



A short synopsis of the history of the First Nation Indigenous People of South Africa.

From the very beginning, before the colonials started invading the southern most point of Africa, the only people that roamed the plains of Southern Africa were the San people known as the hunter-gatherers. These people started bartering with cattle and fat-tailed sheep from Egypt and China. Some of the San people started to eat more meat and drank more milk and the children born from these people were born bigger and stronger and they called themselves the Khoi-Khoi, meaning men of men.

The first Colonials that arrived here in 1503 were a Portuguese named Captain Saldania and his crew. Since these people were lost, they went up Table Mountain to find directions. But unbeknown to them they were transgressing the sacred burial grounds of the Khoi-Khoi and were killed in clashes with the natives. The Portuguese then named the southern point of Africa "Capo de Saldania."

In 1631 the English East India Company took Autchomoa, who was a Khoi-chief to Java to teach him humanness according to their standards. A year later he returned to the Cape and was appointed by the English East India Company as their postmaster to hand over letters and goods to the passing ships. Because of this, he became quite well-known as "Herrie" which was what he was renamed.

In 1652 the V.O.C. (Jan van Riebeeck) arrived here to build a halfway station to assist the passing ships with fresh wares and water. They saw the potentials of the Cape and decided to stay. These colonials arrived at the Cape without wives and started consummating with the Khoi and San women. Out of these unions children were born. Some children were born with sharp features, blonde hairs and blue eyes since the genes of the fathers were so strong. But the others were born with the skin tones and features of the mother.

Since the Khoi and San had refused to be enslaved and to work for these Colonials, they had then brought in slaves from Indonesia, Malaysia and Madagascar. But these slaves also came without wives and also consummated with our Khoi and San women. From these unions children were also born and once again, when the genes of the father were the stronger, the children were born with sleek hair and tan complexion with sharp features. And the other children were born with Khoi and San features.

When the Ngunis (Blacks) arrived here out of Middle Africa, they also impregnated our women and again children were born from these alliances. Once more when the genes of the father was the more dominant, these children born had flat dark features and dry curly hairs and the other children had the Khoi and San

features. When we offered them land and signed peace treaties with them, they also took more than was given and inter-married with the Khoisan People.

Many atrocities were committed against the natives of the Cape by everybody who came here. In 1659 with the first Khoi-Dutch war, an order was given by Jan van Riebeeck that every Khoi person the soldiers captured and kill during that time, to cut off the upper lip of the Khoi person and bring it to the commander – Jan van Riebeeck – and they would get paid for it. That order caused that the Khoi people were hunted down like dogs just so that order could be fulfilled and the monies could be given. These Khoi- San people were sometimes still alive when these atrocities were committed and they were disfigured / defaced and dehumanized. When the elders spoke the ancient tongue of the Khoisan the meat was cut off their bones while they were alive to stop them from teaching the children. When you did not listen and died your meat was boiled off your bones as a warning to the community and your bones sent to Europe for scientific studies. This is just some of the atrocities that happened during colonization of my country.

When the Dutch arrived here at the Cape, they specifically came to find “Herrie” who was known by all colonials as the Strandloper because of his “job” as well as the fact that he could speak enough of the foreigners’ language to understand and to be understood, since he was taught that during his year of captivity in Java. He had a niece named Krotoa, who was the daughter of his slain brother. “Herrie” had taken this ten-year-old girl into his house when her father was killed. Krotoa’s lineage was of royalty and she was known to all the Cape-Khoi as a princess since her father was a chief.

During the Jan van Riebeeck reign, Krotoa was taken up into his house-hold and worked as their domestic worker. Later van Riebeeck started using her abilities as an interpreter since she could at the age of fourteen, spoke Dutch, Portuguese, English as well as all the dialects (18). This aptitude of her worked well for van Riebeeck because she then became his interpreter. She and a Danish under-surgeon named Pieter van Meerhoff, who at that time was the scribe for Jan van Riebeeck, met, had children and later with the blessings of the VOC, got married and were moved to Robben Island to be the first Governor there. This language aptitude of Krotoa, who later was also renamed and became known as “Eva” made it possible for her to make up a mix of Khoekhoegowab (the mother tongue of the Khoi-San people) and all other languages spoken at the Cape and used it as a bartering tool between everybody. That mixture later became known as **Afrikaans**.

This is the same language that was later taken by the Boers, who also took my family name ***Afrikaner*** and made it their own.

During these times the Colonials started documenting the rich history of the Khoisan People of South Africa.

The stripping of our identities started way back, when the Dutch decided to rename us from Khoi-Khoi and San to Hottentots and Bushmen. The English thereafter renamed us non-Europeans. The Boers decided that we should be called non-whites and the Apartheid regime decided that we should be called coloureds. All this renaming happened within the space of three hundred years.

Since democracy took over in our country and with pressure from the United Nations, we were invited to be part of the White Paper to include the Khoisan Indigenous Leaders into the House of Traditional leaders of South Africa. That white paper became Traditional Leaders Act of South Africa in 2003. But we as the Khoi-Khoi and San peoples of Southern Africa were not included in that act, even though the United Nations sanctioned us as first nation indigenous peoples of Southern Africa in 1997 which was acknowledged by our

current government, hence our inclusion on the coat of arms. We are still not recognized as people in the land of our Ancestors even though we are used as window dressing to the world.

The First Nation Indigenous People of South Africa, the Khoisan suffered under Colonialism, Afrikaanderdom, Apartheid and now Democracy.

In 2007 our Government signed the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous first nation people and we saw some light at the end of the tunnel to be accepted and acknowledged for who we are in our country of birth. Up to date that has not happened.

Many {Coloured People, Black people, some White People} are now saying they are descendants of the Khoisan Nation.

I truly feel so blessed and hopeful, that now the world will start to know the truth about my people.

I am the Head of the Royal House of the KhoiSan Nation (my bloodline is traced back to 1695 - that is documented – and obviously way before – undocumented -)

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Biography of His Royal Highness: King Khoebaha Cornelius

The Cornelius Monarchy:

From 1695 the Kai ||khaun ruled the area from the Upper Fish River to the Orange River under the leadership of #Hâb who died in 1710 and was succeeded by ||Khomab #Hâmab.

||Khamab #Hâmab died in 1725 and was succeeded was ||aub gaib ||Khomab.

||Khaub gaib ||Khomab died in 1740 and was succeeded by #Ô-||nâib °Khaumab.

#Ô-||nâib °Khaumab died in 1755. In that year a peace treaty was signed between the Rharhabe King and Kai ||khaun so that they could all live in peace and harmony for the way forward.

For fifteen years | Hanab #Ô||nâimab was the regent until !Gaob / Hanamab could take up his rightful place as successor to #Ô-||nâib °Khaumab and this took place in 1770 until he died in 1800 and was succeeded by Gaméb !Gaomab.

The successor of Gaméb !Gaomab named Tsawúb Gamab, followed after his death in 1814.

In 1824 Tsawúb Gamab died and was followed up by !Na-khom Gamab who died in 1840.

The successor to !Na-khom Gamab was Chief || Oaseb !Na-Khomab (Cornelius) who was declared as one of the greatest sons of the nation. He left the Fish River area to form an alliance with Jan Jonker Afrikaner at Klein Windhoek. At a peace treaty of Hoachanas on the 09-01-1858, Cornelius acknowledged Jan Jonker as an equal leader.

On the 15th June, 1863 Cornelius and the son of Jan Jonker, Christiaan Jonker was defeated by Andersson's Private Army. The place and cause of Cornelius death in 1867 could not be traced. He was succeeded by # Goraxab || Oasmab (Barnabas).

Goraxab || Oasmab (Barnabas) died in 1877 and was succeeded by ! Gôbeeb # Gorexab (Petrus) who was the last of the || Oeseb dynasty. He returned home to his fatherland above the Fish River in 1880.

The Jonker Monarchy:

Jan Jonker was born in Tulbagh in the Cape and ruled from 1823. After slavery was abolished in 1834 and the Vagrancy Law was passed to force the Khoi-khoi to be employed by farmers where the "dop" system started. Jan Jonker rebelled quoting: "a vagrant is like a dog; you hit him over the head and think nothing of it." He and his people left the Cape and in 1840 established the town called Klein-Windhoek in Namibia, now known as Windhoek. There he rebelled against the Colonials, Germans and died in 1861. He was succeeded by his son

Christiaan Jonker who died in 1863. Christiaan Jonker was succeeded by His brother, Jan Jonker who died in 1889. He was succeeded by his daughter Maria Jonker, who left the area and moved back to the Cape and lived in Mamre. Hendrick Witbooi carried on the battle as Maria was too young to rule.

Some years later she met up with and married Petrus (Piet) Cornelius and after their marriage they moved to Dordrecht in the Eastern Cape to live on a horse racing farm.

Chief Petrus (Piet) Cornelius and Maria Jonker Cornelius continued their reign in the Dordrecht area in the Eastern Cape until they were forcefully removed from their farm by the then ruling Afrikaanderdom regime and their farm taken over. Their first born son David Daniel Cornelius was born in 1907 in Dordrecht and in acknowledgement to him being the firstborn son of the chief, he was cut under his feet.

Chief Piet Cornelius moved to Cape Town after his forceful removal where David Daniel Cornelius (firstborn son) met and married Henrietta Arendse. Their firstborn son, named John Peter Cornelius was born in 1937 and married Theresa Magdalene Roman. Out of their union a firstborn son named Calvin Denver John Cornelius was born in 1960.

As a young boy Calvin Denver John was reared and schooled about the past and responsibilities by his grandfather, David Daniel Cornelius who spent the last five years of his life doing that and when he was laid to rest in 1992, John Peter Cornelius (Father) handed over the responsibility of ruling to his first born son Calvin Denver John Cornelius.

In 1998 Calvin Denver John Cornelius was sworn in as a headman by the then Paramount Chief Kaneylis at a ceremony in Oudtshoorn.

In 2000 he was appointed as chief of the Goringhaicona tribe (Strandlopers).

In December 2001 he was taken to Genadendal by the Elders who then officially sworn him in (!Nau – Rites of passage) as Paramount Chief of the Western Cape as he is the only one who could trace his lineage right back to King Ndoda as well as Paramount Chief Jan Jonker.

On the 11th of March 2004, Paramount chief Cornelius (Khoebaha) paid a visit to ruling monarch, His Royal Highness – King Maxhoba Sandile at the great Place Mnqesha to reaffirm the peace treaty which was signed between Queen Rhorho of the Kai ||khaun of the Khoi-Khoi and King Sandile in the 1700's. This reaffirmation was sealed with a royal feast at the great place Mnqesha in King William's town on the 2nd February 2005 where His Royal Highness, King Khoebaha Cornelius was introduced to the ancestors at the Great Kraal.

It is herewith accepted that His Royal Highness, King Maxhoba Sandile of the Rharhabe Kingdom acknowledge His Royal Highness, King Khoebaha Cornelius as the reigning monarch of the Western Cape.

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FAMILY TREE BELOW

Kai || Khaun Dynasty

Afrikaner Dynasty

#Hâb ruled 1695 – 1710



#Hâmab ruled 1710 – 1725



||Khaub gaib ||Khomab ruled 1725 – 1740



Ô-||nâib °Khaumab ruled 1740 – 1755



|Hana #Ô||nâimab ruled 1755-1770



Gaob |Hanamab ruled 1770 – 1800



Gaméb !Gaomab ruled 1800 – 1814



Tsawúb Gamab ruled 1814 – 1824



!Na-khom Gamab ruled 1824 – 1840



||oaseb !Na-Khomab (Cornelius) ruled 1840 – 1867



#Goraxab ||Oasmab (Barnabas) ruled 1867 – 1877



!Gôbeb #Gorexab (Petrus) ruled 1877 – 1880.

Klaas, around 1760



Khomab Jager, ca, 1790 – 1823



Jan Jonker (!Hora – mûb) ruled 1823 - 1861



Christiaan Jonker ruled 1861 - 1863



Jan Jonker ruled 1863 - 1889



Maria Jonker born 1874 –died- 1973



Goab !Gôbeb †Gorexab (Petrus) Cornelius + Maria Jonker



David Daniel Cornelius + Henrietta Arendse



John Peter Cornelius + Theresa Magdalene Roman



Goab HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

King Khoebaha Calvin Denver John Cornelius III