

NEWSLETTER

Volume 2012 Issue 5

April 2012.



Editor:

This CTFHS Newsletter has been edited and DTP'd by
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QUOTABLE QUOTE

We all grow up with the weight of history on us. Our ancestors dwell in the attics of our brains as they do in the spiralling chains of knowledge hidden in every cell of our bodies.

Shirley Abbott

The reverence for the deeds of our ancestors is a treacherous sentiment. Their merit was not to reverence the old, but to honour the present moment; and we falsely make them excuses of the very habit which they hated and defied.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Next Edition due:
June 2012

EDITORIAL

Is there a difference between Genealogy and Family History? In reality most probably not but in my mind there is a difference.

Genealogy to me is the collection of names of members of a family to create a family tree. Dates and partners of a marriage are also recorded but usually only direct descendants bearing the name of the progenitor are followed through to the next generation. Daughters of the family usually suffer the fate of being mentioned when born and who they marry and when they die but not much else is recorded of their descendants.

To me **Family History** is so much more than this. It is the attempting to answer questions such as: Why did John Wilkinson join the 1820 Settlers? What did granddad do in the War, which units did he serve in and which battles was he involved in? What occupation did Uncle Fred have? When was he promoted? Transferred? Spouses of both sons and daughters are traced backwards and forward - the two families become many yet all still **my** family.

Yes, this is more work but also it gives us a feel for the personalities and we get a well-round character of our ancestors—as I found out when I traced the WW1 Personnel File of a distant relative (see page 4).

Am I creating a difference when there isn't really one at all? Maybe. But I know that I'm very happy being a member of the Cape Town **Family History** Society (see p2&3)!

WOODSTOCK BEACH

I made a comment in a previous Newsletter wondering if anyone remembers Woodstock Beach or even whether anyone **KNEW** that Woodstock had a beach! Of course, now days it is swallowed up in the Duncan Dock and the Container Terminal.

One of our members, Nike Chalmers sent me this photo of her late mother whose maiden name was Winifred Linnegar, who was 19 at the time, on Woodstock Beach in December 1925. It shows a good expanse of clear, clean beach. Thanks for this, Nike!



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2012

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT MARCH 2012

It gives me great pleasure to present the Chairman's report for the 2011/2012 year. We started off the year with a new team. The front desk being managed by Margaret Robinson and membership by Sandra Cruywagen after a few initial hiccups all the bugs were sorted out, I'm happy to report all systems are working well.

Steven Peel our Treasurer has managed our financial affairs during the year.

Ann Smythe, Derek Pratt, Tony Allen, Cynthia Winstanly and Betty Nelson have served the committee and will detail their achievements under the various portfolios.

Administration Ann Smythe – Secretary and club reporter has been looked after the secretarial duties in her efficient manner included liaising with the local press and other Public Relations functions. Her dedication and hard work is appreciated by us all.

Newsletter - Derek Pratt has consistently produced an excellent News Letter every quarter and would once again remind the members your contributions are important to maintain the high standard achieved.

Website - Tony Allen our Webmaster is constantly striving to improve the website. His imagination knows no bounds and has now placed radio clips on the site to add interest to those visiting the site. We once again acknowledge and thank RSA Web for the free hosting of our web site

Library— Our librarian, Cynthia Winstanly despite a few setbacks during the year has painstakingly looked after our library.

Our library continues to grow with about 200 books covering a wide range of subjects we thank all those persons who have donated books to the society.

A list of books and CD's are available on the web page.

Training Programmes – Once again Lois Harley has almost single handed continued with the popular training courses. In total eight training courses were held with subjects ranging from an Introduction to Family History, Workshops for beginners and special interest courses included a very well attended discussion on St Helena, using cameras and using the internet.

Meetings - Our monthly meetings during the past year have been extremely well attended, we had nine speakers on various topics, one visit to a historical

venue – Lodge De Goede Hoop, and a well attended social function in Ann Smythe's garden. It was heartening that our own members have addressed us on a couple of occasions and this is to be encouraged

Refreshments - Betty Nelson and Lucille Le Roux have continued to produce a very high standard of teas and our special thanks to those who have helped them.

Conclusion – Our society continues to grow – however we do need participation from all of you and continued assistance and input to make our meeting interesting and of a high standard.

We need our members to come forward to assist with the management and to offer names of suitable speakers.

Finally I would like thank those who have served on the Committee, Lois Harley for the training courses, John Cross for repairing and managing the sound system, those who have donated books and C.D.'s to the library, local news sheets for publishing the details of meetings, St. John's Church for the Hall and Brenda the Church Secretary and our Web Site Sponsor R.S.A. Web.

Thank you

D.J. SLINGSBY

CHAIR – 2011

March 2012



David Slingsby—Our chairman

A REMINDER!!!

The Annual Subscriptions are now due. As the cost of cash deposit is borne by the Society, we would appreciate payment by EFT, forwarding Proof of Payment to sandc@telkomsa.net
Subscription still only

Single - R80 per annum

Couples - R120 per annum

Country Members - R100 per annum

Overseas Members - R100 per annum

CAPE TOWN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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INCOME and EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT PERIOD FROM 1 MARCH 2011 to 29 FEBRUARY 2012

OPENING BALANCE 1 MARCH
2011

CLOSING BALANCE 29 FEBRUARY 2012

ABSA ACCOUNT	R 15 892.43
PETTY CASH	R 622.15
LIBRARY CASH	R 360.00
	R 16 874.58

ABSA ACCOUNT	R 16 419.99
PETTY CASH	R 1 450.35
LIBRARY CASH	R 495.00
	R 18 365.34

INCOME

2012

SUBSCRIPTIONS
WORKSHOP
INTEREST
LIBRARY
BOOK COMMISSION
VISITORS

R 8 380.00
R 2 617.80
R 37.60
R 814.00
R 145.45
R 1 730.00

R 13 724.85

EXPENDITURE

NOTES

2012

BANK FEE
STATIONARY
WORKSHOP EXPENSES
TEA EXPENSES
GIFTS
MEETING EXPENSES inc
RENT
LIBRARY
NEWS LETTERS

R 1 170.95	Internet banking; cash deposits
R 1 657.15	Photocopying
R 220.00	Rental, Notes, Refreshments
R 1 231.74	
R 2 580.00	Speakers, members
R 2 480.00	Hall rental & labourer for hall chairs & car guard
R 2 682.25	Book purchases
R 212.00	Printing and postage

R 12 234.09

SURPLUS FOR YEAR

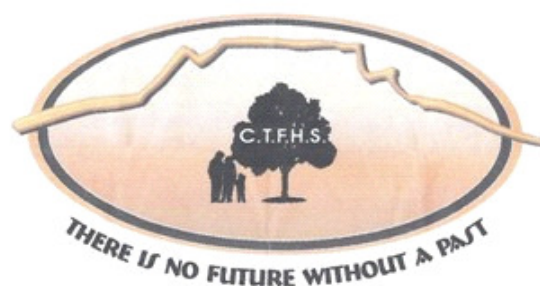
R 1 490.76

Signed on behalf of the Management Committee



Chairperson
D.J. Slingsby

Hon. Treasurer
S.H. Peel



USE OF MILITARY RECORDS

I don't know how many of you have used the military records section at the British genealogical site www.ancestry.co.uk

I had accidentally found its usefulness when I was looking for information on a trombone player in a regimental band that was based at Wynberg Military Camp in the early 1900s. He married a local girl at St Paul's and one of his descendants had contacted me to get the marriage register entry. Out of curiosity I entered his name on the ancestry.co.uk site and found a pile of fascinating military information. It wasn't so much the important stuff that was interesting but the insignificant stuff which helped to build up the trombonist into a really live person – things like spending two days in detention barracks because he had gone AWOL one night. Was he visiting his fiancé in Rondebosch perhaps?

So having discovered this resource and being a subscriber at ancestry.co.uk I started looking at my family to see if any of the 'dead-end' branches I had not yet explored, had men old enough or young enough to have served in World War I.

I seem to remember reading in a family history magazine that the Department of Defence in the UK was about to destroy the WWI personnel files because of the cost of storing them. Numerous genealogical websites then attempted to scan as many files as they could before the leases on the storage warehouses ran out.

Were any files of my service men ancestors scanned and now online?



Henry Jacob KENNETT—
Percy UNDERDOWN's
uncle

My great-grandfather Henry Jacob KENNETT came out from Kent as part of the 1857-67 Aided Immigration scheme. He arrived here in 1862 and stayed with his older brother, William Roberts KENNETT in Graaff Reinet where he married the sister of his sister-in-law. They moved on via Colesberg to Kimberley, where my grandmother and later my mother were born. Back home in Kent, Henry Jacob and

William Roberts KENNETT had left behind five other siblings. The youngest of whom was a sister, Margaret Ann KENNETT, born 1851. She married Charles Robert UNDERDOWN in 1875. Charles UNDERDOWN was a manager of a brewery in Buckingham Palace Road, London. He lived there right through to the 1901 census. In the 1911 Census he is living in Balham in South London as a 'retired brewery manager' together with his wife, Margaret (born KENNETT) and three of his adult child the youngest of whom was Percy UNDERDOWN aged 26 years and listed as a mechanic by trade.

Percy UNDERDOWN must have been 29 when the Great War started. I had found on the FreeBMD website that he had married Kathleen SCALES in the Wandsworth registration district in the September Quarter of 1914. I entered his name and searched for his military record and up popped some delightful information, nothing outstanding but little titbits which made Percy into a well rounded character.

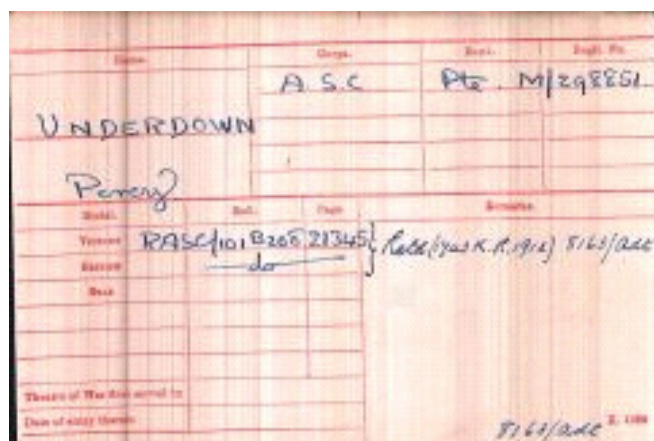


PHOTO 1: Percy UNDERDOWN's WW1 Medal Index Card

Firstly I found his medal card. [see photo 1] In true military fashion, so many abbreviations are used it is difficult to get full value from the card. I have made the following assumptions :

ASC = Army Service Corp especially as Percy was a mechanic in 1911 census

Pte. = rank of private

M/298851 = regimental number

Next to the two medals [see photo 2] – British War Medal and the Victory Medal, is a reference to the letter of authority allowing Percy to be awarded these

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)



© greatwar.co.uk

PHOTO 2: British War Medal and the Victory Medal

m e d a l s
(R A S C / 1 0 1
B208 21345).

The next entry I found interesting. "Retd. (1743 K. R. 1912) 8163/Adt" What did that mean? Had he served in the "K. R" (King's Rifles /

Regiment) in 1912? What was "1743" or is it "1Y43"?

I then found his personnel file. It appears to be in fairly bad condition – perhaps fire damage from WW2 incendiary bombs or water damage post-bombing. The documents in the file number over thirty – some readable others either blank or so lightly filled in that one cannot read them. The first page that came up was his enrolment form [see photo 3 for the condition]. It says he was 32 years old so this form must have been filled in 1917 – why so late in the war? Not much information except his current address in 1917 – 6 Kyrle Road, West Side Clapham SW and that he was a motor mechanic. What was interesting is that he states he had no previous military service. So that "retd." information on his medal card could not be previous service – or he lied!

The next page tells me that he was 5 foot 4 inches and had a chest of 36 inches which could expand to 39 inches. It confirmed that his wife was Kathleen (born SCALES) and that they had been married in the Registry Office at Wandsworth on 27 July 1914. The third page tells us that he was called up 22 February 1917 and joined the army 2 March 1917. The rest of this page is so softly written nothing can be made out.

The next page is also confusing. It speaks about disability due to military service. But it says that he was discharged as medically unfit from the ASC 28 November 1915 after serving with the ASC in Aquarta, Italy. Percy signed this document saying that his service in Italy hadn't caused the disability

and dated it 30 June 1919 which seems to fit into the 1917 joining up date so where the 1915 came from I have no idea.

Now, I knew that Italy fought on the side of the British allies in WW1 (unlike WW2) but I didn't realise that there were British soldiers in Italy. After a bit of research I found that the Italians entered the war on the Allied side, declaring war on Austria, in May 1915. Commonwealth forces were at the Italian front between November 1917 and November 1918, and rest camps and medical units were established at various locations in northern Italy behind the front,

 A scan of a military enrolment form for Percy Underwood. The form is titled "ENROLMENT PAPER" and "Army Form B. 2518." It contains fields for Name, Address, Trade, and Medical Classification. The form is filled out with handwritten information, including "Name Percy Underwood" and "Corps 8th Army Service Corps (M.G.)". There are several large blacked-out areas, likely redactions. The form also includes sections for "EXEMPTION FROM COMBATANT SERVICE ON CONSCIENTIOUS GROUNDS" and "MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION AS TO FITNESS FOR SERVICE ON ENROLMENT".

PHOTO3: Enrolment Form of Percy UNDERWOOD—note the poor condition of the scan

some of them remaining until 1919. From the summer of 1917 until late 1918, the Mediterranean lines of communication for the British Salonika Force ran the length of Italy from Taranto in the south-east, to Turin in the north-west. Arquata contained the headquarters of the 'lines of communication' area, a base supply depot, a camp and a hospital for prisoners

(Continued from page 5)

of war, and, at different times, two stationary hospitals. Presumably these all needed drivers and mechanics from the ASC.

A few pages further on in the file it gives his arrival and departure dates in Arquata. He arrived 20 December 1917 and departed 3 July 1919. So my ancestor Percy UNDERDOWN had served in Italy – much better than the Western Front!

The file, I suspect, is in reverse date order- as I get lower down I find earlier documents. So in early 1917 he is sent to the Battersea Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption to have his sputum checked for TB bacteria – which was negative. There was also a letter from Dr John Barry of Battersea who was using Percy as a chauffeur in his practice and viewed him as an “essential national service” which could not be spared but to no avail – Percy was sent off to war.

Percy UNDERDOWN's conduct sheet also makes interesting reading. He was absent from Roll Call on three occasions. On all occasions he returned later the same day or a day later. For this he received three and later seven days confined to barracks and finally when he failed to report back at 3pm on 29 October 1917 and only returned at 9.30pm the same day, he was given 168 hours (7 days) in detention barracks.

Percy UNDERDOWN survived the war and continued to live with his wife Kathleen at 6 Kyrle Road, SW12 for quite a few years – his name appearing in the voters rolls at this address. These are also available at ancestry.co.uk. However, I can as yet find no death record for Percy or Kathleen UNDERDOWN death. Did they perhaps immigrate? Or have their records not yet been captured by the freeBMD website.

The military records are a fascinating resource, telling maybe too much of the truth when we discover that our beloved ancestor was in detention barracks or had TB or tried to get out the going to war by being a doctor's chauffeur. Though on many of those counts I don't blame him!

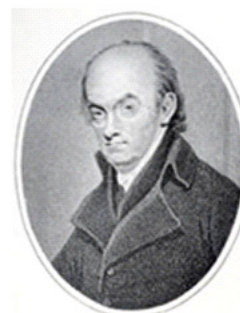
The Doctors Who Came to the Cape with the 1820 Settlers

While search for a history of medicine in the Cape I came across an article in the South African Medical Journal by a Dr A. H Tonkin of the Eastern dealing with the doctors who came to the Cape with the 1820 Settlers. I've condensed Dr Tonkin's article for the newsletter as I think it is of interest to those who might have a medical doctor as ancestors in their family tree.

by

A H. TONKIN

From *The South African Medical Journal*, 50, 1222 (1976).



Dr Johannes van der Kemp

As far as is known, the only doctor in the Eastern Cape before the arrival of the settlers was Dr Johannes Theodorus van der Kemp. He obtained his M.D. in Edinburgh in 1782, and after the accidental drowning of his wife and child in Holland he offered his services to the London Missionary Society. He founded the Mission Station at Bethelsdorp and married a Hottentot woman. This made him even less acceptable to the people of the area. He died in 1811.

The arrival of the 1820 Settlers brought a number of doctors to the area which had been destitute of them for some time, and the names of 18 doctors are among the lists of settlers that arrived. Of these, 3 were men of independent means, who paid their own way and were not attached to any particular party of settlers. Another doctor came a little later, after qualifying in 1821. He was in a party headed by his father, Major-General Charles Campbell.

Two of the 18 were apparently not properly qualified at the time, although they were subsequently licensed to practise. Eight who were qualified were licensed by the Supreme Medical Council. Of the other, 2 died at Algoa

Bay soon after landing and 6 made no mark in practice. As 4 of them were heads of parties they presumably abandoned their profession, except for one who subsequently joined the Army Medical Service. The 2 of whom there is no trace are John Walker, who came with Baillie's party on the *Chapman*, and W. Combley, who came with Willson's party on the *Belle Alliance*.

Those who were heads of parties and who apparently did not apply for licences to practise, were Thomas Calton who travelled on the *Aurora* and who died soon after landing at Algoa Bay; W. Clark, who was on board the *Northampton*; David Thomas Nightingale on board the *Amphitrite* and Nathaniel Morgan who took passage with his party on the *Ocean*. It is this Dr Morgan who became an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and during the Sixth Frontier War he was attached to the Burgher Forces and was publicly thanked for his services. He died in Salem in 1842.

It has been mentioned that Dr Calton died soon after landing, and the same fate overtook Dr Charles Caldecott at Algoa Bay. He was one of the 3 independent settlers and he had travelled on board the *Brilliant*. Apparently he went to visit the mission station at Bethelsdorp and after the 9-mile walk back to the bay he drank cold water while overheated and died. He left a widow and 6 small children, one of whom became a member of the Colonial Legislature and Mayor of Grahamstown.

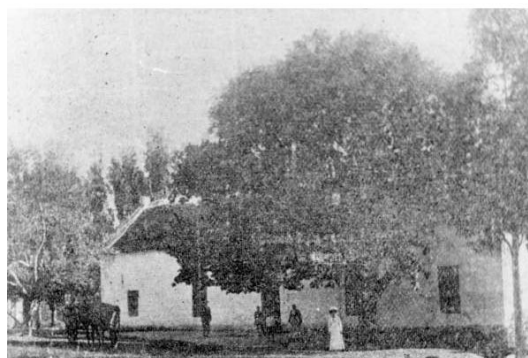
Death was indirectly the cause of the loss of another settler doctor in the early days. He was Thomas Cock, who had been on board the *Belle Alliance*, and whose wife and 3 children had died during the voyage. Although he was licensed to practise he obtained permission to return to England by transport.

Drowning cost the life of another settler doctor. Robert Holditch travelled with the Irish party on Board the *East Indian*. This party was initially sent by Sir Rufane Donkin to Clanwilliam. Dr Holditch was licensed to practise in September 1820 and was appointed provisional district surgeon of the subdrostdy of Clanwilliam, but he was drowned off the Cape coast soon afterwards.

So far 9 of the original settler doctors have been mentioned. Of the other 9, all but one were licensed to practise in the Cape Colony. John Griffith travelled

aboard the *Stentor*. He was 24 years old and was said to be a surgeon. He was not licensed and it is not known what may have happened to him. Robert Currie was in Phillips's party aboard *Kennersley Castle*. He was aged 25 and was registered as a licensed practitioner in September 1820. There is no additional information as to what became of him and apparently he did not practise in the Eastern Cape. Edwards Roberts was in Baillie's party aboard the *Chapman*. He was licensed in August 1820 and was settled at Cuylerville near the mouth of the Fish River with the party. In the same party were Dr Walker, whose name has been mentioned, and Dr Daniel O'Flinn. As the scope for practice there was very small both Roberts and O'Flinn left after a while. Dr Roberts went to Cape Town, where he was licensed as a surgeon in May 1826, and for a while before his death he was attached to Dr Samuel Bailey's Merchant Seaman's Hospital which later became the Old Somerset Hospital. Burrow mentions that one of his sons became the landdrost at Fauresmith and 'the progenitor of an interesting South African family'.

Daniel O'Flinn was appointed the district surgeon of Albany, but resigned this position in 1822 and went to



Hemel en Aar'de Leper colony c1820

Stellenbosch where he again became district surgeon. One of his duties there was to ride the many miles to visit the leper institution, Hemel en Aar'de [near Hermanus], in the Swellendam area every fortnight; this he could do only in fine weather.

James Pawle, aged 30, arrived with Willson's party on the *Belle Alliance*. He was registered on 3 November 1823 and was appointed district surgeon at Bathurst. A month later he wrote to Dr Barry, complaining that persons named Howard and Williamson were carrying on illegal practices at Kowie Mouth (now Port Alfred), while a blacksmith named Hartley was drawing teeth

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(Continued from page 7)

and reducing dislocations at Bathurst. Later he was district surgeon at George from 1828 to 1845. In 1845 he was awarded an annual pension of £60. He was a Churchwarden of St Mark's Church, George, where he was buried in 1873, aged 84 years.

John Younger was a member of Scott's party on the *Nautilus*, and although he was a fully-qualified doctor he omitted to apply for registration and was found to be practising illegally at Port Elizabeth. He was registered as a surgeon on 16 July, 1824. He was appointed district surgeon of Somerset East on 31 March 1825.

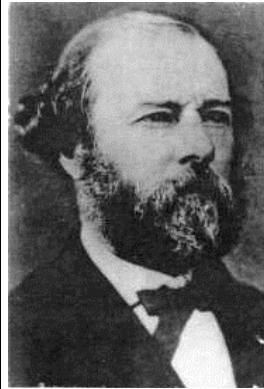
Charles Augustine Wentworth was one of the 3 independent settler doctors and arrived on board the *Duke of Marlborough*. Although he was not fully qualified he was licensed as a surgeon, apothecary and accoucheur on 24 April 1821, and he practised in Cape Town. On 18 December 1827 he was given the post of district surgeon of Uitenhage, where he served until his death by suicide in 1834.

Peter Campbell came from Ireland in the *Aurora* and had qualified M.R.C.S. in 1809. He had practised in London before emigrating. He was licensed to practise in December 1820 and his home was in Bathurst Street, Grahamstown, where he lived until his death in 1837. He was a prominent Freemason, founded the Albany Lodge 389 in 1828, and was its Worshipful Master for some years.

Perhaps the best known of the 1820 Settler doctors was Dr John Atherstone, who should not be confused with his famous son, Dr William Guybon Atherstone, who was only a 6-year-old boy in 1820. John Atherstone was an independent settler and was a descendant of an ancient and honourable



The Cockhouse where Dr John Atherstone lived



Dr W G Atherstone

Nottingham family. His brother-in-law, Edward Damant, became the head of a party on board the *Ocean* and John Atherstone decided to travel in the same ship with his wife and 3 children, the eldest of whom was William Guybon.

He was licensed to practise almost as soon as he arrived in April 1820. He left for Cape Town, taking 3 months to reach

the city by ox-wagon. There he commenced what became a flourishing practice in Wale Street. He remained there until 1828, when he was appointed district surgeon of Albany, and he soon became the most prominent and sought after of the 3 medical practitioners in Grahamstown and was then elected to the first Legislative Council of the Cape.

When he was in his mid-fifties he went into semi-retirement and lived on Table Farm outside Grahamstown. This estate had belonged to Major T. C. White who had been killed in the Sixth Frontier War, and whose widow Dr Atherstone had subsequently married. In May 1855 he was visiting Grahamstown when the disselboom of the cart in which he was travelling broke and he was thrown out of the back of the cart. He sustained a spinal injury and died a few days later. His son, William Guybon Atherstone, also became a doctor.

This then completes the list of 18 doctors who accompanied the settlers, and a nineteenth has been mentioned who, in a sense, was a settler, although he came a year later. He was Ambrose George Campbell. His father was Major-General Charles Campbell, who was responsible for a party of 50 settlers. He was a man of independent means, who could afford to send out a 'small party, which included his son, on board the *Dowson* in 1821. This party was to prepare a home for him and his family on the location which had been allotted to him, and which he named Barville Park. Unfortunately, he died comparatively soon after they had settled, as a result of being thrown from his horse while on a visit to Grahamstown.

Dr Ambrose Campbell settled in Beaufort Street; Grahamstown, and while he soon showed that he

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was a good doctor he also showed another side to his character which made Burrows wonder whether he was not a 'psychotic personality'. He seems to have developed paranoid ideas in no time he had established himself as anti-Atherstone, anti-Grahamstown Journal, anti-Colonial and anti-Government. He joined Dr Philip in backing the cause of the natives against what he described as the 'bloodthirsty and unchristian feeling' of the colonists and he got into trouble with Sir Benjamin d'Urban by alleging that the Xhosa chief Hintsas had been murdered and his body mutilated by one of the colonists. Apparently much of his antagonism towards his colleague Atherstone arose from the latter's appointment as district surgeon, a position which Campbell coveted.

Dr Campbell eventually he retired to Port Elizabeth, where it is said he kept up his litigation and defamation until he died in 1884 at the age of 85 years. At his death his old foe, the Grahamstown Journal wrote: 'He was a man of considerable ability but his zeal was not tempered with knowledge. He had occasionally dabbled in newspaper work and, when he did so, was apt to get both himself and his friends into trouble ... May he rest in Peace.'

These, very briefly, were the settler doctors of the 1820 immigration. At the time the army had its own doctors, so that the civilian doctors were confined to private practice and certain civil duties, except in time of war, when they might be called upon to help. They lived in hard and difficult times and it seems a pity that so little is really known of them and the kind of lives they lived.

REFERENCES

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2. Laioler. P. W. and Gelfand. M. (1971): *South Africa, its Medical History*. Cape Town: C. Struik.
3. Hockley. H. E. (1957): *The Story of the British Settlers of 1820 in South Africa*. Cape Town: Juta.
4. Morse Jones, E. (1969): *Roll of the British Settlers in South Africa*. Cape Town: A. A. Balkema.

A book *Hemel en Aarde Leper Colony* compiled by John Annadale can be purchased from the author for R90.00 + postage + packaging Email John (mannadale@hermanus.co.za) or Tel: 028 -3161918

IS THERE A DOCTOR IN YOUR FAMILY?

I was cleaning my hard disk and came across the table on the following pages which I must have downloaded at some point. Why? I'm not sure. Perhaps I was looking more information on Dr John HONEY who is buried in our graveyard but he died before 1863, the date of this table.

But finding this table made for interesting reading, especially because of the names of the doctors who came to South Africa with the 1820 Settlers (marked with \$ in the table).

I also recognised a few other names worth mentioning.

1. 1856 BOWE Henry Namaqualand Mem.R.Coll. Surg.Lond. 1855

2. 1846 EBDEN Henry Rondebosch M.D.St. Andr.1845. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1845

3. 1842 MAASDORP G Graaff-Reinet M.D. Leyd. 1839. Mem. R. Coll.Surg.Lond.,1842

1. Henry BOWE was brother to Thomas BOWE an apothecary at Somerset Hospital who died in Newlands on 11 October 1865 and is buried at St Paul's, Rondebosch. I wonder why Thomas BOWE doesn't appear on this list as many other apothecaries do? Perhaps living in Cape Town made him less of a medical practitioner and more of a pharmacist, unlike apothecaries in the country towns. Henry Bowe died young in 1869, leaving three sons, one of whom went to Moscow (via Switzerland) and ended up working for the famous Jeweller Faberge—but more about the BOWE family in the next Newsletter. As can be seen by the entry, Henry BOWE was based in Namaqualand and in fact had a town named after him, Bowesdorp. Unfortunately its close proximity to Springbok soon found it abandoned and is now a ghost town.

2. Henry EBDEN was the son of John Bardwell EBDEN who lived on 'Belmont' estate in Rondebosch where St Joseph's College is now. J. B Ebden was a wealthy merchant and public figure serving on the Legislative Council from 1834-49 and 1854-58. He had thirteen

(Continued on page 12)

Date	Licensed Surname	Name	Residence	Qualifications
1853	ABERCROMBIE	James	Cape Town	M.D. Edin. 1851, Lic. Coll.Surg. Edin., 1851
1822	ABERCROMBIE	James	Cape Town	M.D., St Andr. 1810, Lic. Coll.Surg. Edin., 1816
1861	ABERCROMBIE	Alexander	Wellington	M.D. Edin., 1860, Lic. Fac.Phy and Surg., Glasgow, 1860
1833	AHRENS	Theodore	Mossel Bay	M.D. Halle, 1829
1840	ALBERTYN	Adrian	Caledon	None Registerd
1849	ANDREWS	William		M.D. Edin., 1835, Mem. R. Coll.Phys. Lond., 1839
1860	ARCHER	Edmund	Queen's Town	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.,Lond., 1846 Lic.Apoth.Comp.,Lond. 1947
1860	ARENHOLD	Adolf	Port Alfred	M.D. Munich. 1855, late German Legion
1839	ATHERSTONE	W	Graham's Town	M.D. Heidel.,1839. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.,Lond.1838. \$
1814	BAILEY	Samuel	Wynberg	M.D.Giesen.(Hony.)1845. Dipl. As Naval Surg. Nov. 1804?
1860	BENBOW	John	Fort Beaufort	M.D. St.Andr.,1845, Fell.Coll.Surg.Edin.1847
1859	BESIG	M T C	Bredasdorp	M.D.Berlin 1856
1861	BICCARD	Carl	Paarl	M.D.Leyd.1858. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.London, 1858
1861	BICCARD	Francois	Malmesbury	M.D.Leyd.1860.
1835	BICCARD	L	Malmesbury	M.D.Leyd. Mem.Coll.Surg.Leyd 1834
1862	BOOMSTON	Johannes		Surg.Diplom.Univer. Utrecht.1847
1842	BORCHERDS	Carl	Wynberg (Army)	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1841
1856	BOWE	Henry	Namaqualand	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1855
	BROWN	William	Graham's Town	
	BROWN	Alexander	(Army)	M.D. Edin. 1852, Lic. Coll.Surg. Edin., 1852
1831	BROWN	Alexander	Cape Town	M.D.Boston.Hon.Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1830
1860	CAMPBELL	John		Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1846
1831	CAMPBELL	Ambrose	Alexandria	M.D.Jenn(?) 1830, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1823 \$
1834	CHIAPPINI	Peter	Cape Town	M.D.Edin.1832, Lic.Coll.Surg.Edin.1832
	CHURCHILL	Fleetwood	Simon's Town (Navy)	Lic.R.Coll.Surg.Ir.1853. Lic.R.Coll.Phys.Ir.1862
1843	COOPER	Charles	Somerset East	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1821. Lic.Apoth.Comp.1821
1859	COWARD	James	Middelburg	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1853. Lic.Apoth.Comp.1848
1858	COWARD	George		Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1842
1848	DAVIES	Edward	Graham's Town	M.D.Giessen,1842, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1847
1839	DAVIES	Richard	Port Elizabeth	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1841. Lic.Apoth.Comp.1841
1836	DREW	Henry	Wynberg	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1835
1843	DREYER	John	George	M.D.Leyd.1841, Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd 1842
1862	DUMINY	Benjamin	D'Urban	M.B.Aberd.,1861. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1861
1842	DUNSTERVILLE	George	Port Elizabeth	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1841. Lic.Apoth.Comp.1842
1858	DYER	John	Cape Town	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1857. Midwy.Dipl.Lond.1858
1846	EBDEN	Henry	Rondebosch	M.D.St.Andr.1845. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1845
	EDDIE	William	Graham's Town	
	EDDIE	William	(Army)	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1825
1852	EDMONDS	Charles	Fraserburg	Lic.Apoth.Comp.Lond.1852
1854	EDMUNDS	William	Robben Island	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1852
1857	ENSOR	Frederick	Port Elizabeth	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1856. Lic.Apoth.Comp.1856
1833	FLECK	Christian	Cape Town	M.D.Leyd.1832, Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd 1833
1858	FLEMMER	Christian	Cradock	M.D.Copenh.1837.Mem.R.Coll.Surg.lond.1852
1862	FOSTER	John	Beaufort District	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1845
1862	FOTHERINGHAM	Thomas	Victoria West	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1856
1818	GILL	William	Somerset East	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1818, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1818
1817	GLAESER	Lodewyk	Worcester	M.D.Leyd.1846
1852	GRAF	Alexander	Somerset West	M.D. Vienna 1848
	GREY	George	Cradock (Army)	M.D.Edin.1854, Lic.Coll.Surg.Edin.1854, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1854
1861	GRIMMER	William	Colesberg	M.B.Aberd.,1861. Magister Chirurgia, Aberd., Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1861
1857	HALL	Benjamin	Somerset East	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1855, Midwy.Dipl.Lond.1855
1858	HANF	Frederick	Robertson	M.D. Gless, 1858. Mem.Coll.Surg., Berlin 1858
1859	HARE	Henry	George	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1838, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1840
1862	HEAZLE	Thomas	Burghersdorp	Lic.R.Coll.Surg. Edin.1859. Lic.Apoth.Hall, Dub.,1858. Late army surgeon
1853	HERMAN	Johannes	D'urban	M.D.Leyd. 1852. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1853
1853	HOFFA	Maurice	Richmond	M.D.Berlin 1849
1857	HOLLANDER	Ludwig	Burghersdorp	M.D.Breslan 1854
1858	HOUSELEY	Charles	Port Elizabeth	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.1840, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1838
1859	KITCHING	Charles	Beaufort West	M.B. Lond. 1858, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.,1855, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1858
1862	KITCHING	John	Prince Albert	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1860, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1860

Date	Licensed	Surname	Name	Residence	Qualifications
1862		KRANZ	Melchior		M.D.Wurtzb., 1856, Mem.R.Coll.Surg. Eng. 1862
1862		KUHN	Herman	Aliwal North	M.D.Wurtzb., 1861
1842		KUYS	M	Worcester	M.D.Leyd. 1839. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1841
				Somerset Hospital,	
1817		LAING	John	Cape Town	Lic.R.Coll.Surg. Edin.1816.
1860		LAING	John	Stockenstrom	Lic.Fac.Phy. And Surg. Glasgow 1859
1861		LANDSBERG	John	Cape Town	M.D.Edin. 1860. Midwy.Dipl.Edin.1860
		LAWRANCE	Henry	Knysna Convict Station	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1850, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1850
1852		LILIENFELD	Abraham	Graaff-Reinet	M.D.Wurtzb., 1839, Mem.R.Coll.Surg. Eng. 1842
1842		MAASDORP	G	Graaff-Reinet	M.D.Leyd. 1839. Mem. R. Coll.Surg.Lond.,1842
1859		MACARTHY	James	Katberg	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1850, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1850
1859		MACK	James	Alice	Lic.Apoth.Comp.Lond. 1838 (?)
1843		McMASTER	Alexander	Uitenhage	Lic.Fac.Phy. And Surg. Glasgow 1833. Midwy.Dipl.Edin.1831
1862		MEINTJES	Steph[anus]	Graaff-Reinet	M.D.Edin. 1861. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1861
1862		MEYER	Henrich	Calvinia	M.D.Wurtzb., 1862
1860		MORKEL	William	Caledon	M.D.Edin. 1858. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1858
1834		MUNTINGH	F	Wellington	M.D.Leyden, 1834
1859		MUSKETT	Joseph	Knysna	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1857, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1855
1858		NEEBE	Carolus	Fauresmith	M.D.Marburg 1857
1862		NIXON	Henry		Lic.Fac.Phy. And Surg. Edin. 1860. Lic.Coll.Surg.Ireland 1859
1862		ORTON	Richard	Simon's Town	M.B. Lond. 1858, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.,1860, Lic.Coll.Surg. Edin.1861
1858		OTTO	William	Natal	M.D.Edin. 1856. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1858
1859		PAUL	Carl	Ceres	M.D.Jena, 1857
1857		PRONK	Isaac	Riversdale	None Registered
1863		RIX	Samuel	Cape Town	Lic.R.Coll.Phy. Lond. 1862. Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1862
1862		ROBERTS	Onesephorus	Port Elizabeth	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1861
1862		ROBERTSON	J	Hope Town	M.D.Heidel 1852
1862		ROGERS	Owen	Piquetberg	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1857, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1857
1862		ROSER	Rudolf		M.D.Tubingen and Studgart 1856
1859		ROSS	William	Cape Town	M.D.St.Andr. 1858, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1857
1841		ROUX	J	Cape Town	M.D.Leyd. 1839. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1841
					M.B. Lond. 1858, MR.Coll.Surg.Lond.,1848, Mem.R. Coll.Surg.
1844		RUBIDGE	Richard	Port Elizabeth	Lond..1843
1856		RUOFF	J	Queen's Town	M.D.Tubingen and Stuttgart 1833
1860		SANDWICH	Godfrey	Tulbagh	M.D.Edin. 1849
1859		SIMONS	Arnold	Bokkeveld	M.D.Leyd. 1857. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1857
1850		SIMPSON	William	Bokkeveld	Lic.R.Coll.Surg. Edin.1829. Midwy.Dipl.Edin.1828
1844		SMUTS	Cornelius	Stellenbosch	M.D.Leyd. 1842. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1844
1844		SMUTS	Johannes	Paarl	M.D.Leyd. 1843. Mem. Coll.Surg.Leyd.,1844
1850		SPRANGER	Stephen	Victoria East	Fell.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1856
1850		STEWART	Peter	Rondebosch	M.D.St.Andr. 1843, Lic.Fac.Phy & Surg. Glasg. 1839
1859		THOM	Andrew	Victoria West	M.D.Glasg. 1849
1859		TREADWELL	Samuel	Beaufort West	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1855
1826		VERVELD	John	Stellenbosch	M.D.Edin. 1826
1861		VIX	Charles		M.D.Leyd. 1855
1848		WAY	William	Diep River	M.B. Lond. 1848, Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond.,1847
1842		WEHR	John	Cape Town	M.D.Heidel. 1835
1841		WEHR	Reynard	Swellendam	M.D.Marburg 1835
1859		WEINSTEIN	Albert	Riversdale	M.D.Wurtzb. 1857
		WILMANS	Arp	Colesberg (Army)	N.D.Gotting., 1849
1840		WRIGHT	Jospeh	Swellendam	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond., 1840, Lic.Apoth.Comp. 1840
1834		ZEEDERBERG	John	Paarl	M.D.Edin. 1833. Lic.Coll.Surg.Edin. 1833
1861		ZIERVOGEL	J	Middelburg	Mem.R.Coll.Surg.Lond. 1860

This table was downloaded from a web page for personal use, so I didn't make a note of whose website it was. If it is copyrighted, I do apologise but I hope that you (the owner) understand how useful this information could be to CTFHS members.

Derek Pratt

(Continued from page 9)

children and Henry Anderson EBDEN was the twelfth. He born 15 June 1824 in Russell Square, London (presumably while John Bardwell was in the UK on business) and he died 14 June 1886 in South Africa. He married Laura Henrietta Twentyman in about 1859. The TWENTYMAN family were well known at the Cape as silversmith, having come here from India and Mauritius. Laura TWENTYMAN was born 6 October 1824 in Cape Town and died 13 March 1878 in Haughleigh, Rondebosch, South Africa. [I wonder where in Rondebosch 'Haughleigh' was? Anyone have any ideas?]

According to the table overleaf after his schooling at SACS, he obtained a MD at St Andrews' University and MRCS both in 1845. Another source tells me that he served in India, as Assistant surgeon in the Bengal Artillery and as Surgeon of the Rajputana Agency but on the table he was licensed with the Cape authorities in 1846 and by 1863 was living in Rondebosch. He died on 14 June 1886. He and Laura appear to have only one child, Augusta EBDEN. My source has neither her birth or her death dates but that she married an Arthur FINLAY - nothing else given.

3. While on a recent trip to Graaff Reinet, our host introduced me to an elderly lady who owned a local antique store and knew all about Graaff Reinet families— I was searching for my KENNETTs (Military Records article on page 4), "She's a MAASDORP," said my host, "—need I say more?" I nodded pretending to know but didn't really. However on visits to cemeteries I soon saw why—there was a plethora of MAASDORPs. Thus when I saw MAASDORP, G from Graaff-Reinet h a v i n g done a M.D. at Leyden University in 1839 and becoming a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London in 1842 I was fascinated. I wish I could trace ancestors with the same surname as mine going all the way back till then.

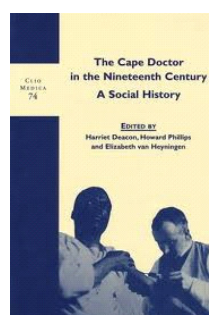
One of the things this table shows is that there were no medical doctors of colour and no women in 1863. I suppose this might raise the whole Dr James BARRY story again—was BARRY a women or transgender? Perhaps a Family History Newsletter is not the place for this discussion.

A book by Harriet Deacon, Howard Phillips & Elizabeth van Heyningen, entitled: *The Cape Doctor in the Nineteenth Century: A Social History*. (New

York: Rodopi, 2004) helps us to see how your medical ancestor's lived. This book looks fascinating but being so specialised it tends to be only available from academic libraries (UCT) and the National Library of South Africa (Shelf no. A.2005-639). Harriet Deacon in her chapter argues that, although previous studies discussed only western-trained doctors in the nineteenth century, the reality was that the medical market also included many "alternative" practitioners. The result was that conflicts existed between druggists, doctors, and shopkeepers, with doctors ultimately dominating medicine in urban Cape Town, and informal practitioners or druggists overseeing the care of those in rural areas. Although their training was diverse and varied, it was entirely overseas, in the UK and Europe as can be seen in the Table above. Throughout the nineteenth century, Cape doctors continued to associate themselves with British and European medical organizations rather than giving full credence to local medical associations.

Doctors, together with lawyers and clergymen, have always been considered the professional people of the community. Although ideas about class, race, and gender superiority were likely used by doctors to play up their status, but as van Heyningen points out, the 1891 Medical and Pharmacy Act did not restrict registration along racial and gender lines. Indeed, van Heyningen writes of the sole female practitioner, Jane Elizabeth WATERSTON, and three black doctors, William Anderson SOGA, Mohammed Omer DOLLIE, and, perhaps the most famous, Abdullah ABDURAHMAN who worked in the Cape. Yet in spite of these exceptions to the rule, white males dominated the profession. Moreover, Jane Elizabeth Waterston believed that her role as doctor was to promote imperialism and Western ideals and Abdullah Abdurahman also promoted western medicine and acted as an intermediary between the colonial state and the Muslim community. Thus, it was likely that most doctors set up notions of European "civilization" and "scientific superiority" in contrast to supposed makeshift "uncivilized," "unscientific" and "barbaric" practices of "alternative" and indigenous medicines.

Fascinating subject which still needs lots of research.



EARLY 20th CENTURY RONDEBOSCH

I asked Phyl Hewitt, a parishioner at St Paul's Rondebosch, to jot down some memories of the old Rondebosch she grew up in. Perhaps CTFHS members might like to add more details or fill the gaps in Phyl's memories.

I was born in Mowbray in 1923, christened in St James Church, Sea Point where my Mum and Dad had been married. My Mum had married to Bert Hallock in 1912 but widowed in 1915, and left with a 2 year old little boy, Reg Hallock.

Mum married again in 1920 to Alfred Gray HEWITT, and I was born of that marriage. My Dad brought Reg up as his own son, allowing him to keep his name, as he was the only HALLOCK in South Africa.

We moved to Rondebosch (to 8 Wiersma Road) in 1926, and Mum and Dad joined St Paul's Church. My brother being 10 years older than me, went to Church with them, and was confirmed in St Paul's.

I was introduced to St Paul's when I was about 6 year's old, attending the morning service with my family. As I grew older, we all often went to evensong as well. The Revd. W.G. WEBSTER is the only rector I can remember about that time. [It appears that his nicknames was 'Porky'!]

When I was about 8 years old, I was introduced to Sunday School, which at that time was held at St Thomas's Church. In those days there was a Sunday school for the white children and a separate one for coloured children which was held at St Paul's. There were quite a few areas in Rondebosch in which coloured people lived until they were all moved out under the Group Areas Acts. These areas included the area where "The Rondebosch" is being developed behind Riverside Centre, on the other side of the river. Another area was in Albion Road, behind Avondrust, and reaching down to the river, also along the river between the little cottages and General Dealers shop on the Main Road, and the rugby ground. Many of these people were parishioners at St Paul's

At St Paul's, in the Church hall, there was a "day school" for the local children, run by 2 sisters, the Misses DODD, who lived in Rouwkoop Road. The Dodd family had a house just before the Catholic Church, on the mountain side of the river. A family by the name of HEALY together with Mr Dodd ran a little grocery store on the Main Road, where the 'Star Dust' Restaurant is today

The old Police station was next to present day Whitehall Court. There was a row of houses on the Main Rd. between the Police Station, and the corner of Rosendale Rd. The original, old Police Station building is still there [now called Constabulary House]. The police had sleeping quarters on the premises for the staff. Behind



Cattle grazing on Rondebosch Common

the old Police Station, was a row of prison cells, in a lane running down behind the houses on the left hand side of Wiersma Road. Friday night was the time for many to get drunk, and the police used to bring in those roaming around, to sober up overnight in the cells. They were usually rather noisy singing, till they fell asleep, and were set free again in the morning. It is said that they were on friendly terms with the police, who put them 'inside' to keep them out of trouble. In those days the police did foot patrol on various regular beats, one of which ended up Wiersma Rd. and back to the station for the next one to take over.

My Dad loved his little garden at the front of our home. It was small, but always a lot of colour. He pottered there a lot of the weekends, during which time, he got to know the various policemen who loved to chat to him. I remember on one occasion during the school holidays, my Dad took us away down to Muizenberg for a few days holiday. There was recession at that time, and he couldn't afford to take us further a field. Dad asked the police if they would keep an eye on the house as they ended their beat, for which he would donate to the "Police Widows and Orphans Fund". One of the cops, we knew as Joe, asked my Dad to leave a folding chair on our stoep, which he did, so that if the 'cop' finished his 'beat' a bit early, he could have a quick forty winks, particularly at night time!

In later years when war was declared (1939), Joe was still at Rondebosch Police Station, and was quick to 'join up'. He wrote periodically to our family for quite a while, then no more. We heard that he been taken prisoner, - he did survive, we heard, but had returned, to his own home in Oudtshoorn, not a well man, and we heard no more. We had written to him but no response.

Before the war days, prisoners at Roeland St., gaol were brought each morning to Rondebosch with a guard, and were marched along the Main Rd., to a gate leading up to Westbrooke, where they worked in the gardens, which were beautiful.

Groote Schuur Ave. was always open to the public, and it was

(Continued from page 13)

lovely walk right up to the zoo, passing between the two beautiful homes of 'Westbrooke & Groote Schuur', the latter having a wonderful garden of hydrangeas, on a slope, and visible from the road. At Christmas time there were masses of hydrangeas, and nurses from various hospitals were allowed to come and pick them to decorate the wards- a lovely gesture!

My brother Reg, had joined the choir at St Paul's. I would say, about 6 or 7 years before the 1939-45 War. He had been part time in the RNVR, and when he joined up was seconded to the Royal Navy on the 'HMS Neptune' and they went "way down" South hunting "Raiders", where they remained for quite a time. Reg narrowly missed death when the 'Neptune' returned to Simonstown and he was transferred ashore, to wait being posted to the Aircraft Carrier 'Hermes'. In the meantime the 'Neptune' was refitted and went out East, where she was shortly afterwards, bombed, and sunk with one survivor. After joining the 'Hermes' in Simonstown, before she sailed, Reg and a couple of other RNVR's were again put ashore, to make room for more senior qualified crew.

The 'HMS Hermes' also went out East, and she too was lost – the brother of a friend of mine, who was on the 'Hermes' was killed and our family never failed to realize how close God was to our family, in keeping Reg safe. I have always felt so blessed, as had Reg been taken from us, I would not have the wonderful family I have now- his children, their children, and now their 2 beautiful babies- 4 generations. I also have a nephew in Australia, his wife, their children and their children, and again, 2 lovely babies. What a blessing!

Before the organ in St Paul's was moved 'upstairs' when additions were made to the Church, it, together with the choir were visible to the congregation. The organ and organist were behind the original choir stalls (on the vestry side) and the choir men and boys were seated on both the vestry and chapel sides.

Before the war there were quite a few choir men and boys. Some of the names I remember were, Bernard WINTER, Will SOTHERTON, Richard SIMONS, Norman SMITH, Con. SILBERBAUER and my brother Reg Hallock plus Gerald ABERNETHY, - the choir master was a Mr. McCONNELL. St Paul's has numerous pictures of the choir over the years. After the choir practice on a Friday night, some of the choir men used to go to Randall's Pub on the block just before Grotto Rd. Gerald Abernethy (known to the others as the Bishop of Rondebosch) eventually became the Diocesan Secretary at St George's Cathedral.

My Dad had died in 1954, my Mum in 1968 and brother Reg in 1983, all from very distressing illnesses.

The Rectory: the original grounds of the now rectory and Goodwin Cottage, extended as far as the next property as there was no St Paul's Crescent and went

right down to the Liesbeek River. The property was owned by a Mr DUNCAN, (a Director of Jutas), his wife and their sons. They had a beautiful garden well maintained by an elderly coloured gentleman who lived on the premises. He was also their chauffeur with white coat and peaked cap!

Opposite, where Park Lane Flats now stand there was a lovely double storied, thatch roofed house, bounded by four roads presently there. It was owned, and also lived in, by a well known Rondebosch family, by the name of PETTY. Their sons were contemporaries of my brother. They too had a lovely garden full of fruit trees, and as children we were always helping ourselves to that which hung over the garden fence. The owners knew this and didn't mind. But one day they asked if we wouldn't like to come in and help ourselves, which rather spoilt our fun, but it was kind of them.

On the grounds where Roslyn Gardens now stands was another lovely home, also on a large plot extending up to the back of where Whitehall Court now stands. This home was owned, and lived in by the SILBERBAUER family. Mr Silberbauer was a senior partner in a firm of attorneys of that name in Cape Town. Their elder son Conrad was also in the choir at St Paul's, which he eventually left to become a Catholic Priest.

Mr. Silberbauer Snr. and my Dad were contemporaries, and both served at St Paul's as either Churchwardens or sidesmen. The Silberbauers' daughter, who was a little older than me, was also at Rustenburg, where we both matriculated.

Before Rosendale Court, on the corner of Roslyn Road and Rosedale Road, was built, in 1955 there was a double-storied large boarding house, also with a large lovely garden, extending from the Main Rd, down to Roslyn Rd. The boarding house was run by an elderly couple the McLACHLAN's, who catered mainly for young folk, usually from the country, who were working in Cape Town, and it was run like 'a home from home'. The husband was crippled but had a good team of gardeners, and a beautiful garden – he used to sell 'cut flowers' to the local residents for 6d a bunch. Eventually an annexe to the boarding house was built on the Roslyn Rd. side of the garden – a lovely Tudor style building. The present Jacaranda trees and the Japanese tulip with the lovely pink flowers were left standing when Rosendale Court was built on the site.

MEETINGS LAST QUARTER

JANUARY 2012



Derek Stuart-Findlay gave an illustrated talk on St James - People and the houses covering the history of land grants, properties and families of that area. This talk was interesting for me on numerous levels. Living most of my life in Fish Hoek

(except since leaving to become a priest in 1994), I travelled through St James daily by train to school and later by car to work 'up the line' so it was wonderful to see how the houses, mansions and hotels had changed but still seem to have remained the same. Secondly, as a genealogist it was wonderful to hear the names of well-known South Africans or overseas citizens who owned property along the so-called St James Golden Mile. Finally, as a person who loves architecture it was interesting to see behind the high walls, hedges and fences and see the houses clearly in Derek's illustrations.

Derek Stuart-Finlay, who is from an old St James family, not only knew his home suburb well but obviously loves it too.



FEBRUARY 2012



Dr Susan Ziehl addressed our February meeting speaking on German Settlers to the Eastern Cape. She had recently published a book on this and she has since made it available to members at a reduced price.

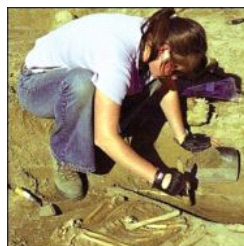
It is entitled *German Settlers to the Eastern Cape & the ancestors of R.B.Ziehl*. Tells of the difficulty the German settlers had to face in the Eastern Cape.

In 1858 over two thousand German peasants left Europe to settle in South Africa. Most came from regions in Prussia: West Prussia, Pomerania and Uckermark. This book deals with the conditions which led them to want to emigrate and the challenges they faced on arrival in the Eastern Cape. Starting with the descendants of one of these settlers – Carl Friedrich Ziehl – the book is structured around the ancestors of Raymond Beresford Ziehl. It provides information on the Ziehl, Ziemann, Bagshaw, Wright, Mitford, Best, Shaw, Barnes and Dugmore families in South Africa.



Books Normal Price: R160.00
Price for FHS members: R139.00
To order please email pziehl@telkomsa.net with your postal address details or go to www.susanziehl.com and click on 'Books'.

MARCH 2012



A UCT Archaeology Student carefully clearing a skeleton in Prestwich S. an example of the areas Mary Patrick is often called upon to preserve

Besides being our AGM the March meeting gave us the opportunity of hearing Dr Mary Patrick sharing with us on how graves that are found—usually dug up while building etc—can be preserved.

She told us that South Africa had some of the best laws in the world when it came to preserving heritage sites but I suppose like all laws it is the application of the law that makes it worthy. If a builder or developer just builds over a grave accidentally unearthed we would be none the wiser but what a loss in our ongoing quest to discover more about our past, not only that of generals and politicians, but ordinary people who might be buried on a particular site. I found Mary's presentation fascinating and her concern for our heritage showed through on what she presented.

CAPE TOWN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

WEBSITE:

<http://www.family-history.co.za/>

Contains lots of interesting and useful information

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Third Saturday of each month at St John's Church Hall, Wynberg

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Sandra Cruywagen

GREETING SECRETARY:

Margaret Robinson

LIBRARIAN

Cynthia Winstanly

TEA LADIES

Betty Nelson

Lucille le Roux

WORKSHOP CO-ORDINATOR

Lois Harley

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

In 2012 Lois Harley is scaling back on Workshops because of her own other commitments but she is doing an ongoing workshop on Practical Family History for U3A

Back Page Humour:



Hot on the trail.

