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THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

# Afrikaans

This list contains Afrikaans words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Afrikaans-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section below.)

Afrikaans is a Germanic language derived from several European languages, primarily Dutch. Many of the words resemble Dutch, Flemish, and German words. Consequently, the *German Genealogical Word List* (34067) and *Dutch Genealogical Word List* (31030) may also be useful to you. Some Afrikaans records contain Latin words. See the *Latin Genealogical Word List* (34077).

Afrikaans is spoken in South Africa and Namibia and by many families who live in other countries in eastern and southern Africa, especially in Zimbabwe. Most early South African records are written in Dutch, while a smaller number are written in French and German. After 1795 many were written in English. Afrikaans did not become an official language until 1925.

Afrikaans and English are now the official languages of South Africa. Seventeen official African languages are also spoken.

## LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

### Variant Forms of Words

In Afrikaans, as in English, the forms of some words will vary according to how they are used in a sentence. *Who—whose—whom* and *marry—marries—married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. This word list gives the standard form of each Afrikaans word. As you read Afrikaans records, you will need to be aware that some words vary with usage.

The endings of words in a document also may differ from what you find in this list. For example, the suffix *-es* is added to words to indicate a feminine form of the word.

In Afrikaans, which incorporates many elements of Dutch and German, some words are formed by joining two or more words together. Very few of

these compound words are included in this list. You will need to look up each part of the word separately. For example, *Geboortedag* is a combination of two words, *Geboorte* (birth) and *Dag* (day).

### Alphabetical Order

Written Afrikaans uses a basic English alphabet order. Most Afrikaans dictionaries and indexes as well as the Family History Library Catalog™ use the following alphabetical order:

a b c\* d e f g h i j k l m n  
o p q r s t u v w x y z

\*The letter *c* was used in place-names and personal names but not in general Afrikaans words until 1985.

The letters *ê*, *ë*, and *ô* are also used in some Afrikaans words.

If an *'n* appears with a word, it indicates the English article *a* or *an*. For example, *rak*, *'n* means *a rack*. *Rok*, *'n* means *a dress*.

This word list is alphabetized according to English alphabetical order.

In Afrikaans indexes of surnames or of places, it is important to note that prefixes such as *van der*, *de*, or *ter*, and so forth are considered in alphabetization. For example, *De Wetsdorp* would come before *van de Merwe* or *v/d Merwe*.

### Spelling

Spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries. Words were written as they sounded. The following letters could be interchanged:

<i>b</i> used for <i>p</i>	<i>s</i> used for <i>z</i>
<i>d</i> used for <i>t</i>	<i>t</i> used for <i>d</i> or <i>dt</i>
<i>i</i> used for <i>j</i>	<i>v</i> used for <i>w</i> or <i>f</i>
<i>p</i> used for <i>b</i>	<i>y</i> used for <i>i</i> or <i>j</i>

### Additional Resources

This word list includes only the words most commonly found in genealogical sources. For further help, use a Afrikaans-English dictionary. At the

Family History Library™, you can find these dictionaries in the AFR./MIDEAST collection. The call numbers begin with 439.36321.

You can also find them by looking in the Family History Library Catalog. In the Subject Search, look under AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES. In the Locality Search, look under SOUTH AFRICA - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES.

## KEY WORDS

To find and use specific types of Afrikaans records, you will need to know some key words in Afrikaans. This section gives key genealogical terms in English and the Afrikaans words with the same or similar meanings.

For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find Afrikaans words with meanings such as *marry, marriage, wedding, wedlock, unite, legitimate, joined*, and other words used in Afrikaans records to indicate marriage.

English	Afrikaans
baptism	doop, gedoop
Baptist	Doper
birth	gebore, geboorte
burial	begraving, begrawe
Catholic (Roman Catholic)	Katoliek (Rooms Katolieke)
census	bevolking, sensusopname, volkstelling
child	kind, kinders
christenings	See <i>baptism</i> .
civil registration	burgerlikeregistrasie
death	dood, gestorwe, oorlede, sterfgeval
father	pa, vader
husband	eggenoot, man
index	indeks, inhoudsopgawe, tafel, voorsien, wyser
Jewish	Jode, Joods
marriage, marriages	Huwelik, huwelike, trouwe
Mennonite	Wederdoper
military	Krygskunde, Krygsmag, landmag, militêr
month	maand
mother	ma, moeder
name (given name)	doopnaam, gegewe naam, voornaam
name (surname)	bynaam, familie naam, van
parent, parents	ouer, ouers
parish	gemeente, gemeenteg gebied, parogie
Protestant	protestant

English  
wife  
year

Afrikaans  
eggenote, huisvrou, vrou  
jaar

## GENERAL WORD LIST

This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list.

In this list, optional versions of Afrikaans words or variable endings (such as some plural or feminine endings), are given in parentheses. Parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

In Afrikaans some words have both a male and female form, such as:

Diaken (male deacon)  
Diakenes (female deacon)  
Onderwyser (male teacher)  
Onderwyseres (female teacher)

When a word has both a male and female version, this word list gives the masculine form of the word. The feminine form of the word will end with an *es*.

Afrikaans	English
<b>A</b>	
aan	to
aand	evening
aangenome naam	alias
aanneem	to adopt (a child)
aanstaande	betrothed, future (husband/wife), next
aarde	earth (buried in)
aardrykskundige woordeboek	gazetteer
advokaat	advocate, lawyer
afskrif(te)	duplicate, transcript
ag, agt	eight
agste	eighth
agt-en-twintig	twenty-eight
agt-en-twintigste	twenty-eighth
agterkleindogter	great-granddaughter
agterkleinkind	great-grandchild
agterkleinseun	great-grandson
agtien	eighteen
agtiende	eighteenth
albei	both
alias	alias, known as, otherwise
alleen	alone, single
alles	all, everything
altyd	always
ambagsman	artisan, tradesman, workman
amptenaar	official

<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
ander(s)	different, other(s)
anders genoem	alias, also known as, differently called
Apostolies	Apostolic
April	April
arbeider	laborer
argief	archive
asma	asthma
Augustus	August

## **B**

baba	baby
bakker	baker
bedelaar	beggar
bedendmaking	declaration
bedrag	fee, amount (of money)
bedryf	occupation, trade
begraafplaas	cemetery
begrafnis	burial, funeral
begrawe	to bury
behoefstig	indigent, needy
behoort	belongs
beide	both
bejaarde	aged
bekende	acquaintance
belasting	tax
belastingheffer	tax collector
Belgie	Belgium
Belgies	Belgian
beroep	occupation
beroerte	apoplexy, stroke
beskrywing	description
betrekking	concerning, in relation to, position (employment)
betuiging	giving (as in giving thanks or legal testimony)
bevestiging	confirmation
bevolking	population
bewys	evidence, proof
binnekant	inside
biografie	biography
bisdom	diocese
blad (sy)	page
bloeding	bleeding, hemorrhage
bloei	bleeding
boek	book
boer	farmer
boerearbeider	farmhand (laborer)
boerekneg	farmworker
boot	boat, barge, ship
bosbouer	forester, warden
boswagter	forester
bo	above, on top of
broer(s)	brother(s)
brouer	brewer
bruid	bride

<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
bruidegom	bridegroom
buitekant	outside
buitendien	besides
burgemeester	mayor
burger	citizen
burgerskap	citizenship
buurman	neighbor
buurt	neighborhood
byna	almost, nearly
bynaam	nickname
byvrou	concubine

## **C**

Christen	Christian
Christelik	Christianlike, religious

## **D**

daar	there
daaglik	daily
dag	day
dagloner	day laborer
dat	that (to know)
dateer	to date (document)
datum	date
deel, deel van	volume, part of
Deen(s)	Dane, Danish
derde	third
dertien(de)	thirteen(th)
dertig(ste)	thirty (thirtieth)
Desember	December
deur	by, through
diarree	diarrhea
die	the
diens	duty, in service of
diensbode (archaic)	courier, domestic servant
dienskneg	domestic servant
diensmeisie	maid
dikwels	frequently, often
Dinsdag	Tuesday
disenteri	dysentery
dogter(tjie)	daughter, girl (little daughter or girl)
dominee	minister
Donderdag	Thursday
dood	dead, death
dood gebore	stillborn
doop	baptism, christening
doopregister	baptismal register
Doper	Baptist
dorp	town, village
drie	three
drie-en-twintig	twenty-three
drie-en-twintigste	twenty-third
duisend(ste)	thousand(th)
Duits(er)	German

<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
Duitsland	Germany
duplikaat	duplicate

## E

edel	nobility
edelman	nobleman
een	one
eenduisend	one thousand
eenduisendste	one thousandth
een-en-dertig	thirty-one
een-en-dertigste	thirty-first
een-en-twintig	twenty-one
een-en-twintigste	twenty-first
eenhonderd	one hundred
eenhonderdste	one hundredth
eenjarig	annual, yearly
eerder	before, previously
eergister	day before yesterday
eerlik(e)	honest
eerste	first
eertyds	formerly
eeu	century
eg(verbinten)	marriage, matrimony
egbreker	adulterer
egbreekster	adulteress
eggenoot	husband, spouse
eggenote	spouse, wife
egpaar	married couple
egskeiding	divorce
egteliède (archaic)	married couple
eienaar	owner, proprietor
eiland	island
elf(de)	eleven(th)
elke	each, every
emigrant	emigrant
emigrasie papiere	emigration papers
emigreer	to emigrate
en	and
Engelse	Englishwoman (Englishers)
Engelsman	Englishman
Engels vertaal	English (language)
enig(e)	any, only
erf(e)nis	inheritance
Evangelies	Evangelical

## F

fabriek	factory
familie	family, relatives
familiegeskiedenis	family history
familielid	family member
familienaam	family name, surname
familiewapen	coat of arms
Februarie	February
Frans	French

<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>G</b>	
geboorte	birth
geboortebewys	birth certificate
geboorteplaas(-plek)	birthplace, place of birth
gebore	born, born (maiden name), née
gebore te	born at, native of
gedoen	done
gedoop	christened
gee	bestow, give
geelsug	jaundice
geen	none
gehad	had
gehude	married person
geld	money
geloof	religion
gelyk	the same, similar
gemeenskap	community, township
gemeente	congregation, parish
genaamd	called, named
genealogie	genealogy
Gereformeerde	Calvinist Reformed
geseën	blessed
gesin	family (immediate)
geskei	divorced
geskenk	gift, present
geskiedenis	history
geslag	gender, sex
geslagsboom	family tree, pedigree
gesterf	died
gestorwe	deceased, died without issue
(sonder nageslag)	
geswel	growth, swollen, tumor
gesworene	juror
getroud	married
getui(e)	deponent
getuienis(se)	witness(es)
gewees	former
gister	yesterday
godsdienst	religion
Godswil	God's will
goed	good, right (it is OK)
goiingsak	Hessian
graaf	earl (England), count (Continental)
grafgrawer	gravedigger, sexton
grens	border, boundary
groet	greet, greeting
grondbesitter (archaic)	aristocrat
grondeienaar	property owner
groot	big, great, large
groothandelaar	merchant, trader, wholesaler
grootoom	grand-uncle, great-uncle
grootouer	grandparent
grootante	grand-aunt, great-aunt
gulden (archaic)	guilder (unit of money)

**Afrikaans                      English**

**H**

haar	her, hers (hair—singular)
half, halwe	half
halfbroer	half brother
halfsuster	half sister
handel	occupation, trade
handlanger	farmhand, laborer
handtekening	signature
hardlywig	constipation
hê	to have
heeltemal	altogether, entirely
heer	gentleman
Heer, Here	the Lord
herberger	innkeeper, landlord
herder	herdsman, shepherd
herfs	Autumn
hertog	duke
hertogdom	duchy
hertogin	duchess
Hervormde	reformed
het	to have
heuwel	hill
hier	here, of this place
hoe	how
hoekom	why
hoer	harlot, prostitute
Hollandse gulden	guilder (unit of money)
huishulp	domestic servant
hulle	their, they
huwelik	marriage
huweliksdag	day of marriage
huweliksfees	wedding reception

**I**

immigrant	immigrant
immigrasie	immigration
immigreer	immigrate
in	in
inhoud	contents
inhoudsopgawer	index
inwoner	inhabitant
is	is
Italiaans	Italian

**J**

jaar	year
jaarliks	annual, yearly
jagter	hunter
Januarie	January
jare	years
jig (pondagra)	gout
jong	young
jong(e)	boy (archaic), young man

**Afrikaans                      English**

jongeling	unmarried, youth (archaic), young man (archaic)
jongkêrel	young man
Jood	Jew
Joodse	Jewish
juffrou	miss, unmarried lady
Julie	July
Junie	June

**K**

kamer	room (in a house)
kan	can, could
kanaal	canal
kanker	cancer
kasteel	castle
katoliek	Catholic
keiserlik	imperial
keiserryk	empire
kerk	church
kerkboek	churchbook
kerkgenoodschap	denomination, sect
kerkhof	cemetery
kerklik	churchly, ecclesiastical
kerkraad	church council
kerkvoog	churchwarden
kind	child
kinders	children
kinkhoes	whooping cough
klein	small, little
kleindogter	granddaughter
kleiner	smaller
kleinseun	grandson
klerehandelaar	outfitter
kleremaker	tailor
km	kilometer
kneg	servant
koetsier	coachman
konfirmasie	confirmation
koning	king
koningin	queen
koningkryk	kingdom
koninglike	royal
koop	to buy
koopman	dealer, merchant, wholesaler
koperslaer (archaic)	coppersmith
kopersmid	coppersmith
kopie	copy
koster	sexton
kraambed	childbed (died in childbirth), maternity bed
kraambedkoors	puerperal fever
kramer (archaic)	haberdasher, hawker, pedlar
kry	to receive
kuiper	cooper
kwaal	complaint, disease
kwaliteit	quality

Afrikaans	English
<b>L</b>	
laaste	last, latter
laaste tyd	lately
laat	late (P.M.)
laken	sheet
land	country, land
landbouer (boer)	farmer
landgoed	estate
landkaart	map
landverhuiser (archaic)	emigrant
lê	to lie down
leef tyd	lifetime
leerling	apprentice, pupil
leg (archaic)	to place, put
lente	spring (season)
lewe	to live
lewend	living
lewensbeskrywing	biography
lid	member
lidmaat	member
lidmaatskap	membership
linker	left (directional)
linnewewer	clothier, linen weaver
lynslaer	rope maker

<b>M</b>	
Maagd	maiden, virgin
maagkoors	typhoid
maagongesteldheid	diarrhea
maand	month
Maandag	Monday
maar	but
Maart	March (month)
mag	may (might have)
makelaar	broker
man	husband, man
manlik	male
mark	market
masels	measles
meer	moor (or lake)
meerderjarig	come of age (legal age)
Mei	May (month)
meisie	girl
melkery, melkfabriek	dairy, milk factory
meneer	Mr., Sir
meng	mingle, mix
messelaar	bricklayer, mason
met	with
met name	alias, named
meubelmaker	furniture maker
meul	mill
middag	afternoon, midday
midderdag	midnight
minnares	mistress
militer	military

Afrikaans	English
minderjarige	minor (below legal age)
mis	to miss, mist
miskien	maybe, perhaps
moeder	mother
moet	must
mondig verklaring	declaration of legal age
môre	morning, tomorrow
morg	morgen (unit of land measure—about 2 acres)
myl	mile
mynwerker	miner
<b>N</b>	
na	after, near, to, toward
naaister	seamstress
naam	name
naas	beside, next to
nag	night
nagmaal	communion
namiddag	afternoon
Nederduitse Gereformeerd	Dutch Reformed
Nederduitse Gereformeerde kerk	Dutch Reformed Church
nederig	humble, lowly, modest
Nederlands	Dutch, Netherlands
nee	no
neef	male cousin, nephew
neersit	to place, put
nege	nine
nege-en-twintig	twenty-nine
nege-en-twintigste	twenty-ninth
negende	ninth
negentien	nineteen
negentiende	nineteenth
negentig	ninety
negentigste	ninetieth
neger	Negro
net	only
niggie	niece (female cousin)
niks	none, nothing
nil	zero (0)
noem	to name (to christen), to be called by
nog	still, yet
nommer	number
nooit	never
noord	north
Noors	Norwegian
notaris	notary
November	November
nuut	new

**Afrikaans                      English**

**O**

of	of
oggend	in the midafternoon
Oktober	October
om dat	at, because of
onbekend	unknown
onder	under
ondergetekende	undersigned
onderwyser	teacher (male)
onderwyseres	teacher (female)
onegte	illegitimate
ongetroud	single, unmarried
ongetroude dogter	unmarried daughter
ongeveer	about, approximately, nearly
onmiddelik	immediately, right away
onmondig	minor, underage
ons	our, ounce, us, we
ontvang(er)	received (receiver)
onwettig	illegal
ook	also
ook bekend as	alias
oom	uncle
oor	beyond, ear, over
ooreenkoms	agreement, contract
oorkonde	documents, records
oorlede	dead, deceased
oorlewende	survivor
oorneming	to take over
oorskryf	rewrite, transfer
oos	east
op	on, upon
opgetree	to make an appearance
op hoë leeftyd	at a great (old) age
opklim	staircase, step, to climb
opmerking	remarks
opreg	genuine, honest
opsiener	guardian
opsigter	overseer
organisasie	organization, society
oud	old (age)
ouderdom	age
oudste	eldest
ouers	parents
ouma	grandmother
oumagrootjie	great-grandmother
oupa	grandfather
oupagrootjie	great-grandfather

**P**

paas	Easter
pag	lease
palatinaat	Palatinate
parogie (archaic)	parish
parogie	parish register
registrasie (archaic)	

**Afrikaans                      English**

pastoor	minister, pastor, priest
patron	employer, master, patron saint
patroon	cartridge, pattern, template
peet	godfather, godparent
peetmoeder	godmother
peetouers	godparents
peetpa	godfather
pensionering	retirement
pes	plague
plaas	farm, in place of, place
planter	planter (of soil)
pokke	smallpox
pondagra	gout
Pools	Polish
portier	porter
Portugees	Portuguese
predikant	clergyman, minister
priester	Priest
prins	prince
prinses	princess
protestant	Protestant
protokol	protocol
provinsiaal	provincial
provinsie	province
pruis	Prussian
publiseer	publish

**R**

raad	council
reg	right, correct
regering	administration, government
register	register (book)
registrasie	registration
registrateur	registrar
registreer	to register
regter	judge, justice
regterkant	right side (directional)
regterlik	judicial
rekening	account
retireer	to retire (archaic), to retreat, to withdraw
rivier	river
roede	cane, rod
rond	round
rooivonk (archaic)	scarlet fever
Rooms Katoliek	Roman Catholic
ruim	spacious
Rus	Russian
ryk	rich, wealthy

## Afrikaans

## English

## S

saam	together
saans	evening
sakser	Saxon
Saterdag	Saturday
seeman	sailor
seep	soap
selfde	same
sensus	census
September	September
sertificate	certificate
ses	six
sesde	sixth
ses-en-twintig	twenty-six
ses-en-twintigste	twenty-sixth
sestien	sixteen
sestiende	sixteenth
sestig	sixty
sestigste	sixtieth
seun	son
seuntjie	little son
sewe	seven
sewe-en-twintig	twenty-seven
sewe-en-twintigste	twenty-seventh
sewende	seventh
sewentien	seventeen
sewentiende	seventeenth
sewentig	seventy
sewentigste	seventieth
siekte	disease
sien	see
skaapherder (archaic)	shepherd
skarlakenkoors	scarlet fever
skenking	donations
skilder	painter
skip	ship
skipper	boatman, sea captain
schoenmaker	shoemaker
skool	school
skoondogter	daughter-in-law
skoonseun	son-in-law
skoonsuster	sister-in-law
skrifgeleerde	scribe
skrynwerker	cabinetmaker, joiner
skuit	boat (small)
slag	blow, hit, slaughter, stroke (heart)
slagter	butcher
slegs	but, merely, only
sloot	ditch
slotmaker	locksmith
smid	blacksmith
smiddags	in the afternoon
smous	hawker, peddler
snags	in the night
soggens	in the morning

## Afrikaans

## English

soldaat	soldier
somer	summer
soms	besides, sometimes
Sondag	Sunday
sonder	without
Spaans	Spanish
spoedig	quickly, soon, speedy
spruit	brook, creek, stream
staat	state
stad	city, town
stamboek	genealogy register
stamboom	pedigree
steeds	always, still
stel	calibrate, put, to place
sterf	to die
straat	street
stroom	stream
suid	south
suster	sister
swaer	brother-in-law
swak	weak
swanger	pregnant
swart	black
Sweeds	Swedish
sweer	abscess, boil
sweer	take an oath, to curse, to swear, vow
sweet	perspiration, sweat
swelling	swelling
Switser	Swiss

## T

taal	language
tafel	index, table
tagtig	eighty
tagtigste	eightieth
tante	aunt
te	at, to
teenoor	contrary, opposite
teraarde bestelling	burial
tering	tuberculosis
tesame	together
testament	last will, testament
tiën	ten
tiende	tenth
tienjarige tafels	ten-year tables (indexes)
tiental	decade
tifeus	typhoid
timmerman	carpenter
toekoms(tig)	future
toestaan	to allow, grant, permit
toestem	consent
toestemming	to give consent
touslaer	rope maker
trekker	emigrant
trou	to marry



<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
trouboek	marriage book
troudag	day of marriage
tuin	garden, yard
tuinier	gardener
tuisland	home, homeland, native country
tussen	between
twalf	twelve
twalfde	twelfth
twee	two
tweede	second
twee-en-twintig	twenty-two
twee-en-twintigste	twenty-second
tweehonderd	two hundred
tweehonderdste	two hundredth
tweeling	twins
twintig	twenty
twintigste	twentieth
tyd	time
tydelik	temporary
tydskrif	magazine, periodical

## U

uit	from, out of
uiterlik	external, outward
uitreksel	extract
uur	hour

## V

vader	father
vallende siekte	epilepsy
van	surname
van	from, of
vandag	today
veeretien	fourteen
veertiende	fourteenth
veertig	forty
veertigste	fortieth
veewagter	herdsman
veld	field
verdrinking	drowning
vergunning	permission
verjaarsdag	birthday
verklaar	declare, explain
verklaring	declaration, explanation
verkondig	proclaim
verlede	past
verlof	leave, vacation
verloof	betrothal, engagement
verloofde	betrothed, engaged couple
verlowing	betrothal
verpanding	mortgaging, pawning, pledging
verskeie (archaic)	different, various
verskyn	appear

<b>Afrikaans</b>	<b>English</b>
versoek	request
verstopping	constipation, obstruction
vertrek	apartment, room
vertrek	depart, to leave
verwandskap	relationship
verwer	painter
verwyder	dispose, get rid of, remove
vestig	to establish, settle
vesting	fortress, stronghold
vier	four
vierde	fourth
vier-en-twintig	twenty-four
vier-en-twintigste	twenty-fourth
visser	fisherman
vlei	marsh, swamp
volbrenging	fulfillment
volbring	accomplish, perform
volgende	following, next
volgens	accordingly
volkstelling	census, population
volmagtig	authorize, give power of attorney
voltooi	to complete, finish
vondeling	foundling
voog	guardian
voor	before, furrow, in front of
voorafgaan	lead, led
voorafgaande	foregoing, preliminary
voorheen	formerly, in the past
voormeld	above mentioned, before
voormiddag	forenoon, morning
voornaam	given name
voorouer	ancestor
voorteken	omen, sign, symptom
voortrekker	pioneer
voorvader	ancestor, forefather
vorig	previous
vorige	former, previous
vormer	framer, molder
vorstedom	principality
votrekking	solemnization
vreemd	foreign, strange
vriend	friend
vroedmeester	male midwife
vroedvrou	midwife
vroeër	earlier, formerly
vroeg	early (A.M.)
vroegtydig	early, in good time
vrou	wife
vroulik	female
vryboer	yeoman
Vrydag	Friday
vrygesel	bachelor
vyf	five
vyfde	fifth
vyf-en-twintig	twenty-five
vyf-en-twintigste	twenty-fifth

Afrikaans	English
vyftien	fiifteen
vyftiende	fiifteenth
vyftig	fiifty
vyftigste	fiiftieth

## W

wa	carriage, wagon
waar	where
waarheen	where to
wanneer	when
wapen	coat of arms, crest, weapon
warmbad	resort, spa
was	was, were
wat	what
watersug	dropsy
weduwer	widow
week	week
weeskamer	orphan chamber
weeskind	orphan
wes	west
wet	law
wethouer	alderman
wetlik	legal
wettig	lawful, legal
wewenaar	widower
wewer	weaver
wie	who
wielmaker	wheelwright
wil	want
wild	untamed, wild
winkelier	shopkeeper
winter	winter
wit	white
Woensdag	Wednesday
woning	residence
woon	reside
woonstel	apartment
woordeboek	dictionary
word	to become
woud	forest, woodland
wyle	deceased, late

## NUMBERS

In some genealogical records, numbers are spelled out. This is especially true with dates. The following list gives the cardinal (for example, 1, 2, 3) and the ordinal (for example, 1st, 2nd, 3rd) versions of each number. Days of the month are written in ordinal form.

Cardinal	Ordinal
1 een	1st eerste
2 twee	2nd tweede
3 drie	3rd derde
4 vier	4th vierde

Cardinal	Ordinal
5 vyf	5th vyfde
6 ses	6th sesde
7 sewe	7th sewende
8 agt	8th agste
9 nege	9th negende
10 tien	10th tiende
11 elf	11th elfde
12 twaalf	12th twaalfde
13 dertien	13th dertiende
14 veertien	14th veertiende
15 vyftien	15th vyftiende
16 sestien	16th sestierende
17 sewentien	17th sewentiende
18 agtien	18th agtiende
19 negentien	19th negentiende
20 twintig	20th twintigste
21 een-en-twintig	21th een-en-twintigste
22 twee-en-twintig	22th twee-en-twintigste
23 drie-en-twintig	23th drie-en-twintigste
24 vier-en-twintig	24th vier-en-twintigste
25 vyf-en-twintig	25th vyf-en-twintigste
26 ses-en-twintig	26th ses-en-twintigste
27 sewe-en-twintig	27th sewe-en-twintigste
28 agt-en-twintig	28th agt-en-twintigste
29 nege-en-twintig	29th nege-en-twintigste
30 dertig	30th dertigste
31 een-en-dertig	31st een-en-dertigste
40 veertig	40th veertigste
50 vyftig	50th vyftigste
60 sestig	60th sestigste
70 sewentig	70th sewentigste
80 tagtig	80th tagtigste
90 negentig	90th negentigste
100 eenhonderd	100th eenhonderdste
200 tweehonderd	200th tweehonderdste
1,000 eenduisend	1,000th eenduisendste

## DATES AND TIME

In early Afrikaans records and in records kept in Dutch or German, dates were often spelled out. For example:

- **Afrikaans.** *Donderdag, drie en twintig maart in die jaar van ons Heer een duisend agt honderd en sesendertig* (Thursday, three and twenty March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six and thirty)
- **Dutch.** *Donderdag, drie en twintig maart in het jaar van onse heer een duizend acht hondert en zesendertig* (Thursday, three and twenty March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred six and thirty)
- **German.** *Donnerstag, den drei und zwanzigsten märz achtzehnhundert sechs und dreißig*

(Thursday, the 23rd of March, eighteen hundred six and thirty)

To understand Afrikaans dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

### Months

English	Afrikaans
I January	Januarie
II February	Februarie
III March	Maart
IV April	April
V May	Mei
VI June	Junie
VII July	Julie
VIII August	Augustus
IX September	September (7ber, 7bris)
X October	Oktober (8ber, 8bris)
XI November	November (9ber, 9bris)
XII December	Desember (10ber, 10bris, Xber, Xbris)

### Days of the Week

English	Afrikaans
Sunday	Sondag
Monday	Maandag
Tuesday	Dinsdag
Wednesday	Woensdag
Thursday	Donderdag
Friday	Vrydag
Saturday	Saterdag

### Times of the Day

Afrikaans (and German- and Dutch-language) birth and death records often indicated the exact time of day when the birth or death occurred. This is usually written out.

Afrikaans	English
dertig minute	thirty minutes (half hour)
drie uur	three (o'clock)
een uur	one (o'clock)
half een	half one = 12:30
half twee	half two = 1:30
laat	late (P.M.)
middag	at noon
middernag	at midnight
namiddag	in the midafternoon
oggend	in the midmorning
saans	in the evening
smiddags	in the afternoon
snags	in the night
soggens	in the morning
twee uur	two (o'clock)
uur	hour
voormiddag	in the forenoon
vroeg	early (A.M.)

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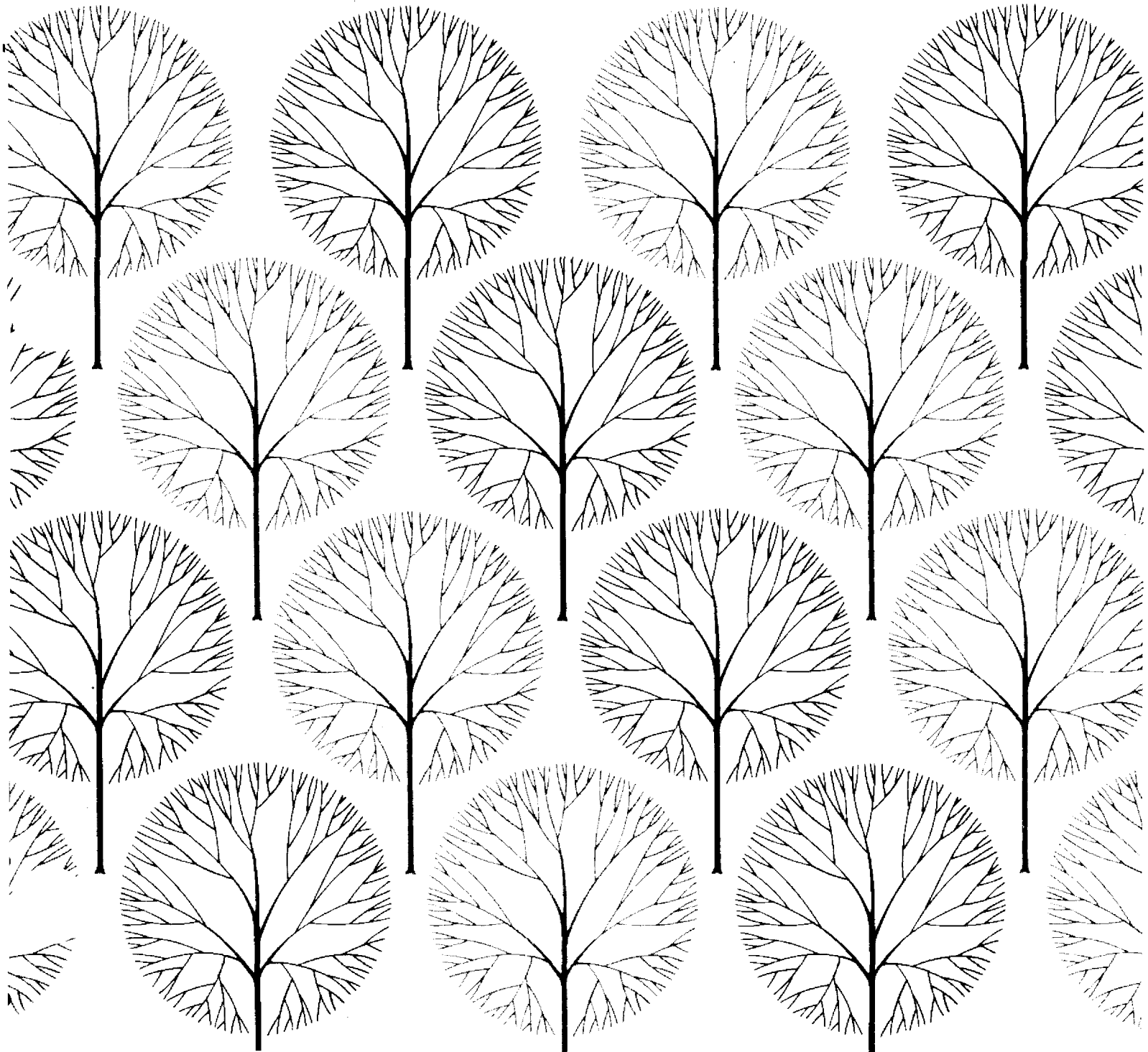
FHC  
AFSA  
Sources  
Major Genealogical  
Record Sources in

MICROFORMS - LEVEL 4

# South Africa

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The Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-day Saints  
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# South Africa

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## Introduction

In identifying ancestors, genealogical researchers need to answer four key questions regarding record sources:

1. What types of records exist that will aid in identifying ancestors?
2. What periods of time do the existing records cover?
3. What genealogical information appears in the existing records?
4. What is the availability of existing records for searching?

Tables A and B contain answers to the above questions for the major genealogical record sources of South Africa. Table A shows at a glance the record sources available for a research problem in a particular century. Table B provides more detailed information about the type of record, the period covered, the type of information given, and the availability.

This paper also contains the following aids to genealogical research for South Africa: a historical map, a list of genealogical organizations, a list of the national libraries, and a bibliography.

The information contained in this paper is subject to revision as further research warrants.

# Historical Background

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As early as 1652, the Dutch East India Company founded a colony at Cape Town for the purpose of providing fresh provisions and a resting place for the company's ships enroute to and from India. By 1657 the company realized that to encourage farmers to stay they would have to grant them title to the company's land. These farmers, or free burghers, gradually increased their holdings as each generation moved further from Cape Colony to establish new and larger farms. The sparse native population offered little resistance to new settlers.

From the beginnings in 1652 and continuing for two centuries, excellent records were kept at Cape Town, which was the center for both the government and the Dutch Reformed Church. As Cornelis Pama explained:

"This meant that, no matter how far the burghers moved into the interior, they always had to undertake the long journey to Cape Town if they wanted to marry, baptize their children, obtain a grant of land, make their will, or conduct any other kind of lawful business. This was not without consequences for later genealogical research, because it meant that all records of importance to genealogy from the very foundation of the colony in 1652, were kept in one place."\*

In 1688 some six hundred French Huguenots arrived to help settle the colony, and within one generation they were assimilated into the Dutch population.

The Dutch Reformed Church was the official church of the East India Company and the only religion until 1780 when the German immigrants became numerous enough to establish the first Lutheran Church at Cape Town.

In 1795 the French armies invaded and possessed the Netherlands. The Dutch King, William V of Orange, fled to England; and the British, in his behalf, took control of the Cape Colony from 1795-1802. However, from 1803 to 1806 the French influenced Batavian Republic established in the Netherlands once more controlled the Cape Colony. The British regained control in 1806, and from this time a steady stream of British immigrants began to bolster the sparse population. Between 1806 and 1875 approximately 1,100 British settlers arrived annually. For the period 1904-1946, about two thousand a year came.

The most famous British immigration was that of the 1820 settlers who came to the Albany area to settle the land between the Sunday and the Fish rivers. They suffered two successive wheat failures and were constantly exposed to marauding bands of Bantu natives. Most of them abandoned their farms and settled in the cities throughout South Africa.

Today, approximately 60 percent of the white population speaks Afrikaans, which is derived from the Dutch and Low-German languages. Afrikaans and English are the official languages of the country.

\*Cornelis Pama, "Netherlands Administration: Netherlands East India Company, 1652-1795, and the Batavian Republic, 1803-1806," part I, *Immigration Patterns in South Africa and Their Effects on Genealogical Research* (Salt Lake City: World Conference on Records and Genealogical Seminar, 1969), p. 5. (Ref. 929.1 W893 G7a; Film 897,215.) For further information see also "Part II: British Administration 1806-1910."



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## NOTES TO THE MAP

1. The Utrecht Republic existed from 1854-1858. Lydenburg united with it in 1858, and it united with the South African Republic in 1860. It was ceded to Natal in 1903.
2. The Klip River Republic existed only in 1847.
3. The Orange Free State was annexed to Cape Colony 1848/1854.
4. This was the boundary of Basutoland until 1843.
5. The Nieuwe Republic existed from 1884-1887. The northern section united with the South African Republic; the southern section was annexed to Natal in 1887.
6. This existed from 1882-1885; then it was annexed to British Bechuanaland.
7. Same as 6.
8. Lesotho (Basutoland) was partly occupied by Orange Free State in 1866. It was annexed in 1868-1871 to Cape Colony, and became a Crown Protectorate in 1884. It gained its independence in 1966.
9. Swaziland was a protectorate of the South African Republic in 1895 and the Transvaal in 1903. It became a British protectorate in 1906, and gained its independence in 1968.
10. Griqualand East was annexed to Cape Colony in 1879.
11. Pondoland was annexed to Cape Colony in 1894.
12. Tembuland was annexed to Cape Colony in 1885.
13. Fingoland was annexed to Cape Colony in 1879.
14. Kaffraria was annexed to Cape Colony in 1865. The name "Kaffraria" was also used for the area between Kaffraria and Natal; the same area is now referred to as the "Transkeian Territories."
15. Bomvanaland was annexed to Cape Colony in 1878.
16. Same as 15.
17. Zululand was annexed to Natal in 1897. It was known as the Province of Zululand, 1898-1910.
18. The District of Graaff-Reinet was divided February, 1804. The field-cornetcies (a magistrate similar to a justice of the peace) of Zwarte Ruggens, Bruintjes, Hoogte, Zuurveld, Bushman's River, and Zwartkops River were cut off from Graaff-Reinet and formed into the District of Uitenhage. The field-cornetcies of Winterhoek were taken from Graaff-Reinet and Zitzikama; Kromme River and Baviaans' Kloof were taken from Swellendam and added to Uitenhage on October 4, 1804. The subdistrict of Beaufort was created from portions of Graaff-Reinet, Tulbagh, and a tract of land beyond the Zak River on November 27, 1818. The District of Albany was created on October 13, 1821, from the portion of Uitenhage east of Bushman's River and a tract of land between the Fish and Keiskama Rivers. On March 11, 1825, the District of Somerset was created from the territory south of the Orange River, north of the Zuurberg, east of the Sunday and Little Riet Rivers, and west of the Koonap, Zwart Kei, Stormberg Spruit (these areas were part of the districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage).
19. The District of Stellenbosch was divided on July 11, 1804. The area cut off (northern four-fifths of Stellenbosch) was given the name of District of Tulbagh. In October of 1822 the *landdrost* of Tulbagh were moved to Worcester and the district became known as the District of Worcester.
20. The District of Swellendam was divided on April 23, 1811, and that portion east of the Gaurits River was proclaimed the District of George. On the same date the western boundary of Swellendam was moved to the Steenbras River cutting off a tract of land from Stellenbosch.
21. The Cape District was divided on 24 May, 1814, and the portion south of a line from Muizenburg to Noordhoek was formed into the District of Simonstown.
22. The Eastern Province was created January 1, 1828, and included the districts of Albany, Fort Beaufort, George, Graaff-Reinet, Somerset, and Uitenhage.
23. The Western Province was created January 1, 1828, and included the districts of Cape, Simonstown, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, and Worcester.

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**LEGEND**

- National Boundary
- ..... Boundaries of former Transvaal republics
- Boundaries of present Provinces (1971)
- Boundaries of Colony 1830
- Boundaries of former Bantu nations
- ||||| Extent of Bantu settlements 1850
- ⊙ Provincial Capitals
- Other Cities

**ABBREVIATIONS**

- Col. = Colony
- Dist. = District (s)
- Ind. = Independent
- Rep. = Republic
- Riv. = River
- S. Af. = South Africa(n)

# REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

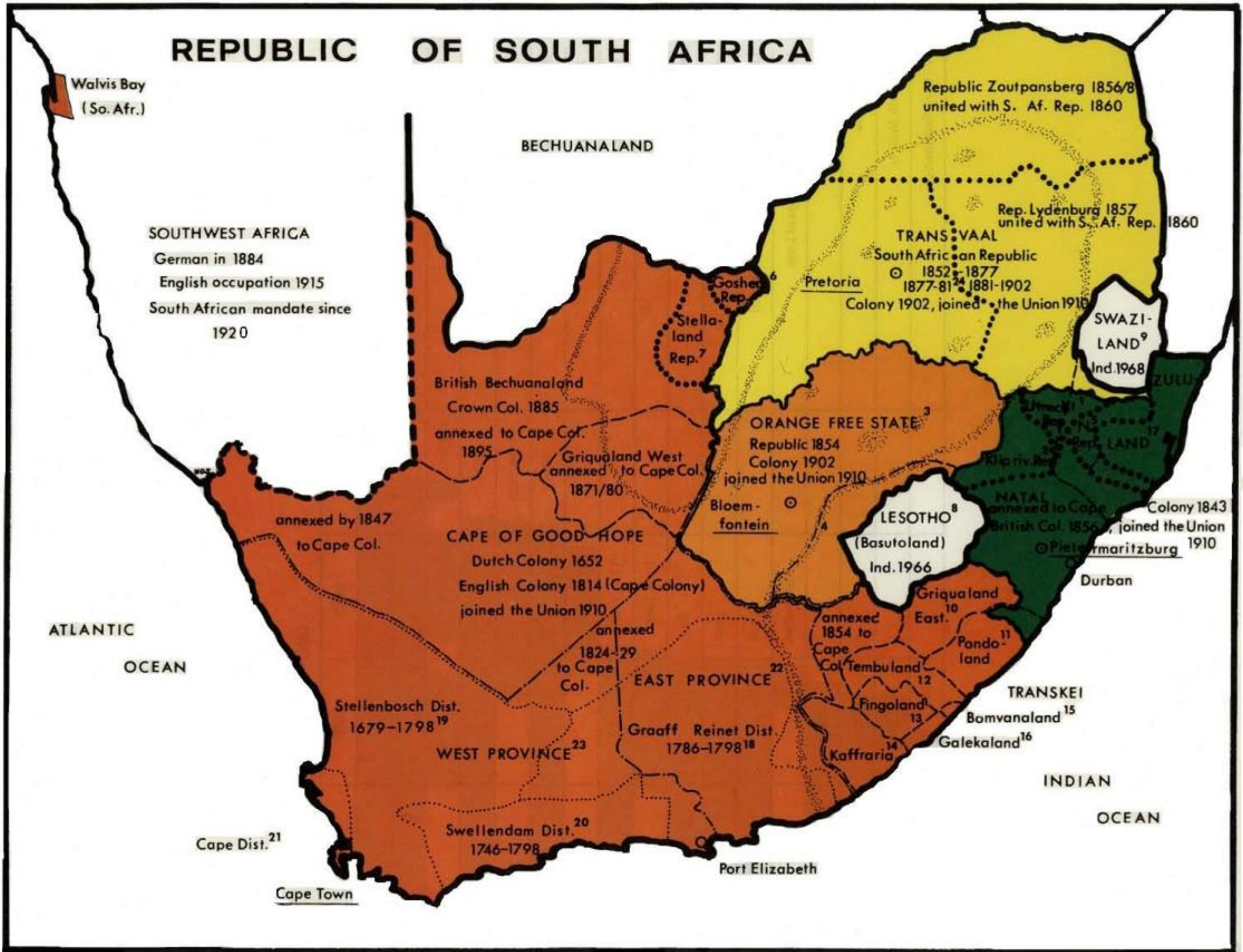


TABLE A

# Major South African Source Availability by Century

TYPE OF RECORD	CENTURY			
	17th	18th	19th	20th
1. Church Records	1652			
2. Pedigrees	1652			
3. Burgher Lists	1656-73	1701-1789	1813-1901	
4. Deeds	1685			
5. Orphan Chamber Records	1689-1833			
6. Census and Tax Registers	1692			
7. Requesten		1718-1806		
8. Notarial Archives		1793-1960		
9. Matrimonial Court Records		1794-1906		
10. Directories		1800		
11. Government Gazettes		1800		
12. Monument Inscriptions (Tombstones)		1800		
13. Emigrant and Immigrant Lists		1806-1844		
14. Newspapers			1824	
15. Probates			1834	
16. Death Notices			1844	
17. Civil Registration			1860's	

TABLE B

# Major Genealogical Record Sources in the Republic of South Africa

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CHURCH RECORDS		<i>General Statement:</i> names, dates, parentage, residence, and ages; relationships of persons being christened, married, or buried; information varies	
Dutch Reformed*	1652 to present	<i>Baptismal Registers:</i> full name of child with his birth date and baptism date; parents' names, their dates of birth and baptism, and the mother's maiden name  <i>Marriage Registers:</i> from 1665 to 1839 contain names of bride and bridegroom, status, occupation, date of marriage, where residing and place of origin; from 1839 to present, printed forms give birth date; names; ages; occupations; residences  <i>Membership Records:</i> full names, age, new members, transferrees from one congregation to another	Archives of the Dutch Reformed Church, Grey's Pass, Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa
Lutheran	1781 to present	Same as General Statement above	Records still in the hands of the individual churches
Church of England	1806 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Records of Military Chaplains	1806 to 1921	Baptisms, marriages, and burials, including non-military Anglicans	Cape Archives Private Bag x 9025, Cape Town South Africa
Colonial Chaplains	1824 to present	Baptisms, marriages, and burials, including non-military Anglicans	Cape Archives and St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town
Parish Records	1847 to present	Same as General Statement above	Records still in the hands of the individual churches
Methodist	1816 to present	Same as General Statement above	Records still in the hands of the individual churches
Baptist	1820 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Roman Catholic	1838 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Presbyterian	1824 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Nederduits-Hervormde	1842 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Die Gereformeerde Kerk	1859 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above
Church of the Province of South Africa	1834 to present	Same as General Statement above	Same as above

\*From 1652 to 1862, all church records are in the Dutch Reformed Church's Cape Archives. From 1862 to the present, records are in individual churches and the church's provincial archives. From 1652 to 1780, this was the only established church, and it recorded other denominational baptisms. Forty-three percent of the white population are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.



(TABLE B Cont.)

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CHURCH RECORDS (Cont.)  Jewish Church		Registers of marriages and deaths	Marriages found in the synagogues; deaths found in the Hebrew congregations in the country and the Jewish burial societies in the larger cities
2. PEDIGREES*  "1820 Settlers" pedigrees**	1820	In pedigree form: names, birth dates, birth places, christenings, marriages and deaths	The Albany Museum, Grahamstown, Cape Province, South Africa  See J. M. Berning's <i>A Selected Bibliography on the 1820 Settlers and Settlement</i> (Grahamstown: 1970)  Comment: Collection also contains information on Irish and German settlers in area as well as British settlers
3. BURGHER LISTS (voter lists)		Varies, but they usually contain the name of the burgher (or citizen), his residence, and occupation	
Cape Province	1656 to 1673 and 1701 to 1789	Lists of all the Dutch East India Company's servants at the Cape, as well as lists of Free Burghers; also called muster rolls because they were created for military purposes	Cape Archives
	1813 to 1847	Burgher lists or muster rolls similar to above	
Natal Province	1849 to present	Lists of voters as well as jurymen were often published in the local Natal newspapers and the <i>Natal Government Gazette</i> ***	Natal Archives Private Bag 9012, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
Orange Free State	1895 to 1899	Lists of voters, containing names, addresses, and occupations of voters	Orange Free State Archives, Private Bag X0504, Bloemfontein, South Africa

\*For printed source on Old Cape families (1652-1835) see C. C. DeVilliers' *Geslagsregister Van Ou Kaapse Families*, C. Pama, ed., 3 vols. (Cape Town: A. A. Balkema, 1966).

\*\*For information on these settlers and other immigrants see:

- Botha, Colin G. *The French Refugees at the Cape*. Capetown: Cape Times. Ltd., 1919. (Film 106.799)
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- Hockly, H. E. *The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa*. Cape Town: Juta and Co., 1966. (968.4 H2h)
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- Jones, E. Morse. *Roll of the British Settlers in South Africa*. Cape Town: A. A. Balkema, 1971. (968 H2mj)
- Malherbe, D. F. du T. *Family Register of the South African Nation*. Stellenbosch: 1966.
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\*\*\*Details of the various newspapers can be found in *Union List of South African Newspapers* (Cape Town: South African Public Library, 1950).

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
Transvall Province	1876 to 1901	These vary greatly but some include details of birthplace, birth date, age, marital status, and date of arrival in South Africa	Transvaal Archives, Private Bag 236, Pretoria, South Africa
4. DEEDS	1685 to present	Name of owner, mortgagees and leasees, date of deed and transfer, place of residence, description of land	Deed Office, Parliament Street, Cape Town, South Africa  Note: Wildshutesboeken, 1687-1793, early permits and licenses to lenders, successions of ownership--at Cape Archive Depot
5. ORPHAN CHAMBER RECORDS*			Cape Archives
Testaments	1689 to 1833	Certified copies of wills	
Inventories	1673 to 1834	Inventories of the estates of deceased persons	
Liquidation Accounts	1700 to 1836	Execution of estates left intestate; contains private correspondence, diaries, and other information	
Pupillen Register	Abt. 1795 to 1834	Register of wards (usually children under the protection of a guardian); contains full names of wards and their parents, birth dates, and who the ward married	
Death Registers (See also Death Notices)	1758 to 1833	Name of deceased, occupation, burial place, age, birth place, and place of death	
6. CENSUS AND TAX REGISTERS		<i>General Description:</i> names, relationships to head of family, race, sex, age, marital status, birthplace, language, religion; information varies	
Cape	1692 to 1845	In Cape Province, census and tax registers were known as <i>Opgaaf Rollen</i> ; contain name of head of house, name of his wife; contain statistics of children, slaves, and farm; arranged by district and then by ward	Cape Archives (taken yearly up to 1840)
Natal	6 April 1891	See General Description above	Natal Archives

\*Prior to 1833 the probate of wills and related documents was handled by the office of the Orphan Chamber. For probate records after 1833 see Probate Records.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
6. CENSUS AND TAX REGISTERS (Cont.)			
Orange Free State	31 March 1880 and 31 March 1890	See General Description above	Orange Free State Archives
Transvaal	1873 and 1890	See General Description above	Transvaal Archives
South Africa (as a whole)	*1904 to present	See General Description above	Department of Statistics, Republic of South Africa, 270 Schoeman Street, Private Bag 44, Pretoria, South Africa
7. REQUESTEN	1715 to 1806	Memorials (petitions) from the Dutch East India Company's servants and private persons; a summary of biographical material on individuals and their movements; very useful for tracing migrations	Cape Archives Requesten for the surnames A-O are printed in H.C.V. Leibbrandt's, <i>Precis of the Archives of the See of G.H., Requesten (Memorials 1715-1806, 2 vols.)</i> (Cape Town: 1905). Letters P-Z are still in manuscript form.
8. NOTARIAL ARCHIVES	1793 to 1960	Archives of attorneys who are specially licensed to execute such documents for their clients as wills, codicils, indentures, apprenticeships, etc.; in varying degrees, all of these documents contain names, dates, and relationships	Cape Archives
9. MATRIMONIAL COURT RECORDS	1794 to 1906	Permission to have banns called; register of permissions granted; names, ages, residence, written consent of parents, birth place, religion, marital status, occupation of bridegroom  Note: Cape Archives has a master index for special licenses issued in the Cape Colony during the period 1818-1882	Cape Archives and Magistrate's Offices where local Matrimonial Courts were held  Comment: Cape Court abolished in 1827, but outlying districts continued  Note: Transvaal Archives has marriage papers and registers for the following districts: Boksburg Diggings (1894-1900); Bloemhof (1878-1902); Heidelberg, Barberton Diggings (1885-1899); Klerksdorp Diggings (1889-1895); Lichtenburg (1886-1898); Lydenburg (1850-1874); Marico (1870-1902); Middelburg (1870-1899); Potchefstroom Pretoria (1874-1900); Standerton (1883); Waterberg (1886-1899); Walkerstroom (1861-1899); Johannesburg (1886-1899); Zoutpansberg (?)

\*Taken in April 1904, July 1911, March 1921, May 1936, July 1946, August 1951, and June 1960. All census returns beginning in 1904 are treated as strictly confidential, and the contents thereof are used solely for statistical purposes.



TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
10. DIRECTORIES	1800 to present	Name, occupation, residence, names of localities; information varies	State Library, South African Library, and Local Libraries, Provincial Archives, Publisher of Directory  Note: Cape directories appeared under many titles, but are generally known as "Cape Almanacs"
11. GOVERNMENT GAZETTES	1800 to PRESENT	Death notices, births, marriages, ship arrivals, licenses issued, land transfers; information varies; from approximately 1900, ship arrivals were excluded	State Library, South African Library, local libraries, provincial archives  Note: official gazettes in provinces other than the Cape began in Transvaal, 1857; Orange Free State, 1857; and Natal, 1849
12. MONUMENT INSCRIPTIONS (Tombstones)	1800 to present	Names, dates, relationships	Local churchyards, town and city cemeteries
13. EMIGRANT AND IMMIGRANT LISTS			
Permits to Remain	1806 to 1843	Lists of settlers; give names, occupations, residences	Cape Archives
Permits to Leave	1809 to 1844	Lists of persons leaving, including names, dates, ships, and destinations	Cape Archives
14. NEWSPAPERS	1824 to present	Obituaries, births, marriages, deaths, shipping lists, etc.; some indexed	Newspaper offices, national and local libraries  Consult: South African Library; <i>Union List of South African Newspapers</i> ; Cape Town Library, 1950; State Library; <i>Current South African Newspapers</i> ; Pretoria, state library, 1970
15. PROBATE RECORDS			
Cape Province	1834 to present prior to 1834 see Orphan Chamber Records	Wills and administrations, places of residence, location of property, names and relationships of heirs	Records for Cape Colony for period 1834-1916 are at Cape Archives; after 1916 see the following:  *The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag, 9018, Cape Town *The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag, 1010, Grahamstown *The Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, Kimberley

\*The jurisdiction of the Cape Province's Masters Offices are as follows:

Grahamstown contains the magisterial districts of Humansdorp, Steytleville, Jansenville, Aberdeen, Murraysburg, Graaff-Reinet, Middelburg, Hanover, and Colesberg.

Kimberley contains the magisterial districts of Barkly West, Britstown, De Aar Cordonia, Hay, Herbert, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Kuruman, Mafeking, Philipstown, Postmasburg, Prieska, Taungs, Vryburg, and Warrenton.

Cape Town contains all of the remaining areas of the Cape province.

(TABLE B Cont.)

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
15. PROBATE RECORDS (Cont.)  <i>Natal (including Zululand)</i>  <i>Orange Free State</i>  <i>Transvaal</i>	1852 to present  1850 to present  1872 to present	Same as above  Same as above  Same as above	The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 9010, Pietermaritzburg  The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag X0548, Bloemfontein  The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 60, Pretoria  Note: Transvaal Archives Depot has collections of estate papers; for districts and approximate years see note under "Matrimonial Court Records"
16. DEATH NOTICES  <i>Cape Province</i>  <i>Natal (including Zululand)</i>  <i>Orange Free State</i>  <i>Transvaal</i>	1834 to present  1852 to present  1850 to present  1872 to present	It is required that deaths be reported to the Master of the Supreme Court on a form called a Death Notice which contains name, birthplace, name of parents, age of deceased, marital status, date and place of death, names of children, property  Same as above  Same as above  Same as above	Comment: For deaths registered before 1834 see <i>Orphan Chamber Records</i> , Cape Archives, Death Registers from 1758-1833  1834-1916: (Indexed) Cape Archives  1917 to present: *The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 9018, Cape Town *The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 1010, Grahamstown *The Assistant Master of the Supreme Court, Kimberley  The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 9010, Pietermaritzburg  The Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag X0584, Bloemfontein  1872-1930: Transvaal Archives, Pretoria  1931 to present: the Master of the Supreme Court, Private Bag 60, Pretoria  Microfilms of originals (1872-1900) at Genealogical Department Library; also indexes 1874-1958; microfilms only for Transvaal

\*See note on previous page.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
17. CIVIL REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS		<i>Births:</i> identification number, name, date, place, race, sex, residential address of parents, place of marriage of parents; father's and mother's names, race, dates and places of birth; name, capacity and address of informant	Full birth certificates are not available to the public; abridged birth certificates (without details of parentage) are issued to the public as verification of the event; earlier registration forms have less information
Cape Province	M** 1812 to present; B** and D** 1895 to present	<i>Marriages:</i> the husband's and wife's identification number, name, date of marriage, place of marriage, race, birth date, marital status, occupations, birthplace, address at time of marriage, banns or notice of intention	Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Private Bag 114, Corner of Schoeman and van der Walt Street, Pretoria
Natal	M 1880 to present; B and D 1868 to present	<i>Deaths:</i> identification number, name, date and place of death, sex, race, age at death, birth date, marital status, occupation, pension, cause of death, birthplace, residential address, intended place of burial, name of parent (if deceased under ten), place of mother's residence (if child deceased under one); name, address, and capacity of informant	Same as above
Orange Free State	M 1872 to present; B and D 1902 to present		Same as above
Transvaal	M 1869 to present; B and D 1901 to present		Same as above

\*\*The abbreviations used here of M, B, and D stand for marriages, births, and deaths.

## GENEALOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Genealogical Section of the Human Sciences Research Council  
Private Bag X41  
Pretoria, Transvaal  
South Africa

Genealogical Society of South Africa  
P.O. Box 4839  
Cape Town  
South Africa

## NATIONAL LIBRARIES

South African Library  
Queen Victoria Street  
Cape Town, South Africa

State Library  
P.O. Box 397  
Pretoria  
South Africa

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Walker, Eric A. *A History of Southern Africa*. London: Longmans, 1965.

## **Other Resources South Africa**

South African Genealogy Summary

<http://www.rupert.net/~lkool/page2.html>

About.com South African Genealogy

[http://genealogy.about.com/od/south\\_africa/](http://genealogy.about.com/od/south_africa/)

Cyndi's List South African Links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/soafrica.htm>

South African Genealogy

<http://home.global.co.za/~mercon/index.htm>

South Africa Map

<http://geology.com/world/south-africa-satellite-image.shtml>