Stephanus Jordaan	2	Willem	30	1 Aploom	40				Swartland
		Hendrick	40						
Albertus Enslin	3	Abraham VS	30						Paarl
		Salomon	25						Drakenstein
		Adam	16						
Diena van Braaf	1	Paul	45						Drakenstein
Jacob de Villiers	2	Willem Bakker	30						Caapstad
		Salomon	25						
Christiaan Paulsen						2 Sedras	14		Drakenstein
						Piet			
DW Redelinghuysen				1 Jannetje	40				Paaardeberg
Willem de Vos				1 Truij	30	2 Lea	6		Paarl
						Johannes	2		
Hendrick Baard						1 Mosis	14		Paarl
Marthinus Muller				1 Anest	40	3 Caatje	14		
						Saartje	10		
-				1 Sara	40	5 Johanna	12	in een buite kamer by	Paarl
				Saartje	16	Cornelius	11	Willem de Vos	
						Hanna	10		
						Griet	9		
						David	4		
-				3 Kandasa	25	6 Isaak	12	in een buite kamer by	Paarl

				Diana	22	Grietje	10	Marthinus Muller	
				Miena VS	20	Diena	9		
						Marthinus	2		
						Dina	1		
						Saartje	1		
-				1 Sara VS	30	6 Marthinus	15	in een buite kamer van	Paarl
						Willem	12	Jan Meyer	
						Saartje	11		
						Marie	10		
						Dina	9		
						Sanna	3		
-				1 Betje Talemagus		3 Amina	12	in een buite kamer van	Paarl
						Tamie	10	Jan Meyer	
						Amiele	9		
Piet Lans				1 Klara	32	4 Willem	12		Paarl
						Klaas	10		
						Jan	9		
Michiel Pentz				1 Grietje	25	2 Grietje	4		Paarl
						Dina	4 months		
DW Huygh				1 Leentje	60				Wamakersvallei
Ragel Baard				1 Doortje	30	3 Karolus	2		Paarl
						Afrika	11		
						Sryn	9		
Hendrick Greef	2	Hendrick	30	1 Betje		4 Alexander	10		Drakenstein
		Otto	16			Evva	8		
						Apollo	6		
						Gert	3		

-	2	Isaak VS		2	Lys	60	4	Titus	14	in een buite kamer by	Drakenstein
		Isaak			Lys	36		Sana	12	Gertruida Auret	
								Vytje	11		
								Catryn	5		
Jacobus Luttig				1	Lea	25	2	Ragel			Franschhoek
								December			
Gertruida Auret				1	Eva	20	3	Sylvia	9		Klein Drakenstein
								Cornelius	8		
								Grietje	7		
Jan Louw	1	December	30								Klein Drakenstein
Aldus gedaan aan de Paarl May 1819											

1/STB 16/142 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTTEN											
Veldcornet CM Haupt Paarl 1820											
Naamen der huysvader waar										Waar de afs kraal	Beskrywing van
Hottentotten, Bastaards en		Men			Women			Children		en woningen zyn	hunnen familien
Vryswarten wonende zyn		No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	
Petrus Bosman					1	Marie	12	Carel	16 m	Paarl	Hottentots
Isak de Villiers		Woensdag		20	Anna		22	Anna	2	"	Hottentots
Johannes Marais		Jan Bastard		28						"	Hottentots
Jacob Niclaas de Villiers		Jan Magosman		46						"	Hottentots
		Andries Dikkop		36	Doortje		30			"	Hottentots
		Uithaalter Falimtz		33						"	Hottentots
		Hendrick Baardman		35						"	Hottentots
		Salomon		33						"	Hottentots
		Martinus		37						"	Hottentots
Jacobus Luttig		Isaak Boesak		40						"	Hottentot
AJ Enslin		Andries		33						"	Hottentot
JH Baard		Paul		40						"	Bastaard
WP du Plessis		Willem		35						"	Hottentot
Petrus A Minnaar		Aret		35						"	Hottentot
		Samson Falentyn		27						"	Hottentot
Hendrick Greef Snr		February		30	Betje		30	Alexander	12	"	Hottentot
								Eva	9		
								Apollis	7		

J Baart						2 Lyut	14 Paarl	Bastaards
						Griet	10	
JJ du Toit	3 Abraham	20	1 Sila	18				
	Februarie	18						
	Sesar	16						
JE Leyffert	2 Adam	40	3 Anna	40			Paarl	Bastaards
	Daniel	20	Hester	40				"
			Louisa	20				"
			Hester	10				"
P Hartzog	2 Salomon	50	2 Caatje	14	2 Sesar	4	"	Bastaards
	Carel	21	Louisa	15	Coba	2		
J de Wiel	1 Salomon	55	1 Dela	40			Paarl	
PJ du Toit	2 David Sedras	50					"	
	Davvid Sedras	25						
AP Hiebre?	1 Isak	20						
T van Missop	1 Abraham	20						
AP Silas			1 Sannetje	40				
JP van Blerk			2 Marte	20				
			Roos	12				
JR Kreef	1 Klaas	17	1 Sara	32	2 Pieter	5		
					Grietje	2		
DJ du Plessis	1 Martinus	40			1 Jephtha			
J Augustus Baart			1 Luys	14	1 Griet	8		

BLD du Plessis	1	Klaas	14						
Margareta Blignaut DW PJ du	1	Goliat	16	1	Spacie	42	4	Afrika	10
								David	8
								Piet	6
								Jan	5
DL du Plessis	1	Klaas	25	1	Anna	50			
Jacob Gribble	1	David	18						
Jacobus du Toit	1	Souwel	16	1	Caatje	40			
Petrus Niehaus	1	August	25						
Record not carefully recorded - incomplete detail									

1/STB 16/142 REGISTER DER HOTTENTOTEN 1821											
Veldcornet CW Haupt aan de Paarl											
Naamen der huysvader waar								Waar de afs kraal	Beskrywing van		
Hottentotten, Bastaards e		Men			Women		Children		en woningen zyn	hunnen familien	
Vryswarten wonende zyn	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age	No	Name	Age		
JR Louw		Kowis	36		Antje	23		Caatje	9	Paarl	Hottentot
								Doortje	6		Hottentot
								Jannetje	5		Hottentot
AJ de Villiers		Cobus Swartlayk	42		Truy	20					
		Schilman Opperman	50		Caatje	40		Willem	18		Hottentot
								Claas	14		Hottentot
								Schieman	12		Hottentot
								Caatje	8		Hottentot
SF Wernich		Arend	21		Leys	36		Tuljana	15		Bastaard
								Treitje	8		Bastaard
								Catryn	5		Bastaard
JH Baard		Paul December	42								Bastaard
JJ Luttig		Smith	20								Bastaard
		Isaak Boesak	40								Hottentot
H Greef Jnr		Davids	28		Annetje	24		Isaak	4		Bastaard
								Caatje	2		Bastaard
H Greef Snr		February	30		Betje	31		Alexander	12		Hottentot
								Eva	9		Hottentot
								Appollis	6		Hottentot
								Betje	1		Hottentot

Pieter Krige	Willem Siebert	40						Bastaard
PA Minnaar	Samson Falentyn	27						Hottentot
	Arie	35						Hottentot
WA du Plessis	Willem	31						Hottentot
	Jephta	28						Bastaard
AJ Enslin	Andries	34						Hottentot
	Isaac Abel	19						Bastaard
JN de Villiers	Salomon	34	Marie	54				Bastaard
	Marthinus	38						VS
DW PJ Louw			Jennetje	55				Boesjeman Meyd
James Payne			Jannetje Kloete	40				Hottentot
Jan Neymans			Rachel	18				Bastaard
Joseph Vergottini			Meitje	38	Abraham	1		Hottentot
Lermie de Rosebaux			Toosie	26				Hottentot
Susanna Geldenhuys	Hendrick Koeka	33						Bastaard
	Andries Tooman	50						Hottentot
SP Jordaan			Sara Hendricks	25	Gideon	9		Hottentot
					Silvia	4		Hottentot
			Mietje	40	Sara	14		Hottentot
					Kupido	7		Hottentot
JJ Phillips			Sabathie	54	Sedras	16		Bastaard
Rachel Baard			Doortje	36	Afrika	13		Bastaard

						Steyntje	10		Bastaard
						Carolus			Bastaard
Giovanni Depasquel				Lena	25				Bastaard
				Rachel	22				Bastaard
HL Bosman	August	41							VS
Alexander Tredouw				Leys	24				Bastaard
op die erf van Jan Meyer woo	Willem Bakker	39		Sara	37	Marthinus	14		Bastaard
						Willem	12		Bastaard
						Saartje	9		Bastaard
						Mrietje	7		Bastaard
						Hendriena	5		Bastaard
						Sanna	3		Bastaard
						Philip	9 months		Bastaard
op die erf van Jan Meyer woonagtig				Betje Talmagus	42	Amiena	14		Bastaard
						Jan	10		Bastaard
						Amiele	6		Bastaard
Pieter Lans				Filieda	19	Leysje	6		Bastaard
				Jannetje	26	Koeka	2		Bastaard
						Martha	2 months		Bastaard
				Clara	32	Willem	14		Bastaard
						Klaas	7		Bastaard
						Jan	4		Bastaard
						David	2		Bastaard
Josua le Roux	Abraham	33							Bastaard
DW JD Hermans	Hendrick	46							VS
op het erf van Pieter Roux woonagtig				Doortje	30	Doortje	9		Bastaard

Andre J Schoeman				1 Anna	49				
DD Kriegman				1 Dina	30				
Johan C Wolpot	1	Andries	20	1 Efa	30				
Jacobus Oberholster				1 Klara	20	2 Mater	2		
						Stephan	5		
Hermanus du Toit	1	Absalom	66	1 Styn	20	1 Barend	3		
Barend du Plessis	1	Klaas	15						
JA de Beer	2	Joachim	19						
		Dirk	18						
Albert P Meiring	1	Hendrick	35	1 Eva	25	2 Rabonie	3		
						Debora	3 months		
Jacob Ggrevenbroek	2	Willem	20	1 Kandasa	24	1 Elsje	7 months		
		Karel	22						
Daniel du Plessis	1	Klaas	26	1 Anna	50				

Johannes Petrus Roux	Kiewiet	55						Hottentot
DW CH Rouloen	Piet	17						Hottentot
Pieter Lans	David Jephta	17	Jannetje	17	Leysje	7		Bastaard
					Koeka	3		Bastaard
					Marta	1		Bastaard
-			Clara	33	Willem	15		Bastaard
					Klaas	8		Bastaard
					Jan	4		Bastaard
					David	3		Bastaard
Albertus Jacobus Enslin			Sabathie	55	Isaak Abel	19		Bastaard
					Sedras Ab	17		Bastaard
Hendrick Greef Jnr	Hans Dikkop	50	Caatje	30	Hendrick	8		Hottentot
					Andries	3		Hottentot
Johannes Marais Snr	Paul December	43						Bastaard
Pieter Krige	Klaas	18	Aploon	19				Bastaard
	Hans Pieter	25	Lena	26				Bastaard
Petrus Abraham Minnaar	Arie	36						Bastaard
Susanna Geldenhuys	Hendrick Koeka	34						Bastaard
	Hendrick Kitter	60						Hottentot
Jacobus Johannes Luttig	Isaak Boesak	41						Hottentot
Christiaan Gerhardus Auret	Marthinus	30						VS
Rokke Catorius?			Mietje	19	Anna	2		Bastaard

					Jephta	5 months	Bastaard
Jan Hendrick Baard					Afrika	14	Bastaard
Stephanus Francois Wernich			Doortje	30	Styntje	11	Bastaard
					Carolus	5	Bastaard
Jozua le Roux	Abraham	34	Rachel	19			Bastaard
Pervie de Roebaux			Diana	65			Bastaard
Danniel du Toit			Candasa	11			Bastaard
Johannes Roux	Willem Bakker	40	Sara	30	Marthinus	115	VS
					Willem	12	VS
					Saartje	10	VS
					Marietje	8	VS
					Hendriena	6	VS
					Sanna	4	VS
					Philip	1	VS
Stephanus Petrus Jordaan			Mietje	41	Sara	15	Bastaard
					Cupido	8	Bastaard
Hermanus L Bosman	August	42					VS
Frans du Toit	Titus April	67					VS
Zacharias Johannes de Beer			Griet	35	Marie	9	Bastaard
					Isaak	13	Boesjeman
					Hans	10	Boesjeman
					Vytje	9	Boesjeman
Edmond Butler			Caatje	22			Bastaard

Johannes Phillipus Minnaar			Sara Hendrick	30	Gideon	10	Bastaard
					Silvia	5	Bastaard
Christoffel Jacobus Kirchman			Toleda	20	Isaac	6 months	Bastaard
Jacob Niclaas de Villiers			Marie	55			Bastaard
Johannes Niclaas Marais			Dina	39	Elsje	10	Bastaard
Willem Petrus de Villiers	Mosis Alexander	61					VS
DW PJ Louw			Jennetje	56			Boesjeman
Alexnader Tredieu			Lys	25			Bastaard
op het erf van B Alexander			Sara	41	Saartje	16	Bastaard
					Cornelius	9	Bastaard
					Hannetje	7	Bastaard
					David	4	Bastaard
					Doortje	2	Bastaard
Sophia Elsabe van der Poel			Mietje	22	Arie	3	Bastaard
Stephanus Francois Wernich			Lys	37	Tuljana	16	Bastaard
					Vytje	9	Bastaard
					Catryn	6	Bastaard
DW HA Enslin			Elsje	49			Hottentot
Isaac Jacobus de Villiers			Hanna	58			Bastaard
Section 2: Veldcornet JJ du Toit Paarl 1822							
Johannes Jacobus du Toit	3	Abraham		22			Bastaard
		February		18			Bastaard

	Sesar	15	1	Silvia	25	1	David	14		Bastaard
Andries M Horak	1 Barend	40	1	Sila	35					Bastaard
DW Jacob Schoeman			1	Anna	44					Bastaard
Daniel F du Plessis			2	Sara Diana						Bastaard Bastaard
Hendrick Niehaus	1 Klaas	50								Bastaard
Petrus G Niehaus	1 Augustus	25								Bastaard
Gert van der Byl	1 Jaap	16	2	Anna Hanna	40 66	2	Hektor Lys	12 12		Bastaard Bastaard
Georg Leyffreuk	1 Abel	36								Bastaard
David Booysen			1	Antje	30	2	Cobus Aoltje	11 6		Bastaard Bastaard
Daniel Kreymaen			1	Elsje	30	3	Toset Elsje Leyda	9 6 2		Bastaard Bastaard Bastaard
DW P du Toit	1 Goliat	16	1	Spaasie	48	5	Afrika David Pieter Jan Klaas	11 9 7 6 1		Bastaard Bastaard Bastaard Bastaard Bastaard
Jan Philip Minnaar	1 Hans	33								Bastaard
Hendrick Dreyer						2	Styntje	14		Bastaard

						Sophia	16		Bastaard
Jan van Blerk			1	Marta	22	1	Roos	14	Bastaard
Jan de Wiel	1	Salomon	60	1	Diana	20			Bastaard
Petrus du Toit	1	Abraham	25	1	Nella	26			Bastaard
Jan Albertus de Villiers	1	Hans Petro	24						Bastaard
Robert F Ailing	1	Salomon	40						Bastaard
Jan Enslin	1	Smith	30						Bastaard
J Steven du Toit				1	Kaatje	32	2	Anna	7
								Jonas	2
Johan C Wolpot	1	Andries	16						Bastaard
Frans van Niesop	1	Oranje	25						Bastaard
Albertus P Heub?	1	Isaak	22				2	Filander	15
								Mars	13
Jan Hendrick Herbitz				1	Sara	24	3	Johan	10
								Kaatje	9
								Styn	3
DW Hendrick Matthyse				1	Lena	30	4	Lena	10
								Jantje	7
								Lys	5
								Anys	2
Jacob Greenberg	1	Willem	23	1	Grietje	8			Bastaard

Jan Gans			1 Saartje	23	3 Willem	4		Bastaard
						Styn	14 days	Bastaard
						Klaas	11	Bastaard
Jan Keet	1 Klaas	19	1 Cersten	22	1 David	8 months		Bastaard
Stevenaus du Toit			1 Styn	20	1 Barend	2		Bastaard
David de Villers			1 Lena	30	1 Fleurie	8		Bastaard
Isaac Carel Verster	1 April	40	1 Sanna	33				Bastaard
op haar eige			1 Tolenda	59	6 Joseph	15		VS
						Jephta	14	VS
						Christina	17	VS
						Lenda	16	VS
						Leentje	5	VS
						Alida	3	VS

Pieter Lans	1	David Jephtha	18	2	Jannetje	18	3	Lysie	8	Bastaard
								Martha	3	Bastaard
								Wilmiena	3m	Bastaard
					Klara	34	5	Willem	16	Bastaard
								Klaas	9	Bastaard
								Jan	5	Bastaard
								David	4	Bastaard
								Klaartje	2	Bastaard
Andries Daniel	1	David	15	1	Saartje	35	1	Tuljana	12	Bastaard
Johannes Marais	1	Paul December	44	1	Diena	39	1	Elsje	10	Bastaard
Dw JA Enslin	1	Hans Pieters	26							Bastaard
JR Roux	1	Stoffel	17							Bastaard
Thomas Frederick Munnick	5	Jan Rooy	55	1	Eva	31	2	Sabathie	5	Bastaard
		Booy Afrikander	30					Sabathie	2	Bastaard
		Hans Joosten	43							Hottentot
		Jan Bosriek	30							Hottentot
		Abraham	30							VS
Jacobus Petrus Minnaar				1	Elsje		4	Jan	16	Bastaard
								Eva	8	Bastaard
								Spandiel	5	Bastaard
								Joset	3	Bastaard
DW J le Roux	1	Abraham	27	1	Rachel	23	1	Barend	6m	Bastaard
Christian Gerhardus Auret	1	Marthinus	36							VS

Pieter Abraham Minnaar	1 Arie	30						Bastaard
Willem Petrus du Plessis	2 Willem Joseph	23						Hottentot
	Jephta Maart	30	1 Diena	56				Bastaard
Carel Christian Bernhardi	1 Willem Siebert	48	1 Aploon	39				Bastaard
Johannes Phillipus Minnaar			1 Sara	35				Bastaard
Johan Hendrick de Villiers			2 Diena	67				Bastaard
			Lys	34	1 Willem	13		Bastaard
Joseph Walton			2 Betje	59				Hottentot
			Anna	49				VS
Daniel du Toit Snr					1 Kandas			Bastaard
Carolus Hendrick Enslin			1 Mietje	40	1 Abraham	2,5		Hottentot
Pieter Krieger			2 Siena	27				Bastaard
			Aploon =	70				Bastaard
			Passientin					
DW JH Herbert			1 Marie	57	1 Marie	9		Hottentot
Jacobus Johannes Luttig	2 Abel	30	1 Nella	26	2 Abel	3		Bastaard
	Adonis	26			Andries	1		Bastaard
Jan Hendrick Herbert	3 Andries	55						Bastaard
	Zondag	20						Hottentot
	Hendrick Eksteen	36						Hottentot
GS Hauptfleisch	2 Salomon Jephta	30	2 Roosie	28	2 Diena	5m		Bastaard
	Jan Nobel	55	Filleda	22	Isaac	1		Bastaard

Matthys Hendrick Greef	1 Hendrick Kitten	45							Hottentot
Adriaan Martinus Horak			1 Jannetje	57					Boesjeman
Jacob Niclaas de Villiers			1 Marie	56					Bastaard
Marthinus Jacobus Muller			1 Betje =	44	3 Amiena	16			Bastaard
			Thalemalgus		Jan	12			Bastaard
					Amiele	8			Bastaard
			1 Doortje	32	3 Doortje	11	op het erf van		Bastaard
					Abraham	5	P Roux		Bastaard
					Joseph	3			Bastaard
Stephanus Francois Wernich			1 Lys	38	3 Tuljana	16			Bastaard
					Vytje	9			Bastaard
					Catryn	6			Bastaard
Francois du Toit	1 April Titus	68							VS
DW P de Villiers	1 Moses Alexander	62	1 Margareta =		4 Johanna	20			VS
			Magdalen	50	Lena	14			VS
					Joseph	7			VS
					Grietje	5			VS
DW HA Enslin			1 Elsje	50					Bastaard
	1 Abel	60	1 Caatje	58			op het erf van		Bastaard
							JJ Luttig		
	1 Benjemin Alexander	62			2 Andries	10	op zyn erf het		VS
					Caatje	13	Valentyn genaamd		Bastaard

Evan Evans			1 Lys	26				Bastaard
Johannes Petrus Roux	1 Willem Basson		1 Johanna = Martinese	39	7	Marthinus	16	VS
						Willem	14	VS
						Saartje	11	VS
						Marietje	9	VS
						Hendriena	7	VS
						Sanna	5	VS
						Philip	3	VS
Andries Marthinus Goetz	1 Onverwagt	26						Vry Apprenticien
DW P de Villiers			1 Filieda	34				VS
Zacharias Johannes de Beer			1 Griet	40				Hottentot
					5	Isaac	14	Boesman
						Hans	12	Boesman
						Booy	8	Boesman
						Vytje	8	Boesman
						Marie	10	Basterd
Alexander Tredieux					1	Saartjee	10	Bastaard
Johannes Albertus Stegman					1	Lea	5	Bastaard
Paarl 6 May 1823								

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1812	Jozua le Roux	1	Abraham	18	1	Griet	39	2	Grietje	9		Cape Town
1812	Jozua le Roux								Letje	6		Cape Town
1812	Petrus J du Plessis	2	Martinus	48				8	Willem	15		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis		Jephta	16	2	Marta	30		David	13		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis					Marta	16		Adriaan	11		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis								Isak	9		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis								Jan	7		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis								Sara	5		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis								Tuljana	3		Paarl
1812	Petrus J du Plessis								Jephta	1		Paarl
1812	Independant	1	Moses Balie	50	1	Lea	42	6	Saartje	12	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Independant								Janetje	10	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Independant								Koeka	8	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Independant								David	6	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Independant								Lea	4	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Independant								Grietje	2	on erf of Gert van der byl at Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1812	Frederick Schryer	1	Jacob Grysenberg	19	1	Tresie	16					Paarl
1812	Independant	2	David	30	5	Dina	56	1	Diana	17	in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Independant		Abraham	12		Anna	50				in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Independant					Cura x	22	2	Anna	4	in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Independant								David		in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Independant					Kandasa	20	1	Isaak	1	in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Independant					Kaatje	17	1	Hendrick	1	in a hired room at Schryer's	Paarl
1812	Albertus Enslin	1	Hans	40	2	Kaatje	40	3	Adam	10		Paarl
1812	Albertus Enslin					Leentje	30		Hans	8		Paarl
1812	Albertus Enslin								Willem	6		Paarl
1812	DW Pieter du Toit				1	Spacie	36	4	Africa	4		Paarl
1812	DW Pieter du Toit								David	2		Paarl
1812	DW Pieter du Toit								Piet	1		Paarl
1812	DW Pieter du Toit								Spacie			Paarl
1812	J Berder Buys	5	Baardman	48	2	Kaatje	25	1	Griet			Sneeuberg
1812	J Berder Buys		Hendrick	49								Sneeuberg
1812	J Berder Buys		Dirk	36								Sneeuberg
1812	J Berder Buys		Willem	30		Saara	23	3	Martinus	13		Paarl
1812	J Berder Buys		Andries	22					Wilem	4		Paarl
1812	J Berder Buys								Sara	2		Paarl
1812	Johannes Hendrick				1	Roselyn	50					Bokkeveld
1812	Willem de Vos				1	Sara	35	5	Valentyn	10		Paarl
1812	Willem de Vos								Nella	12		Paarl
1812	Willem de Vos								Sara	3		Paarl
1812	Willem de Vos								Tomana	6		Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1812	Willem de Vos								Cornelius	2		Paarl
1812	Rachel Jo Baard				1	Doortje	30	2	Afrika	5		Bokkeveld
1812	Rachel Jo Baard								Sele	2		Bokkeveld
1812	DW Pieter Louw				1	Jannetje	80					Camdeboo
1812	Jacobus J Luttig	1	Isak	30	1	Saartje	25	1	Nectje	9		Swartberg
1812	Jan Erhard Wagen				2	Marie	60	1	December	8		Paarl
1812	Jan Erhard Wagen					Jannetje	40					Paarl
1812	Independant				1	Koba	22	1	Hendrick	2	in a hired room at JE Wagenar	Paarl
1812	independant										in a hired room at JE Wagenar	Paarl
1812	DW JE Wagener							1	Koba			Paarl
1812	Casper Donker							1	Primo	4		Swartberg
1812	Johanna Redeligh	1	Maart	60								Bengale (slave)
1812	DW Jrs Coetzer				2	Hester	50	2	Daniel	14		Paarl
1812	DW Jrs Coetzer					Dina	20		Koeka	5		Paarl
1812	Johannes Kerkman	1	Jaemat	25	2	Truy	25					Stellenbosch
1812	Johannes Kerkman					Talea	30	1	Zakea	3		Stellenbosch
1812	Leybrand de Beer	2	Adam	40	2	Alida	31					Paarl
1812	Leybrand de Beer		Hendrick	30		Vlora	30	1	Zaatje	3		Paarl
1812	Leybrand de Beer							2	Tygerman	10		Cape Town
1812	Leybrand de Beer								Dirk	3		Cape Town
1812	DW Isak Niehaud				1	Metje	22	1	Matys	2		Bokkeveld
1812	DW Isak Niehaud											Bokkeveld
1812	Stevanus Jordaan	2	Hans	60								Bokkeveld
1812	Stevanus Jordaan		Salomon	50								Bokkeveld
1812	DW Everd Huyg	1	Alie	50	1	Leentje	60					Bokkeveld
1812	Daniel Du Plessie							1	Klaas	13		Paarl
1812	Hendrick Greef				1	Nella	62	1	Marie	2		Paardeberg
1812	Jan van Blerk				1	Marie	25	2	Roos	5		Paarl
1812	Jan van Blerk								Lena			Paarl
1812	Jan van Blerk							1	Marta	13		Paarl
1812	Independant	1	Gerd	50	1	Regina	60					Batavia (slave)
1812	Independant				1	Saartje	60	2	Janetje	14	on erf of Gert van der Byl at de Nieuwe	Paarl
1812	Independant								Sanna	12	on erf of Gert van der Byl at de Nieuwe	Paarl
1812	Independant										on erf of Gert van der Byl at de Nieuwe	Paarl
1812	Independant				1	Griet	48	3	Griet	19	in one room at baard Sybritz	Paarl
1812	Independant								Nella	17	in one room at Baard Sybritz	Paarl
1812	Independant								Saartje	13	in one room at Baard Sybritz	Paarl
1812	Hermanus Hesse	1	Salomon	25	1	Grietje	25					Paarl
1812	Hendrick du Plessi				1	Klara	30	2	Willem	7		Paarl
1812	Hendrick du Plessi								Klaas	1		Paarl
1812	Jan Roes (Roux)	1	Samuel	18	1	Marie	30	4	Lila	14		Paardeberg

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1812	Jan Roes (Roux)								Abraham	12		Paardeberg
1812	Jan Roes (Roux)								Februarie	18		Paardeberg
1812	Jan Roes (Roux)								Lezar	6		Paardeberg
1812	DW W Matyse				1	Lena	25	1	Sanna			Paarl
1812	Philip Hartog	1	Salomon	30	1	Anna	40	3	Karel	12		Paarl
1812	Philip Hartog					Vilara	16		Louisa	9		Paarl
1812	Philip Hartog								Hendrick			Paarl
1812	Jan de Wiel				1	Dela	30					Paarl
1812	Andries Horak							1	Hans	13		Koeberg
1812	Jan Baardman	2	Andries	50	1	Anna	30					Leschevier ?
1812	Jan Baardman		David	40				1	Ampzoon	13		Paarl
1812	Jan Gans				1	Styn	36	2	Saartje	9		Paarl
1812	Jan Gans								Klaas	2		Paarl
1812	Jan Gans								Anna	12		Paarl
1812	Jacobus Mathyse							1	Kandasa	15		Paarl
1812	Juff Gerts				1	Sara	26					Paarl
1812	Gert van der Byl	2	Willem	60	3	Jannetje	70					Paarl
1812	Gert van der Byl		Alexander	25		Anna	50	1	Hektor	4		Paarl
1812	Gert van der Byl					Hanna	35					Paarl
1812	Gert van der Byl							1	Kobus	10		Paarl
1812	Georg Leyvries							1	Janetje	12		Moddergat
1812	Coenraad Hoffman	2	Rigeland	23	1	Soosie	60					Graaf Reinet
1812	Coenraad Hoffman		Janetje	20								Graaf Reinet
1812	Christoff H Nieuw				1	Janetje	27					Kogmanskloof
1812	Pieter Malherbe	1	Diemerd	32	1	Carlina	40	5	Zila	16		Tulbagh
1812	Pieter Malherbe								Janna	8		Tulbagh
1812	Pieter Malherbe								Allerie	6		Tulbagh
1812	Pieter Malherbe								Anna	4		Tulbagh
1812	Pieter Malherbe								Diemerd			Tulbagh
1812	Chrisjan Paulse							1	Piet	8		Roggeveld
1812	DW Conterman				1	Hannetje	60					Drakenstein
1812	Juff Gertruy Struv				1	Aatje	30	1	Catryn	5		Stellenbosch
1812	Independant				2	Lys	35	3	Tietus	3	In a room at Juff-Struvert	Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant					Lys	60		Tuljana	6	In a room at Juff-Struvert	Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant								Vytje	2	In a room at Juff-Struvert	Klein Drakenstein
1812	David Thom (?The				2	Kaatje	30	3	Lea	10		Paarl
1812	David Thom (?The								David	2		Paarl
1812	David Thom (?The								Hermanus			Paarl
1812	Independant				1	Marie	33	3	Grietje	6	on a erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1812	Independant								Saartje	2	on a erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1812	Independant								Sedras	3	on a erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1812	Independant	2	Piet Haats	21	2	Griet	48	5	Ragel	16		Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant		Januarie						Griet	15		Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant								Lena	13		Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant								December	11		Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant								Lodewyk	4		Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant					Eva	18	1	Lebria			Klein Drakenstein
1812	Independant							1	Stoffel	7		Klein Drakenstein

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age	N3	Name3	Age	Abode	Description
1813	JE Wagener	2	Hans	50	3	Maria	50					
1813	JE Wagener		David	60		Struyn	40	2	September	12		Paarl/Baviaanskloof
1813	JE Wagener					Elsje	60		Coba	14		Paarl/Baviaanskloof
1813	Jozua Le Roux	2	Abraham	20	1	Griet	50	2	Griet	10		Cape Town
1813	Jozua Le Roux		Daniel	16					Lebje	7		Cape Town
1813	Petrus du Plessis	2	Hartsmans	44				8	Willem	15		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis		Jephta	16					David	16		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Domaan	11		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Isaak	9		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Jan	7		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Sara	5		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Tuljana	3		Paarl
1813	Petrus du Plessis								Jephta	1		Paarl
1813	Independant	1	Tosius <i>Moses</i>	51	2	Lea	42	8	Saartje	13	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant					Saartje	50		Jannitz	12	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								Hanka	4	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								David	7	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								Lea	5	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								Grietje	3	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								Jannetje	18	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Independant								Hanna	16	on a erf of ?van der Byl at de Nieuwe Drift	Paarl
1813	Hendrick Greef	1	Jacob Grysenberg	20	1	Sanna	16	1	Abraham	13		Cape Town
1813	Independant	1	Abraham Vryslaaf	24	3	Dina	57	2	Isaak		2 In a room at Jan Buys	Paarl
1813	Independant					Kadasa	21		Hendrica		2 In a room at Jan Buys	Paarl
1813	Independant					Dina	20				1 In a room at Jan Buys	Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin	4	Hans	40								Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin		Gerd	35								Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin		Hans	33								Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin		Andries	25	1	Kaatje	35	4	Cabrys	12		Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin								Hans	9		Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin								Adam	10		Paarl
1813	Albertus Enslin								Miller	6		Paarl
1813	Jacques Baard				1	Doortje	31	2	Africa	6		Paarl
1813	Jacques Baard								Hyudje	3		Paarl
1813	Hendrick Baard	1	Jan	40								Swartland
1813	Willen de Vos	1	David	30								Baviaanskloof
1813	DW Pieter Louw				1	Sannatje	60					Sneeuberg
1813	Jacobus Luttig G z	1	Isaak	40					1 Kaatje	10		Swartland
1813	Casper Donker?								1 Prince	5		Swarteberg
1813	Piet van Jaarsveld				1	Kaatje	25	2	Lea	11		Paarl
1813	Piet van Jaarsveld								David	8		Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age	N3	Name3	Age	Abode	Description
1813	Garitz ?	2	Baard	60								Bengale (Slaves)
1813	Garitz ?		Dummond									Bengale (Slaves)
1813	DW ? Coetzer				2	Hester	51					Bengale (Slaves)
1813	DW ? Coetzer					Lina	21	1	Kokta	6		Paarl
1813	DW Hering (?Merin	1	Abie	56	1	Kustra	6					Cape Town
1813	Lybrand de Beer	2	Adam	41								Cape Town
1813	Lybrand de Beer		Hendrick	21				2	Joggem	11		Cape Town
1813	Lybrand de Beer								Dirk	9		Cape Town
1813	Adriene Nieuhaud	1	?	25	1	?	26	1	Saartje	3		Bokkeveld
1813	Hermanus Jordaan	1	Salomon	51								Paarl
1813	Daniel du Plessis I	1	Klaas	13								Paarl
1813	Hendrick Grief le R				1	Nella	33	1	Marie	3		Paardeberg
1813	Jan van Blerk				2	Marie	26	2	Tros	6		Paarl
1813	Jan van Blerk					Marie	14		Lena	2		Paarl
1813	H Hesselmeyer	1	Salomon	26								Paarl
1813	H Du Plessis				1	Klara	31	2	Willem	8		Paarl
1813	H Du Plessis								Klaas	2		Paarl
1813	Jas Trus	1	Samuel	19	1	Maria	31	4	Lila	15		Paardeberg
1813	Jas Trus								Abraham	13		Paardeberg
1813	Jas Trus								Februarie	11		Paardeberg
1813	Jas Trus								Zezar	9		Paardeberg
1813	DW Marpuyse				1	Lena	26	1	Marie	2		Paarl
1813	Jas Gans				2	Saartje	24	1	Hendricks	2		Paarl
1813	Jas Gans					Koba	20					Paarl
1813	Bernhardus Niehau				1	Flora	25	2	Saartje	4		Paarl
1813	Bernhardus Niehau								Lila			Paarl
1813	DW Conterman				1	Jannitz	40					Paarl
1813	Jacobus Lubbe Izo				1	Alida	25					Swellendam
1813	Independant				1	Griet	49	4	Grietje	20	in an outside room at George Gans	Paarl
1813	Independant								Nella	18	in an outside room at George Gans	Paarl
1813	Independant								Taatz	14	in an outside room at George Gans	Paarl
1813	Independant								Coba	3	in an outside room at George Gans	Paarl
1813	Independant										in an outside room at George Gans	Paarl
1813	Bernhard Zaafman	2	Wigeland	24	1	Tosie	61					Paarl
1813	Bernhard Zaafman		Sans Bosman	21								Paarl
1813	Jas Baatman	1	Andries	51				1	Aploons	14		Paarl
1813	Philip Hartog Seco	1	Salomon	31	2	Anna	41	4	Truisie	14		Paarl
1813	Philip Hartog Seco								Kaitz	13		Paarl
1813	Philip Hartog Seco								Tomisa	10		Paarl
1813	Philip Hartog Seco								?			Paarl
1813	Juffr Kaeritz				1	Sara	27					Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age	N3	Name3	Age	Abode	Description
1813	Gert van der Byl	2	Willem	61	3	Jannitz	71					Paarl
1813	Gert van der Byl		Lesander	26		Anna	51					Paarl
1813	Gert van der Byl					Hanna	36	2	Hektor	5		Paarl
1813	Gert van der Byl								Cobus	11		Paarl
1813	Jas de Wet				1	Dila	31					Sneeuberg
1813	Andries Horak							1	Hanna	13		Paarl
1813	Hermanus Bosman	1	Hendrick	50								Paarl
1813	Independant	1	Gerd	50	1	Regina Vrymeid	60	2	Zakea	10	in an outside room at Jacques de Tooy	Batavia (slaves)
1813	Independant								Maatz	8	in an outside room at Jacques de Tooy	Batavia (slaves)
1813	Independant	1	April Vryslaaf	40	1	Jahia Vrymeid	31				in an outside room at Joh Meyer	Bougies
1813	Independant										in an outside room at Joh Meyer	Stellenbosch
1813	Abraham Paul de	2	Stoffel	60								Moddergat
1813	Abraham Paul de		Kardoes	50								Moddergat
1813	?Tyfor Amt				1	Kaatje	40	1	Katryn	6		Paarl
1813	Jacobus du Tooy				1	Kaatje	35	2	Jephta	7		Paarl
1813	Jacobus du Tooy								Paul	5		Paarl
1813	Jacob Schoman				1	Anna	25					Paarl
1813	Gaitz	1	Dummond	35								Paarl
1813	DW Storm				5	Karolena	50	4	Diana	12		Tulbagh
1813	DW Storm					Tamitje	60		Anna	10		Tulbagh
1813	DW Storm					Doortje	20		Maritze	5		Tulbagh
1813	DW Storm					Anna	25		Dummerd	2		Tulbagh
1813	DW Storm					Lila	16					Tulbagh
1813	Jas Horak/Morak	1	Willem Lucas	30								Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak											Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak					Eva	19		Griet	16		Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak								Lisa	14		Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak								December	12		Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak								Stoffel			Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak								Lodewyk	5		Swartland
1813	Jas Horak/Morak								Eva	2		Swartland
1813	Conraad Wolpot				1	Taritje	30					Swartland

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1814	Jozua Le Roux	2	Abraham	20				1	Piet	12		Paarl
1814	Jozua Le Roux		Daniel	17								Caapse Duyne
1814	Petrus Du Plisie	2	Martinus	50	2	Anna	42	7	Carel	14		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie		Jephtha	18		Martha	18		Louisa	20		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie								willem	18		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie								David	15		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie								Adriaan	13		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie								Isaak	11		Paarl
1814	Petrus Du Plisie								Jan	9		Paarl
1814	Albertus Enslin	4	Hans	46	1	Caatje	42	3	Adam	12		Paarl
1814	Albertus Enslin		Gert	30					Willem	8		Paarl
1814	Albertus Enslin		Salomon	25					Mietje	1		Paarl
1814	Albertus Enslin		Andries	20								Paarl
1814	Independant	1	Abraham Vryslaaf	20	3	Dina	50	2	Hendrica	3	in house on erf of J Auret	Paarl
1814	Independant					Candasa	22		Isaak	3	in house on erf of J Auret	Paarl
1814	Independant					Diana Vryslaaf	20				in house on erf of J Auret	Paarl
1814	Independant	1	Moses	52	7	Jannetje	70	13	Saartje	18	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant					Saartje	60		Jannetje	17	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant					Maree	30		Hanna	16	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant					Jannetje	24		Koeka	10	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant					Jannetje	22		Saartje	8	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant					Coba			David	8	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Lea	6	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Saartje	4	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Grietje	4	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Hendrick	3	in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Saartje		in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Independant								Efraam		in house of erf of Gert van der Byl	Paarl
1814	Philip Hartzog D'o	1	Salomon	30				6	Dienaar	15		Paarl/Vogelvallei
1814	Philip Hartzog D'o								Elsa	14		Paarl/Vogelallei
1814	Philip Hartzog D'o								Lena	9		Paarl/Vogelallei
1814	Philip Hartzog D'o								Laaise			Paarl/Vogelallei
1814	Rachel Baard				1	Doortje	32	2	Africa	1		Paarl
1814	Rachel Baard								Huitje	4		Paarl
1814	Willem de Vos				1	Sara	37	5	Nella	14		Baviaanskloof
1814	Willem de Vos								Valentyn	12		Baviaanskloof
1814	Willem de Vos								Sara	10		Baviaanskloof
1814	Willem de Vos								Doman	8		Baviaanskloof
1814	Willem de Vos								Cornelius	4		Baviaanskloof
1814	DW Pieter Louw				1	Sannetje	62					Sneeberg
1814	Jacobus Luttig Hz	1	Isaak	30				1	Caatje	11		Zwartland

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1814	DW Wagener	1	Filander	40	1	Saartje	34	7	Coba	13		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Filander	12		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Choos	10		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Koeka	9		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Saartje	8		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Lea	4		Paarl
1814	DW Wagener								Janetje	2		Paarl
1814	Jan Erhard Wagen	2	Frans	50	3	Marie	50	3	December	10		Paarl/Swartland
1814	Jan Erhard Wagen		Jacob	25		Roselyn	46		Hans	8		Paarl/Swartland
1814	Jan Erhard Wagen					Jannetje	44		Catryn	13		Paarl/Swartland
1814	Steeve Wernich				2	Jannetje	45	2	Janetje	3		Zwartland
1814	Steeve Wernich					Marie	28		Eva	1		Zwartland
1814	Pieter Luttig				1	Netje	3					Cango
1814	Casper Donker							1	Primo	6		Swartland
1814	Hermanus Bosman	2	Maart Vryslaaf	62								Bengale (Slave)
1814	Hermanus Bosman		Hendrick	50								Moddergat
1814	DW Js Coetzer				2	Hester	52	2	Louisa	17	In a seperat outside room at Widow Coetzer	Paarl
1814	DW Js Coetzer					Tina	28		Koeka	7	In a seperat outside room at Widow Coetzer	Paarl
1814	Stephanus Jordaa	1	Salomon	52								Paarl
1814	Independant	1	April Vryslaaf	40	1	Slaea Vrymeid	32	3	Dolce	12	In a house on the erf of Coenraad Wolpot	Stellenbosch
1814	Independant								Zakea	11	In a house on the erf of Coenraad Wolpot	Stellenbosch
1814	Independant								Martha	9	In a house on the erf of Coenraad Wolpot	Stellenbosch
1814	DW Niehaud				1	Mietje	27	1	Matys	4		Bokkeveld
1814	Daniel du Plessies				1	Alida						Cape
1814	Leybrand de Beer	2	Adam	42				2	Joggem	12		Cape
1814	Leybrand de Beer		Hendrick	32					Dirk	10		Cape
1814	DW E Huygh	1	Abe/Alec	52	1	Leentje	62	1	Claartje	12		Swartberg & Caap
1814	Daniel F Du Plisie								Claas	15		Paarl
1814	Jan van Blerk				1	Marie	27	3	Marie	15		Paarl
1814	Jan van Blerk								Roos	7		Paarl
1814	Jan van Blerk								Lena	8		Paarl
1814	Hermanus Hessel				1	Marie	27	2	Roose	5		Paarl
1814	Hermanus Hessel											Paarl
1814	Hendrick Du Plisie	1	Adam	40	1	Clara	32	2	Hans	9		Paarl &
1814	Hendrick Du Plisie								Claas	3		Swellendam
1814	Jan Roux	1	Samuel	20				4	Sela	16		Paardeberg
1814	Jan Roux								Abraham	14		Paardeberg
1814	Jan Roux								February	12		Paardeberg
1814	Jan Roux								Zesar	10		Paardeberg
1814	Independant				3	Griet	50	6	Grietje	21	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl
1814	Independant					Coba	26		Nella	19	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1814	Independant					Eva	24		Saartje	15	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl
1814	Independant								Coba	4	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl
1814	Independant								Eva	4	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl
1814	Independant								Grietje	2	On the erf og G Gans	Paarl
1814	Independant				1	Betje	32	4	Elsje	13	in a hired house of Widow Horm	Paarl
1814	Independant								Amina	17	in a hired house of Widow Horm	Paarl
1814	Independant								Tame	5	in a hired house of Widow Horm	Paarl
1814	Independant								Amiele		in a hired house of Widow Horm	Paarl
1814	Cristoffel Niewhau				1	Flora	32	3	Saratje	5		Paarl
1814	Cristoffel Niewhau								Lila	2		Paarl
1814	Cristoffel Niewhau								Abraham			Paarl
1814	DW H Matthysen				1	Lena	27	1	Hanna			Paarl
1814	Jan Louw	1	December	32	1	Griet	50	8	Eva	20		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Ragel	18		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Griet	17		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Lena	15		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								December	13		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Stoffel	9		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Lodewyk	6		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Louw								Eva	3		Klein Drakenstein
1814	Independant				2	Leys	60	4	Tietis	10	In a seperate building on the ef of Miss Aur	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Independant					Leys	31		Tana	8	In a seperate building on the ef of Miss Aur	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Independant								Vytje	4	In a seperate building on the ef of Miss Aur	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Independant								Catryn		In a seperate building on the ef of Miss Aur	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Arnold Muringh	1	Hendrick	30	1	Tryntje	32	1	Lea	10		Jan Dusselvallei
1814	Coenraad Hoffman	2	Viegelman	25	1	Anna	60					Graaf reinet
1814	Coenraad Hoffman		Boosman/Bosman	22								Graaf reinet
1814	Jan de Wiel				1	Sela	32					Sneeuberg
1814	Juff Herste	1	David	40	1	Sannatje	30					Kogmanskloof
1814	Gert van der Byl	3	Willem	62	2	Anna	52	2	Cobus	16		Paarl
1814	Gert van der Byl		Alexander	29		Hanna	37		Hektor	6		Paarl
1814	Gert van der Byl		Joseph	20								Paarl
1814	Jan Baartman				1	Aploon	18					Paarl
1814	Independant	1	Gert	60	1	Regina Vrymeid	65				in an outside room at Jac du Toit	Bengalen en Paarl
1814	Independant										in an outside room at Jac du Toit	Bengalen en Paarl
1814	Independant	2	Willem Bakker	24	2	Sanna Vrymeid	30	8	Hannetje	18	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant		Jacob Grysenberg	22					Abraham	16	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant					Gaiet Mejd	41		Martinus	10	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant								Grietje	12	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant								Willem	5	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant								Saartje	4	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1814	Independant								Liltje	8	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	Independant								Marietje	2	in a room at T Meyer	Cape/Paarl
1814	DW Horm				2	Jannetje	60					Paarl
1814	DW Horm					Doortje	20					Paarl
1814	Independant				1	Griet	50	2	Maset	14	on a piece of government ground at Sanddri	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Independant								Daniel	4	on a piece of government ground at Sanddri	Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Horak	1	Willem Lucas	30								Klein Drakenstein
1814	Jan Keet				1	Ammak	16					Swellendam
1814	Jacob Schoman				1	Anna	36					Paarl
1814	Christiaan Rasp	3	Claas	50								Graaf Reiniet
1814	Christiaan Rasp		Hus	40								Graaf Reiniet
1814	Christiaan Rasp		Abel	30								Graaf Reiniet
1814	Georg Syfert				1	Jannetje	16					Moddergat
1814	Barend du Plesie							1	Claas	1		24Rivieren
1814	Isaak du Plesie	1	Claas	50	1	Sara	25					Goudini
1814	Maria Overholster				1	Else	30	2	Abel	7		Swartland
1814	Jan Gans				1	Styn	38	3	Anna	4		Paarl
1814	Jan Gans								Saatje	11		Paarl
1814	Jan Gans								Claas	4		Paarl
1814	AP de Villiers	2	Cardoes	50								Sneeuberg
1814	AP de Villiers		Stoffel	60								Sneeuberg
1814	Guiliaum Vermeule				1	Catryn	25	4	Malate	10		Paarl
1814	Guiliaum Vermeule								Roos	7		Paarl
1814	Guiliaum Vermeule								Tomas	5		Paarl
1814	Guiliaum Vermeule								Neero	8		Paarl
1814	Isaak de Villiers				1	Griet	40					Sneeuberg
1814	Christian Paulsen				2	Lena	42	3	Sidras	9		Groot Drakenstein
1814	Christian Paulsen					Tufana	18		Titus	6		Groot Drakenstein
1814	Christian Paulsen								Truy	3		Groot Drakenstein
1814	Jan Enslin	1	Mars	30								Paardeberg
1814	Abraham de Villier	1	Cupido	40								Koeberg
1814	Piet Bosman				1	Sannetje	40					Swellendam
1814	Willem vd Merwe				1	Lena	26	3	Isaak	9		Paarl
1814	Willem vd Merwe								Jacob	3		Paarl
1814	Willem vd Merwe								Lea			Paarl
1814	Piet Malherbe				1	Caatje	30	2	Lea	13		Paarl
1814	Piet Malherbe								David	4		Paarl
1814	Hendrick de Vos				1	Diana	60	1	David	8		Kogmanskloof
1814	Jacobus du Toit				1	Caatje	35	3	Jephta	7		Kogmanskloof
1814	Jacobus du Toit								David	8		Kogmanskloof
1814	Jacobus du Toit								Saul	5		Kogmanskloof

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode	Description
1814	Hendrick Greef				1	Styn	23					Groot Drakenstein

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1815	Isaak Du Plessis Barend Zoon	1	Kees	50							
1815	Daniel Hermanus Jzoon	1	Klaas	21				1	Gebriel	1	
1815	Coenraad Johannes Hoffman	2	Vigelant	30	1	Noue	60				
1815	Coenraad Johannes Hoffman		Oliphier	26							
1815	Petrus Gideon du Toit	1	David	30	1	Jaconyn	30	4	Catryn	15	
1815	Petrus Gideon du Toit								Adam	12	
1815	Petrus Gideon du Toit								Hans	10	
1815	Petrus Gideon du Toit								Willem	7	
1815	George Lyffert	1	Abel	32	2	Jannetje	20				
1815	George Lyffert					Marie					
1815	Gert van der Byl	5	Jacob	60	3	Anna	60	4	Helaat	12	
1815	Gert van der Byl		Willem	60		Hanna			Toos	10	
1815	Gert van der Byl		Hierauka	30		Christiana	14		Jonas	7	
1815	Gert van der Byl		Cobus	18					Nero	4	
1815	Gert van der Byl		Jacob	20							
1815	DW Petrus Johs du Toit				1	Spacie	49				
1815	Barend du Plessis										
1815	Bernhardus Niehaus				3	Zila	60		Eva	4	
1815	Bernhardus Niehaus					Flora			Jannetje	1	
1815	Bernhardus Niehaus					Alida	24				
1815	Carel Vogel				1	Catryn	30				
1815	DW Petrus Johs du Plessis	1	Jephta	25	2	Anna	35				
1815	DW Petrus Johs du Plessis					Caatje	35				
1815	Andries Munro Horak	1	Kobus	20	1	Zela	20				
1815	Jan de Ville				1	Dela	35				
1815	Jan van Blerk				1	Martha	14	1	Lea	6	
1815	Christoff Hend Niehaus				1	Clara	18				
1815	Lybrand Abraham de Beer	3	Adam	50	1	Diana	55				
1815	Lybrand Abraham de Beer		Hendrick	40							
1815	Lybrand Abraham de Beer		Marthinus	45							
1815	Jacob Schoman				1	Anna	36	5	Carel	15	
1815	Jacob Schoman								Louisa	10	
1815	Jacob Schoman								Else	9	
1815	Jacob Schoman								Betje	7	
1815	Jacob Schoman								Caatje	5	
1815	DW Jan Pieter Roux Jnr	1	Samuel	18	1	Zela	18				
1815	Hermanus Marthinus Hesselm				1	Mietje	30	2	Soul	1	
1815	Hermanus Marthinus Hesselm								Anna	8	
1815	DW Hendrick Du Plessis	1	Apsolom								
1815	Pieter Johs de Villiers				1	Styn	23	1	Apsalom		
1815	Marthunis Joachim Muller				1	Jannetje	30	1	Apsalom	15	

Description
Freed slave
Hottentot
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Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1815	Frans du Toit D'Oude				1	Zina	24	2	Sanna	4	
1815	Frans du Toit D'Oude								Jannetje	1	
1815	Jozua le Roux	1	Abraham	20							
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers				1	Dina	33	3	Anna	14	
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers								Saartje	12	
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers								Klaas	4	
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers										
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers							2	Tozet	6	
1815	Jacobus Niclaas de Villiers								Else	1	
1815	DW JE Wagener										
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener	2	Hans	60	3	Marie	50	6	Jannetje	15	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener		Jacob	24		Roselyn	52		Koeka	13	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener					Jannetje	45		David	11	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener								Lea	4	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener								Kloos	3	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Jan Erhard Wagener								Koba	1	in one piece of unsurveyed land
1815	Johan Diederick Hermans	1	Filander	40	1	Sara	32	3	Grietje	6	in a hut or pondok on the land of above mentioned kloos
1815	Johan Diederick Hermans								Saartje	4	in a hut or pondok on the land of above mentioned kloos
1815	Johan Diederick Hermans								Ledras	3	in a hut or pondok on the land of above mentioned kloos
1815	Johan Diederick Hermans							1	Leys	1	in a hut or pondok on the land of above mentioned kloos
1815	Jacobus Johs Luttig	2	Hendrick	32							
1815	Jacobus Johs Luttig		Isaak	30							
1815	DW P Louw Hzoon				1	Jannetje	60				
1815	Ragel Jestina Baard				1	Doortje					
1815	Willem Sebastiaan de Vos				1	Sara	38				
1815	Christian Gerhard Basfort	4	Klaas Baardman	48		Catryn	40				
1815	Christian Gerhard Basfort		Kees Baardman	35		Alectje	36				
1815	Christian Gerhard Basfort		Jurie Aliewe	38							
1815	Christian Gerhard Basfort		Gert	20							
1815	Hermanus Lambertus Bosman	2	Hendrick	60							
1815	Hermanus Lambertus Bosman		Argus	36							
1815	Jacob Minaar				1	Sara	25				
1815	Jan Roelof Louw				4	Griet	50				
1815	Jan Roelof Louw					Eva	22				
1815	Jan Roelof Louw					Grietje	20				
1815	Jan Roelof Louw					Lena	18				
1815	Gertryder Auret w B Ackerma				1	Ragel	23				
1815	Christiaan Paulse				1	Tuljana	18				
1815	Piet Bosman				1	Lena	40				
1815	Pieter Luttig				1	Miena	22				
1815	Independant				2	Sara	35	2	Leys	14	in one hired room at Horak

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1815	Independant								Jan	3	in one hired room at Horak
1815	Independant	1	Adijan	40	1	Griet	30	1	Jan	8	in one hired room at Adriaan Horak
1815	Independant								Betje	3	in one hired room at Adriaan Horak
1815	Independant								Marie	1	in one hired room at Adriaan Horak
1815	Independant				1	Klara	25	2	Willem	10	in one hired room at P Lans
1815	Independant								Klaas	3	in one hired room at P Lans
1815	Independant				2	Lys	50	4	Titus	11	one hired room ay G Auret spouse Barend Berman
1815	Independant					Lys	35		Sanna	9	one hired room ay G Auret spouse Barend Berman
1815	Independant								Vyter	5	one hired room ay G Auret spouse Barend Berman
1815	Independant								Catryn	2	one hired room ay G Auret spouse Barend Berman
1815	Independant	1	Martinus	30	2	Kandasa	25		Isaak	4	in one outside room at Pieter Lans
1815	Independant					Diana	23		Hannetje	2	in one outside room at Pieter Lans
1815	Independant	1	Willem Bakker	36	1	Sara	35	5	Hartinies	10	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant								Willem	6	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant								Saartje	4	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant								Alarietje	2	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant								Dienas		in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant				2	Betje Talmalg	35	3	Aminar	8	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant						25		Jamar	4	in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant								Amilie		in one room on the erf Desasity of Jan Meyer
1815	Independant				1	Hester	65	1	Louisa	14	in a hired room at Widow JE Wagener D'Oude
1815	Independant										in a hired room at Widow JE Wagener D'Oude
1815	Independant	1	Efraam	34	3	Swarte Koeka	55	1	Hanna	13	on a ungranted piece of land
1815	Independant					Koba	19	2	Hendrick	2	on a ungranted piece of land
1815	Independant								Traem	1	on a ungranted piece of land
1815	Independant					Jannetje	15	1	Zaartje	2	on a ungranted piece of land
1815	Independant	1	Salemon	25	1	Grietje	20				in a hired outside room at Graham Vermeulen
1815	Independant		Swartland								in a hired outside room at Graham Vermeulen
1815	Independant	1	Jacob Grysenber	25	2	Griet	46	3	Abraham	16	in an outside room at Coenraad Wolpot
1815	Independant					Tresie	20		Grietje	13	in an outside room at Coenraad Wolpot
1815	Independant								Leyte	8	in an outside room at Coenraad Wolpot
1815	Independant	1	Carolus	10	1	Julena	50	5	Januarie	18	In an outside room at Widow Carel Bernada
1815	Independant								Benjamien	16	In an outside room at Widow Carel Bernada
1815	Independant								Christina	14	In an outside room at Widow Carel Bernada
1815	Independant								Lenda	12	In an outside room at Widow Carel Bernada
1815	Independant								Josef		In an outside room at Widow Carel Bernada
1815	Independant				1	Salea	30	2	Dolie	18	on property of Coenraad Wolpot in a hut
1815	Independant								Sakkea	12	on property of Coenraad Wolpot in a hut
1815	Independant	1	Koos	44	2	Lea	40	1	December	13	
1815	Independant					Saartje	37				
1815	Independant				3	Jannetje	70	6	Filander	13	

Description
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Freeborn - Basterds
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Freeborn - Basterds
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Father a basterd, mother freed slave
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Father a basterd, mother freed slave
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Free slave
Basters
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Free born Basterds

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1815	Independant					Marie	25		Koeka	12	
1815	Independant					Jannetje	17		Koos	11	
1815	Independant								Saartje	10	
1815	Independant								Lea	9	
1815	Independant								Jannetje		
1815	Independant				3	Griet	51	1	Kaatje	8	
1815	Independant					Koba	33				

Description
Free born Bastards
Free born Bastards
Free born Bastards
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Free born Bastards
Basterd/Hottentot
Basterd/Hottentot

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1817	JE Wagener	2	Alexander	25	4	Marie	50	1	December	14	
1817	JE Wagener		Jacob	24		Jannetje	45				
1817	JE Wagener					Lena	35				
1817	JE Wagener					Catryn	15				
1817	Jan Rudolf Louw				2	Lena	40	3	December	14	
1817	Jan Rudolf Louw					Griet	30		Lodewyk	6	
1817	Jan Rudolf Louw								Stoffel	12	
1817	Jacobus Luttig				2	Lena	40	3	Adolph	7	
1817	Jacobus Luttig					Rachel	30		David	3	
1817	Jacobus Luttig								Hendrick	2	
1817	Christiaan Paulsen							2	Piet	12	
1817	Christiaan Paulsen								Ledras	10	
1817	Guilliam Vermeulen				1	Katryn	40	5	Malaat	5	
1817	Guilliam Vermeulen								Roos	4	
1817	Guilliam Vermeulen								Tomas	3	
1817	Guilliam Vermeulen								Niso	2	
1817	Guilliam Vermeulen								Catryn	1	
1817	David Theron				1	Caatje	40	3	Adam	12	
1817	David Theron								Hans	9	
1817	David Theron								Willem	7	
1817	Andries Mollet	8	Cobus Jordaan	35	1	Vytje	45	5	Lena	14	
1817	Andries Mollet		Tys Pieter	25					Katryn	12	
1817	Andries Mollet		Asparjer Pretorius	30					Betje	10	
1817	Andries Mollet		Piet Lambert	30					Pieter	7	
1817	Andries Mollet		Oranje Witbooi	40					Mietje	4	
1817	Andries Mollet		Koos Dakotie	35							
1817	Andries Mollet		Philip Roosebloem	40							
1817	Albertus Jacobus Enslin	3	Mars	40							
1817	Albertus Jacobus Enslin		Salomon	25							
1817	Albertus Jacobus Enslin		Claas	30							
1817	DW Pieter Louw	1	Hans	50	1	Roselyn	40				
1817	Willem de Vos										
1817	Hermanus Bosman	1	Hendrick	50							
1817	Hendrick Greef					1	Engela	30			
1817	Rachel Baard					1	Doortje	25	3	Afrika	5
1817	Rachel Baard								Styntje	4	
1817	Rachel Baard								Carolus		
1817	Jacobus Luttig	2	Isaak	40	1	Mietje	40	2	Saara	6	
1817	Jacobus Luttig		Hendrick	30					Cupido	3	
1817	DW Wagener					1	Coba	15			
1817	Piet Krige	1	Filander	46	3	Saartje	35	9	Filander	14	

Description
Paarl
Groenberg
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Graaf Reinet
Graaf Reinet
Graaf Reinet
Drakenstein
Drakenstein
Franschhoek
Franschhoek
Franschhoek
Franschhoek
Franschhoek
Swartland
Swartland
Swartland
Goudini
Goudini
Goudini
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Goudini
Drakenstein
Groenekloof
Groenekloof
Swarteberg
Swarteberg
Moddergat
Klein Drakenstein
Paarl
Paarl
Paarl
Drakenstein
Swartland
Paarl
Moddergat

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1817	Piet Krige					Sara	30		Koeka	12	
1817	Piet Krige					Lina	25		Saartje	9	
1817	Piet Krige								Lea	7	
1817	Piet Krige								Jannetje	3	
1817	Piet Krige								Hesse		
1817	Piet Krige								guilliam	5	
1817	Piet Krige								Roos	8	
1817	Piet Krige								Silvia		
1817	Michiel Pents				1	Jannetje	16				
1817	Steeve Wernich				1	Truy	25	3	Saartje	10	
1817	Steeve Wernich								Catryn	8	
1817	Jacob de Villiers				1	Tuljana	15				
1817	DW Huygh				2	Claartje	26				
1817	DW Huygh					Leentje	50				
1817	Jan de Villiers				1	Saartje	25	2	Eva	10	
1817	Jan de Villiers								Andries		
1817	Piet de Vos				1	Marie	25	1	Jannetje	2	
1817	Jozua le Roux	1	Abraham	20	1	Jannetje					
1817	DW Redelinghys				1	Meitje	30	1	Abraham		
1817	Arnoldus Meiringh	2	Pieter	20	1	Truy	40	1	Lea	4	
1817	Arnoldus Meiringh		Hendrick	30							
1817	Stephanus Jordaan	1	Willem Subert	40	1	Aploon	45	1	Filander	5	
1817	Stephanus Petrus Jorda	1	Salomon	50							
1817	Alexander Jordaan	1	Daniel	24							
1817	Martinus Mulder	1	Claas Plaatje	25	1	Else	25				
1817	Willem du Plessies	1	Willem	20							
1817	Jacob Schoeman				1	Anna	40				
1817	Jan Horak	1	Willem Lucas	40							
1817	Petrus Niehaus	1	August	25							
1817	H Hesselmeier				1	Jannetje	25	3	Seliva	8	
1817	H Hesselmeier								Lys	3	
1817	H Hesselmeier								Matthys	6	
1817	Andries Batsmeer	2	Jephta	25	1	Hannitz	60				
1817	Andries Batsmeer		Martinus	35							
1817	Coenraad Wolpot	2	Hans Hendrick	25	2	Jannetje	56	3	Abraham	14	
1817	Coenraad Wolpot		Willem Andries	20		Griet	40		Griet	13	
1817	Coenraad Wolpot								Lolsje	10	
1817	DW PJ du Toit				1	Spaasie	46	7	Jephta	17	
1817	DW PJ du Toit								Goliat	15	
1817	DW PJ du Toit								Africa	7	
1817	DW PJ du Toit								David	5	

Description
Paarl
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Paarl
Moddergat
Paarl
Franschhoek
Paarl
Swartberg
Swartberg
Wamakersvallei
Paarl
Swartland
Paarl
Groenekloof
Swellendam
Swellendam
Swartland
Swartland
Paarl
Swartberg
Swartberg
Paarl
Klein Drakenstein
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Graaf Reinet
Graaf Reinet
Swartland
Swartland
Swartland
Swartland

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1817	DW PJ du Toit								Piet	4	
1817	DW PJ du Toit								Adam	3	
1817	DW PJ du Toit								Salomon	1	
1817	Daniel Thomas vd Plian	2	Samson	30	1	Kandasa	20	1	Isaak	14	
1817	Daniel Thomas vd Plian		Klaas	25							
1817	Philip Hartzog	1	Salomon					2	Karel	14	
1817	Philip Hartzog								Lowura	12	
1817	Hendrick Niehaus?	1	Kobus	18	1	Doortje	20				
1817	Jacobus du Toit				1	Caatje	40	3	Jephta	12	
1817	Jacobus du Toit								Jans	11	
1817	Jacobus du Toit								Anna	3	
1817	Andries Horak	1	Klaas	18	1	Sila	25				
1817	Lybrand de Beer	3	Hendrick	25	2	Griet	40	3	Dirk	14	
1817	Lybrand de Beer		Willem	24		Anna	40		Joachim	15	
1817	Lybrand de Beer		Adam	40					David	10	
1817	Bergaedus Huizache?	1	Windpagus	35	1	Flora	34	3	Jacobz	7	
1817	Bergaedus Huizache?								Sila	4	
1817	Bergaedus Huizache?								Abraham	2	
1817	Jan Paarl Leyford	1	David	50	1	Taractys					
1817	Lord Leyford	1	Kees	20							
1817	Coenraad Hoffman	2	Wiegeland	27	1	Anna					
1817	Coenraad Hoffman		Boosman	24							
1817	Jan van Wieg..				1	Dila	34				
1817	Jan Baatman (Bartman)				1	Aploon	20				
1817	Barend Du Plessis							1	Klaas	13	
1817	Hermanus Petrus Jordaa	1	Salomon	54							
1817	Independant	3	Mosis	52	3	Jannetje	72				in a piece of quitrent land along the Berg River
1817	Independant		Willem	60		Lea	46				in a piece of quitrent land along the Berg River
1817	Independant		Cupido	30		Marie	32				in a piece of quitrent land along the Berg River
1817	Independant				1	Saartje Karka					on a piece of quitrent land in Paarl
1817	Jan Hendrick Gans				3	Styn	40	2	Klaas	8	
1817	Jan Hendrick Gans					Ele	30		Else		
1817	Jan Hendrick Gans					Saartje	18				
1817	Frans Davids				1	Lena	36	2	Sanna	6	
1817	Frans Davids								Jannitz	4	
1817	Independant				4	Griet	50	4	Koba	5	on a piece of land of George Gans
1817	Independant					Coba	30		Klaarman	1	on a piece of land of George Gans
1817	Independant					Grietje	16		Grietje	4	on a piece of land of George Gans
1817	Independant					Nella	18		Eva	5	on a piece of land of George Gans
1817	Independant					Eva	20				on a piece of land of George Gans
1817	Independant				2	Sara	32	2	Juliana	6	in an ouside room at Gerrit Muzaard

Description
Swartland
Swartland
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Paarl
Paarl
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Paarl
Groenberg
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Paarl
Paarl
Agter de Paarl
Caap
Swarteberg
Swarteberg
Klein Drakenstein
Klein Drakenstein
Klein Drakenstein
Swarteberg
Paarl
Sneeuberg
Sneeberg
Kogmanskloof
Paarl
Bruintjiesman hoogte
Paarl
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Graaf Reinet
Graaf Reinet
Paarl
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Paarl
Paarl
Paarl
Paarl
Groenberg

Date	Colonist	N1	Name1	Age1	N2	Name2	Age2	N3	Name3	Age3	Abode
1817	Independant					Lys	18		Jan	4	in an outside room at Gerrit Muzaard
1817	Johannes du Toit				1	Sula	19	4	Abraham	16	
1817	Johannes du Toit								February	14	
1817	Johannes du Toit								Cesar	12	
1817	Johannes du Toit								Taetz	2	
1817	Johannes van Blerk				1	Marie	17	3	Roos	9	
1817	Johannes van Blerk								Lena	5	
1817	Pieter Lans				1	Klara	34	2	Willem	11	
1817	Pieter Lans								Klaas	5	
1817	Independant				1	Betje	34	4	Animina	9	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant								Jannis	7	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant								Amiele	3	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant	1	Willem Bakker	26	1	Sara Vrymeid	32	5	Marthinus	12	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant					Bydet van			Willem	5	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant					Willem Bakker			Mauritz	4	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant								Sara	3	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant								Dura	1	in an outside room at Jan Meyer
1817	Independant				2	Lys	50	4	Titus	10	in an outside room at Ms Auret
1817	Independant					Lys	30		Sara	9	in an outside room at Ms Auret
1817	Independant								Vytes	6	in an outside room at Ms Auret
1817	Independant								Catryn	3	in an outside room at Ms Auret
1817	Independant	1	Gert	50							in an outside room at Jacobus Du Toit
1817	Petrus van ?Nuiza				1	Klaartje	25	1	Piet	6	
1817	Independant				3	Hester	50	1	Koeka	12	In an outside room at Widow Wagener
1817	Independant					Louisa	18				In an outside room at Widow Wagener
1817	Independant					Anna	16				In an outside room at Widow Wagener
1817	Gerrit van der Byl	1	Jacob	20	3	Anna	26				
1817	Gerrit van der Byl					Anna	30				
1817	Gerrit van der Byl					Christina	20				

1818	JE Wage	3	Jacob	3	4	Marie	60	2	Grietje	5		Genadendal
1818	JE Wagener		Danius	25		Caatje	40		Caatje	3m		Paarl
1818	JE Wagener		Klaas	16		Jannetje	50					Paarl
1818	JE Wagener					Catryn	25					Paarl
1818	JB Louw	1	September	20	2	Griet	40	2	Lodewyk	10		Klein Drakenstein
1818	JB Louw					Griet	20		Stoffel	14		Klein Drakenstein
1818	Maria Auret				4	Lys	66	8	Titus	14		Klein Drakenstein
1818	Maria Auret					Luys	32		Sara	12		Klein Drakenstein
1818	Maria Auret					Rachel	25		Fytje	7		Klein Drakenstein
1818	Maria Auret					Sanna	20		Katryn	4		Klein Drakenstein
1818	Maria Auret								Filida	4		Paarl
1818	Maria Auret								Cornelius	3		Paarl
1818	Maria Auret								Grietje	1		Paarl
1818	Maria Auret								Galetz	1		Paarl
1818	Christiaan Paulsen							2	Piet	14		Roggeveld
1818	Christiaan Paulsen								Sedras	10		Drakenstein
1818	Piet Bosman				1	Eva						Klein Drakenstein
1818	Abraham	1	Stoffel	60								Moddergat
1818	Piet Luttig				1	Eva	18					Klein Drakenstein
1818	Isak Jos	1	Salomon	24	2	Sabater	50					Drakenstein
1818	Isak Jos de Villers					Filida	20					Drakenstein
1818	Isak Jaco	1	Alexander	25								Agter Paarl
1818	Willem d	1	Moses Vrysl	60								Drakenstein
1818	Hermanu	3	Hendrick	50	1	Diena VS	?					?
1818	Hermanus B		Maarts VS	60								Bengale
1818	Hermanus B		August VS	30								Cape
1818	Albertus Enslin				1	Griet	20					Drakenstein
1818	Christiaa	5	Baartman	50								?Berg
1818	Christiaan Ba		Salomon	30								Cape
1818	Christiaan Ba		Andries	20								Genadendal
1818	Christiaan Ba		Abraham VS	25								Paarl
1818	Christiaan Ba		Martinus VS	25								Paarl
1818	Willem d	2	Jacob	35	2	Sara	30	5	Saartje	14	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Willem de Vo		Valentyn	16		Nella	17		Temara	10	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Willem de Vos								Cornelius	7	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Willem de Vos								Sanna	4	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Willem de Vos								Grietje	2	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Ragel Baard				1	Doortje	30	3	Africa	12		Paarl

1818	Ragel Baard						St?	11		Paarl
1818	Ragel Baard						Africa	18m		Paarl
1818	Petrus M	1 Hans	60							Paarde Berg
1818	Petrus M de	Willem	30							Paarde Berg
1818	Marthinu	1 Platje	25	1 Else	20					Graaf Reinet
1818	Petrus M	1 Augustus	25							Paarl
1818	Jacob Gr	2 Willem	20	2 Grietje	50	2 Letje	12			24Rivieren
1818	Jacob Gryse	David	16	Grietje	16	Abraham	14			Paarl
1818	Daniel du Plesie			1 Mietje	25	1 Abraham	1			?
1818	Willem Ras			1 Jannetje	20					Agter de Paerl
1818	Andries B	1 Marthinus	45			1 Jephtha	10			Paarl
1818	George L	1 Abel	25							Goudini
1818	Jan van Blerk			1 Martha	18	2 Jephtha	10			Renosterberg
1818	Jan van Blerk					Sarel	13			Drakenstein
1818	Jan van Blerk					Anna	3			Paarl
1818	Jan van Blerk					Marie	5m			Paarl
1818	Philip Har	2 Salomon	40			1 Louisa	13			Paarl
1818	Philip Hartog	Sarel	18							Paarl
1818	Johs Jac	1 Abraham	16	1 Sula	18	3 Februarie	14			Paarl
1818	Johs Jacobus du Toit					Sesar	12			Paarl
1818	Johs Jacobus du Toit					Flip	2			Paarl
1818	Jan de Vi	1 Salomon	40	1 Dela	40					Swartland/ GR
1818	Alfried Hi	1 Kobus	30	1 Anna						Swartland/ GR
1818	Jan Blign	2 Kees	40	2 Liela	55					Riebeecks Kasteel
1818	Jan Blignaut	Kiewiet	25	Filieda	16					Riebeecks Kasteel
1818	Jan Gans			3 Styn	30	1 Klaas	12			Sneeuberg
1818	Jan Gans			Else	25					Paarl
1818	Jan Gans			Saartje	16					Paarl
1818	DW Hendrick Matthysen			1 Lena	40	3 Sanna	9			Paarl
1818	DW Hendrick Matthysen					Jannetje	6			Paarl
1818	DW Hendrick Matthysen					?	2m			Paarl
1818	Bernhardus Niehaus			2 Sara	35	2 Hendrick	14			Paarl
1818	Bernhardus Niehaus			Klara	20	Sara	1			Paarl
1818	Jan Baartman			1 Aploon	20	1 Martha	5m			Paarl
1818	Barend du Plessie					1 Klaas	14			24 Rivieren
1818	David Hu	2 Alie	30	1 Kaatje	40	3 Adam	14			Klipfontein
1818	David Huarg	Mars	40			Hans	13			Klipfontein
1818	David Huarg					Willem	12			Klipfontein

1818	DW Hendrick Enslin			1	Katryn	45				Cape/Paarl	
1818	Jacobus	1	Isaak	40	1	Grietje	25	1	Grietje	1	Drakenstein
1818	****?				4	Hester	50	1	Koeka	12	Paarl
1818	****?					Louisa	20				Paarl
1818	****?					Anna	16				Paarl
1818	****?					Coba	15				Paarl
1818	Piet Krige	2	Fielander	40	3	Saartje	36	7	Koeka	14	Klein Drakenstein
1818	Piet Krige		Filander	16		Sara	40		Moses	13	Paarl
1818	Piet Krige					Lena	25		Saartje	14	Paarl
1818	Piet Krige								lea	12	Paarl
1818	Piet Krige								Jannetje	10	Paarl
1818	Piet Krige								Hessie	1	Paarl
1818	Piet Krige								Silvia	1	Paarl
1818	Jacob N de Villiers				1	Jannetje	16				Swellendam
1818	Arnold M	1	Andries	20							Swellendam
1818	Jozua le	1	Abraham	20							Paarl
1818	Isaak To	1	Woensdag	25	1	Sara	30				Klein Drakenstein
1818	Jan Hora	1	Willem Luca	40							Klein Drakenstein
1818	Jan Hendrick de Villiers				1	Saartje	20	1	Eva	14	Klein Drakenstein
1818	Willem d	2	Willem	25	1	Jannetje	25	1	Lys	6	Paarl
1818	Willem du Ple		Jephta	20							Swellendam
1818	DW Schoeman				1	Anna	40				Paarl
1818	Hernamu	1	Abel Jonker	35				1	Saul	14	Genadendal
1818	Hernamus Hesselmeyer										Genadendal
1818	Andries	1	Hans	25							Agter Paarl
1818	Jan Emm	1	Adam	55	2	Anna	40	1	Jan	2	Genadendal
1818	Jan Emmert Lyfert					Lena	30				Paarl
1818	Daniel du	2	Salomon	25	1	Anna	40				Klein Drakenstein
1818	Daniel du Ple		Claas	20							Paarl
1818	James Holland				1	Lena	20				Goudini
1818	Francois	1	Titus VS	45							Mozambique
1818	DW Stelli	1	Salazea VS								Caap
1818	? Rens	1	Heitje Vs								Bougies
1818	Independant				4	Griet	55	5	Eva	8	on piece of land of Drakenstein
1818	Independant					Coba	36		Coba	8	on piece of land of Paarl
1818	Independant					Eva	26		Hanna	5	on piece of land of DH de Villiers at de Sanddrift
1818	Independant					Nella	22		Jan	5m	on piece of land of DH de Villiers at de Sanddrift
1818	Independant								Grietje	3	on piece of land of DH de Villiers at de Sanddrift

1818	Independant			1	Betje	38	4	Amina	10	in an outside room	GR	
1818	Independant							Tami	6	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Amiele	4	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Hanna	1	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant	1	Willem	36	1	Salea VS	25	6	Marthinus	13	in an outside room	Swellendam
1818	Independant							Willem	10	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Saartje	8	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Marietje	4	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Dina	3	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Sanna	3m	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant			1	Klara	30	3	Willem	14	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Klaas	5	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Jan	3	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant	1	Gert	50	1	Salea VSs	40	1	Salea	14	on a piece of land	Bougies/Paarl
1818	Independant				3	Kandasa	25	6	Isaak	6	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Independant					Diana	20		Crisje	4	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Independant					Miena Vs	20		Toontje	6	in an outside room	Paarl
1818	Independant							Aploon	7	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Dieha	4	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Independant							Matthysen	3m	in an outside room	Paarl	
1818	Carel Vogel			1	Anna	21	3	Kaatje	6		Oliphants Rivier	
1818	Carel Vogel							Doortje	5		Paarl	
1818	Carel Vogel							Jannetje	2		Paarl	
1818	P du Toit	1	Jephta	16	1	Spacie	48	6	Goliat	15		Wamakersvallei
1818	P du Toit							Afrika	10		Wamakersvallei	
1818	P du Toit							David	8		Wamakersvallei	
1818	P du Toit							Piet	6		Wamakersvallei	
1818	P du Toit							Jan	4		Wamakersvallei	
1818	P du Toit							Salomon	2		Wamakersvallei	
1818	Lybrand	8	Adam	40	3	Alida	25	5	Joachim	14		Paarl
1818	Lybrand de B		Andries	50		Flora	25		Dirk	13		Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Hendrack	30		Roos	30		Saartje	10		Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Hendrick	25					Sula	3		Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Kobus	40					Abraham	2		Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Geswind	35								Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Willem	20								Sneeuberg
1818	Lybrand de B		Cupido	40								Sneeuberg
1818	Pieter va	1	Jacob	25	2	Anna	60					Goudini

1818	Pieter van der Byl			Anna	40					Sneeubebrg
1818	DW P Hartog			1 Caatje	30	2 Triesje	2			Paarl
1818	DW P Hartog					Coba	6m			Paarl
1818	Andries Mollet			3 Vytje	50	2 Piet	12			Goudini
1818	Andries Mollet			Catryn	20	Mietje	10			Goudini
1818	Andries Mollet			Betje	16					Goudini
1818	Independ	1 Moses	50	3 Sannatje	70	11 Koeka	14	on a piece of perp		Paardeberg
1818	Independant	Willem	60	Marea	35	Saartje	14	on a piece of perp		Paardeberg
1818	Independant	Willem	30	Lea	32	David	13	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant	Cupido	35			Lea	10	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Grietje	6	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Koba	4	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Hendrieka	1	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Saartje	14	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Sedras	9	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Independant					Willem	8	on a piece of perp		Paarl
1818	Caspariu	2 Abel	60	2 Caatje	50	2 Willem	9			Swartland
1818	Casparius ?	Abel	22	Nella	19	Domasa	7			Swartland
1818	Independ	1 Karolus Vs	70	2 Tolenda Vs	50	3 Jephta	8	in an outsdie room		Bougies
1818	Independant			Tolenda	16	Joseph	10	in an outsdie room		Paarl

1819	DW Bernhardi	1	Joseph	50	4	Tolenda	50					Paarl
1819	DW Bernhardi					Caisleard VS	16					Paarl
1819	DW Bernhardi					Waldeze VS	20					Paarl
1819	DW Bernhardi					Lenda VS	18					Paarl
1819	Willem du Plessie	3	Plaatje	30								Graaf-Reinet
1819	Willem du Plessie		Willem	25								Paarl
1819	Willem du Plessie		Jephta	30								Paarl
1819	Roelof Rens	1	Izaize VS		1	Diana	60	1	David	12		Paarl
1819	Daniel Plessie				1	Kaatje	35					Drakenstein
1819	Stephanus Jordaan	1	Augustus	25	1	Mietje	40	1	Jephta			24 Rivieren
1819	Frans du Toit	1	Tiitus VS									Wamakersvallei
1819	Arnoldus Meyrinng				1	Koeka	14					Paarl
1819	Piet Krige				1	Siena	30	1	Gideon	9		Klein Drakenstein
1819	DW Hermans				1	Sara	35	1	Silvia			Paarl
1819	DW Wagener				1	Koba	16					Groenberg/kloof
1819	JE Wagener	2	Filander	16	3	Marie	60	4	Klaas	14		Paarl
1819	JE Wagener		Valentyn	18		Jannetje	50		Hans	12		Paarl
1819	JE Wagener					Kaatje	40		Willem	10		Paarl
1819	Jacobus Luttig	1	Isaak	40								Graaf-Reinet
1819	Karolus Enslin				1	Mietje	30	1	Abraham	2		Paarl
1819	Piet Matthys de Villiers	1	Hans	50	1	Roselyn	60					Graaf-Reinet
1819	Hermanus Bosman	3	August VS	30								Paarl
1819	Hermanus Bosman		Maart VS	50								Paarl
1819	Hermanus Bosman		Hendrick									Paarl
1819	Josua le Roux	2	Daniel	20	1	Ragie	20					Paarl
1819	Josua le Roux		Abraham	25								Paarl
1819	Isaak Jan de Villiers				1	Sabatie	50	1	Cupido	12		Klein Drakenstein
1819	Abraham Paul de Villiers	1	Stoffel	60								Stellenbosch
1819	Andries Mollet				3	Vytje	50	2	Betje	14		Graaf-Reinet
1819	Andries Mollet					Lena	25		Pieter	12		Paarl
1819	Andries Mollet					Catryn	20					Paarl
1819	Piet Minnaar				1	Toosie	20	1	Leonora	1		Paarl
1819	Willem Petrus de Villiers	1	Joseph VS		2	Griet	60	2	Joseph	12		Drakenstein
1819	Willem Petrus de Villiers					Hanna	16		Greitje	10		Drakenstein
1819	Jan Hendrick de Villiers				2	Saartje	20	1	Eva	2		Paarl

1819	Jan Hendrick de Villiers				Eva	16				Paarl		
1819	Steeve Wernich	1	Abel	50	1	Kaatje	50	2	Willem	14	Klipfontein	
1819	Steeve Wernich								Demara		Klipfontein	
1819	Casparus Bresler				1	Aploom	25				Swartland	
1819	Stephanus Jordaan	2	Willem	30	1	Aploom	40				Swartland	
1819	Stephanus Jordaan		Hendrick	40							Swartland	
1819	Albertus Enslin	3	Abraham VS	30							Paarl	
1819	Albertus Enslin		Salomon	25							Drakenstein	
1819	Albertus Enslin		Adam	16							Drakenstein	
1819	Diena van Braaf	1	Paul	45							Drakenstein	
1819	Jacob de Villiers	2	Willem Bakker	30							Cape Town	
1819	Jacob de Villiers		Salomon	25							Cape Town	
1819	Christiaan Paulsen							2	Sedras	14	Drakenstein	
1819	Christiaan Paulsen								Piet		Drakenstein	
1819	DW Redelinguysen				1	Jannetje	40				Paaardeberg	
1819	Willem de Vos				1	Truiy	30	2	Lea	6	Paarl	
1819	Willem de Vos								Johannes	2	Paarl	
1819	Hendrick Baard							1	Mosis	14	Paarl	
1819	Marthinus Muller				1	Anest	40	3	Caatje	14	Paarl	
1819	Marthinus Muller								Saartje	10	Paarl	
1819	Independant				1	Sara	40	5	Johanna	12	in an outside room at Willem de Vos	Paarl
1819	Independant					Saartje	16		Cornelius	11	in an outside room at Willem de Vos	Paarl
1819	Independant								Hanna	10	in an outside room at Willem de Vos	Paarl
1819	Independant								Griet	9	in an outside room at Willem de Vos	Paarl
1819	Independant								David	4	in an outside room at Willem de Vos	Paarl
1819	Independant				3	Kandasa	25	6	Isaak	12	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant					Diana	22		Grietje	10	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant					Miena VS	20		Diena	9	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant								Marthiinus	2	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant								Dina	1	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant								Saartje	1	in an outside room at Marthinus Muller	Paarl
1819	Independant				1	Sara VS	30	6	Marthinus	15	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl
1819	Independant								Willem	12	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl
1819	Independant								Saartje	11	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl
1819	Independant								Marie	10	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl

1819	Independant					Dina	9	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl			
1819	Independant					Sanna	3	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl			
1819	Independant			1	Betje Talemagus	3	Amina	12	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl		
1819	Independant					Tamie	10	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl			
1819	Independant					Amiele	9	in an outside room at Jan Meyer	Paarl			
1819	Piet Lans			1	Klara	32	4	Willem	12	Paarl		
1819	Piet Lans					Klaas	10		Paarl			
1819	Piet Lans					Jan	9		Paarl			
1819	Michiel Pentz			1	Grietje	25	2	Grietje	4	Paarl		
1819	Michiel Pentz					Dina	4	m	Paarl			
1819	DW Huygh			1	Leentje	60			Wamakersvallei			
1819	DW Huygh								Paarl			
1819	Ragel Baard			1	Doortje	30	3	Karolus	2	Paarl		
1819	Ragel Baard					Afrika	11		Paarl			
1819	Ragel Baard					Styn	9		Paarl			
1819	Hendrick Greef	2	Hendrick	30	1	Betje	4	Alexander	10	Drakenstein		
1819	Hendrick Greef		Otto	16				Evva	8	Drakenstein		
1819	Hendrick Greef							Apollo	6	Drakenstein		
1819	Hendrick Greef							Gert	3	Drakenstein		
1819	Independant	2	Isaak VS		2	Lys	60	4	Titus	14	in an outside room at Gertruida Auret	Drakenstein
1819	Independant		Isaak			Lys	36		Sana	12	in an outside room at Gertruida Auret	Drakenstein
1819	Independant							Vytje	11	in an outside room at Gertruida Auret	Drakenstein	
1819	Independant							Catryn	5	in an outside room at Gertruida Auret	Drakenstein	
1819	Jacobus Luttig				1	Lea	25	2	Ragel			Franschhoek
1819	Jacobus Luttig							December				Franschhoek
1819	Gertruida Auret				1	Eva	20	3	Sylvia	9		Klein Drakenstein
1819	Gertruida Auret								Cornelius	8		Klein Drakenstein
1819	Gertruida Auret								Grietje	7		Klein Drakenstein
1819	Jan Louw	1	December	30								Klein Drakenstein

1820	Petrus Bosman			1	Marie	12	Carel	16 m	Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Isak de Villiers	Woensdag	20		Anna	22	Anna	2	Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Johannes Marais	Jan Bastard	28						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Jan Magosman	46						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Andries Dikkop	36		Doortje	30			Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Uithaalder Falimtz	33						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Hendrick Baardman	35						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Salomon	33						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers	Martinus	37						Paarl	Hottentots
1820	Jacobus Luttig	Isaak Boesak	40						Paarl	Hottentot
1820	AJ Enslin	Andries	33						Paarl	Hottentot
1820	JH Baard	Paul	40						Paarl	Bastaard
1820	WP du Plessis	Willem	35						Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Petrus A Minnaar	Aret	35						Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Petrus A Minnaar	Samson Falentyn	27						Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Hendrick Greef Snr	February	30		Betje	30	Alexander	12	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Hendrick Greef Snr						Eva	9	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Hendrick Greef Snr						Apollis	7	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Hendrick Greef Snr						Gedult	2	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Pieter Kruger	Willem Liebert	40						Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Johannes R Louw	Joseph	42				Joseph	8	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Johannes R Louw						Griet	6	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Johannes R Louw						Saartje	3	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Isaak Jan de Villiers				Sabathie	33	Petro	15	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Pieter de Roeback				Rosie	25			Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Gert Nieuwoudt				Aploon	25			Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Ragel Baard				Doortje	35	Carolus	#	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Henry Roselt				Saartje	26	Eva	#	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Henry Roselt						Sanna	8 mo	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Hendrick Greef Jnr				Annatje	24	Isaak	4	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Hendrick Greef Jnr						Kaatje	2	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Stephanus Jordaan				Miena	23	Ragel	3 mo	Paarl	VS
1820	Stephanus Jordaan				Mietje	40	August	20	Paarl	Bastaard
1820	Joseph Vergottin				Mietje	31	Flora	6	Paarl	Hottentot
1820	Joseph Vergottin						Abraham	6 mo	Paarl	Hottentot

1820	JA de Villiers	1	Hans Pieterd	35					Paarl	Hottentot	
1820	JH Gans	1	Hans	40	1	Saartje	16	2	Klaatje	9 Paarl	Hottentot
1820	JH Gans								Willem	2 Paarl	Hottentot
1820	JH Gans									Paarl	Hottentot
1820	J Baart							2	Lyut	14 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	J Baart								Griet	10 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JJ du Toit	3	Abraham	20	1	Sila	18			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JJ du Toit		Februarie	18						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JJ du Toit		Sesar	16						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JE Leyffert	2	Adam	40	3	Anna	40			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JE Leyffert		Daniel	20		Hester	40			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JE Leyffert					Louisa	20			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JE Leyffert					Hester	10			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	P Hartzog	2	Salomon	50	2	Caatje	14	2	Sesar	4 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	P Hartzog		Carel	21		Louisa	15		Coba	2 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	J de Wiel	1	Salomon	55	1	Dela	40			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	PJ du Toit	2	David Sedras	50						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	PJ du Toit		Davvid Sedras	25						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	AP Hiebre?	1	Isak	20						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	T van Missop	1	Abraham	20						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	AP Silas				1	Sannetje	40			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JP van Blerk				2	Marte	20			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JP van Blerk					Roos	12			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JR Kreef	1	Klaas	17	1	Sara	32	2	Pieter	5 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	JR Kreef								Grietje	2 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	DJ du Plessis	1	Martinus	40				1	Jephta	Paarl	Bastaards
1820	J Augustus Baart				1	Luys	14	1	Griet	8 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	BLD du Plessis	1	Klaas	14						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Margareta Blignaut DW PJ du Toit	1	Goliat	16	1	Spacie	42	4	Afrika	10 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Margareta Blignaut DW PJ du Toit								David	8 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Margareta Blignaut DW PJ du Toit								Piet	6 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Margareta Blignaut DW PJ du Toit								Jan	5 Paarl	Bastaards
1820	DL du Plessis	1	Klaas	25	1	Anna	50			Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Jacob Gribble	1	David	18						Paarl	Bastaards
1820	Jacobus du Toit	1	Souvel	16	1	Caatje	40			Paarl	Bastaards

1820	Petrus Niehaus	1 August	25					Paarl	Bastaards
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1821	JR Louw	Kowis	36	Antje	23	Caatje	9	Paarl	Hottentot
	JR Louw					Doortje	6		Hottentot
	JR Louw					Jannetje	5		Hottentot
	AJ de Villiers	Cobus Swartlayk	42	Truy	20				Hottentot
	AJ de Villiers	Schilman Opperman	50	Caatje	40	Willem	18		Hottentot
	AJ de Villiers					Claas	14		Hottentot
	AJ de Villiers					Schieman	12		Hottentot
	AJ de Villiers					Caatje	8		Hottentot
	SF Wernich	Arend	21	Leys	36	Tuljana	15		Bastaard
	SF Wernich					Treitse	8		Bastaard
	SF Wernich					Catryn	5		Bastaard
	JH Baard	Paul December	42						Bastaard
	JJ Luttig	Smith	20						Bastaard
	JJ Luttig	Isaak Boesak	40						Hottentot
	H Greef Jnr	Davids	28	Annetje	24	Isaak	4		Bastaard
	H Greef Jnr					Caatje	2		Bastaard
	H Greef Snr	February	30	Betje	31	Alexander	12		Hottentot
	H Greef Snr					Eva	9		Hottentot
	H Greef Snr					Appollis	6		Hottentot
	H Greef Snr					Betje	1		Hottentot
	Pieter Krige	Willem Siebert	40						Bastaard
	PA Minnaar	Samson Falentyn	27						Hottentot
	PA Minnaar	Arie	35						Hottentot
	WA du Plessis	Willem	31						Hottentot
	WA du Plessis	Jephta	28						Bastaard
	AJ Enslin	Andries	34						Hottentot
	AJ Enslin	Isaac Abel	19						Bastaard
	JN de Villiers	Salomon	34	Marie	54				Bastaard
	JN de Villiers	Marthinus	38						VS
	DW PJ Louw			Jennetje	55				Boesjeman Meyd
	James Payne			Jannetje Kloete	40				Hottentot
	Jan Neymans			Rachel	18				Bastaard
	Joseph Vergottini			Meitje	38	Abraham	1		Hottentot
	Lermie de Rosebaux			Toosie	26				Hottentot
	Susanna Geldenhuys	Hendrick Koeka	33						Bastaard

	Susanna Geldenhuys	Andries Tooman	50					Hottentot
	SP Jordaan			Sara Hendricks	25	Gideon	9	Hottentot
						Silvia	4	Hottentot
				Mietje	40	Sara	14	Hottentot
						Kupido	7	Hottentot
	JJ Phillips			Sabathie	54	Sedras	16	Bastaard
	Rachel Baard			Doortje	36	Afrika	13	Bastaard
						Steyntje	10	Bastaard
						Carolus		Bastaard
	Giovanni Depasquel			Lena	25			Bastaard
				Rachel	22			Bastaard
	HL Bosman	August	41					VS
	Alexander Tredouw			Leys	24			Bastaard
ind	op die erf van Jan Meyer woo	Willem Bakker	39	Sara	37	Marthinus	14	Bastaard
						Willem	12	Bastaard
						Saartje	9	Bastaard
						Mrietje	7	Bastaard
						Hendriena	5	Bastaard
						Sanna	3	Bastaard
						Philip	9 months	Bastaard
ind	op die erf van Jan Meyer woonagtig			Betje Talmagus	42	Amiena	14	Bastaard
						Jan	10	Bastaard
						Amiele	6	Bastaard
	Pieter Lans			Filieda	19	Leysje	6	Bastaard
				Jannetje	26	Koeka	2	Bastaard
						Martha	2 months	Bastaard
				Clara	32	Willem	14	Bastaard
						Klaas	7	Bastaard
						Jan	4	Bastaard
						David	2	Bastaard
	Josua le Roux	Abraham	33					Bastaard
	DW JD Hermans	Hendrick	46					VS
ind	op het erf van Pieter Roux woonagtig			Doortje	30	Doortje	9	Bastaard
						Abraham	3	Bastaard
						Josoph	1	Bastaard

Frans du Toit	Titus April	60						VS
WC de Villiers	Mosis Alexander	60						VS
DW HA Enslin			Elsje	40				Bastaard
op het erf van B Alexander			Sara	40	Saartje	15		Bastaard
					Cornelius	2		Bastaard
					Hannetje	6		Bastaard
					David	3		Bastaard
					Doortje	1		Bastaard
ZJ de Beer			Griet	35	Roselyn	17		Hottentot
					Marie	8		Bastaard
					Isaak	12		Boesjeman
					Hans	9		Boesjeman
					Vytje	8		
JJ du Toit	3 Abraham	18	1 Fiela	19				Bastaards
	February	16						
	Sesar	15						
PG Niehaus	1 August	25						Bastaard
JP Minnaar	1 Hans	30						Bastaard
J Abraham de Villiers	1 Hans	31						
Phenius van Nieuje?			1 Sara	25	3 Sylon	8		
					Kaatje	5		
					Elsje	3		
GE Leyffert	1 Abel	33						
G van der Byl	1 Jaap	15	2 Anna	50	2 Leys	9		
			Hanna	40	Hektor	7		
DW P du Toit	1 Goliat	17	1 Spacie	42	5 Afrika	12		
					David	10		
					Piet	8		
					Jan	6		
					Spacie	1		
D du Plessis	1 Marthunis	45			1 Jephtha	8		
P Hartzog	3 Salomon	44						
	Booy	40						
	Klaas	36	1 Louisa	17				
JM du Toit	1 Souwel	14	1 Kaatje	40	2 Amiena	8		

						Jonas	1
JP van Blerk			1	Martha	20	1 Roos	10
Jan de Wiel	1	Salomon	70	1 Dila	30		
Henk Willem Ras				1 Marietje	25		
Andre J Schoeman				1 Anna	49		
DD Kriegman				1 Dina	30		
Johan C Wolpot	1	Andries	20	1 Efa	30		
Jacobus Oberholster				1 Klara	20	2 Mater	2
						Stephan	5
Hermanus du Toit	1	Absalom	66	1 Styn	20	1 Barend	3
Barend du Plessis	1	Klaas	15				
JA de Beer	2	Joachim	19				
		Dirk	18				
Albert P Meiring	1	Hendrick	35	1 Eva	25	2 Rabonie	3
						Debora	3 months
Jacob Ggrevenbroek	2	Willem	20	1 Kandasa	24	1 Elsje	7 months
		Karel	22				
Daniel du Plessis	1	Klaas	26	1 Anna	50		

1822	Abraham Jacobus de Villiers	Schieman Opperman	51	Caatje	42	Willem	19	Hottentots
1822						Claas	15	Hottentots
1822						Schieman	13	Hottentots
1822						Caatje	9	Hottentots
1822		Hendrick Piet	26					
1822		Salomon Jephta	35					Bastaard
1822	David Gabriel vd Merwe	Daniel Adams	27	Diana	26	Gabriel	4	Bastaard
1822						Lena	2	Bastaard
1822						Daniel	6 months	Bastaard
1822	Thomas Frederick Munnick	Hans Joosten						Bastaard
1822		Booy Alexander	30					
1822				Eva	30	Tobane	4	Bastaard
1822						Sabathie	18 months	Bastaard
1822		Abraham	30					VS
1822	Jacob Petrus Minnaar	Cornelius Falentyn	20					Bastaard
1822	Daniel Frederick Luttig			Koeka Balie				Bastaard
1822	Carel Christiaan Bernhardi	Willem Siebert	48	Aploon	44			Bastaard
1822	Willem Pieter du Plessis	Jephta Maart	29	Diana				Bastaard
1822		Willem Joseph	24					Bastaard
1822	Johannes Petrus Roux	Kiewiet	55					Hottentot
1822	DW CH Rouloen	Piet	17					Hottentot
1822	Pieter Lans	David Jephta	17	Jannetje	17	Leysje	7	Bastaard
1822						Koeka	3	Bastaard
1822						Marta	1	Bastaard
1822				Clara	33	Willem	15	Bastaard
1822						Klaas	8	Bastaard
1822						Jan	4	Bastaard
1822						David	3	Bastaard
1822	Albertus Jacobus Enslin			Sabathie	55	Isaak Abel	19	Bastaard
1822						Sedras Ab	17	Bastaard
1822	Hendrick Greef Jnr	Hans Dikkop	50	Caatje	30	Hendrick	8	Hottentot
1822						Andries	3	Hottentot
1822	Johannes Marais Snr	Paul December	43					Bastaard
1822	Pieter Krige	Klaas	18	Aploon	19			Bastaard
1822		Hans Pieter	25	Lena	26			Bastaard

1822	Petrus Abraham Minnaar	Arie	36						Bastaard
1822	Susanna Geldenhuys	Hendrick Koeka	34						Bastaard
1822		Hendrick Kitter	60						Hottentot
1822	Jacobus Johannes Luttig	Isaak Boesak	41						Hottentot
1822	Christiaan Gerhardus Auret	Marthinus	30						VS
1822	Rokke Catorius?			Mietje	19	Anna	2		Bastaard
1822						Jephta	5 months		Bastaard
1822	Jan Hendrick Baard					Afrika	14		Bastaard
1822	Stephanus Francois Wernich			Doortje	30	Styntje	11		Bastaard
1822						Carolus	5		Bastaard
1822	Jozua le Roux	Abraham	34	Rachel	19				Bastaard
1822	Pervie de Roebaux			Diana	65				Bastaard
1822	Danniel du Toit			Candasa	11				Bastaard
1822	Johannes Roux	Willem Bakker	40	Sara	30	Marthinus	115		VS
1822						Willem	12		VS
1822						Saartje	10		VS
1822						Marietje	8		VS
1822						Hendriena	6		VS
1822						Sanna	4		VS
1822						Philip	1		VS
1822	Stephanus Petrus Jordaan			Mietje	41	Sara	15		Bastaard
1822						Cupido	8		Bastaard
1822	Hermanus L Bosman	August	42						VS
1822	Frans du Toit	Titus April	67						VS
1822	Zacharias Johannes de Beer			Griet	35	Marie	9		Bastaard
1822						Isaak	13		Boesjeman
1822						Hans	10		Boesjeman
1822						Vytje	9		Boesjeman
1822	Edmond Butler			Caatje	22				Bastaard
1822	Johannes Phillipus Minnaar			Sara Hendrick	30	Gideon	10		Bastaard
1822						Silvia	5		Bastaard
1822	Christoffel Jacobus Kirchman			Toleda	20	Isaac	6 months		Bastaard
1822	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers			Marie	55				Bastaard
1822	Johannes Niclaas Marais			Dina	39	Elsje	10		Bastaard
1822	Willem Petrus de Villiers	Mosis Alexander	61						VS

1822	DW PJ Louw			Jennetje	56				Boesjeman
1822	Alexander Tredieu			Lys	25				Bastaard
1822	op het erf van B Alexander			Sara	41	Saartje	16		Bastaard
1822						Cornelius	9		Bastaard
1822						Hannetje	7		Bastaard
1822						David	4		Bastaard
1822						Doortje	2		Bastaard
1822	Sophia Elsabe van der Poel			Mietje	22	Arie	3		Bastaard
1822	Stephanus Francois Wernich			Lys	37	Tuljana	16		Bastaard
1822						Vytje	9		Bastaard
1822						Catryn	6		Bastaard
1822	DW HA Enslin			Elsje	49				Hottentot
1822	Isaac Jacobus de Villiers			Hanna	58				Bastaard
1822	Johannes Jacobus du Toit	3	Abraham	22					Bastaard
1822			February	18					Bastaard
1822			Sesar	15	1 Silvia	25	1 David	14	Bastaard
1822	Andries M Horak	1	Barend	40	1 Sila	35			Bastaard
1822	DW Jacob Schoeman				1 Anna	44			Bastaard
1822	Daniel F du Plessis				2 Sara				Bastaard
1822					Diana				Bastaard
1822	Hendrick Niehaus	1	Klaas	50					Bastaard
1822	Petrus G Niehaus	1	Augustus	25					Bastaard
1822	Gert van der Byl	1	Jaap	16	2 Anna	40	2 Hektor	12	Bastaard
1822					Hanna	66	Lys	12	Bastaard
1822	Georg Leyffreuk	1	Abel	36					Bastaard
1822	David Booyen				1 Antje	30	2 Cobus	11	Bastaard
1822							Aoltje	6	Bastaard
1822	Daniel Kreymaen				1 Elsje	30	3 Toset	9	Bastaard
1822							Elsje	6	Bastaard
1822							Leyda	2	Bastaard
1822	DW P du Toit	1	Goliat	16	1 Spaasie	48	5 Afrika	11	Bastaard
1822							David	9	Bastaard
1822							Pieter	7	Bastaard
1822							Jan	6	Bastaard
1822							Klaas	1	Bastaard

1822	Jan Philip Minnaar	1 Hans	33						Bastaard
1822	Hendrick Dreyer					2 Styntje	14		Bastaard
1822						Sophia	16		Bastaard
1822	Jan van Blerk			1 Marta	22	1 Roos	14		Bastaard
1822	Jan de Wiel	1 Salomon	60	1 Diana	20				Bastaard
1822	Petrus du Toit	1 Abraham	25	1 Nella	26				Bastaard
1822	Jan Albertus de Villiers	1 Hans Petro	24						Bastaard
1822	Robert F Ailing	1 Salomon	40						Bastaard
1822	Jan Enslin	1 Smith	30						Bastaard
1822	J Steven du Toit			1 Kaatje	32	2 Anna	7		Bastaard
1822						Jonas	2		Bastaard
1822	Johan C Wolpot	1 Andries	16						Bastaard
1822	Frans van Niesop	1 Oranje	25						Bastaard
1822	Albertus P Heub?	1 Isaak	22			2 Filander	15		Bastaard
1822						Mars	13		Bastaard
1822	Jan Hendrick Herbitz			1 Sara	24	3 Johan	10		Bastaard
1822						Kaatje	9		Bastaard
1822						Styn	3		Bastaard
1822	DW Hendrick Matthyse			1 Lena	30	4 Lena	10		Bastaard
1822						Jantje	7		Bastaard
1822						Lys	5		Bastaard
1822						Anys	2		Bastaard
1822	Jacob Greenberg	1 Willem	23	1 Grietje	8				Bastaard
1822	Jan Gans			1 Saartje	23	3 Willem	4		Bastaard
1822						Styn	14 days		Bastaard
1822						Klaas	11		Bastaard
1822	Jan Keet	1 Klaas	19	1 Cersten	22	1 David	8 months		Bastaard
1822	Stevenaus du Toit			1 Styn	20	1 Barend	2		Bastaard
1822	David de Villers			1 Lena	30	1 Fleurie	8		Bastaard
1822	Isaac Carel Verster	1 April	40	1 Sanna	33				Bastaard
1822	op haar eige			1 Tolenda	59	6 Joseph	15		VS
1822						Jephta	14		VS
1822						Christina	17		VS
1822						Lenda	16		VS
1822						Leentje	5		VS

1823	Susanna Geldenhyus	1	Hendrick Jacobus Koeka	35					
1823	Johan Hendrick Baard						1 Afrika	15	
1823	Joseph Vergottini				1 Doortje		2 Styntje	12	
1823							Carolus	6	
1823	S.P. Jordaan	1	August	27	1 Mietje		2 Cupido	9	
1823							Sara	16	
1823	J.S. Hauptfleisch	1	Smit	26	1 Sabathie	50			
1823	H.L. Bosman	1	August	43					
1823	Albertus Jacobus Enslin	3	Isaac Abel	21					
1823			Sedras Abel	18					
1823			Hendrick Klause	40	1 Leentje	25			
1823	Paul Roux	1	Schieman Opperman	51	1 Caatje	42	2 Schieman	9	
1823							Caatje	7	
1823	DW Carel Bernhardi	1	Filander	20					
1823	Hendrick Schindler	1	Salomon	34					
1823	HB Hendricks	1	Jeremias Waalie	55					
1823	Pieter Lans	1	David Jephta	18	2 Jannetje	18	3 Lysie	8	
1823							Martha	3	
1823							Wilmiena	3m	
1823						Klara	34	5 Willem	16
1823								Klaas	9
1823								Jan	5
1823								David	4
1823								Klaartje	2
1823	Andries Daniel	1	David	15	1 Saartje	35	1 Tuljana	12	
1823	Johannes Marais	1	Paul December	44	1 Diena	39	1 Elsje	10	
1823	Dw JA Enslin	1	Hans Pieters	26					
1823	JR Roux	1	Stoffel	17					
1823	Thomas Frederick Munnick	5	Jan Rooy	55	1 Eva	31	2 Sabathie	5	
1823			Booy Afrikander	30			Sabathie	2	
1823			Hans Joosten	43					
1823			Jan Bosriek	30					
1823			Abraham	30					
1823	Jacobus Petrus Minnaar				1 Elsje		4 Jan	16	
1823							Eva	8	

1823							Spandiel	5
1823							Joset	3
1823	DW J le Roux	1 Abraham	27	1 Rachel	23	1 Barend	6m	
1823	Christian Gerhardus Auret	1 Marthinus	36					
1823	Pieter Abraham Minnaar	1 Arie	30					
1823	Willem Petrus du Plessis	2 Willem Joseph	23					
1823		Jephta Maart	30	1 Diena	56			
1823	Carel Christian Bernhardi	1 Willem Siebert	48	1 Aploon	39			
1823	Johannes Phillipus Minnaar			1 Sara	35			
1823	Johan Hendrick de Villiers			2 Diena	67			
1823				Lys	34	1 Willem	13	
1823	Joseph Walton			2 Betje	59			
1823				Anna	49			
1823	Daniel du Toit Snr					1 Kandas		
1823	Carolus Hendrick Enslin			1 Mietje	40	1 Abraham	2,5	
1823	Pieter Krieger			2 Siena	27			
1823				Aploon Passientin	70			
1823	DW JH Herbert			1 Marie	57	1 Marie	9	
1823	Jacobus Johannes Luttig	2 Abel	30	1 Nella	26	2 Abel	3	
1823		Adonis	26			Andries	1	
1823	Jan Hendrick Herbert	3 Andries	55					
1823		Zondag	20					
1823		Hendrick Eksteen	36					
1823	GS Hauptfleisch	2 Salomon Jephta	30	2 Roosie	28	2 Diena	5m	
1823		Jan Nobel	55	Filieda	22	Isaac	1	
1823	Matthys Hendrick Greef	1 Hendrick Kitten	45					
1823	Adriaan Martinus Horak			1 Jannetje	57			
1823	Jacob Niclaas de Villiers			1 Marie	56			
1823	Marthinus Jacobus Muller			1 Betje Thalemalgus	44	3 Amiena	16	
1823						Jan	12	
1823						Amiele	8	
1823				1 Doortje	32	3 Doortje	11 op het erf van	
1823						Abraham	5 P Roux	
1823						Joseph	3	
1823	Stephanus Francois Wernich			1 Lys	38	3 Tuljana	16	

1823						Vytje	9
1823						Catryn	6
1823	Francois du Toit	1	April Titus	68			
1823	DW P de Villiers	1	Moses Alexander	62	1	Margareta Magdalena	4 Johanna 20
1823						50	Lena 14
1823							Joseph 7
1823							Grietje 5
1823	DW HA Enslin				1	Elsje	50
1823		1	Abel	60	1	Caatje	58
1823							op het erf van JJ Luttig
1823		1	Benjemin Alexander	62			2 Andries 10 op zyn erf het
1823							Caatje 13 Valentyn genaamd
1823	Evan Evans				1	Lys	26
1823	Johannes Petrus Roux	1	Willem Basson		1	Johanna =	7 Marthinus 16
1823						Martinese	39 Willem 14
1823							Saartje 11
1823							Marietje 9
1823							Hendriena 7
1823							Sanna 5
1823							Philip 3
1823	Andries Marthinus Goedz	1	Onverwagt	26			
1823	DW P de Villiers				1	Filieda	34
1823	Zacharias Johannes de Beer				1	Griet	40
1823							5 Isaac 14
1823							Hans 12
1823							Booy 8
1823							Vytje 8
1823							Marie 10
1823	Alexander Tredieux						1 Saartjee 10
1823	Johannes Albertus Stegman						1 Lea 5

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