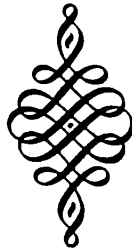




SIMON'S TOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN



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CONTENTS

Page

Simon's Town Historical Society : Twentieth Annual Report	42
Office Bearers	49
Miss Pattie Price : In Memoriam	50
New light on South Africa's Naval History W M Bisset	52
Goede Gift : Its Early History Margaret Cairns	63
Extracts from the Fort Record Book (Part 11, Section A) W M Bisset, compiler	69
More about Edward Arthur Judge	76
Apology : Photograph of Captain Gracie	78
Correspondence	79
Book Review Introduction to Africana by Ian Duncan Colvin	80

SIMON'S TOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY : TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

Presented by the Chairman, Councillor Gordon Wilson, at the twentieth Annual General Meeting of the Society held on Wednesday 19 March 1980.

It is my privilege to present to you a report on the work, progress and involvement of the Society during the Calendar Year 1979.

1 General

It has been an extremely busy and successful year and the Society under the guidance of its executive committee has maintained its high reputation among those institutions and individuals who value its work.

I would like, on your behalf, to pay a tribute to the members of the executive committee who undertake their various tasks and do so much to help to maintain the high standard which has been the Society's hallmark for the past twenty years.

It may be of interest to you to know that it has been decided to widen the scope of the Society to include the contemporary task of being not only the watchdog for the preservation and conservation of the historical and architectural heritage of our area but to extend it to cover the local environment as well.

I shall now deal briefly with the work of the Society for the year under review.

2 Museum

The establishment of the Museum some three years ago was an event which brought great joy to the Society after seventeen years of working towards that goal. The operations of the Society are fully integrated with those of the Museum and members render a great deal of assistance to it in various ways. Nearly all of the documents, relics and photographs collected since the beginning of the Society have now been handed over to the Museum and entered into its records and thus properly preserved. They are proving to be a great source of help to a growing number of persons engaged in historical research.

In addition, the 'Warrior's Room Collection' is now manned by a member of the Museum's staff and after being properly sorted out, the items identified and entered in the accession records, the collection will be opened for viewing to the public.

On 31 December 1979, my Vice-Chairman, Prof O Pryce-Lewis, retired from the position as Curator and I would like, on your behalf, to thank him for his efforts in the establishment of the Museum. To set up such an institution from scratch; to obtain, by various means, display cases, equipment and all the necessary odds and ends; to engage and replace staff and to overcome all the problems associated with such an enterprise and, at the same time, to comply with all the rules and regulations and to work always within a limited budget - this, indeed, was a labour of Hercules. The Museum has, due to his success in his task, got off to a flying start much to the satisfaction not only of the Provincial Authorities, the Board of Trustees and the Municipality but the public in general.

We extend the Society's best wishes and congratulations to the new Curator Mrs Elizabeth Biggs and we are sure that she will build well on the foundations laid by her predecessor. I know that the members of the Society will extend to her the same helping hand as given to Professor Pryce-Lewis.

3 Historical Buildings

Stem Pastorie:

At long last renovation work on this building is well in hand and should be completed shortly. As you all possibly know this building will house a Museum to honour our country's National Anthem, its flag and Armorial Bearings.

Hugo House and Union Tavern:

The restoration of both these buildings is nearing completion and they will be great assets to the Town. We were all delighted to learn that the Union Tavern is now a proclaimed National Monument.

The Residency:

This extremely important historical building is a cause of great concern to us. Since the completion of the new Magistrate's Court and the provision of a new residence for the Magistrate (unfortunately, I may say, not in Simon's Town but in Fish Hoek) the building has been standing empty and is deteriorating very fast. Weeds are growing out of the steps and guttering is falling off the building. It is hoped that a use will soon be found for it and that it will be repaired and maintained.

Klein Vishoek

This also is a building which has caused us some worry as it was heard via the grapevine that the Navy was intending to demolish it since its upkeep is very costly and its proximity to Lower North Battery renders it unsuitable for normal usage, even for offices. The National Monuments Council

fortunately heard of these plans and put in an urgent plea for its preservation as it is probably the sole survivor of its type, a seashore farmhouse. We are pleased to report that wiser counsels have prevailed and the thatch has been restored and the building is once more occupied by a section of the Naval Administration.

Admiralty House:

Due to representations made directly to the Chief of the Navy, the official name of Simon's Town's oldest dwelling has been changed from "Admiral's Residence" back to the time honoured form of "Admiralty House". I must say how pleased we are that despite the fact that it is no longer the residence of the Naval Officer in Command and is now an Officers' Mess, the building and its magnificent gardens are being very well maintained.

4 The Old Burying Ground

When the Garden of Remembrance was dedicated by the Honourable the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, as Minister of Defence, some two years ago I made a plea for the restoration of the area of the Old Burying Ground in which those Boer Prisoners-of-War who died during their time in Simon's Town, were buried. Apparently a lack of available funds is holding up the execution of this project which has been accepted as a "must" by the South African War Graves Board. The Society has called upon the assistance of our Member of Parliament, Mr John Wiley to make representations to ensure that the project is given priority.

5 Tours

The popularity of the Historical Tours arranged by the Society has increased considerably in the last year necessitating a great deal of work particularly for some members of the Committee. In the past the Society has itself borne the costs of hiring the buses which we feel is the easiest way to convey a large party of tourists around the Town while giving them a commentary on places of interest. Taking into consideration the increases in costs, however, the Committee decided that it would be necessary for those who attend the tours to pay a modest sum towards the expenses. A glance at the balance sheet will show that tour costs of approximately R429 have amply been covered by the income therefrom of R441. It is thus obvious that those who enjoy our tours are quite prepared to pay for the privilege.

The degree of involvement of the Society in the publicising of Simon's Town's history and other attractions may be seen from the following figures:

Conducted tours were held for 5 busloads of visitors from the Oatlands Caravan Park, as also for the Historical Society of Port Elizabeth, a party from

Pietermaritzburg, the Vernacular Architecture Society, a party of wives of members of the Senior Golfers' Union, an American visiting caravan party and the Camping Club of South Africa. In addition tours for the general public were arranged during the summer season which received unprecedented support.

Schools too have been coming forward to ask for tours for pupils and among these are Rustenburg Girls' High, Sea Point Boys' High, Simon's Town High. Plumstead High, Ellerslie Girls' High, Herschel Girls' High and the Steenberg Primary, all of which boils down to an awesome lot of work for the tour guides, most of which falls on the willing shoulders of our Secretary and Treasurer, Cdre Kinkead-Weekes.

It will be realised that this aspect of the Society's work is very largely that of public relations and we hope that each visitor leaves the Town with an increased appreciation of historical importance and scenic beauty.

6 Winelands Tour

Due once again to the efforts of our energetic Nigel Farquharson, the Society was able to arrange a tour for members to the Winelands of Stellenbosch. The bus load of happy people thoroughly enjoyed their visit and our thanks go to Nigel and Dennis Kinkead-Weekes for their magnificent organisation.

7 The Dilley Shop Window

The Society would like to place on record its appreciation to Mr Dan Dilley for making his main street shop window available for publicity displays for the Society and the Museum. Historical photographs and other memorabilia shown there are of great interest to townsfolk and visitors alike.

8 Rocket Wagon

As a result of discussions with former members of the team which used to operate the rocket life-saving apparatus in Simon's Town enquiries were made to the South African Railways and Harbours as to its present whereabouts. Although the original equipment used in Simon's Town was no longer available, the SAR & H has very kindly presented to the Museum a similar rocket wagon with all its equipment in a very fine state of preservation. Unfortunately this will have to be stored until such time as the Museum buildings are extended.

9 Liaison with other Historical Societies

During the year the Society has struck up a friendly correspondence with two very distant Historical Societies namely the Franklin County Historical Society in America and the Waikato Historical Society of New Zealand and we have reciprocal membership. We have had appreciative comment from them on our publications. We maintain, of course, cordial relations with other South African Historical Societies.

10 The Bulletin

The Committee is most grateful to Mrs Patricia Riley and Mrs Elizabeth Biggs for their involvement in the editing and printing of our six monthly Bulletin. This publication, although its primary purpose is the recording of the history of the Simon's Town area and its inhabitants, results in the reception by the Society of very welcome letters, comments and queries from all over the world. Thanks are also extended to all authors of articles appearing in the Bulletin.

11 Simon's Town Chronicle

This newsletter is programmed to appear twice yearly in April and October. The April issue was very well received but unfortunately due to other commitments the editor Nigel Farquharson was unable to finalise the October issue. We are sure, however, that this coming April the Chronicle will reach you once again. For all your hard work Nigel, the Society is very appreciative.

12 Naming of roads

The Municipal Council, aware of the depth of local knowledge of the Society has recently adopted the procedure of referring to it the question of the naming of new local roads with regard to the historical associations of their areas. We are pleased that the suggestions so far put forward have been accepted and hope that the Council will continue to consult us in this matter.

13 Memorial Plaque to the Cape Corps

In the course of the year our Naval Representative, Lt Cdr "Mac" Bisset came across documentation which showed that the 1st Battalion of the Cape Corps had been mobilised in Simon's Town in the months October-December 1915. My subsequent proposal to the Municipal Council that this fact should be commemorated by the erection of a plaque on Jubilee Square was adopted

unanimously. In November an impressive ceremony to mark this occasion was held on the Square with a three-quarter guard of the Cape Corps and a quarter guard of the SACC Naval men. The event was attended by a number of senior Army and Naval Officers, our Councillors, ex-service men and women and members of the public. (An extract of the address and historical facts concerning the service of Coloured soldiers to their country over the centuries appears in the January 1980 edition of the Bulletin.)

14 Membership and Finance

The growth of the activities of the Society is paralleled by the increase in the figures for its membership. The nominal roll of members as at 31 December 1978 was 453; at 31 December 1979 it stood at 473 - an increase of 20. The magical figure of 500 still eludes us but possibly the coming year will see it realised.

The Society's finances, similarly, are in a healthy state. Despite the investment of a fair amount of money in holding stock for members such as books and Bulletin binders, the surplus on hand at the year ending is some R467 which is no mean figure. Last year's surplus was R310.

An even more pleasing figure is that of the accumulated surplus standing to the Society's credit: R2 336,06.

It must be remembered with gratitude that the main contribution to this handsome credit is made by the work of three people who meant so much to the Society during their lifetimes: the late "Dumps" Willis, the late Dr Brit Brock and the late F P Chapman whose combined efforts resulted in the publication of "Historical Simon's Town" which has brought to the Society's coffers no less than R1 187,00.

In addition the Society helped to launch two further publications: Jose Burman's "False Bay Story" which has brought in R189,00 from sales and Cedryl Greenland's "The Story of Peers' Cave" which has added R13. Our Bulletin binders have also contributed their share of R51,62 bringing the total to some R1 340,00.

The finances of the Society itself have been so strong that out of its own efforts, naturally including donations, it has added a further R1 000,00 - a magnificent achievement in these inflationary times.

Incidentally I might mention that Mr Balkema, the publisher of "Historical Simon's Town" has after representations, made an agreement with the Society which, in the face of rising costs, will allow an even better accrual of funds to the Society. We are grateful to him for this concession.

I should like also to thank once again on your behalf our Hon Auditor, Mr Eric Fry, for having audited our books and kept our Hon Treasurer on the straight and narrow!

Since our financial position was relatively buoyant, the Committee felt that it would be worthwhile in the interests of historical research into Dutch sources which are so important for the Dutch East India Company period, to make a small grant to Professor Pryce-Lewis to enable him to include research centres in the Netherlands in his itinerary while on his trip to Europe this year and there to establish contact and open doors to us - especially since we have heard that there is resistance in these quarters to supplying answers to queries from South Africa. Needless to say, with his charm and persuasive manner, the Professor achieved all that we asked him to do - and more. We feel that this modest sum was well used and we are grateful to him for his efforts.

15 Conclusion

I should be failing in my duty if I did not, on your behalf, record profound appreciation to all members of the Society's Executive Committee. They have met regularly once a month and the attendance figures have been high. Discussions are held with harmony and enthusiasm and I am always impressed by the degree of willingness with which members volunteer to undertake special, sometimes onerous, tasks for the benefit of the Society. I should like to convey my personal thanks to my Vice-Chairman Professor Pryce-Lewis, Miss Margaret Cartwright, Mrs Cherry Dille, Mr Dan Dille, Mr Nigel Farquharson, Mrs Elizabeth Biggs and our co-opted members Lt Cdr W M Bisset and Mrs Pat Riley for their support and particularly for the fine team-spirit always evident. But my most special thanks must go to our Hon Secretary/Treasurer, Commodore Dennis Kinkead-Weekes for his supreme example of dedication to the welfare of the Society. His time, efforts, expertise, goodwill and friendliness are available to us on almost a full-time basis. I may be stating the obvious but a Society such as ours is more than fortunate to have such a person at the hub of its affairs. A very sincere thank you Dennis!

There are many others I should mention who contributed to the success of the past year: our Member of Parliament, Mr J W E Wiley, who is ever willing to help when we need to turn to him; our Municipal Council and its employees for financial assistance and practical help whenever a special need arises; our volunteers who arrive to help on special occasions; those who make valuable donations of relics, documents and cash; and, of course, the members of the Society themselves who in their various ways make the position of Chairman such a rewarding one. I feel confident that the pattern evolved during the past twenty years will be continued and hopefully improved upon in 1980. Thank you.

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS

PRESIDENT	Alderman G E Ferry
VICE-PRESIDENTS	Admiral H H Biermann SSA SD OBE Dr R F M Immelman Mrs Helene Scott Dr J B Scott Mrs B D Willis Vice Admiral J Johnson SSA SM DSC
CHAIRMAN	Councillor G J Wilson, Mayor
VICE-CHAIRMAN	Mr G B Read CBE
HON SECRETARY/ TREASURER	Commodore D K Kinhead-Weekes SM
COMMITTEE MEMBERS	Mrs C Dilley Miss M F Cartwright Mrs L Ellis Mr N K Farquharson Mr D Dilley Lieut Commander W M Bisset (SA Navy Representative) Mrs E A Biggs (Museum Representative) Mrs P A Riley (Editor : Bulletin)
HON AUDITOR	E H Fry
EDITORIAL BOARD	Mrs P A Riley, Mrs E A Biggs, Mrs R Kramer

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MISS PATTIE PRICE - IN MEMORIAM

The 'Simon's Town Historical Society lost one of its most talented members when Miss Pattie Price died on 1 June 1980. She had been a Committee member of the Society from 1969 to 1976 and was instrumental in the organisation of projects and essays by the pupils of the Simon's Town High School on the history of Simon's Town and its historical buildings.

It is only since her death that the full nature of her many endeavours has come to light and two tributes paid to her are reproduced here.

The first comes in a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral W J Graham, Director of the Royal National Life-Boat Institute to Mr F T Riley, Secretary of the NSRI, Cape Town, dated 12 June 1980 -

"It was most kind of you to advise us so promptly of the death of Miss Pattie Price and ... I should like to convey the Institution's grateful thanks for the inclusion of our name in the obituary notice.

Miss Price's efforts on our behalf were responsible for the funding of three Life-boats - two of which are still in service, at a time when the Institution was in dire need of replacements. Her contribution to the RNLI was considerable and to date those three Life-boats have been responsible for saving a total of 351 lives...

Both the NSRI and the RNLI have lost a very good friend, but I am sure that the existence of your service and the support given to our own is a suitable memorial for this great lady."

The obituary of the Eastern Province Herald throws more light on the life of Pattie Price who attended school in Port Elizabeth -

"In the life-saving fleet of the NSRI is there a boat named Pattie Price, I wonder? If there isn't there ought to be. It would be a worthy posthumous tribute to that remarkable little spinster whose idea it was to start a volunteer lifeguard service in South Africa.

Miss Price departed this life, which she had lived eagerly and cleverly for more than 80 years, in Simonstown last week.

Pattie Price was a Capetonian basically but went to school in Port Elizabeth (Erica and Collegiate) while her father was postmaster here. By her talents and achievements, however, she belonged to South Africa.

She played hockey for Eastern Province and was a champion swimmer a couple of generations ago. She was also an active member of the Mountain Club of South Africa.

In a long career making a name for herself as a teacher, later public lecturer, journalist, artist and musician in various parts of South Africa and abroad, she was a periodic visitor to Port Elizabeth until about 12 years ago. Her brother, Fred Price, lived at Humewood, spending his retirement doing mathematical puzzles, I seem to remember, and writing interesting Letters to the Editor.

In later life she was a regular writer of letters herself on social causes. It was one of these, written after a fishing boat disaster in 1966 which cost the lives of 17 men, that led to the founding of the NSRI the following year.

A former Table Bay Port Captain, John Payn, drew the attention of the national congress of the Society of Master Mariners to the letter and to her suggestion that a body similar to the British lifeboat institution be established in South Africa. It has since grown into a most valuable and appreciated volunteer service operating from all of our ports.

In 1942, during the Second World War, Miss Price's own life had been saved by a British lifeboat. It took her off a war-wrecked ship in the English Channel. In gratitude she became the organising secretary of a fund being raised to replace three lifeboats lost in the evacuation of British forces from Dunkirk.

She was an education and welfare officer in the Women's Army Auxiliary Service (WAAS).

In 1974 the State President, Mr Jim Fouché, presented certificates to Miss Price and to Captain Payn conferring life membership of the NSRI in recognition of their efforts to get the institute established.

Starting as a teacher, Pattie was also a talented musician and something of a composer on a small scale (she had the rewarding handicap of being too versatile).

She took New York by storm in the 30s with a little book of songs called 'Afrikaner Little Boy'. The New York World Telegram reported that she was 'becoming the fad of New York'.

(From 'Round About' Eastern Province Herald, Tuesday 10 June 1980)
(Reprinted from The Eastern Province Herald with acknowledgement to the Editor, R R W Nixon).

NEW LIGHT ON SOUTH AFRICA'S NAVAL HISTORY

William Mac Eoin Bisset

Lt Commander SAN, Staff Officer, S A Naval Museums

The South African Navy celebrated its 58th birthday on 1 April 1980. In the years which have elapsed since the celebration of its 50th anniversary some hitherto neglected historical material has been traced. At the same time some gaps in our knowledge of the past have been exposed. In the hope of arousing the interest of those who may be able to provide the information which we lack or have the time to devote to research, the following offering has been compiled.

1st April marks the inception of the South African Naval Service (SANS) which was the SA Navy's Permanent Force predecessor. The South African Navy has, however, an unbroken link with the Natal Naval Volunteers (now the SAS INKONKONI) which were raised in Durban in 1885. An even earlier predecessor of the SA navy was the Port Elizabeth Naval Volunteer Brigade which was raised on 27 July 1861 by Captain Chapman who had commanded a naval brigade in India. By late August of that year the strength of that unit had risen to one hundred, all ranks. The brigade was subsequently inspected by the Lt-Governor who undertook to approve the formation of the unit and arrange for the issue of 'small arms and heavy guns'. (1) The unit soon suffered two serious setbacks, however: Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart, KCB, the Royal Naval Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, declined to become Commodore and attempts were made to remove Captain Chapman. The brigade was subsequently attached to the Port Elizabeth Volunteer Artillery with which it may have amalgamated during the following year. Cmdt Hulme considers that the existence of the unit was probably never officially recognised (2). None the less this early attempt to form a volunteer naval unit should not be forgotten. It was not until 1873 that the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers were established in England (3).

Although the Cape Naval Volunteers were only raised in Cape Town in 1905, it is important to record that the Mother City, like Port Elizabeth had its own short-lived predecessor - the Sailors Company of the Cape Town Guard which was raised in the latter stages of the South African War of 1899-1902. The unit was commanded by Captain Gustav von Zweigbergk who was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The Gunnery Instructor was G Smith from HMS MONARCH and the unit was blessed with a chaplain, the Revd Alan Williams. It is indeed fortunate that an excellent photograph of these sailors survives (4). Both these early volunteer groups merit further research.

Relatively few South African regimental histories appeared before 1920,

the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. He served as a gunnery officer afloat during the Great War and in 1939 he was appointed Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr Churchill. In 1942 he was given command of Force "H" in the Western Mediterranean and from 1943 to 1945 he was Vice-Chief of Naval Staff. His final appointment was Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet from 1945-48 (9).

Another South African who served in the RN was Lt Commander L de Villiers, who commanded HMS HUNTER in the engagement at Narvik on 10 April 1940. Many other names spring to mind. Those in our submarine branch will be fascinated to read of the exploits of Lieutenants P. H Philip and J V Terry-Lloyd who were both decorated with the MBE for their part in the Altenfjord Attack which put the German battle-cruiser TIRPITZ out of action for months. The usually undemonstrative Admiral Sir Max Horton, in an exceptionally long signal described the gallantry of all involved in 'this magnificent feat of arms' as 'unsurpassed in the history of the Submarine Service (10). (Lieutenants D Cameron and B C G Place were awarded the VC.) Malcolm Walter St Leger Searle, another member of a well known Cape family, served in the RN in both World Wars and was promoted Rear-Admiral in 1952. He was created a CB in 1955 and CBE in 1945.

The valuable work done by the SWANS from 1943 - 1948 has never received the attention it deserves. This branch of the S A Naval Forces was established at rather a late stage and only numbered 280 including two officers. (The second commission was only granted when Second Officer B Skyrme married and resigned). Only one SWAN rating served outside the Union at South Africa House in London. Certainly one is left with the impression that the branch could have been established sooner and that the SWANS often did not receive the promotion which would have been theirs in the WAAS and the WAAF. It is especially heartening that such considerations never impaired the valuable contribution to the War Effort which the SWANS unquestionably made. The most memorable SWAN exploit was the firing of certain controlled mine loops at Saldanha Bay by Leading Swan Sue Labuschagne on 1 June 1944 after an unidentified crossing. Despite the absence of evidence Commander Gordon-Cumming considered that a submarine might have been sunk or damaged. (11) In a secret signal to Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic dated 15th August 1944, the Director of Torpedoes and Mining recorded that: 'This is the first time that a Controlled Minefield has been fired in anger by female watchkeepers and DTM feels that they should be congratulated on the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties'.

Aside from brief mentions in the statistical records of the Union's War effort and 'A Short History of the South African Navy', it would seem

so the S A Navy is deeply indebted to Commander the Hon Sereld Hay, OBE, RN (a younger son of the 19th Earl of Erroll), who was instructor to the RNVR (SA Division) from its inception until 1920, for his 'History of the RNVR, South African Division', published by Juta & Co in 1920. This rare book is packed with useful information and its illustrations are particularly valuable since very few early photographs of our naval volunteers have survived. The book traces the history of these men from 1885 until the end of the Great War and was written by an executive branch officer who was intimately concerned with most of the events he has described. This, however, is not simply a dry account. We learn, for instance that the first RNVR victim of the Great War was the Admiral's cat which was shot dead by an excessively zealous sentry in the Admiralty House garden at Simon's Town (5).

Information about South Africans who served in the RN or other navies during the Great War is difficult to trace. Captain V B Molteno, son of the one time Cape Premier, Sir John Molteno, was decorated for his memorable exploits as captain of HMS Warrior at Jutland. He was subsequently created a CB, appointed an ADC to the King and promoted Vice-Admiral on the Retired List (6). Statistics of war casualties contained in the South African Official History include some 35 South Africans who served in the RN (7). At least one Cape Coloured assisted Commander Spicer-Simson, DSO, by driving one of the traction engines which conveyed his 'Phantom Flotilla' for part of its epic journey from Cape Town to Lake Tanganyika (8).

Until recently relatively few photographs of the ships of the South African Naval Service and the men who sailed in them were known, so the Maritime Museum at the Castle was highly delighted to receive a small collection of photographs of HMSAS Protea from Mrs O S Scheepers (widow of Cdr O S Scheepers, SANF, who served in this ship and was SANF Liaison Officer at Defence Headquarters during World War II). The group photograph of the officers is of great interest because it reveals that SANS officers and ratings wore distinctive SANS over SASD badges on their sleeves. (Abbreviations: S A Naval Service over S A Seediens.) Officers wore these badges where their modern counterparts wear the SAN lion - above the lace curl on their sleeves in winter uniform. During World War II fulltime volunteers wore the red diamond. The SAN lion was suggested to the Minister (the Hon F C Erasmus) by Cdre F J Dean, OBE. The lion is the crest of the South African coat of arms and is the heraldic beast of Holland and England.

Much has been written about and by the South African sailors who served during World War II. Nonetheless, there are a number of episodes about which one would like to know more. Very little has been written about the South Africans who served in the RN and other navies. The best known South African to serve in the RN during this war was Admiral Sir Neville Syfret, GCB, KBE, a member of an old Cape family who was educated at

that nothing has been written about our sailors who served in a part-time capacity during World War II. Unlike other part-time ACF men who were very much on the home front, these S A N (Reserve) sailors relieved full-time volunteers by undertaking 'short periods of duty at sea in minesweepers and other SANF vessels. (12) The SANF (R) was largely composed of Cape Town yachtsmen who, in addition to their service afloat attended parades and guarded Cape Town docks. (13) General van der Spuy has argued that the war never 'hit South Africa' (14) This cannot be said about South African Waters and the good work of the SANF (R) should not be forgotten.

Although much valuable information on the Seaward Defence Force and SANF has appeared in print, it is understood that only half the draft of War in the Southern Oceans could be used. (Colonel Agar-Hamilton, Editor-in-Chief of the Union War Histories refers to 'the compression necessary to meet the publisher's requirements' in the preface to this highly important work which was limited to 1 000 copies and is now a keenly sought after collectors' item. (15) An unpublished manuscript by Commander Gordon-Cummings, which covers the work of the SDF and SANF during WorldWar II was included in toto in Lieutenant (now Commander) A P Burgers' roneoed 'A Short History of the South African Navy' which was compiled for the Directorate of Personnel at Naval Headquarters in December 1967.

Commander Gordon-Cummings' account contains details of the numbers of awards conferred on members of the SDF, RNVR(SA) and SANF but this impressive roll has never been published. The SAN recalls with pride the gallant and distinguished service of these sailors whose names are published below. The present writer is indebted to Mr I D Peplow for kindly arranging this roll in alphabetical order.

'South Africa's Navy - The First Fifty Years' contains the pennant numbers of our World War II ships but previous and subsequent pennant numbers have not been shown. Although the Naval Museums Branch now has photographs of most of our 'little ships' there are still a few gaps in our collection and it is hoped that veterans will be able to fill these.

Whilst Just Nuisance needs no introduction to those interested in our Naval history, most of the mascots in South African ships are unknown. Thanks to the kindness of veterans the Maritime Museum now has photographs of Chico, one of the mascots in HMSAS GAMTOOS and of the mascots, both dogs, of HMSAS PROTEA (1922-1933) and also of HMSAS IMHOFF.

The important private medal collection assembled by Dr F K Mitchell reveals a surprising variety of RNVR Long Service and Good Conduct

Medals, and research on this topic has yet to be undertaken. After the SDF and RNVR(SA) had merged in 1942, SANF personnel became eligible, like their SAAF and ACF counterparts for the Efficiency Decoration and Efficiency Medal until these were replaced by the John Chard Decoration and Medal in 1952.

Although the SADF has two directorates charged with the vital task of preserving our Naval archives and relics – the Documentation Service, SADF and the Naval Museums (Mothball) Branch which is under the professional control of the Directorate of Military Museums – the success of this work depends upon the support of all who are interested in the history of the S A Navy. It is greatly to be hoped that naval personnel who have swallowed the anchor will record the most important episodes in which they were involved in this and other suitable periodicals so that the gaps in our naval history can be filled by those best able to do so.

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11. Burgers, A P ed. : A short history of the South African Navy (roneoed). Simon's Town, Directorate of Personnel Naval Headquarters, 1967, p. 60
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13. Ibid
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15. Turner, L C F et al : War in the Southern oceans 1939 - 45. Cape Town, O U P , 1961 p. v

NOMINAL ROLL OF MEMBERS OF SA DIV RNVR, SDF AND SANF
DECORATED DURING WORLD WAR II

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
ADLAM, H S J	AB	KMB(S)	
AMOR, H G	Lt Cmdr	MBE	
ARNOLD, C H	Sto PO	DSM	
BAKER, J F P	Sub Lt	MID	
BAKER, T G	AB	MID	
BANGLEY, L J	T/Lt	DSC	
BARFIELD, J N	T/Lt	MID, DSC	
BARR, P C B	T/Sub Lt	MID	
BARTHOLOMEW, T V	T/Lt	MID	
BERLYN, G M	Lt	MID	
BETHAL, A S	ERA(1)	MID	
BIDWELL-WATSON, C B	Sub Lt	DSC	
BIERMANN, H H	Lt Cmdr	OBE	
BIRD, H J	T/Lt	MID	
BRINK, N J B	AB	MID	
BROWN, H H	T/Lt	MID	
BRUCE, D	T/A Lt Cmdr(S)	OBE	
BULLARD, Q H	T/Lt Cmdr	Comm (SA)	
BURN-WOOD, G	T/Lt	DSO	
CARLISLE, D G	A/Lt Cmdr	DSC	
CASEY, G	Lt	MID	
CHAMEN, R G S	Sub Lt	MID	
CHESTERFIELD, W M	Chief Skipper	DSC	
CHISHOLM, D G	Lt	MID	
CLARKE, R E	Act Cmdr	MID	MDP 24/7/45
COCKCROFT, K C	LS	MID	
COLLIER, F R	Lt	DSC	
COOKE, C G	CPO	BEM	
COOMBER, A R F	Smn Gnr	DSM	
COPENHAGEN, W J	Cmdr	Comm(SA), OBE	
COULTER, W E E N	Lt	DSC	
CRANKSHAW, R J	Lt	MID	
CULLEN, C E	PO	MID	
CUTHBERT, T	Stoker	MID	
DALGLEISH, J	W/S Capt	OBE	
DAY, G E	Lt	MID	
DEAN, F J	T/Cmdr	Comm(SA), OBE	
DEAN, W H	PO	DSM	
DE KOCK, V P de C	Lt	MBE, DSC	MDP 7/3/43

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
DE MARTINIS, F V	PO(Wireman)	MID	
DE PACE, L S	SPO	MID	KA 30/11/44
DEVENSHIRE, T F	Stoker (one)	BEM	
DICKINSON, H H	AB	MID	
DREYER, P	PO Cook	MID	KA 30/11/44
EDWARDS, A G	Lt	MID	
ELKINGTON, A A D	AB	MID	
ELLMAN, S E A	T/Sub Lt	MID	
EVANS, C L	Lt	DSC	
FARROW, J	Sgmn	Cross of Valour	
FISKE, R J	OA	BEM	
FOULIS, C R	Shipwright II	BEM	
FRANCES, E R	Sub-Lt	DSO	
FREELAND, J P K	LS	MID	
GARDNER, D R	T/Lt (A)	DSC	
GASSNER, F	PO	DSM	
GAUNT, R G	T/Sub Lt	DSC	
GAVEN, J	AB	DSM	
GLEAVE, W E	Lt	DSC	
GOODLET, B L	T/Cmdr	OBE	
GOOSEN, D P	AB	MID	
GORDON-CUMMING	T/Cmdr	Comm(SA), OBE	
GRAHAM, B	OS	MID	
GREEN, A	Chief PO	BEM	
GREEN, E M	T/Lt	MBE	
GREEVE, M	Shipwright Class 3	BEM	
GRIFFITHS, R C	T/Lt	MID	
GRYLLS, M H	Lt	MID	
HALL, D A	Lt	DSC and bar	
HANNAH, J C G	LS	MID	
HANNINGTON, M S	T/Sub Lt	MID	
HARDWICH, N M	LS	DSM	
HARGREAVES	PO	DSM	
HARRIS, R N	T/Lt	DSC	
HARRIS, W R	Lt Cmdr	DSC	
HARRISON, E N	AB	MID	
HATT, C W J	Lt	DSC	
HAY, I D	Sub Lt	MBE, MID	
HEGARTY, B	Lt	DSC	
HESKETH, J H	T/Lt	MBE	

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
HEYDENRYCH, L C	T/Lt	Comm(SA)	
HINDES, H J	ERA(II Class)	DSM	
HOGBEN, J W	CERA	BEM	
HUGHES, P	T/Lt	MID	
HUPTON, T S	PO	DSM	
ILSLEY, D S	AB	MID	
JAGGER, L J	Lt	MID	KA 21/6/42
JEWELL, H M	LS	DSM	
JOHANSEN, J H	T/Lt	MBE	
JOHNSON, O E	T/Lt	MBE	
JONES, A G	Lt Cmdr	Comm(SA)	
JOOSTE, A H	Sto	MID	
KEEBLE, L A J	T/A Lt Cmdr	OBE	
KENNETH-WATTS, A M S	Lt (SP)	MID	
KEPPLER, R H T	Sto 1st Class	DSM	
KERNICK, R H	AB	DSM	
KINNEAR, T W G	T/Surg Lt	MBE	
KIRKWOOD, G	AB	DSM	
KOCKOTT, P D	Signalman	MID	
KOHLER, D	AB	MID	
KOKKINN, W H	Eng Art	MID	
LAGERWALL, D E	AB	MID	
LANGRIDGE, E E	PO	MID	
LARGE, A V	AB	BEM	
LE ROUX, V R	T/Sub Lt	MID	
LEWIS, P L	AB	DSM	
LEWIS, J V	T/Sub Lt	MID	
LIMEBEER, G J N	T/Lt (E)	MID	
LITTLE, A I	T/Lt	MID	
LITTLE, A W	T/Sub Lt	DSC	MDP 14/12/44
LORD, G D	T/Sub Lt	DSC	
LUNDBERG, J W	Lt	MBE	
LYNCH, E W	LS	DSM	
MAC COY, A H	Lt	DSC	
MARCHAND, J M	Lt Cmdr	MBE	
MATSON, A C	Lt	MID	
MAY, T W	AT/LtCMDR	MID	
McCALL, A J	Eng/art	MID	
McEWAN, W A	Steward	MID	KA 20/6/42
MEIKLE, J	CPO(Writer)	BEM	

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
MILES, K C J	CEA	MID	
MILES, R C E	LC	MID	
MILNE, A G	T/Lt	DSC	
MITCHELL, L R	L Sto	DSM	
MOIR, J D	Sub Lt	MID	
MOONEY, J R	Sto 1st Class	DSM	
MORRISON, T E C	AB	MID	
MURRAY, W	Chief Y of S	Comm (SA)	
NEILSON, W	Sub Lt	MID	
NELSON, G A	CERA	BEM	
NETTERBERG, J C	Lt	DSC	
NORTH, P A	Lt	DSC	
NOTT, F C	Lt (E)	Comm (SA)	
ORFFER, H	LS	DSM	
OVERTON, T E E	AB	MID	
PALMER, H T	T/Lt	DSC	
PATTERSON, R	Lt Cdr	MID	
PATTERSON, N H	T/Sub Lt	MID	
PEARCE, J R	T/Sub Lt	Comm (SA)	
PECK, F H	Eng Sub Lt	MBE	
PEDLEY, R J	T/Lt	MID	
PELTON, F R R	PO	MID	
PETZER, S B	Lt	MBE	
PHELAN, J A	T/Lt	MID	
PHILIP, P H	Lt	MBE	
PICKLES, B D	Sub Lt	MID	
PITMAN, J B	PM Sub Lt	Comm(SA)	
POWELL, B O	Sub Lt	MID	
PRICE, A B	AB	MID	
RAE, D	T/Eng/Lt	Comm(SA)	
RAFTER, E B	T/Sub Lt (E)	BEM	
RATTLEY, H G	CPO	Comm (SA)	
REABOW, S R	CPO	MID	
RICHARDS, A	Chief Eng Room Artificer	MID	
RICHARDS, S J N	T/Lt	DSC	
RICKETTS, C S	Lt Cmdr	Comm(SA), OBE	
RIBBINK, L B	Lt	DSC	
RILEY, J	AB	DSM	
ROBINSON, W W	AB	MID	
ROESTORFF, J H	AB	MID	

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
ROHLANDT, J C	L Sto	DSM	
ROSS, N D	T/Lt	MBE	
RUDMAN, D W	Sto 1st Class	MID	
RUNNALLS, J D	Smn Gnr	DSM	
RYALL, A K	T/Cmdr	Comm(SA)	
SANDERS, D B	T/Lt	MID	
SCHEEPERS, O S	T/Cmdr	Comm (SA)	
SCOTT, E S	AB	DSM	
SETHREN, R	Sto 1st Class	CGM	
SHANNON, R L V	Lt Cmdr	OBE	
SHAW, D N	LS	MID	
SIDGWICK, H M	AB	MID	
SKINNER, T C	AB	MID	
SLINGER, C H	PO Sto	MID	
SMITH, D K	Ldg Wireman	BEM	
SMITH, D (alias SMITH,, DJL)	AB	DSM	
SMITH, F C	LS	DSM	
SMITHERS, P J	AB	Royal Humane Society Medal (Bronze)	
SORRELL, C H L	AB	DSM	
SOLOMON, A W	Sub Lt	DSC	
STUBBINGS, D Q	T/Sub Lt	MID	
STEPHENS, D R	T/Lt	DSC, MID	
STUBBS, D I	Lt	MID	
TARLING, B D	L Steward	DSM	
TAYLOR, S H J	T/Lt	MID	
TAYLOR, W	Lt Cmdr	MBE	
TERRY-LLOYD, J V	Lt	MBE	
THOMAS, A	Lt	DSC	
THORNE, C W	SBA	MID	
TILSTON, A R J	Lt	DSC	
TRATHEN, J V	T/Sub Lt	MBE	
TREW, A F	WS/Lt Cmdr	DSC	
TURNBULL, R D	Lt	DSC	
TURRELL, C H A	LS	MID	
TWINE, H G	T/Sub Lt	MID	
VAN BREDa, M	AB	DSM	
VAN DER WALT, L	AB	BEM	
VAN EYSEN, H F	T/Lt	MBE	
VAN HEERDEN, C J	T/Lt	MID	
VENTON, R	ERA	MID	
VINCENT, T	CPO	BEM	

NAME	RANK	AWARD	CASUALTY
VON HOLDT, W A P	WS/Lt	Comm(SA)	
WALKER, E J R	Sub Lt	DSC	
WANNELL, G E	CPO(Telegraphist)	Comm(SA)	
WARD, W R	AB	DSM	
WATSON, J H	AB	MID	
WHIPP J D	T/Lt	MID	
WHITEHEAD, A V	CPO	BEM	
WILLIAMS, R L J	T/Lt	DSC	
WILSON, E T	Sub Lt	MID, DSC	
WILSON, I H	T/Cmdr	MID	
WINSHIP, A H	Lt	DSC	
WONNACOTT, J	ERA	DSM	
WYLLIE, C C	T/Lt	MID	
YAZBEK, M L	AB	Medal for Outstanding Acts or Medal of Distinguished Services (Greek)	
YUILL, K B	Lt (E)	MID	

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS (AWARDS IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE)

CBE	:	Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)
DSO	:	Distinguished Service Order
OBE	:	Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)
MBE	:	Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division)
DSC	:	Distinguished Service Cross
CGM	:	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
KMB(S)	:	Union of South Africa King's Medal for Bravery in Silver
DSM	:	Distinguished Service Medal
BEM	:	British Empire Medal (Military Division)
MID	:	Mentioned in Despatches
Comm(SA)	:	King's Commendation (South Africa)

GOEDE GIFT : ITS EARLY HISTORY

Margaret Cairns

Since 'Goede Gift' has recently featured in the Simon's Town Historical Society Bulletin perhaps a few facts concerning its earlier history may be of interest.

The original 2 morgen 300 square roods site 'gelegen in de baai fals by de Simon's baai' was granted to Christina Diemer 'weduwee wyle Fredrik Rossouw' by the Governor Hendrik Swellengrebel on 26 November 1745 (1) and it lay on the mountain slope between the present St George's Street and Runciman's Drive. It is extremely unlikely that Christina, one of the wealthiest women then at the Cape with many properties to her name, ever lived in the isolated and primitive outpost that Simon's Town then was. To what use the property was put during the twenty years of her ownership is not known but on her death it was sold (2) to Johann Volraad (later known as Volraad) a German mercenary from Tieringen (3).

The four year ownership of Volraad, the ramifications of his family and the description of 'Goede Gift' at his death in 1768 form a definite part of the history of Simon's Town.

Volraad arrived at the Cape as a soldier in 1752 and advanced to the rank of corporal in 1758 and that of sergeant in 1762. By 1765 he had attained burger status (4). As was the case with many of his contemporaries, he entered the liquor trade and initially held a licence to sell wine and brandy at Rondebosch. In 1765, however, he purchased 'Goede Gift' from the deceased estate of Christina Diemer (5) and moved to live on the shores of False Bay. It seems that he retained some contact with the liquor trade for quite an amount of equipment and containers were found on his property but no actual wine or other liquor. Little else has come to light on his activities except that the inventory of his estate which provided the above information, reveals that he possessed an adequately equipped and stocked bakery on the property (6). This, together with the cultivated garden land, probably provided the family income.

The 'laws delays' did not feature in the operating of the Orphan Chamber since a mere fourteen days after his death on 2 October 1768 at 'Goede Gift', a clerk of the Chamber, J H Stenvers together with two important witnesses, Johannes Blanckenberg and Johannes Hermanus Redlinghuys, arrived to take the inventory of the deceased estate.

For how long the complex, as it appears on this document, had been in existence is impossible to say; it seems more than likely that there had been buildings on the site before 1765. What was described as being in existence in 1768 when Volraad died was rather more commodious than one would have expected at that time and place.

The dwelling itself consisted of a 'voorhuis' with a room on either side, a 'galdery' or passage-room behind the voorhuis, two 'agterkamers', a 'dispens' or pantry and the kitchen. Was the ground plan basically an H with the cross-bar extended to form the kitchen at the rear or was the whole an elongated T? The upward slope behind the house seems to rule out the latter suggestion but, on the other hand, an architect has pointed out that houses on similar terrain were built at different levels. It is doubtful whether at this date and after two hundred years of development anything remains of the house occupied by Volraad, and only an architect with expert knowledge would be able to express an opinion on this.

From the contents listed for each room the function can be determined. The 'voorhuis' does not seem to have been very large for it housed only six chairs, a square table and an empty clothes kist. The rooms on either side were bedrooms with that on the left containing a red curtained four-poster with appropriate bedding which obviously belonged to the parents. The room must have been of some size for place was also found for two ordinary beds, two kists, five chairs, three tables and three footstoves. In addition there was a gun, books, a mirror, binoculars, a copper 'comfoor' pewter trays and various copper articles together with the indispensable 'twee tinne waterpotten'. Little escaped the eye of these officials.

The second bedroom, too, was large with four beds, four chairs, a dropside table, a mirror and a row of pegs. It was probably used by the children. Did they perhaps also use the draught board mentioned as being in the room.

Behind the 'voorhuis' was the 'galdery' which is in some instances called the 'gaandery' and was a small passage-room between the front portion of the dwelling and the two 'agterkamers' and the kitchen. Besides a 'muur-casje' packed with numerous articles such as pewter and porcelain plates, four copper candlesticks, a teapot and some cutlery, there was only a kist mentioned.

In the two 'agterkamers' was found the most heterogeneous collection of articles that can be imagined; Carpenters' tools, broken bedposts, bottles an old screen, sacks, a kist of tobacco, watering cans, vats and axes together with an overflow of kitchen equipment. The open fire with its three 'skoorsteenkettings' in the kitchen was used to prepare the family meals and the mistress of the house had an adequate supply of pots, pans, fish-kettles, 'roosters', 'coffykane' and dishes for this purpose. Many of the articles were of copper.

The outbuildings of 'Goede Gift', apart from the already-mentioned 'bakkery', included a stable and a 'pakhuis'. No horses are noted nor did the family seem to possess any form of conveyance. A 'trapbalie' and some vats were stored in the otherwise empty stable while the 'pakhuis' appeared to be unused. That no solder is mentioned at all indicates that in all probability the house had a flat and not a pitched roof.

One strange item in the inventory is a detailed list of man's apparel, in fact a complete wardrobe that was kept in the house of Paul Hendrik Mulder in Table Valley. Here too were a silver pocket watch and silver knee and shoe buckles. Why all these articles were found in Mulder's home a fortnight after the death of their owner at Goede Gift has not been explained and speculation as to the reason would be futile.

The inventory reveals that Volraad owed a total sum of 2 600 rix dollars, by the standards of today many thousands of rands. He owed Johannes Smit for a mortgage bond, Captain Hendrik Storm for a loan, a judgement debt to Nicolaas Springer and a further debt to the Company 'boekhouder', Johannes Nicolaas Schott. This last had been partly paid by the delivery of '2 half leggers (? of wine), een halfaum blomkool en een ditto suure blomkool en 3 stukke wolle combarsen'. The coffin had to be paid for to the sum of 20 rix dollars to Johan Pieter Seeger and the Orphan Chamber charges in connection with the estate also had to be met.

His assets, apart from the landed property, were few: some 60 rix dollars owed to him by Johannes Munnik and two slaves who had run away in 1767. These were not valued but they still legally fell into this category.

The inventory is simply signed 'Anna van Jacoba'.

In signing thus the widow Volraad was merely conforming to custom which dictated that on the death of her husband a married woman reverted to her maiden name which, in this case, was indeed Anna van Jacoba (7). Her mother had been Jacoba van de Kaap, a slave in the Lodge, the present Cultural History Museum in Cape Town. Slaves could not marry and therefore Anna had no legal father and, like her mother, was also a slave. The father may have been a fellow slave of Jacoba's or one of the frequent European 'visitors' to the Lodge who contributed to the increase of the slave population for the resultant issue were automatically slaves and assumed whatever name the mother chose. On occasion this was a Dutch surname and was sometimes an indication of the paternity real or supposed. In Anna's case, however, this was not so and she was known either as 'Anna van Jacoba' or 'Anna Jacoba van de Kaap'.

There is no record of her age but by 1762 she had risen to the post of mistress or Matron at the Lodge, a position conferred only on a trustworthy person. In that capacity and in that year she requested that 'her two children Elisabeth and Jan both of the Cape, the one four years and the other ten months be emancipated'. For the freedom she offered 200 guilders and it was presumably granted (8).

Two years later a further request went from her to the Governor, Ryk Tulbagh (9). It is this request that provides most information on Anna's antecedents and it is quoted in full:

Jacoba van die Kaap (slave)

Anna van Jacoba or Anna Jacoba van die Kaap (slave)

Matron of slave lodge where she requested her
own emancipation - Leibbrandt Req no 136 -
13.2.1764

Nicolaas van die Kaap later assumed the
name of Volraad. Born c 1764 (slave)
Emancipated 1769. Leibbrandt Req no
13/1769.
Married 15.3.1789 Adrianna Patinger
d of J Patinger of Belfort

Elisabeth van die Kaap
born c 1758 (slave)
Jan van die Kaap
born c 1762 (slave)
both emancipated at mother's request.
Leibbrandt Req no 190 - 1762 p 10

Anna van Jacoba married Johannes Volraad
18.8.1765

Maria Petronella
born 27.4.1766
m (1) Jan Gerrit v Doesburg m 20.1.1788
(2) Anthonie Dirk Christoffel Francois Munnigaux
of Meuron Regiment.
Koltenbach

Margaretha Johanna 1790
Nicolaas Johannes 1791
Adrianna Elisabeth 1794
Anna Gertruyd 1796
Joseph Jacobus 1797
Maria Helena 1799
Gysbert Johannes
Christiaan 1801
Johanna Helena 1804

Margaret Cairns 1980

'Anna, daughter of Jacoba of the Cape, a slave at the Lodge, has for some years served as Matron there, and given satisfaction as far as she knows, she now wishes to be emancipated and offers in exchange for herself a male slave named Cupido of Bengal. Is prepared to continue to act as matron until her successor has been appointed.' (Certificate of Surgeons van der Riet and C Nelson attached which mentions that Cupido is about twelve years old, healthy and strong.) No. 136, 27.3.1764.

That the foregoing was complied with is clear for, as a freewoman, she was married to Johann Volraad on 18.8.1765.

The previously emancipated children, Elisabeth and Jan van die Kaap must have accompanied their mother to Volraad's newly acquired property at Simon's Town and they were joined by Maria Petronella Volraad who was born in April 1766. Volraad died on 2 October 1768 when his wife was five months pregnant with a child born posthumously and baptised Anna Adriana on 5 February 1769.

The Inventory (10) reveals that the property had to be sold to provide for the heirs and to satisfy Volraad's creditors and on 7 January 1769 'Goede Gift' was bought by Johannes Roep for just over 1000 rix dollars (11). Anna now had to find alternative accommodation. Not only did she have to provide for Elisabeth and Jan, now aged 10 and 7 years respectively, for Maria Petronella and the coming baby but also for yet another burden who suddenly made his appearance on the Volraad stage - her son Nicolaas van de Kaap aged 5 years and still a slave at the Lodge'. She therefore petitioned the Governor, on this occasion Jacob Borghorst, for the manumission against the customary 100 rix dollars and Nicolaas left the Lodge to join the family.

One can only speculate on her failure to free this child before 1769. The exact date of the manumission is uncertain for the original document has no day or month inserted but its position in the volume suggests it was early in that year (12). His age, 5 years, places his birth in 1764 when Anna was still mistress of the Lodge and the fact that the child remained a slave until after Volraad's death seems to indicate that he was not the father and that he was opposed to his introduction to the family circle. Another factor has to be taken into consideration, however, and that is the financial one. Considering the state of their finances in October 1768, the necessary 100 rix dollars for the manumission may not have been available. Whatever the reason, it is through this Nicolaas who assumed the name of Volraad that the family was perpetuated. In 1789 he married Adriana Patinger and produced three sons and two daughters (13).

The two daughters of Anna and Volraad, Maria Petronella and Anna Adriana both married, the latter to a soldier in the Meuron Regiment. The fate of

Elisabeth and Jan van de Kaap is to date unknown. They seem to have vanished into the limbo of the thousands who went through life so styled with their anonymity preserved to the end.

Anna Volraad's fate after the death of her husband has so far not emerged but this little slave-born girl, who for four short years of marriage was mistress of 'Goede Gift', must find a permanent place in the history of Simon's Town.

The subsequent fortunes of the property feature in 'Historical Simon's Town (pages 191-192) and further comment is therefore superfluous.

REFERENCES:

- 1 11CV 475, 26. 11. 1745 (Cape Archives)
- 2 Transfer 4080/1765
- 3 'Personalia of the Germans at the Cape', J Hoge. p 440.
- 4 Ibid
- 5 Transfer 4080/1765
- 6 MOOC 8/13 no.18, 16.10.1768
- 7 Under Roman Dutch law that pertained both in Holland and at the Cape, married woman were not legally obliged to assume the surname of their husband. In comparatively recent times this has been the subject of legislation in South Africa.
- 8 Leibbrandt's Requesten Vol 1, p 10-11, No 190, 1762.
- 9 Leibbrandt's Requesten Vol 1, No 136, 27.2.1764,p 11
- 10 MOOC 8/13 no 18, 16.10.1768.
- 11 Transfer 4258/7. 1. 1769.
- 12 Leibbrandt's Requesten Vol 1, No 13, 1769.
- 13 Personalia of the Germans at the Cape, J Hoge. p 440.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Inhabitants of Simon's Town are hereby informed, that the Office of Assistant Registrar of Slaves in that Residency, having been abolished, it will be necessary for them in the future, to make all Reports relative to the Registry of Slaves, to the Registrar of Slaves and Deeds at Cape Town.

G J ROGERS, Registrar

Cape Town, 24th April, 1828.

('The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette', 25 April 1828
p 3 c 1b)

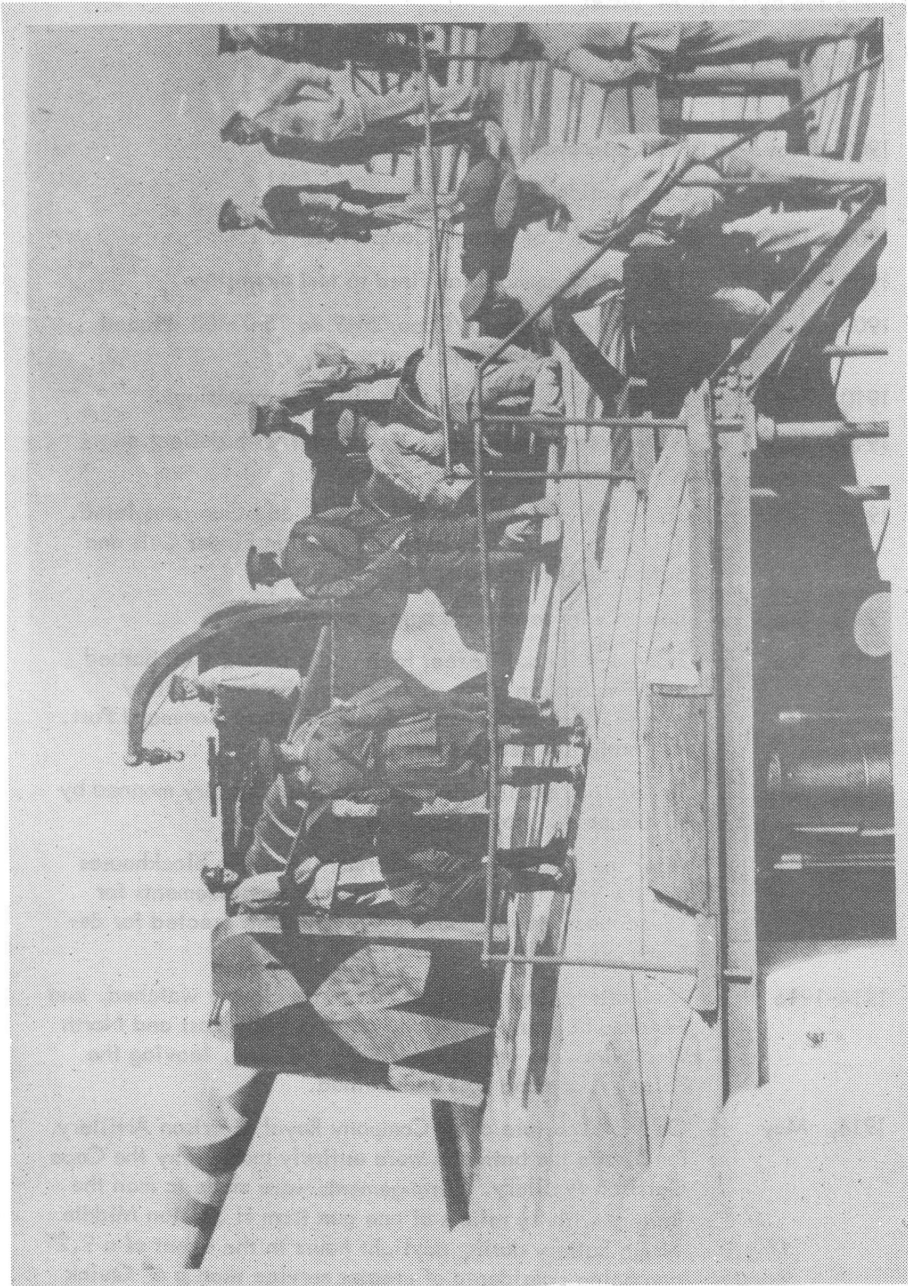
EXTRACTS FROM FORT RECORD BOOK (Part 11, Section A)

Compiled by Lt W M Bisset

No 3: SCALA BATTERY

- 1902, Nov. : Plans approved by War Office.
- 1904, Nov. : Construction of Battery commenced.
- 1906, Dec. : Construction of Battery Completed.
- 1908, May : 3 Rounds of ammunition fired to test mountings.
- 1908, July : War Office letter 57/Cape/2849 dd 15-7-'08 Placed Scala Gun (No 250) in reserve.
- 1910, Jan. : Electric position finder dials fitted to mountings.
- 1910, July : New pattern traversing arc pointer with deflection scale fitted to mounting.
- 1910, Sep. : Cable between Position Finder Cell and Gun completed. Telephone cable laid between Position Finder Cell and Battery Command Post.
- 1911, Sep. : Barbed wire fence and aprons completed.
- 1913, Sep. : Stone wall about 12 feet high and crowned with barbed wire and broken glass, built across the small valley between the emplacement and the Battery Command Post. Fire paths cut near buildings.
- 1914, July : On 30 July mobilisation was ordered. Battery manned by 97 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 1914, Aug. : After the outbreak of the German War, the blockhouses and the wall in rear were built, and emplacements for 15-pounder Breech Loading Cannon were erected for defence against Rocky Ridge.
- 1914-1916 : The Battery Command Post had to be closely watched, and required building up twice, as both South East and North West winds are apt to blow away the sand, leaving the Battery Command Post undermined.
- 1916, May : On the departure of 97 Company Royal Garrison Artillery for Europe the batteries were entirely manned by the Cape Garrison Artillery. Arrangements were made to man the Battery with 1½ reliefs of one gun from H Section Middle North Battery during daylight hours in the event of a 9.2" gun being considered of greater service than a 6" Quick Firing.

EXTRACTS FROM FORT RECORD BOOK (Part II, Section A)



Scala Battery. No 1 Company SAPGA Upper North Detachment 1930

Blockhouses were rebuilt by the Cape Peninsula Rifles with stone instead of sandbags, which had required constant repairs.

- 1919, Jan. : The majority of the Cape Garrison Artillery were demobilised. An Infantry guard and 4 Cape Garrison Artillery men were left at the battery as caretakers.
- 1919, Oct. : The Infantry Guard was removed on 18 October 1919 and the Cape Garrison Artillery Garrison was increased to 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 3 men.
- 1920, Jan. : Details of the South African Mounted Rifles (Artillery) joined Battery as caretakers in place of Cape Garrison Artillery, demobilised.
- 1921, Jan. Rotating joint fitted to exhaust pipe, to admit of all round traverse.
- 1921, Oct. : Details of South African Mounted Rifles (Artillery) relieved by details of South African Garrison Artillery.
- 1921, Nov. : Fire belt, 60 yards in width, encircling Scala, Upper North, and Middle North Batteries, was cut by the Returned Soldiers' Battalion.
- 1922, Dec. : New Pattern Traversing Arc Pointer Mk. 111 fitted to mounting.
- 1923, Mar. : Fire belt cleared of undergrowth.
- 1924, Oct. : Fire belt cleared.
- 1925, Nov. : Fire belt cleared.
- 1926, Nov. : Fire belt cleared.
- 1928, Mar. : Concrete road built to Northern Section.
- 1929, Feb. : Scala Battery spring dried up through South African Engineer Corps dynamiting to attempt to increase flow. Water transported from Middle North by means of Water Carts. Very unsatisfactory.
- 1934. : Water pumped by hand to Scala, unsatisfactory.
- 1935, Oct. : Windmill erected at Middle North spring. Very unsatisfactory; and more water delivered at Scala than could be used.
- 1936, Apr. : Barbed wire entanglements commenced being renewed around Northern Section Batteries, on a new plan. L/1 to be wired separately from the other batteries.

"M" Section.

1886. Fort constructed.

- 1890, Dec. B1 9.2" Breech Loading Mk No. 78 mounted.
- 1893, Apr. A2 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 26 mounted.
- 1893, Jun. : Two Position Finder Cells built.
- 1894, Apr. : A1 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 22 mounted.
- 1895, Mar. : No 3 Depression Range Finder Pillar built.
- 1896, Aug. No 1 Depression Range Finder Pillar built.
- 1896, Sep. : No 2 Depression Range Finder Pillar built.
- 1897, May. : Telephone room taken over.
- 1897, Jul. : Caretaker's quarters taken over.
- 1898, Apr. : A1 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 22 was examined and reported on as follows:-
 (a) Powder chamber slightly scored all round.
 (b) Bore slightly scored.
 Sentence :- To be re-vented. Serviceable for 25 rounds with gas checks.
- 1898, Jul. A2 (9") Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 26 reported un-serviceable; a new 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading to replace it requisitioned for.
- 1898, Dec. : Position Finder workshop completed.
- 1899, Feb. Smith's shop completed.
- 1899, May. : A2 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading dismantled. A2 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 35 mounted in its place.
- 1900, Mar. Barbed wire fencing fixed round Position Finder cells. 9.2" gun and stores and 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading respectively.
- 1901, Nov. : A2 9" Rifled Muzzle Loading No. 35 dismantled, the gun carriage and slide being moved into the zigzag road for use as holdfasts. Live shell for 9" was thrown into deep water; other ammunition and stores were returned to Army Ordnance Department.
- 1902, Jun. A2 emplacement handed over to Royal Engineers for work of remodelling for 2.6" Quick Firing to replace 2.9" Rifled Muzzle Loading.
- 1904, May. : Pedestal for A2 6" Quick Firing placed in position.
- 1904, Jun. : Pedestal for A1 6" Quick Firing placed in position.
- 1904, Aug. : 6" Quick Firing emplacements (a) Group taken over from Royal Engineers. A2 6" Quick Firing No. 883 mounted.
- 1904, Sep. : A1 6" Quick Firing No. 884 mounted, also shields for both guns.

- 1906, Mar. : Dismounting of B1 No. 78 9.2" Breech Loading commenced.
- 1906, Apr. : Dismounting of B1 No. 78 9.2" Breech Loading completed.
- 1906, May. : B1 emplacement handed over to Royal Engineers for reconstruction to take 9.2" Breech Loading Mk.X.
- 1906, Aug. : Royal Engineers ceased work on this emplacement (Vide Recommendation of "Owen Committee.")
- 1907, Jan. : B1 9.2" Breech Loading gun sent away to Army Ordnance Department.
- 1908, Sep. : Royal Engineers continued work on the above emplacement.
- 1908, Oct. : Pedestal for B1 9.2" Breech Loading Mk.X placed in position. War Office letter 57/Cape/2489d/15-7-08 placed B1 9.2" Breech Loading Mk.X in reserve.
- 1909, May. : Carriage for B1 9.2" Breech Loading Mk.X placed in position.
- 1909, Jun. : B1 9.2" Breech Loading Mk.X No. 296 mounted as a gun in reserve.
- 1909, Aug. : Position Finder for B1 installed.
- 1910, Aug. : Dials fitted to mountings.
- 1910, Jul. : Position Finder connected by cable to dials. Electric Light Directing Station completed. Cable laid from Directing Station to lights. New pattern pointed with deflection scale fitted to 9.2" mounting.
- 1911, Jul. : Continuous wire entanglement made enclosing Upper North and Scala.
- 1912, Jul. : Capacity of Ammunition Recesses increased. Mechanical and Electrical Dials fitted in A Group.
- 1913, Jul. : 6" Qrs and Gun emplacements lit by electric Light. Fire belts cut round buildings.
- 1914, Jul. : 2 War Shelters provided for 6" Section.
- 1914, Jul. : Mobilisation ordered; Battery manned by 97th 30 Company Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 1916, May. : On departure of 97th Company Royal Garrison Artillery Batteries entirely manned by Cape Garrison Artillery.

- 1919, Feb. : Majority of Cape Garrison Artillery demobilised; some Cape Garrison Artillery details left as caretakers.
- 1921, Oct. : South African Mounted Rifles relieved by details South African Permanent Garrison Artillery. Fire belt round all batteries cut by Returned Soldiers' Battalion.
- 1923, Mar. : Fire belt cleared.
- 1924, Sep. : Fire belt cleared.
Oct.
- 1925, Nov. : Fire belt cleared.
- 1928, Mar. : Concrete road built in the Northern Section.
- 1934, Feb. : New pipe line laid from the spring to the water tanks.
- 1936, Apr. : Barbed wire entanglements commenced being renewed round the Northern Section Batteries on a new plan; Middle North Batteries and "M" Section being surrounded by the same belt of wire.
- 1938, (approx): It was decided when the Government started a re-armament programme in view of European events, to modernise the Battery; and in due course plans were approved by the South African Defence Department and the War Office.
1939. : Excavations and conversions were commenced, culminating in the Battery being entirely refitted by the middle of 1941 - 18 months after the commencement of the World War in 1939.
- 1941, (Late) : The Battery carried out its first practice shoot with all the new equipment and instruments, using the Forward Observation Posts, etc. Women commenced to take over the Range Taking side, and were completely in control of this by the middle of 1942.
- 1943, (Early) : Quarters for women at Scala 2 were approved. Quarters for Non-European personnel - gun numbers - under the guns were completed at Scala 2. Progress with No. 3 emplacement was considerable. Plans for the camouflaging of the battery and the erection of dummy guns were approved.

All Forward Observation Posts except Beacon were manned by European Male personnel and Battery Observation Post Command Post, Wireless Telegraph Station, Fortress Plotting Room, Battery Plotting Room, Beacon and Fire Commander's post have been manned by women Artillery Specialists since October 1941. The women specialists lived in Simonstown, coming to the

Battery in shifts except when manning all Posts. Buildings were erected for a complete Barracks at Scala 2 for Women's Auxiliary Army Service (Auxiliary Service). Non-European Cape Corps were used as support and reserves in all arms. All the above Posts are now in care and maintenance and are not manned.

- 1943, May. : Non-European Quarters completed and called "Scala North".
- 1943, Jun. : Queen's Battery was closed down and Noah's Ark with 2 - 6 inch guns was opened up - role same as hitherto carried out by Queen's Battery. Women's Auxiliary Army Service Quarters at Scala 2 completed and occupied.
- 1943, Oct. : The role of the battery was entirely changed owing to (a) alteration in policy owing to fall of Italy - decreased danger of South Africa (b) Withdrawal of all Africa Service Personnel.

New establishment tables were received. The Battery was now manned by part-time personnel, in emergency under control of key full-time personnel. Part-time (South African Garrison Artillery and Coast Defence Corps) received instruction at week-ends.

All Cape Corps personnel retained are used as Security Guards, but to cope with emergency received instruction in gun drill. The establishment only allows for one gun to be fired at short notice. To go properly into action requires mobilisation of part-time personnel. Women's Auxiliary Army Service Artillery Specialists were retained in full role and kept up to previous standard of drills. Bosch Forward Observation Post was closed down but may be manned in emergency as all instruments were left there.

- 1944, Jan. : 1. One gun only full-time manned - other gun partly manned.
2. All A & B Medical Category personnel (European) withdrawn for Service up north.
3. Vasco and Cobra Forward Observation Posts temporarily closed down due to shortage of personnel.
- 1947, Jan. : The Battery is now completely under Care and Preservation (Peace time basis) and manned by Permanent Force personnel and some full-time Non-European details.

MORE ABOUT EDWARD ARTHUR JUDGE

The Editors are grateful to member Mr R G Jeffery of "Achtertuin", Lichfield Avenue, Claremont, Cape for his interest and the following additional information on Edward Arthur Judge (see S T H S Bulletin January 1980, p26) and also to Mr G C D Hodgson, Secretary of the Old Diocesan Union for permission to publish his letter to Mr Jeffery and to reprint Judge's Obituary from the Diocesan College Magazine.

From Mr Jeffery to the Editors:

I was most interested to read in your most recent Journal about Edward Arthur Judge.

Since he was one of the earliest students at my old school, I sent a photocopy of the article to the secretary of the Old Boys Association.

I now enclose a copy of his reply and the annexure thereto which I think you may find interesting.

From Mr Hodgson to Mr Jeffery :

Thank you for the photocopy of pages from the Bulletin of the Simon's Town Historical Society about Edward Arthur Judge.

He was quite a chap and we, in fact, have a great deal of information about him. He wrote many articles for the magazine and these may be found as follows: "Cricket 1852 - 1855", December 1915; "Ninety-two Not Out", September 1927; "The Foundation of Bishops", March 1928; "Extracts from Reminiscences", June 1928 and "Students of 1852 - 1855" (written when he was 94), September 1930.

I enclose for the information of the Editor of the Simon's Town Historical Society Bulletin, a copy of his Obituary which appeared in the March 1935 issue of the Bishops Magazine. From this it will be seen that Edward Arthur Judge died on 8th December 1934, 18 months before he turned 100 and not 1902 as stated in the Bulletin.

This Obituary now follows:

"THE OLDEST O D"

EDWARD ARTHUR JUDGE (1852 - 1855)

Reprinted from the Diocesan College Magazine, March 1935.

The "Oldest O D" has passed on. On 8th December Edward Arthur Judge, who came to Bishops when it was but 3 years old, passed away at Andover, England. Born in June, 1836, another year and a half would have seen him a "centurian". Only a few years ago, alert still, he contributed to this magazine on more than one occasion and in his own clear hand, some valuable records of those early days so shortly after Bishop Gray had launched our ship. His son Charles Edward Judge, at Bishops as far back as 1876 - 1884, died in Matabeleland in 1899. E A L Franceys, a great-grandson who farms at Gwelo was at Bishops from 1918 to 1924. Before us lies an O D register form filled in by "E A J" in 1913. It records that he was the son of Rev Canon E Judge, Rector of Simonstown, that he was in the "highest" form when he left Bishops, that "there were no such things" as University examinations "in my day", but that in 1860 he passed the "second class certificate" in literature and science - "the first higher class exam held" - and that he was, on the strength thereof, admitted as one of the first 5 B A's of the University of the Cape of Good Hope in 1896.

At Bishops Judge won the first prize in the top class in June and December 1853 and June and December 1854; he was a member of the XI in those years too, but "there was no football played then" - That came with Canon Ogilvie in 1860. Nor were there any of the now long-established prizes - the Gorham, the White, the Jamison and such like - "All these prizes were then unborn", he remarks; nor any Cadet Corps. Of the "Woodlands" farm buildings that served the College in those days only part of the stables remain. They extended for the most part along the Avenue behind Founders House, facing South, where the archaeologist may still dig for foundations.

In due time Judge became a distinguished Civil Servant of the Cape Colony and played no small part in the history of the country. By 1860 he was a Magistrate - Visiting Magistrate to the Breakwater, Cape Town. Then C C and R M Namaqualand (1864) followed by Queenstown (1868); Inspector of Chests (1875); C C and R M Worcester (1877); C C and Registrar of Deeds at Kimberley (1882) where he remained for 18 years. In 1901 he retired on pension and in 1905 went to live in England.

Judge served on various important commissions - Boundaries of Dordrecht and Settlement of Tambookie Location (1870); Intervention between the Chiefs Kreli and Gangeliswe at war in the Transkei (1872); Inquiry into War Expenditure, Basutoland and Transkei (1881); rearrangement of Divisions of British Bechuanaland (1896); Vice-Chairman of Martial Law Court in Kimberley during the Siege (October 1899 to February 1900) - he was

thanked in Col Kekewich's dispatch. His last public duty was as Chairman of the War Losses Commission (July 1900 to April 1904). His work during this period subsequently received the highest praise - "Speaking generally, his work was characterised by quite outstanding merit," says an official survey; he had decided some 15 000 cases!

Other activities he had : From 1872 to 1875 Judge was Captain Commanding the Queenstown Volunteers. In 1862 he married the daughter of Sir Theophilus Shepstone of Natal. They had five daughters and three sons, of whom three daughters remain. It is good to know that he retained his faculties to the last, and that he was able to attend church until last spring. A keen and active member of the O D Union since its inception in 1896, our Grand Old Man among O D's passes on a stirring memory. He deserved his century - but perhaps he had no use for such things.

APOLOGY : Photograph of Captain H S Gracie

Member T V Webb wrote to the Secretary in justifiable confusion regarding the photograph accompanying our Obituary of Captain H S Gracie (Bulletin, January 1980 page 2) which shows his aiguillettes (gold cords) on the left shoulder and his medals on the right breast. We are ashamed to say that the photograph was printed back to front and therefore these should be reversed, as medals are, of course, always worn on the left. Captain Gracie as ADC to the Queen wore his aiguillettes on the right.

A note on aiguillettes may, incidentally, be of interest. These originate from the old days when a General's ADC ashore used to carry a rope and tent pegs for the purpose of tethering his Chief's and his own horse and for convenience carried them over his shoulder.

They are now worn by officers of any branch serving on the personal staff of a Flag Officer or Commodore. Such officers and Naval Attaches to foreign Governments wear them on the left shoulder. Aides-de-Camp to Royalty, Admirals of the Fleet and Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to Royalty wear them on the right shoulder.

(Reference : Talbot-Booth, E C : All the world's fighting ships. 4th ed. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co, London. Page 203)

CORRESPONDENCE

From Mr R E Plenderleith of P O Box 1579 Durban to the Secretary of the Simon's Town Historical Society on 10 February 1980 :

It was jolly nice receiving a copy of the January Bulletin. I could not but help smiling when I read the account on pages 19/20 of the mobilization at Simon's Town of the Cape Corps and the problems experienced due to the South Easter.

Being a scholar at Rondebosch Boys High, I could picture very well what they experienced for we used to get up at 3 am, put our kit bags on our backs, strap our fishing rods onto our cycles and pedal against the blasted S E wind from Rondebosch to Paulsberg (which, as you know, is past Smitswinkel Bay) - all that for a day or two's fishing over the weekend!

No-one could more appreciate the paragraph relating to the hardships the officers and men went through when they were accommodated in bell tents and corrugated iron shacks that were situated, evidently, where the Simon's Town golf course stands today.

The extract relating to the strong wind that blew stones and pebbles against the corrugated iron buildings with such force that proper conduct of office work, lectures, etc, were well nigh impossible, amused me no end.

Anyone from the Cape can well imagine what they went through, and I am not surprised that after a few days the officers and instructors had lost their voices trying to put over their message to the Corps. I really had a good laugh over this account so lucidly given.

The next paragraph, however, surprised me immensely as there is a reference to Lieutenant Frank Collings Hallier who was married on 16 January 1916 to Miss Whiteside - this must have been Alice Whiteside. Being a nephew of the late Sir Cuthbert Whiteside of Grahamstown, who was knighted in South Africa for service he rendered to the 1820 Settlers movement, I found this to be most interesting and have sent the cutting from the magazine to my cousins as I wonder whether Frank and Alice Hallier's children ever knew that their parents were indeed married in Simon's Town. I doubt it and I am sure this information will be of great interest to them.

Having read your Bulletin from cover to cover, I was taken, this Sunday morning, right back to that little corner in South Africa I love so very much.