

NEWSLETTER

Volume 2018 No 3

September 2018



My Ancestor, the prisoner... the convict ...the accused ...
I'm sure many of our members have an ancestor who spent time in prison - completely innocent, of course - Why don't you tell us about them?
Or how about a juicy divorce ...
Or some interesting legal drama ... Or Court Case
Oh Goodness! So much to tell! Well, go ahead then, you've got nearly three months to write it.

That was my plea in June.

And your response?

One article on from our chairman and one adaption of an assignment from a friend in Australia.

However, ...

I did receive some articles on other general genealogical issues, so I hope you enjoy what maybe a shorter than usual Newsletter

THE MELANCHOLY AFFAIR OF UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

Leanne Masson is doing a post-grad Diploma in Genealogy in Australia. One of her required assignments is to research and write up a history of a convict family. Watching the Australian version of *Who do you think you are* made me realise just how important the Australians take being descendant from a convict. One celebrity, on hearing they had found a convict in his family exclaimed joyful, "A convict? Wow! Australian Royalty!" Yes, it was tongue-in-cheek... or was it?

Many years ago, Leanne Masson approached me to get a transcript of a criminal court case held here in the Cape of Good Hope against one of her ancestors. He lost the case and was transported to Australia. Now facing the writing of an assignment on a convict ancestor for her course, she found that she hadn't made a note of reference of the data I had sent and I had long since deleted the email and the original transcript.

I did find two references on NAAIRS to Andrew Watson and his trial and sentencing in 1823. The first was in Dutch but had an English translation which I transcribed all those years ago.

In the transcripts question marks and "...." means I couldn't read the original

NAAIRS REFERENCE:

CJ 817 20 WATSON, ANDREW. IN SCOTLAND GEBOREN. VONNIS. 1823

Court of Commissioners

Sentence in the Court of Law

Daniel Donyp..... Esq. His Majesty'sProsecutor for the Crown [See 1 Note at end of article]

contra.....

..... Andrew Watson, Prisoner in said case

Whereas it has evidently appeared to Commissioners of the Court of Justice from the Investigation held in this case;

That the Prisoner Thirty (unclear possibly one) years of age and born in Scotland being employed as one of the Messengers in the Post Office of this Town on the 2nd of last month received from the Post Master, among other letters, three from Captain Charles Augustus Fitzroy, [See endnote below for interesting coincident] residing at Wynberg addressed to G Muller, I Levick and D Gregory in the two latter of which, namely in those for said Levick & Gregory were two drafts on the Bank, but of which three letters, only the one addressed to G Muller came to hand.

That a few days afterwards said Captain Fitzroy having come to Town, went to said I Levick and D Gregory, and asked them if they had received the above-mentioned Drafts, to which they having answered in the negative, Captain Fitzroy immediately repaired to Mr Crozier the Post Master, [See image from African Court Calendar 1822 for Post Office staff at that time. Notice Mr Robert Crozier as Post Master General and A. Watson as Letter Carrier] and acquainted him thereof at the same time expressing his surprise at the circumstance.

That the Post Master having examined the book wherein the names of the messengers to whom the different letters are given for delivery are entered and finding that the said two letters had been entrusted to the Prisoner, immediately questioned him on the subject, when he denied having had them in his possession but on being threatened by Mr Crozier, the prisoner went home and delivered one of the letters, namely that for I Levick, safe, alleging to him an excuse, that it having been a very rainy day when he had received it, he had put it into his pocket book lest it might get wet, whereby he had forgotten to deliver it, after which the prisoner repaired to J D Gregory and having requested to speak with him, informed him that he had met with a great misfortune, through one of his children having torn to pieces a letter addressed to him, Gregory, which he the prisoner had left on a table at his lodging, but that he had secured the draft that was enclosed, of which he then delivered him, at the same time earnestly entreating said Gregory, that if Mr Crozier should say anything to him about it, he would plead his excuse.

That Captain Fitzroy & Mr Crozier becoming acquainted with all the above mentioned circumstances, the former gave information thereof to His Majesty's [unclear passage] in consequence of which the prisoner was apprehended & thus brought into the hands of Justice.

And as it therefore appears that the prisoner in this case, has been guilty of theft & malversation in the discharge of his duty as Post Man without being able to allege anything material in his defence, which crimes cannot be tolerated in a country where justice prevails, but on the contrary should be vigorously punished according to the laws as an example to deter others of doing the like.

So it is that Commissioners having heard the claim of the R O Prosecutor, together with the prisoner's defence, and having taken everything into consideration which deserved attention or could move the court, administering Justice in the name & on behalf of his Britannic Majesty condemns the prisoner in this case and he is hereby condemned accordingly to be transported to New South Wales, for the term of three years and to be confined at Robbin Island or some other secure place till an opportunity offers for his transportation; with condemnation of the prisoner in the costs and expenses of the prosecution & rejection of the further or other Claim of Conclusion made by the RO Prosecutor against the prisoner in this case.

Thus done and decreed by Messrs R Bresler and P B Borcherdus Commissioners from the Worshipful the Court of Justice at the Cape of Good Hope [See image of the Courts of Justice staff from African Court Calendar 1822] on the 10th of June 1823 pronounced the same day that after having received the Seal of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief promulgated on the 29th of July following.

signed (H R Bresler

(P B Borcherdus

In my presence

(signed) R P (Ted Rut?) [Hard to read but the 2nd Head Clerk was R. J. Van der Riet] Second Head Clerk

A true translation

COURT OF JUSTICE.

Sir J. A. Trüter, Knight, LL.D. *Chief Justice.*

Members.

C. Matthiessen, Esq. F. R. Bresler, Esq.
W. Hiddingh, Esq. LL.D. J. C. Fleck, Esq.
W. Bentinck, Esq. LL.D. P. S. Buissonne, Esq.
J. H. Neethling, Esq. LL.D. P. J. Trüter, Jun. Esq.

D. F. Berrangé, Esq. LL.D. *Secretary.*
H. Murphy, Esq. *English Assistant to the Secretary.*
Mr. A. G. Muller, 2d *Assistant to ditto.*

Mr. J. T. Jurgens, 1st *Head Clerk.*
Mr. R. J. van der Riet, Jun. 2d *ditto.*
Mr. E. Bergh, Esq. 3d *ditto.*

Ordinary Clerks.

Messrs. A. G. Muller, Messrs. C. C. Bresler,
W. J. Smuts, F. W. Alleman.

Supernumerary Clerks.

Messrs. A. J. L. Plouvier, J. A. de Wet, and P. J. Roux.
A. Berrangé, *Temporary Clerk.*

Messengers.

C. E. Ziervogel; A. Felix, J. Jacobsen, As. and C. H. Nyhoff.
J. Hunter, *Assistant ditto.*

L. L. Liesching, Esq. M.D. *Physician and Surgeon.*

FISCAL'S DEPARTMENT.

D. Denysen, Esq. LL.D. *Fiscal.*
P. B. Borchers, Esq. *Deputy Fiscal.*
J. J. Lind, Esq. LL.D. *ditto*, and *Law-Agent to the*
Landdroots of the respective Country Districts.
Mr. P. Auret, *Chief Clerk and Translator.*
Mr. F. W. de Wet, 2d *Clerk.*
Mr. M. J. Borchers, 3d *ditto.*
Mr. J. J. Itzen, 4th *ditto.*

It is amazing how when you have the staff lists one can recognise the different people and their signatures! See endnote.

Andrew Watson's Response

Needless to say, the prospect of being transported to Australia frightened Andrew Watson and he submitted a plea for mercy to the Colonial Governor via the Colonial Secretary. This I transcribed for Leanne Earlier this year.

NAAIRS REFERENCE: CO 3924 Ref 260 MEMORIALS RECEIVED.

ANDREW WATSON. REMISSION OF HIS SENTENCE. 1823

*To His Excellency General Lord Charles Somerset,
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces at the Cape
of Good Hope its dependencies -- ! ----*

*The memorial of Andrew Watson formerly corporal in the 72nd
Regiment and latterly letter carrier.*

*Most humbly sheweth the Memorialist is a prisoner in the Trunk
under the sentence of transportation to Botany Bay for three years,
charged with crime of theft and malversation of office of letter
carrier by extraction for keeping back two bank drafts enclosed by
Captain Augustus Fitzroy addressed to Messr Cleverly & Gregory.
The charge of theft could not be proved, but an improper delay in
the delivery of the letter was, and which circumstances memorialist*

1822 African Court Calendar and Directory:
Courts of Justice

begs briefly to state, arose from confusion occasioned by removing from one house to another on that day. The afternoon being rainy and getting late, the letters in question got wet Memorialist placing them upon a table in order to change his clothes. A child took one of the letters but no injury was done to the draught, he then placed the two letters upon a shelf and considerable time lapsed before he could find them again. They were then delivered and payment received at the Bank by the respective parties to whom they were addressed and as to anything fraudulent it was most foreign to memorialist thoughts, he has hitherto shown specimens of a different turn, never before having been accused of the least irregularity

Memorialist served in the 72nd Regiment for nine years and discharged as Corporal with a certificate as to good conduct from Colonel Monckton. He served also six years in the Post Office from which department he has a certificate from the Post Master General as to his general good conduct until the present melancholy affair occurred.

Memorialist cannot [hard to read hand-writing] ??depicture his extreme distress of mind with a wife and three small children, the eldest not eight years. [Hard to read]???old destitute of Lord? regiment and friends without least prospect of relief, until Your Excellency's well-known humanity should be pleased to extend itself in this truly deplorable case when memorialist's wife and infant children could never cease to pray.

POST OFFICE.

Robert Crozier, Esq. *Post-Master General.*

Mr. W. Smith, *Clerk.*

Mrs. F. Alecock, *Post-Mistress*, at Simon's Town.

Mrs. C. Caldwell, *ditto*, at Stellenbosch.

Mrs. A. C. Wrenkmore, *ditto*, at Paarl.

Mr. J. C. Winterbach, *Post-Master*, at Tulbagh.

Mr. A. V. Bergh, *ditto*, at Clan William.

Mr. C. J. Rabe, *ditto*, at Caledon.

Mr. W. Thompson, *ditto*, at Swellendam.

Mr. T. N. G. Muller, *ditto*, at Graaff-Reynet.

Mr. G. Taute, *ditto*, at Beaufort.

Mr. C. B. Ziervogel, *ditto*, at Cradock.

Mr. S. H. du Toit, *ditto*, at George.

Mr. H. van Lelyveld, *ditto*, at Uitenhage.

ditto, at Graham's Town.

Mr. G. Dyason, *ditto*, at Bathurst.

Mr. G. Parker, *ditto*, at Worcester.

A. Watson, and T. Ross, *Letter Carriers.*

B. Powell, and G. Leuwendaal, *Post Boys.*

1822 African Court Calendar and Directory: Post
Office Staff: note A. Watson as a Letter Carrier

Andrew Watson
Late Letter Carrier

Cape Town
8 August
1823

Interesting his rather sycophantic comment about Lord Charles Somerset as having *well-known humanity*. I'm not sure people like Thomas Pringle would agree!

Well, Andrew Watson's Appeal was to no avail and he was sent to Australia.

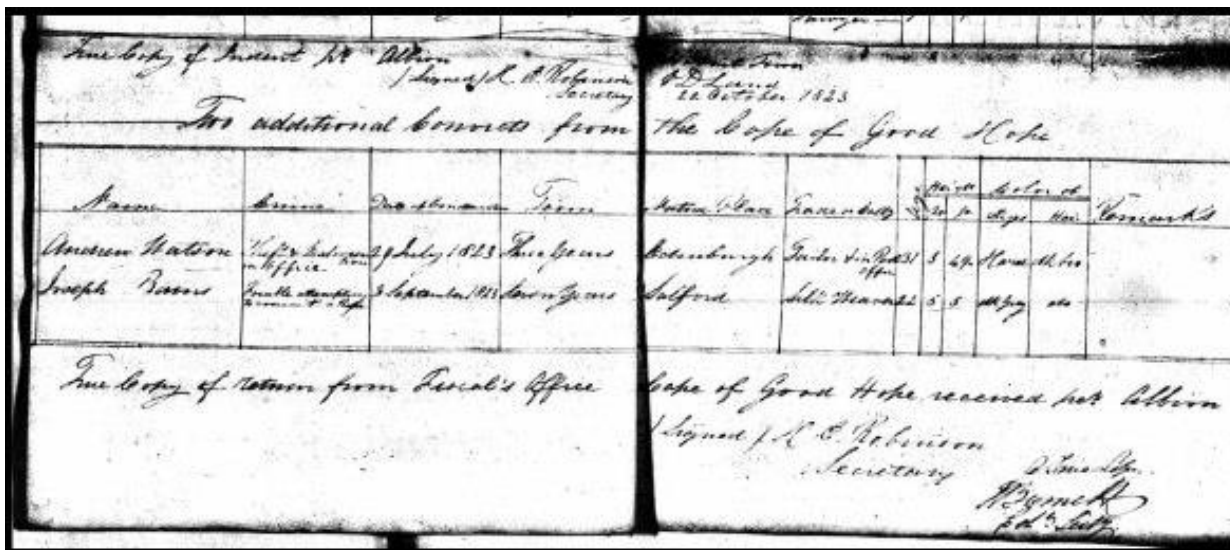
Early Life

Something about his early years are given by Peter Philip in *British Residents at the Cape 1795-1819* (David Philip: Cape Town, 1981) which says:

WATSON, Andrew, discharged from 72nd Highlanders, 6.12.16 PR [Permission to Remain] 1010, 1816-1820+ A[ndrew] W[atson], letter carrier, Post Office, 31.5.18 bapt. (Rev Hough) of his daughter Margaret, died 6.6.18 aged 16 days. 18.7.19 bapt (Rev Hough) of his son James. 1818-1819 A.W., Eating House, 21 Ziekedwars St. 1819—1820 A.W. Letter Carrier, ditto. 21.11.18 (opgaaf, ward 35) A.W., Letter Carrier 23 Ziekedwars St. with wife and son

Leanna Masson in her assignment answer also gives information before what Andrew Watson called "this melancholy affair" of the bank draughts:

Andrew Watson was born in Edinburgh between 1786 and 1792. A tailor by trade, he enlisted in the 72nd Regiment of Foot (Highlanders) at Dundee on 2 December 1807. Andrew married his wife Jane in around 1811 while his battalion was stationed in Ireland. Jane travelled with Andrew and the regiment, and their first child, William Hugh, was christened in India in October 1815. In December 1816 in Cape Town, Andrew was discharged as Corporal on expiration of his service term; and he and his family settled there in the location of his final posting. Three more children were born to the family between 1818 and 1822 – Margaret, James and Robert; although Margaret died at only 16 days old. Andrew was employed as a messenger for the post office and worked there without incident for 6 years..



Andrew Watson – Copy of Return from Fiscal's Office Cape of Good Hope – on boarding Albion

Andrew Watson in Australia and his death

Andrew was imprisoned at Robben Island to await transportation, and an appeal hearing followed on 8 August [See above]; where he provided certificates of good conduct from both Colonel Monckton of the 72nd Regiment, and from the Post Master General. Andrew pleaded with the judge to dismiss charges in light of his unblemished record and his "extreme distress of mind with a wife and three small children", but the original sentence was upheld. In September, he and a fellow inmate joined 200 convict men already on the ship Albion, which had stopped at Simon's Town for 10 days while on route from Spithead [Portsmouth, UK] to Van Diemen's Land.

Standing at 5 foot, 4 ½ inches tall, Andrew was marginally shorter than the average male convict. Following his arrival in Hobart on 21 October 1823, his military experience was the probable reason that he was appointed a constable under the Assignment System. The penal settlement was very young, and the population was dominated by convicts - resulting in inevitable difficulty maintaining law and order. The police force was comprised mainly of convicts still under sentence; a practice that was unpopular with free settlers. Poor pay rates for convict constables made it an undesirable appointment, and the system under which police were entitled to collect a portion of the fines they issued meant that corruption within the service was reportedly rife.

Jane and their 3 young sons joined Andrew in Hobart within months, and their 4th son Henry Charles was born there on 14 November 1824. Andrew's conduct record was almost unblemished for the duration of his 3-year sentence; with a charge of assaulting and beating another man in August 1825 being the only recorded offence before he attained his Certificate of Freedom on 12 June 1826. In February 1830, their youngest child and their only surviving daughter, Leanne Masson's 3 x great grandmother Jane was born.

Andrew was fined for drunkenness in May 1832, and it was later that year on 10 September that a serious incident took place between him and his wife, Jane. Enraged during an argument, a drunken Andrew threw a fire-stick at Jane; igniting her clothing. Neighbours rushed to her aid, but she sustained serious burns to her whole body. While Jane laid in hospital, her body "one mass of sores", Andrew was immediately arrested and held in custody at Campbell Street Gaol pending further investigation. Five weeks later, 40-year-old Jane eventually succumbed to her injuries – dying in hospital.

Their youngest sons, Robert and Henry, were admitted to the Queen's Orphan School; the notation in the register recording that their father had been charged with causing the death of their mother. Their eldest child, 17-year-old William, was too old for the institution and it's probable that he'd already been apprenticed as a baker. It's unknown who cared for 13-year-old James and 2-year-old Jane during that period.

Andrew was bailed on 3 November 1832 and, in the absence of any further information to date pertaining to the investigation into Jane's death, it can be assumed that he was acquitted of all charges. That Andrew was released from gaol is evidence that he was exonerated, as a harsh punishment – most likely the death penalty - would have been imposed if he'd been found to be culpable.

Andrew Watson died in Hobart on 16 July 1852 at the age of 64, with "excessive drinking" cited as the official cause of his death. His burial site is unknown.

Last Newsletter I commented on how one grave error concerning delivery of a letter had led to Leanne Masson being Australian and not South African. All round I reckon Andrew Watson was an extremely lucky man that his life was not shortened by his behaviour

SOURCES:

1. Cape Archives KAB CO 3924 Ref 260 MEMORIALS RECEIVED. ANDREW WATSON. REMISSION OF HIS SENTENCE. 1823
2. Cape Archives KAB CJ 817 20 WATSON, ANDREW. IN SCOTLAND GEBOREN. VONNIS. 1823
3. Masson, Leanne: *HAA007: Convict Ancestors - Assessment Task 3: Case Study of a Convict Ancestor From Edinburgh to Van Diemen's Land: The Story of Andrew Watson*
4. Philip, Peter: *British Residents at the Cape 1795-1819* (David Philip: Cape Town, 1981) p.449
5. Richert, A senior, *African Court Calendar and Directory*.
6. *African Court Calendar and Directory* 1822 Edition

Endnotes

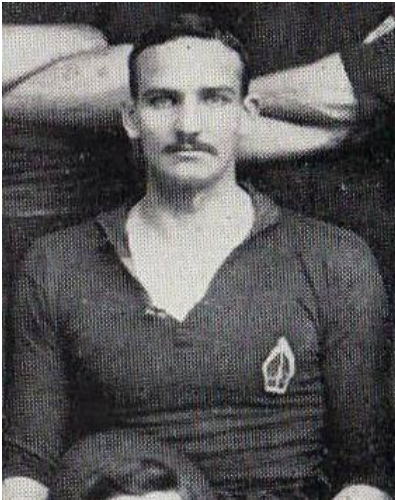
1. After further research in 2017 I found that the Government prosecutor was called *Fiscal* the equivalent of Attorney General. From *African Court Calendar and Directory* of 1822, we can see the Fiscal in 1822 was Daniel Denijssen, who had a doctorate of law from Leiden University
2. Captain Charles Augustus Fitzroy was later appointed Governor of New South Wales from 1846 – 1855, and from 1851 as Governor of Van Diemen's Land [where the man who failed to deliver his letter, Andrew Watson now lived], South Australia and Victoria, and also as governor-general of all the Australian possessions,

including Western Australia.

3. Leanne Masson: HAA007: Convict Ancestors - Assessment Task 3: Case Study of a Convict Ancestor From Edinburgh to Van Diemen's Land: The Story of Andrew Watson (copy of assignment sent to me for inclusion in this article)

THE STORY OF THE GREEN JERSEY

David Slingsby



Barry Heatlie Heatlie (Nicknamed Fairy) – was born on a farm in the Worcester District in 1872. A robust boy with eleven brothers and two sisters, the whole family were good sportsmen with all the boys playing rugby, seven at a representative level with three playing as Springboks, Barry, Charles and Sidney.

Apart from a distant sporting interest why would I be interested in the career of Barry Heatlie? As a past secretary of Lodge Southern Cross the oldest Scottish Lodge in the Southern Hemisphere – Bro. Heatlie left a special mark upon the Lodge in a somewhat dubious manner being the only member in the past 148 years to be expelled from the craft in disgrace. Amongst the Lodge records all the members are listed with their professions – in pencil a remark by another researcher had noted Springbok Captain – expelled from the craft question mark.

My Alma Mater - Bishops has its first team rugby pavilion named after him – so what went wrong?

Heatlie's early years were spent in a local farm school and was later accepted at Diocesan College, Rondebosch. aged sixteen as a student in 1889 and introduced to rugby football. Rugby not in form known today was introduced in 1861 by the then principal George Ogilvie and known as 'Gogball' (Ogilvie's nickname was Gog) a game played at Winchester School in England his old school. The 'Rugby School' game was not quite the same but Ogilvie preferred the former. The game after the 'Rugby School' however prevailed and its is of interest to note the 'Old School' ties of a Rugby boy or Bishops boy is the same – the only difference being the stripes run the other way!

A slight digression – During the 1860's Rugby was played only by the Bishop's boys later a few games against SA College and visiting military units stationed mostly at Wynberg Camp. During the mid-1870's the clubs of Villagers and Hamiltons were established at Stanmore now a Prep School boarding house. Towards the end of the 1870's Western Province Rugby Football Union was founded with Bishops joining a year later. Bishop School played in this league until 1910. During this period prior to the Anglo Boer War there was also an O.D. Team (Old Diocesan Team).

Heatlie took to the game like a duck to water, after a year in the School's first team he was selected to play for Western Province against Griqualand West, the game not yet being played at Newlands but on the Rondebosch common. A year later he was selected to represent his country at 19 years of age the second test against the touring British team. Although only 19 he stood 1.9m tall and weighed some 94kg. In my mind he must have been a player in the mould of today's Pieter Stef Du Toit.

During these early rugby games a Captain would be selected who would choose his team and colour jersey. The fields were not the pampered green grass of the modern games standard but a cleared piece of land. Up north the field could be a dust bowl of red dust and with the slanting winter sun recognition of ones fellow team member was difficult, it was thus considered a white jersey would be the best to play in.

In 1896 the test was in Cape Town, Heatlie was selected as captain and selected to play in his O.D.'s club's colour of green. Up until now six tests had been played all lost. Heatlie's captaincy of the seventh test was successful and the first Springbok victory was recorded at 5 points to nil.

During the Anglo Boer War international rugby was suspended and resumed in 1903. Mark Morrison led the third British tour to the country; the first two tests being played in Kimberly and Johannesburg – both games were drawn.

The final test was played in Cape Town, Heatlie being selected as captain and selected to again play in the jerseys of his now defunct Old Diocesan Club. A victory for South Africa at eight points to nil. The players were thrilled and felt the wearing of green was to be the future of further success on the field. It was hence force adopted and only changed when playing against Ireland and Australia. Australia has now changed to yellow so we wear the green against this rival.

Heatlie was a leader of men on the rugby field captaining Western Province to an unbeaten ten years of success at provincial level and never beaten as Springbok captain. He was involved with rugby both on and off the field and served as secretary of the Western Province Rugby Union.

The 1905 rugby season dawned Heatlie was favourite to lead the Bokke, when disaster struck.

Barry Heatlie's business letterhead described him as a 'Broker and Accountant' an 'Administrator of Trusts', of Burmesters Chambers, 92 Adderley Street, Cape Town. He had many strings to his business bow which ranged from prospecting permits in Franshoek and Wemmershoek mountains as well as speculative property development in Sea Point and Rondebosch.

He administered trusts and collected rent for clients.

Greed must have got the better of him as he was arrested and cast into the old goal alongside the docks. One night he managed to escape – urban legend has it his rugby team mates from Villagers sprung him loose and rowed out into the bay where he clambered aboard a ship bound for Argentina. The Moslems of Claremont, staunch Villager fans dispute this and claim it was them who managed the escape and smuggled him aboard the ship. Which ever story is true is of no consequence as Heatlie did escape to Buenos Aires.

Minutes and correspondence in the Archives show a Constable Alexander Grant was sent to Buenos Aires to capture Heatlie and bring him back. Despite the appeals of the Governor Hely Hutchinson for extradition the Argentinean authorities played hardball and would not release Heatlie. Eventually the Cape Colony Judicial System managed to send off an affidavit that Heatlie was wanted on theft by embezzlement charges, a Frank Bergh who had been employed by Heatlie as a clerk had collected large sum of monies (rentals) for a Mr P. J. Marais who then issued receipts but only deposited half the funds into Marais account pocketing the balance.

Argentina still refused extradition, the Judges claiming Heatlie had never been convicted of a crime as he escaped prior to standing trial and thus his crime was unproven at last in 1907 agreement was reached, on 7th December 1907 Grant sends off a telegram to the Cape – Heatlie left today aboard the Danube for Southampton require £252-00 for expenses.

The trail goes cold, and Heatlie managed to remain in Argentina for twenty years working as an estate manager on a sugar estate. He introduced rugby to that country a proud team known today as the 'Pumas'. He played international rugby for Argentina only retiring from the game at 43. He then took up coaching the team. Heatlie managed to pay off his misdemeanours and received a pardon for his previous offences.

In 1925 Heatlie returned to the Cape tried his hand in further business ventures all of which failed; he lived in a modest cottage 'Banville' in Boundary Road, Newlands rent free from the Western Province Rugby Union.

Barry Heatlie passed away on 19th August 1951 after sustaining injuries following a car accident on his way to an O.D. Dinner.

A rather sad story with a happy ending – a man who gave the county one of the most respected rugby jerseys in world. His school forgave him and named the First XV Pavilion in his honour. Well over sixty boys from Bishops have represented International rugby sides since Barry Heatlie pulled the green jersey over his head to lead his team to victory.

His contributions to the early development of South African rugby were recognized in 2009 with his induction into the IRB Hall of Fame

I always wondered why his name was Barry Heatlie Heatlie, while sharing this story with Rugby writer and author Paul Dobson we agreed it was in all probity the registration of a birth one can imagine the clerk asking Name? Barry Heatlie – Surname? Heatlie

Reference:

Cape Archives Documents

MOOC 6/9/18636 Ref 5008/51

SG 1775 Ref 11350 dd 30/5/1907

CSC 2/2/1. Ref 239 0 30,

GH 35/234 Ref 241.

Parker, A. C., W. P. *Rugby: Centenary 1883-1983* (WPRU: Cape Town, 1983)

Gardiner, John Bishops 150 a history of the Diocesan College, Rondebosch (Juta's: Cape Town, 1997)

Appendix to the above article added by the Editor, Derek Pratt.

Do you know what an Iconoclast is? Google tells me it is *a person who attacks or criticizes cherished beliefs or institutions*. I was looking for a picture of Barry Heatlie when I came across a true Iconoclast which shot out-of-the-water the story of the Green Jersey mentioned above and also on lots of other websites.

To quote <http://www.ruggaworld.com/2009/10/28/the-real-barry-heatlie/>

In a book Heatlie wrote in 1933 he claims that the Third Test in 1903 was again played in green:

"At that time I had on hand a supply of dark green jerseys, the colours of the (then) defunct Old Diocesans' Club. It was decided to wear those jerseys at Newlands, and ever since SA teams had been clad in green."

Not quite true, and let's look why:

** The cut of the 1903 jersey differed quite substantially from the ones Heatlie used in 1896.*

** Old Diocesans' became defunct in 1899. Could Heatlie really have had the foresight to keep 15 jerseys in stock for a Test that was only played four years later?*

Let's look at the minutes of the SA Rugby Board meeting held on 6 May 1903:

"It was proposed by Mr Wood and seconded by Mr Anderson and agreed to that the SA Colours be: Green jersey with white collar and Springbok in natural colours on left breast, black knickers and blue stockings with two white stripes at the top."

Now in 1903 the first Test was played in white, and the second Test in the colours of Griquas. One can assume that the adapted jerseys were not ready in time (the Test was played three months after the decision was made) for the first two Tests, but that the prescribed jersey – and not the jerseys of Old Diocesans as the often repeated claim by Heatlie – was worn in the third Test, albeit without the Springbok emblem (which only surfaced with Paul Roos' team in 1906).

Over the decades historians repeated the dubious claims of Heatlie as gospel, but without checking the facts and the minutes of the SA Rugby Board.

But the website goes further, talking about his death it says:

He spent his last years in Valkenburg mental hospital where he died – unlike the claims of one of our current historians who puts forth that he was run over by a car.

So, who is right? The article above and the many websites that repeat how Barry Heatlie died or Ruggaworld? Well, it is always good to go back to primary source...

Barry Heatlie's Death Notice says he lived at "Banville", Boundary Road, Rondebosch which is very close to Newlands rugby ground. But it also states under "Place of Death" as "Valkenberg Mental Hospital Mowbray Cape". The second page in the Estate file is the Death Certificate states that he died of "Senile deterioration. Decubitus" The "Duration of Illness" is given as 3 months. I didn't know what "Decubitus" was. Google tells me "*decubitis (medicine) Inflammations cause by a reclined position of the body; it often refers to the complications of bed-ridden patients such as bed sores.*"

Heatlie's date of death is given as 19 August 1951. I have a detective mind and a few the question arise from all this information. When was he admitted to Valkenberg? I suspect it might have been three months before his death. He might have been generally "losing it" while staying in Banville, Boundary Road. It states he is a widower and if he was living alone, perhaps no one noticed his gradual senility. So, it depends on when the OD Dinner was, and perhaps he had a motor accident on his way to the OD Dinner, had a medical examination and his senility (and perhaps a bump on his head) was spotted and he was admitted to Valkenberg where he must have deteriorated rapidly so that he ended up with Decubitis. So, the traditional story of the motor accident might be partially correct and certainly sounds better of public consumption than "he died of senility"

I think the story of Barry Heatlie's Green Jersey and his death teaches us something about using primary sources. But primary sources are good on facts but not so good on the stories behind the facts. It reminds me of the old story of a church council meeting where the Secretary was reading the minutes of the previous meeting and said: "The meeting ended at 10pm in the hall and 11:45 in the parking area"! It's those "parking area" discussions that carry the unsaid energy into the facts but we have no means of getting that energy merely from the facts.

KNECHT – A FAMILY CONNECTION TO A WORD

My maternal grandparents – Paul Schlaphoff

Knecht: (pronounced "knext" (northern Netherlands) from Old Dutch *kneht.

In German, means in general a male servant and can refer to a servant of a sovereignty, such as a mercenary foot soldier or the classic farm-servant (Bauernknecht)

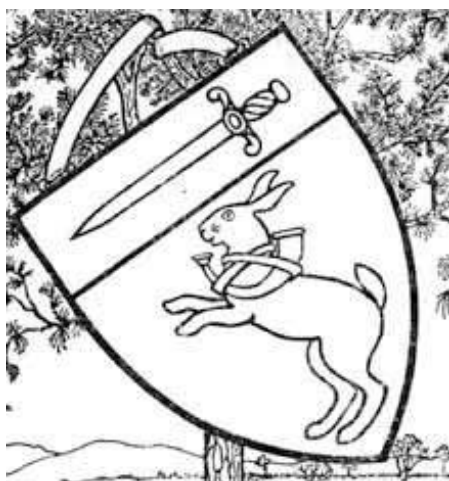
In English it may also refer to a servant, in service of such as "*knight*" (of the Round Table variety)

This story starts in the Scottish Lowlands with the powerful and ancient Clan of Douglas who dominated the area around Lanarkshire. ("Doug" from dark and "glass" from water, i.e. the people of the dark waters) The village of Douglass is bordered by the river "Douglass Water" and it is thought the clan had been established in the area from before Norman Conquest of 1066.

Surrounding the area at that time were lush forests with pools of water and a family in the forest was designated as foresters in the service of the Douglass Clan. Their duties would probably have been the protection of the wildlife from poachers and the forest by clearing out dead-wood.

According to the Clan website, by tradition the family of foresters became known as "Kneeland" as derived from the word knecht with various spellings (such as Kneland or Neeland among other.)

I could imagine the Douglass clan chief saying to his son – "There are some important guests arriving next week so would you get those *knecht-landers* to organise a hunt." How many future generations remained as foresters is unknown but the Kneeland/Kneland family in time spread out over Lanarkshire.



In about 1225 to 1240 (*the date is not certain*) an Alexander Kneland was born in Kilspendie, Gowrie (*later to become Perthshire*) and after having trained in the church he became known as 'Parson 'o Gowrie.' In 1262 the Scottish King James hoped to force Norway to relinquish their hold on the Outer Hebrides Islands. Alexander supported the king in his quest for a united Scotland and used his influence over his family and the parishioners of Gowrie to raise a body of men. He used a hare with a hunting horn and a sword set against a tree as his standard that became the Family Coats of Arms and the motto "Not for ourselves".

After a successful outcome, King James rewarded him with a grant of land and a small purse of money.

Alexander thus became part of the gentry of land owners as “Kneland of that Ilk” and became the first Clan Chief. He married Margaret Wallace (*aunt of William “Braveheart” Wallace – but that’s another story*) and the clan prospered and multiplied until 1789 when the last clan chief died without issue and his siblings had settled somewhere in Asia and were untraceable. The family name had been anglicised around 1600 with the hard K being replaced with the softer C to become Cleland and again with its various spellings.

One of the descendants, Fullarton Marr Clelland (*double L*) born in Govan, Glasgow in 1861 sailed for Cape Town in 1881, aged 20 where he settled and married Johanna Jemima Bendall on 18th August 1885.

To continue the story of Knecht, Johanna Jemima Bendall born in 1863, whose great grandfather Thomas Koeleman born in Haarlem, Netherlands in 1755 signed on as a cabin boy (*Dutch – hooploper*) aboard the Dutch East India Company ship *Renswoude*. It sailed on the 2nd July 1772 from Rammekens, Netherlands bound for Batavia and arrived “der Kaap” 120 days later on 2nd November 1772. He probably had had enough of sailing and transferred into the services of the VOC Cape Colony under Isbrand Goske.

The collective term for those in service to the VOC in the Cape was “*Knegts*.”

The *knecht* Thomas Koeleman married Eva Solomon in 1787, the widow of Abraham Solomon who was also known as Eva van der Kaap, a freed slave. They had a daughter Dina Maria Koeleman, baptised on 11th November 1787 and one of 4 children registered in the Paarl NG Kerk before Eva died and Thomas remarried.

Dina Maria Koolman (*changed or misspelt from Koeleman on the marriage certificate*) married on 3rd May 1812 to Samuel Ward (jnr) christened in 11th March 1787 at Watton on Stone, Hertfordshire. Their second child, a girl named Martha Agnes Ward (*spelt Agnis on the certificate*) was baptised in the DRC on 2nd February 1823.

Martha Agnes Ward married William Henry Bendall on 31st January 1845 in the Dutch Reformed Church and then had a second ceremony on the 17th February in St Georges Church, Cape Town. (Wonder if this was to satisfy both sets of parents?)

Martha and William’s eighth and last child was a daughter named Johanna Jemima Bendall, born 15th March 1863.



Fullarton Marr **Clelland**

So, what is the connection?
A family named as workers
(knecht = Kneeland =
Clelland) who married a
worker (knecht = Koeleman
= Ward = Bendall)

Taking the saying literally of
“WORKERS OF THE WORLD,
UNITE”

And as there was no divorce
it cannot be taken as the
dyslexic version of “Workers
of the world, untie”



Johanna Jemima **Bendall**

THE GOOD OLD SAR&H!

Derek Pratt

I was looking for a station somewhere near Beaufort West where one of my client's ancestors had been born. His father later became Station Master at Hopefield but at that point he was Station Master at "Bleisiespoort, Beaufort West District". Not a name I knew so, google being my friend, I search for it and found a WONDERFUL website!

<https://sites.google.com/site/soulorailway/home/>

It covers all areas where the good old SAR&H operated. It has maps and the most beautiful photograph, not only of trains but ships, tugs, stations and different interesting landscapes where trains had to traverse the South African landscape, "uphill and down dale".

All the photographs are copyrighted and warnings appear on each page about their usage but I going to break the law and just sneak in one to show you just how important the SAR&H was in early days of the Union (and later Republic) of South Africa.

The picture I've chosen shows Beaufort West Station. To quote the website:

Representing the main-line passenger category is this superb SAR official photo of 7-down in Beaufort West (print kindly lent by Peter Stow). Showing passengers stretching their legs during a typical leisurely engine change (in this case from a class 23 to a 15E) it encapsulates the glory years of SAR train travel. Note the "Blompot" (railway policeman) with his smart uniform and white pith helmet, the characterful old station building and signal cabin. The goods sidings are crammed with traffic as all up freights had to be remmarshalled for the change in the ruling grades northwards and southwards from this major division point (1-in-66 to 1-in-80 northwards and 1-in-100 to 1-in-80 southwards), for which purpose the class 3R in the far left background was employed 24/7. Also in the background is a northbound goods just arrived from Touws River with a class 23 and what looks like a caboose - which gives rise to an intriguing question: is it possible that this was in fact the CME's dynamometer car? This would date the photo to around 1949/50 when tests icw the designs for class 25 were under way.

As you can see it gets pretty technical aimed at steam train anoraks! But even if you are not a railway engine buff the social aspects in many of the pictures are quite nostalgic in nature. If you ever travelled on a passenger train, as I did every Christmas from Durban to Cape Town (on the Orange Express) or left Cape Town by ship (once again as I did as a 10-year-old in 1960 on the RMS Cape Town Castle) then this website is for you!

I could find no way on the website of contacting Les Pivnic and Charlie Lewis, the owners of the website to ask to use the photograph. They plan to bring out a book with the series of articles from the website. They have already if so I apologise for breaking the copyright law but I feel that our members need to know about this beautiful site (and I hope beautiful book). The pictures seem so sharp and clear!

You have ancestor who worked for the Cape Government Railways or the South African Railways and Harbours then pop over to this site and check it out. [The picture is on the next page]

For those with Cape Colonial Government Railways employees as ancestors might find the following files useful. They are at the Cape Archives in Roeland Street. No SAR&H information – is that in the Pretoria Archives?

CGR 11/2/1	Staff Appointments and changes	CGR 20/1/13	Daily Paid A-B
CGR 12/1/3/1	Register of earning	CGR 20/1/24	Salaried A-Z
CGR 15/17/2	Contributors to Pension 1874-1907	CGR 20/1/25	Temp staff
CGR 15/18/1	Sick Fund 1904-1910	CGR 20/1/26	Fines and Reprimands
CGR 20/1/6	Staff Register Vol 1	GCR 20/4/15	Staff A-B 1881-1910
CGR 20/1/7	Staff Register Vol 2		

Some of these files are interesting and fun. 'Fines and reprimands' tell of a number of shunters who were 'Drunk on duty' or arrived late for duty. If you find your ancestor you could see which stations he worked at and his job. A man I was looking for served as a ticket collector at Cape Town terminal and later served as Leading Signaller at 'Observatory Road' and 'Wynberg'. And his salary changed from 6/6 to 8/- from 1903 to 1910.



Goodness! I presume Beaufort West Station doesn't look like this these days!

Library Note:

After Cynthia Winstanly's death, a large number of her books were obtained from her Estate for our Society's Library. Our Library has really grown from being brought in two Pick n Pay bags every meeting to filling two large cupboards. While Cynthia knew which book was where, we now have FOUR people trying to do her job!

At a recent Committee Meeting we heard how this team was re-cataloguing the library using the Dewey Decimal System and, hopeful, by the time of our December Newsletter we can include a full list of all our books. If it fills too many pages we must put a current and full list on our CTFHS webpage.

East London Look-Ups

From Gordon Campbell : gordonshirley@telkomsa.net

I am involved here in East London -- being the Secretary of the Border Historical Society (BHS) and also the Secretary of the Friends of the East London Museum.

I send greetings from both Societies.

If any of the CTFHS members need any research lookups in East London I can help.