PREFACE.

The extent of the immigration of Germans to the Cape during the period of the Dutch East-India Company has not yet been satisfactorily dealt with. Colenbrander's calculations in his "De Afkomst der Boeren" are unreliable. They are based on C. C. de Villiers' "Geslacht-Register", a work which, notwithstanding its merit, is incomplete and in many ways inaccurate. The only works which have so far specifically dealt with the Germans at the Cape are those of Schmidt ("Der Kulturanteil der Deutschen am Aufbau des Burenvolkes", by Werner Schmidt Pretoria; Hannover, 1938) and of Moritz ("Die Deutschen am Kap unter der holländischen Herrschaft 1652-1806" by Eduard Moritz, Weimar, 1938). They, however, include the personalia of only a limited number of Germans.

In the present publication an attempt is made to give a complete list of those Germans who came to the Cape in the service of the Company during the period 1652 till 1806 and settled here, either remaining in the Company's service or making a living in one or other capacity after being discharged. Most of the data under each name have been gathered from the various manuscript sources in the Government Archives in Cape Town and the Archives of the Dutch Reformed Church. Relative completeness has been obtained, the researches in connection with the subject covering a great number of years.

The Germans who came from Switzerland have been classified separately, as well as the women immigrants.

A list of Germans who did not leave the service of the Company, neither married or settled here and consequently only appear in the Monsterrolle, has also been compiled. It comprises about 10,000 names. (In some years, especially during the second half of the 18th century, nearly all the members of the garrison and the majority of the artisans, wagon-drivers and stable-boys of the Company were Germans.) This section, however, has been omitted, with a few exceptions, for its addition would have made the present volume too voluminous. We hope to publish it at some future date.

Of the approximately 4,000 Germans whose names are contained in the present volume, only a very limited number—about a hundred, as far as we have been able to ascertain—left the Cape again.

As a definite line of demarcation had to be fixed for determining the national origin, we have chosen the geographical borders of Germany as they existed from 1870 till 1918. (The small number

of Germans from the Austrian Empire and from the Baltic provinces have been classified among those who came from Germany.) It must, however, be born in mind that the linguistic border between Germany and Holland during the 17th and 18th centuries did not exactly coincide with the political one, and that the domain of the Dutch language and culture extended far into German territory. especially in East Friesland and on the lower Rhine, so that men like the Reverends Petrus Kalden. Meent Borcherds and Arnoldus Mauritius Meiring or colonists from places like Wesel. Emmerich. Emden and Lingen can to all intents and purposes be regarded as Hollanders. We refer in this connection to the articles of J. W. Muller: "De uitbreiding van ons taalgebied in de zeventiende eeuw" ("De Nieuwe Taalgids," vol. XV, pp. 161ff.) and of M. Bokhorst: "Nederlands of Duits? Oor die afkoms van die Kaapse Immigrante uit die Grensgebiede " (" Historiese Studies," Jaargang 2. nrs. 1 en 2).

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