

NEWSLETTER

Volume 2013 Issue 10

September 2013.



Editor:

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

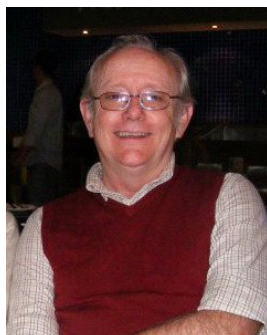
An African saying: "When an elder dies, it is as if an entire library has burned to the ground."

Ashleigh Brilliant: "Keep some souvenirs of your past, or how will you ever prove it wasn't all a dream?"

George H. W. Bush, State of the Union Address, 1990: "You are our living link to the past. Tell your grandchildren the story of the struggles waged, at home and abroad. Of sacrifices made for freedom's sake. And tell them your own story as well — because [everybody] has a story to tell."

Next Edition due:
Late December 2013

EDITORIAL



Well, you all seem to be listening to David Slingsby, our chairman's suggestion and submitting articles for including in our newsletter. I have quite a few which I'll transfer to the December quarter. If you carry on like this I might have to bring out a special edition to clear the backlog! Some of your stories are quite long and I might split them into two episodes or condense them. But **please keep them coming**, it gets me out of the hassle of writing them myself. Shorter articles, jokes or just general news, a paragraph or two long, are particularly welcome as they fill up the gaps around the longer articles.

In this edition the BAILEY and the LOMBERG families, the sinking of *SS Ceramic* during WW2 and N is for Norman eaten by a lioness – I wonder if he like, Albert at the Zoo had a stick with a horse's head handle?

I'm putting my picture in this editorial in case you wondering who I am and what I look like. Also in case you want to give me an article at the next meeting!

NEWS FROM THE INTERNET

The world's two largest providers of genealogical records have formed a new partnership. In an announcement made earlier this month, Ancestry.com and FamilySearch bosses confirmed that the organisations would be collaborating to put more than one billion records online for the first time.

The material will be retrieved from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' extensive archives before being indexed, digitised and published with help from thousands of volunteers.

To make the five-year project a reality, Ancestry.com will inject around \$60 million (£37.7 million) in funding.

Made available to explore free of charge on FamilySearch, the deal means that the documents will also be uploaded to each of Ancestry.com's websites – including Ancestry.

co.uk – where members will be able to view them as part of their subscription.

"This agreement sets a path for the future for Ancestry.com and FamilySearch to increasingly share international sets of records more collaboratively," said Tim Sullivan, CEO of Ancestry.com.

"A significant part of our vision for family history is helping provide a rich, engaging experience on a global scale.

"We are excited about the opportunities it will bring to help benefit the family history community and look forward to collaborating with FamilySearch to identify other opportunities to help people discover and share their family history."

This news from **WDYTYA** Magazine

Famous Families : No 5: Abe Bailey

Last Newsletter the Famous Person Researched was Winston Churchill whose oldest child, Diana Churchill married Sir John Milner Bailey who was the second child of Sir Abe Bailey. When I entered the name John Bailey in the article it meant nothing to me until I followed it up with Wikipedia and found that he was the 2nd Baronet of Cradock, Province of Cape of Good Hope, Union of South Africa. I duly found that Sir Abe Bailey's whose cottage and house are at the edge of Muizenberg and St James was the first baronet. At the next CTFHS meeting it was suggested to me that I do Abe Bailey's family history in this quarter's Newsletter.



Sir Abe Bailey, 1st Baronet of Cradock, Cape of Good Hope in his formal dress.

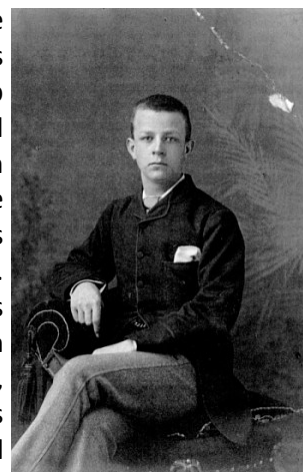
Sir Abraham (Abe) Bailey was born in Cradock in the Cape on November 6, 1864. His mother, Ann Drummond McEwan, was Scottish by birth while his father, Thomas Bailey, was from Yorkshire. Married in 1860 in South Africa, Thomas and Ann Bailey had four children, Mary, Abraham, Susannah and Alice, before Ann's premature death in 1872.

Soon after Abe Bailey's birth, the family moved to Queenstown and there the father set up in business as a wagon-maker and wool merchant. By the time of his wife's death he also owned a local hotel and what his son later described as a "large general dealers and liquor business". When Ann Bailey died, the young Abe Bailey was only seven years old. The shock of his mother's death, plus a difficult and distant relationship with the father prompted the young boy to run away from home for some months and spend the rest of the year with Dutch-speaking friends who lived nearby. Shortly after, his father sent Abraham and one of his sisters to attend the Keighley Trade and Grammar School in Keighley, Yorkshire, but the kindness shown to him by his adoptive family in the months after his mother's death was to be formative in his life-long sympathy for the Afrikaner cause and culture.

After Keighley, Abe Bailey went on to Clewer House school near Windsor but, rejecting his father's suggestion that he go on to university, left school at fifteen and found work with the London wool and cotton-trading firm of Spreckley, White and Lewis. Two years later he was back in South Africa, where he felt that fewer social constraints stood in the way of the aspiring self-made businessman. Initially he joined his father's business in Queenstown. In July 1886 he left for the Barberton gold-

fields in the Transvaal. He began dealing in shares with a capital of £100. Losing it he borrowed £10 from a friend, took out a licence, and setting up as a broker on the Stock Exchange, began to make his way. Leaving Barberton in March 1887, he went to the Rand in order to continue his share broking and to become secretary of the Gipsey and Kleinfontein mines. As soon as his fortune warranted it he abandoned broking and the secretaryship and began acquiring and developing properties. In the end his business interests comprised the chairmanship of the fourteen subsidiary companies in the Abe Bailey and London and Rhodesian mining group, a directorship of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation controlling twenty-four subsidiary companies, and several other company directorships.

By 1894, he had become the head of what was called the Bailey Group of gold mines and had begun to establish himself as one of the chief mining magnates of the Witwatersrand. Via his business interests and his connection with Cecil John Rhodes, whom he met at this time, he acquired substantial mining and land properties in the former Rhodesia and by the thirties had become one of the world's richest men.



Abe Bailey as a young man

Bailey became one of the largest breeders and owners of race-horses both in England and in South Africa. His most famous horse, Son-in-Law, won the Cesarewitch and the Goodwood Cup, was founder of a line of stayers including Foxlaw,

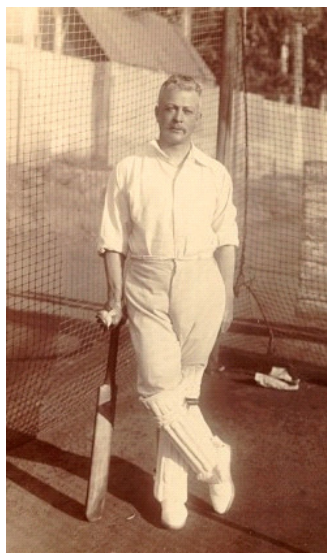


Abe Bailey's house in Brynaston Square, London. Note the Art Works on the walls. Many of these were donated to the National Gallery in Cape Town especially the sporting paintings of horses and hunting

Trimdon, Foxhunter, and Tiberius, and was sire of Straitlace, winner of the Oaks in 1924. Bailey himself won the Oaks in 1936 with Lovely Rosa and was second in the Derby of 1935 with Robin Goodfellow. He also carried on large farming operations in the Colesberg district of the Cape.

Bailey began his political public service in the Johannesburg Staatsraad before the Jameson Raid of 1895. He was a member of the reform committee and was sentenced, for the raid, to two years' imprisonment, afterwards commuted to a fine of £2,000. In the South African War he served in the Intelligence Division and helped to raise and equip Gorrings Horse and the City Imperial Volunteers. In 1902, after the war, he entered the Cape House of Assembly as progressive representative of Barkly West, Cecil Rhodes's old constituency. This seat he resigned in 1905 and, after the grant of responsible government

to the Transvaal in 1906, he was elected in 1907 to the legislative assembly at Pretoria as member for Krugersdorp, holding the seat until 1910 and becoming whip of the opposition to the administration of General Louis Botha. He was an active worker for South African union, helping to finance *the State*, the organ



Abe Bailey played first class cricket for Transvaal

of the Closer Union Society which was founded to popularise the cause.

In 1915 Bailey re-entered politics as member for his old constituency, Krugersdorp, taking his seat in the Union House of Assembly as an independent, but sitting with General Botha's South African party. He retained the seat until his defeat at the general election of 1924. Party politics and debate were not the sources of his influence. That lay rather in the boundless hospitality which he dispensed at Rust-en-Vrede at Muizenberg, near Cape Town, and at his London residence, 38 Bryanston Square. His dispassionate personality, his skill and tact as host, made his houses centres where men of all shades of opinion and experience intermixed and exchanged views. At times they acted as neutral territories for the settlement of political difficulties. The critical meeting of 3 December 1916 which led to the supersession in the premiership of Asquith by Lloyd George was held at 38 Bryanston Square. In March 1933 General Smuts and General James Barry Munnik Hertzog met at Rust-en-Vrede to form a national government for the Union of South Africa, although Bailey personally took no part in these deliberations.



Sir Abe Bailey in old-age and after his leg had been amputated, being carried down the gang-plank

Bailey was appointed K.C.M.G. in 1911 for his services in promoting South African union, and created a baronet in 1919. He died at Rust-en-Vrede 10 August 1940, after having suffered the amputation of both legs, the first in July 1937 and the second in April 1938. In his will he left a quarter of his estate to an Abe Bailey Trust to be applied by the trustees for the advancement and strengthening of the South African people, and his pictures at Bryanston Square in trust for them also.

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Sir Abe Bailey's grave above his house in Muizenberg



Sir Abe Bailey's House in Muizenberg

He bequeathed £100,000 or £5,000 a year to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, for research.

Family Life

Bailey was twice married: first, in 1894 to Caroline Mary (died 1902), elder daughter of John Paddon, a Kimberley merchant; secondly, in 1911 to Mary, only daughter of Derrick Warner William Westenra, fifth Lord Rossmore.

By Bailey's first wife he had a son, John Milner (born 1900), who succeeded him as second baronet, and one daughter Cecil Marguerite Bailey;

Children of Abe Bailey and his first wife, Caroline Mary (born PADDON)

1. Cecil Marguerite Bailey She was born on 8 June 1895. She married Major William Francis Christie, son of Dugald Christie, on 16 March 1919. She died on 29 June 1962 at age 67.

2. Sir John Milner Bailey, 2nd Bt. was born on 15 June 1900. He married, firstly, Diana Churchill,

daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill and Clementine Ogilvy Hozier, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, on 12 December 1932. He and Diana Churchill were divorced in 1935. He married, secondly, Muriel Serefin Mullins, daughter of James Henry Mullins, on 18 October 1939. He and Muriel Serefin Mullins were divorced in 1945. He married, thirdly, Stella Mary Chiappini, daughter of Charles du Plessis Chiappini and Susan Margarite Klerck, on 4 May 1945. He died on 13 February 1946 at age 45, without issue. He succeeded to the title of 2nd Baronet Bailey, of Cradock, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and the Union of South Africa on 10 August 1940.

By his second wife, Mary, Abe Bailey had two sons and three daughters: Mittie Mary Starr Bailey b. 1 Aug 1913, d. 10 Apr 1961; Sir Derrick Thomas Louis Bailey, 3rd Bt. b. 15 Aug 1918, d. 19 Jun 2009; Ann Hester Zia Bailey b. 15 Aug 1918; James Richard Abe Bailey b. 23 Oct 1919; Noreen Helen Rosemary Bailey b. 27 Jul 1921

Children of Abe Bailey and his second wife, the Hon. later Lady Mary (born WESTENA) Lady Mary was an aviatrix and quite famous in her own right.



Lady Mary Bailey
(born Lady Mary Westenra)



1. Mittie Mary Starr Bailey She was born on 1 August 1913. She married, firstly, Robin Grant Lawson, son of Sir John Grant Lawson, 1st Bt., on 23 May 1934. She and Robin Grant Lawson were divorced in 1935. She married, secondly, William Frederick Lloyd, son of Samuel Janson Lloyd, on 4 December 1935. She and William Frederick Lloyd were divorced in 1947. She married, thirdly, George Edward Frederick Rogers in 1947. She and George Edward Frederick Rogers were divorced in 1958.

(Continued from page 4)

[KAB CSC 2/1/1/1982] She died on 10 April 1961 at age 47.

2. Sir Derrick Thomas Louis Bailey, b. 15 August 1918, d. 19 June 2009. He married, firstly, Katharine Nancy Darling, daughter of Robert Stormonth Darling, on 18 July 1946. He and Katharine Nancy Darling were divorced before 1980. He married, secondly, Jean (?) in 1980. He and Jean (?) were divorced in 1990. He died on 19 June 2009 at age 90. He was educated at Winchester College, Winchester, and Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the service of the South African Irish. He gained the rank of Captain in the service of the South African Air Force. He fought in the Second World War. He was decorated with the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.). He succeeded to the title of **3rd Baronet Bailey**, of Cradock, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope and the Union of South Africa [U.K., 1919] on 13 February 1946. He was a farmer. He lived in 2003 at Bluestones, Alderney, Channel Islands.

Children of Sir Derrick Thomas Louis Bailey, 3rd Bt. and Katharine Nancy Darling

- A. **Sir John Richard Bailey, 4th Bt.** b. 11 Jun 1947
- B. Thomas Noel Bailey b. 23 Dec 1948
- C. William Abe Bailey b. 21 May 1950
- D. Patricia Rosemary Bailey b. 21 Oct 1951
- E. Patrick James Bailey+1 b. 17 Mar 1959

3. Ann Hester Zia Bailey b. 15 August 1918 d. unknown. She married Pierce Nicholas Netterville Synnott, son of Nicholas Joseph Synnott and Barbara Louisa Mary Netterville, on 6 September 1939. She and Pierce Nicholas Netterville Synnott were divorced in 1948.

4. James Richard Abe Bailey b. 23 Oct 1919 was born on 23 October 1919. He married, firstly, Gillian Mary Parker, daughter of John Kilgour Parker, in 1958. He and Gillian Mary Parker were divorced in 1963. WLD 2701/1963 ILLIQUID CASE. DIVORCE. JAMES RICHARD ABE BAILEY VERSUS GILLIAN MARY. 1963 Johannesburg. He married, secondly, Barbara Louise Epstein, daughter of Harry Epstein, on 16 April 1964. He was educated at Winchester College, Winchester, Hampshire, England. He fought in the Second World War. He gained the rank of Squadron Leader in the service of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He was invested as a Distinguished Flying Cross (D.F.C.) in 1944. He

graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, in 1947 with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.). Child of James Richard Abe Bailey and Gillian Mary Parker

i. Johnathan Alcuin Abe Bailey1 b. 4 Aug 1959

Children of James Richard Abe Bailey and Barbara Louise Epstein

ii. Alaric James Abe Bailey1 b. 9 Nov 1965, d. 1986

iii. Prospero James Thomas Bailey1 b. 1969

5. Noreen Helen Rosemary Bailey born on 27 July 1921.

She is the daughter of Colonel Sir Abe Bailey, 1st Bt. and Hon. Mary Westenra. She married, firstly, W/Cmdr.

Peter Anker Simmons, son of R. C. Simmons, on 27

January 1941. She married, secondly, Count Peter

Christian Raben-Levetzau, son of Count Siegfried Raben-Levetzau, on 8 August 1947. She and Count Peter

Christian Raben-Levetzau were divorced in 1951. She

lived in 2003 at 94 Pretoria Avenue, Atholl,

Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

Children of Noreen Helen Rosemary Bailey and W/Cmdr. Peter Anker Simmons

i. Noreen Starr Anker Simmons+1 b. 1941

ii. Richard James Simmons+1 b. 1944

Children of Noreen Helen Rosemary Bailey and Count Peter Christian Raben-Levetzau

iv. Alexandra Louise Raben-Levetzau1 b. 1948, d. 1948

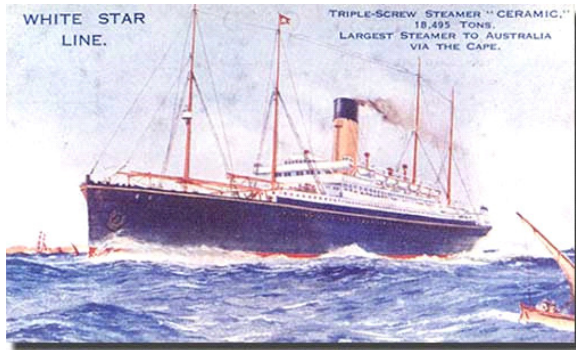
v. Paul Michael Raben-Levetzau1 b. 1949

Written and researched by Derek Pratt
from Wikipedia, Ancestry.co.uk, findingyourpast.com,
the Abe Bailey foundation Webpage and many other
websites



Sir Abe Bailey, business man and generous benefactor

The sinking of *SS Ceramic*



A member of the CTFHS, Maggie James sent me a short note about her family. It was told to her when she was a child and it deals with the sinking of the *SS Ceramic* by a German U-boat in December 1942.

Maggie James's maternal aunt and her 18 month old daughter were returning to SA from the UK on board the *SS Ceramic*. Aunt had been widowed early in that year when her male nurse husband had been killed during a bombing raid on the Grand Harbour of Valetta in Malta in February 1942. He had served in the Tribal Class destroyer, *HMS Maori*.

HMS Maori had just received her new Captain. He had arrived the day before and his effects were put onto the ship, although he spent the night ashore. A survivor who slept onboard tells the story how he had received a letter which he left on the mess shelf and he went to sleep in his hammock. He was still asleep in his hammock when the ship was hit by a bomb. The shout went up to abandon ship and this sailor came from down below, up several ladders to



HMS Maori in Malta harbour

the deck where many of the crew were already in the water. Some of the crew were closing hatches. He jumped in and swam to shore. They spent the night at the onshore Naval Depot (HMS St Angelo).

A couple of days later he dived down to try to recover some effects as he had left the ship in only underpants. He was unable to recover anything including the letter from his mother and his Bosun's pipe (he thinks that it is probably still there). He said that he doubted that this hatch has ever been opened. This sailor who told his story on the internet says he was surprised that the death toll had been given as only one, as the grape-vine at the time said that all 6 men who slept in the room alongside the engine room were lost. Presumably this mess deck next to the engine room included Maggie James's uncle-in-law.



The sunk HMS Maori in Valetta Harbour, Malta

The ship that carried the now widowed maternal aunt and her daughter was the *SS Ceramic*. Initially built as part of the White Star Shipping company, she had come to be known as the "Queen of the Southern Ocean." She was launched on December 11, 1912 and was completed July 5, 1913. Her design bears similarities to the *Titanic*. Both ships were built at the same shipyard, Harland and Wolff, Ltd., in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The *SS Ceramic* was quite a bit smaller, at 665'-679', had only one smokestack and was slower, running a maximum of 15 knots. (Information taken from an internet site – she sounds completely different from the *Titanic*!). Her maiden voyage took her to Australia, which would become her regular route.

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MEETINGS LAST QUARTER

JULY 2013

At our July meeting we had Etha van der Schyf speaking about her book on the history of the Slanghoek Valley near, Rawsonville and Goudini. Entitled *Voetspore deur die Slanghoek* she presented an oral history of the Afrikaans farming community in the valley. In her presentation she showed us the close knit community living there and shared with us how they work together to create a new and transformed community for the new South Africa.

What was also very nice was she and her husband brought some samples of the wine available from the valley! Her book was for sale and included the stories and memories of some of the people that live in the valley and the genealogy of the original families that moved into the valley.



Mountains, Valley and vineyard: a view of the Slanghoek Valley

AUGUST 2013

Speaker Ebrahiem Manuel presented a fascinating insight into arrival of his family as slaves and political exiles from the Indonesian Island of Sumbawa. The Islands occupied by the Dutch East India Company from 1605 found dissent amongst the local indigenous population. Their way of solving the problem was to enslave the population and banish them from their homeland.

One of the exiles, Abdul Kadir was incarcerated in the dreaded slave dungeons in Simon's Town, now the Simon's Town Museum on 10 March 1753. The graphic slides bore testimony to the dreadful conditions of the dungeon by being chained to a chest high rail and being seated in a 'stock like' situation.

On the 10 May 1755 Abdul Kadir managed to escape his

captors and fled seawards finding a small boat he put to sea and landed in a cave now known as Antonies Gat, this tidal cave situated in the now Cape Point reserve. He hid in the back of the cave, his Dutch captors scoured the coast in vain, the incoming tide hid him from view of the Dutch who retired assuming Abdul had drowned. (Later a further 77 slaves escaped in a similar manner)

Abdul Kadir was befriended by a local farmer, van Reenen, was given employment on the farm along with other escapees. Abdul's, son Ismail fell in love with the farmer's daughter Monica (Moerida) later married and lived in the Buffels Bay homestead. The marriage produced Abdul Jaliel - after the Dutch left the Cape the family and other exiles moved to Simon's Town.

Abdul Jaliel partitioned the British for the purchase of four parcels of land. Colonial Secretary Bird sanctioned the deal for Erf 1240 Seaforth which became their burial ground. On Erf 1032 a Mosque and educational centre were built.

In 1836 Abdul Jaliel was appointed by the British authorities to administer the oath to the exiles following the abolition of slavery in the Cape in 1834, this event is notated on a brass plaque in the Simon's Town museum.

The political exiles recorded and documented their experiences and capture from Sumbawa in books obtained from the British. Known as Kitaabs these manuscripts recorded their religion, cultures, history, rituals, landmarks, maps in fact any writing of interest. There are many of these 'Kitaabs' in the Cape and are persevered by the local Cape Malay Society.

Ebrahiem then described his journey returning to Sumbawa to seek his family. A difficult task as he was not entirely sure if he could ever find them. He eventually came to a village and with the help of a translator explained his family story. He was greeted with much scepticism; one elder however recalled a generation recited story of the capture, this gave him entree to address the full Mosque congregation and to present the documents in his possession. After many hours of interrogation the elders accepted his story of events and he was welcomed into the community who celebrated his arrival.

David Slingsby

SEPTEMBER 2013

See Page 15& 16 for photo of our Heritage Day Meeting

(Continued from page 6)



When White Star merged with Cunard the Ceramic was sold to Shaw, Savill and Albion. She continued her run, but at the start of WW II, she was commissioned for service and, once again, carried troops. Her fate was sealed in the North Atlantic, though, at the midpoint between Canada and Portugal. The SS Ceramic was torpedoed by a German submarine, captained by Werner Henke, about 420 miles west-northwest of the Azores.

On Nov. 23, 1942, the SS Ceramic "left the Mersey for Australia, independently routed, with 378 passengers. Her subsequent complete disappearance was at first little publicised at home, due to the general censorship of shipping information, and the Admiralty assumed that she had been sunk without survivors from the 500 or so persons on board. It was learned a long time later that she had been torpedoed and sunk on December 6 in latitude 40 deg. 30 min. N., longitude 40 deg., 20 min. W, and that one survivor, a sapper of the Royal Engineers, had been picked up by the U-boat and taken to a German prison camp. Maggie James tells us that in her internet research she found out that the U-Boat surfaced the next morning after a stormy night and saved 1 only crew member for interrogation, Eric Munday.

According to *Picture History of British Ocean Liners: 1900 To the Present*, by William H. Miller, the Ceramic's route to Australia took it around South Africa. The White Star Liners, he says, were "largely interested in the outbound migrant trade." Ceramic was the largest ship to service Australia, she had a large cargo hold and had only cabins travellers. It was said that when she was hit by the torpedo, the explosion was so severe no radio call was sent out, she sank within minutes.

This story is a tragedy that had unforeseen angles. One of which is that the captain of the German submarine spoke perfect American English, as he'd worked for some time in the shipyards in Boston, Massachusetts. He was eventually captured and put in a US POW camp, where he committed suicide by trying to 'escape' when he knew he'd be most likely to be shot. The second unforeseen angle is the way it affect Maggie's family. She writes "Years later my mother and I were returning to SA from a European tour - about early December. My granny took to her bed, thinking WE might not return home. The memory of the event haunted my granny".

Thanks to Maggie James

THE EARLY LOMBERGS IN THE CAPE

By Michael Brock

Editor's Comment: In this brief history of Lomberg family, Michael Brock wrestles with the issue faced by many genealogists of early Cape Families – how the surname of a settler from Europe becomes the surname carried by families of other races. Was there intermarriage? Or did the slaves/indigenous people merely adopt the surname of their owners/employers? As the author attempts to understand this, he uses certain terms which today might carry a pejorative understanding, in using these terms he implies no ethnic or racial slurs on the people referred to.

Origins

The earliest reference I can find to the name LOMBERG in the Cape is in 1797. Three legal documents in the Cape Archives in Dutch longhand relate to a Johannis LOMBERG, apparently an immigrant mercenary, which connect him to a Maria Jacoba KEULER, born in the Cape of Good Hope. This was about the time when the British first occupied the Cape. There were many mercenaries involved on both the British and Dutch side during the Napoleonic Wars and Johannis LOMBERG may have been one of them.

The LOMBERG name seems to have originated in Sweden or Norway but is also found in Germany and Holland. It is variously spelled as Lambergh, Lomburg, Lamberg, etc. but in South Africa for the last 200 years is most frequently Lomberg. In addition to those Lombergs that I can directly trace to our family, there are many descendants of a Lambert LOMBERG (1796-1871) in the Cape.

Lambert Lomberg

Lambert Lomberg was a simple man, a labourer until into his fifties and illiterate at the time of his wedding in 1849 when he was 53. Shortly before his wedding he was baptized in St. Georges Cathedral and gave his parents names as Martiny and

(Continued from page 8)

Clara LOMBERG. He seems to have fathered 8 children with his wife Rosa VAN DER BYL, and in later life become a successful wagoner based in Cape Town.

Lambert's much younger sister Hannah Anne LOMBERG (1820-1886) also gave Martiny and Clara Lomberg as her parents when she underwent adult baptism shortly before brother Lambert who was 24 years her senior. Hannah gave her occupation as servant and her residence as Grave Street, Cape Town when she was baptised at age 29 in 1849.

There were two other female Lombergs of this generation who show up in baptism or marriage records of about this time.

The first was Georgina LOMBERG (1817-?), who was also baptised in 1849 at age 32. Her parents names were not given, and she may never have married, because she witnessed several other baptisms over the next ten years always as Georgina LOMBERG. In 1853 her own illegitimate child was baptised with last name LOMBERG.

The second was Rosa LOMBERG (1826-1887) who in 1847 in St George's Cathedral married John HARRIS a coachman and possible associate of Lambert LOMBERG; we have no record of when Rosa was baptised or who her parents were.

There are good reasons to believe that Lambert, Georgina, Hannah and Rosa Lomberg were all siblings, and children of Martiny and Clara LOMBERG. Their births cover a wide range of years from Lambert (1796) to Rosa (1826), but Lambert was born when his mother was only 15. We also know for sure that Martiny and Clara had children over at least a 24 year period, since both Lambert (b1796) and Hannah (b1820) were definitely children of theirs. The most compelling evidence that these four LOMBERGs were related is that they witnessed the birth of one another's children, and were part of a close knit group of friends – including the HARRIS, HEDGES and RODWELL families - all Waggoner's or bakers. All were residents of central Cape Town in their early lives and active in the parish of St George's Cathedral. The HEDGES moved around 1850 to Rondebosch, where they presumably operated a bakery close to the Josephine flour mill on the Liesbeeck River in Newlands. St Paul's Rondebosch seems to have become the Hedges parish over the next 15 years or so.

Parents of Lambert Lomberg

Clara LOMBERG (1781-1866), wife to Martiny and presumed mother to Lambert (b1796), Georgina (b1817), Hannah (b1820) and Rosa (b1826) was buried in St Paul's, Rondebosch at 85. Her residence at the time was in Rondebosch, close to her married daughter Hannah HEDGES (born LOMBERG) and perhaps her unmarried daughter Georgina LOMBERG.

I refer to this Clara LOMBERG (1781-1866) as Clara Sr. to distinguish her from Clara Jr., who was my own great-

grandmother Clara (born VAN DER BYL) LOMBERG (1820-1898) and wife to my great grandfather Henry Sr.

Henry Lomberg Sr.

We know very little about my great-grandfather Henry LOMBERG Sr. (1816-1877). His name does not appear in any records in the Cape, and other than fathering four children with Clara VAN DER BYL between 1857 and 1868, we know nothing for certain about his ancestry, ethnic origin, birthplace or the life he led.

The most likely hypothesis is that Henry Sr. was the second child of Martiny and Clara Lomberg, Sr. Henry Sr. would have been 20 years younger than his elder brother Lambert, and it seems that unlike his other siblings he never joined the church. Nor does Henry Sr. seem to have had his own residence in Cape Town for he does not appear anywhere in the Cape Almanac. I speculate that like brother Lambert Lomberg and brother-in-law John Harris he was in the ox wagon business, but spent most of his adult life on the road. His wife Clara Jr. seems to have resided with or next door to Lambert and his wife Rosa Lomberg, and after childrearing Clara earned a living as a laundress.

To explore the clues to Henry Sr.'s life we need to look at the connection to the VAN DER BYL family, to which both Henry's wife Clara Jr. and Lambert LOMBERG's wife Rosa belonged

The Lombergs and van der Byls

There are at least five instances where our LOMBERG family has intermarried with the old Cape Dutch VAN DER BYL family. The three most recent of these marriages as far as I can establish were all quite independent of one another and not among near relatives.

But the two earliest marriages around 1850 between LOMBERGs and VAN DER BYLs seem to have been the result of close family members getting to know one another. There is still a lot of mystery surrounding our Lomberg and van der Byl ancestors, but I hope to continue unravelling the threads that connect them. It seems that both these early marriages crossed the colour line, with Lomberg brothers (presumably of immigrant Scandinavian descent) marrying into a "Coloured" branch of the Van der Byl's.

I use the term Coloured in the sense that it has been used historically in the Cape. Many Coloured families today have the surnames of the pioneering Cape Dutch families. In some cases they are descended from unions between white and non-white individuals, but some simply derive from Khoikhoi servants or freed slaves taking the surnames of their employers.

The piercing blue eyes on my mother's side of the family are I assume from the Scandinavian Lombergs. I am not sure whether we exhibit any obvious genetic traits of mixed Cape blood, but my DNA results came back as 51% British Isles, 41% Scandinavian and 8% other. Perhaps the 8% other is from Khoikhoi or South Asian blood.

My mother's often said that her Lomberg ancestors were not "from quite the right side of the tracks", at least in contrast to

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her Robertson and Smithers roots. I always thought this was a socio-economic comment, but perhaps she had heard hints of some racial mixing as well. She often joked that many of the old Cape families carried a "touch of the tar brush", but if she knew that her own Lombergs did she never let on.

Even long before the Nationalist Government set up their formal racial classification schemes in 1948 South African society was quite race conscious. During the Dutch era casual liaisons across the colour line were common, but marriages less so. By 1815 and now under British rule, the population of the Cape was only 60,000 in total; 45% white, 30% free Khoikhoi and about 25% black and South Asian slaves. The British stopped forced indenture of local Khoikhoi and banned the importation of slaves, and by 1834 slavery was totally outlawed. Civil rights were gradually strengthened for people of all races. Around 1850, with the creation of the first Anglican Diocese in the Cape, a concerted effort was made to bring people of mixed race into the white congregations with many adult baptisms and conversions to Christianity. But the Victorian attitudes towards class and race carried over into the Colonies. As early as the 1870's many church records specified race in baptisms and marriages, using terms like "European", "Native", "Coloured", etc. With time and the growth of towns residential segregation became more pronounced. In some instances the same family split into separate white and Coloured branches, and with the Nationalist Government in 1948 these distinctions were enforced by laws. Most contact between family branches of different colour ceased.

[Editor's Comment: The only experience I have is the Registers of St Paul's, Rondebosch. The Baptism and Burial Registers give no indication of the person's race throughout the period 1837-2013. The Marriage Register has no racial classification until 1918 when a new register was started with "Race" as a column. Usually the terms "Mixed" and "European" was used. Exceptions do occur when former slaves were baptised. After their names a comment such as "former apprentice of Mr Upjohn" appeared. With the emancipation of slaves, all former slaves had to serve a six year term as "apprentices" to their former owners.]

Tracing Lomberg Roots – Lambert Lomberg Sr. (1796-1861)

Lambert Lomberg Sr., the first Lomberg for whom we have good records in the Cape, seems to have been the son of a Scandinavian father (Martiny Lomberg) and a Christian mother Clara Sr., who was likely of European ancestry and member of the early Anglican congregation in Cape Town. Clara Sr. was buried in St Paul's, Rondebosch, in 1866 at age 85 and witnessed several baptisms in this parish church between 1853 and 1866.

As a young man Lambert Lomberg Sr. was not active in the church, but at the age of 53 he was baptized in a joint ceremony with Rosa van der Byl, spinster, then aged 52. A

month later they were formally married in St Georges Cathedral. Rosa, at her baptism gave her father as Gerrit van der Byl and her mother by single name only as Martha. Her father Gerrit, sometimes spelled Gerhard (1757-1823), can be traced in the early genealogy of the van der Byl family, according to which he was married twice officially, but had no legitimate issue. Gerrit was a farmer in Paarl, and his assumed liaison with Martha - and Rosa's subsequent birth - occurred just before the death of his first wife in about 1798. Possibly Martha was a slave or servant on the farm, perhaps of Khoikhoi descent, and known by her first name only.

Lambert Lomberg Sr. (1796-1861) in his later life left quite an extensive trail in the church and commercial records of the Cape Colony. He is first mentioned between 1843 and 1846 in the Cape Almanac with residence at 96 Buitengracht and occupation labourer. He must have had very little education, because he signed his wedding certificate in 1850 by mark. At the time of his baptism and marriage to Rosa van der Byl his occupation was given as Waggoner on Buitengracht, and he seems to have become a reasonably successful entrepreneur in the wagon transportation business that thrived before the railroad expansion era of roughly 1860-90. In the last ten years of his life he was active in the Anglican Cathedral parish of St George's, witnessing multiple baptisms and weddings, and moving between several different residences on Buitengracht, Loop Street, Orange Street and finally Kloof Street.

From these church records and his residential addresses we can infer quite a lot about his circle of friends and family relationships. While Lambert was probably of pure Scandinavian or at least European descent, his wife Rosa van der Byl was most likely of mixed Dutch and non-white blood. As one follows Lambert and Rosa's descendants well into the 20th Century, based on their residential neighbourhoods, their professions, and in some cases church designations of race, some of these Lambert Lomberg crossed into the "Coloured" community. Several generations of Lambert's offspring continued in his trade as wagoners, coachmen, and after the advent of cars as cab drivers.

Rosa van der Byl (1798-1877)

As mentioned above, at her baptism in 1849 Rosa gave her father's name as Gerrit van der Byl and her mother's name simply as Martha. Her father Gerrit (1757-1823) can be readily identified as the grandson of Pieter van der Byl (1661-1723), the first of this Dutch family to settle in the Cape in the Stellenbosch district. Pieter had ten children through two marriages, but only one son Gerrit (1704-1767) had any heirs, so all in the South African van der Byl family are descended from him. This Gerrit married Elizabeth Grove and also had ten children, and Rosa's father whom I will call Gerrit Jr. (1757-1823) was the seventh of these children.

Gerrit Jr.'s father died when he was just ten. Six years later his widowed mother (nee Elizabeth Grove) who still lived on the family farm Vredenburg married an opportunistic German sergeant Diederik Bleumer, who had been decommissioned

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and become a free burgher in Stellenbosch. Elizabeth was roughly 20 years his senior, land wealthy and clearly part of the Cape Dutch elite when they married in 1773. Bleumer turns out to have been a pretty nasty piece of work, and after a long court battle which she pursued all the way to Batavia, Elizabeth finally divorced him on her own terms.

Bleumer had been caught red-handed when the slave Philida awakened some white men who had spent the night at the farm, and took them with her early in the morning to Bleumer's bedroom. One of this group was Gerhard van der Byl, his step son. [Our Gerrit Jr. 1757-1823]

So Rosa's father Gerrit Jr. grew up in the rude world of farmers and slaves that existed towards the end of the administration of the Dutch East Indies Company. Whether or not Bleumer's allegation that Gerrit was in fact the father of Lys' child had any merit, Gerrit did apparently eventually have his way with Rosa's mother Martha. By this time he was about 40 and respectably married to another member of the Grove family. Officially, according to van der Byl genealogy, Gerrit Jr. had no legitimate children.

Most likely Martha was a slave or domestic servant on his farm and of Khoikhoi or South Asian blood. Her child Rosa, fathered by Gerrit Jr, was born in 1798 at the beginning of the British occupation of the Cape was therefore a classic Coloured child, bearing the van der Byl name and probably growing up on her father's farm – acknowledged or not who knows?

Henry Lomberg Sr. (about 1816-1877) – my mother's grandfather

My own great-grandfather Henry Lomberg Sr. was about 20 years younger than Lambert Sr. and his wife Rosa. We know of Henry Sr.'s existence and rough dates only from family tradition. Three of his four children, all born between 1857-1868 in South Africa, left death notices listing their parents as Henry Lomberg and Clara. This Clara (1820-1898), whom I call Clara Jr., was according to family tradition also a van der Byl.

Unlike Lambert I cannot find a single instance of Henry Sr.'s residence in the Cape. Almost certainly he was not active in the church (there are no birth, baptism, wedding or burial records), nor is he listed in any of the commercial gazettes of the Cape as an independent householder or businessman. We know only that he was married to Clara Jr., and fathered three or four children with her. Clara Jr. has left some tracks in church records, for instance her burial record and her signature as a witness at several baptisms. Three of her residences over the years are listed in the Cape Almanac.

Family tradition is that Henry Sr. emigrated from Norway around 1850 and became a ship's chandler in Cape Town. I can find not a single shred of evidence to support this

theory. Since my mother's maternal grandfather, Christopher Haylett Robertson, was in fact a ship's chandler and has left extensive records in the Cape Almanac, I think there may have been confusion in the grandchildren's memory. The Lomberg name is and was quite unusual, so Henry Lomberg was probably related to Lambert Lomberg and like him may have spent much of his adult life in South Africa. Since Lambert went into the wagon carriage business perhaps Henry did too, and might have spent much of his working career travelling in the interior. When Henry Sr. was in his early thirties the borders of the Cape Colony were expanded northwards and eastwards to the Orange and Keiskamma Rivers. This was under the Governorship of Sir Harry Smith (1847-52) and was an era of much road and wagon development.

We can infer something of Henry Sr.'s origins and career by tracing the records for his wife Clara Jr. (1820-1898). Her life was connected very closely to that of Lambert Lomberg Sr.'s and his wife Rosa van der Byl. Like them Clara Jr. became active in the Anglican church and her tombstone and dates are in the St. Peter's cemetery in Observatory. The first church record we have for her was at the baptism in 1853 of her illegitimate son Francis Lomberg in St Georges Cathedral. The record says Francis was born to mother Clara Lomberg of Buitengracht with reputed father Francis Drew – who appears to have been a soldier. Witnesses at the christening were Lambert and wife Rosa Lomberg and John Harris. John Harris (abt 1825-1881) was Lambert's much younger brother-in-law, being married to his younger sister Rosa Lomberg (1826-1887). Like Clara Jr. both Lambert Lomberg and John Harris lived at about this time on Buitengracht, and may have known one another through trade, since their professions were Waggoner and coachman respectively.

This baptism record of 1853 can only refer to mother Clara Lomberg Jr., then aged 33 and presumably already married to Henry Sr. At the time she seems to have been living with or close to her brother-in-law Lambert Lomberg on Buitengracht. Her four children with husband Henry followed in 1857, 1859, 1861 and 1868. During these years she probably spent most of her time in Cape Town, either in Lambert Sr.'s house or later in the house next door with her profession listed as laundress. Lambert Sr. died in 1871 and his widow Rosa then moved to 4 Orange St where she lived with Clara until her death in 1877. Henry Lomberg Sr. also seems to have died in 1877, and his widow Clara Lomberg Jr. is listed in the Cape Almanac as living in the same house at 4 Orange St. for a few more years. During the last years of her life she moved first to Mowbray and then Claremont, where she was listed as Mrs. H. Lomberg. She died in 1898 and was buried in St. Peter's, Observatory.

The relationship of Rosa and Clara van der Byl

Both Rosa van der Byl (1798-1877) and Clara van der Byl (1820-1898) married Lombergs - Lambert Sr. (1796-1871) and Henry Sr. (1816-1877) respectively. Rosa and Clara seem to have led very close lives, sharing the same surname, often sharing the same residence and witnessing several baptisms together.

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They moved among the same circle of friends and relatives, and most probably were themselves closely related.

Let us recap what we know about them to try to infer what their relationship most probably was. Rosa was the elder of the two, with a birth date 22 years before Clara.

Rosa and Lambert were probably a couple from about 1830 onwards, but there is no mention of Clara van der Byl throughout the twenty year period during which they were bearing and raising their young children. But they were not yet church members and in fact the first church records for them were at ages 53 and 51 respectively when they were baptised in St. Georges Cathedral in a joint ceremony. A month later in 1849 they were married formally in the Cathedral. A year later five of their young children were baptised, including the only one conceived after their church marriage, an infant son William who died 6 months later. Lambert's oldest known child Delia, then 19 was one of the witnesses to the baptism of her younger siblings. Since the church records began only when they were in their fifties we can understand why there seem to be no records of their early life and child raising period.

Clara Lomborg Jr. seems also to have become active in the church only in midlife, not long after Rosa and Lambert were baptised. Clara van der Byl was born in 1820, but the first record we have for her is at age 31, after her (presumed common law) marriage to Henry Lomborg. This record is from 1851 when Clara Lomborg and Rosa Lomborg both witnessed the baptism of the infant daughter of close friend and brother-in-law John Harris, who had married the youngest sister of their husbands.

Two years later in 1853 Clara Lomborg (then living on Buitengracht with or next door to her brother-in-law Lambert) presented her own illegitimate child for baptism. Lambert and Rosa Lomborg and brother-in-law John Harris again witnessed this baptism. Clara Jr. had her four children with Henry between 1857 and 1868 (by which time she was 48 years old). In 1865 and 1866, when she must have been raising three young children, she lived at 25 Orange St. and listed her occupation as laundress. Brother-in-law Lambert and his wife Rosa shared this address in 1865, but moved next door to 23 Orange in 1867. After Rosa Lomborg was widowed she and Clara Jr. lived together for six years, until in 1877 both Rosa and Clara's husband Henry died.

How do we account for the closeness of Lambert and Rosa Lomborg, and Clara Lomborg? And what explains the complete absence of any record of Clara bearing and raising her four children, and no evidence whatsoever of husband Henry? I think the most likely explanation (by no means yet proven) is that Clara Jr. was Rosa's illegitimate daughter by an unknown father. When Clara was born Rosa was herself only 22, and had presumably not yet met her future husband Lambert Lomborg. Clara would have taken her mother's van der Byl name, and been raised by Rosa who probably lived and worked in someone's home as a domestic servant. When Clara was about 10 Rosa met labourer Lambert

Lomborg and began having the first of eight children with him. There was no record of these births or their living together until they joined the Church in 1849, and formalized their marriage, and baptised most of their children.

If Clara was in fact Rosa's illegitimate daughter she would probably have lived with her mother until she was old enough to go to work on her own. So Clara after age 10 probably moved in with her mother and Lambert Lomborg and helped care for her mother's young children with Lambert. Clara probably met her future husband Henry through Lambert. Henry was 20 years younger than his brother Lambert, and much closer in age to his future wife



Clara Lomborg

Clara. My supposition is that Henry spent most of his life as a wagoner on the road, never joined the church, and on those occasions when he returned to the Cape to see his wife and conceive his young family, he stayed with brother Lambert in his extended family. It is possible that in

1877 when Henry left Clara a widow he died in the interior, because there seems to be no record of a church burial in the Cape or elsewhere.

Clara Jr. survived her husband by just over twenty years. For the first few years we know she continued to live on Orange St. in Cape Town and to earn her living as a laundress, but she still had her youngest son Charles aged only nine to care for at home. By the early 1880's Clara moved to the nearby suburb of Mowbray; her eldest son



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Henry Jr. (my grandfather) was then in his early twenties and living and working as a clerk in Cape Town. His younger brother Charles also became a salaried telegraph clerk in the early 1880's.

Two photographs of Clara Jr. in later life, and three of her four children taken in 1888 have come down through the family.

The picture of Clara (undated) is marked by my mother "Daddy's mother" and shows her to be probably in her sixties. She has a handsome face with hair pulled back and dark coloration, and looks like solid Afrikaner stock.

The other picture dated 1888 shows three of her adult children at the beach; from the left Charlotte Rosa (aged 27), Charles Thomas (aged 20), and my grandfather Henry Jr. (aged 29) with his trademark droopy moustache and ever present pipe. At his time only Charlotte had married and her 3-4 year old boy Nathaniel Glover Jr. sits in front of her. I don't know who the other young girl is, perhaps the photographer's daughter.

The Family of Henry Sr. (abt 1816-1877) and Clara Lomberg (1820-1898)

Still to be written up and researched

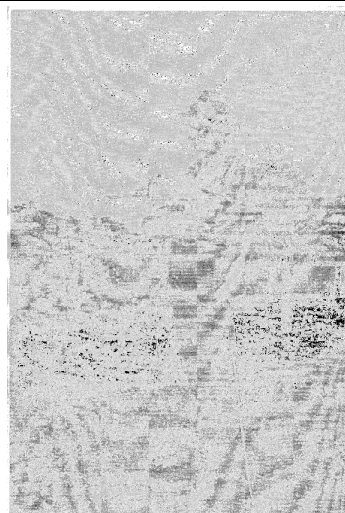
- Catherine Sarah (1857- aft 1917) – married William Munns
- Henry Jr. (1859-1936) – married Mary Smithers Robertson
- Charlotte Rosa (1861-1917) – married Nathaniel Glover Sr.
- Charles Thomas (1868-1920) – married Beatrice Sutch

N is for Norman, eaten by a lioness

By Jessa Gamble (published with permission)

"It is with the deepest sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of your son Norman. He died after an encounter with a lion near the Keito River in Portuguese West Africa 10/5/15. He made a very gallant fight and killed the lion with his knife after a severe struggle. He was serving as scout in the N. Rhodesian forces to which I also belong."

So begins a letter from the closest friend (and executor, of which more later) of my great-great uncle Norman Sinclair. Having fought through the Boer War and stayed on in Africa as a hunter, the Scotsman was still in his twenties when he met his unusual end during WWI. A collection of his letters, along with the Dead Man's Penny — made for all troops who died in the war, and ironically bearing the image of Britannia and a lion — were kept by Norman's grieving



Norman Sinclair

mother and came into my own mother's hands a few years ago. She was able to trace the story through official and informal accounts, all the way to his twice-exhumed and re-interred grave, now in Dar Es Salaam.

A wilderness death by charismatic mega-fauna has a certain dramatic appeal.

Morals spring to mind

about the power of nature — how humans are still prey for natural predators and subject to the rules of the food chain. Mbalameno, a runner whose testimony was deemed hearsay by the Rhodesian Police because of the colour of his skin, says of the incident: "The Mumbukush native Silemo came to the cart for Mr. Sinclair's big gun. The big gun was in the box of the Scotch cart and Mr. Sinclair had the key. Mr. Rensburg sent Silemo back to tell Mr. Sinclair this. A little later Silemo came back to tell us that Mr. Sinclair had been killed by a lion...We, the runners, when we got to the body cut sticks to make a kraal for the cattle."

It would seem as if a simple miscalculation — forgetting to pass on a key — came between Norman and the technology our species relies upon to bypass threats that plagued our ancestors.

The Story

As the story emerged, however, Norman's role as a helpless and unsuspecting victim became less supportable. Flashback to an hour before the killing: "When our master got to the front between Salushashi stream and Mbwanda stream, he saw six or seven lions feeding on a dead roan," says intelligence runner Matengo. "Mr. Sinclair shot three times, wounding a lioness. The lions all cleared." As Norman mounted his horse and went on the spoor of the lioness, the runners were cutting up the meat from the dead Roan antelope and packing it onto the Scotch cart. It would seem that Norman in this story was very much aware of the food chain and was accustomed to driving away competing predators and scavenging from the mauled remains of lion kills.

"Mr. Sinclair saw the wounded lion and jumped off his horse and took his [smaller] gun from Kasemo. He couldn't get a shot as the lioness charged him with great bounds. She seized him by the left arm and his gun fell to the ground. He half fell also and managed to get his knife out and stabbed her many times in the neck."

Norman lived just long enough to instruct that the lion skin, his knife and watch be sent back to Scotland. Having just moved to the UK myself, I'm in a better position to do some sleuthing to see whether they are locatable. The last word was that the lion skin had been passed on to the Scottish boy scouts, and it's a running joke in our family that Uncle Norman's skin should have been given to the lion's family in exchange. As it now appears the two were competing for the same Roan antelope, their newfound natural equality supports this. Nevertheless, his original grave, in the shade of an evergreen Meytour tree, claims that he "Died for King and Empire".

A Beginners Guide to Using DNA in Family History

Margaret Jordan advises...

When you hit the proverbial 'brick wall' in family history research, DNA testing can come to the rescue in many cases and it can help to solve mysteries. It can also uncover new mysteries such as non-paternity events (NPE).

It is important to understand the basics before embarking on genetic testing for family history so that you know what it can and cannot do [www.dna-testing-adviser.com]. There are three main types of testing used in family history research: mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), autosomal DNA (atDNA) and y-chromosome DNA (yDNA).

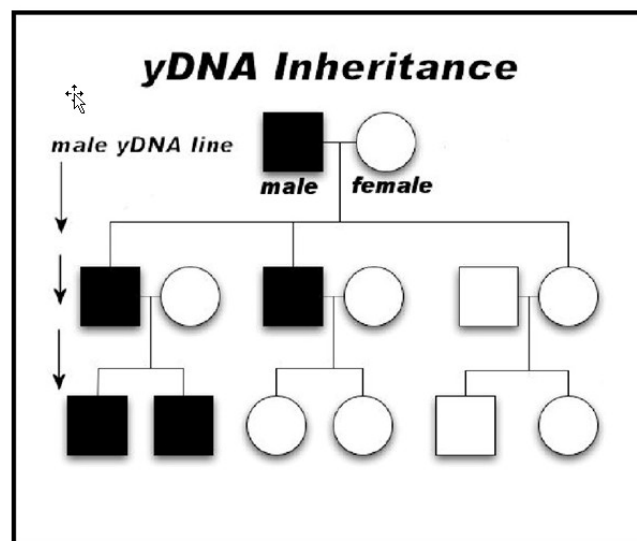
We all have mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) which is passed down by a mother to all her children. However, males do not pass on their mtDNA to their children, so the value of mtDNA testing is in tracing back along a maternal line (your mother, her mother and so on). Unfortunately, mtDNA doesn't generally follow a surname as women traditionally changed their surname on marriage.

Autosomal DNA (atDNA) can be inherited from any line. Therefore, it can find matches in any branch of your family tree but it works better when two people share a recent ancestor.

Only men have y-chromosome DNA (yDNA) which is passed down from father to son. yDNA mutates very infrequently, and therefore it can be used to trace a biological paternal line. The most significant benefit of using yDNA in genealogical research is that the surname is generally co-inherited with the yDNA.

As yDNA is currently the most useful and universally used DNA tool in family history research I will focus on this.

The diagram shows how yDNA is passed down from father to son.



There are many reasons for considering yDNA testing. You may be in the New World and trying to trace your paternal ancestry back to your Irish origins or living in Ireland and looking for descendants of relatives who left Ireland in Famine times. You may be trying to establish a connection with a particular family line or you may be researching your surname in general.

DNA testing can be as simple as a mouth swab, done at home and the sample mailed back to the testing company. The first thing is to decide what you hope to achieve and which family surname you want to research. Then you need to select a male with that paternally inherited surname and choose a testing company.

Family Tree DNA [www.familytreedna.com] which is based in Texas, USA is the testing company with which I am most familiar. Each surname study at Family Tree DNA is managed by voluntary administrators who help participants with understanding their results. For example, the O'Shea yDNA Project [www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=OShea], which I have been involved with since it started in 2003, was set up to study the O'Shea Surname using yDNA. Participants generally start with a 37 marker test and upgrade to 67 markers if required. If no suitable Irish surname yDNA project is available for your particular surname at Family Tree DNA, the Ireland yDNA Project [www.familytreedna.com/project-join-request.aspx?group=IrelandHeritage&projecttype=G] acts as an umbrella project for all men with Irish ancestry on their paternal line.

When the decisions have been made and the kit ordered, the mouth swab is done a few hours after eating and the

sample returned to the testing company. Then all you have to do is wait patiently. After a few weeks, the yDNA results will be sent to you by email. The results comprise a set of numbers (y-haplotype) relating to the number of short tandem repeats (STRs) on each marker tested, on the y-chromosome. Then the excitement of seeing with whom you match begins. The testing company lists the names of your close matches along with their email addresses. The statistics involved in analysis of yDNA results can provide two people with an estimate to how far back their common ancestor might be. However, yDNA testing cannot tell you what is the exact relationship between two people.

Making contact with people you match across the globe can be exciting. You can compare notes to try to find your common ancestor. People who match each other often share photos and may meet up. This forges links between the Irish Diaspora and those still living in their native homeland. People talk euphemistically about a 'non-paternity event' (NPE) when yDNA results are not as expected. On the other hand, some people have questions regarding adoption in their family and yDNA testing can help

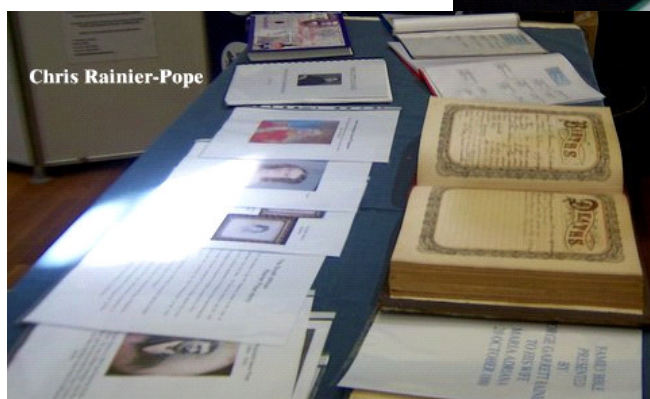
them find their biological surname.

For the enthusiast, testing SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) can provide further information on the migration of your ancestors, over thousands of years. The National Geographic Project [<https://genographic.nationalgeographic.com>], started by Spenser Wells in 2005, studies this migration of people from Africa about 60,000 years ago to all areas of the globe.

In conclusion, DNA testing can be exciting and surprising. Finding genetic cousins can open up new lines of communications across continents. Adding the genetic genealogy tool to your family history research armoury adds an exciting dimension and can produce some interesting twists.

[Margaret Jordan is a Member of the Association of Professional Genealogists in Ireland, and is joint co-ordinator of the Ireland yDNA Project.]

HERITAGE DAY MEETING



I am sure that those of you who were there will recognise these tables and people!

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

COMMITTEE 2013-14

CHAIRPERSON:

David Slingsby

SECRETARY:

Ann Smythe

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Vacant

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Cynthia Winstanly

MEMBERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Cheri Wright

Kevin Turner

WEBMASTER

Eric Settle

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Just a reminder that Lois Harley runs workshops on Family History at the University of the Third Age at the following venues:

Claremont U3A – First Thursday in each month from 2 pm to 4pm at the Claremont Library Hall. The meeting in February was "Historic Events that may have influenced our families."

Athlone U3A – Second Wednesday of each month from 10.30 am to 12.30pm at the Rylands Library Hall. The meeting in February covered the topic "Using your computer for family history research."

False Bay U3A – Fourth Saturday of each month from 10 am to 12 noon at the ARP&P Centre, Recreation Road Fish Hoek. The first meeting was on 23rd February and the topic was "Getting Started – systematising your information."

IN NEXT QUARTER'S NEWSLETTER: (so far but might change)

- Betty Nelson's uncle
- "The Rev" Halloran
- A lost Prayer Book found
- The EMDEN family

HERITAGE DAY MEETING

