People.

The Vorster Family.

255 years - 1695 to 1950.



Theunis Gert Vorster. Anna Dorothea van der Walt.

Born in Middelburg CP, July 2, 1860. Born in Colesburg CP, August 22, 1861.

Pop's Grandparents – my paternal Great-grandparents.

Mike Vorster.

July 2022.

The Vorster Family.

255 years - 1695 to 1950.

Background.

The Vorster family genealogy site finding it and using it.

The early history of the Cape.

Transfer of Sovereignty to Britain.

The generations.

Jan Vorster.

It is a long Run.

Where did the family live.

Generations 1 and 2. The settler farmers in the Western Cape.

Generations 3 and 4. The migrant farmers or Trek Boers.

Generations 5, 6 & 7. The classic farmers or Boers.

Generation 8. The adventurer.

The move to Cradock – 1946.

The move to Umtali – December 1949.

Who and what made the journey with us.

A new era had begun.

Back stories.

The Voortrekker Monument.

How do the dates fit together.

Pop's sisters.

The grave yard at Willemburgersrivier.

The Willemburgersrivier Vorsters and the Great Trek

The Willemburgersrivier Vorsters and the Boer War.

Pop's genealogical research..

My hooding in Stellenbosch in 1980.

Genealogie – Vorster. From Pen's documents.

Detailed Genealogy: generations 1 to 11.2.

The immediate family – the bare essentials.



Pen.
Penelope Minnaar.
1916 - 2011

Pen's Mother.
Martha Preiss.
1883 - 1970

Pen's Father.
J. S. Minnaar.
1880 - 1974

In another document

Jeanette.
February 2, 1940

Jennifer
February 2, 1940

Mike.
February 24, 1942

Pop.
Theunis Gert Vorster.
1915 - 1981



Pop's Father.
Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster.
1883 - 1932

Pop's Mother.
Anna Susanna van der Walt.
1881 - 1936

In this document.

Pop's Mother and Father – the bare essentials.

Maternal grandmother.
Hester Sophia van der Walt

Maternal grandfather.
Schalk van der Walt

Mother.
Anna Susanna van der Walt.
Born on February 25, 1881 in Middelburg CP.
Lived on Willemburgersriver.
Died in Middelburg CP on January 16, 1936 in Middelburg aged 55 "in her own house."

.



Pop.
Theunis Gert Vorster.
Born Mar 5, 1915.
Died May 21, 1981.

Paternal grandfather.
Theunis Gert Vorster.
Born 1860. Owned and farmed Willemburgersriver.
Died in Middelburg CP on April 17, 1936 aged 75



Father.
Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster.
Owned and farmed Willemburgersriver.
Died in Middelburg CP on December 23, 1932 aged 49

Paternal grandmother.
Anna Dorothea van der Walt.
Born on August 22, 1861 in Colesberg.
Died in Middelburg CP on February 8, 1926 aged 64.



Vorster Genealogy site - Finding it and using it.



We are blessed by the fact that there is a truly outstanding genealogical web site that deals with the Vorster family or, if you wish, "The Descendants of Jan."

The site is easy to reach (www.vorster.net) extremely comprehensive and extremely easy to use. The thing to realize is that it deals with "The Descendants of Jan." and only the "The Descendants of Jan." This means that husbands of Vorster daughters or wives of Vorster sons often lack any details beyond the name and, perhaps, a few dates. There must, I suppose be some limit to the size of the family tree.

And tree it is. There are many thousands of leaves and it is all but impossible to start with the trunk (Jan Vorster) and try and find your way to a particular leaf – Oscar or Rex Vorster. The best thing to do is to start by using the search box to find a particular leaf – Oscar or Rex Vorster – and then go through successive fathers to go "down the tree " and find someone that you want.

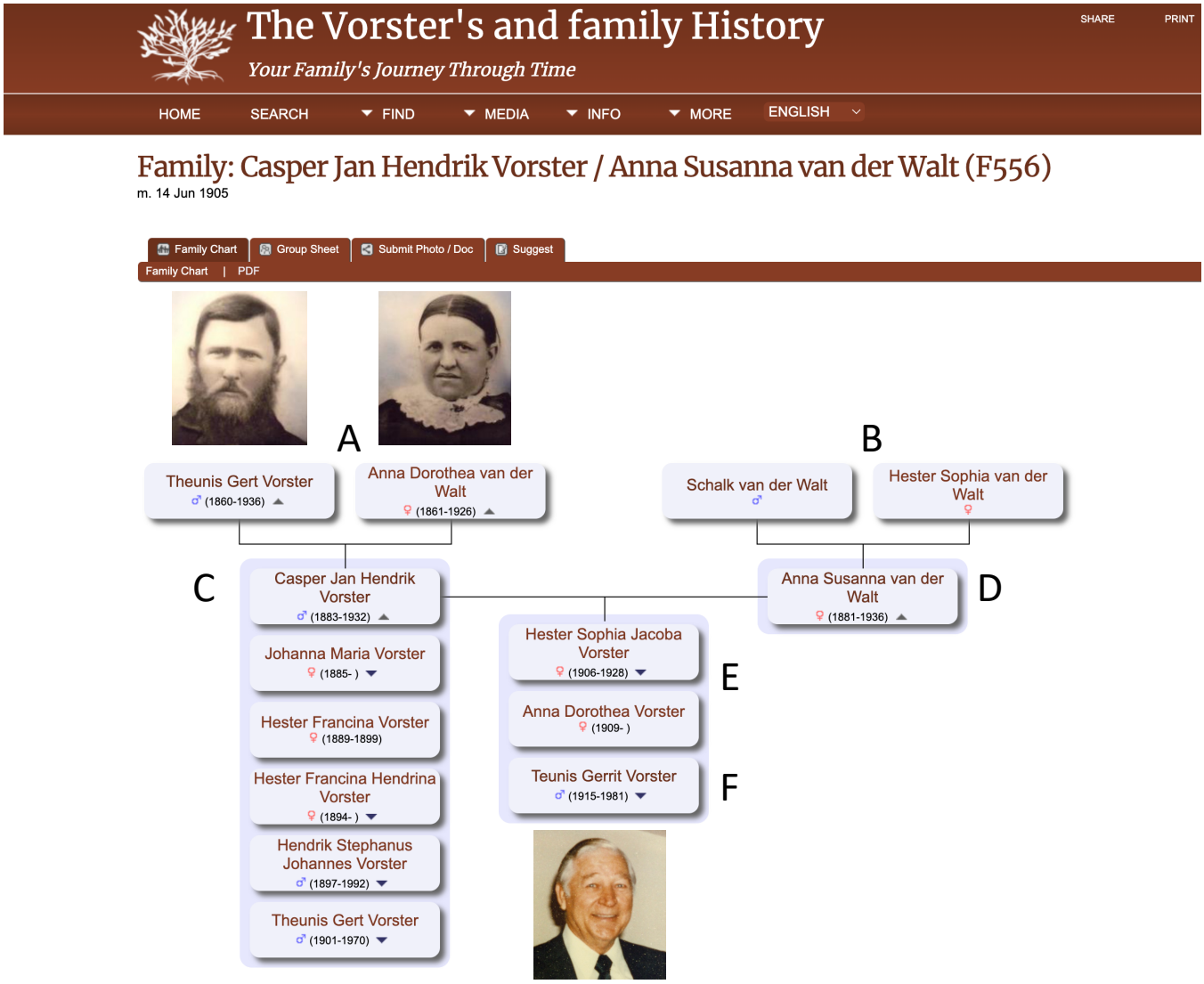
The strangest thing of all is that if you start with Oscar or Rex you can, in fact, go down the tree, son to father, to son to father all the way to Jan Vorster who arrived in Cape Town on the ship Velserhooft on May 13, 1717.

Thirteen pages at the end of this section give the full genealogy of our branch of the Vorster family from Jan Vorster born in the 1690s to Oscar and Rex born in the 2000s. It is truly remarkable.

A second "tree" with the notes translated into English can be found at: http://www.vorster.net/genealogie/getperson.php?personID=I17&tree=JA_Vorster1961

This "tree" provides some interesting insights in English but, unfortunately, it only covers the first three generations of our branch of the family.

Vorster Genealogy site – A fantastic resource.



A Paternal grandparents.
B Maternal grandparents.
C Father.
D Mother.
E Sisters.
F Pop.

Pop's family tree on the genealogy site.

www.Vorster.net

The early history of the Cape.

A good understanding of the early years at the Cape is essential in order to provide a context for everything that happened as the family grew and developed.

The following material provides a good concise review. It was extracted from "History of the Cape Colony before 1806" appearing at the Wikipedia URL given below.

The written history of the Cape Colony in what is now South Africa began when Portuguese navigator Bartolomeu Dias became the first modern European to round the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.

In 1497, Vasco da Gama sailed along the whole coast of South Africa on his way to India, landed at St Helena Bay for 8 days, and made a detailed description of the area. The Portuguese, attracted by the riches of Asia, made no permanent settlement at the Cape Colony. However, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) settled the area as a location where vessels could restock water and provisions.

The Dutch East India Company settlement in the area began in March 1647, with the shipwreck of the Dutch ship Nieuwe Haarlem. The shipwreck victims built a small fort that they named the "Sand Fort of the Cape of Good Hope." They stayed for nearly one year, until they were rescued by a fleet of 12 ships under the command of W. G. de Jong.

After their return to Holland some of the shipwrecked crewmates tried to persuade the Dutch East India Company to open a trading center at the Cape.

A Dutch East India Company expedition of 90 Calvinist settlers, under the command of Jan van Riebeeck founded the first permanent settlement near the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. Jan van Riebeeck was on one of the rescue ships that had come to rescue the shipwrecked sailors, and upon seeing the land, he decided to return. They arrived in what is now Cape Town harbor on 6 April 1652 with five ships



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Cape_Colony_before_1806

The settlers initially built a clay and timber fort, which was replaced between 1666 and 1679 by the Castle of Good Hope, which is the oldest permanent building in South Africa.

The Colony itself began in 1671 with the first purchase of land from the Khoikhoi (called "Hottentots" by the settlers) beyond the original limits of the fort built by van Riebeeck.

A long term policy of the Dutch East India Company was to limit the growth of the Colony to a small clearly defined area. Initially the Company had hoped to employ a small number of servants (or employees) to produce food close to the fortress whilst obtaining cattle from the local Khoikhoi. Repeated crop failures convinced company officials to release nine servants (employees) to become semi-independent burgers who would produce food on free hold farms.

The "Free Burghers" (Afrikaans: Vryburger) who were granted freehold land at the Cape starting in 1657 were very distinct from the employees and officials of the Dutch East India Company. They were, indeed, "settlers". Many regard them as the first of the Boer people.

The private land grants that started in 1657 were very limited until the arrival of the colony's new commander Simon van der Stel in 1679.

Simon van der Stel implemented an expansionist agricultural policy and worked to attract groups of immigrants to increase the population of the Cape. These included French refugees, the Huguenots, who arrived in 1688 after experiencing religious persecution following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This small body of immigrants had a marked influence on the character of the original Dutch settlement.

van der Stel's expansionist agricultural policy was continued by his son William who annulled the Dutch East India Company's policy forbidding the inland trek of migrant stock farmers, or Trekboers, in 1700. This paved the way for unencumbered colonial expansion into what later became known as the Winterberg and Tulbagh areas. The number of freehold farms in the colony increased from 258 in 1705 to 435 in 1731.

Neither the hostility of the natives, nor the struggle to make agriculture profitable on Karoo or veldt, slowed the progress made by the settlers as much as the narrow and tyrannical policy adopted by the Dutch East India Company. The Company stopped the colony's policy of open immigration, monopolized trade, combined the administrative, legislative and judicial powers into one body; told the farmers what crops to grow and demanded a large percentage of every farmer's harvest. This tended to discourage further development of industry and enterprise. From these roots sprung a dislike of orderly government, and libertarian view-point that has characterized the "boers" or Dutch farmers for many generations.

Seeking largely to escape the oppression of the Dutch East India Company, some farmers, known as Trekboers, moved farther and farther from the seat of government. The Dutch East India Company established a magistracy at Swellendam in 1745 and another at Graff Reinet in 1786 in order to control the Trekboers. It also declared the Gamtoos River as the eastern frontier of the colony. The Trekboers, however, soon crossed the Gamtoos and in 1780 the Dutch agreed to make the Great Fish River the boundary of the colony.

In 1795 the heavily-taxed Trekboers of the frontier districts, who received no protection against the local natives, expelled the officials of the Dutch East India Company, and established independent governments at Swellendam and at Graaff Reinet.

The transfer of sovereignty to Britain.

The governance of the Cape was significantly affected by events in Europe as set out in the following summary:

The Cape Colony was a Dutch United East India Company (VOC) colony in Southern Africa, centered on the Cape of Good Hope, from where it derived its name.

Jan van Riebeek established the colony as a re-supply and layover port for vessels of the VOC trading with Asia. The Cape came under VOC rule from 1652 to 1795.

Much to the dismay of the shareholders of the VOC, who focused primarily on making profits from the Asian trade, the colony rapidly expanded into a settler colony in the years after its founding.

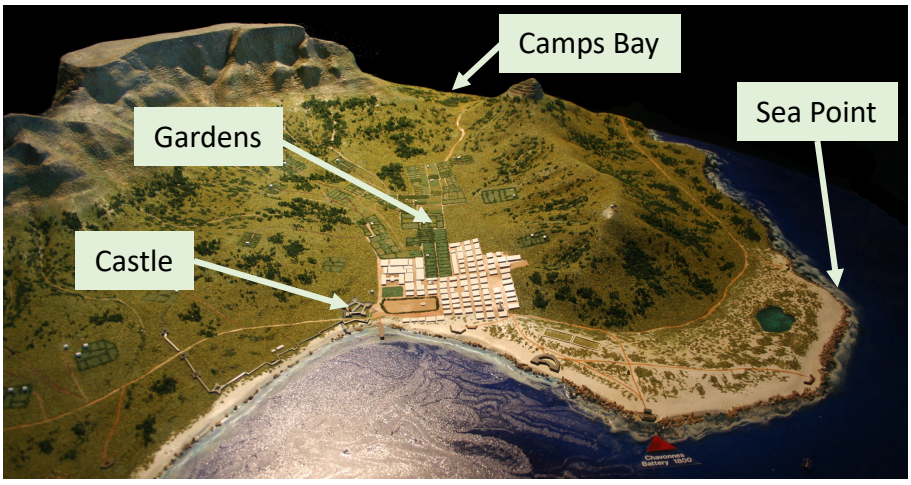
As the only permanent settlement of the VOC not serving as a trading post, it proved an ideal retirement place for employees of the company. After several years of service in the company, an employee could lease a piece of land in the colony as a Vryburgher ('free citizen') to cultivate crops that had to be sold back to the VOC for a fixed price.

King Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes in October 1685. This meant that Huguenots in France could no longer practice Protestant worship without persecution from the state and enabled the colony to attract many Huguenot settlers who eventually mixed with the general Vryburgher population.

In 1795, after the Battle of Muizenberg in present-day Cape Town, the British occupied the colony. Under the terms of the Peace of Amiens of 1802, the Britain acceded the colony to the Dutch on 1 March 1803, but as the Batavian Republic had nationalized the United East India Company (1796), the colony came under the direct rule of The Hague.

Dutch control did not last long, however, as the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars (18 May 1803) invalidated the Peace of Amiens.

In January 1806, the British occupied the colony for a second time after the Battle of Blaauwberg at present-day Bloubergstrand. The Anglo Dutch Treaty of 1814 confirmed the transfer of sovereignty to Great Britain.



A model of Cape Town as it would have appeared in 1800.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Cape_Colony



An aerial view of the Castle of Good Hope

The settlers initially built a clay and timber fort, which was replaced between 1666 and 1679 by the Castle of Good Hope, which is the oldest permanent building in South Africa.

Jan Vorster.

We can not start without getting to know Jan, the first Vorster to arrive in the Cape.
He was born in Bern (Switzerland) in about 1695 and arrived in the Cape in 1717 after the implementation of William van der Stel's expansionist agricultural policy..
The home page of the Vorster genealogy site gives good detail:

It is not known when Jan left Bern (Switzerland) for the Netherlands, to join the Dutch East India Company as a sailor.
He arrived at the Cape on 13 May 1717 as a Sailor aboard the ship Velserhoofd. On July 16, 1717, the "sailor Hans Voster van Bern" and Cornelis Leendert Hutspot, a Master Mason, made a contract in which Hans would work for Cornelis for a period of one year as a "mason's servant" for a fee of 12 Guilders per month.
Various employment contracts where Jan was appointed as a building servant give his name as Hans Voster in 1717, Hans Vorster in 1718 and Johannis Foster in 1720. His name was, however, finally changed to the Dutch form, Jan, whie his surname continued as Vorster.

Jan Vorster was married around 1721 to Elisabeth, the fourth child of Barend Lubbe and Jacoba Brandenberg. Jan and Elisabeth's first child Aletta was born on April 5, 1722.

Jan applied to the governor Mouritz Pasques to be "met het burgerschap deeser Colonie te begunstigen" in 1723 while leased to Schalk Willem van der Merwe. His application was approved by the Political Council on December 21, 1723.

Jan and Elizabeth's first son, Jan, was born in Cape Town in 1724. Barend, their third and youngest child was born on December 1, 1726 in Cape Town.

The exact dates of his death, birth, baptism and marriage, as well as where he died and was buried, are all unknown. His date of death can be calculated approximately from the fact that his widow, Elisabeth Lubbe, baptized a daughter named Elisabeth Bruyns in Paarl on 1 April 1730. Elisabeth Bruyns baptismal register states that "the father is unknown". His last son, Barend, was baptized in December 1726. Thus, it can only be deduced that he may have died between 1727 when his son was baptisd and 1729 when his widow conceived..

Barend is the only one of Jan's sons who was married and left numerous offspring Barend is in fact the principal progenitor of the Vorster generations in South Africa.

Barend Vorster of Cabo de Goede Hoop, a citizen of a remote out-of-district area, married Dorothea Maria Smit, born on 3 April 1746 in the church of Roodezand Land van Waveren (Tulbagh), by the first minister of the congregation, Rev. MA Meiring. They had 13 children all born in Tulbagh between 1748 and 1774.

The JA_Vorster1961 “tree” of the genealogical site gives the following additional and interesting insights:

Jan Vorster (Hans Förster), arrived as a sailor on the ship "Velsenhoofdt". He departed on 18 November 1716 from Texal, Nederland to the Cape of Good Hope and arrived on 17 January 1717.

He was originally from Bern in Switzerland and earned 10 gulden per month as a sailor.

Jan is a very mysterious person because there is so little information available about him. The birth and baptism dates for him and his parents are still unknown. Where and by whom he was trained as a mason is also not known and it is possible that he had very little formal training as his signature on his employment contracts is very unreadable.

He practiced as mason from 1718 till his death between 1726 and 1729. His first mason job was between 1718 and 1724 when he helped with the erection of the church building of the Paarl-Drakenstein congregation.

During his stay as a mason in the Paarl (1718-1724) he had the opportunity to meet the unmarried young female members of church.. The church members of the Paarl-Drakenstein church consisted mainly of French Huguenots and their children. Jan, with his German origin, was obviously not comfortable with all the members and their French cultures. Between these church members there were also free burghers who were not from French origin like the Lubbe family. The first Lubbe in South Africa, Barend Lubbe (Berndt Lubbe) arrived in the Cape in about 1721 from Holland. The fact that Barend Lubbe was born in Germany was probably the reason for Jan to get along with the Lubbe family.

Come what may, Jan Married Elisabeth Lubbe in about 1721. Their exact marriage date is unknown because the marriage register of Paarl-Drakenstein church for the years between 1721 and 1724 has been lost. The marriage was probably conducted by minister Petrus van Aken.

Aletta, Jan and Elizabeth’s first child was baptized on 2 April 1722 in Stellenbosch. She was probably named after her mother's sister whom was also called Aletta. Aletta married Pieter Gous on 25 November 1742 in Paarl and the couple established the Gous family in South Africa.

Jan, their second child was baptized on 17 September 1724 in Cape Town. Jan obviously received his father's name. Because the baptism took place in Cape Town Jan must have finished his contract in Paarl with heemraad S.W. van der Merwe in 1724, and settled in the region of Cape Town. It must be assumed that Jan died at a young age because nothing was ever noted regarding his life.

Barend, their third child was baptized on 1 December 1726, also in Cape Town. He was named after his grandfather, Barend Lubbe. All the Vorster's in South Africa originate from Barend.

During his occupation as mason Jan probably only had enough money to provide necessity needs to his family, which is the reason for not leaving a will behind after his death.

Jan Vorster

>> Print <<

♂ Abt 1695 - Bef 1732 (~ 36 years)

Name	Jan Vorster	
Born	Abt 1695	Bern, Switzerland
Gender	Male	
Died	Bef 1732	
Person ID	I17	JA_Vorster1961
Last Modified	10 Oct 2000	

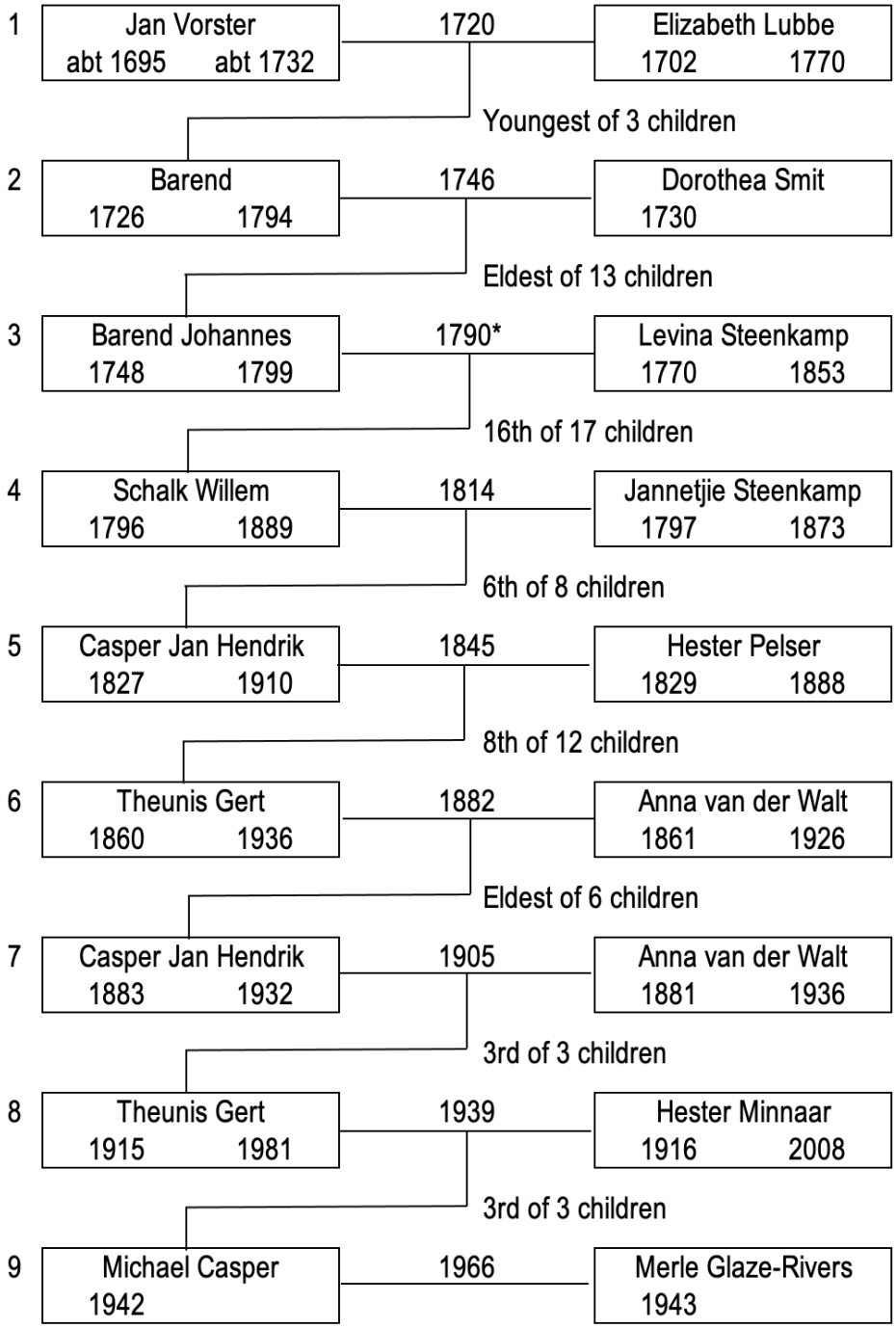
Family	Elisabeth Lubbe, **b.** 6 Jun 1702, **d.** 13 Mar 1770, Roodezand, Tulbagh. (Age 67 years)
Married	Abt 1720
Notes	◦ During his stay as a mason in the Paarl (1718-1724) he had the oppertunity to meet the unmarried young female members of church.. The church members of the Paarl-Drakenstein church consist mainly from the French Hugenotes and their children. Jan with his German origin obviously was not comfortable between these members and their French cultures. Between these church members there were also free burgher which were not from French origin like the Lubbe family. The first lubbe in South Africa, Barend Lubbe (Berndt Lubbe) arrived about 1721 from Nederland at the Cape. Barend Lubbe was born in Germany and this was probarly the reason for Jan to get along with the Lubbe family. Barend's father (Barndt or Barend Lubbe or lobe) was born about 1640 in Germany. Come what may, Jan Married Elisabeth about 1721. Their exact married date is unknown because of the marraige register of Paarl-Drakenstein church for the years between 1721 and 1724 is lost. The marraige was probarly conducted by minister Petrus van Aken. Aletta, the first child of Jan Vorster and Elizabeth Lubbe was baptised on 2 April 1722 at Stellenbosch. Parson H. Beck was ministe rof the congregation those times. With her baptism, her mother's brother (Hendrik) signed as a witness. She was probarly named after her mother's sister whom was also called Aletta. Aletta married Pieter Gous on 25 November 1742 in the Paarl whom was the origin of the Gous family in South Africa. Jan, the second child was baptised on 17 September 1724 in Capetown and no witnesses signed the documents. The boy, Jan obviously received his father's name. Because the baptism took place in Capetown Jan must have finished his contract in Paarl with heemraad S.W. van der Merwe in 1724, and settled in the region of Capetown. The boy Jan probarly died at a young age because nothing was ever noted regarding his existance. Barend, the third child was also baptised in Capetown on 1 December 1726. Reverand H. Beck was the minister. There was also no witnesses at his baptism. He was named after his grandfather, Barend Lubbe. All the Vorster's in South Africa originate further from Barend.
Children	1. Barend Vorster, **b.** 1726, Tulbagh/Stellenbosch district, **d.** From 2 May 1793 to 29 Apr 1794, Tulbagh/Graaf-Reinett district (Age 67 years)
Family ID	F21 — Group Sheet | Family Chart

Notes	◦ Jan Vorster (Hans Förster), arived as a sailor on the ship "Velsenhoofdt". He departed on 18 November 1716 from Texal, Nederland to the Cape of Good Hope and arrived on 17 January 1717. Originally he was from Bern in Switzerland and earned as a sailor 10 gulden per month. Jan is a very mysterious person because there is so little information available about him. The birth and or baptised date as well as the parents of Jan is still unknown up to date. Possibly he had very little formal training as his signature on the contract with P. van Aken is very unreadable. Where and by whom he had his training as mason is also not known. In the Cape he only practise his occupation as mason from 1718 till his death between 1726 and 1729, that is for about ten years. His first mason job was between 1718 and 1720 when he helped with the erection of the church building of the Paarl-Drakenstein congregation. During his occupation as mason he probarly only had enough money to provide necessity needs to his family, which is the reason for not leaving a will behind after his death. With his death he left his wife with three young children. The definite death date of Jan and where he was burried is unknown. He probarly died and was burried in the Capetown area. His death date can be calculated as follows. His widow Elisabeth Lubbe baptised a daughter on 1 April 1730 in Paarl with the name of Elisabeth Bruyns. On the register was written ?de vader onbekend?. His last son, Barend, was baptised on 1 December 1726. Thus it is asumed he died possibly between 1727 and 1729.

http://www.vorster.net/genealogie/getperson.php?personID=I17&tree=JA_Vorster1961

It is a long run.

It truly is remarkable that one can trace the Vorster family's presence in South Africa all the way back to Jan Vorster who was born in Switzerland in 1695 and who arrived in the Cape as a 22 year old sailor in 1717.
This diagram, which is continued on the next page, gives the basic "hatched, matched and dispatched" data. Three things are interesting, how long people lived, how young they were when they married and how many children they had.



8 Theunis Gert 1915 1981 — 1939 — Hester Minnaar 1916 2008

3rd of 3 children

9 Michael Casper 1942 — 1966 — Merle Glaze-Rivers 1943

Eldest of 2 children

10 Craig Theunis 1969 — 1990 — Julia Barlow 1965

Jade	1973
Srena	1976
Rex Theunis	2005

Youngest of 2 children

10 Clive Robert 1971 — 1998 — Amy Galagher 1970

Penelope	1998
Oscar	2001

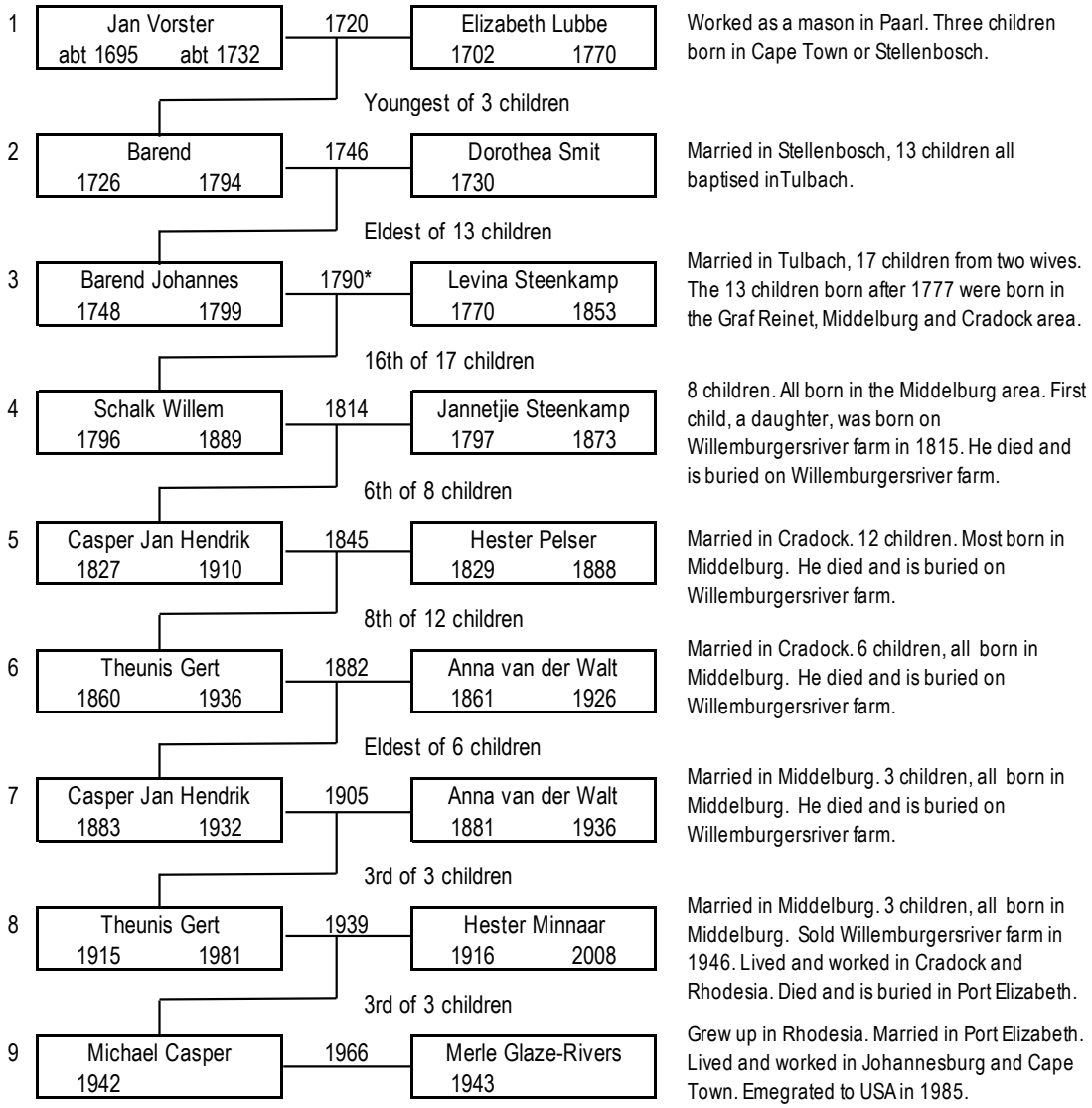


Generations 9 and 10. Clive Robert, Craig Theunis, Merle and Michael Casper.

Taken in 1985

Where did the family live.

The chart below shows the first nine generations and adds some information about where they lived and where they worked.



It can be seen that:

- Generations 1 and 2 were classic settler farmers who lived and worked in the Western Cape.
- Generations 3 and 4 moved around a lot and could be seen as migrant farmers or Trek Boers.
- Generations 5, 6 and 7 were classic farmers or Boers who lived and worked on Willemburgersrivier.
- Generation 8, was my father, Theunis Gert, who broke with tradition, sold the farm in 1946 and moved to Cradock to start a construction business that took him to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and many parts of South Africa.

Generations 1 and 2.

The settler farmers in the Western Cape.

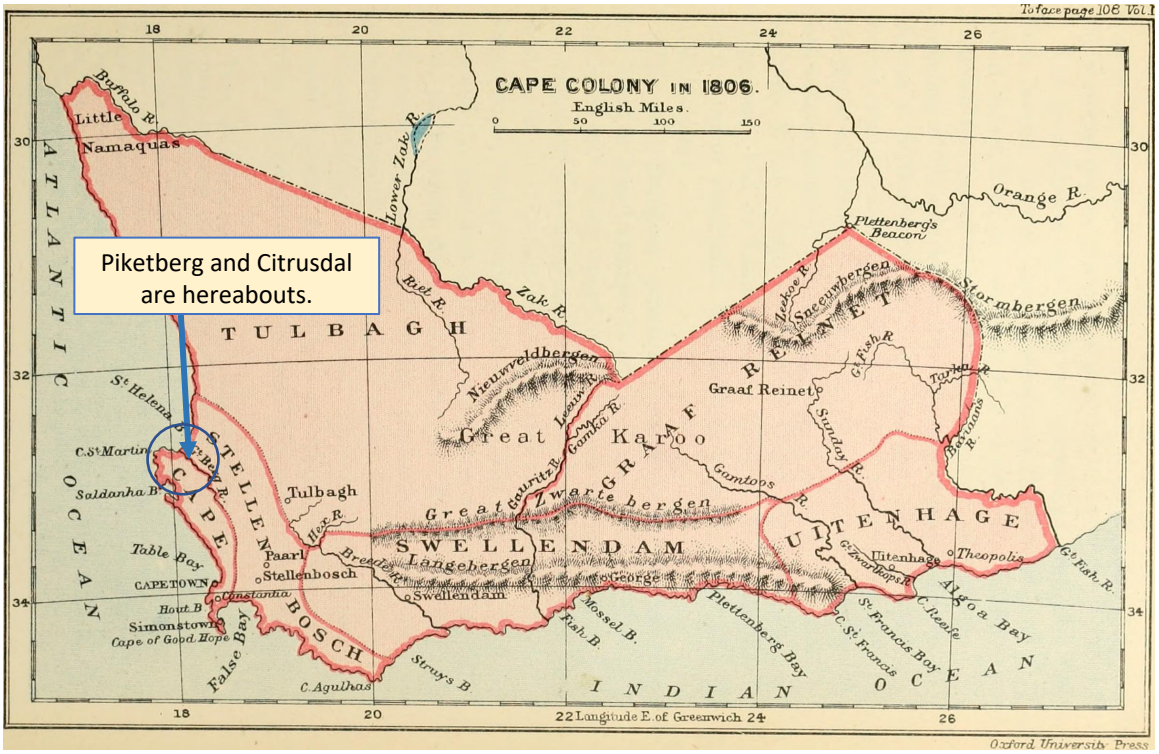
Jan and his son Barend were classic settler farmers who lived and worked in the Western Cape.

Jan (G1) arrived in the Cape in 1717. He was a mason and spent a lot of time in Parl. He married in Stellenbosch, his first child, Aletta, was baptized in Stellenbosch and his next two children, sons Jan and Barend, were baptized in Cape Town.

Barend (G2) farmed in the Stellenbosch district which was seen as an “out of district” area in terms of the very tight definition of the Cape Colony used at the time.

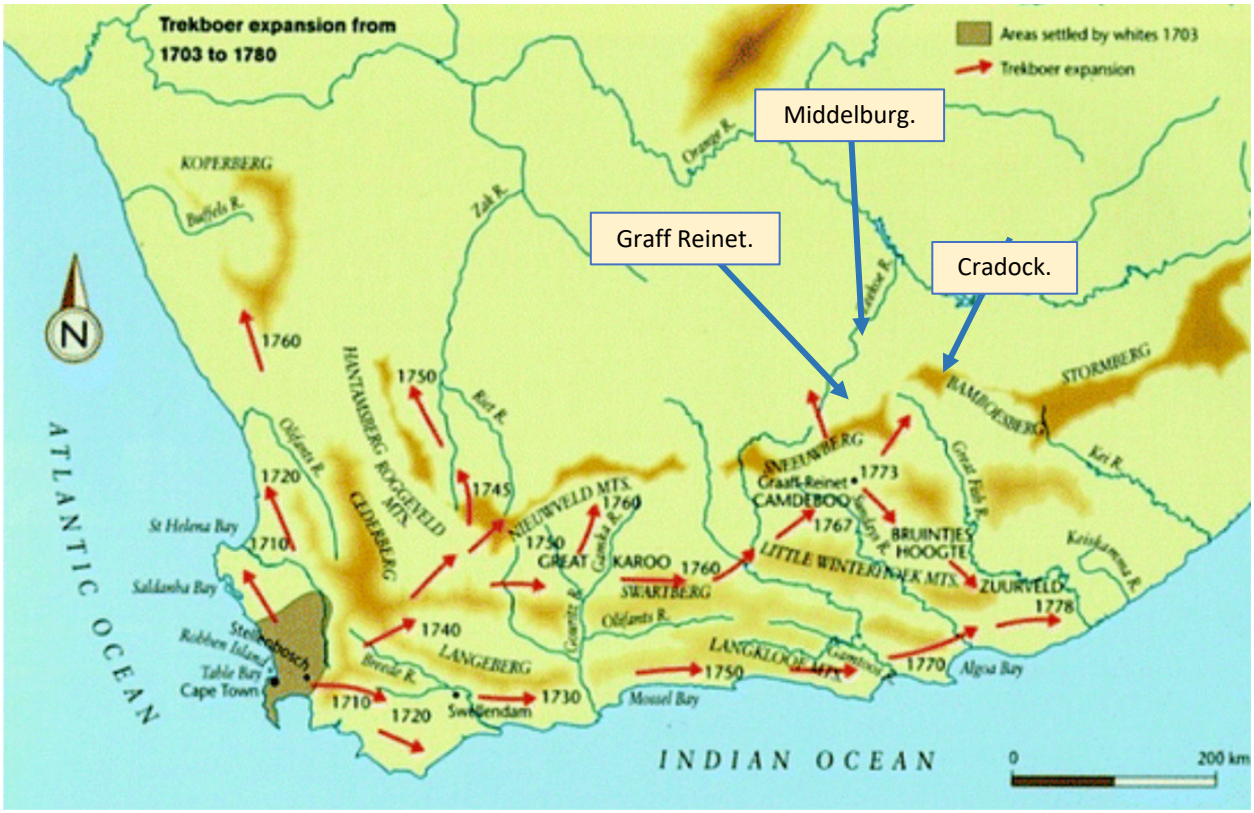
The genealogy tells us that Barend asked for the Freehold of the cattle farm Tygercloof in 1763. The farm is near Piketberg in the Western Cape and had apparently been occupied by him for several years. The 1774 census reported that he had 4 sons, 2 daughters, 1 slave, 1 horse, 50 head of cattle and 600 sheep on the farm.

He sold Tygercloof in 1779 and moved from there to other farms in the Citrusdal area of the Western Cape. He died in 1794 in Citrusdal.



Generations 3 and 4.

The migrant farmers or Trek Boers.



The Migrant Farmer or Trek Boer expansion from 1703 to 1780.

The farming community in the Western Cape slowly but surely expanded to the north and east. Barend Johannes (G3) and Schalk Willem (G4) were part of this migration which, as the map shows, occurred between 1703 and 1780.

Barend Johannes and his first wife, Cecelia van Heerden, had 12 children born between 1771 and 1787. He and his second wife, Levina Steenkamp, had 5 children born between 1791 and 1798. All except for the first four of Barend Johannes' 17 children were born in the Graaff Reinet, Middelburg and Cradock area and it is safe to assume that he had left the narrow confines of the Cape Colony and had finished his migration to the Eastern Cape by about 1770.

The genealogy site tells us that:

> *Barend Johannes applied for grazing on "de Langekloof gelee agter den Sneeuwberge" on 21 December 1789. He must have been there long before the time prior to that because on 15 August 1773 another farmer, Schalk Jacobus Burger, applied for grazing on a piece of land described as "de Langkloof; gelegen op die hoek van de Sneeuwberge aan die kant van Barend Vorster."*

The genealogy site confirms that he finally settled down in the Middelburg, Cradock area by stating :

> *Eleven of their children were possibly born on the farm Sewefontein ("In front of Sneeuberg", Voor-Sneeuberg) where they lived between 1770 to 1778.*
> *The rest must have been born on the farm, Langkloof where they lived between 1787 to 1799. Barend Johannes Vorster also died on this farm.*
> *Langkloof is today a border farm between Middelburg, Cape province and the Cradock district.*
> *The fact that Barend Johannes wasn't a traveler (Trek Boer) in his later years meant that his children had the opportunity to be reasonably educated.*

The site then goes on the give us the following interesting insight:

> *With Barend Johannes death his estate consisted of 308 cattle, 1848 sheep, 21 horses, 1 male, 1 female and 2 children slaves.*
> *Apparently his children inherited the assets while his wife inherited the ownership or occupation right on Langkloof. as well as a wagon with oxen valued at 1600 riksdalers.*
> *She got married again before the estate was settled in 1801. She and her second husband, Louis van Wyk lived on Langkloof for several years after which everything went to the children.*
> *Because of the conservativeness of the Sneeubergers regarding their religion they are known as the "oer-doppers" (extreme Calvinists)by certain history writers.*

Schalk Willem (G4) was Barend Johannes' 16th child. He was born in 1796 and was only 3 years old when his father died in 1799.

It is therefore unlikely that he would have inherited any land but he most probably did inherit some of the "assets". This means he would have been looking for a good piece of land when he grew up so that he could establish his own farm and start his own family.

He found his farm on the Willemburgersrivier where he finally settled with his wife, Jannetje Steenkamp. Jannetje was born in Craddock in 1797 and was 17 when they got married in Graaff Reinet in 1814.

Their first child, Magdalena, was born on Willemburgersrivier in 1815. Magdalena had 7 brothers and sisters all of whom were born on or very close to Willemburgersrivier.

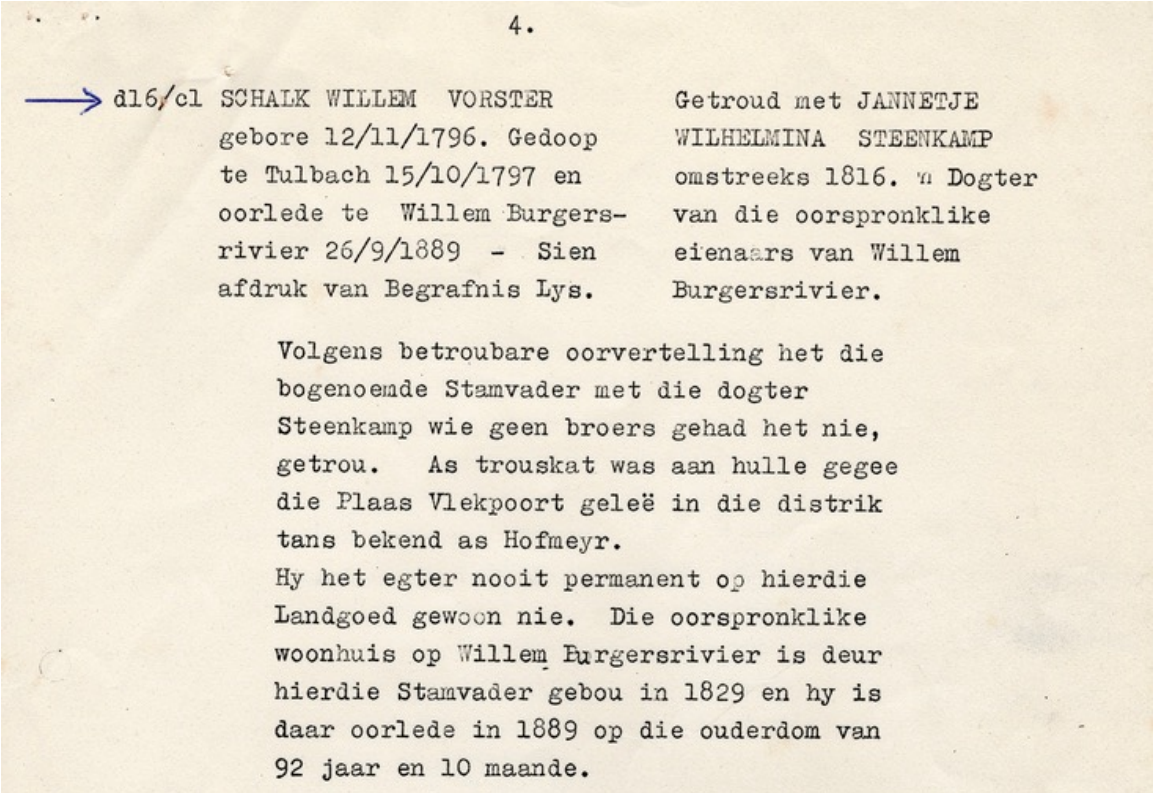


A Migrant Farmer or Trek Boer family seeking a new future.

Generations 5, 6 and 7.

The classic farmers or Boers.

A document written in Afrikaans titled “Genealogie – Vorster.” was found among Pen’s papers. It is given in full at the end of this document. The top of page 4 deals with the marriage between Schalk Willem (G4) and Jannetje Steenkamp and provides some really interesting insights.



4.

→ d16/c1 SCHALK WILLEM VORSTER gebore 12/11/1796. Gedoop te Tulbach 15/10/1797 en oorlede te Willem Burgers-rivier 26/9/1889 - Sien afdruk van Begrafnis Lys.

Getroud met JANNETJE WILHELMINA STEENKAMP omstreeks 1816. 'n Dogter van die oorspronklike eienaars van Willem Burgersrivier.

Volgens betroubare oorvertelling het die bogenoemde Stamvader met die dogter Steenkamp wie geen broers gehad het nie, getrou. As trouskat was aan hulle gegee die Plaas Vlekpoort geleë in die distrik tans bekend as Hofmeyr.
Hy het egter nooit permanent op hierdie Landgoed gewoon nie. Die oorspronklike woonhuis op Willem Burgersrivier is deur hierdie Stamvader gebou in 1829 en hy is daar oorlede in 1889 op die ouderdom van 92 jaar en 10 maande.

The top left block tells us that Schalk Willem (G4) was born on December 11th 1796, that he was baptized in Tulbach on October 15th 1797 and that he died on Willem Burgersrivier on September 26th 1889.

The top right block tells us that he and Jannetje Wilhelmina Steenkamp got married in about 1816 (actually 1814) and confirms that she was the daughter of the original owners of Willem Burgersrivier.

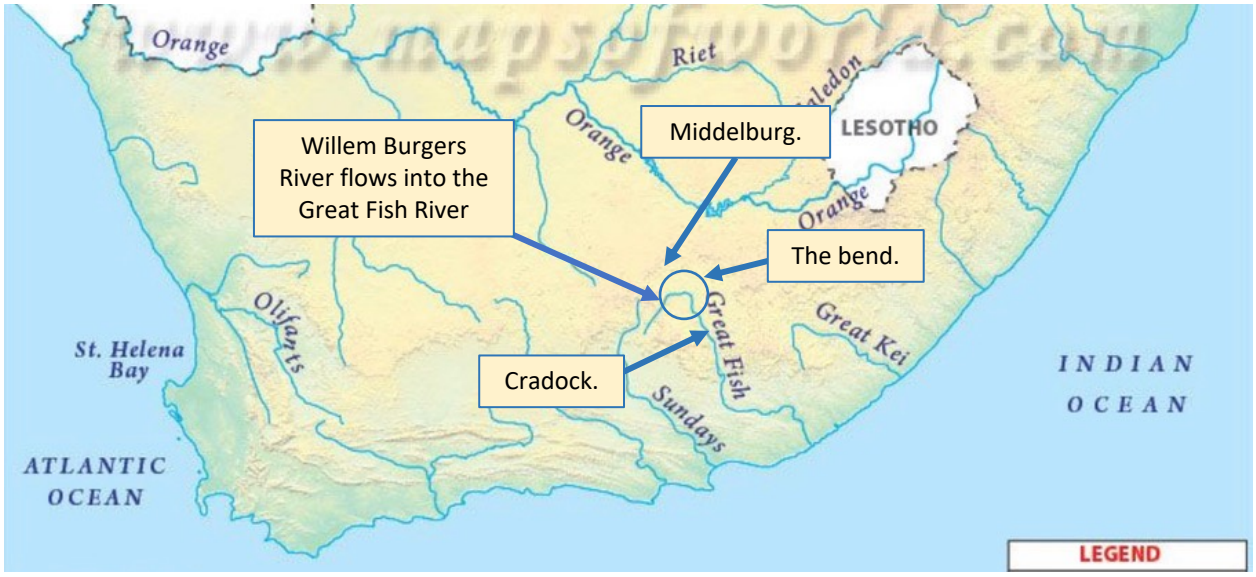
The large block at the bottom is interesting. Here is a translation

> “A reliable source confirms that the forefather given above (Schalk Willem) married the Steenkamp daughter who had no brothers. They were given the farm Vlekpoort in the Hofmeyr district as their “wedding treasure.”
>
> They never lived permanently on this farm. The original home on Willem Burgersrivier was built by this forefather (Schalk Willem, G4) in 1829 and he died there in 1889 at the age of 92 years and 10 months.

We do not know when exactly Schalk Willem (G4) and Jannetje took up residence on Willemburgersrivier. They built their house in 1829 but the records show that their first child, Magdalena, was born on the farm in 1815.

We now know that Jannetje's father owned Willemburgersrivier so Magdalena could have been born in her grandparents home. We know they had 6 children by the time they built their home in 1829 and so it is not unreasonable to assume that the Steenkamp and Vorster families lived together for an extended period bfore Schalk Willem and the Vorster family finally inherited Willemburgersrivier.

The farm is situated on the Willem Burgers River, a small seasonal tributary that flows south east into the Great Fish River close to the point where the Great Fish River curves to flow southwards into the Indian Ocean. The town of Cradock is on the Great Fish River about 30 miles south of "the bend". Middelburg is not on the Great Fish River and is about 30 miles north of "the bend."

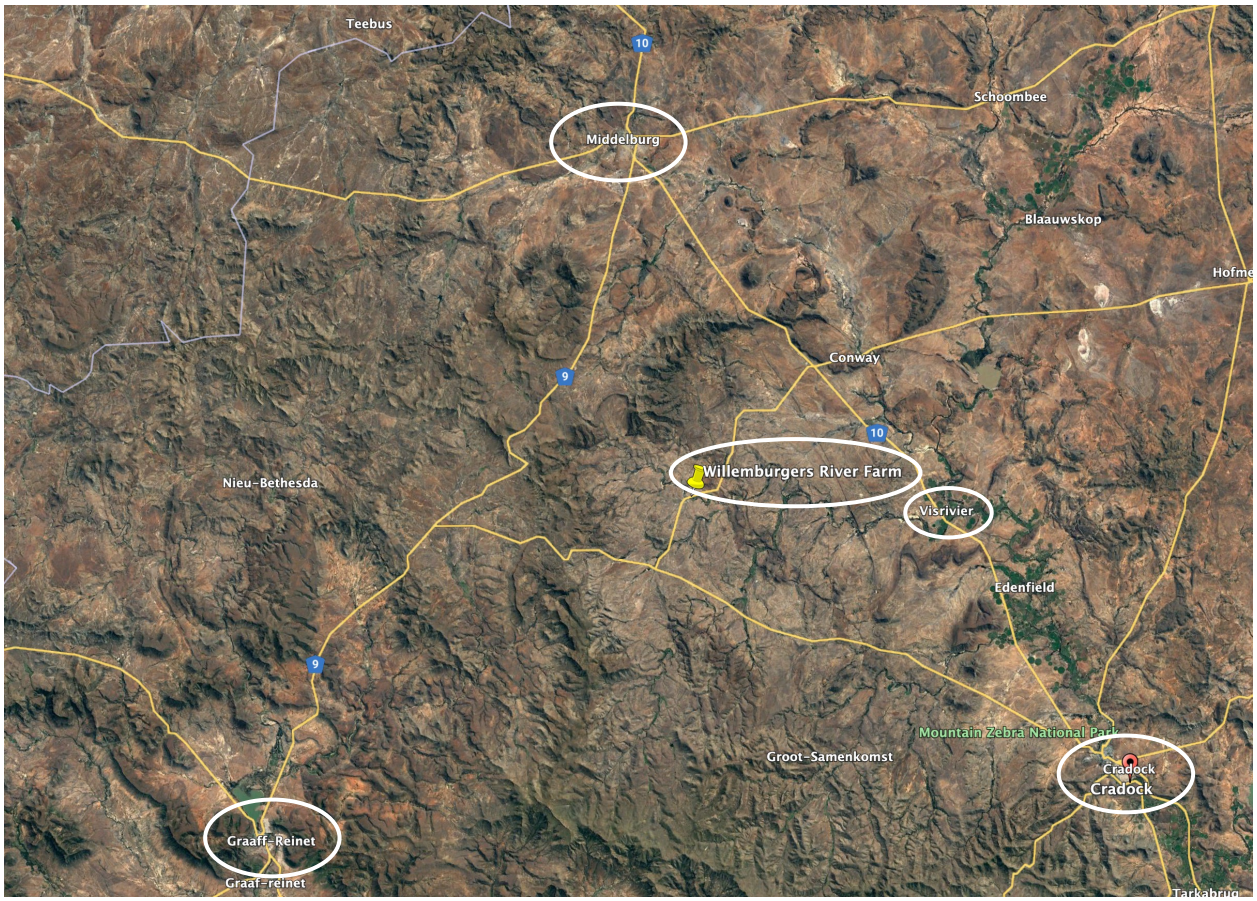


The farm is at the eastern edge of the Great Karoo which occupies most of the central part of the Cape Colony. The Karoo is a dry scrubland with a very harsh climate. Winter minimums frequently dip below freezing and summer temperatures are routinely over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Annual rainfall is less than 6 inches.

Farming could not have been fun in the early 1800's. There were no boreholes, no pumps, no pipes, and no tractors. Lands lay in the inside of river bends where the alluvial soil was soft and water could flow down open furrows from a high upstream location. Farm mechanization still lay in the future and everything depended on hard manual labor with help from horses and oxen.



The Great Karoo occupies most of the central part of the Cape Colony.



The Willemburgersrivier farm is inside a triangle formed by Graaff Reinet, Middelburg and Cradock.



The Karoo is a wide open high scrubland.



Karoo bush provides a sparce ground cover and limited grazing suitable for sheep but not really cattle.



It is dry, open country and even to day, most farm roads are little more than bush tracks with gates to control livestock.



The Willemburgersrivier farm as it is on Google Earth to-day..

The Boer farmers were known for their independence and self reliance and they perhaps liked it that way. Schalk Willem's wife Jannetjie had given birth to three children on the Willemburgersrivier farm before the 1820 settlers arrived in Algoa Bay. She would doubtless have wondered why there was all that fuss about recruiting settlers in England to "strengthen" the eastern border of the Cape Colony when she had lived there all her life and, at the age of 23, was well on her way to having her fourth child.

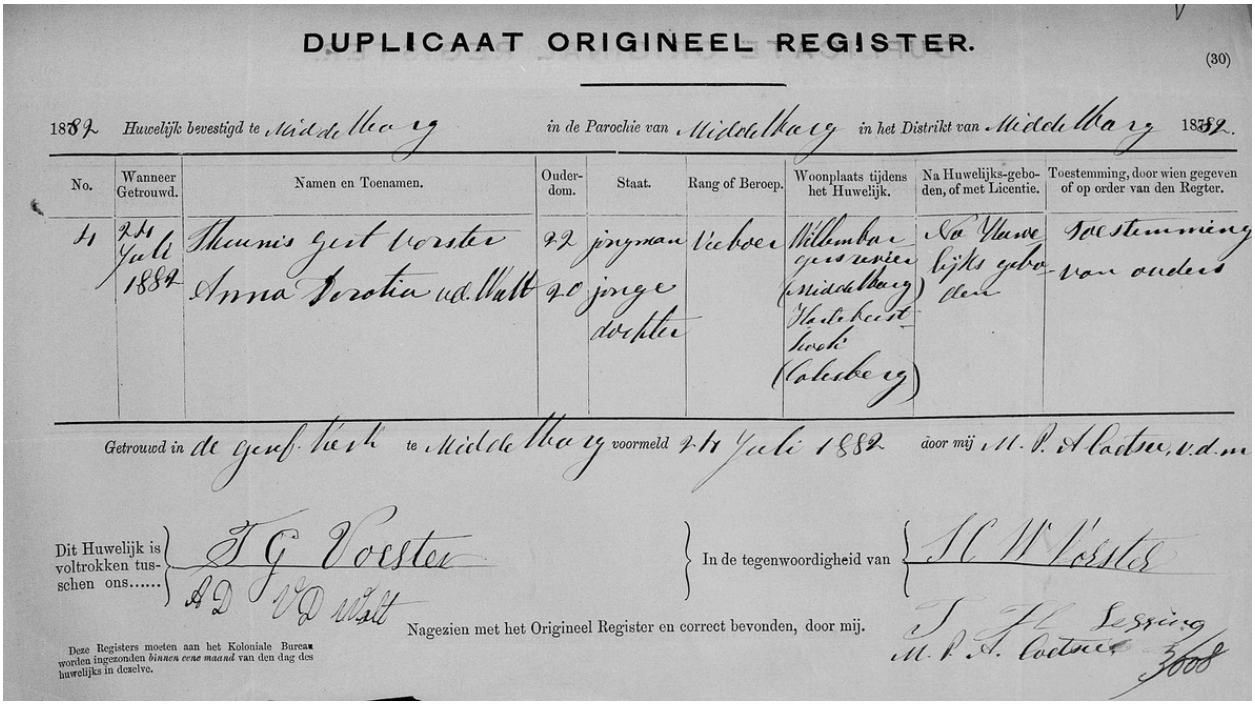
Jannetjie and Schalk Willem (G4) went on to have eight children in 16 years. She died at 76, he died at 92. Both are buried in the cemetery on the farm.

Their son, Casper Jan Hendrik (G5) took over the farm. He and his wife, Hester, had 12 children while they lived on Willemburgersrivier. She died in 1888 at 59, he died in 1910 at 83. By that time the family had owned and farmed the farm for 96 years. Both are also buried in the cemetery on the farm.

Their son, Theunis Gert (G6) married a local girl, Anna van der Walt from Colesburg in 1882 when she was 21 and he was 22. Theunis and Anna must have looked after the farm from the 1880's to the early 1900's. They had 6 children and like their parents and grand parents before them, are buried in the cemetery on the farm.



Pop's grandparents, Theunis Gert Vorster (G6) and Anna Dorothea van der Walt.
He was born in Middelburg in 1860, she was born in Colesburg in 1861.
They married 1884.



DUPLICAAT ORIGINEEL REGISTER.

(30)

1882 Huwelijk bevestigd te Middelburg in de Parochie van Middelburg in het Distrikt van Middelburg 1882.

No.	Wanneer Getrouwd.	Namen en Toenamen.	Ouderdom.	Staat.	Rang of Beroep.	Woonplaats tijdens het Huwelijk.	Na Huwelijks-gebieden, of met Licentie.	Toestemming, door wien gegeven of op order van den Regter.
41	24 Juli 1884	Theunis Gert Vorster Anna Dorothea vd. Walt	22 20	jongman jonge dochter	Veeboer	Willembar gemeente Middelburg Hantekeest Kaapkolonie (Colesberg)	Na Kerkelijks gebieden	Toestemming van ouders

Getrouwd in de Geref. Kerk te Middelburg voormeld 24 Juli 1882 door mij M. P. A. Cachet, v.d.m.

Dit Huwelijk is voltrokken tusschen ons..... T G Vorster / A D vd Walt

In de tegenwoordigheid van T C W Vorster

Nagezien met het Origineel Register en correct bevonden, door mij. M. P. A. Cachet

Deze Registers moeten aan het Koloniale Bureau worden ingezonden *binnen eene maand* van den dag des huwelijks in dezelve.

Here is their marriage certificate. The handwriting and signatures are always interesting.

Theunis Gert (G6) and Anna had six children. Their eldest son, Casper Jan Hendrik (G7) was born in 1883 in Middelburg and married another young lady named Anna van der Walt in 1905. He was 22 and she was 24. Casper Han Hendrik (G7) and Anna are my paternal grandparents.

Casper Jan Hendrik and Anna had 3 children, Hester, born in 1906, Anna, born in 1909 and Theunis Gert born in 1915. Theunis Gert, known to all as Pop, was my father.

They died in 1932 and 1936, well before Pop married in 1939. They are the fourth generation of Vorsters buried in the cemetery on the farm.

It is interesting to note that the Vorster genealogy records that Anna died “in her own house in Middelburg.” Presumably she left the farm some time after 1932 when her husband, Casper Jan Hendrik and died Pop took over farming operations at the age of 17.

If we assume that Schalk Willem (G4) inherited Willemburgersrivier in 1829 when he built his house then the Vorster family would have owned the Willemburgersrivier for 103 years by the time Pop took over in 1932.

Much had happened in South Africa in those 100 years - the 1820 Settlers, the Groote Trek, the discovery of gold and diamonds, the First and Second Boer Wars, and the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

The classic Boer farmers in the Vorster family had lived through it all on a small much loved sheep and alfalfa farm near the headwaters of the Great Fish River.



The Willemburgersrivier farm homestead as it is now



The view from the homestead as it is now

Generation 7 - Pop's mother and father.

We know almost nothing about Pop's mother and father other than that given in the bare genealogical record.

Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster

>>

♂ 1883 - 1932 (48 years)

Name	Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster	
Born	18 Jul 1883	Middelburg KP. [1]
Christened	23 Sep 1886	Middelburg KP. [1]
Gender	Male	
Died	23 Des 1932	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [2]
Family	Anna Susanna van der Walt, **b.** 25 Feb 1881, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 16 Jan 1936, Middelburg KP in haar huis (Age 54 years)	
Married	14 Jun 1905	Middelburg KP [1]
Children	1. Hester Sophia Jacoba Vorster, **b.** 14 Nov 1906, **d.** 12 Feb 1928, Middelburg KP., Willemburgersrivier. (Age 21 years) 2. Anna Dorothea Vorster, **b.** 13 Apr 1909 (Age 113 years) 3. Teunis Gerrit Vorster, **b.** 5 Mar 1915, Middelburg KP., **d.** 21 May 1981, Port Elizabeth (Age 66 years)	

We see that Pop's father, Casper, Jan Hendrik was born in Middelburg in 1883 and that he died on Willemburgersrivier two days before Christmas, 1932. He would have been 49 and Pop would have been 17.

Pop's mother, Anna Susanna van der Walt was two years older than her husband and was also born in Middelburg. She and died in January 1936 aged 54. Pop was born in March 1915 and so he would have been a couple of months short of 21 when his mother died.

Interestingly, the genealogical record notes that she died "in her own house."

Stories I recall and the note about dying "in her own house" make it reasonable to assume that she moved off the farm when her husband died and that Pop ran the Willemburgersrivier farm from 1932 onwards.

Jennifer has some beautiful porcelain cups that belonged to Pop's mother.

The two below are striking. The one on the next page may tell a story.



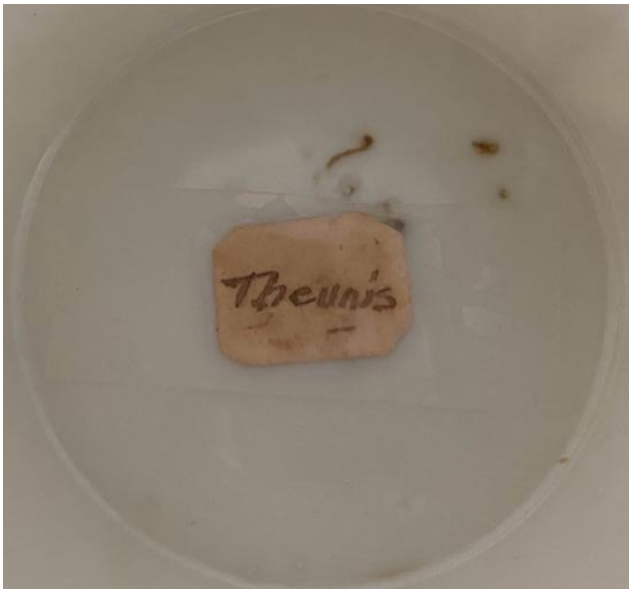




This beautiful and very ornate cup and saucer belonged to Pop's mother, Anna Susanna.
It was considered to be Pop's and we do know that he treasured it dearly.



The words "Think of me" may say something about the mother and the son who was not quite 21 when she died.



The bottom of the saucer has a sticker on it with Pop's name.
It is very likely to be the only thing we have written in Anna Susanna's hand.

Generation 8.

The adventurer.

My father, Theunis Gert (G8), known to all as Pop, was born in Middelburg on March 5, 1915. He was Casper Jan Hendrick and Anna's youngest child and only son.

Pop's father Casper Jan Hendrick, died in 1932 aged 49. Pop was 17. This left Pop and his mother, Anna, alone on the farm as Pop's eldest sister, Hester, had died in 1928 and his younger sister, Anna, (Annie) who was 23 at the time of their father's death, had married and left home.

Pop was in high school in Middelburg at the time. He shortened his time there, got special permission to drive (he was a very independent 17 and the legal age was 18) and took over all farming operations on Willemburgersrivier in 1932.

It is not known how long his mother remained on the farm. The genealogical site notes that she passed away in January 1936 in Middelburg "in her own home." Pops grandfather, Theunis Gert (G6) passed away on Willemburgersrivier in April 1936 aged 75 so it must have been a sad and lonely time with Pop being the only family member on the farm.

Pop married my mother, Penelope Hester Minnaar, known to all as Pen, in Middelburg on February 22nd, 1939. It was quite and event as as Pen's parents were Mayor and Mayoress of Middelburg at the time. Pop had been on his own on the farm for seven years (1932 to 1939) but this was soon to change.



Pen and Pop on the farm.



Pop and a good stand of wheat on the irrigated lands at Willemburgersrivier.



Bailing hay on Willemburgersrivier farm.
Machines were probably more in Pop’s blood than farming.

Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Minnaar
request the pleasure of your company at the
marriage of their daughter
Pennie,
to
Theunis Vorster, of Willem Burgers Rivier,
in the D.R. Church, Middelburg, C.P.
on Wednesday, 22nd February, 1939.
AT 8 P.M.

RECEPTION:
TOWN HALL,
MIDDELBURG. C.P.

R.S.V.P.
ENSLIN ST.,
MIDDELBURG. C.P.



The wedding was quite an event.



My mother, Penelope Hester Minnaar, and my father Theunis Gert Vorster, were married in the Dutch Reformed Church in Middelburg, Cape on Wednesday, 22nd February, 1939.

Who would have thought that:

The bride could trace her family through nine generations back to: Jean Minnaar who was born in: St Martin de la Basque, France in: 1656 and who arrived in: Table Bay aboard the China on: August 4th 1688.	The groom could trace his family through nine generations back to: Jan Vorster who was born in: Bern, Switzerland in: 1695 and who arrived in: Table Bay aboard the Velserhoofd on: July 16th 1717.



Oupa, Pen's father, Ouma, Pens mother, Pen, Joan, Pen's sister and Pop.

On the farm. Probably 1939.



Pen and Pop on the farm.

Pen had grown up in Middelburg and had been sent to boarding school at Collegiate High School in Port Elizabeth. She was not a country girl. She moved to the farm after they were married and started what was, for her, a very new and very different life.

My sisters, twins, Jennifer and Jeanette were born in Middelburg on February 2nd, 1940. I was born in Middelburg on February 24th, 1942.



Pen and Pop with twins Jennifer and Jeanette.



Twins Jeanette and Jennifer, Pop and Mike.



Jeanette, Mike, Jennifer.



Twins Jenifer, Jeanette, Pen, Mike.

The farm was only about 50 miles from Middleburg. We visited Ouma and Oupa Minnaar, Pen's parents fairly frequently.



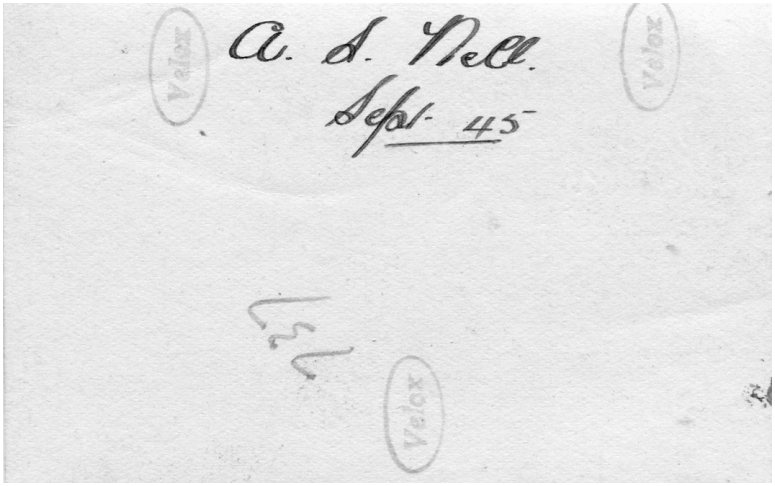
Ouma, Oupa, Pop.

Jennifer, Jeanette, Mike, Pen.



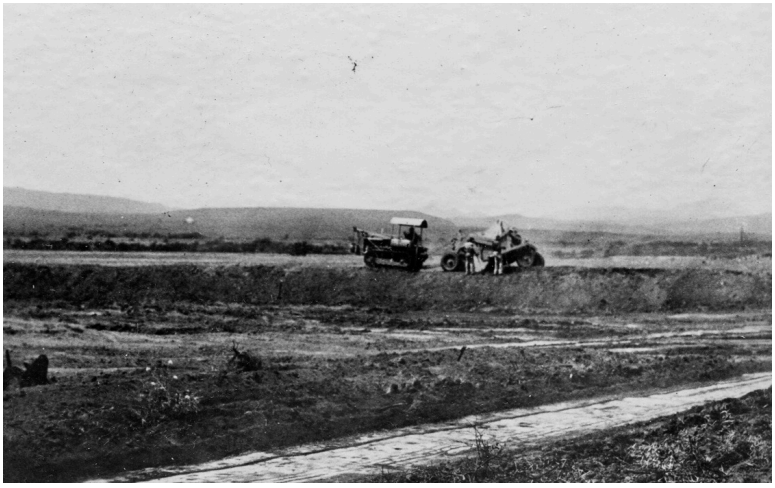
Father and Son. My all time favorite photo.

The farm and the young growing family kept Pop pretty busy but machines were more in his blood than farming and it was not long before he started a business harvesting and bailing alfalfa for farmers up and down the Great Fish River valley. He also bought a pair of Caterpillar D4 tractors and started doing small earthmoving and dam building jobs for farmers in the valley.



This is the back of the photo below.

It shows Pop's very elegant hand and tells us that he built a small dam for Mr. A. S. Nell in September 1945.



Here is Mr. Nell's dam wall.



The two D4 Caterpillar tractors that started his life as a construction contractor.

The move to Cradock –1946.

Pop's passion for equipment finally eclipsed his interest in farming and he sold the farm in 1946 to start a new adventure as an earthmoving and dam building contractor in Cradock.

It must have been a momentous decision.

His mother and father and three other prior generations were buried in the cemetery on Willemburgersrivier. The land had been in the family for 132 years from 1814 to 1946.

But he had run the farm for 14 years, the world had changed, his family was growing and it was time to move on. And, above all, he was an adventurer.

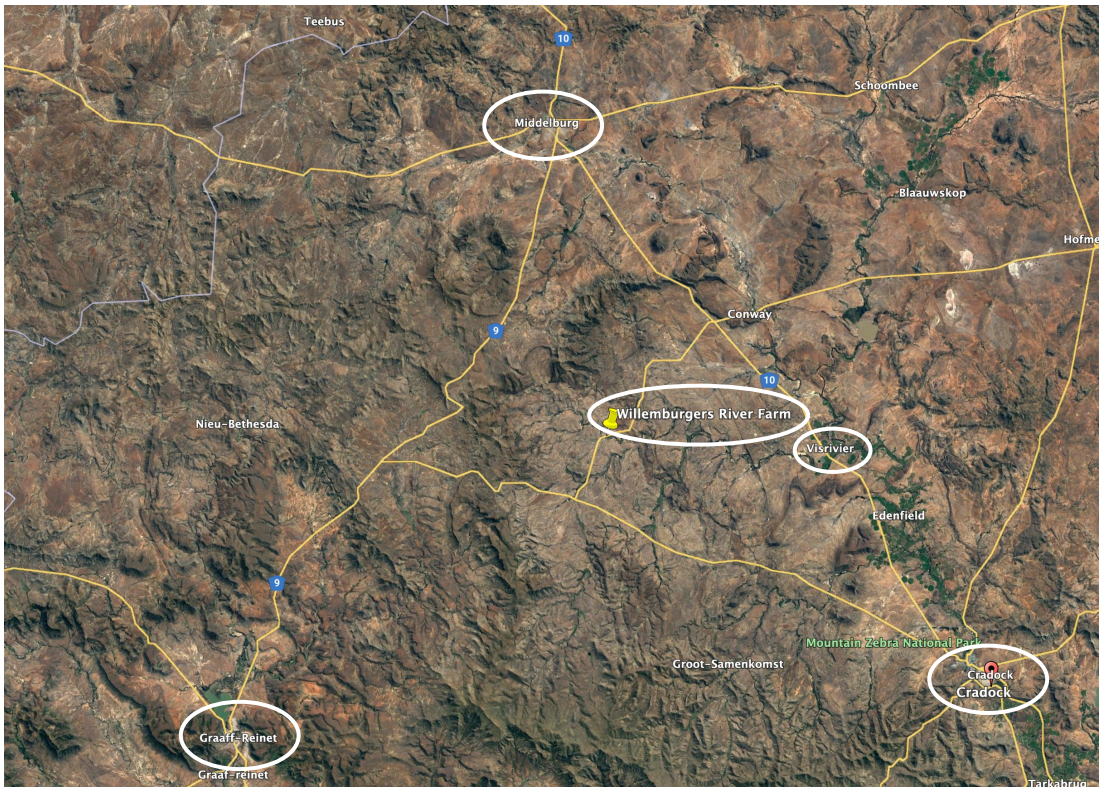
Jennifer and Jeanette were six years old and about to start school. I was not far off and it seemed to be the right thing to do from a family and business point of view.

We moved to a very nice house on Butler Street in Cradock, the business, administrative and commercial center of the Eastern Cape.



Pen and Pop and their family.

Newly arrived at Butler Street, Cradock, Cape.



Cradock is the south east corner of the triangle formed by Graaff Reinet, Middelburg and Cradock. It is about 60 miles to Middelburg.



It is a small town on the banks of the Great Fish River. I could walk to school.

The earthmoving and dam building business flourished. Caterpillar had just bought out a new rubber tired tractor scraper, the DW10, Pop bought the first two to come to South Africa as well as a Caterpillar 2U D8 tractor – the largest and most powerful tractor on the market at the time.

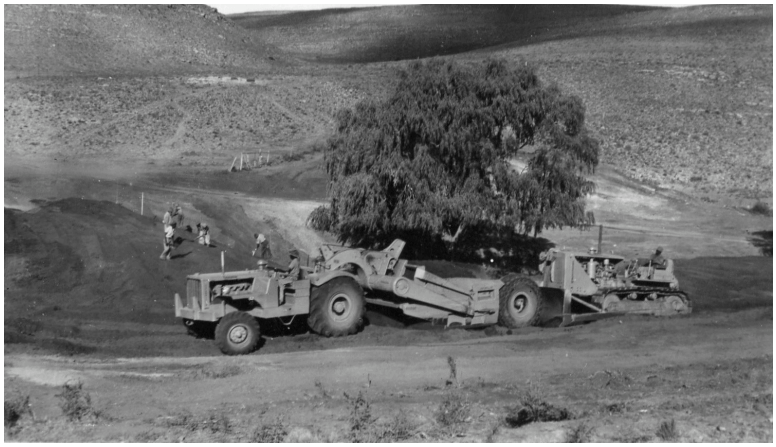
Theunis Vorster (Edms) Bpk was well on its way.



Me sitting on the 2U D8 tractor outside the Buttler Street house.

School was closed for the day and all the pupils went down to the station to see it unloaded from the train and be driven up to the house.

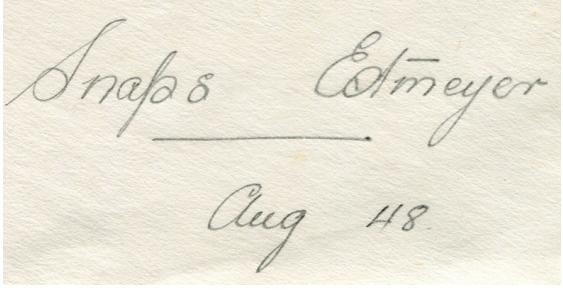
No problems, the roads were all dirt and the tractor looked good in front of the house.



A DW10 Tractor Scraper push loaded by a D8 tractor. The very latest in earthmoving technology on a small dam in the Great Fish River Valley in 1947.



The equipment fleet included two D6 tractors with scrapers. This is the back of the envelope that contained the photo.



Everything was going well in Cradock.

Business was good, the family was growing.



Jeanette, me, Pen, Jennifer.



Jennifer, me, Jeanette.



With Blinky – our puppy and companion for many, many years.



First day of school – ever.

And then two things happened.

1. We took a road trip to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) to see the Victoria Falls.



It is 1,300 miles from Cradock to the Victoria Falls. There were all but no paved roads. Our trusty Chevvy took us there in four days.

We found a beautiful county full of opportunity, challenge and adventure.

Pop was told that they desperately needed contractors with good equipment who could build roads and develop new frontiers.

The die was cast.



Victoria Falls.

2. The 1948 election results came in and ended up giving victory to the far right Nationalist Party. Afrikaner Nationalism was on the rise and it was clear that South Africa was headed towards a very racially divided future.

Pen and Pop made up their minds – We would move to Rhodesia.

The move to Umtali – December 1949.

US dollars were all but unobtainable in countries outside the United States during the years following World War 2. Good Caterpillar equipment was therefore very hard to come by.

Pop had a reasonable fleet of the best earthmoving and land development equipment available and he soon reached an agreement to move to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and work building roads and developing new farms on the eastern border between Rhodesia and Mozambique.

We moved in December 1949 - after only 3 years in Cradock.

Umtali (now Mutari) was to be our new home.



Umtali (now Mutari) is on the eastern border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. It is a mountainous sub tropical area – almost the exact opposite of the Karoo.

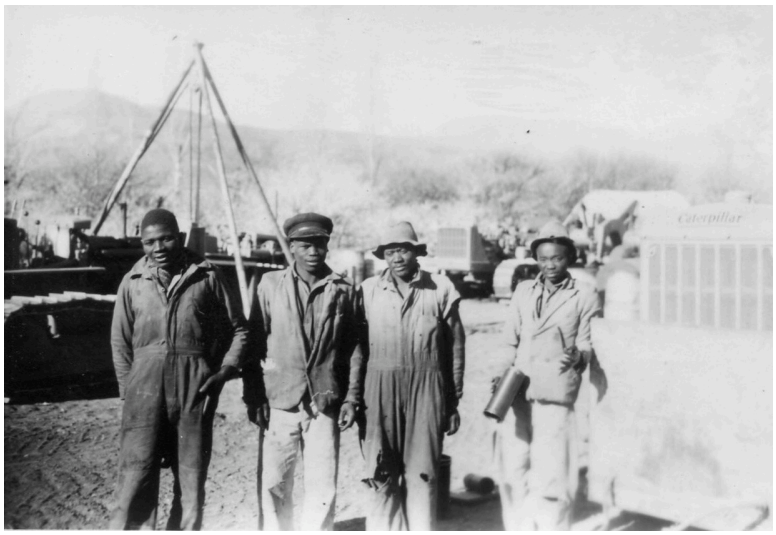
The border area was, in 1949, all but un developed and a lot had to be done to start farming in this new and exciting part of the Empire.



The Cecil Hotel was the heart of downtown Umtali.

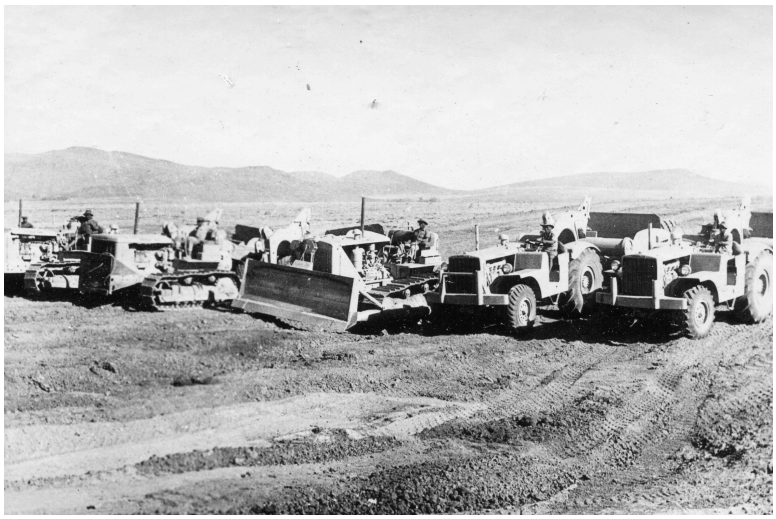
The cars in the picture indicate that this photo was taken in the early 1950s – just when we got there.

Who and what made the journey with us.



Pop had worked for many years with four outstanding Xhosa operators – from left to right, Kleninboy, Gahgi, John Numbeka and Maunky.

They came with us in 1949. They drove the machines up and stayed with Pop in Rhodesia until 1963 when he stopped working there.



This is about the fleet that went up.

The two D6s, the D8 and the towed scrapers went by train. The DW10s went by road under their own power.

It was 1,250 miles, mostly dirt roads. It took about two weeks.

We packed all our belongings into the scraper bowls behind the DW10s and they, together with a couple of trucks, caravans and a pick up truck headed north.

Pop, of course, went with the convoy. The Trek Boer was on the road again.

It took about two weeks and, in a strange twist of history, the convoy passed through Pretoria on December 16th, 1949. This was the Day of the Covenant and, as it so happened, the day on which the monument built to commemorate the Voortrekkers who left the Cape Colony between 1835 and 1854 was unveiled.

We stayed in Cradock, Pop came back to drive us up in our new 1949 Dodge Coronet.

A new era had begun.



Pen, Pop and Blinky in Umtali



Jeanette, me, Jennifer and Blinkey in Umtali

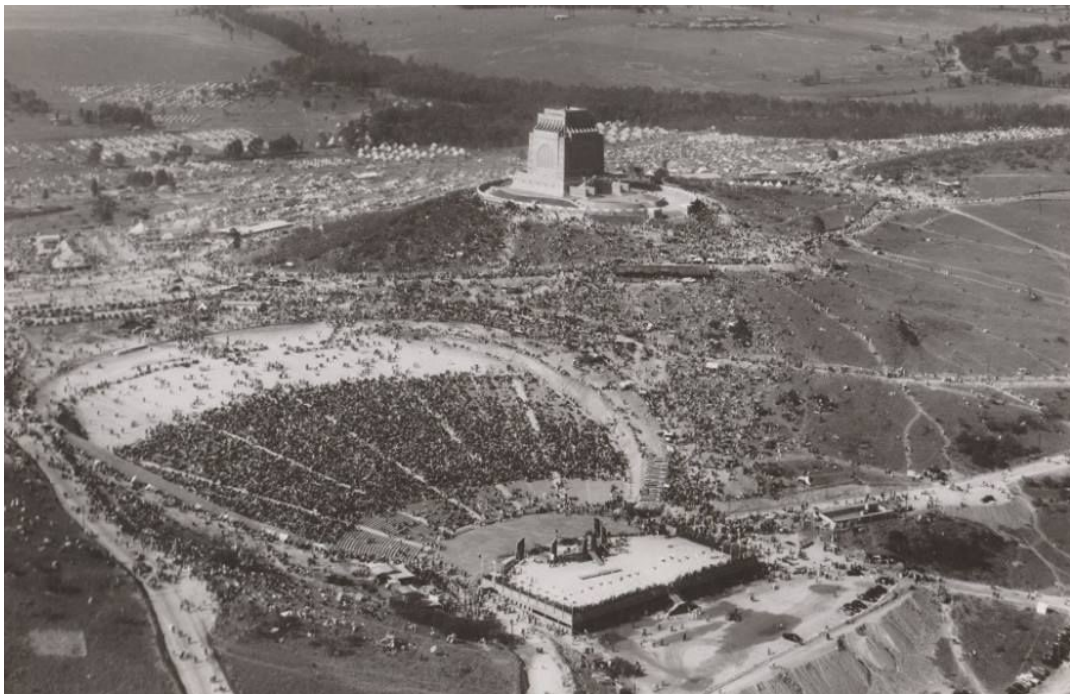
The Voortrekker Monument.

South African History Online gives the following information on the Voortrekker monument.

The Voortrekker Monument is located just South of Pretoria, in South Africa. This massive granite Structure is prominently located on a Hilltop, and was Built to commemorate the Voortrekkers who left the Cape Colony between 1835 and 1854.
The idea to Build a Monument in Honour of God, was first discussed on 16 December 1888, when President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic attended the Day of the Covenant Celebrations at Blood River in Natal.

The Monument was inaugurated on 16 December 1949 by the then-prime minister D. F. Malan. The total construction cost of the Monument was about £ 360,000, most of which was contributed by the South African Government.

A large Amphitheatre, which seats approximately 20,000 people, was erected to the North-East of the Monument in 1949.
The Cenotaph, situated in the center of the Cenotaph Hall, is the central focus of the Monument. In addition to being viewable from the Hall of Heroes it can also be seen from the Dome at the top of the Building, from where much of the Interior of the Monument, can be Viewed. Through an opening in this Dome, a ray of Sunlight shines, at twelve o'clock on 16 December Annually, falling onto the Centre of the Cenotaph. Striking the words- 'Ons vir Jou, Suid-Afrika' (Afrikaans for 'Us for you, South Africa'). The ray of Light is said to symbolize God's Blessing on the lives and endeavors of the Voortrekkers.



Inauguration day December 16, 1949.

https://www.sahistory.org.za/place/voortrekker-monument

How do the dates fit together.

We have looked at a lot of dates from the early years of the Cape Colony and the early years of the Vorster family in the Cape Colony. The question is, how do the dates fit together and how much influence does all the change in the administration of the Cape Colony have on the daily lives of the farmers on the frontier.

Year	Event in the Cape
1652	Jan van Riebeeck arrived in the Cape.
1657	Limited freehold land granted to Vryburgers
1679	Simon van der Stel expands policy of granting freehold land.
1679	Castle of Good Hope completed.
1688	Arrival of Hugenots in the Cape.
1700	William van der Stel permits the inland trek of migrant stock farmens or Trekboers.
1745	Magistracy established at Swellendam.
1786	Magistracy established at Graaff Reinet
1795	Independent Boer governments established in Swellendam and Graaff Reinet
1795	End of Dutch East India Company rule and start of first British occupation
1803	Start of direct rule of the Cape by Dutch government.
1806	The Cape becomes a British Colony.
1814	The Cape formally becomes part of the British Empire.
1820	British settlers arrive in Algoa Bay to strengthen the eastern border.
1836	Groot Trek begins with boers leaving the Cape Colony to establish the Orange Free State and Transvaal.
1899	Start of Second Boer War.
1900	Guerilla phase of Second Boer War.

Year	Event in the Vorster family
1717	Jan Vorster (G1) arrives in the Cape
1726	Barend Vorster (G2) born in Cape Town
1729	Jan Vorster dies
1748	Barend Johannes (G3) born in Tulbach
1770	Barend Johannes starts farming on the Langkloof farm in the Middelburg Cradock area
1796	Schalk Willem (G4) born on Langkloof farm
1814	Schalk Willem marries in Graaff Reinet. Settles on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1815	Magdalena born on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1827	Casper Jan Hendrik (G5) born on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1860	Theunis Gert (G6) born on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1883	Casper Jan Hendrik (G7) born on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1915	Theunis Gert (G8) born in Middelburg.
1932	Casper Jan Hendrik (G7) dies on Willemburgersrivier farm.
1942	Michael Casper (G9) born in Middelburg.
1946	Theunis Gert sels Willemburgersrivier farm.
1949	The family moves to Rhodesia.

Pop's Sisters.

Casper Jan Hendrik (G7) and his wife Anna Susanna van der Walt, only had three children, Pop and his two older sisters.

1. Hester Sophia.

   Hester was born on November 14, 1906 and died on February 12, 1928 aged 21. She married Carel van Heerden and had two sons. She is buried in the cemetery on Willemburgersrivier.



The headstone reads:

In loving memory of Hester

Beloved spouse of C. J. van Heerden and his sons

Born Vorster 14 Nov 1906

Died 12 Feb 1928.

God's will is always wise and good.

2. Anna Dorothea.

   Annie was born on April 13, 1909. She died in Cape Town in about 1980. She married Aubury Bower when she was 21. They farmed in the Northern Tansvaal.



Annie and Aubury did not have any children.

In her later years, Annie was looked after by Hennie, one of Carel van Heerden and her sister, Hester's, sons.

The Cemetery on Willemburgersrivier farm.

The Vorster family owned the Willemburgersrivier farm for 132 years. One would expect there to be a cemetery on the farm and one would expect that several generations who had lived on the farm would be buried on the farm. That is exactly the case.

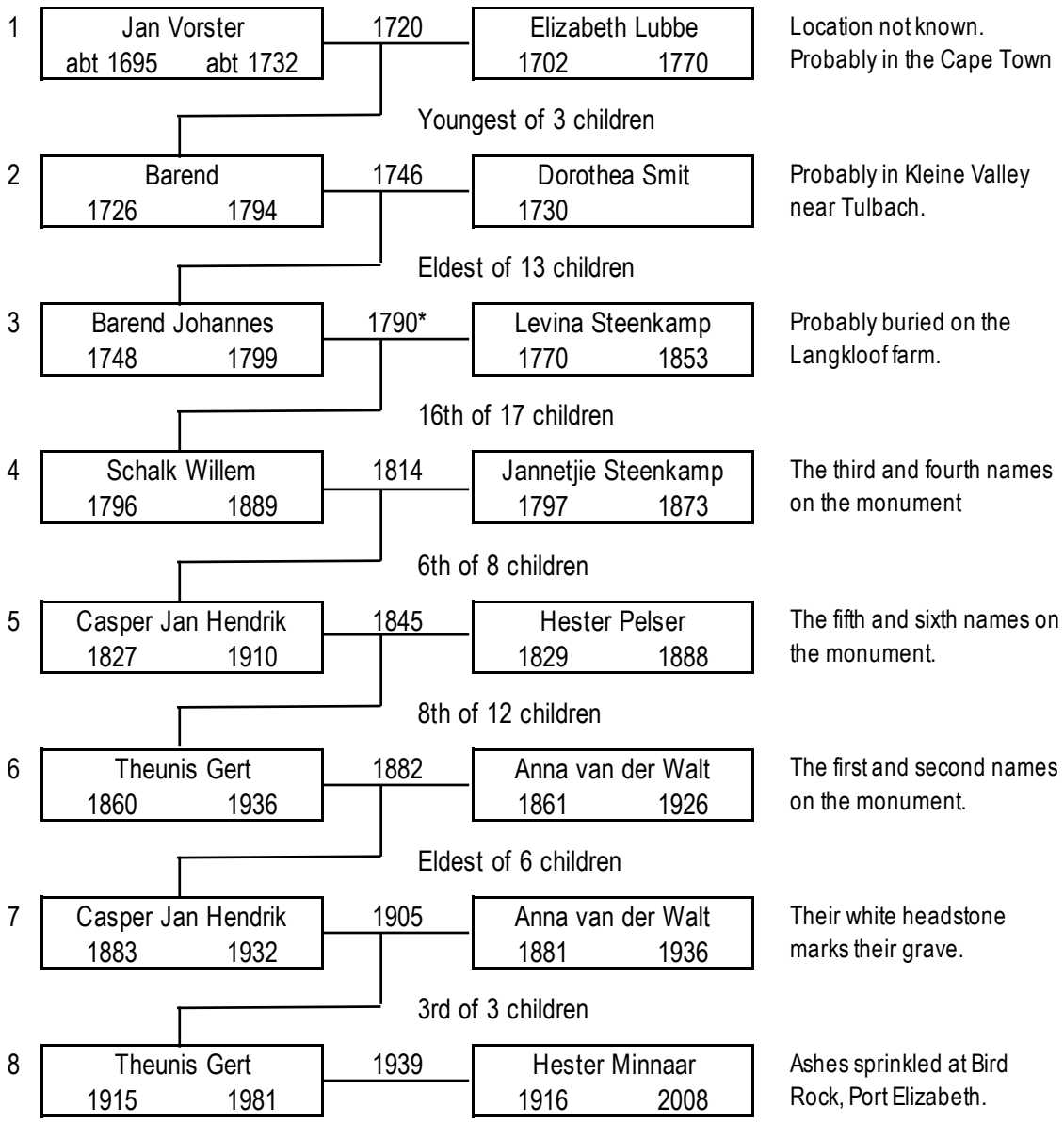
The cemetery received little or no maintenance in the period 1950 to 1965 while Pop was working in Rhodesia. He had substantial work done on the cemetery in 1967 and erected a large black monument identifying the graves that had lost their original markers.



Monument at the cemetery identifying individual grave sites.

The cemetery at Willemburgersrivier farm is currently being outstandingly maintained by Pop's cousin - Theunis Gert Vorster. This Theunis Gert was born in Middelburg on October 20, 1929 and the grandfather he and Pop share is the first name on the monument.

Generations 4, 5 and 6 are identified on the monument. The original marker has been retained for generation 7, Pop's parents, my paternal grand parents.



The marker for Pop's mother and father, my paternal grand parents, Anna Susanna and Casper Jan Hendrik's grave has been kept and their site is individually marked.



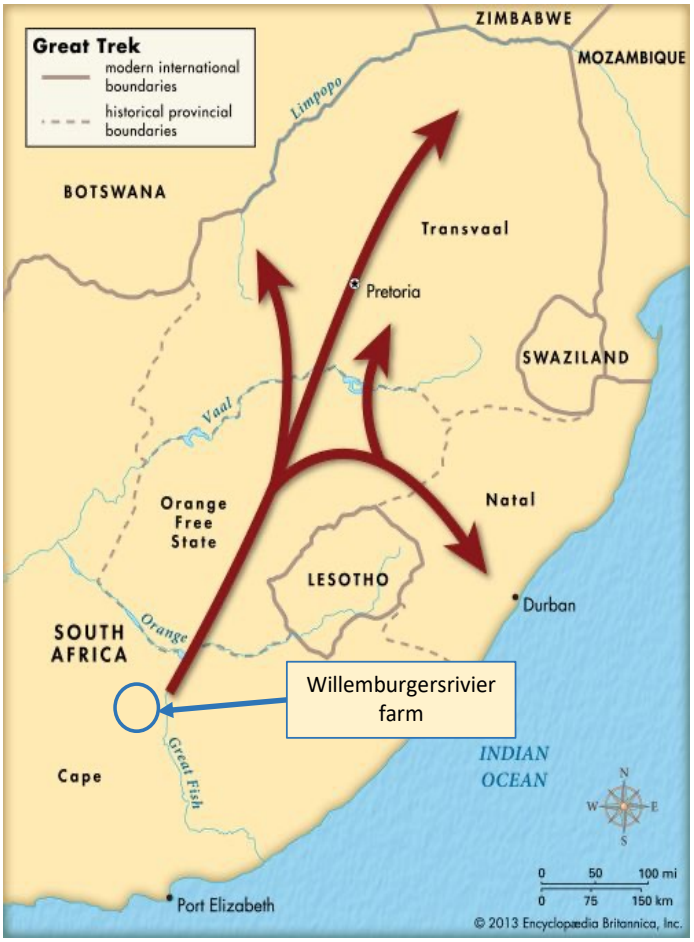


Pen and Pop relaxing on Bird Rock, Port Elizabeth, where their ashes are scattered.

The Willemburgersrivier Vorsters and the Great Trek.

The great Trek was a pivotal event in the history of South Africa. Wikipedia describes the movement as follows:

> *The **Great Trek** (Afrikaans: Die Groot Trek) was a Northward migration of Dutch-speaking settlers who travelled by wagon trains from the Cape Colony into the interior of modern South Africa from 1836 onwards, seeking to live beyond the Cape's British colonial administration.*
> *The Great Trek resulted from the culmination of tensions between rural descendants of the Cape's original European settlers, known collectively as Boers, and the British Empire. It was also reflective of an increasingly common trend among individual Boer communities to pursue an isolationist and semi-nomadic lifestyle away from the developing administrative complexities in Cape Town. Boers who took part in the Great Trek identified themselves as **voortrekkers**, meaning "pioneers", "pathfinders" in Dutch or Afrikaans.*
> *The Great Trek led directly to the founding of several autonomous Boer Republics, namely the South African Republic (also known simply as the Transvaal), the Orange Free State, and the Natalia Republic.*



Many, if not most, of the voortrekkers came from the Eastern Cape and the area surrounding Willemburgersrivier.

Schalk Willem (G4) acquired the farm in 1815 and he and his son, Casper Jan Hendrik (G5) would have been actively farming the land at the time of the Great Trek.

Schalk Willem and Casper Jan Hendrik had 20 children between them. It appears that none of them participated in the Great Trek as all are recorded as having died in the Middelburg area.

The Willemburgersrivier Vorsters were apparently content to remain where they were and get on with their farming.

The Willemburgersrivier Vorsters and the Second Boer War.

The Second Boer War was fought from October 11, 1899 and May 31, 1902 between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic). As such the Cape Colony (formally part of the British Empire since 1814) and the Boer farmers living there should not have been too affected.

This was, most definitely not the case.

Lets look at 3 topics

1. The background to, and a brief history of the conflict.
2. The geography and the importance of the Eastern Cape.
3. The Lotter Commando.

The background.

The following background narrative has been extracted from "The Second Boer War" at the Wikipedia URL given below:

The whole article is highly recommended.

*The **Second Boer War** also known as the **South African War** (outside of South Africa), the **Anglo-Boer War** (among some South Africans) and in Afrikaans as the Tweede Vryheidsoorlog (Second War of Independence), was fought from 11 October 1899 until 31 May 1902. The war was fought between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal Republic). After a protracted hard-fought war, the two independent republics lost and were absorbed into the British Empire.*

Background.

With the 1885 discovery of gold in Transvaal, thousands of British and other prospectors and settlers streamed over the border from the Cape Colony (annexed by Britain earlier) and from across the globe. The city of Johannesburg sprang up as a shanty town nearly overnight as the uitlanders (foreigners) poured in and settled near the mines. The uitlanders rapidly outnumbered the Boers on the Rand, but remained a minority in the Transvaal as a whole. The Afrikaners, nervous and resentful of the uitlanders' presence, denied them voting rights and taxed the gold industry heavily. In response, there was pressure from the uitlanders and the British mine owners to overthrow the Boer government. In 1895, Cecil Rhodes sponsored a failed coup d'état backed by an armed incursion, the Jameson Raid.

https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/s/Second_Boer_War.htm

The failure to gain improved rights for Britons was used to justify a major military buildup in the Cape, since several key British colonial leaders favored annexation of the Boer republics. These included the Cape Colony governor Sir Alfred Milner, British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain and mining syndicate owners (nicknamed the gold bugs) such as Alfred Beit, Barney Barnato and Lionel Phillips. Confident that the Boers would be quickly defeated, they attempted to precipitate a war.

President Martinus Steyn of the Orange Free State invited Milner and Kruger (President of the Transvaal) to attend a conference in Bloemfontein which started on 30 May 1899, but negotiations quickly broke down. In September 1899, Chamberlain sent an ultimatum demanding full equality for British citizens resident in Transvaal.

Kruger, seeing that war was inevitable, simultaneously issued his own ultimatum prior to receiving Chamberlain's. This gave the British 48 hours to withdraw all their troops from the border of Transvaal; otherwise the Transvaal, allied with the Orange Free State, would declare war.

First Phase; The Boer offensive. October to December, 1899.

War was declared on 11 October 1899 and the Boers struck first by invading Cape Colony and Natal Colony between October 1899 and January 1900. This was followed by some early Boer military successes against General Redvers Buller. The Boers were able to besiege the towns of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberly.

The middle of December proved difficult for the British army. In a period known as Black Week (10- 15 December 1899), the British suffered a series of devastating losses at Magersfontein, Stormberg, and Colenso.

Second Phase; The British offensive. January to September, 1900.

It was not until reinforcements arrived on 14 February 1900 that British troops commanded by Field Marshal Lord Roberts could launch counter-offensives to relieve the garrisons. Kimberley was relieved on 15 February. Ladysmith was relieved on 1 March after the Battle of Paardeberg where Roberts surrounded General Piet Cronje's retreating Boer army, and forced him to surrender with 4000 men.

Roberts then advanced into the two republics, capturing Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, on 13 March. After being forced to delay for several weeks at Bloemfontein due to sickness within his army (caused by poor hygiene and medical care), Roberts resumed his advance and captured the capital of the Transvaal, Pretoria on 5 June.

Third Phase; Guerrilla War. September 1990 to May 1902.

By September 1900, the British were in control of both Republics, except for the northern part of Transvaal. They however found that they only controlled the ground their columns physically occupied. As soon as the columns left a town or district, British control of that area faded away. The huge territory of the Republics made it impossible for the 250,000 British troops to control it effectively. The Boer commanders decided to adopt a guerrilla style of warfare with commandos fighting the British in their own districts whenever possible.

The guerrilla campaign in the Cape was one of the least chivalrous, with intimidation by both sides of each other's civilian sympathizers. Cape based commandos were, in fact, rebels because the Cape was a British colony and Britain was not at war with the Cape. Captured rebels and rebel commanders including Scheepers and Lotter were executed for treason by the British, some in public.

Fresh Boer forces under Jan Christiaan Smuts, joined by the surviving rebels under Kritzinger, made another attack on the Cape in September 1901. They suffered severe hardships, were hard pressed by British columns, but eventually rescued themselves by routing some of their pursuers and capturing their equipment.

Involvement of troops from the Empire.

The vast majority of troops fighting for the British came from the Britain or South Africa. However, a number did come from other parts of the Empire and ultimately, Canada, Australia and New Zealand all chose to send volunteers to aid in the war. These troops were, however not sent in early enough or in sufficient numbers to be critical to the final outcome.

The Australian climate and geography were far closer to that of South Africa than the towns and cities of Britain where most of the British troops originated, so Australians were perceived by the British authorities as better suited to the conditions in South Africa than many of the British troops and a particularly useful adjunct to the British regular forces.

The Australians served mostly as powerful "mounted rifles" in units formed in each colony. Some contingents fought in the second phase of the war. Later contingents fought in the guerrilla war phase. They were valued for the ability to be able to match the speed and agility of the Boer commandos on the veldt and were often used as quick-response reserves.

In Australia at the start of the war, sympathy lay with the imperial cause, but as the war dragged on the Australian public started to become disenchanted, in part because the sufferings of Boer civilians became known through newspaper reports on the well publicized conviction and execution of Lieutenants Breaker Morant and Handcock in 1902.

The Concentration Camps.

These had originally been set up for refugees whose farms had been destroyed by the British " Scorched Earth" policy (burning down all Boer homesteads and farms). However, following Kitchener's new policy, many women and children were forcibly moved to prevent the Boers from resupplying at their homes and more camps were built and converted to prisons.

The conditions in the camps were very unhealthy and the food rations were meager. The wives and children of men who were still fighting were given smaller rations than others. The poor diet and inadequate hygiene led to endemic contagious diseases such as measles typhoid and dysentery. Coupled with a shortage of medical facilities, this led to large numbers of deaths — a report after the war concluded that 27,927 Boers (of whom 22,074 were children under 16) and 14,154 black Africans had died of starvation, disease and exposure in the concentration camps.

Thus was built an Alp of prejudice.*

*(*The phrase used by Thomas Peckenham in his definitive history of the war).*



Many Boer women and children were caught up in the conflict and were forcibly moved from their farms into concentration camps. Their homes and crops were burnt to prevent the Boers from resupplying at their farms.



27,927 Boers (of whom 22,074 were children under 16) and 14,154 black Africans died of starvation, disease and exposure in the concentration camps.

The end of the war.

The war cost around 75,000 lives — 22,000 British soldiers (7,792 battle casualties, the rest through disease), 6,000-7,000 Boer soldiers, 20,000-28,000 Boer civilians and perhaps 20,000 black Africans.

The last of the Boers surrendered in May 1902 and the war ended with the Treaty of Vereeniging in the same month.

The Boers were given £3,000,000 for reconstruction and were promised eventual self-government with the Union of South Africa being established in 1910. The treaty ended the existence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as Boer republics and placed them within the British Empire.

Those Boers who wanted to continue the fight were known as "bitter-einders" (or irreconcilables) and chose exile rather than sign an undertaking that they would abide by the peace terms. Others waited for a suitable opportunity to restart the old quarrel.

Most bitter-einders concentrated on working within the constitutional system and built up the National Party which would come to dominate the politics of South Africa from the late 1940s until the early 1990s, when the apartheid system they had constructed also fell.

<u>The geography and the importance of the Eastern Cape</u>.



Political map of South Africa at the time of the Second Boer War.

The Second Boer War was between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State (in orange) and the South African Republic or Transvaal (in yellow).

The Cape Colony, like Bechuanaland and the British South African Company Territory (later Southern and Northern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe and Zambia) was part of the British Empire and, in theory was not at conflict.

There were, however, many Boer families who were sympathetic to the Boer cause living in the Cape Colony and, particularly, in the north eastern Cape around Willemburgersrivier, Middelburg and Cradock.

Some of the Dutch farmers and settlers living in the Cape Colony sympathized with the Boers in the republics and took up arms against the British. These individuals were not soldiers and could not be treated as prisoners of war. They were rebels and were treated as traitors. The situation was, indeed, complex.

Many of the railroads taking personnel and supplies from the port cities of Cape Town and Port Elizabeth crossed this area and the stage was set for substantial disruptive activity in the northern part of the Eastern Cape during the third, or guerilla, phase of the war.

.



A bridge across the Orange River in the North Eastern Cape destroyed by Boer rebel commandos during the third phase of the Boer War. Probably in 1901.



Me talking to the operator bringing one of Pop's Caterpillar 619 Athey rock trucks over the same bridge while working on the Verwoerd Dam project in 1966. It was a tight fit.

The Lotter Commando.

The situation regarding Boer Commandos was complex. This was nowhere more true than in the Cape Colony where any resident fighting in a Boer Commando would be considered to be a rebel or traitor fighting on the side of the enemy on the basis that the Cape Colony was part of the British Empire.

Wikipedia gives some detail at the site given below.

> *While General Lord Kitchener struggled to suppress guerrilla warfare carried on by the Boers in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, some Dutch settlers living in the Cape Colony also took up arms against the British. To combat the guerrilla war raging in the two Boer republics, Kitchener employed sweep-and-scour columns, farm burning and a policy of forcing Boer women and children into concentration camps.*
>
> *However, using such harsh methods in the loyal Cape Colony was politically impossible. Instead, the British commander in the Cape Colony, General Sir John French, resorted to a three-pronged strategy: first, to prevent Boer commandos from combining, second, to chase them constantly in order to prevent them from collecting new followers and supplies, and third, to tire them out so that they could be hunted down.*

The Battle of Groenkloof which took place on 5 September 1901, when a British column under Colonel Harry Scobell defeated and captured a small Boer commando led by Commandant Lötter is the most storied example of General Sir John French's strategy.

The story is wonderfully well told in "Lotter's Last Fight", an e-book by Taffy and David Shearing, and is of interest for a number of reasons.

First, the Vorster family, fathers, sons, uncles and nephews, living in the Eastern Cape, including Willemburgersrivier, certainly were "a strong force" in the commando. Of the 160 odd men in the commando, 18 were Vorsters, the largest family group.

Second, of the 126 men in the commando at the time of the battle, 14 were killed or died of wounds and 112 captured. Two of those killed and eight of those captured were Vorsters. Others were captured later and eventually, 118 were tried and 117 sentenced to death. All but 5 of the death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment on Bermuda or St Helena.

Third, as was the procedure at the time, all prisoners were photographed and numbered. Their appearance, names, ages and home farms give interesting insights as to how things were at the time.

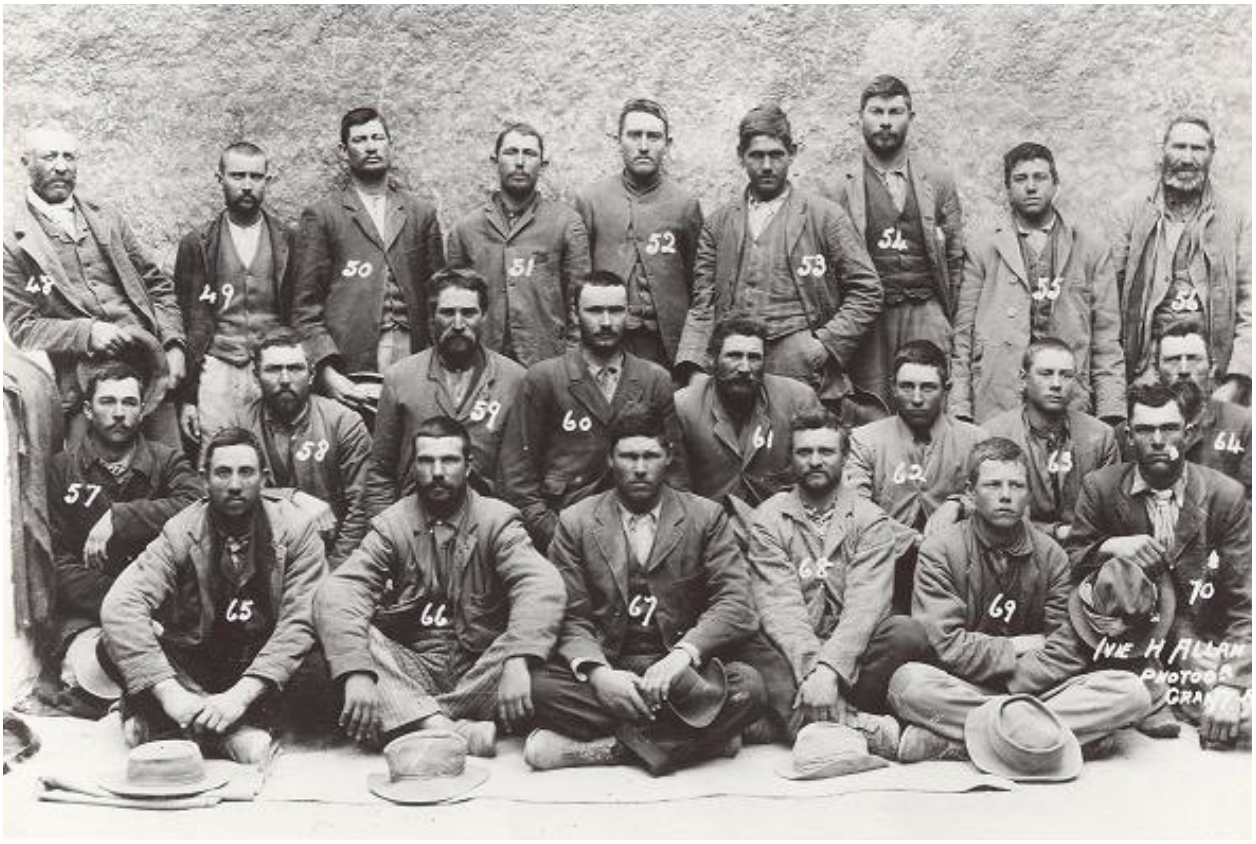
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Groenkloof



Prisoners 1 to 24. Numbers 1 and 20 are Vorsters.



Prisoners 25 to 47. Numbers 33 and 34 are Vorsters.



Prisoners 48 to 70.



Prisoners 71 to 82. Numbers 72 and 79 are Vorsters.



Prisoners 83 to 93. Numbers 84 and 89 are Vorsters.



Announcing the death sentence on rebels captured with Lotter, Middelburg 1902.
Pen and Pop were married in the same church in 1938.

The Vorsters killed or captured at the Battle of Groenkloof came from several farms in the area and varied greatly in age. The table below gives the details.

Photo #	Name	Age	Farm	Birth year
Killed	Louw			
Killed	Stephanus			
1	Willem Jacobus		Willemburgersrivier	
20	Willem Stephanus	36	Twistkraal	1865
33	Barend Johannes	22	Rietvlei	1879
34	Schalk Louis	24	Elandskloof	1877
72	Barend Johannes	45	Zevenfontein	1856
79	Johannes Gert	35	Willemburgersrivier (Gryskop)	1866
84	Schalk Louis	21	Elandsfontein	1880
89	Jacobus Petrus	34	Spitzkop	1867

Vorsters killed or captured at the Battle of Groenkloof .

All the children born to Casper Jan Hendrik (G5) and his wife Hester were born between 1846 and 1874 and would therefore have been between 55 and 27 at the time of the Battle of Groenkloof. None of their names appear as killed or captured in the table. One can therefore assume that none served in the Lotter commando. The individuals involved must have been uncles and cousins who farmed on neighbouring farms or on other parts of Willemburgersrivier.

The concept of “other parts of Willemburgersrivier’ (to account for Willem Jacobus and Johonnes Gert) is interesting. All generations who owned the farm on which Pop grew up are present and accounted for in the cemetery on the farm and thus there could not have been other families living at that homestead.

There must therefore have been other homesteads along the river where uncles and cousins grew up and flourished. There must be other cemeteries where they lie at rest.

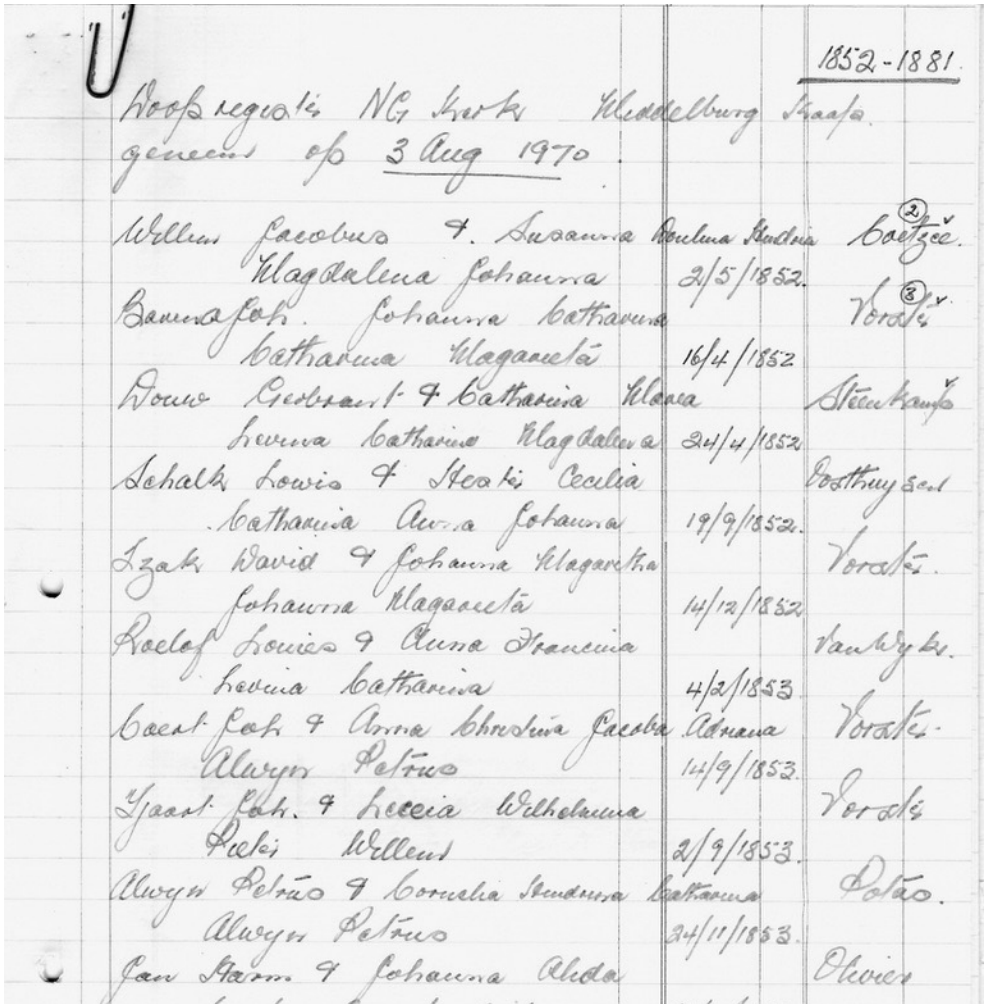
Pop's genealogical research.

Pop suffered his first major heart attack late in 1968. His recovery took about a year after which he spent substantial time visiting a number of Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reformed) churches to review church records pertaining the the Vorster family that lived in the Eastern Cape. He visited the churches in Cradock and Middelburg as well as the Groote Kerk (Main Church) in Cape Town. Merle went with him to the Groote Kerk in Cape Town.

Pop prepared extensive lists and card files but did not bring the work to any conclusion before his passing in 1981.

It was, of course in the days before computers, data bases and the kind of resources now available in the Vorster genealogy site.

But the work came from the heart and expressed a honest wish to know more about the family, its traditions and its roots.



1852 - 1881

Doopregisters NG Kerk Middelburg Kaapse
gemeente op 3 Aug 1970.

Willem Jacobus & Susanna Paulina Rudman Laatste
Magdalena Johanna 21/5/1852.
Barend Joh. Johanna Catharina Vorster
Catharina Magdalena 16/4/1852
Pouw Gerbrant & Catharina Klaas Steenkamp
Lovina Catharina Magdalena 24/4/1852
Schalk Louis & Steyn Cecilia Oosthuysen
Catharina Anna Johanna 19/9/1852.
Izak David & Johanna Magdalena Vorster
Johanna Magdalena 14/12/1852
Roelof Louis & Anna Francina Vanwyk
Lovina Catharina 4/2/1853
Coert Joh & Anna Christina Jacoba Adriaan Vorster
Alwyn Petrus 14/9/1853.
Gaard Joh. & Lecia Wilhelmina
Retief Willem 2/9/1853.
Alwyn Petrus & Cornelia Susanna Catharina Potgieter
Alwyn Petrus 24/11/1853.
Jan Harm & Johanna Alida Olivier

Pop's transcription of the Baptismal Register at the Dutch Reformed Church in Middelburg Cape.

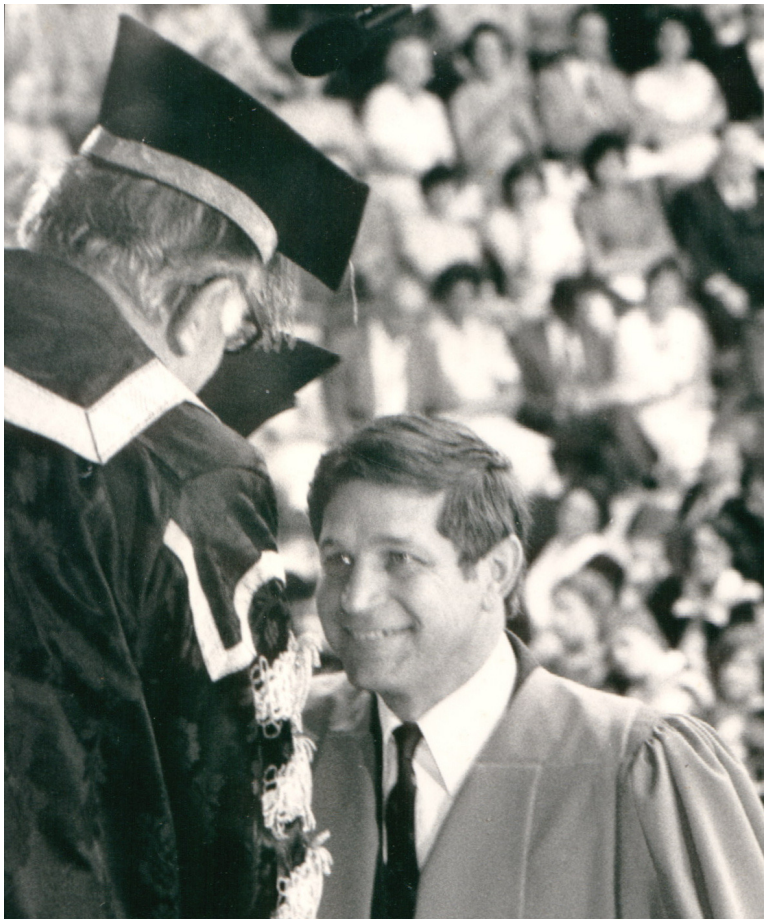
One can not but admire the elegance of the hand.

Here is a quick look at Pop's cardex system.

We have come a long way in terms of managing, sorting and finding information.



My hooding in Stellenbosch November 1980.



I received my Ph.D. from the University of Stellenbosch in December 1980.
I was hooded by the University Chancellor, B. J. Vorster.

B. J. (Balthazar Johannes) Vorster served as Prime Minister of South Africa from September 1966 to October 1978 and as State President from October 1978 to June 1979. At the time of the hooding he said, ”Van een Vorster na die ander.” (From one Vorster to another).

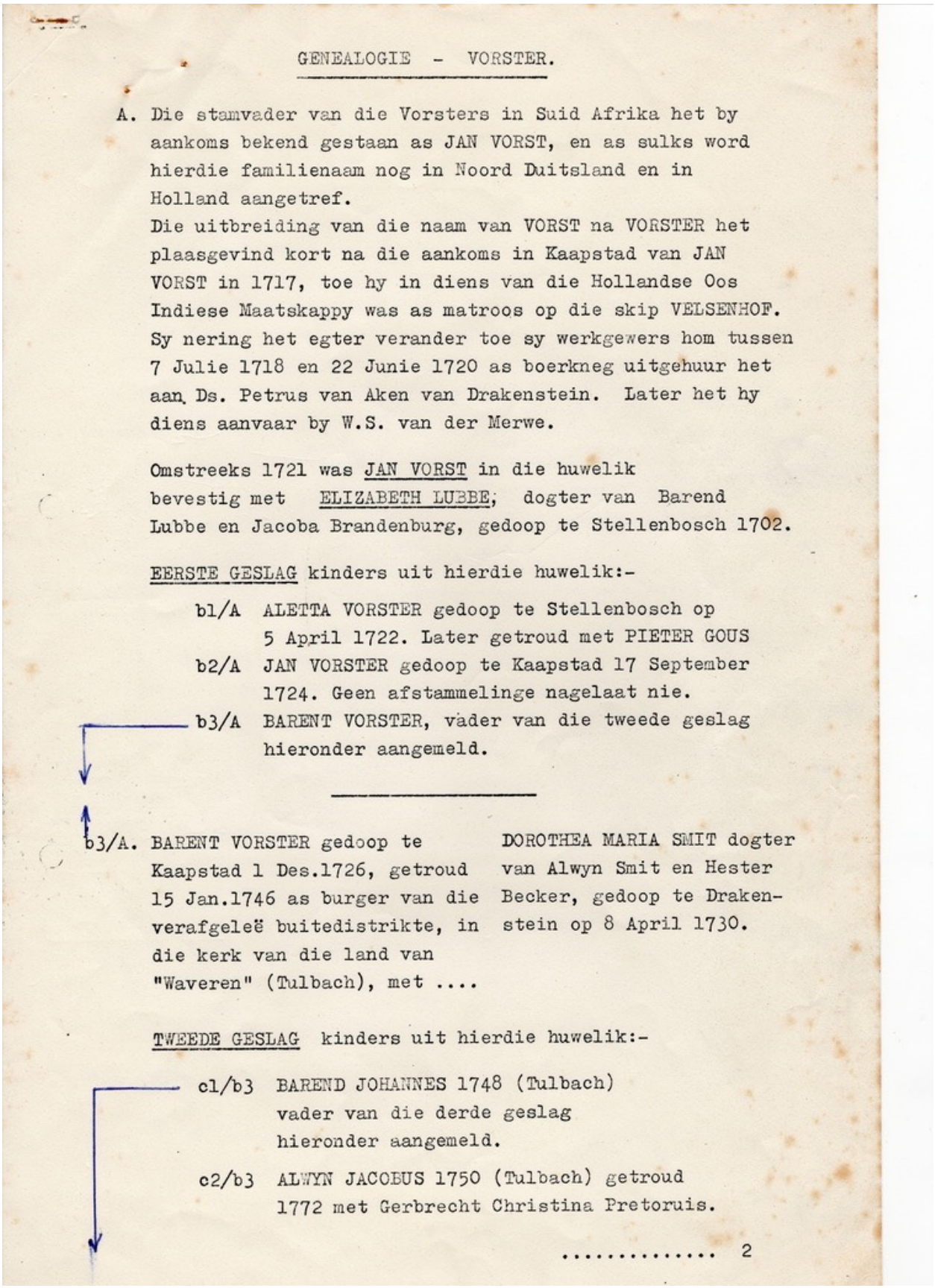
The question arises, were we related. The answer is “Yes, a long long time ago”.

- Barend Vorster, Jan Vorster’s second son, had 13 children.
- Barend’s first son, Barend Johannes, was born in 1748.
    - I am directly descended from him.
- Barend’s seventh son and tenth child, Jacobus Adriaan, was born 1767.
    - B. J. Vorster is directly descended from him.

Genealogie - Vorster.

These five pages were found among Pen's papers.

They are in Afrikaans and give some interesting insights particularly page 4 which tells how the Vorsters acquired Willemburgersrivier..



GENEALOGIE - VORSTER.

A. Die stamvader van die Vorsters in Suid Afrika het by aankoms bekend gestaan as JAN VORST, en as sulks word hierdie familienaam nog in Noord Duitsland en in Holland aangetref.
Die uitbreiding van die naam van VORST na VORSTER het plaasgevind kort na die aankoms in Kaapstad van JAN VORST in 1717, toe hy in diens van die Hollandse Oos Indiese Maatskappy was as matroos op die skip VELSENHOF. Sy nering het egter verander toe sy werkgewers hom tussen 7 Julie 1718 en 22 Junie 1720 as boerkneg uitgehuur het aan Ds. Petrus van Aken van Drakenstein. Later het hy diens aanvaar by W.S. van der Merwe.

Omstreeks 1721 was JAN VORST in die huwelik bevestig met ELIZABETH LUBBE; dogter van Barend Lubbe en Jacoba Brandenburg, gedoop te Stellenbosch 1702.

EERSTE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelik:-

b1/A ALETTA VORSTER gedoop te Stellenbosch op 5 April 1722. Later getroud met PIETER GOUS

b2/A JAN VORSTER gedoop te Kaapstad 17 September 1724. Geen afstammelinge nagelaat nie.

b3/A BARENT VORSTER, vader van die tweede geslag hieronder aangemeld.

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b3/A. BARENT VORSTER gedoop te Kaapstad 1 Des.1726, getroud 15 Jan.1746 as burger van die verafgeleë buitedistrikte, in die kerk van die land van "Waveren" (Tulbach), met .... DOROTHEA MARIA SMIT dogter van Alwyn Smit en Hester Becker, gedoop te Drakenstein op 8 April 1730.

TWEEDE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelik:-

c1/b3 BAREND JOHANNES 1748 (Tulbach) vader van die derde geslag hieronder aangemeld.

c2/b3 ALWYN JACOBUS 1750 (Tulbach) getroud 1772 met Gerbrecht Christina Pretoruis.

..... 2

Genealogie - Vorster.

c3/b3 SCHALK WILLEM 1752 (Tulbach)
getroud 1773 met Anna Sophia Burger.

c4/b3 ANDRIES PETRUS 1754 (Tulbach)
getroud 1776 met Elizabeth Oberholster.

c5/b3 HESTER ALIDA 1756 (Tulbach) getroud eers met Willem van Heerden, en later met Schalk Jacobus Burger.

c6/b3 ELIZABETH HELENA 1758 (Tulbach) getroud met Pieter Schalk van Heerden.

c7/b3 JOHANNA ADRIANA 1760 (Tulbach) getroud met Schalk Willem van Heerden.

c8/b3 JOHANNES STEPHANUS 1762 (Tulbach).

c9/b3 JOHANNES STEPHANUS 1765 (Tulbach) getroud 1785 met Anna Claudina du Plessis.

c10/b3 JACOBUS ADRIAAN 1767 (Graaff Reinet) getroud 1788 met Martha Lubbe.

c11/b3 FRANCOIS CHRISTIAAN 1768 (Graaff Reinet) getroud 1793 met Anna Catharina van Niekerk.

c12/b3 MARTHINUS CHRISTOFFEL 1770 (Graaff Reinet) getroud 1789 met Hester Helena Lubbe.

c13/b3 GERRIT HENDRIK 1774 (Graaff Reinet).

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c1/b3 BAREND JOHANNES VORSTER gedoop te Tulbach 14/4/1748, en oorlede omstreeks 1799. As eiendom aangegee in sy boedel was die opstal op die leningsplaas "de Lange-kloof" met bykomende fontein "de Spitskop" geleë "Achter de Sneeuwberg" lewende hawe het bestaan uit 1848 skape, 19 trekosse, 179 aanteel beeste, 4 ryperde en 17 aanteel perde.

Eerste Huwelik met CECILIA VAN HEERDEN gedoop te Tulbach 6/2/1752 dogter van Pieter Willemse van Heerden en Anna Sophia van der Merwe. Cecilia is oorlede op 26/7/1789 en die Stamvader B.J.Vorster is toe in sy Tweede Huwelik bevestig te Kaapstad op 23/5/1790 met LEVINA CATHARINA STEENKAMP (gebore Swartland 26/8/1770) dogter van Casper Jan Hendrik Steenkamp en Levina Catharina van Aard.

DERDE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelike gebore:-

Genealogie - Vorster.

Eerste Huwelik:-

d1/c1 BAREND JOHANNES, gedoop te Tulbagh, 6/7/1771, getroud met Johanna Christina Booysen.

d2/c1 PIETER WILLEMZE, gedoop te Tulbagh, April 1773.

d3/c1 IZAK DAVID, gedoop te Tulbagh 12/6/1774 getroud met Hendrina Fransina Kruger.

d4/c1 WILLEM JACOBUS, gedoop te Tulbagh 13/4/1776 getroud met Johanna Maria Kruger.

d5/c1 ALWYN PETRUS, gedoop te Tulbagh,16/11/1777.

d6/c1 ANNA SOPHIA, gedoop te Tulbagh, 3/4/1779.

d7/c1 DORETHEA MARIA, gedoop te Zwartland, 25/3/1781, getroud met Johannes Philippus Kruger.

d8/c1 ROELOF, gedoop te Kaapstad, 21/4/1782.

d9/c1 CECILIA ELIZABETH, gedoop te Tulbagh, 15/2/1784.

d10/c1 NICOLAAS ALINGS, gedoop te Tulbagh,10/4/1785

d11/c1 ANNA SOPHIA, gedoop te Tulbagh, 15/10/1786. (Gestaan op troue met Andries van der Walt, seun van Nic.)

d12/c1 CECILIA ELIZABETH, gedoop te Paarl, 3/3/1788.

Tweede Huwelik:-

d13/c1 LEVINA CATHARINA MAGDALENA, gedoop te Tulbagh, 3/10/1791 , getroud met Daniel Christoffel du Plessis.

d14/c1 HESTER ALETTA, gedoop te Graaff Reinet, 20/1/1793, getroud met Johannes Lodewyk van der Walt.

d15/c1 CASPER JAN HENDRIK, gedoop te Graaff Reinet, 10/5/1795, getroud met Maria Elisabeth van der Walt, en later getroud op 5/3/1829 met Cornelia Aletta Steyn.

d16/c1 SCHALK WILLEM, gedoop te Tulbagh, 15/10/1797.

d17/c1 BAREND JOHANNES MARTHINUS, gedoop te Graaff Reinet, 23/12/1798, getroud met Johanna Maria

Genealogie - Vorster.

d16/c1 SCHALK WILLEM VORSTER gebore 12/11/1796. Gedoop te Tulbach 15/10/1797 en oorlede te Willem Burgersrivier 26/9/1889 - Sien afdruk van Begrafnis Lys.

Getroud met JANNETJE WILHELMINA STEENKAMP omstreeks 1816. 'n Dogter van die oorspronklike eienaars van Willem Burgersrivier.

Volgens betroubare oorvertelling het die bogenoemde Stamvader met die dogter Steenkamp wie geen broers gehad het nie, getrou. As trouskat was aan hulle gegee die Plaas Vlekpoort geleë in die distrik tans bekend as Hofmeyr.
Hy het egter nooit permanent op hierdie Landgoed gewoon nie. Die oorspronklike woonhuis op Willem Burgersrivier is deur hierdie Stamvader gebou in 1829 en hy is daar oorlede in 1889 op die ouderdom van 92 jaar en 10 maande.

VIERDE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelik gebore:-

e74/d16 MAGDALENA MAREA JOHANNA 19/5/1815 Graaff Reinet.
e75/d16 JOHN HARME -(JAN)(MIDDELPLAAS) 4/12/1817 Cradock.
e76/d16 BAREND JOHANNES 4/12/1817 Cradock.
e77/d16 SCHALK LOUIES (ELANDSKLOOF) 26/8/1821 Cradock.
e78/d16 WILLEM JACOBUS(Oorlede op 28 jarige leeftyd, 1 seun ANDRIES) 20/8/1823 Cradock.
e79/d16 CASPER JAN HENDRIK(Willem Burgersrivier) 22/2/1827 Cradock.
e80/d16 LEVINA CATHARINA WILHELMINA 4/10/1828 Cradock.
e81/d16 IZAK STEPHANUS (Onderste W.B.Rivier) 17/7/1831 Cradock.

..... 5.

Genealogie - Vorster.

e79/d16 CASPER JAN HENDRIK VORSTER gebore 1827 en oorlede te Willem Burgersrivier 11/9/1910.(Sien afdruk van die begrafnis Lys.)

Eerste Huwelik bevestig te Cradock op 7/7/1845 met HESTER FRANSINA HENDRINA PELSER dogter van Theunis Gertse Pelser en Hester Fransina Kruger.
Tweede Huwelik bevestig te Middelburg met MAGDALENA CATHERINA VAN TONDER.

VYFDE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelike gebore:-

f38/e79 JEANETTA Voor stigting van N.G.Kerk Middelburg.
f39/e79 HESTER Voor stigting van N.G.Kerk Middelburg.
f40/e79 HEILTJE Voor stigting van N.G.Kerk Middelburg.
f41/e79 MAGDELENA JOHANNA MARIA(N.G.Kerk Middelburg) 23/1/1854.
f42/e79 SCHALK WILLEM (N.G.Kerk Middelburg) 10/11/1855.
f43/e79 THEUNELLA GERETTA (N.G.Kerk Middelburg) 18/3/1858.
f44/e79 THEUNIS GERT Gerd. Kerk Middelburg 2/7/1860.
f45/e79 CASPER JAN HENDRIK Gerd. Kerk Middelburg 21/9/1862.
f46/e79 LEVINA CATHERINA Gerd. Kerk Middelburg 5/10/1864.

f44/e79 THEUNIS GERT VORSTER gebore op 2/7/1860 n Veeboer van Willemburgersrivier.

Getroud 24/7/1882 met ANNA DORETHEA VAN DER WALT van Hartbeeshoek distrik Colesberg.

SESDE GESLAG kinders uit hierdie huwelik gebore:-

g14/f44 CASPER JAN HENDRIK 18/7/1883 - factues of T.G.V.
g15/f44 JOHANNA MARIA 11/5/1885.
g16/f44 HESTER FRANSINA HENDRINA 10/2/1894.
g17/f44 HENDRIK STEPHANUS JOHANNES 13/8/1897.
g18/f44 THEUNIS GERT 14/5/1901.

... 6.

Detailed genealogy: generations 1 to 11.2.

Reprinted from the Vorster genealogy site at www.Vorster.net

1.

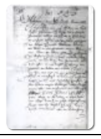
Jan Vorster[1]

♂ - Unknown

>> Print <<

Name	Jan Vorster	
Born	Bern, Switserland. [2]	
Gender	Male	
Died	Unknown [3]	
Person ID	I1	vorster
Last Modified	19 Sep 2021	

Family	Elisabeth Lubbe, **b.** 6 Jun 1702, Stellenbosch, **d.** 13 Mar 1770, Roodezand (Tulbagh) (Age 67 years)	
Married	1721	Drakenstein [4]
Notes	◦ Gebore Stellenbosch 06.06.1702 = Stellenbosch 06.08.1702 + Roodezand,Tulbagh 13.03.1770 dv Barend Lubbe en Jacoba Brandenburg . Moeder van ElisabethBruins , (oneg) * +- 1731 x 20.03.1748 in Tulbagh met Mathias Tautevan Oldenburg, Burger van Stellenbosch. In die Tulbagh Doodsregister staan : " Overleden 13 Maart 1770, Elisabeth Lubbe, Wedw Vorster."	
Children	1. Aletta Vorster, **c.** 5 Apr 1722, Stellenbosch 2. Jan Vorster, **c.** 17 Sep 1724, Kaapstad 3. Barend Vorster, **c.** 1 Dec 1726, Kaapstad, **d.** Bef 29 Apr 1794, Citrusdal, Kleyne Valley ? (Age ~ 67 years)	
Family ID	F1	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Documents		Hans Voster se toegang op die skip Velserhooft. ("Velserhoofdt" arrived in CapeTown on 13 May 1717 with Jan van der Heyden as Chief Officer, Nicolaas van Langeveldt as Second Officer and Adrianus van Hoorne as Gunner." Die Skipper was Thieleman Sterling. Die skip van 650 ton, `n Fluit gebou in 1716 te Amsterdam, het Texel in Holland op die 18 November 1716 verlaat met 92 matrose en 31 soldate aan boord. 3 Matrose en 2 soldate het die skip in die Kaap verlaat. 3 Matrose en een soldaat is gedurende die reis (Texel-Kaap-Batavia) oorlede. Die skip verlaat die Kaap op 7 Aug 1717 nadat nog 4 Matrose,2 Soldate en 2 Passasiers aan boord kom. Die skip arriveer in Batavia op 22 Oktober 1717 met 90 Matrose,30 Soldate en 2 Passasiers aan boord.)
		Hans Voster - Velserhooft Jan Vorster
		Jan Vorster?? Hierdie informasie moet nader ondersoek word om te sien of dit betrekking het met Jan se geskiedenis in Suid Afrika. Gebeurtenisse met amptenare in die Kaap is gereeld op gedateer met Amsterdam.
		Indiensnemings kontrak van 16 Julie 1717
		Indiensnemings kontrak van 16 Julie 1717
		Indiensnemings kontrak van 17 Julie 1718
		Indiensnemings kontrak van 17 Julie 1718

2.

Barend Vorster

>> Print <<

♂ 1726 - Bef 1794 (~ 67 years)

Name	Barend Vorster	
Born	Tulbagh / Stellenbosch Distrik [1]	
Christened	1 Dec 1726	Kaapstad [1]
Gender	Male	
Died	Bef 29 Apr 1794	Citrusdal, Kleyne Valley ? [2]
Person ID	I4	vorster
Last Modified	27 Jul 2021	

Father	Jan Vorster, **b.** Bern, Switserland., **d.** Unknown	
Mother	Elisabeth Lubbe, **b.** 6 Jun 1702, Stellenbosch, **d.** 13 Mar 1770, Roodezand (Tulbagh) (Age 67 years)	
Married	1721	Drakenstein [3]
Notes	◦ Gebore Stellenbosch 06.06.1702 = Stellenbosch 06.08.1702 + Roodezand,Tulbagh 13.03.1770 dv Barend Lubbe en Jacoba Brandenburg . Moeder van ElisabethBruins , (oneg) * +- 1731 x 20.03.1748 in Tulbagh met Mathias Tautevan Oldenburg, Burger van Stellenbosch. In die Tulbagh Doodsregister staan : " Overleden 13 Maart 1770, Elisabeth Lubbe, Wedw Vorster."	
Family ID	F1	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Dorothea Maria Smit, **c.** 8 Apr 1730, Drakenstein	
Married	3 Apr 1746	Tulbagh. [4]
Notes	◦ 15 Jan 1745 word getoon deur SA Gen. Vol 11 bls 437 as hul troudatum.	
Children	1. Barend Johannes Vorster, **c.** 14 Jun 1748, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 15 Oct 1799, Sneeuwberg (Age ~ 51 years) 2. Alwyn Jacobus Vorster, **c.** 8 Sep 1750, Tulbagh, **d.** 1803/1804, Citrusdal, Kleyne Vally (Age ~ 53 years) 3. Schalk Willem Vorster, **c.** 10 Oct 1752, Tulbagh 4. Andries Petrus Vorster, **c.** 6 Oct 1754, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 12 Feb 1801 (Age ~ 46 years) 5. Hester Aletta Vorster, **b.** 1756, Tigerkloof No 164, Piketberg 6. Elisabeth Helena Vorster, **c.** 3 Sep 1758, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 10 Sep 1801 (Age ~ 43 years) 7. Johanna Adriana Vorster, **c.** 6 Jul 1760, Tulbagh, **d.** ? 8. Johannes Stephanus Vorster, **c.** 10 Apr 1762, Tulbagh, **d.** 1763, Tigerkloof No 164, Piketberg (Age ~ 0 years) 9. Johannes Stephanus Vorster, **c.** 6 Jan 1765, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 1805 (Age ~ 39 years) 10. Jacobus Adriaan Vorster, **c.** 11 Jan 1767, Tulbagh, **d.** Jun 1822, Cradock, Waterval 453 (Age ~ 55 years) 11. Francois Christiaan Vorster, **b.** 11 Aug 1768, Tigerkloof No 164, Piketberg, **d.** 11 Jul 1830, Graaff- Reinet (Age 61 years) 12. Marthinus Christoffel Vorster, **c.** 6 Jul 1771, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 1 Mar 1819, Nieuwveld, Os Fontein. (Age ~ 47 years) 13. Gerrit Hendrik Vorster, **c.** 2 Apr 1774, Tulbagh, **d.** 4 Sep 1774, Tigerkloof 164 (Age ~ 0 years)	
Family ID	F4	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Documents		Marriage certificate of Barend and Dorothea
		Barend's baptism entry 1726

3.

Barend Johannes Vorster

>> Print <<

♂ 1748 - Bef 1799 (~ 51 years)

Name	Barend Johannes Vorster	
Born	Tulbagh	
Christened	14 Jun 1748	Tulbagh [1]
	◦ Barend Johannes Vorster Gedoop 14 Jun? 1748 (lyn 6); Ouers Barend Vorster en Dorothea Maria Smit. Credit / Source: "South Africa, Dutch Reformed Church Registers (Cape Town Archives), 1660-1970	
Gender	Male	
Died	Bef 15 Oct 1799	Sneeuwberg [2]
Person ID	I115	vorster
Last Modified	29 Aug 2021	

Father	Barend Vorster, **c.** 1 Dec 1726, Kaapstad, **d.** Bef 29 Apr 1794, Citrusdal, Kleyne Valley ? (Age ~ 67 years)	
Mother	Dorothea Maria Smit, **c.** 8 Apr 1730, Drakenstein	
Married	3 Apr 1746	Tulbagh. [3]
Notes	◦ 15 Jan 1745 word getoon deur SA Gen. Vol 11 bls 437 as hul troudatum.	
Family ID	F4	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 1	Cecilia van Heerden, **c.** 6 Feb 1752, Tulbagh, **d.** 2 Sep 1789 (Age ~ 37 years)	
Married	25 Feb 1770 [1]	
Children	1. Barend Johannes Vorster, **b.** 3 Jun 1771, **d.** 16 May 1840, Cradock, Olievenboom (Age 68 years) 2. Pieter Willem Vorster, **b.** 1 Sep 1772, Sewefontein, **d.** jonk 3. Izaak David Vorster, **b.** 12 Mar 1774, **d.** Bef 1844 (Age < 69 years) 4. Willem Jacobus Vorster, **b.** 25 Sep 1775, Sewefontein, **d.** 1 Jul 1826 (Age 50 years) 5. Alwyn Petrus Vorster, **b.** 1 Apr 1777, Graaff Reinet, Sewefonteim., **d.** 25 Aug 1838, Cradock, Venterskraal. (Age 61 years) 6. Anna Sophia Vorster, **b.** 26 Oct 1778, Middelburg KP., Sewefontein., **d.** Jonk dood. 7. Dorothea Maria Vorster, **b.** 18 Apr 1780, Middelburg KP., Sewefontein., **d.** Bef 21 Jul 1801 (Age < 21 years) 8. Roelof Vorster, **b.** 21 Jul 1781, agter Sneeuwberg, Cradock, **d.** 13 Nov 1843, Middelburg KP, Rietvlei (Age 62 years) 9. Cecilia Elisabeth Vorster, **b.** 17 May 1783, Middelburg KP., Sewefontein., **d.** 2 Sep 1789 (Age 6 years) 10. Nicolaas Aling Vorster, **c.** 10 Apr 1785, Tulbagh, **d.** 2 Sep 1789 (Age ~ 4 years) 11. Anna Sophia Vorster, **b.** 27 Mar 1786, Middelburg KP., Sewefontein., **d.** 12 Oct 1848, Middelburg KP., Nooitgedacht. (Age 62 years) 12. Cecilia Elisabeth Vorster, **b.** 15 Sep 1787, Langkloof, **d.** 2 Sep 1789 (Age 1 years)	
Family ID	F94	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 2	Levina Catharina Steenkamp, **c.** 26 Aug 1770, Swartland, **d.** 22 Jun 1853, Beaufort, Spitskop. (Age ~ 82 years)	
Married	23 May 1790 [1]	
Children	1. Levina Catharina Magdalena Vorster, **b.** 26 Apr 1791 2. Hester Aletta Vorster, **b.** 16 Dec 1792 3. Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 1 Apr 1795, Langkloof, **d.** 7 Sep 1890, Middelburg KP.,Nooitgedacht. (Age 95 years) 4. Schalk Willem Vorster, **b.** 12 Nov 1796, Murraysburg, Langkloof, **d.** 26 Sep 1889, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 92 years) 5. Barend Johannes Marthinus Vorster, **b.** 13 Oct 1798, **d.** 22 Aug 1881, Harmsfontein (Age 82 years)	
Family ID	F95	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Documents		Doop register
		Doop register

4.

Schalk Willem Vorster[1]

>> Print <<

♂ 1796 - 1889 (92 years)

Name	Schalk Willem Vorster	
Born	12 Nov 1796	Murraysburg, Langkloof [2]
Christened	15 Oct 1797	Graaff- Reinet [3]
Gender	Male	
Died	26 Sep 1889	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [2]
Buried	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [2]	
Person ID	I150	vorster
Last Modified	20 Feb 2022	

Father	Barend Johannes Vorster, **c.** 14 Jun 1748, Tulbagh, **d.** Bef 15 Oct 1799, Sneeuwberg (Age ~ 51 years)	
Mother	Levina Catharina Steenkamp, **c.** 26 Aug 1770, Swartland, **d.** 22 Jun 1853, Beaufort, Spitskop. (Age ~ 82 years)	
Married	23 May 1790 [4]	
Family ID	F95	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Jannetjie Wilhelmina Steenkamp, **b.** 4 Jul 1797, Cradock Distrik, **d.** 14 Jul 1873, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 76 years)
Married	7 Aug 1814 Graaf Reinet [4]
Children	1. Magdalena Maria Johanna Vorster, **b.** 19 May 1815, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 1 Jan 1852, Ruigtevlei (Age 36 years) 2. Barend Johannes Vorster, **b.** 4 Dec 1817, **d.** 11 Dec 1901, Nylstroom, Burgerkamp. (Age 84 years) 3. Jan Harm Vorster, **b.** 4 Dec 1817, Murraysburg, **d.** 12 Mar 1892, Middelburg KP, Grootfontein (Age 74 years) 4. Schalk Louis Vorster, **b.** 26 Aug 1821, **d.** 27 Feb 1906, Middelburg KP, Elandskloof (Age 84 years) 5. Willem Jacobus Vorster, **b.** 20 Aug 1823, Colesberg, **d.** 29 Oct 1853, Cradock, Middelplaat. (Age 30 years) 6. Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 22 Feb 1827, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 11 Sep 1910, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 83 years) 7. Levina Catharina Wilhelmina Vorster, **b.** 14 Oct 1828 8. Isaac Stephanus Vorster, **b.** 17 Jul 1831, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 8 May 1875, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 43 years)
Last Modified	20 Feb 2022
Family ID	F129 Group Sheet | Family Chart

Sources	1. [S417] Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas. Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas 2. [S417] Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas. 3. [S40] Graaff Reinet NG Kerk Rekords. 4. [S2] Genealogical Institute of South Africa Records.

5.

Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster[1]

♂ 1827 - 1910 (83 years)

Name	Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster	
Born	22 Feb 1827	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [2, 3, 4]
Christened	2 Apr 1827	Cradock [2]
Gender	Male	
Died	11 Sep 1910	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [3, 4]
Buried	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [4]	
Person ID	I410	vorster
Last Modified	20 Feb 2022	

Father	Schalk Willem Vorster, **b.** 12 Nov 1796, Murraysburg, Langkloof, **d.** 26 Sep 1889, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 92 years)	
Mother	Jannetjie Wilhelmina Steenkamp, **b.** 4 Jul 1797, Cradock Distrik, **d.** 14 Jul 1873, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 76 years)	
Married	7 Aug 1814	Graaf Reinet [2]
Family ID	F129	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 1	Hester Francina Hendrina Pelser, **b.** 8 Jul 1829, Colesberg, **d.** 4 Nov 1888, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 59 years)	
Married	7 Jul 1845	Cradock [2]
Children	1. Hester Francina Vorster, **b.** 23 Jul 1846, **d.** 27 Apr 1847 (Age 0 years) 2. Jannetje Wilhelmina Vorster, **b.** 19 Mar 1848, Burgersdorp Distrik, **d.** 20 Oct 1889, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 41 years) 3. Hester Fransina Vorster, **b.** 9 Dec 1849, **d.** 14 Jul 1873 (Age 23 years) 4. Hyletjie Maria Sophia Vorster, **b.** 14 Dec 1851, Middelburg KP., **d.** 17 Sep 1939, Postmasburg, Waterstroomvlei. (Age 87 years) 5. Magdalena Johanna Maria Vorster, **b.** 23 Jan 1854, Middelburg KP Distrik., **d.** 26 Sep 1900, Middelburg KP, Rietvlei. (Age 46 years) 6. Schalk Willem Vorster, **b.** 10 Nov 1855, Middelburg KP, **d.** 23 Jan 1934, Middelburg KP, 8 van Reenen Straat. (Age 78 years) 7. Theunita Geretta Vorster, **b.** 18 Mar 1857, Middelburg KP Distrik, **d.** 26 Dec 1934, Middelburg KP, Zevenfontein (Age 77 years) 8. Theunis Gert Vorster, **b.** 2 Jul 1860, Middelburg KP., **d.** 17 Apr 1936, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 75 years) 9. Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 21 Sep 1862, Middelburg KP., **d.** 12 Jul 1897, Steynsburg, Rietfontein. (Age 34 years) 10. Levina Catharina Vorster, **b.** 5 Oct 1864, **d.** 1924 (Age 59 years) 11. NN Vorster, **b.** 27 Jul 1866, **d.** 2 Aug 1866 (Age 0 years) 12. Cecilia Alida Hendriena Vorster, **b.** 7 Jun 1874	
Last Modified	20 Feb 2022	
Family ID	F238	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 2	Magdalena Catharina van Tonder, **b.** Abt 8 Jan 1839, OVS, **d.** 12 Aug 1910, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age ~ 71 years)	
Married	25 Feb 1889	Middelburg KP. [5]
Family ID	F350	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Notes	◦ Weduwee van Dirk Jacobus Kruger

Sources	1. [S417] Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas. Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas 2. [S2] Genealogical Institute of South Africa Records. 3. [S8] MOOC 6/9/xxxxx. 4. [S417] Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas. 5. [S890] Middelburg KP. Ger. Kerk Rekords.

6.

Theunis Gert Vorster[1]

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♂ 1860 - 1936 (75 years)

Name	Theunis Gert Vorster	
Born	2 Jul 1860	Middelburg KP. [2, 3]
Christened	3 Dec 1860	Middelburg KP. [2]
Gender	Male	
Died	17 Apr 1936	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [1, 3]
Buried	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [3]	
Person ID	I274	vorster
Last Modified	15 Feb 2022	

Father	Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 22 Feb 1827, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 11 Sep 1910, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 83 years)	
Mother	Hester Francina Hendrina Pelser, **b.** 8 Jul 1829, Colesberg, **d.** 4 Nov 1888, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 59 years)	
Married	7 Jul 1845	Cradock [4]
Family ID	F238	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 1	Anna Dorothea van der Walt, **b.** 22 Aug 1861, Colesberg, Distr, **d.** 8 Feb 1926, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 64 years)	
Married	24 Jul 1882	Middelburg KP. [2]
Children	1. Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 18 Jul 1883, Middelburg KP., **d.** 23 Des 1932, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 48 years) 2. Johanna Maria Vorster, **b.** 11 May 1885 3. Hester Francina Vorster, **b.** 1889, **d.** 1899 (Age 10 years) 4. Hester Francina Hendrina Vorster, **b.** 10 Feb 1894 5. Hendrik Stephanus Johannes Vorster, **b.** 13 Aug 1897, Middelburg KP., **d.** 15 Feb 1992, Meyerton (Age 94 years) 6. Theunis Gert Vorster, **b.** 14 May 1901, Middelburg KP., **d.** 11 Jul 1970, Middelburg KP., Mooiplaas. (Age 69 years)	
Photos		
Documents		Marriage certificate
Headstones		Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas
Last Modified	20 Feb 2022	
Family ID	F236	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family 2	Hendrina Cecilia Coetzee, **b.** 12 Dec 1863, Middelburg KP, **d.** 8 May 1936, Middelburg KP (Age 72 years)	
Married	11 Oct 1926	Middelburg KP. [2]
Documents		Estate
Last Modified	15 Feb 2022	
Family ID	F237	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Documents		Death certificate

7.

Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster

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♂ 1883 - 1932 (48 years)

Name	Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster	
Born	18 Jul 1883	Middelburg KP. [1]
Christened	23 Sep 1886	Middelburg KP. [1]
Gender	Male	
Died	23 Des 1932	Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. [2]
Person ID	I1819	vorster
Last Modified	13 Feb 2008	

Father	Theunis Gert Vorster, **b.** 2 Jul 1860, Middelburg KP., **d.** 17 Apr 1936, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 75 years)	
Mother	Anna Dorothea van der Walt, **b.** 22 Aug 1861, Colesberg, Distr, **d.** 8 Feb 1926, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 64 years)	
Married	24 Jul 1882	Middelburg KP. [1]
Photos		
Documents		Marriage certificate
Headstones		Willemburgersrivier Begraafplaas
Family ID	F236	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Anna Susanna van der Walt, **b.** 25 Feb 1881, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 16 Jan 1936, Middelburg KP in haar huis (Age 54 years)	
Married	14 Jun 1905	Middelburg KP [1]
Children	1. Hester Sophia Jacoba Vorster, **b.** 14 Nov 1906, **d.** 12 Feb 1928, Middelburg KP., Willemburgersrivier. (Age 21 years) 2. Anna Dorothea Vorster, **b.** 13 Apr 1909 (Age 113 years) 3. Teunis Gerrit Vorster, **b.** 5 Mar 1915, Middelburg KP., **d.** 21 May 1981, Port Elizabeth (Age 66 years)	
Family ID	F556	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Sources	1. [S890] Middelburg KP. Ger. Kerk Rekords. 2. [S8] MOOC 6/9/xxxxx.

Teunis Gerrit Vorster

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♂ 1915 - 1981 (66 years)

Name	Teunis Gerrit Vorster	
Born	5 Mar 1915	Middelburg KP. [1]
Christened	4 Apr 1915	Middelburg KP. [1]
Gender	Male	
Died	21 May 1981	Port Elizabeth [2]
Person ID	I2039	vorster
Last Modified	19 Nov 2004	

Father	Casper Jan Hendrik Vorster, **b.** 18 Jul 1883, Middelburg KP., **d.** 23 Des 1932, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier. (Age 48 years)	
Mother	Anna Susanna van der Walt, **b.** 25 Feb 1881, Middelburg KP, Willemburgersrivier., **d.** 16 Jan 1936, Middelburg KP in haar huis (Age 54 years)	
Married	14 Jun 1905	Middelburg KP [1]
Family ID	F556	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Hester Minnaar, **b.** 21 Oct 1916 (Age 105 years)	
Married	22 Feb 1939	Middelburg KP. [3]
Children	1. Jeanette Vorster, **b.** 2 Feb 1940 (Age 82 years) 2. Jennifer Vorster, **b.** 2 Feb 1940 (Age 82 years) + 3. Michael Casper Vorster, **b.** 24 Feb 1942 (Age 80 years)	
Family ID	F1333	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Sources	1. [S890] Middelburg KP. Ger. Kerk Rekords. 2. [S61] Paul Vorster, Pietersburg. 3. [S1024] Middelburg KP. NG Kerk Rekords.

Michael Casper Vorster[1]

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♂ 1942 - (80 years)

Name	Michael Casper Vorster	
Born	24 Feb 1942 [2]	
Christened	26 Apr 1942	Middelburg KP. [2]
Gender	Male	
Person ID	I9166	vorster
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	

Father	Teunis Gerrit Vorster, **b.** 5 Mar 1915, Middelburg KP., **d.** 21 May 1981, Port Elizabeth (Age 66 years)	
Mother	Hester Minnaar, **b.** 21 Oct 1916 (Age 105 years)	
Married	22 Feb 1939	Middelburg KP. [3]
Family ID	F1333	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Merle Glaze-Rivers, **b.** 1943, Cape Town (Age 79 years)	
Married	2 Jul 1966	Port Elizabeth
Children	+ 1. Craig Theunis Vorster, **b.** 28 Mar 1969, Salisbury, Rhodesia - Harare Zimbabwe (Age 53 years) + 2. Clive Robert Vorster, **b.** 16 Sep 1971, Cape Town (Age 50 years) [Birth]	
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	
Family ID	F10832	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Sources	1. [S725] Mike Vorster. 2. [S54] Middelburg KP. NG Kerk Rekords. 3. [S1024] Middelburg KP. NG Kerk Rekords.

Craig Theunis Vorster[1]

>> Print <

♂ 1969 - (53 years)

Name	Craig Theunis Vorster	
Born	28 Mar 1969	Salisbury, Rhodesia - Harare Zimbabwe
Gender	Male	
Person ID	I27072	vorster
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	

Father	Michael Casper Vorster, **b.** 24 Feb 1942 (Age 80 years)	
Mother	Merle Glaze-Rivers, **b.** 1943, Cape Town (Age 79 years)	
Married	2 Jul 1966	Port Elizabeth
Family ID	F10832	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Julia Barlow [1]
Married	1990
Children	1. Jade Vorster, **b.** 1973, (Age 49 years) 2. Sirena Vorster, **b.** 1976 (Age 46 years) [Birth] 3. Rex Theunis Vorster, **b.** 2005 (Age 17 years) [Birth]
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021
Family ID	F10833 Group Sheet | Family Chart

Sources	1. [S725] Mike Vorster.

11.1.

Rex Theunis Vorster

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♂ 2005 - (17 years)

Name	Rex Theunis Vorster	
Born	2005	
Gender	Male	
Person ID	I27077	vorster
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	

Father	Craig Theunis Vorster, **b.** 28 Mar 1969, Salisbury, Rhodesia - Harare Zimbabwe (Age 53 years)	
Relationship	Birth	
Mother	Julia Barlow	
Relationship	Birth	
Married	1990	
Family ID	F10833	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Clive Robert Vorster

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♂ 1971 - (50 years)

Name	Clive Robert Vorster	
Born	16 Sep 1971	Cape Town
Gender	Male	
Person ID	I27073	vorster
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	

Father	Michael Casper Vorster, **b.** 24 Feb 1942 (Age 80 years)	
Relationship	Birth	
Mother	Merle Glaze-Rivers, **b.** 1943, Cape Town (Age 79 years)	
Relationship	Birth	
Married	2 Jul 1966	Port Elizabeth
Family ID	F10832	Group Sheet | Family Chart

Family	Amy Galagher
Married	1998
Children	1. Penelpoe Vorster, **b.** 1998 (Age 24 years) [Birth] 2. Oscar Vorster, **b.** 2001 (Age 21 years) [Birth]
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021
Family ID	F10834 | Group Sheet | Family Chart

11.2.

Oscar Vorster

>> Print <

2001 - (21 years)

Name	Oscar Vorster	
Born	2001	
Gender	Unknown	
Person ID	I27080	vorster
Last Modified	14 Sep 2021	

Father	Clive Robert Vorster, **b.** 16 Sep 1971, Cape Town (Age 50 years)	
Relationship	Birth	
Mother	Amy Galagher	
Relationship	Birth	
Married	1998	
Family ID	F10834	Group Sheet | Family Chart