

The Huguenot Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.

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I wish this evening for a short time to direct your attention to the Huguenot Settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, to which a considerable number of French Huguenots found their way, chiefly in the years 1688 and 1689.

For some years past I have been hoping that someone would take up the subject of this Settlement, and not only trace the descent of a large number of the Cape Colonists and South Africans generally, from their Huguenot forefathers, but also collect all the information that can be obtained as to the old settlers themselves; from what places in France they fled to Holland; through what vicissitudes they passed on the way; their rank, family, or status in life before they were forced to quit their old homes; in fact all such particulars as possess any value or interest.

A good deal of such family history is given in Smiles' 'Huguenots in England and Ireland' about the English settlers, why should not similar information be forthcoming, and collected about the Cape settlers?

A large amount of labour has been expended on this tracing *down* out in South Africa, and probably little remains to be done beyond compiling and publishing the information collected; but so far as I am aware little or nothing has been done towards tracing the Cape Refugees *up*, through Holland and possibly Switzerland, back to their former homes in France, and to the families to which they belonged. This I submit is well worth doing, and must be chiefly done in Europe, with the assistance of our kindred Societies on the Continent, but especially those in Holland and Belgium. I feel sure that they will give all the help they possibly can.

Understanding that our energetic Secretary, Mr. Faber, had long been wanting someone to take up the Cape Huguenot subject and work it out thoroughly, and had hoped that one or [206] more of our Fellows out in South Africa would do so – but in vain, I undertook to furnish a paper upon it. Personally however I can lay before you only a limited amount of information, gleaned from such scanty sources as I have had access to in England, and during a sojourn of some eighteen months at the Cape.

The late Mr. Christoffel Coetzee de Villiers commenced the compilation of the Cape family registers in 1882. At first he limited himself to working out the pedigrees &c. of his own family, and those connected with it, but as he went on he found the latter become so very numerous that he determined to make his work more general, and to include in it all the well known old Cape families. By bringing them down to within fifty or sixty years of the present time he intended to be able to trace the descent of every member of these families, who was merely able to nominate his parents, or grandparents.

Unfortunately he did not live to complete and publish the results of his labours himself, having after a sudden and very short illness, died on the 4th Sept. 1887, leaving his papers quite unprepared for the press.

For some time there was a difficulty with regard to funds to compile and publish them, until, in 1892, the Colonial Government undertook to advance sufficient for publishing one volume. This volume, which deals with families beginning with the first ten letters of the alphabet, A to J, was consequently brought out in 1893, entitled 'Geslacht Register der oude Kaapsche Familie,' and edited by Mr. G. Mc. C. Theal, the distinguished author of a number of works upon the history of South Africa, &c. On his death-bed Mr. de Villiers had expressed a wish that Mr. Theal would take up his unfinished work and complete it.

If this first volume pays its way so that the funds advanced by the Cape Government can be repaid, the remaining volumes will appear in due course; if not, the difficulty as to funds will again arise.

The information collected he obtained from the Cape Archives to some extent, but chiefly from the Deeds Registry and the Cape Church books, the whole of which – the marriage registers at any rate – he waded through to as late a date as 1815; by personal enquiry from members of the different families; and by going through and comparing such pedigrees as they possessed. When it is noticed that in this first volume the pedigrees of 214 families are given, beginning with the letters A to J, the amount of labour expended upon the whole alphabet can be guessed at, [207] and some idea can be formed of the difficulty of arranging the lists from his unsorted papers, which in places were difficult to decipher, and not infrequently conflicting.

Had Mr. de Villiers been spared to us too there can be little doubt but that he would have pushed his investigations farther, and made an effort to follow up the Refugees to their original homes in France. In this direction he left behind him some Notes on Huguenot Families at the Cape, containing such information as he had been able to collate about the places from which they came, &c. These Notes are given at the end of the present Paper from a copy presented to the Society by Mr. W.J.C. Moens.

The following names, which have a French appearance, and are met with as those of settlers at the Cape before 1710, are not dealt with in these Notes: Appel, Bernard, De Bacre, Extreux, Faber, Fleuris, Lens, Le Lièvre, Lourens, Mahieu, Marcevene, Dumont, Olivier, Pleunis, Romond, Senaymant, Tas, Verron, and De Vos. If these families were French they were probably Huguenot also.

From dispatches of the Chambers of Delft, Middelburg, and Rotterdam to the Cape Government we have the names, ages, number of children, and other details of at least eighty-four Huguenot passengers in their ships. If the Dutch East India Company took this trouble it seems far from unlikely that their arrival in Holland, and whence they came, may be found recorded in the Walloon Church Registers, and elsewhere.

It may perhaps be argued that it would be useless, and mere waste of time, attempting to follow up the clues we already have, and those we shall obtain, because these Refugees were merely artisans, agriculturists, and labourers, with common French names. But the rather scanty references made to this Settlement which I have been able to hunt up scarcely bear out this view, although it may be true with regard to many – perhaps the majority of the settlers. The same can, I take it, be said about the majority of those who settled elsewhere, whether in England, Holland, Switzerland, America, or in what is now the German Empire.

In Voltaire's 'Siècle de Louis XIV,' Vol. II, P. 330, there is what Macaulay, who quotes it in his History of England (1871) Vol. I, p. 326, calls 'a terse and spirited summary' of the Huguenot settlements generally:

'Il y enent qui s' établirent jusque vers le Cap de Bonne Espérance. Le neveu du célèbre du Quêne, luitenant général de la marine fonda une petite colonie à cette extrémité de la terre; elle [208] n'a pas prospéré; cuex qui s'y embarquirent périrent pour la plupart. Mais enfin il y en a des restes de cette colonie coisine des Hottentots. Les Français ont été disperses plus loin que le Juifs.'

This notice of the Cape Huguenot Settlement – the first one I met with myself – did not sound encouraging, but I fancy Voltaire would be considerably surprised if he saw a South African Directory of the present day.

In *Notes and Queries* 24th April, 1869, Henry Hall wrote as follows:

"Mr. Smiles' interesting volumes on the history for French Huguenot Refugees, and their descendants in the United Kingdom, deserve to be supplemented with a notice of their brethren who sough asylum in South Africa after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, many of whom belonged to the most noble and ancient families of France, among whom I may mention the names of Du Plessis de Mornay, Roubaix de la Fontaine, Chavannes, Marillier, Faure, Joubert, De Villiers, De Celliers, Malan, Serrurier, Le Sueur, Aling, Basson, Du Pré, Le Roux, Rétif, Marais, Théron, Rousseau, Du Tot, Ratré, Naudé, Jourdan, &. Among the present possessors of these names may be found lineal descendants of many old French families now supposed to be extinct. I may particularly mention that of the ducal and once famous house of Du Plessis. Amongst the roll of Governors of the Colony under the Dutch we find the names, of no doubt French Calvinistic families; D'Abling 1707, Mauritz de Chavannes 1714, De La Fontaine 1724, Naudé 1727, and even at the present day many of the most respectable Cape families are proud to trace their descent from the sufferers of Louis XIV tyranny."

Accordingly, in later editions of Smiles' Huguenots, he refers to – 'a Settlement of considerable importance having been formed at the Cape of Good Hope, led by a nephew of Admiral Duquesne, and including members of some of the most distinguished families of France,' and quotes many of these names as examples.

In Poole's 'Huguenots of the Dispersion' there is not much to quote, but on p. 43, he says:

'The Council of Seventeen offered free passage to any Huguenots who were willing to apply themselves to husbandry and handicrafts in Cape Colony. – About 80 families (M.G. Gonel says 150. Bulletin 15.159, 1866) under the guidance of a nephew of the great Duquesne (Aignan-Etat des Protestants 21 f.) availed themselves of the proposal.' [209] On p. 170 he also says:

'The emigrants of La Rochelle are allowed by the intendant Tessereau to have been of the principle inhabitants as touching , birth, substance, and reputation. (Delmas).'

M. Charles Weiss in his 'History of French Protestant Refugees' also speaks of 'eighty families having accepted the offer' made by the Dutch East India Company, and having 'embarked under the guidance of a nephew of Admiral Duquesne.'

Elsewhere he has plenty to say about the families of Duplessis and Duquesne.

In view of the statement made by Voltaire, H. Hall, Smiles, Weiss, and Aignan that the Settlement was formed under the leadership of a nephew of Admiral Duquesne it is a curious fact that there should be no evidence among the State Archives at the Hague of such having been the case. It is however quite possible that he may have been an originator of the scheme, and though taking a deep interest in it have purposely kept himself in the background.

The best known, if not the only, nephew of Admiral Duquesne adopted the profession of his uncle and father, is first mentioned in the Cape Archives as a lieutenant of the celebrated *Vaudricourt*, and himself rose to the rank of vice-admiral. From his frequent voyages to and from the East he knew the Cape well, and had always been on the most intimate terms with Commander van der Stel who was once reprimanded by the Directors for the kindness he had shewn to him and the officers of his squadron. Thus he might very well have suggested the Cape as a suitable home for his co-religionists and fellow countrymen, just as his cousins had projected forming Huguenot colonies in Bourbon and elsewhere at about the same time. But he was still an officer in the French service, and France was at war with Holland, so that although he may have given advice and information as regards forming a Huguenot Settlement at the Cape under Dutch auspices he cannot possibly have personally led the expedition. It would be interesting to ascertain whether he – or some other nephew of the old Admiral had in reality anything to do with the Settlement, or not.

No doubt many more extracts could be collected from other authorities to the same effect, shewing that the Cape Refugees belonged to various social grades, some having been of high rank in France while other were artisans, agriculturists, &c., [210] or as M. le Dr. du Rieu once put it – the settlers were ‘des fils de nobles et de roturiers.’

They were sent out to a great extent with a view to supplying practical men for growing wheat, cultivating vines and olives, rearing cattle, and so forth, but it does not necessarily follow that they had always been employed in menial capacities in those industries. Thousands of Huguenots when driven out of France had lost everything in their hasty flight except their lives, and were forced to earn their daily bread as best they could. For example the three brothers De Villiers – Abraham, Pierre and Jacob, described as vine dressers, *may* very possibly have been *owners* of vineyards before they fled from La Rochelle. We *know* that Jean Prieur du Plessis was a surgeon and belonged to a noble family of Poitiers, before he became a wine farmer at the Cape; and most probably the proverb of beggars not being choosers is applicable in many other cases.

It is said that when Napoleon I, in the early part of his reign, wished to rally round his throne all the old French families he could induce to acknowledge his pretensions, he offered to the Du Plessis at the Cape – a simple minded farmer of Stellenbosch, who then represented the ancient ducal house – the restoration of his family title and estates; but the offer was declined. The Cape boer, in whose mind all recollections of his family traditions had died away, preferred his quiet vineyard to the brilliant saloons of the Tuileries. (Smiles' Huguenots in England and Ireland.)

It is now quite time to turn our attention to the Cape of Good Hope itself. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1486, but no settlement was made there until the Dutch East India Company in 1652 formed a refreshment station in Table Bay. In those days a passage to Batavia, their head quarters in the East, was considered a very quick one if made in six months, and the loss of life on these long voyages, through scurvy, was so great that a port of call rather more than half-way was very desirable.

In 1679 Simon van der Stel was appointed Commander, and outlying posts were formed at Stellenbosch and Drakenstein some thirty miles away.

About this time the Council of Seventeen, which controlled the various Dutch East India Companies having offices at Delft, Middelburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hoorn, and Enkhuizen, were doing all they could to induce suitable families to emigrate to the Cape – with ill success; few could [211] be prevailed upon to volunteer, and they were scarcely of the class required.

Before long however the Huguenot persecution in France, culminating in the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, drove thousands of all classes to take refuge in Holland and thus flooded the labour market. These immigrants had been arriving to some extent for years, and as most of them spoke only French, wherever their numbers became large, clergymen were appointed to conduct services for them in French; but the congregations so formed only became new branches of those already in existence. It is partly for this reason that I feel sure that much valuable information about many of the Cape Huguenot families will be obtainable from the registers of these Churches. Members of some of these families were living in Holland for years, Le Fèbres at Middelburg, De Lanoys, Du Toits, Jouberts, Malans, and Mesnards at Leiden; Nels at Utrecht; Cordiers at Haarlem; and Malherbes at Dordrecht.

The Directors offered these 'exiles for conscience sake' a home in South Africa, with liberty to return to Europe at the end of five years should they wish to do so. In addition to free passages they further promised the engagement of a French clergyman to accompany them, gratuities to the head of each family and to every unmarried man and woman, farms without payment, and all necessary farming stock at cost price on credit.

Fully two hundred accepted this offer. The Directors hoped that these would supply the technical knowledge needed in various branches of agriculture which it appeared desirable to start or improve.

'Among them' (says one of the despatches to the Cape Government) 'are persons who understand the culture of the vine, who will in time be able to benefit the Company themselves. We consider that as these people know how to manage with very little they will without difficulty be able to accommodate themselves to their work at the Cape, especially as they will feel themselves safe under a mild government, and freed from the persecution which they suffered. It will be your duty, as they are destitute of everything, to furnish them on their arrival with what they may require for their subsistence, until they are settled and can earn their own livelihood. Further you will have to deal with them as we have on former occasions directed you in regard to the freemen of our own nation.'

Thus they were to take the same oath of allegiance and to [212] enjoy the same privileges as natives of the United Provinces.

The Company's orders were not exactly to the liking of Commander van de Stel, for he was an immense believer in anybody and anything Dutch, and would have greatly preferred that the settlement should be peopled entirely by his own countrymen. He appears however to have acted according to his instructions.

Several vessels were despatched with numerous Huguenots on board, one of which sailed from Delftshaven, one from Rotterdam, and two from Middelburg; and they arrived in Table Bay, after passages varying from three to six months, between April 1688 and May 1689. Some few Huguenots did however arrive both before and after these dates. In despatches sent out to the

Cape Government the names and some other details of many of the Huguenot passengers are given; there are seventy-three names given in the Passenger Lists quoted in Theal's history of South Africa. It is rather a pity he has not given us the names of those known to have died on the voyage.

Shortly after their arrival a sum of money, Rds. 6000- equal to about £1250 was sent at the request of Commander van der Stel by the board of deacons of Batavia for the relief of those in want, and from the lists showing in detail how this money was distributed in April, 1690, a copy of which is preserved among the archives at the Hague, an almost complete list of the Huguenots at that time is obtained. This is also given in Theal's history, those who received a share numbering 158, and those who were not in need of assistance only eighteen.

Among the many legacies for which the old Cape families are indebted to the late Mr. C.C. de Villiers is a series of four sheets published by Messrs. Van der Sandt de Villiers & Co., of Cape Town (at ten shillings the set) giving in facsimile the signatures of a large number of their founders, both Dutch and French. I have brought with me a set – the first sent to England, feeling sure that many here will be interested in seeing them. Collected from the Church books, Deeds offices, and other sources, there are no less than 568 autographs given, with the dates of each signature written against them. At the foot of each sheet is a list of all the names in order as they appear upon it. Those of fifty-two Huguenot Refugees are given on the first sheet, which is therefore to us the most interesting of the four, but other Huguenot signatures of later generations may be seen scattered throughout them. Most of [213] The signatures are fairly legible, though the old-fashioned cramped hand-writing of some is fearfully and wonderfully designed, and the spelling is curious. Many a good man in that age was content with making his mark, while others did not venture upon more than their initials. Number six is a specimen of the former, an anchor being drawn as Pieter Visagie his mark, and there are several instances of the initials only being printed in capital letters. Those of Jan du Buisson (No. 389) look full of suggestion to the latter-day colonist, as the letters 'I.D.B.' are now used as an abbreviation of 'Illicit Diamond Buyer,' the term employed to designate the gentry who deal in diamonds stolen from the mines at Kimberley.

The supply of a single copy to each colonist whose name is to be found in this collection would be no light task, as their numerous descendants are now widely scattered over the whole of South Africa, from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay or Mashona Land. While Sir Henry de Villiers is without doubt the most distinguished descendant of these Refugees in Cape Colony, the chief military command in the South African Republic is vested in one who bears, *à la hollandaise*, the same two names as his French Huguenot forefather, Pierre Joubert.

From the valuable paper of M. H. de Jager on the Walloon Church of Brielle in the Bulletin de la Commission des Eglises Wallonnes, vol. 1 p. 243, we learn that this Pierre Joubert was married there. The marriage entry quoted from the Church Register runs as follows:

'Le 1 de février 1688 fut faite la benediction du mariage de Pierre Joubert, natif du lieu de la Motte d'Aigues en Provence, et de Susanne Reyne de la Roque, native d'Antheron en Provence; tous deux embarquirent dans le vaisseau le *Mont de Sinai*, faisant voile pour le Cap de Bonne-Esperance sous la conduite du Capitaine Samuel van Groll, et cela après trois annonces publiees dans un meme jour du consentement de Messrs. du Ven. Magistrat de cette ville.'

According to Mr. Theal's Passenger List however he arrived at the Cape with Isabeau Richard 'his wife' (in the *China*, which sailed from Rotterdam on the 20th March, 1688), and 'Susanne René, 20 years old, a young unmarried woman.'

Most probably Susanne Reyne de la Roque and Susanne René are one and the same person, and *le Mont de Sinai* and the *China* the same vessel, as very kindly suggested by Doctor W. N. du Rieu. If Pierre Joubert landed at the Cape with Isabeau Richard already his wife, Susanne, his first wife, must [214] have died in Holland, or on the voyage out. Her hasty marriage readily accounts for her appearing as a spinster in the Passenger List. The same thing occurred in the case of Jacques Pinard and Esther Fouché, though in their case a marginal note was added to say they were man and wife. The name of one of the farms afterwards owned by Pierre Joubert was La Roche or La Roché, probably a memento of his first wife.

It would be interesting to obtain further particulars as to these marriages, and also about a tradition of the same family, according to which a Guillaume Adolphe Joubert was the first victim of the persecutions to which the French Protestants were subjected.

Some of the Refugees were settled at Stellenbosch, but the greater number were placed by Commander van der Stel upon lands along the Berg river valley, at Drakenstein, now known as the Paarl, and La Petite Rochelle afterwards called Fransche Hoek, which means French Corner, and is still so named. There, in addition to growing wheat, and planting vines, olives, and fruit trees, they planted a large number of French and Scriptural names throughout the district, such as Le Parais, Lamotte, Cabrier, Normandie, Rhône, Champagne, Languedoc, Lorraine, Orléans, Orange, La Provence, La Providence, la Vallée de Josaphat, &c. The titles of many of these estates still remain as memorials of the localities where they fixed their abode, and will be found marked on large scale maps. The Bible names are interesting as shewing their devout belief that under Divine protection they would one day be gathered from the lands into which they had been scattered, and would be avenged upon those who had persecuted them, (*Vide Joel chapter iii. 2.*)

The Refugees were not long in settling down in their new homes. As they did not possess the ordinary necessaries of life on landing, ships' biscuit, peas, and salt meat were issued to them for the first few months; timber was also supplied for building purposes, as well as other stores on credit. A fund was raised for their benefit in the Colony, and this rendered them considerable assistance. They set about building and planting with alacrity, and those more or less accustomed to work with their hands had soon put up rough dwellings and laid out vegetable gardens. Others there were quite unused to manual labour, and these suffered severely until, with the help of others, who had been less fortunate in former years but now had all the best of it, they too were able to make a start in farming. Ere long the plantations of several [215] were among the most flourishing in the Colony, those for example of Abraham de Villiers and Louis le Grand.

The vine was not, as at one time supposed, first introduced by the Huguenots into the Cape, but there is little doubt that they did much to improve its cultivation, and the manufacture of wine and brandy. Owing to this, viticulture has always been the most important branch of agriculture in the west of the Colony. The first vine stocks were brought out from the Rhine in 1653, and within a few years of that date almost all the garden plants of India and Europe and many kinds of fruit trees had been introduced. Commander van der Stel was an enthusiastic tree-planter, and the oak and fir trees now growing in such profusion at Stellenbosch, in the Cape Peninsular, and elsewhere, are mainly due to him.

In accordance with their promise the Rev. Pierre Simond, sometime pastor of Embrun in Dauphiné, and afterwards Minister of the Refugee congregation at Zierickzee, was engaged by the Directors to go out to the Cape. Sailing from Middelburg he arrived at Cape Town in August, 1688. He appears to have been a typical pastor of those days, an earnest fearless man, of great strength of character, and most determined will. He was appointed to reside at Stellenbosch until transferred to Drakenstein in 1691. Having composed a new metrical version of the Psalms he returned to Europe at his own request in 1702 to look after its fortunes, and settled at Amsterdam. He officiated there pretty frequently until June, 1705. Being awarded a pension by the Synode at Haarlem in 1708 he went there with his wife Anne Bereau (also written De Beureau and De Beront) and two children, Catherine and Pierre, for a time, but returned to live at Amsterdam towards the end of 1708. Services were held in French on alternate Sundays at Stellenbosch and Drakenstein by the pastor, a 'sick comforter' officiating in Dutch in his absence. The Refugees were not allowed to form a separate congregation of their own, and when at the end of November, 1689, a Drakenstein deputation headed by their pastor approached the Commander on the subject their request was sternly refused.

The time selected for asking concessions on behalf of the French settlers was unfortunate. War had been declared by France against the United Netherlands just a year before, and the news of this, and of all the Dutch vessels in French harbours having been seized reached the Cape in March, 1689. Far removed as the Commander was from assistance, and [216] receiving intelligence from Europe only when months old, he must have spent an exceedingly anxious time until the Treaty of Ryswick—which put an end to the war—was signed in 1697. Small wonder then that he treated the Deputation as if they were demanding political concessions, however innocent their petition for a separate Church of their own may have been.

On Pierre Simond's departure the Directors withdrew their permission for public worship to be conducted in French, the Huguenots were merged in the Dutch Reformed Church, and the least semblance of any other ecclesiastical establishment or worship was not permitted.

This prohibition, as also that of separate congregations, was of course due to the policy of the Company that both the French language and the separate nationality should be suppressed as early as possible, and there is no doubt that from their point of view, the Directors were quite right. With this end in view the Refugees were scattered among the other colonists, both on first arrival and afterwards, as much as possible, and they vainly did their utmost to thwart the plan.

The reason for this action being taken is given in a Despatch dated 12th June, 1690, sent by the Council of Policy at the Cape to Amsterdam:

'Our object is to amalgamate them (the Huguenot refugees) with our own countrymen, that the one may impart to the other his own particular knowledge and experience, and in that manner agriculture be promoted. For that purpose we have deemed it expedient to order that their religious services be held alternately every Sunday at Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, in the Church, and on the same footing as the Dutch services.'

They *may* have had another object in view later on when they opposed the gravitation of the refugees towards Drakenstein, viz. to minimize the chances of their being able to render assistance to the French should an attempt be made to seize the Cape. It does not seem probable, however, that Huguenots would have been anxious to put their heads into a Catholic noose in that way, even if they were dissatisfied with Dutch rules and regulations.

In 1709 the use of French in addressing the Government upon official matters was publicly prohibited, and in 1724 the lessons were read in French at Church for the last time, so that before the second generation had died out the language was practically extinct.

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The French astronomer, the Abbé de la Caille, who visited the Cape in 1752, refers in his 'Journal'¹ to the condition of his fellow countrymen, and notes the gradual extinction of the language among their children.

'With respect to the Refugees,' he says, 'they have preserved the French language, and have taught it to their children; but the latter, partly because they trade with the Dutch, and Germans who speak the Dutch language, and have married or become connected with them, have not taught French to their children. There are no longer any of the old Refugees of 1680 to 1690 at the Cape, only their children remain who speak French, and they are very old. I did not meet any person under forty years of age who spoke French unless he had just arrived from France. I cannot however be sure that this is altogether general; but I have heard those who speak French say that in twenty years there would not be anyone in Drakenstein who would know how to speak it.'

Le Vaillant, the French naturalist, who visited the Colony in 1780, states² that he only came across one old man who understood French.

Personally I came across the use of French once at the Cape, in 1888, when I was stopped in the street by a stranger and with many apologies for the liberty taken, asked whether I was French myself. No very adequate reason having been given for my being asked the question I strongly suspect that it was hoped I might assist in composing the interesting announcement which appeared in the *Cape Times* shortly afterwards to the effect that my interviewer had been recently presented with a son. This so took my fancy as an amusing instance of pride in Huguenot descent that I cut it out and happen still to have it by me. It was worded thus: 'H---- née a Simon's Town. Madame F----- H-----, de un fils.'

Lady Duff Gordon in her Letters from the Cape gives a somewhat amusing account of her meeting with a descendant of the Cape Huguenots named De Villiers, but corrupted into Filljee, as is frequently the case. She says:

'He is a pure and thorough Frenchman, although unable to speak a word of French. When I went in to dinner he rose and gave me a chair with a bow which, together with his appearance, made me ask "Monsieur vient d'arriver"? This at once put him out and pleased him.'

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Put him out because he could not understand or speak French, and pleased him as he liked being taken for a Frenchman.

Even now-a-days one does occasionally meet with Cape Colonists who look French, with dark hair and eyes, small active figures and sharply cut features, but these are exceptions, for the frequent inter-marriages with other races have practically obliterated such distinctions.

¹ *Journal Historique du Voyage au Cap de Bonne Espérance* by Nicolas Louis (l'Abbé) de la Caille.

² *Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Afrique, par le Cap de Bonne-Espérance, dans les années 1780, '81, et '82;* by François le Vaillant. Paris, 1790

Mr. C. C. de Villiers told me that he knew one old gentleman, still alive in 1887, in whom the Huguenot blood had been preserved unmixed, though he was of the fifth generation; but it was the only instance he had met with. My grandmother, a Rousseau, through whom alone I can claim Huguenot descent, was, I am glad to say, a full-blooded French-woman, although born one hundred years after the arrival of the refugees at the Cape and belonging to the third generation. Even this was rather exceptional. The total numbers of the Huguenots never exceeded one sixth of the Colonists, and though they tried hard to preserve their language and distinctive race in the teeth of the Directors and Governor by resolving to marry none save their own countrywomen, the latter were too scarce to admit of the resolution being adhered to. It is only natural therefore that their race should have been practically absorbed by the middle of the eighteenth century.

As to the language commonly spoken by their descendants of the present day, Mr. Theal says:

'The South African colonists never lost a knowledge of the pure language of the Dutch Bible and in their devotions almost invariably employ it. Any Dutch book whatever printed in the 17th century is also read with the greatest ease by the colonists to whom the phraseology is familiar; though the same persons find the language of a modern work, issued in Holland, stiff and heavy. Most of what in South Africa are erroneously supposed to be peculiarities of Cape Dutch are merely survivals of idioms in use in the Netherlands in the 17th century, and which may still be occasionally detected in secluded localities there.'

Those who can boast of French descent are still proud to do so. As an example of this I can scarcely do better than quote the preamble of a family pedigree which, with some difficulty, I persuaded the owner to lend me. He used to keep it carefully locked up, and handled it as something most precious, if not sacred. It did one good to hear him roll it out in Dutch, translating for my benefit as he went along, and [219] lingering over the passages treating of the persecutions to which his forefathers had been subjected.

'In the years 1685-7 the French Protestant Refugees fled from France on account of their religion when the Edict of Nantes was revoked in the reign of Louis XIV. At this time some 50,000 families quitted France and sought refuge in other lands, despite the frontiers being all guarded and dragoons being quartered upon them inland to convert them with their sabers. They fled from Nismes the capital of Languedoc to Holland and thence with many more fugitives to the Cape of Good Hope, where they arrived, with many privileges granted to them, to colonise the Cape which had then been founded about thirty-four years. They were very evil entreated by many of the inhabitants who, when the Colony was being founded had been recruited from orphanages, almshouses, ay and perhaps the streets, to come out in search of a livelihood. Yes, some were not even ashamed to oppress them in a manner not to be expected from intelligent beings. 'They were more ready to give a crust of bread to a Hottentot, or a dog, than to a Frenchman, perhaps because of the many great privileges granted to them when they first came out.

'But, though hated by their fellow creatures, God hath not forsaken them; they have good blood, land, and kindred, and by reason of their faith and clear conscience God hath protected them in the land of their exile unto the 3rd and 4th generation. Yes, and God will likewise protect their descendants.

'They were the founders of Fransche Hoek, Great Drakenstein, Little Drakenstein, the Paarl, and a portion of the Valley of Jehoshaphat. They stood by another, and formed as it were a compact to intermarry with none save French Refugees. This is clearly shown by the pedigree.'

This account of ill treatment the refugees were subjected to at the Cape would however appear to be greatly exaggerated. When the Drakenstein deputation already spoken of sought permission to establish a separate church and were refused, high words were openly indulged in on both sides, which would have been better left unsaid, and for a time there no doubt did exist a bitter feeling between the two races. But on the whole the refugees appear to have been treated with great kindness, both by Commander van der Stel, and their fellow colonists.

In a Despatch to the Directors dated 26th April, 1688 the Council wrote:

‘We shall lend a helping hand to the French fugitives, and give them proofs of Christian love by helping them on their legs’; [220] And in another of the same date to the Chamber of Delft:

‘The *Sion* will not call at the Cape...The French fugitives on board have been brought hither in the coaster *Jupiter*. They were received by us with proofs of Christian love and compassion, and will be assisted in everything. We shall give them at the earliest opportunity two French Bibles and ten Psalm books.’

On the 6th June, 1690 they wrote to the Chamber of Amsterdam:

‘The fugitives...have been located—some in the Cape district, many in the Stellenbosch, but the greater portion in the Drakenstein district, where they can well subsist on agriculture and different trades...We have helped them as far as our weak powers allowed, and it is evident that the majority of them will find a living. The gift sent them from India will do them good.’

120 acres of land were granted to each who wished to take it up, and as to its quality the Council wrote on 22nd April, 1688:

‘Altogether the soil is splendid, one part perhaps a little better than another, but whoever has received a plot not quite so good as his neighbour’s has only to blame chance for it. The Commander has worked hard to put all these people properly on their legs, and gave them cattle and sheep.’

As the farms prove at the present day, those who settled down and worked industriously soon succeeded.

The donation sent from Batavia for their relief was expressly asked for by Commander van der Stel, and a voluntary subscription was raised at the Cape to assist them.

They were not, it is true, allowed to have a separate Church of their own, but neither were their fellow countrymen in Holland. A great number of the restrictions and regulations imposed by the Company upon trade, &c., with a view to its own profits were no doubt vexatious, but in this respect they were on the same footing as the rest of the Colonists.

Looking at the question therefore from a 17th century point of view it is not easy to see that our refugees were so very badly treated.

The founder of the particular family I have alluded to, Daniel Hugod, (now spelt without the final D) born in France in 1665, is described as having been ‘very small of stature, scarcely so long as a yoke, *i.e.* four feet four inches high. He was forty-five years old when he married [221]

Anna Rousseau, a young lady of fifteen. At the christening of this lady he was a 'witness' and taking her in his arms he said to those assembled "This child shall be my wife."

He apparently thought that his superiority in years would compensate for his inferiority in inches, and in due time he realized his matrimonial project.

Cape pedigrees generally are apt to be perplexing studies, there having been marriages, not only between first cousins, but also between ascending and descending generations, and within degrees of relationship disallowed by English law. Second, and even third marriages were also far from uncommon.

These pedigrees are however being worked out and arranged at the Cape, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time the whole will appear in book form. Meanwhile—to come back to the point from which we started—it will be a pity if no one will take in hand the work necessary to trace the members of this Huguenot Settlement back to their original homes in France. I trust that this paper, put together though it is by a tyro, from odds and ends of notes in no way collected for the purpose of writing a paper, may have some effect in that direction, by calling attention to the subject, and thereby perhaps doing something towards inducing others with more ability and experience in such matters, and more time and opportunities at their disposal, to take the necessary researches in hand.

Notes on Huguenot Families at the Cape of Good Hope.

BY THE LATE C.C. DE VILLIERS, ESQ.

(FROM COPY PRESENTED BY W.J.C. MOENS, ESQ. F.S.A.)

[Names commencing with De, De la, Des, Du, Le and La, should as a rule be looked for under the first letter of the remainder of the name].

[222]

- Anthouarde,** **Marie**, mother-in-law either of Jean **Mesnard** or of his wife, Louise **Corbonne**, sailed with the **Mesnards** in the *China*, from Rotterdam on 20th March 1688, but it does not appear that she ever reached the Cape.
- Arniel,** **Matthieu**, 'with wife and two children,' figures in the list of Huguenots among whom some money, sent by the Board of Deacons of Batavia, was distributed on the 18th and 19th April 1690. This list was published by Mr. G. McCall Theal in his 'Chronicles of Cape Commanders,' pp. 286 and 287, and again in his 'History of South Africa,' Vol. I, p.349. The family is mentioned by Mr. Theal among the most notable inhabitants of Drakenstein in 1692 ('Theal's History' Vol. I, p. 367). No record of it is to be found in the Church Registers.
- Avice,** **Sara**, 'd'Chateau dun,' spinster, arrived here in the *Oosterland*, which sailed from Middelburg the 29th Jan 1688 (see Passenger List in Theal's History), and is also mentioned in Theal's distribution List of 1690. Beyond this no trace of her.
- Marie Avis**, in Muster Roll 1692, as wife of Claude **Marais**, and as sponsor down to 1697 in the Church Registers.
- Baché,** **Marguerite**, 'unmarried woman 23 years old,' in Passenger List of *Voorschoten* which sailed from Delftshaven 31st December 1687, but there is no further record of her.
- Barillé,** **Pierre**, 'with wife,' in Distribution List 1690, and among inhabitants of Cape District 1692. No further record of him.
- Barré,** **Louis**, in Distribution List 1690, and among inhabitants of Drakenstein 1692. In the Muster Roll of the [223] latter year he is described as 'maat' or partner of one of the **Jourdans**. No further trace of him, except as sponsor, down to 1701, in the Drakenstein Church Registers.
- Basson,** **Arnoldus Willemsz**, of Wesel, married at the Cape 15th December., 1669, Angela of Bengal. In the Baptismal Register he figures simply as 'Arnoldus Willemz.'

Guillaume, mentioned among the inhabitants of Drakenstein in 1692, was a son of Arnoldus Willemsz. Large family of **Bassons** still living.

- Batté**, **Pierre**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers of 1692. No further trace of him.
- la Batte**, **Jeanne**, wife of Guillaume **Nel**. See **Nel**.
- Beluzé**, **Abraham**, in Distribution List 1690, and residing at Drakenstein 1692. Born at Calais about 1665, married Elizabeth **Posseaux** (widow of Jacob **Bisseux**), whom he survived. Died between 1735 and 1737.
- Beneset**, **Pierre**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein burghers 1692. Also figures as a sponsor to a child of Paul **Roux**, in 1696.
- de Beront or de Beureau**, **Anne**, wife of Pierre **Simond**. See **Simond**.
- de Bevernage**, **Francina**, wife of Jacques **Mouton**. See **Mouton**.
- Bisseux**, **Jacques**, with 'wife and two children' among the additions to Cape Population between 1691 and 1700. His wife, Maria **le Fèbre**, died about Sept. 1700, leaving an only child Pieter 6½ years old. He then married Elisabeth **Posseaux**, and died in 1723, leaving two children by her, Elisabeth and Johannes. Elisabeth **Posseau**, spinster of Paris, 18 years old, embarked from Delft in April 1700, with the **Selljers** and **Couvrets**, and arrived here in August 1700 by the *Reigerssdaal*. **Pieter Bisseux**, is described in his Marriage Entry (1729) as being from 'Middelburg in Zeelandt.' He appears to have had no children, and the family in the male line became extinct. **Elisabeth Bisseux** married a son of Captain Oloff **Bergh**, often mentioned in Mr. Theal's 'Chronicles of Cape Commanders,' and the present family of **Berghs** is for the most part descended from her.
- There is at present a family of **Bisseux** – that of **Isaac Bisseux** who is now (1884) about seventy-seven or seventy-eight years of age, and was born in the Department of L'Aisne. He was sent out by a Missionary Society in Paris, when young. His father was Jean **Bisseux**.
- [224]
- Blignaut**, **Jean**, is stated to have been sent for from Europe by Daniel **Hogot**, to come and teach his children, the two having known each other before coming out to the Cape. When **Hogot** died, **Blignaut** married his widow, Anna **Rousseau**, in 1725. In his marriage Entry **Blignaut** is described as a 'Soldier in the Company's Service', and as being 'from Amsterdam'. Goodly number of descendants still living.
- Jean **Blignaut's** mother, Elisabeth **Desbordes**, widow of Pieter **Blignaut**, was sponsor of her first child in 1726. **Blignaut** arrived here as a midshipman in 1723.
- Brasier**, **Paul**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Burghers of Cape District 1692. No further trace.

- Briet,** **Susanna**, wife of Isaac **Taillefer**. See **Taillefer**.
- Bruère,** (Now written **Bruwer** and **Bruwel**). **Etienne**, 'a wagon maker, bachelor, 23 years old,' arrived here in the *Voorschoten*, which sailed from Delftshaven on 31st Dec 1687. In the Distribution List 1690 his name appears 'with his espoused, Ester **de Ruelle**,' and among inhabitants of Drakenstein 1692, 'with wife'. First entry of him in Church Books is in Stellenbosch Marriage Register, as 'Steven **Brouard**, of Belois, widower,' married 19th Feb 1702, to Anna **du Puis**, of Amsterdam, 'spinster.' Good many descendants still living.
- Buisset,** **Maria**, second wife of Jean Prieur **du Plessis**, refugee. Vide **Du Plessis**. She married again in 1711, Dirk **Smith**, of Nieuburgh. She is described as being 'from Lorraine.' Two children by second husband, but no further descendants.
- Marie **Buisset** married **Du Plessis** in January 1700 in the 'Domkerk' at Amsterdam (communicated by a member of Du Plessis family at the Cape).
- Du Buisson, du Buis,** **David**, among additional Cape families 1700 – 1710. He married Claudine **Lombard**, daughter of the refugee Pierre **Lombard**; first mention of this couple in Church Books and in Baptismal Register of Stellenbosch 1708. Only a few descendants still living.
- de Buys or du Buis** **Jean du Buis** (I have also seen the name written '**De Beuze**') agriculturist from Calais. Arrived in the *Oosterland*, which sailed from Middelburg 29th Jan 1688. He married Sara **Jacob**, and the first record of the couple is in the Drakenstein Baptismal Book, 1701. The prefix 'de' is now generally dropped by their descendants.
- [225]
- Carnoy** **Antoinette**, a widow and mother-in-law of Jacques **de Savoye**, in Distribution List 1690. See **de Savoye**.
- Cellier or Sellier &c.** (Also written as **Sellier**, **Seillier**, **Solliers**, **Silje**, **Cilje**, etc., but now generally spelt **Cilliers** and **Celliers**.) The numerous representatives of these names at the present time are all descend from **Josue Sellier**, and his wife Elisabeth **Couvret**. They were both born at Orleans, and in a joint will executed by them 15th March 1720, their ages are given as 53 and 44 years respectively. This Josue **Sellier** 'with his wife and two children' is mentioned among the additions to Cape families between 1701 and 1710. Their first child was christened at Drakenstein 1701.
- Contemporary with Josue **Sellier**, appears **Gilles Sollier**, who had a brother **Durand Sollier**. The latter married, but left no male issue. His only daughter married Renaud **Berthault de St. Jean** of Sauoere, a Surgeon, whose daughter married for the second time the first **Van der Riet** in 1754, of whom descendants still exist.
- A dispatch from the Chamber of Delft, dated 5th April 1700, and received here by the *Reigersdaal* 22nd Aug 1700, mentions among a few more freemen to whom passages have been allowed 'Josue **Selljer** and Elisabeth **Couvret** his wife, agriculturist and vine-grower, and also a carpenter.'

Gilles **Sollier** having served the Dutch East India Company since 1697, applied in Jan 1718 for leave to return to his fatherland with his wife Anna **Roulin**, and his son David **Sollier**.

- De Chavonnes, Dominique Pasques**, lieutenant in the service of the Dutch East India Company, succeeded on the death of Capt. Cruse, in 1687, to the command of the garrison at the Cape. There is an inventory of **De Chavonnes'** widow Marie **Lany** framed upon her death and dated 5th July 1715. Her surviving children and grandchildren were Petronella Agnes married to 'den Heer' Jacobus **Bolwerk**; Dominique Marius; George; and Johanna de Jongh, wife of Richard **Munniks**, representing her deceased mother Johanna Pasques **de Chavonnes**. Family extinct.
- Lieut. Colonel **Maurits Pasques** of the Hague. Governor at the Cape 28th March 1714 until his death on the 8th September 1724.
- le Clercq, Marie Madeleine**, of Tournay, wife of Jacques **de Savaoye**. See **de Savoye**. There are now several families of **De Clercq** or **De Klerk**, the latter being the more [226] usual way of spelling the name. They are descendants of **Abraham de Clercq**, of Serooskerken, bachelor, who married at Stellenbosch 12th May 1709, Magdalena **Bourzon** of Middelburg, spinster. In the Baptismal entries of the children of the couple the mother's surname is written '**Mouton**.' Abraham **de Clercq** was to all appearances a son of Pieter **de Clercq** and Sara **Cochet**. See **Cochet**. Mr Theal makes no mention in his published lists of this latter family.
- Cloudon, Jean**, arrived in the *Oosterland* which left Middelburg 29th Jan 1688, and is described in the Passenger list as 'a shoemaker of Condé.' In Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further traces.
- Corbonne, Louis**, arrived in the *China* which sailed from Rotterdam 20th March 1688, then a 'bachelor 20 years old.' In Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No descendants.
- Louise Corbonne**, wife of Jean **Mesnard**, arrived in the same vessel. See **Mesnard**.
- Cordier, Louis**, 'with wife and four children,' in Distribution List 1690, and among Burghers of Drakenstein 1692 'with wife and five children,' the wife being Françoise **Martinet**. Descendants still living, name mostly written as **Cortje**.
- Costeux, Esaias and Susanne**, in Distribution List 1690 as 'two orphans now living with Nicolaas **Kleef**.' In a document at the Deeds Office their parents are described as Esaias **Kosteu** and Susanna **Albert**, French Refugees from Hak, near Calais. No further trace of this family. Susanne **Costeux** married H. **Gildenhuyzen**, by whom she had one daughter, Susanna, christened 15th December 1715. The mother must have died soon after, for in 1717 **Gildenhuyzen** had a child by a second wife christened.
- Jan **Costeux** of Calais, applied in January 1718 for leave to return to his fatherland. He was sponsor to a child of Hendrik **Gildenhuyzen** and Susanna **Costu** baptized in 1715.

- Couteau,** **Marie**, wife of Pierre **Lombard**. See **Lombard**.
- Couvat,** **Daniel**, in Distribution List 1690, and Drakenstein Burgher List 1692. No Descendants. Returned to Europe about 1708.
- Couvret,** **Paul**, with 'wife Anne **Valleté** and two children,' among additional Cape families 1691 – 1700. In the Church books there are only two baptismal entries of this [227] couple (both girls) in 1701 and 1705. Beyond this, no further trace of the family.
 There was also **Elisabeth Couvret**, wife of Josue **Sellier**, (see **Cellier**) an 'agriculturist van vine-grower, and also a carpenter.' They came out in the *Reigersdaal* from Delft about 5th April 1700. A Despatch from Chamber of Delft dated 5th April 1700, and received here by the *Reigersdaal* 22nd August 1700, speaks of free passages having been given – among others – to 'Paul **Couvret** and Anna **Valet**, his wife, born at Bazoze near Orleans, with a little child named Anna Elisth **Couvret**. He is an agriculturist and vinegrower and also a shoemaker.'
- Cronje,** (Also written **Crognét**). **Pieter Cronje** and **Stephanus Cronje** among additional Cape families 1691 – 1700. The Drakenstein Church Books contain Baptismal Entries of children of Pierre **Cronje** and Susanna **Taillefer** from 1710 to 1718. It is from this couple that all the present Cronjes are descended.
 A Despatch from the Chamber of Delft dated 7th May 1698 and received here by the *Driebergen* 3rd Dec. 1698, announces the embarkation of some more French refugees, among them 'Pierre **Crosnier** and Estjenne **Crosnier**.' They were brothers.
- Delpont,** **Jacques**, 'with wife and one child,' among additional Cape families 1691 – 1700. He married Sara **Vitout**. The first record of this family is in the Drakenstein Baptismal Register of 1702. Many descendants still living.
- Drouin,** **Philippe**. See **du Tuillet**.
- Dumont,** **Pierre**, 'with wife' among additional families 1691 – 1700. He married Cecilia **Datys**, the widow of Hercules **du Pré** the elder, but left no children.
- Durand,** **Jean**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein burghers in 1692, in partnership with Pierre **Meyer**. He was born about 1669 at Lamotte Shellancoen (La Motte Chalançon) in Dauphiné. Some descendants still living.
- Faure,** **Antoine Alexander**, born at Orange 1685, arrived here 1708, and married 1714 Rachel, daughter of Abraham **de Villiers**, the refugee. Antoine was a son of Pierre **Faure** (by his second wife Justina **Pointy**) who fled, on account of religious persecution, from Orange, where he was a merchant in 1685 to Barkelo (Borculo ?) in Gelderland. After the conclusion of [228] peace he returned to Orange in 1689, and died there. His first wife was Marie **Soulier**.
 His (Pierre's) father was Philippe **Faure**, who was born in 1608 and married (1) Louise **Roussel**, and (2) a lady of the family of **Fontaine**. Philippe was also persecuted on account of his religion, and for a long time

imprisoned at Grenoble. Philippe's father was Antoine, son of Philibert (in Latin Faber) **Knight** (Ridder), Baron of Peroges, first President of the Council of Savoye, celebrated for his important position at Court, and also for his learning, being the author of 'Conjecturarum Libri xx, De Erroribus Pragmaticorum, and Interpretum Juris Chiliades Tom iv, Codex Fabrianus,' and other works. Originally he came from Bourg in Bresse, now Ain. He was born in 1556 and died 1624, having been married to Benoitte **Faure**, 'Vrouwe van (lady of) Vangelas.'

For these particulars I am indebted to a family register of the Faure family framed by the late Rev. Dr. A. Faure, and the late advocate Faure, father of the Rev. D.P. Faure, who recently (1884) acted as Interpreter on behalf of the British Government in the interviews between Lord Derby and the Delegates of the Transvaal Republic.

Pretty numerous families of **Faure's** still existing, all descendants of Antoine **Faure**, and Rachel **de Villiers**.

Le Fèvre, **Pierre**, 'with wife and two children,' in Distribution List 1690, and 'with wife and three children' among the inhabitants of Stellenbosch in 1692. In the Cape Town Registers are three baptismal entries of this couple in 1684, 1686 and 1688, all three relating to girls. The mother's name is left blank in the second entry, but in the first and the third entries it is given as 'Maria **de Grave**'.

In the Drakenstein Books are two baptismal entries of children of **Paul le Fevre**, the wife's name being blank in one (1699), and in the other (1701) merely Elizabeth Sisillia. No further record of these two families.

In the Cape Town Baptismal Books from 1713 to 1738 are entries of sixteen children of **Gysbert le Febre** and Catharina **van de Zande** his wife, but whether this Gysbert is any connection of either Pierre or Paul **le Fèvre**, I cannot tell. They seem to be of a different family from the other two. There are very few, if any, of the **Le Fèvre** family still living. In [229] the Church Registers the name is spelt in many different ways.

Ferrier, **Daniel**. See **Terrier**.

Fouché **Philippe**, arrived in the *Voorschoten*, which sailed from Delftshaven 31st Dec. 1687, with his wife Anne **Fouché** and three children:- Anne, six years old; Esther, five years; and Jacques, three years. In the Distribution List 1690 the couple appears with 'two children,' and among the Drakenstein families 1692 with 'four children.' The first record of this family in the Church Books is the Baptismal entry of Philip, a child of 'Steven **Fausi**' and Maria **Olivier** in 1723. Considerable number of descendants still living. **Gaspar Fouché**, 'bachelor, 21 years old,' also arrived in the *Voorschoten*, but there is no further record of him.

Fourié, **Louis**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein burghers 1692. Married (1) Susanne **Cordier**, and (2) Anna **Jourdan**. Baptismal entries from 1696 down to 1738 of some twenty children by the two marriages. Louis **Fourié** died about 1750. Numerous descendants still living.

Fracassé, **Matthieu**, a 'bachelor, 26 years old,' arrived in the *China*, which left Rotterdam 20th March 1688. In Distribution List 1690, and among

Drakenstein Burghers 1692. Married Jeanne **Cordier**; and three children were christened, the first being Jean in 1698. No further trace of the family, therefore extinct. **Fracassé** must have returned to Europe with his wife early last century, as in a will of his brother-in-law (Jacques **Cordier**) drawn up in July 1713 he (Fracassé) is stated to be residing in the fatherland.

- Furet,** **Jean**, bachelor, eighteen years old, embarked in the *China* at Rotterdam 20th March 1688, but his name does not appear in any of the published lists. Must therefore have died on the voyage.
- Gardé,** **Jean**,¹ in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. Married Susanne **Taillefer** and left two children, Jean born in 1701 and Susanne about 1703. The son appears to have died unmarried; the daughter married in 1725 Jozua **Joubert**, son of the refugee Pierre **Joubert**.
- Gardiol,** **Jean**,¹ among additional Cape families 1691 – 1700.
[230]
Susanne and **Marguerite Gardiol**, (sisters) married respectively Abraham **de Villiers** and Jacob **de Villiers**. See **de Villiers**.
- Gaucher,** **André**, was among those who did not need assistance from the funds sent from Batavia 1690, and among Drakenstein families 1692 'with wife and one child,' his wife's name being written in the original 'Janney **du pleex**.' Janne, a child of Handris **Gach**' and 'Janne **le Clair**' was baptized at Drakenstein in 1693. In the Cape Town books there is a marriage entry dated 19th Aug. 1691 of 'Andries **Goosche**, widower, from Languedoc with Johanna **de Klerk** from Zeeland, spinster.' The name was subsequently written '**Gaus**' and '**Gous**,' the latter being the general spelling at present.
- Steven Gauche**, of Geneva, marries in 1718 Catharina **Bok**. Their descendants are also called '**Gous**' now.
- Godefroy,** **Paul**, in Passenger List of the *Voorschoten* which sailed from Delftshaven 31st Dec. 1687 as 'bachelor 22 years old.' In Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No descendants.
Le Maire de la Rochelle en 1627 était Jean **Godefroy** aîné S^r **de Richard**.
- Goiraud,** **Pierre**, 30 years old, and Francoise **Rousse**, his wife, 28 years old, embarked in the *China* at Rotterdam 20th March 1688, but appear to have died on the voyage.
- Gournai,** **Salomon**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further record. Arrived 1688; obtained leave in Jan. 1718 to return to the fatherland.
- Le Grand,** **Gideon**, a surgeon, among arrivals 1700 – 1710. No descendants extant.

¹ Probably the same individual.

- La Grange,** **Pierre**, 'bachelor 23 years old' arrived in the *China* which sailed from Rotterdam 20th March 1688. In the original Passenger List he is clubbed together with 'Louis **Corbon**, bachelor, 20 years,' who is described as his cousin. **Pierre la Grange** is in Distribution List 1690, and among the Drakenstein Burghers in 1692. There is a joint will of 'Pieter **Grangie**' of Cabrière in Provence, and his wife Margareta **Kool** of Amsterdam, executed 23rd April 1718, in which their ages are given as 'about 54 years' and '28 years' respectively. There are several families of 'Le Grange' still living, who can be traced in the Church Books to Jan **la Granche** 1737, [231] but I have not been able, as yet, to connect him up with Pierre the refugee.
- Grillion,** **Marie**, wife of Gideon **Malherbe** the refugee. See **Malherbe**.
- Gros,** **Antoine**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further record.
- Hucebos,** **Maria Catharina**, also written **Hucibos**, **Huibeaux**, and **Wibeaux**. See **Verdeau**.
- Hugot,** **Daniel**, also written '**Hugod**,' in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. According to a family register of the Hugos, Daniel only married when 45 years of age, Anna, daughter of Pierre **Rousseau** the refugee, she being only 15. The first child christened, of this couple, is in the Drakenstein Register 1705. Numerous family still living, the 't' and 'd' having been dropped.
- Jacob,** **Pierre**, 'with wife and three children,' in Distribution List 1690, and 'with wife and two children,' among Drakenstein families 1692. There is no record of this family in any Church Books. **Daniel Jacob** (also written **Jacobse**) had four children christened at Drakenstein and Stellenbosch, the eldest, Pieter, in 1703. It is quite probable that Daniel, and Sara **Jacob** who married Jean **du Buis**, were children of Pierre Jacob. Descendants still living, the name being now generally spelt '**Jacobs**.'
- Pierre **Jacob** must have arrived here with a wife, Susanna **de Vos**, and grown up children. Jacob's widow married again, Nicolas **de Lanoy**. She died about 1708, and in the inventory of her estate, three children are mentioned as her heirs, viz. – (1) Sara, the wife of Jean **de Buyze**. (2) Daniel, also married. (3) Susanna (deceased) represented by her two children.
- Joubert,** **Pierre**, 23 years old, and Isabeau **Richard** his wife, 20 years old, arrived in the *China*, which sailed from Rotterdam on 20th March 1688. This couple is in the Distribution List 1690, 'with one child,' and among Drakenstein families 1692 'with two children.' A joint will was executed by Pierre **Joubert** and his wife on the 30th November 1718, in which their ages are given as 55 and 48 respectively, both of them being described as from Provence. Pierre died about 1732, and his widow about 1748. At her death she owned among other properties the farms:- 'Bellingkamp,' 'Lormarius,' 'La Rocke' (Roche ?), 'La [232] Motte,' and 'La Provence,' all situated in Drakenstein district, and 'De Plaisante' situated in Waveren (now Tulbach). The oldest of these farms was 'Bellingkamp,' the grant of which is dated October 1695. Numerous

descendants still living among them Piet **Joubert**, the well-known Commandant General of the Transvaal (now South African Republic).

Jean Joubert in Distribution List 1690, and among Draeknstein Burghers 1692. Beyond this, there is no further trace of him.

Jourdan,

The original Passenger List of the *China*, which sailed from Rotterdam 20th March 1688, gives a family of seven persons, viz:-

- (1) **Joanne Marthe**, widow Jourdan, 60 years
- (2) **Jean Jourdan** her son, 28 years.
- (3) **Pierre Jourdan** (Theal adds 'of Cabrière) idem 24 years.
- (4) **Marie Jourdan**, widow, 40 years.
- (5) **Jeanne Rousse**, her daughter, 10 years.
- (6) **Marie Rousse** (according to Theal, **Roux**) her daughter, 10 years.
- (7) **Margarite Rousse** (according to Theal, **Roux**) her daughter, 7 years.

Of these, (1), (4), and (5) appear not to have reached the Cape. The same original list gives a further family of three persons, viz:-

- (1) **Pierre Jourdan**, bachelor, 24 years.
- (2) **Paul Jourdan**, bachelor, 22 years.
- (3) **Andre Pelanchon**, 15 years.

These three are described as 'Cousins germaines.' Paul, however, appears to have died on the voyage. Jean **Jourdan** 'with wife' and two Pierre's **Jourdan** are in the Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein families 1692 – Jean **Jourdan** 'with wife and 1 child,' Pierre **Jourdan** in partnership with Louis **Barré**, and 'Pierre **Jourdan** of Cabrière.'

Jean Jourdan married Elizabeth **le Long** (also written Isabeau Longué) of which couple three children were christened at Drakenstein, the first in 1695 and the last in 1699, when the father was already dead. In an inventory evidently of the same couple, dated 4th April 1699, and signed by the widow. 'Isabella Long, the husband is styled Pieter **Schordan**,' and the farm they owned is called 'La Moth.'

Pierre Jourdan de Cabrière married (1) Anna **Fouché** and (2) Maria **Verdeau**. In a joint will executed 6th [233] May 1719 by this Pierre **Jourdan** and his second wife, he gives his age as between 56 and 57 years and she hers as 19 years, she being born at the Cape and the child of Hercules **Verdeau** and Maria Catharina **Wibeau**.

Numerous descendants of both Jean **Jourdan** and Pierre **Jourdan de Cabrière** still living, their name now being spelt 'Jordaan.'

de Lanoy,

Nicolas, 'with mother and brother' in Distribution List 1690, and among Burghers at Drakenstein 1692.

Maria d'Lanooy, native of Aulys married at Stellenbosch, 1698, Hans Hendrick **Hattingh**, of Spyer, of whom descendants are still living. This lady had first married Arie Dirckez **Lekkeruyn**. The **De Lannoys** left no descendants in the male line, and the **Lekkerwyns** also became extinct after two or three generations.

Nicolas de Lanoy marries Susanna **de Vos**, widow of Pierre **Jacob** in 1695. Susanna **Lanoy**, presumably the same person, acted as a sponsor in 1696.

- Lécheret,** **Jean**, in additional list of Cape families 1700 – 1710. He is described as being from 'Compagnien'. He arrived here as a free burgher in 1693. In March 1716 he applied for leave to return to his fatherland.
- Lombard,** **Pierre**, 'a sick man with wife and 1 child' heads the Distribution List 1690, and is among Drakenstein families 1692 'with wife and three children.' The wife's name was Marie **Couteau**. There is a joint will of this couple executed 8th Jan. 1709, in which Pierre **Lombard's** birthplace is given as 'Pointais in Dauphiné' and his age as 51; his wife's birthplace as 'Soudiere in Dauphiné,' and her age as 50. Numerous descendants still exist, the name being now mostly spelt **Lombard**.
- Le Long,** **Jean**, 'with wife and 2 children,' and **Marie le Long** (married to Adriaan **Van Wyk**) in Distribution List 1690. Among Drakenstein families 1692, Jean **le Long** appears 'with wife and one child' only. In a work published by Jacobus van der Heiden and Adam Tas at Amsterdam in 1712, enumerating the charges brought against William Adriaan **van der Stel**, Charles, Jacob and Jean **le Long** are shewn to have signed an address in favour of the Governor.
- Loret,** Among additional families 1700 – 1710 '**Guillaume Loré** with wife,' the latter being Elizabeth **Joubert**, daughter of Pierre **Joubert** the refugee. The date of baptismal entry of first child of this couple is 1710, [234] at Drakenstein; in it the father's name is written **Lauret**. In a will executed 20th Dec. 1713, Guillaume **Loret's** birthplace is given as 'Nantes,' and his age as 42 years. He left only daughters and the family in the male line has therefore become extinct.
- Madan,** **Antoine**, 30 years old, and his wife Elizabeth **Verdette**, 23 years old, together with a daughter 10 months old are included in the List of Passengers as having sailed in the *China* from Rotterdam 20th March 1688, but none of the family appear to have reached the Cape; probably all of them died during the long voyage. Twelve French refugees did so die.
- Magnet,** **Jean**, among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692, and in Distribution List 1690. No further trace of him. A Jean Maniel stood as a sponsor to a child of Jacques **Tharond** in 1700 at Drakenstein.
- Malan,** **Jacques**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He married Elizabeth **le Long**, widow of Jean **Jourdan**, the first child being born (according to a Malan family register) 2nd July, 1700. Numerous descendants still living.
- Malherbe,** **Gideon**, 'with wife' in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein families in 1692 'with wife and one child.' His wife was Marie **Grillion**. The first record of them in Church Books is that of a child christened at Stellenbosch in 1691. Gideon **Malherbe** sailed in the *Voorschoten* from Delftshaven 31st December, 1687, being then a bachelor, 25 years old. Numerous descendants still living.

- Mantior,** **Zacharie**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No record of him in Church Books.
- Marais,** There sailed in the *Voorschoten* from Delftshaven on 31st December 1687 **Charles Marias**, of Plessis, and Catherine **Taboureux** (in the Drakenstein Registers Tabourdeux) his wife, with four children, viz: - **Claude**, 24 years old; **Charles** 19 years; **Isaac**, 10 years and **Marie** 6 years old. In Distribution List 1690 is the 'widow of Charles **Marais**, with four children,' the father having been murdered by a Hottentot at Drakenstein in April 1689. 'De oude Charl **Marais** blykt hier wel aanghekomen te zyn, doch in die jaar daarop (1689) is hy overleden op zyne plaats ten gevolge van wonden bekomen in een aanval op hem door een zvarthe gedaan.' This family is among the Drakenstein inhabitants 1692.
- The farm where they first settled is still known by the name of 'DuPlessisMarle,' called after the place (no [235] doubt Marli, ten miles N.W. of Paris) they came from, which in the document of old Mr. Marais, quoted above, is written 'Le Suer du Plessis Marle' near Paris.
- Claude married Susanne **Gardé**, and Charles married Anne, daughter of Daniel **de Ruelle**. Very numerous descendants still living.
- According to the Marais' family register, Isaac and Marie died unmarried. By the Church Books however, Marie – in one place also written Magdalena – **Marais**, married (1) Etienne **Niel**, baptismal entries from 1703 – 1711; (2) Pierre **Taillefer**, baptismal entries from 1714 – 1721; and (3) in 1734 Pieter **Booyesen**, of Blokzijl, widower.
- In a joint will executed 13th May 1716, by **Marie** Marais and her first husband, she states her age to be 34 years and her birthplace Hierpoix, a province of France. The farm they then owned is called 'Orange.' Claude **Marais** married for the second time Susanna Gardiol, widow of Abraham **de Villiers** the refugee.
- Maré,** **Ignace**, among additional families 1700 – 1710. His first wife was Susanna Janse **van Vooren** (or **Vuren**). First entry of baptism in 1716 at Drakenstein. Goodly number of **Marées** (as the name is now mostly spelt) still living.
- Margra,** **Jean**, 'with wife,' in Distribution List 1690, and also among Drakenstein families 1692. No record of them in Church Books.
- Martin,** **Antoine**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692, No trace of him in Church Books.
- Martineau,** **Michel**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692. No mention in Church Books.
- Martinet,** **Françoise**, wife of Louis **Cordier**. See **Cordier**.
- Menanteau,** **Madeleine**, wife of Jean Prieur **du Plessis**. See **du Plessis**.
- Mesnard,** **Jean**, 28 years old, sailed in the *China* from Rotterdam on 20th March 1688, together with Louise **Corbonne**, his wife, 30 years old, Marie **Anthonarde**, her mother-in-law, 64 years old, and six children: - **Jeanne**, 10 years;

Georges, 9 years; **Jacques**, 8 years; **Jean**, 7 years; **Philippe**, 6 years; and **André**, 5 months old; in all a family of nine persons. In Distribution List 1690 Jean **Mesnard** is described as a [236] 'widower' with 4 children; and among Drakenstein Burghers as a 'widower with two children.' Of these children only Philippe married, viz., in 1712 Jeanne **Mouy**. From this couple all the **Minnaars** (as the name is now written) of the present day are descended. In a will of Philippe **Mesnard**, executed 18th Feb. 1722, his native province is given as Provence, and his age as 40 years.

Meyer, **Pierre**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692, with Jean **Durand** as partner. According to the Book published by J. van der Heiden and Adam Tas already referred to, Pierre **Meyer** gave some evidence before a commission on 9th April 1706 respecting accusations against Governor W^m Adriaan **van der Stel**, in which he states that he was born in Dauphiné, and was 38 years of age. He married Aletta **de Savoye**, daughter of Jacques **de Savoye**. Some of the **Meyers** of the present day are descendants of this couple.

Mouton, **Jacques**, among additional arrivals 1691 – 1700 'with wife and two children.' In his will his birth-place is given as 'Steenwerk, near Ryssel (no doubt Steenwerck twenty miles west of Lille), and according to an inventory of his estate framed just after his death in 1731 he married (1) Catherina **L'Henriette**, by whom there were three children, still living in the fatherland, viz., Jacob, Antonie, and Maria. He married (2) Maria **de Villiers**, by whom he had three daughters who all married here.

This Maria **de Villiers** I cannot trace. She could not have been a daughter of either of the Refugees **de Villiers**, but perhaps a sister, for in 1703 the first baptismal entry is recorded for a child of this Jacques **Mouton**, in a Drakenstein Book, by his third wife Francina **de Bevernage**. The farm where he first settled was called 'Steenwerp,' and is still known by that name.

Mouy, **Pierre**, 'with wife,' among additional families 1691 – 1700. No record of this family in Church Books beyond intermarriage of presumably two daughters, viz., **Jeanne** with (1) Jean **le Roux** of Blois, and (2) in 1712 with Philippe **Mesnard**; and **Marie** with François **Rétif**, the refugee. Family therefore extinct in the male line.

Mysal, **Jean**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692. No further record of him.

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Naudé, No mention of this family in any of Theal's published Lists up to 1710. I find **Jacob Maude** in the Paarl Church Book, 1723, his wife being Susanna **Taillefer**. Many **Naudés** still living, being descendants of this couple, and also of **Philip Jacob Maude**, of Berlin, who came here about 50 years later.

Nel, **Guillaume**, 'with wife and 2 children,' in Distribution List 1690, and 'with wife and 3 children' among Stellenbosch families 1692. The wife was Jeanne **la Batte**. First record of this couple is in the Stellenbosch Register of Baptisms in 1691. There is a joint will of the same couple executed 26th Jan. 1734, in which the husband's birthplace is given as 'Rouaen' (Rouen?), and his age

between '71 and 72 years,' and his wife's birthplace as 'Saumur,' and her age 71 years. The **Nels** still living are all descendants of Guillaume.

- Niel,** **Etienne**, with 'wife and one child' among additional families, 1691 – 1700. His wife was Marie (Also written in one baptismal entry Magdalena) **Marais**; first record in the Drakenstein baptismal book 1703. This family appears to have survived only one generation. No descendents in the male line. Etienne **Niel**, according to a will executed by himself and wife (Maria Madelena **Marais**) on 13th May 1716, describes himself as born in the province of Daupiné, his age being given as 48 years; his wife was born in the province of Hierpoix and her age 34 years.
- Nortier,** There sailed in the *Oosterland* from Middelburg on 29th January 1688:- **Jean Nortie** (so spelt in the original) agriculturist; **Jacob Nortie** ditto; and **Daniel Nortie**, a country carpenter (boeren-timmerman) and his wife Marie **Vytou** (also spelt elsewhere **Vitout**.) These four persons are styled in the original as the 'domestique' of Jaques **de Savoye** who came out in the same vessel. There is a marriage entry in the Drakenstein Church Book of 'Jacob **Montje** bachelor of Cales' (Calais?) with Margaretha **Mouton**, 8th August 1717. The name is now mostly written '**Nortje**,' the spelling of '**Nortier**' being however retained in a few instances. The descendants of the present day all come from **Daniel** and **Jacob**. **Jean**, **Jacob**, and **Daniel** 'with wife and one child' all in the Distribution list 1690, and among Drakenstein families in 1692.
- Parisel,** **Jean**, in Distribution List 1690, and among the Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further record of him. In [238] the passenger list from *Oosterland* which sailed from Middelburg 29th Jan 1688, he is styled as 'an agriculturist of Paris.'
- Pasté,** **Jean**, in Passenger List of the *Voorschoten*, which sailed from Delftshaven 31st Dec., 1687, as 'bachelor 25 years old,' but in none of the other lists, nor in the Church Books.
- Pelanchon,** **Andrré**, in the Passenger List of the *China*, sailing from Rotterdam 20th March, 1688, '15 years old,' also in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. (See **Jourdan**.) No record in Church Books.
- Perrotit,** **Marguerite**, 'widow with 2 children,' in Distribution List 1690, and nowhere else.
- De Pierron,** **Louis**, 'with wife and 3 children,' in list of those who did not share in the relief funds in 1690; and 'with wife and 4 children' among the Drakenstein families in 1692. No record of them in Church Books. Family therefore extinct.
- Maria Magdalena Poron**, apparently a daughter of Louis **de Pierron**, married Jacobus **Mostert** in 1712, descendants of whom are still living at the Cape.
- Pinard,** **Jacques**, '23 years old, a carpenter,' and Esther **Fouché** '21 years old, spinster,' in the original Passenger List of the *Voorschoten*, which sailed from Delftshaven 31st Dec. 1687, with a marginal note as follows:- 'These two have

been married here before their departure.' The Despatch covering this list is dated Delft, 19th Dec. 1687. Couple in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein families 1692, 'with two children.' Good many descendants still living, all now writing their name '**Pienaar**.'

- Du Plessis,** **Jean Prieur**, 'surgeon of Poitiers, and his wife Madelaine Menanteau,' arrive in the Oosterland which left Middelburg 29th Jan. 1688. This couple 'with one child' is in the Distribution List 1690, and 'with two children' among the families in the Cape District 1692. There is a baptismal entry in the Cape Town Church Book of a child of theirs, Charl Prieur du Plessis, christened in Table Bay on board the Oosterland on 19th April 1688. Numerous descendants still living. In a short list of French refugees at the Cape in 1690 who were otherwise provided for, and therefore did not need assistance from the funds sent from Batavia for their relief. [239]
- An **Abraham du Plessis** is also among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692. There is no record of him in Church Books, and he appears not to have left any descendants.
- Mr. (now Sir) John Noble in an old contribution respecting the Pilgrim Fathers relates a story of how at the beginning of the present century Charles **du Plessis**, the oldest representative of the family then living, was invited to assume a ducal title and certain estates in France, but the old gentleman preferred staying here and living in simplicity. This story is also narrated in the more recent editions of Smiles' Huguenots in England and Ireland. Mr. Theal told me that Jean Prieur **du Plessis** returned to Europe to enquire after his family estates. This must have been at the end of the seventeenth century, for, from information furnished me by a member of the du Plessis family at the Cape, it appears that **du Plessis**' second marriage – to Maria **Buisset**, took place in the 'Domkerk' at Amsterdam in January 1700. He had a daughter named Judith, who in her marriage entry is described as a native of England, though in her Will she is stated to have been born in Ireland. I am satisfied that she must have been born during this visit to Europe. **Du Plessis** must have returned to the Cape in or before 1704, as in that year there is a baptismal entry of a child of his, by Maria **Buisset**, in the Stellenbosch Register.
- Pogeu,** **Elisabeth**, 'spinster of Paris, 18 years old,' embarked in the *Reigersdaal* at Delft about 5th April 1700.
- Posseaux,** **Elizabeth**. Vide **Bisseux**.
- Pottier,** **Jacques**, 'with wife and four children,' among additional families 1700 – 1710. In his marriage entry (1705) he is described as being from 'Moncrosi.' No further trace.
- Poussioen,** **Marthinus**, 'with wife and three children,' among families in the Cape District 1692. No further trace. Am doubtful whether this is really a French refugee.
- Du Pré,** **Hercule**, 'with wife and five children,' in Distribution List 1690; and 'with wife and four children,' in list of Drakenstein Burghers 1692, together with Hercule **du Pré**, the younger. The wife of H. **du Pré**, the elder, was named Cecilia **Datys**. The numerous descendants still living write their name '**du Preez**'. I

have seen the signature of the younger Hercule, and it was written '**Despres**' or '**Desprez.**'

In the Distribution List of 1690 is also '**Elizabeth du Pré**, a young unmarried woman.'

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Prévot or Prevost, 'Widow of Charles (re-married to Hendrick **Erkhof**) with four children by her deceased husband,' in Distribution List 1690; and among Drakenstein families in 1692. There is in the Cape Town Books an entry of a child – Jacob, of '**Carel Provo**' and '**Mide Febers,**' baptized on board *De Schelde* 26th May 1688. This **Carel Provo** is most likely the husband of the widow **Prévot** above. As to the children I find a marriage entry at Stellenbosch 12th May 1709 of **Abraham Prévot** of Calais, with Anna **van Marseveen**. They had two daughters only, and the family in the male line became extinct.

At Drakenstein there are baptismal entries of a whole string of some eighteen children of **Anna Prevot** and her husband, Schalk Willem **van der Merwe**, the son of Willem Schalk, the first arrival, commencing 1696.

Elisabeth Prévost married Philippe **du Pré**; children from 1699 – 1721.

Du Puis, **Anna.** The first record of her is an entry of marriage with Etienne **Bruere** (widower) at Ollenbach in 1702, in which she is described as a 'spinster of Amsterdam,' her name being written '**Du Puit.**'

In the Church Books are baptismal entries from 1695 down to 1724, the children of David **Senechal** and **Madeleine** (also written Anne Madeleine and Maria Magdalena) **du Puit**, clearly a different person from Etienne Bruere's wife.

Réné, **Susanne,** 'a young unmarried woman, 20 years old,' in Passenger List of *China*, 20th March 1688, as published by Theal, but in the original the surname is written '**Résine.**' She is not in the Distribution List 1690, nor any other record.

Rétif, **François,** in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. In the document already referred to under **Le Roux** as having been published by Mr. Marais, François **Rétif's** date of birth is given as 2nd Feb. 1663 (not stated where born); he married 1700 Marie **Mouy**. The youngest daughter of this couple born in 1720 lived to be 97 years of age, and there is a portrait of her at the Paarl. Numerous descendants still living, the name being now generally written '**Retief.**'

Richard, **Isabeau,** wife of Pierre **Joubert.** See **Joubert.**

le Riche, **Louis,** and wife Susanne **Fouché,** among additional arrivals 1691 – 1700. First record of them in Drakenstein [241] Books 1709. Only a few descendants now living. Louis **le Riche** arrived here in Dec. 1698, with the **Cronjes** in the *Driebergen* which sailed from Delft about the 7th May 1698. See Despatch of that date.

Rochefort, **Pierre,** in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further records of him.

- Roi,** **Jean**, of Provence, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He married 1712 Maud Catharina **le Febre**, a widow – presumably of Gabriel **le Roux**. This family became extinct, only one of their two sons having married, and he left daughters only.
- Rousseau,** **Pierre**, ‘with wife and child,’ in Distribution List 1690; and ‘with wife and two children’ among Drakenstein families in 1692. In a family register of the **Rossouws** – as the name is now usually spelt – Pierre is stated to have been born in 1666, but on 26th March 1702 in giving evidence before a commission the investigating charges against Governor W^m A. **van der Stel**, he stated his age to be 40 years. He married (1) Anne (or Hanne) **Rétif** and (2) Geertruy **du Toit**. First record of baptism is at Stellenbosch in 1691. In an inventory of the joint estate framed upon the death of his first wife in 1710, his farm is called ‘De Boog van Orleans.’ In a joint will of himself and his second wife, executed 25th Aug. 1711, Pierre **Rousseau**’s birthplace is given as ‘Mair’ (no doubt Mer, on the Loire, twenty-three miles from Orleans).
 Among the members admitted into the Stellenbosch Church there is entered on the 7th Jan. 1690 ‘**Maria Rossaux**.’ She married Jan Jansz **van Eeden**, of Oldenburg; he was a Stellenbosch burgher ‘with wife’ in 1692. Rather numerous descendants living. In what appears to be the marriage entry of this couple at Cape Town in 1688, she is stated to be a native of Dubloys (? De Blois, thirteen miles from Mer). Her surname is also written ‘**Russaar**,’ ‘**Russouw**,’ and ‘**Rossouw**.’
- Roux and le Roux** **Paul**, of Orange in France, was appointed 8th Nov. 1688 schoolmaster of Drakenstein; he also acted as Church clerk (‘lecteur’) under the pastor of the Refugees, the Rev. Pierre **Simond**. He was among the few who did not need assistance from the funds sent from Batavia and distributed in 1690, and among the Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He married [242] Glaudine (or Claudine) **Seugnet**; first baptismal entry in 1694. Large number of descendants still living.
Pierre Roux in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers in 1692. There is no record of him in Church Books. There is a will of Pierre **Roux** of Cabrière, executed 17th Sept. 1739, from which it would seem that he must have been an old man. In this will he appoints as his executor Heemraad Daniel **Malan**, of “Morgenster,” Hollenlok, Holland, as his sole heir, on condition that he (Malan) should maintain him for the rest of his life.
 There is a marriage entry in 1718 of ‘**Pieter Roux**, bachelor, of Cabo’ (i.e. Cape born), and Susanna, a daughter of Abraham **de Villiers**, the refugee. Since the eldest son of this couple is named “Petmo”, it is just possible that the father may have been a son of Pierre **Roux**. Numerous descendants still living of Pieter **Roux** and Susanna **de Villiers**.
Jean Roux, of Provence, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He does not appear to have married. In a will executed 17th Feb. 1705, he gives his age as 40 years, and his birth-place as ‘Lormarin, in France.’ He appointed as his sole heir, his father Philip **Roux**, then residing at Lormarin, and 68 years old, and in the event of his father dying before him (the testator), his property was to go to the ‘Diaconie’ (Board of Deacons) of Drakenstein.
Jean Roux, of Normandie, in Distribution List of 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further record of him.

Marie and Marguerite Roux, 'two little orphans,' in Distribution List 1690. They arrived in the *China*, '10 and 7 years old,' respectively, with the **Jourdan** family. See **Jourdan**. Marguerite married Etienne **Viret**. See **Viret**.

de Ruelle, **Daniel**, 'with wife and one child,' in Distribution List 1690, and among the Drakenstein families 1692 as a 'widower with one child,' this child being no doubt Anne **de Ruelle**, who marries Charles **Marais** the younger. See **Marais**.

Esther de Ruelle. See **Bruère**.

Sabattier, **Pierre**, of Massiéré, bachelor, 22 years old, figures in Passenger List of *Voorschoten*, which sailed from Delftshaven, 31st December 1687; in Distribution List 1690; and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. No further record.

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de Savoye, **Jacques**, of Ath; Marie Madeleine **le Clerc**, his wife, of Tournay; and their three children:- **Margot** (or **Marguerite**), 17 years old, **Barbère**, 15 years, and **Jacques**, 9 months old, together with Antoinette **Carnoy, de Savoye's** mother-in-law, sailed in the *Oosterland* from Middelburg on 29th Jan. 1688. In a dispatch from the Chamber of Rotterdam dated 24th Dec. 1687, special mention is made of Jacques **de Savoye** in the following terms:-

'By this opportunity will proceed to the Cape to settle there as a Colonist one Jacques **Savoye** and his wife. He has been 'under the cross' (persecuted), and for many years an eminent merchant at Ghent in Flanders; where he has been persecuted by the Jesuits to such an extent, and where even his life was being threatened, that in order to escape from their snares, and peacefully end his days beyond their reach, he has resolved to cross the ocean as a Colonist and to take with him various Flemish farmers of the reformed religion, who have also suffered persecution, and for the same reason as that of **Savoye** leave their Fatherland. And because we know **Savoye** as we have described him, we most willingly recommend him to your notice and request you to lend him a helping hand, and consider him in the light in which we have introduced him, hoping that for the furtherance of the intentions of the Lords Seventeen he will be an able and desirable instrument.' (*Rambles through the Archives of the Cape of Good Hope*, by H.C.V. Leibbrandt, 1887.)

Jacques **de Savoye** 'with wife and two children' were among those who did not need any assistance from the Relief Fund 1690, and with 'wife and three children' among the Drakenstein inhabitants 1692. He left no sons. His daughter **Marguerite** married before 1690, (1) Christoffel **Snyman** (descendants still living) and (2) Henning **Villion**, son of François **Villion** (or **Fignon**) of Clermont. **Barbère** married (1) Christiaan **Elers** (no descendants), and (2) Elias **Kiena** (no descendants), **Aletta de Savoye** married Pieter **Meyer**, presumably Pierre **Meyer** the refugee.

Sènèchal, **David**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He married Madeleine (or Anne Madeleine) **de Puit**. First record in Drakenstein Baptismal Book 1695. Some descendants still living. The name is now written '**Senekal**.'

- Senet,** **Anthoine**, in Passenger List of *China* from Rotterdam, [244] 20th March 1688, as 'bachelor, 19 years old.' He appears to have died on the voyage.
- Sengnet or Seugnet,¹** There is an entry in the Capetown church books of **Glode, Susanna**, and **Johanna Sevinjet** having joined the congregation at Stellenbosch on the 9th April 1689, and having brought with them certificates of membership (attestaten) from Amsterdam. Glode (Glaudine ?) married Paul Roux, of Orange; and Susanne married François du Toit. Susanne is described in her marriage entry to be 'of St. Onge'. Seignette ? Fénélon s' attribute la conversion au catholicisme de Elie Seignette, ancien du consistoire de la Rochelle à la Révocation. La famille Seignette encore aujourd'hui protestante, port coupé au le de J. gueles au cygnet argent nageant sur une onde d'azur au re d'argent à la bande de sable accompagnée en chef d'une tête de lion, de sable languée de gueules et au pointe d'une rose de gueules.
- Simond,** The **Rev. Pierre**, 'with wife and two children' among Drakenstein Inhabitants 1692. He was formerly pastor at Embrun in Dauphiné, and afterwards minister of the refugee congregation at Zierickzee, before coming out to the Cape with his wife Anne **de Beront**, in the *Zuid Beveland*, which left Middelburg 22nd April 1688, as the first minister of the French refugees out here. He returned to Europe in 1703 and settled down at Amsterdam.
- Sollier,** See **Cillier**.
- Taboureux,** **Catherine**, wife of Charles **Marais** the elder. See **Marais**. In the Drakenstein baptismal registers the name is spelt **Tabourdeux**.
- Taillefer,** There arrived in the *Oosterland*, which left Middelburg 29th Jan. 1688:- **Isaac Tailleffer**, vine dresser, of Thierry (in the original it is written 'de Chateau Thierry et buc, a vine-dresser and hatter); Susanne **Briet**, 'de Chateau Thierry' his wife, and their six children: - **Elisabeth**, 14 years, **Jean**, 12, **Isaac**, 7, **Pierre**, 5, **Susanne**, 2½, and **Marie**, 1 year old.
Of these children Elisabeth married Pierre **de Villiers** (refugee); Pierre married Marie **Marais**, presumably the widow of Etienne **Niel**. With his children, though he had a son, the **Taillefer** family became [245] extinct in the male line. One of his daughters married into the **Gildenhuis** family, and another daughter married Edward Christian **Hauman**. From both these couples there are still descendants living.
Susanne Taillefer, married (1) Jean **Gardé**; (2) Pierre **Cronje**; and (3) Jacob **Naudé**.
Isaac **Taillefer**, 'with wife and four children' in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein families 1692 'with wife and 3 children.'

¹ In the Drakenstein Register as printed in Theal's History of South Africa, Vol. II, the name is spelt *Seugnet* nine times and *Seugneté* once.

- la Tatte,** **Nicolas**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. There is an inventory of Nicolas **de Labat**, agriculturist, and his widow, Elisabeth **Vivie**, dated 1718. No children given.
- Terreblanche,** **Etienne**, among additional families 1700 – 1710, was a native of Toulon, and married 1713 Martha **la Febre**, widow of Jacques **Pinard**. Good many descendants still living, the name being now spelt **Terblans**.
- Terrier or Ferrier** In Theal's List of Burghers at Drakenstein 1692, as well as in Distribution List 1690 is **Daniel Ferrier**, most likely the same person as Daniel **Terrier** in the Drakenstein Baptismal Books, 1695 – 7 and 9. His wife was Sara **Jacob**, presumably the one who married Jean **du Buis**. Three children, **Marie**, **Susanne**, and **Pierre**, but no descendants in the male line.
- Thérond,** **Jacques**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. There is a copy of a letter in the Grey Library from Jacques **Thérond**, dated 2nd April 1719, from Nîmes the capital of Languedoc, and addresses to his son Jacques **Thérond** the refugee. The farm owned by the latter at the Cape was called 'Languedoc.' Jacques **Thérond**, the refugee, married Marie Janne **des Preez**. First child born in 1698. Where the wife's name is given in the Drakenstein Baptismal entries it is written '**De Pre**' or '**De Pret**,' according to Theal. Numerous descendants still living, writing their name now simply '**Theron**' without the 'd.'
- du Toit,** **François** and **Guillaume**, two brothers, both in Distribution List 1690, Guillaume 'with wife and one child,' and François simply 'with wife.' François is among Drakenstein Burghers 1692, 'with wife and two children,' and is described in his marriage entry (1690) with Susanne **Seugnet** of Saintonge, as being of or from Ryssel (Lille). The now numerous families of **Du Toit** are descendants of this couple. Guillaume is among the Stellenbosch burghers, 1692, 'with wife and three children.' He marries in 1788 [246] Sara **Cochet**, widow of Pieter **de Klercq**, she being a native of Ostrouburgh; there were only daughters by this marriage. According to a family register of the **du Toits** there was also a brother named **Bruno**.
- du Tuillet,** **Jean**, and **Philippe Drouin**, embarked at Delft in the *Driebergen* in May, 1698, together with two **Cronjes** and **Le Riche**, (see despatches from Delft, 7th May 1698) but not having met with their names here I cannot tell whether they ever reached the Cape.
- Valleté,** **Anne**. See **Couvret**.
- Verdeau,** **Jacques**, 'bachelor 20 years old and **Hercule** his brother, 16 years old,' in Passenger List of *China* from Rotterdam, 20th March 1688. The latter alone is in the Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. He marries Catharina **Hucibos**, (also written Maria Catharina **Huibeaux**, **Hucebos** and **Wibeaux**.) Only two girls **Magdalena** and **Susanna** were born, 1703 and 1707, to this couple, and the family became extinct. In a joint will of Hercule **Verdeau** and his wife, executed 30th July 1718, his age is given as 46, and her's as 43.

Maria Verdeau (presumably another daughter) married (1) Pierre **Jourdan** de Cabrière (widower), by whom there was a child christened 1722; (2) Daniel **Malan**, to whom Pierre **Roux** de Cabrière bequeathed all his property.

de Villiers,

Abraham, Pierre and **Jacob**, three brothers, vine-dressers from the neighbourhood of La Rochelle, arrive here in the *Zion* on the 6th May 1689. In a dispatch from the Chamber of Delft, dated 16th Dec. 1688, and received by the *Zion*, special reference is made to these three brothers as possessing a good knowledge of the cultivation of the vine, and recommending the Governor to give them every assistance. In this dispatch the names are mentioned in the following order:- (1) Pierre, (2) Abraham, and (3) Jacob, which may perhaps indicate the order of seniority. In the Distribution List 1690 we have Abraham **de Villiers** 'with wife and two brothers', and among Drakenstein Families 1692:- Abraham **de Villiers** 'with wife and two children,' Jacob **de Villiers** 'with wife and two children,' and Pierre **de Villiers** 'with wife and one child.' Abraham married 1689 Susanne **Gardiol**, and left nothing but daughters.

Jacob married Marguerite **Gardiol**, first baptismal entry 1695. Pierre married Elizabeth **Taillefer**, first baptismal entry 1699.

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I have taken a good deal of trouble to find out the relative ages of these brothers, but have only succeeded in ascertaining Jacob's from a joint will executed 11th Jan. 1719, in which he gives his age as 58 years and describes himself as a native of 'Borgondien.' His wife (Marguerite **Gardiol**) is stated in the same document to have been born in Provence and to be 45 years old.

The **De Villiers** are at the present time the most numerous of the Huguenot families here, and are all descendants of Pierre and Jacob.

A family tradition states that four brothers left their home, but the youngest (Paul) after having gone some distance became homesick, turned back and was never heard of again.

Pierre, Abraham, Jacques, et Paul **de Villiers** sortirent du royaume de France 1685. Ils étaient fils de Pierre de Villiers. (*Archives de La Rochelle.*)

Villion,

No mention in the Distribution List 1690, but in the list of families in the Cape District 1692 is the 'widow of **François Villion**, with two children.' There is in the Cape Town Church Books a marriage entry in May 1676, of François **Fignon**, bachelor of Claremont, free burgher, and Cornelia **Campenaar**, spinster of Middelburg. In the baptismal entries of the children of this couple the surname is mostly spelt '**Villion.**' The name is now generally written '**Viljoen,**' and there are now numerous descendants of this couple.

In 1725 there is a Church Book entry of **Pieter Vion**, (also written **Wion**) but he is the ancestor of the **Wium** family, which name is pronounced very much like '**Viljoen**' though without the 'l.'

Viret,

Etienne, in Distribution List 1690, and list of Drakenstein Burghers 1692. His wife was Marguerite **Roux**, presumably one of the two orphans mentioned under the heading '**Roux.**' First baptismal entry is in 1697. Though he had five sons borne him, he appears to have left no descendants in the male line. In a joint will of this couple executed 14th Aug. 1726 **Viret** is described as

being of 'Dauphiné,' aged about 64, and his wife as being 'of Provence, 44 years old.'

Visagie, **Pieter**, is described in his marriage entry (21st June 1671) as 'of Antwerp,' his wife being Catherina Kieuts **van ter Veer**. In one of the baptismal entries the surname is also written '**Visasie**.' The spelling of '**Visagie**' is still generally retained and there are a good number of descendants now living.

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Vitout, **Sara**, wife of Jacques **Delport**. See **Delport**.

Vivier, **Jacob, Abraham, and Pierre**, in Distribution List 1690, and among Drakenstein Burghers 1692. In the original muster roll of the latter year, the three are described as being 'maats' or partners. Abraham married Jacquemine **du Pré**, sister of Jacques **Thérond's** wife; the others did not marry. First record in Church Books the christening of a child in 1698. From this couple the **Viviers** of the present day are descended.

Johan Vivier conseiller au Parlement de Paris en 1699. La famille établie à Saintes puis à la Rochelle porte d'azur au cygnet d'argent nageant sur des ondes de meme (Vivier) accompagné en chef de tris étoiles d'or.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Avice, Ezechiël, Ministre à Boulogne, 1637.
Philippe Amies du Consistoire à Roncy, en Picardie 1681.
La femme de François de Blois à Genève 1691.
Nicolas, marchand, de Mer en Gatinais, réfugié avec cinq personnes à Berlin en 1700. (*France Protestante réimpression 1877.*)

Barré, **Pierre et Jean**, persécutés en Poitou près de Poitiers, 1681.
Isaac, de Tours, réfugié à Londres avec sa femme et ses enfants. (*Fr. Protest. Réimp.*)
Pierre, de Pontgibaud près de La Rochelle, réfugié à Dublin (ibidem).
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Briet, La famille existe encore en la personne de M.E. Briet, Maire d'Estômes par Château-Thierry, Aisne.
Taillefer et S. Briet sa femme étaient de Château-Thierry.
Jean, de Château-Thierry, maître maçon.
Jean et Isaac, de Meaux, réfugiés à Berlin 1698 – 1700. (*France Protestante Réimp.*)

Bruère, **Pierre**, de Blois, réfugié à Berlin 1709.

Cellier, **Claude**, Libraire à Orleans en 1602, son fils.
Antoine, à Paris, en 1641, Imprimeur.
Autre **Ckaude Cillier**, réfugié à Londres en 1702. (*France Protestante Réimp.*)

Cordier, **Louis**, de Meaux, fut surprise dans une assemblée religieuse et condamné à mort sous le règne de Louis XIV. Mais le Roi changea la condamnation et l'envoya aux galères. (*France Protestante Réimp.*)

Coste,	Pierre , d'Anduse, (Petrus Costens Andusiensis), à Genève. Pierre , d'Usès, en 1688 réfugié en Suisse et à Leyde.
Couvret,	Paul , emprisonné au Chateau de Saumur. Couvret famille réfugié au Cap de Bonne Espérance. (<i>France Protestante Réimp.</i>)
Du Buisson,	Plusieurs familles en Languedoc.
Du Plessis,	Plusieurs familles de ce nom sont devenues célèbres.
Du Pré,	Une famille de ce nom était à Montauban, et à present elle est à Nérac.
Du Puy,	Plusieurs familles de ce nom en Languedoc.
Faure,	Nom de Languedoc. Beaucoup de familles de ce nom.
Godefroy,	Une famille de ce nom à Paris avant 1685. Une autre famille du meme nom à Genève avant 1685. Une autre enfin à la Rochelle avant 1685. Après la Révocation on trouve des réfugiés du nom de Godefroid à Hambourg. (<i>France Protestante 1ère edition, 1856.</i>)
Labat et Vivie,	Ces noms paraissent être des noms de Réfugiés sortis de Montauban, où existent des familles du meme nom.
Le Clerck, Savoie,	Ces noms existaient à Montauban avant 1685.
Le Febore ou Lefèvre,	On connaît des familles de ce nom à Château-Chinon, et à Rouen.
Le Riche,	On connaît une fille de Paris nommée Marguerite Le Riche , que fut brûlée martyre de la religion.
Le Roux,	[250] Philibert Joseph , réfugié à Amsterdam, auteur d'un dictionnaire de Proverbes Comiques.
Lombard,	du Dauphiné. Jean , réfugié à Genève, et son fils Jean , en 1710. Jacques , avec ses fills Aimé et Jean à Genève en 1713; et Charles , marchand-drapier, à Genève en 1731. Jean Guillaume , réfugié en Prusse devint secrétaire intime du Roi de Prusse. Frédéric Guillaume , né à Berlin d'une famille de réfugiés originaires du Dauphiné. Né en 1767, mort en 1812.
Malherbe,	On connaît une famille de ce nom en Normandie réfugiée à Leipsig. Isaac Malherbe , de la Bretonnière, et son fils, Isaac Henri , né à Leipsig en 1750.
Martineau,	Famille du Fontenay près Paris. Réfugiés en Angleterre établis à Norwich.

de Marées,	George , pointer estimé, fils d'un réfugié à Stockholm, né 1697, mort à Munich 1776.
Mesnard,	Famille du Poitou. Une autre famille donna Jean Mesnard , minister à Charenton près Paris. Avait étudié la Théologie à Genève en 1666. Il passa en Hollande en 1686, se fixa à La Haye, et devint Chapelain du Prince d'Orange.
Meyer,	Nom d'une famille en Alsace.
Naudé,	Famille de Metz réfugiée à Berlin.
Neel,	Famille de Normandie, don't plusieurs sortirent de France.
Niel ou Neilles,	Famille de réfugiés à Utrecht et Wesel. Famille de la Flandre Française.
Prevost,	Famille d'Issoudun.
Richard,	Famille de la Rochelle.
Rousseau,	Famille de Paris, réfugiée à Genève.
Roux,	Plusieurs familles de ce nom.
Sabatier,	Pierre , de Massié (Mesières ou Mazères). Ce nom est celui de plusieurs familles dans le Languedoc. Mazères est une ville du Languedoc.
Savoye ou Savais,	Il y avait une famille de ce nom à Montauban.

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