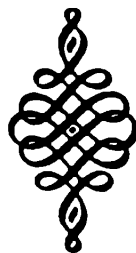




SIMON'S TOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN



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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 1998/1999

Welcome to the 39th Annual General Meeting of the Simon's Town Historical Society.

Last year we reported the sad loss of Dee Kinkead-Weekes and sadly this year we report the passing away of one of our Vice-Presidents namely Prof. E. Axelson, and although his passing away was some months ago, I ask that we please rise for a moment's silence to honour a very learned man and a great loss to the Society. However, I am extremely pleased to inform you that Cllr. Nicki Holderness has now been appointed as a Vice-President in Prof. Axelson's place, and the Society welcomes Nicki to this position.

PROJECTS:

The year began when the committee selected various projects we thought were important to our town and ones that we were sure we could complete or at least report favourable progress at this AGM. I am therefore pleased to report that the survey of the old watermill at the R.A. Edwards Sports Field, Glencairn, was completed by Ute Seemann and her team and a very detailed report was submitted by her on her findings. The Victoria Reservoir commemoration stone which was laid over a hundred years ago, has been restored and my thanks to Mike Saggerson for taking this task over from me and completing it. The manufacture of an authentic gun carriage for the 8pdr cannon was accomplished and both gun and carriage are now on display at the foot of the Museum steps. My sincere thanks to Cdr. Gerry de Vries who designed and manufactured the carriage and to Durr Estates for carrying the manufacturing costs. Our appeal for information from the local community on the whereabouts of pressed tin ceilings did not produce the desired results although we have received correspondence from overseas manufacturers of pressed tin ceilings, which of course will be of immense value as this project evolves over the next couple of years. The re-display of the Naval badges in the Museum pub did not progress as far as we would have liked but it remains a project to be further discussed with the Museum. Just before the Christmas season began, most of the Main Road plaques which the Society had placed on walls and buildings in years gone by, were removed and cleaned after which they really looked smart again. My thanks to Nigel for his forethought and efforts in dealing with this.

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION:

The Society became very concerned about the poor state of Palace Barracks, Ibeka, Westgate Terrace and the 3 residences in the West Yard. Correspondence was directed to Public Works Department, Naval Base Simon's Town and the National Monuments Council expressing our concern. Ibeka has since been renovated but I am afraid no real progress can be reported with regards to Palace Barracks, although it is understood that Defence Headquarters, National Monuments Council and Public Works Dept. are in touch regarding this building and it is expected that Public Works Dept. will soon dispose of the building. Westgate Terrace and the residences all require urgent attention.

A letter was also addressed to the owner of the house "Westmore" which overlooks the old Royal Navy water tank in Cornwall Street. Renovation work has not been completed and as this building is on the tourist scenic drive the Society is concerned about its present unfinished state.

The Society's concern regarding the 90 year old Goose Neck Crane in the Dockyard and its fate has been investigated by corresponding with the Naval Dockyards Society in the United Kingdom. We are awaiting their reply regarding what could be the only crane of this type still in existence. All information received will be handed over to the Naval Heritage Society. I am pleased to report that the Architectural Advisory Committee have established a good working relationship with all officials who deal with town planning matters. Thankfully they continue to deliver sterling work in ensuring that changes to buildings and new construction in sensitive areas of the town including departure applications, subdivisions etc. are in accordance with laid down rules and regulations. The Simon's Town Ratepayers Association also keep an eye on building regulations in the town. However, cases of disregard for these regulations still occur regularly. Would it not be nice if the authorities did not have to constantly police construction sites.

TOURS:

Nigel continued to arrange and organise our tours in great detail over and above his secretarial work. He has however expressed his desire to hand this important activity over to, for example, a volunteer. He says full training at no cost will be given and he will always be available for guidance and advice. I fully endorse his wishes as he has been organising our tours for five years. It would be a great pity if we had to drop tours which are so popular, from our yearly programme.

I can now mention the Prince Albert tour. This was a 3-day tour to a most charming Karoo town, which offers first class accommodation, food and hospitality. However this tour took a long unexpected break at the top of the Kareedouw Pass when the bus unfortunately developed mechanical problems. The breakdown did play havoc with Nigel's timetable and meals on the return journey, but all on tour took it in their stride and maintained their sense of humour. However, I can report that the bus company did reimburse the Society for out of pocket expenses. I won't expand any further on this tour as Mike Saggerson summed up the tour most admirably in the Chronicle No. 43 of April 1998.

A visit to Parliament, the S.A. National Gallery and the S.A. Cultural History Museum took place on 29 July 1998. The visit to Parliament was particularly pleasant and informative. Dorothy Fisher summed up this visit equally well in Chronicle No. 44 of October 1998.

On 3 November we had a very pleasant tour of McGregor. This took the form of a "laid-back" tour which did not require members to constantly get on and off the bus to view this or that except when we left the bus for a most enjoyable lunch at the Old Mill Lodge and then to pay for our wine purchases at the local winery. Again Mike reported on this tour through the Chronicle.

An Autumn tour is being planned to Paarl and Wellington soon after Easter.

BULLETIN AND CHRONICLE:

Ideally, members should be receiving regular news letters keeping them up to date concerning Society matters, but the prohibitive postal costs makes this practice very costly, hence the twice yearly Chronicle. My thanks to all who deliver by hand. Since the launch of "Snoektown Calling", I have been able to keep our Simon's Town members up to date by submitting articles to this publication at no cost. The editor and sponsors of "Snoektown Calling" must be congratulated on a most informative publication.

The Bulletin is of course our main publication and our pride and joy. Here I must pay tribute to Audrey Read who produces this document single handedly. My thanks also to Dr Arthur Davey who supports Audrey by proof reading before going to print, and all those who submit articles for publication. Our reserve of back copies is considerable and members are encouraged, especially new members, to see our Secretary or Museum staff if copies are required to complete your collection.

HISTORICAL WALKS OF SIMON'S TOWN:

These continue each Saturday and Tuesday morning and my thanks to Audrey and Bobby Wise who conduct these tours on behalf of the Museum. Two additional members have come forward to assist with walks and hopefully Pam Kennedy and Eleanor Eyre will soon feel confident enough to begin burning leather on our sidewalks as well.

HISTORICAL BOAT RIDES OF SIMON'S BAY:

To complement the walks, a member of our Society, David Hurwitz recently began operating the "Spirit of Just Nuisance", a pleasure craft taking passengers on an historical cruise in the Bay and East Dockyard. This too is proving very popular with locals and tourists alike and David must be congratulated on this venture.

100 CLUB:

The Museum Development Fund benefitted to the tune of R2,200 this past year through the proceeds of the 100 Club. Audrey continued with this wonderful fund-raising scheme and all gamblers will be pleased that she is again at the helm this year.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOOK - "OUR SIMON'S TOWN":

This book, the brain child of Nigel and a project that has occupied his mind and unstinting efforts these past three years, was launched on 26 February at a function in the Museum. It has been a mammoth task for Nigel and I am sure he is much relieved that it is printed and available in the Museum shop and is priced at a modest £50 per copy. It is full of interesting historical events that concern this town and I will be very surprised not to see it on our members' bookshelves. Nigel is roundly applauded for a fine effort.

ANGLO-BOER WAR:

In October, Simon's Town will commemorate the role it played in this war 100 years ago. Two prisoner of war camps were

established by the British in Simon's Town. A programme has been compiled and all members have by now received details. Members are urged to support this programme. The Society will also publish a book to coincide with this event which will illustrate the role Simon's Town played in this war. Audrey has worked very hard in researching the detail and is the author of the book.

RESEARCH:

A number of research projects were and are being undertaken. These include Nigel's research of De Beers building in the Main Road, Bill Rice's research concerning the modification of Royal Navy cruisers in Simon's Town during World War II, and we are presently researching businesses and traders in the town dating as far back as Sue Kinkead-Weekes and Nigel can gather information. Margaret Cartwright and Audrey are busy researching the old Red Hill road above the town. The result of this could possibly result in the road being declared a monument.

MEMBERSHIP:

I am pleased to record that no fewer than 57 new members joined the Society during the past year and I welcome them all to our organisation, hoping they will derive great pleasure and satisfaction in becoming members. During the same period 21 members left the Society for various reasons - luckily none because of dissatisfaction. Some were of course dropped for non-payment of subs. Total membership stood at 748 paid-up members for the year 1997-98.

FINANCE & SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Firstly I must thank all those members who graciously made donations to the Museum and the Society during the year and also when paying their subs. The Museum is particularly grateful as their requirement is much greater than the Society's. Secondly I do believe that the Society's finances are healthy, as you will see when our Treasurer presents her financial report. What I can report is that your Society did accrue surplusses from the tours it ran.

As recorded at the last A.G.M., permission was granted to the committee to consider increasing the subs this coming year to R20 a single member and R25 for family membership. Due to rising costs, especially postage and printing, your committee reluctantly adopted these new rates. We still think our subs are affordable and value for money. We are not going to ask your permission to again review these rates at this A.G.M. so we will operate on these rates for the next 2 years.

PROJECTS FOR 1999 - 2000:

During the forthcoming year and leading into the year 2000, your committee will again be identifying worthwhile projects beneficial to our town. These could include the restoration of the De Waal/Burggraaf vault dated 1868 (the vault will soon cave in and requires urgent restoration work), found in the Old Burying Ground. The urgent repair to a Russian obelisk and grave also in the O.B.G. was being planned for the new year but this was completed at the beginning of March. My thanks to Ronnie Reeves who removed the bees from the grave and promptly repaired it. We continue with research, oral history of citizens of our town

and hopefully the badges of the Museum pub will receive more attention this coming year. The Museum also requires computer software upgrading (which I am sure will not be forthcoming from Province). An illustrated brochure on the long drawn out battle to preserve the Historic Mile and to improve the condition of the buildings and their signage, could also feature as a project.

GENERAL:

I am most grateful to Denise Fairfield, Cas Colgate and Mike Saggerson who volunteered to update our filing system and complete the Victoria Reservoir stone respectively. I am wondering whether there is not perhaps a volunteer who would like to complete the cleaning of the Main Road plaques and someone to take on the organising of our tours, as well as someone who could volunteer to deliver Bulletins in their particular area.

During the year the Society was asked to recommend street names in newly developed areas of the town. We also approached Metro Rail and the Post Office concerning the incorrect spelling of Simon's Town. Audrey is busy working on producing a Millenium Bulletin to be available in January 2000 which will cover our town during the last 100 years.

Regrettably signage erected by the business community in the Historic Mile has become a problem. One wonders whether they realise that before a sign can be erected or displayed, their proposals with full details must be presented to the Architectural Advisory Committee for approval. If this policy was followed by those wishing to display signage we would not have the unacceptable degree of signage we have at present.

CONCLUSION:

I would like to thank Cherry Dilley and her staff for all their assistance to the Society during the year. This is much appreciated. My sincere thanks also goes to all the volunteers who do so much for the Museum. Your membership of this Society, which makes you a Friend of the Museum, enables you to put your time and talents to good use in the Museum. Hopefully some of this talent could also benefit the Society in some way. I also take this opportunity of thanking my committee for the valuable work completed this past year. Each and everyone got stuck in and produced results. My special thanks must however go to Nigel for all the additional work he put in over and above his secretarial work. To Monica our Treasurer for ensuring we remain solvent and who despite a serious illness during the year, bounced back to resume her duties with vigour and enthusiasm and will shortly table her financial report. To Audrey my Vice, for her support, her vast knowledge of matters historical which she is always willing to share, plus all the hard work she puts into Society affairs. I must also thank Cherry for her support and advice to me throughout the year. Thank you.

The Society and Museum continue to work closely together and we support each other on all matters of importance to the benefit of our members and this town.

Thank you.

THE POST OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT SIMON'S TOWN

In 1806 the name Simon's Town came into being with the 2nd British Occupation of the Cape. Mr. Truter was named as Collector of Customs, Simon's Town in 1814 when the Royal Navy moved its headquarters from Cape Town to Simon's Town. He commenced in May 1814 although he was not gazetted until 10 October 1814.

In 1829 the post of Collector of Customs was combined with that of Port Captain (see Cape of Good Hope Annual Registers, Directory and Almanack 1829 pp.23/24). However, after the official who held this post was found guilty of misconduct the two positions were separated into that of Collector of Customs and Harbourmaster (see GH 23/9 Vol.2. General Despatches No. 73 11/12/1831 p.652).

Later the title of Collector of Customs was changed to Sub-Collector of Customs, Landing Waiter and Warehouse Keeper (see Cape Colony Blue Books 1838 p.119) and still later to Sub-Collector, Examining Officer and Warehouse Keeper (see Civil Service List 1886 p.34). Other ports were changed back to Collectors in 1901 but this only happened at Simon's Town on 1/1/1905 with the appointment of G.J. Boyes as Collector, Warehouse Keeper and Examining Officer (see Civil Service List 1906 p.68).

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS:

GLADYS THOMAS:

Gladys Thomas is the wife of Albert Thomas a member of the Simon's Town Museum's Board of Trustees. For many years they lived in Mount Pleasant, Simon's Town and now live in Ocean View.

LOUIS HABLUTZEL POSTHUMUS:

Louis grew up in Simon's Town and spent his early married years here before he and Elaine moved to Australia. He has always kept a soft spot for his hometown and revisited several times. We are grateful to have received his detailed research on the Hugo, Glaeser and Hablutzel families to add to the Museum's records. Louis has also published a limited edition on the infamous convict ship NEPTUNE which he researched in England, Cape Town and Australia.

THE GLAESER FAMILY

LOUIS H. POSTHUMUS

Georg Wilhelm Heinrich Glaeser was born in Hanover, Germany, on 15 February 1785. His father was Johan Georg Christian Glaeser and his mother was Maria Louisa Trapper. He studied medicine at Leyden, then went to England. He came to the Cape in 1806 as a Hospital Mater (Hospital mate) with the 60th Regiment. George I was the first of five monarchs of the House of Hanover to rule both Hanover and Great Britain (1714-1837). This explains why Georg Glaeser was in the British Army. This was at the time of the 2nd British Occupation of the Cape.

Later in 1806 the 60th Regiment was ordered to India but George (as he was now known) opted to remain at the Cape and on 10 September he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Cape Regiment (a Khoikhoi regiment later to become the Cape Corps). Among the officers of The Cape Corps was a Captain M.G. Blake, later to be Col. Blake. In subsequent years M.G. Blake turns up at Simon's Town as a Resident Justice.** Glaeser served with this force from 1806-1817. He was with them during several frontier wars. The Slagters Nek Rebellion occurred in November 1815 and he accompanied Landdrost J.G. Cuyler to van Aardt's Post in the Eastern Cape. George resigned his commission in 1817 and went on half-pay "by reduction". His pay was 4/- per day. On 11 August 1817 he married Dorothea Catherina Cornelia van Dyk daughter of Dr Evert van Dyk and Maria Elizabeth Baartman of Cape Town.

Their first child Dorothea Clasina was born on 6 July 1818 and she later married Dietrich Heinrich Fraenkel who was a Lutheran although his parents were Jews.

George and Dorothea moved to Simon's Town where he went into private practice and also served as District Surgeon. While in Simon's Town he is said to have been challenged by Dr. James Barry, who averred that George was not registered to practise medicine. He reacted immediately by registering on 12 August 1824. He was registered as a surgeon and also as a fully qualified apothecary and accoucher (sometimes interpreted as being "a man mid-wife", forerunner of the obstetrician). On 17 January 1825 George wrote to Sir Richard Plasket "Having been ordered to take the Medical Charge of H.M. 49th Regt. I beg leave to tender my resignation as District Surgeon of the Residency of Simon's Town". He then went off to settle in Worcester where he opened a private practice and was appointed to be the first District Surgeon of Worcester. In 1829 (ref. PRO. WO25/759 29175) he is indicated as being medically fit for service. He was now but 44 years of age and still District Surgeon, Worcester.

The Glaesers attended the Dutch Reformed Church in Worcester as there was no Lutheran Church. George was a supporter of Mission Work and he served on the Governing body of the Rhenish Mission Church. He died in March 1842.

George (1785-1842) and Dorothea Glaeser had a son Johan Christian

(born 1820). He became a farmer in the Worcester district. Their 2nd son Louis (Lewis) William was born on 1 August 1822. He studied for a Medical degree at his father's old university at Leyden in Holland. He was licenced as a Physician in 1847 and at the age of 25 started a medical practice in Worcester. He married Wilhelmina Elisabet le Sueur daughter of J.J. le Sueur, a Civil Commissioner and District Magistrate at Worcester. Louis and Wilhelmina had 13 children. One of their sons was the great grandfather of the author of this article Louis Posthumus. This son went to Australia in 1902.

Louis William Glaeser (1822-1883) was appointed District Surgeon of Worcester in succession to his brother-in-law Dietrich Fraenkel. He died of accidental blood-poisoning in 1883 and is buried like his father in the small graveyard behind the Worcester Dutch Reformed Church. The 7th child of Louis and Wilhelmina "Uncle Ben" Egidius Benedictus (1864-1890) also chose medicine as a career and attended Edinburgh University becoming MB MRCS. Sadly, soon after returning from overseas and setting up a practice he had a very serious accident when his horse reared and threw him as he was tightening the harness. He was thrown backwards, broke his back and was paralysed from the neck down. He fully understood the predicament he was in and bore his lot with fortitude although in great agony. He died on 7 November 1890 in Cape Town and the funeral service was held in the Lutheran Church in Strand Street on the evening of Sunday 16 November. He was buried in Worcester next to his father and brother James le Sueur Glaeser who had died in September 1890, 5 days before his 36th birthday. James had been a Captain of the Worcester Burghers at the time and had also been a Lieutenant in the Worcester Volunteer Rifle Corps. He received a military funeral conducted by the Chaplain of the Corps Rev. J.A. Hewitt assisted by Rev. Jeffries of Ceres (a cousin of James).

My grandmother was Wilhelmina "Minnie" Elizabeth Glaeser (1883-1947) 2nd child of Louis Phillip Glaeser and Maria Hablutzel. The family lived in Worcester but moved to the Transvaal lured by the mistaken thought of making their fortunes by prospecting for gold.

Louis William eventually started farming near Potchefstroom. All the brothers were British subjects as they were born in the Cape Colony. Kruger legislated that anyone who owned land in the Transvaal Republic was considered to be a citizen of the Republic and could be conscripted into the Boer Army. When the Boer War commenced, Maria and her children managed to board the last train out of the Transvaal to the Cape before the frontier was closed. Maria returned to Worcester where members of the Glaeser family still living there assisted her. Her husband Louis, and his brothers George, John and William were all conscripted. Theodore was a chemist. He joined up but was kept in Pretoria to work in the Base Hospital. William died in the War. George and John were taken prisoner and sent to Ceylon till the war ended. Louis Philip was also taken prisoner after he had been severely wounded. Because of his serious injuries he was allowed parole and returned to Worcester. While on parole Louis and two of his friends attended a political meeting and during an argument threw a "Jingo" down the Town Hall steps. A "Jingo" was a South

African who was ostentatiously pro-British. The matter was reported to the military and Louis was arrested. When it was established that he had technically broken his parole he was given the choice of being sent to an overseas prison camp as a P.O.W. or leaving the country of his own free will. My great grandfather Louis chose the latter and started a new life in Australia where he died in 1932. His wife, Maria, did not join him in Australia.

Maria was related to the van Breda family who lived at Klein Vishoek, Simon's Town. Dirk Gysbert van Reenen van Breda had married Anna Gertruida Hugo, a daughter of Jan Gysbert Hugo. He was also a cousin of my grandfather Heinrich Pieter Hablutzel. Both sides go back to Johan Jacob Hablutzel whose eldest daughter Anna Francina had married Pierre Francois (Pieter) Hugo of Simon's Town.

Shortly after the Boer War ended, my grandmother "Minnie" Glaeser, a daughter of Louis and Maria Glaeser, went to visit her uncle D.G. van Breda at Klein Vishoek. There she met Heinrich Pieter "Hennie" Hablutzel. She was eighteen when she married him. All their children were born and raised in Simon's Town.

[The history of the Hablutzel family can be found in Bulletin Vol.XX No.1 January 1998 Ed.]

Documents and Books consulted:

Cape Almanacs for 1802, 1803 and 1804.

Registrar General N.S.W. Australia - Deaths registered in the District of Canterbury. No. in register 6261354.

PRO Kew, England W.O. 25/759 2917 G.Glaeser Service Record 8.7.1829

Cape Archives CO.245/10 Dr Glaeser resigns as District Surgeon Simon's Town.

Leibbrandt - Slagters Nek Rebellion 1815 1903

C.F. Hugo, A.M. Hugo, J.J. Hugo - Die Hugo Familieboek - Kaap en Transvaalse Drukkers, Kaapstad.

E.H. Burrows- History of Medicine in South Africa (Balkema)

Memorial Sermon by Rev. J.M. Zahn given in Lutheran Church, Cape Town for E.B.W. Glaeser, published by request in 1890 by Townsend & Son. A copy was lent by Dorothy Botha (nee Glaeser) and another by John Glaeser.

Private Family Records, letters, etc.

** M.G. Blake (Government Resident). More about him can be found in Vol. XVII No.1 p.141. See also the article on T.B. Woolls in this Bulletin. Blake had come here with the 73rd Regiment.

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LIVING WITH BABOONS

GLADYS THOMAS

We lived at the top end of Cardiff Road in Mount Pleasant where the road narrowed. This section allowed only one vehicle at a time to reach the dead-end at the top where cars would be turned round. The street on both sides held cosy cottages, some of very long standing, as I remember the outer walls of our house were almost a metre thick.

At the top of the road the steep slope of the mountain had an evergreen coverage of tall Australian Eucalyptus and clusters of Pine trees. Some of the tall trees were embraced by Morning Glory with its distinctive bright, pleasant blue flowers.

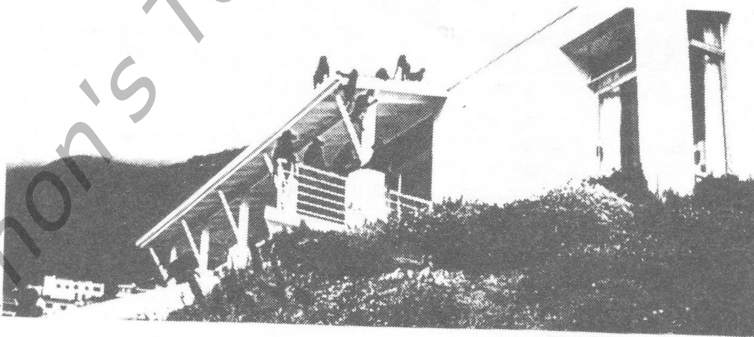
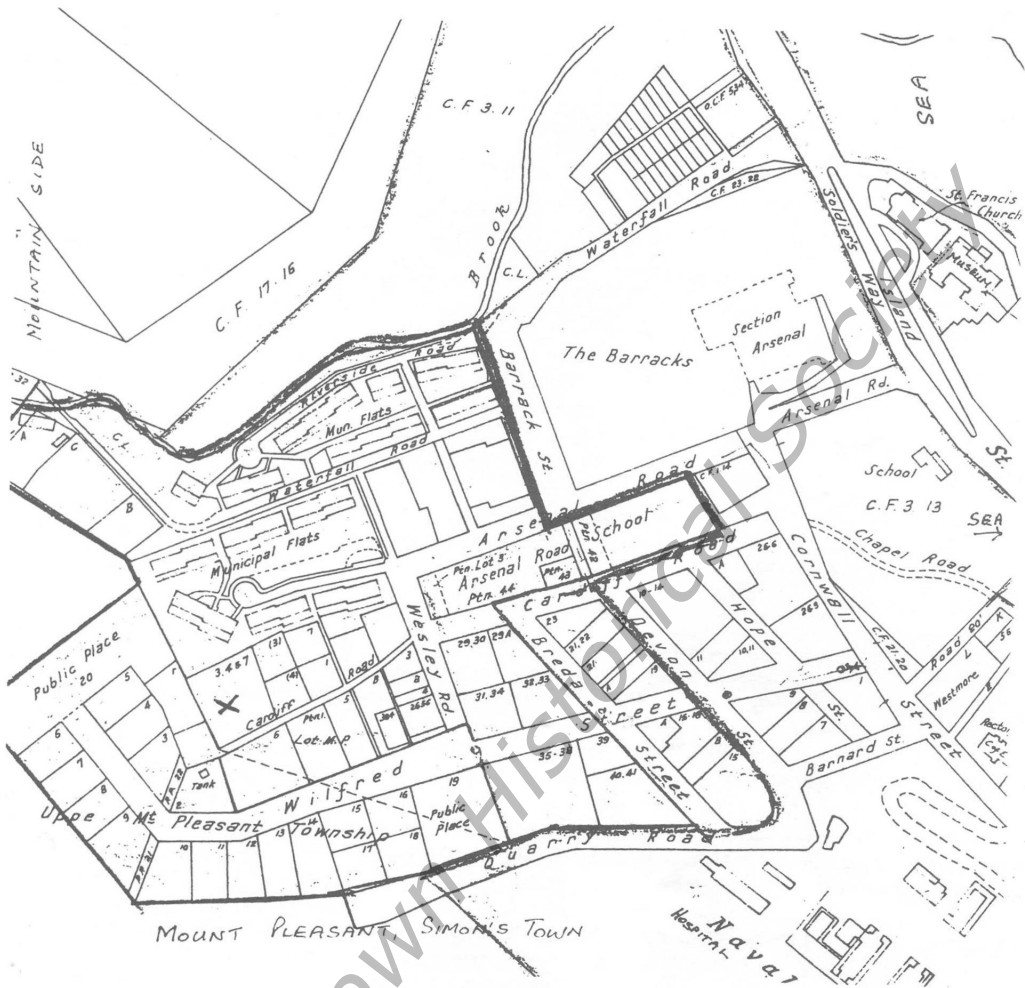
From the balconies of our homes we could glimpse the ever-changing colours of the sea, from emerald green to the dark dirty blue so prevalent in winter. We would walk down the narrow road to where it veered sharply to the right where an immediate panorama of Simon's Bay would confront you. From our balcony we could look out to check if the fishermen were "trekking" fish on Long Beach at Simon's Town railway station. The mothers would rush down to the beach on such days to buy their fresh fish, especially haarders, from Mr. Cotton.

That was a time when our sons were approaching their manhood. The high school was down the road (Arsenal Road School - Ed) and during the school holidays they spent their time either swimming or climbing the mountain at the dead-end. But one could also reach the mountain by following short pathways from our very back doors. Many families lived in this seemingly earthly paradise, happy families contentedly raising their children in this avalon.

In the caves on the mountain above us lived a troop of baboons. We found them passive animals and we taught our children to respect these human-like creatures. They had trusted us and would even enter our homes in their constant search for food. It was not unusual to find a baboon sitting on the stoep enjoying a loaf of bread, a cabbage, or potatoes or fruit which it had filched. We had often noted that they would not devour everything that they had looted and forget about the children in the troop. Some of the food would be kept back to be taken to the mountain for the ones anxiously waiting.

Early one morning, as I entered my children's room, I found sitting on the bed a female baboon who had a baby suckling at her breast. The children were still asleep and I had to call a neighbour from the street to chase the creature from the room. She took one look at my brother and bolted through the open window. They were so scared of the males but treated us females with seeming contempt. We had often discussed this anomaly and felt that perhaps they were able to distinguish between those humans who wore trousers and those who wore dresses.

The children spent many happy days amongst the tall trees. My eldest son had fixed a rope swing to one of the branches of those



VISITORS TO A NEW MURDOCK VALLEY HOUSE 1998!

huge Pine trees. I can remember that if you swung higher and higher you could eventually see the sea on one side and the "Kloof" area on the other. Even the baboons would come down to investigate from their bushy hideouts at the children's antics during such times.

There were also unfortunate encounters with the baboons who got up to some daring tricks. On hot days the younger children would picnic or simply play under the Pine trees. I remember an incident when some of the children came hurrying down the narrow street howling with streaming tears and complaining that the baboons in the trees had urinated on them and their picnic goodies! That was a time when we cursed those creatures!

The mountain was rocky and through its deep crevasses a natural waterfall coursed through the "Kloof" during the winter months. During summer, however, it was bone dry. Soon after the first winter rainfall we often laid awake at night, waiting for the sound of the waterfall to begin. At its height it would run with a loud continuous roar with strong foaming currents that would keep us awake. At such time the people would say that winter had finally arrived as the waterfall ended in a strong river flowing through the Admiralty House gardens.

People and baboons had come to terms with each other. Like us they also had their family problems. Often, during the night especially, we would hear their fighting and arguments in the mountain caves, the contending roars loudly echoing in the "Kloof". Even the younger ones, either protesting at the family fights or being chastised for their naughtiness, would howl pitifully in the night. Despite the roars and the high-pitched screechings, in the morning all would be forgiven and they would forage together again. It was in this environment that our children grew up as stable young people.

At one time strange cars and men were riding through our little street and parked at the top of the hill. Men in white coats gestured and spoke anxiously to each other. Our children soon discovered that their interest and purpose was ignominious. They were researchers from the University's medical department and that they had come to trap the baboons in cages. Soon thereafter we read in the local newspapers that they would be used in research by the famous heart transplant team at Groote Schuur.

It was a traumatic time for the baboons and for us. At night we would hear their heartrending desperate cries for freedom from the cage-traps. They would jump up and down and shake the cages with all their strength in an endeavour to escape but to no avail. My children even told me that they were sure that they saw tears in the eyes of the baboons and that they were really crying.

There was nothing we could do. Research must go on for the sake of the transplants. However, because of the protests, the cages were finally removed and the troop soon increased to its former numbers. Once again the children would carry packets of old vegetables and food to the mountain. The baboons knew the spot amongst the trees where it would be left for them.

Some years later other invaders came up our street. This time it was men in safari suits as if they were out hunting "a la Hollywood". We were worried as they trampled everywhere, pointing at our homes and making notes on clipboards. Our children were sent to uncover their business and very soon we realised that they were government officials who would be enforcing the Group Areas Act as Simon's Town had been declared for white occupation only. Perhaps the most devastating time was when we had to move to Ocean View. Those who were given places in the blocks of flats were not allowed to take their animals with them. And so, on an appointed day, a vet arrived to put down the animals. A massive grave was dug and all our pets were buried there. The children cried their hearts out but there was nothing we could do.

After we settled in Ocean View we soon realised that there was no haven of Eucalyptus trees or Pine trees, the sea was miles away and out of sight and there were no baboons! The nights were deadly quiet at times. In summer there was a howling southeaster and in winter a rain-lashing north-west wind. It took them a few years but eventually the baboons found us by trekking over the mountain via Red Hill to Ocean View. We assumed that they had come looking for us! Soon they were playing hide and seek in the courtyards and even ran up the stairways of the blocks of flats. The children loved their reappearance and as usual teased them endlessly. They would open our garbage bins to enjoy the left-overs of potato peels or whatever other goodies they could find. Once again we were at one with the creatures created by the Almighty.

However, this was a temporary idyll. Their mistake was to extend their foraging territory to where there were people who did not understand or were not prepared to tolerate them. They roamed the streets where the rich were living and found unheard of luxuries and lots of fruit-laden trees. The baboon leader thumped his chest with his strong fists, as if to assert his pride in bringing his tribe to the Promised Land. But it was not to be. There was certainly lots to eat but they did not know that these people also had guns. Soon the leader was shot dead and then others. They consequently deserted Kommetjie and moved to Da Gama Park while another clan moved towards Scarborough.

The tribe that had moved back to Simon's Town found that the Pine trees had been cut down and only a few Eucalyptus ones remained. They had been cut down to make way for the development of new homes in their traditional area. This was the troop that had now moved to Da Gama Park. We miss the baboons and their antics and escapades. Sadly several have been shot, more out of fear, ignorance and intolerance than because of the damage the baboons have done.

[These baboons have suffered dreadfully during 1998 and 1999. They have become more desperate or daring and have become quite a hazard at Da Gama Park. Sadly some residents took the law into their own hands and shot a couple of baboons, which is illegal. They have also been "raiding" at Murdock Valley as our photograph on page 133 shows. Ed.]

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE CAPE

VERNON WHITE

Part XX 1922-1925 Vice-Admiral Sir R.W. Bentinck
 1925-1927 Vice-Admiral Sir M.E. Fitzmaurice
 1927-1929 Vice-Admiral D. Murray-Anderson

The Vice-Admiral who succeeded Vice-Admiral Sir William Goodenough as C-in-C Africa Station in 1922, was Vice-Admiral Sir Rudolph Walter Bentinck CB RN flying his flag in HMS LOWESTOFT (Flag Captain Captain H.S.J. Brownrigg RN).

Born on 20 March 1869 Rudolph Bentinck was the third son of the 13th Baron Walter Bentinck of the 15th Hussars. Educated in HMS BRITANNIA, the young Rudolph Bentinck entered the Royal Navy at the age of 13 years in 1882, the year in which the Navy bombarded Alexandria and General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed British troops in Egypt to defeat Arabi Pasha at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir and occupy Cairo. Having obtained four firsts in his Lieutenant's examinations Bentinck was appointed First Lieutenant in HMS SANDFLY engaged in operations in Tokar in the Eastern Sudan, when he was awarded the Khedive Bronze Star.

From 1904-1906 Bentinck by now a Commander was appointed Flag Commander to the C-in-C China Station, where he received the Order of the Sacred Temple 3rd Class from H.I.M. Emperor of Japan. He was promoted to the Ordnance Board from 1908-1910, and appointed the Captain-in-Charge of the Royal Naval College Osborne in 1913. On the outbreak of war in 1914 Captain Bentinck was appointed Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty in HMS LION and was present at the Battle of Jutland in 1916 being made a Commander of the Order of the Bath.

From 1918-1921 Bentinck was Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty Sir Eric Geddes (1917-1918) Mr Walter Long (1919-1920) and Mr Arthur Lee (1921-1922). In 1919 Bentinck was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George and promoted to Rear Admiral in 1921 when he commanded the 1st Battle Squadron until 1922. He then became C-in-C Africa Station until 1925, being promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1924. On his return to England Admiral Bentinck was appointed Vice-Admiral in command of the Reserve Fleet and from 1926-1929 he was C-in-C Plymouth, being promoted to full Admiral in 1928. He was placed on the retired list in 1929 after 47 years in the Royal Navy. At the age of 78 he died in Basingstoke, Hants, on 31 March 1947 eleven days after his birthday. Among his foreign decorations he held the Order of the Crown of Italy, the Russian Order of St Vladimir with swords, and was an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

After Vice-Admiral Sir Rudolph Bentinck left the Cape in 1925 Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice became C-in-C Africa Station flying his flag in HMS BIRMINGHAM (Flag Captain Captain A.E. Evans RN). Born in August 1870 Maurice Swyfen Fitzmaurice was the eldest son of J.G. Fitzmaurice, a Barrister, and was educated in HMS BRITANNIA in 1882 and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet. In the same term was David Beatty, who later became an Admiral of the Fleet and who succeeded Sir John Jellicoe as Commander-in-

Chief of the Grand Fleet in 1916 after the Battle of Jutland. As Flag Lieutenant to Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, Fitzmaurice visited the Cape in 1892 and saw action in East and West Africa during 1893 and 1894. He was with the Naval Brigade landed from H.M. Ships BLANCHE, SWALLOW and SPARROW in support of Sudanese and Zanzibar troops sent to Vitu in East Africa to deal with Chief Funo Omari in 1893. Wounded in the action at Vitu, Fitzmaurice was mentioned in despatches and awarded the campaign medal with clasps. In February of the following year 1894 as Flat Lieutenant to Admiral Bedford in HMS RALEIGH, Fitzmaurice saw action on the Gambia River and was again mentioned in despatches and awarded the campaign medal with clasps.

During 1896 he married Mabel Gertrude the youngest daughter of S.W. Gray, Esq. by whom there was a son. From 1899-1901 Fitzmaurice served as Gunnery Lieutenant in HMS DORIS and took part in the Boer War. Appointed Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty in 1910, he became the Assistant Director of the Intelligence Division of the Admiralty War Staff in January 1912. In February 1914 he was appointed Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtze River on the China Station, but on the outbreak of the First World War in August he was given command of HMS TRIUMPH which saw action in the Dardanelles and was in support of the Gallipoli landings in April 1915. On 25 May 1915 the TRIUMPH was torpedoed by a German submarine off Gaba Tepe, going down by the head within minutes with the loss of 3 officers and 70 seamen. Five hundred of the ship's company were rescued by the CHELMER. Captain Fitzmaurice was then appointed Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss at Mudros, who later became First Sea Lord in 1917. In February 1915 Admiral Wemyss had been appointed Governor of Lemnos Island from which base the Dardanelles operation had been launched, and in April Rear Admiral Wemyss was appointed second-in-command to Vice-Admiral de Robeck, who commanded the naval forces at the Dardanelles in March 1915.

From 1916-1917 Captain Fitzmaurice whilst Chief of Staff to the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron was also the Principal Naval Transport Officer in the Dardanelles and in Salonika. In January 1916 he was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George and was also awarded the French Legion of Honour, and the Russian Order of the Redeemer. Fitzmaurice was given command of HMS DREADNOUGHT in 1918 and was appointed Senior Naval Officer on the Palestine coast with the rank of Commodore. The following year 1919 he was promoted to Commodore (1st class) as Rear Admiral in command of the British Aegean Squadron. In November 1920 he was promoted Rear Admiral, becoming Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty in 1921 when he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. Created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in 1925, Rear Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice became C-in-C Africa Station in that year. Promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1926 he died sadly in Simon's Town on 23 January 1927 aged 56, bringing to an end a promising naval career. He is buried at Dido Valley cemetery, Simon's Town.

In place of the late Admiral Fitzmaurice Vice-Admiral David Murray-Anderson was appointed C-in-C Africa Station. He had had

much experience on both the East and West coasts of Africa.

Born on 11 April 1874 David Anderson (who became Murray-Anderson on reaching flag rank in the Royal Navy) was the second son of General David Anderson, Colonel of the Cheshire Regiment. Educated in HMS BRITANNIA young David joined the Royal Navy in 1889 aged 15 and served in HMS ST GEORGE. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1895 Anderson saw action with the punitive expedition on the Brass River following the destruction and looting of the Royal Niger Company's factory at Abrasra. He was later with the expeditionary force which attacked M'wele in East Africa in August and saw further action in the Ashanti War of 1895-1896. Promoted to Commander in 1905 he was married in 1908 to Edith Muriel the daughter of W.H. Teschemaker, Esq. being appointed to the Royal Yacht VICTORIA AND ALBERT in the same year. In 1910 he became a Member of the Royal Victorian Order and was promoted a Captain R.N. in 1911. During the 1914-18 war Captain Anderson served as Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert King-Hall who was C-in-C Cape of Good Hope Station from 1913-1916 and commanded HMS HYACINTH. For his part in the operations which resulted in the destruction of the German Cruiser KONIGSBERG in the Rufiji River in German East Africa, Anderson was mentioned in despatches. In 1918 Captain Anderson became a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George and was a Naval A.D.C. to King George V from May 1921 to April 1922.

Promoted to Rear Admiral in 1922 and made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1923, Rear Admiral Anderson then served as Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtze, holding the temporary appointment of C-in-C China Station in 1925. Promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1927 Murray-Anderson became C-in-C Africa Station from 1927 to 1929, flying his flag in HMS BIRMINGHAM (Flag Captain Captain K.M. Brown R.N.). Between June and December 1928 Admiral Murray-Anderson acted as the British High Commissioner in South Africa. From 1929-1931 Murray-Anderson was the Admiralty Representative at the League of Nations, on the Permanent Advisory Commission. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1930 and promoted to full Admiral in 1931.

Murray-Anderson was placed on the retired list in 1932 and was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief Newfoundland from 1933-1936. In 1936 he was created a Knight Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George and was appointed Governor of New South Wales. Sadly he died in that country on 30 October 1936 at the early age of sixty-two.

THE HISTORY OF BLACK TOWN, SIMON'S TOWN

A.E. READ

In 1848 the site of Black Town was considered an eyesore and the then Admiral (Admiral Dacres) wished to clean up the site. This site is situated between the Roman Catholic Church and Belmont House and has since been occupied by the Simon's Town Secondary School and then the Simon's Town Municipality.

In September 1817 Sir Jahleel Brenton proposed to the Navy Board that prize negroes bound as apprentices for 14 years should, as a reward for good behaviour and as an inducement to continue in their industrious habits, be allowed to build homes for themselves on a piece of waste land beyond the Naval Hospital. The Navy Board sanctioned this on condition that the labourers should retain only a life interest in these houses; that he should pay a small periodical sum in the way of rent; that in the case of misconduct the Commissioner of the Yard might remove him and place another labourer in the house who was to pay the original occupant an equitable compensation for the labour and expenses of building it, and he was liable to be called upon to assist in the Naval Department at all times if required.

On these conditions 8 houses were built and inhabited by the above persons but it is doubtful if any periodical sum as rent has ever been paid. The houses were occupied as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Monday and Joseph | 2. George and Ceroffe |
| 3. Adam and Morrison | 4. Charlie and Adam |
| 5. Layeff and Simpson | 6. Friday 2nd & Friday 3rd |
| 7. Chuff and Chengur | 8. William and Figami |

The pay and provisions of the occupants were stopped during the time they were absent from the Dockyard and the expense of materials supplied deducted from their wages. In 1828 Mr. Pennell (one of the Dockyard Officers) gave each person a certificate stating that the bearer having paid his proportion of the expense of building the house was entitled to occupy half of it.

In March 1848 Admiral Dacres wrote to the Secretary of the Admiralty in London telling him that for some years past little or no attention had been paid to the buildings on the part of the Naval Department. The original occupants had in some cases transferred their houses to their sons-in-law and other persons. One man had actually sold his share of the house to another and 4 additional houses had been built without permission and all occupants believed they had acquired a complete right to the ownership of their respective houses. Dacres therefore wished that the right of interference of the Naval Department over these buildings should at once be clearly re-established and with this in view he ordered the Navy Department (i.e. the Naval Store-keeper) to proceed in the following manner:

1. To ascertain the number of houses now standing. The time when they were built. The quantity of ground the house stands on including any enclosed space i.e. Gardens or backyard. Find

the names of the persons claiming ownership of the house; if the original constructor of the same on Sir Jahleel Brenton's proposition and every particular relating to him with reference to his occupation, if, or ever attached to the Dockyard etc. Also find the name of the occupant of the house, the condition of the state of repair, if the materials of the walls were obtained on the spot and what portion of the whole has been provided by the professed owners etc.

2. The Storekeeper was to inform the occupants of the houses and let them distinctly understand that the ground on which the said houses stand is the bone fide property of the Crown and that as such the continuance of the houses thereon was entirely at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief on the station, who can at any time cause them to be removed should occasion require it.

3. The annual ground rent would be 1/-d exacted for each house, and it was to be paid on the 1st day of every year and failure of payment thereof from the inabilities of the parties, the same is to be considered a debt due to the Crown and the omission not in any way to be viewed as a suspension of the liability of the parties to such payment.

4. That not any additions or alterations to the buildings as they are at present standing are in future to be attempted without the express permission of the Naval Storekeeper or C-in-C and that in the event of any new building being commenced on the Naval ground without such permission in due form, the same will be immediately removed.

5. That as the original conditions under which these houses were erected on the ground in question and occupied by the labourers belonging to the Dockyard stipulated that such labourers were only to have a life interest in them and that to be contingent on their good conduct. The present occupants of the said houses are to be given to understand that they are not in fact to transfer their houses or even to admit any new occupants therein without the sanctioning of the Naval Storekeeper or C-in-C and in the event of any disregard of these conditions the parties will render themselves liable to be ejected and their houses removed from the Government Ground.

6. That in the event of its becoming known that improper characters are harboured in any of their homes and that through neglect filth is accumulated and a nuisance occasioned thereby, or that any of the houses are not kept in a decent state of repair, provided the parties cannot clearly show their inability to do so, such parties will be liable to have their houses removed from the Government ground.

7. That you cause these conditions to be read and explained to the occupants of the said houses before proper witnesses, who are to testify to the same in a document to that effect which is to be preserved as an Official Record - and you will moreover cause the said buildings to be occasionally inspected to see that these conditions are duly complied with.

On the 18th March 1847 the Naval Store Officer, his Chief Clerk

and the Store Porter visited the site and read and explained that the Navy wants 4 of these houses for shipwrights from HMS SERINGAPATAM.

In October 1848 Dacres was still trying to get something done and asking the Naval Storekeeper to provide information.

Dacres then left the Station and in December 1854 Commodore Trotter, the new C-in-C, said the area was a disgrace and filthy. He described the inhabitants as mostly Madagascan people. (Presumably these were from a captured slave ship). Trotter wanted to repair the houses and clean the area. He also wanted to give one of the houses to a Mr. Davis who was a descendant of one of the original builders and who presently worked for the Victualling Department. Trotter had asked for prices and stated to the Secretary of the Admiralty in London that he could repair four homes for £120. He stated that there were now 70 people living there (men, women and children). On 6 March 1855 London gave permission for the money to be spent on refurbishment.

A map dated 1890 shows these cottages as being in a long line running from north to south i.e. parallel to the main road. The land on which this small enclave was situated measured 498 sq.roods 80 sq.ft. The area continued to be an eyesore and a bone of contention. The town was now spreading in this direction. The Dutch Reformed Church opposite had been built; Belmont House on the Simon's Town side of it was being built. The Catholic Church and a charming house L'Esperance (now the site of the Submarine Barracks) were on the Cape Point side of this shambles. The land was becoming more and more valuable by the year.

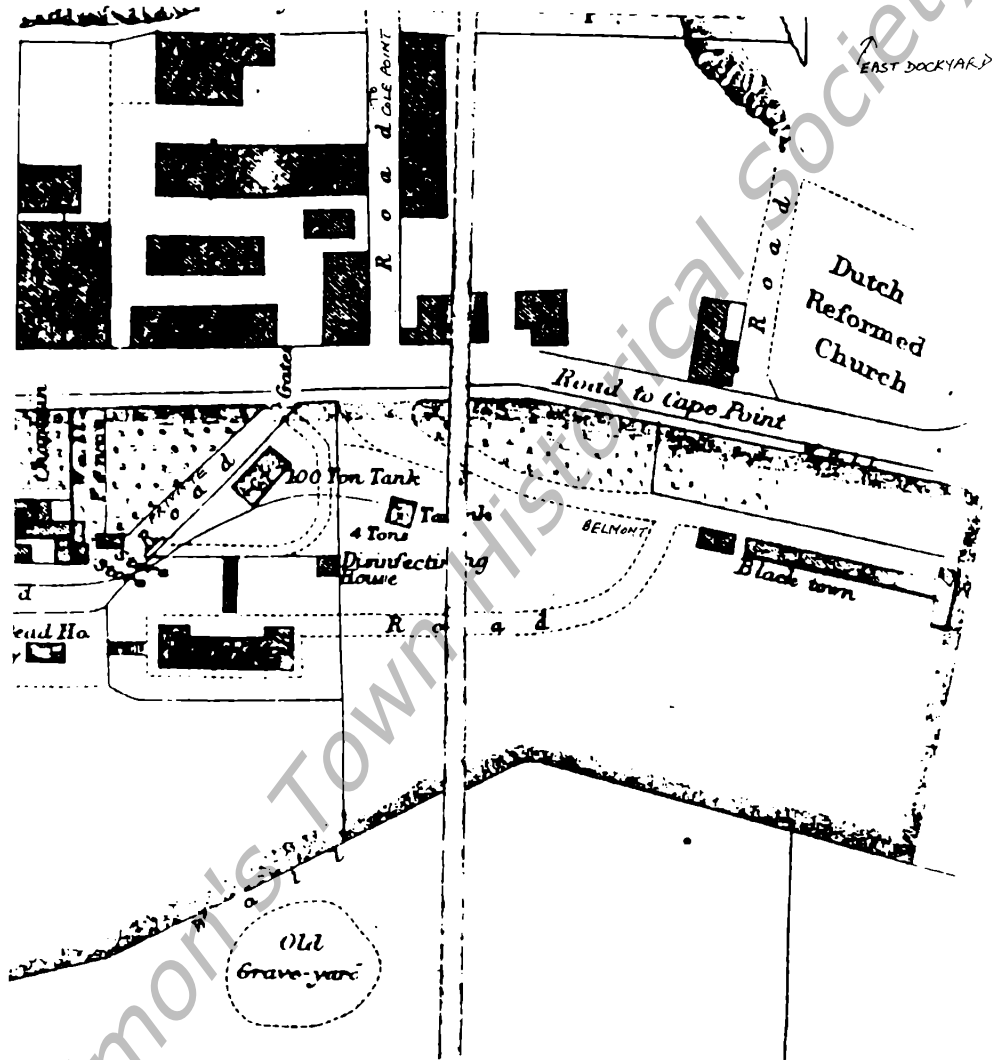
On 27 January 1892 there was correspondence between Simon's Town and London. The Admiralty wanted to rid itself of the land. Their first thought was to divide it into lots which would be sold on 99 year leaseholds - not a common thing in South Africa but quite frequent in England. (Works Department Letter Book Vol.13).

On 5 July 1894 the matter was still being shunted between Simon's Town and London. The Admiralty now thought of building residences for Dockyard officials (Despatch Cape of Good Hope No. 32 6/7/1895). In July 1892 Mr. G. Dibben had asked the Navy for permission to make bricks on the land. He undertook to keep the land in good order and to terrace it. The occupants then were America Morrison and Thomas and John Davis in cottages built in 1823. Dibben was given permission and continued making bricks there until early 1895. He paid a royalty of 1/9d per 1,000 bricks.

The Admiralty now came to an arrangement with the Simon's Town Municipality and on 23 November 1896 the land was transferred to the Municipality (Cape Archives In.M.1370). This had obviously been arranged sometime previously for the Foundation Stone of the new Simon's Town Secondary School was laid on 5 August 1896. Records fail to show where the inhabitants went to live.

The land in Black Town used for the school was exchanged by the

Navy and the Simon's Town Municipality for land the Municipality owned on the mountain side next to the new township of Mount Pleasant. On this new land the Royal Navy early in the 1900s built the "new" Royal Naval Hospital which is to-day the S.A.N. Staff Band Headquarters. Much excavation had to be done up there and this earth was used as fill on what is now known as Runciman Drive.



THOMAS BROWNRIGG WOOLLS (1784 - 1842) AND FAMILY

A.E. READ

Thomas Brownrigg Woolls was the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Appleford Woolls who died in 1790 and was the Rector of Fareham Old Church, Fareham, Hampshire, England. When grandfather died his son John Aubrey Woolls (the father of T.B.W.) succeeded him as Vicar of Fareham Old Church. Our T.B.W's mother was a Miss Acton but maybe she died in childbirth because the family legend is that our Thomas was brought up by his aunt Jane. He is then said to have run away to sea which appears to be true for the first news we have of him in South Africa is when he came to the Cape in the H.E.I.Co (English East India Company) ship AGNES of which he was Master, on 8 April 1817 from Portsmouth (Ref. CO.6086 Cape Archives). He was then 33 years old. His wife did not accompany him at that time.

T.B. Woolls went to live at 70 Strand Street and had a store at 13 Strand Street where he sold liquor and general stores (presumably it was the equivalent of a ship's chandlers) (C.T. Gazette & African Advertiser). He then bought a farm near the Liesbeek called "CONTRAHOF" of 3 morgen from a Lt M.G.Blake of the 73rd Regt (TO.30.7.19 Register of Transfers of Property 1800-1830). This was a very bad time in the history of the colony due to the great depreciation of paper money and Woolls was soon one of the many to go insolvent. Woolls' insolvent estate sold the farm to a Mr. G. Reynolds on 5 September 1818 and transfer took place later (TO. 30.7.19 R. of T. of Property).

Woolls' first wife Maria Harris had arrived at the Cape on 7 March 1818 in the ADRIATIC ex Portland Roads (C.T. Gazette & African Advertiser). She is also shown as Maria Haarins on another document but I presume this is how the clerk heard it! T.B. Woolls on 15 May 1818 is also shown as owning a property "Sandenberg" of 14 morgen and the Opgaaf roll shows him as employing 6 Knechts (servants) and having 5 horses, 42 sheep, 10 goats and 20 pigs (J.48 Cape Archives).

On 13 November 1819 he was charged with ill-treating 2 knechts Wilcocks and Davies (C.T.G. & A.A.). The names of all his knechts were very English so it would appear that they were not slaves, had they been crew? Woolls was rehabilitated from his insolvency by the Court on 4 May 1820. In the next Opgaaf roll on 5 July 1820 Woolls and his wife were still at "Sandenberg" but with only 1 knecht i.e. Davies (J.51 Cape Archives). Perhaps he had overreached himself and had to cut down on expenses? In 1821 the Almanack shows him as a merchant at 16 Strand Street. Sometime around then his wife died.

In August 1821 things were obviously still difficult for Woolls as he was bankrupt again and on 13 August 1821 Woolls wrote to Col. Bird offering a boat that he had built for sale to the Government. In this letter he also applied for the position of Lighthouse Keeper for the lighthouse about to be erected "at the entrance to Table Bay" (Robben Island) (CO.145/49). This ship was a schooner of 22 tons (CO.145/50). This letter was written from 49 Long Street. Bird replied that he was unable to help.

Woolls then asked if he could be appointed to the Green Point Lighthouse (CO.145/62) Again he was turned down.

On 29 November 1822 Woolls applied for permission to leave the Colony in the SCOTIA for Calcutta. Then on 22 November 1823 Mrs H. Woolls applied to leave the Colony in the ship LOUISE (of which T.B. Woolls was Master) for Bengal (Ref. CO.6067). This Mrs. Woolls was Hendrina Georgina Carolina Lond (daughter of G.W. Lond and his wife ? Slabbert). Lond was Danish. There appear to be been no children from the first marriage. Seven children resulted from the second marriage.

1. Jane (1825-1882) married Hampden Willis C.M.G. (Cape Civil Service**). She was known as "Nanie". She was said by descendants to have been born on her father's ship. She had no children and lived at "Hillside", Kalk Bay. This is now the site of the Bible Institute.
2. Margaret (1827-1919) known as "Gramsie" or "Glamsie". She is said to have been born in Simon's Town. In 1854 she married William Byron Sampson son of W.P. Sampson. Her husband was born on St Helena in 1829 and died in Johannesburg on 21 May 1900 (MOOC 6/9/1845 No. 2697). W.P. Sampson was from an Irish family and had been in the service of the H.E.I. Co. and later served in the St Helena Regt before retiring to the Cape in 1837. Margaret and William had 6 children.
3. Thomas Brownrigg (1829 - ?). Born in Simon's Town. Said to have drowned at sea.
4. Marcus Brownrigg (1831-1897). Born in Simon's Town. Settled in Namaqualand where he taught. He often wrote to his sister Margaret for money. He married (1) Maria Dorothea Grobbelaar. There were two male children. When Maria died he married (2) Elizabeth Gertruida Vernooij.
5. Edward Appleford (1833 - ?). Born in Simon's Town. No details known except that he settled in Natal and had a large family.
6. Anna Elizabeth (1834-1879). Born in Simon's Town. She married Surg. Lt. James Blair Preston of the Madras Army (& from the Isle of Wight in England). He died in India. They had 2 children. She received an Indian Army pension. She returned to the Cape on his death and lived with family at "Woolsack" Rosebank. When she died she was buried in St Thomas Church cemetery, Rondebosch.
7. Harriet Georgina (1838 - ?) Born in Simon's Town. She married Edward Montgomery Collier, 1st Lieutenant of HMS ORESTES. There were no children. After 3 weeks he sailed away and later died at sea. She came to live with her sister Jane Willis at Kalk Bay and when Jane died kept house for Hampden Willis. She inherited the property and is buried in the Muizenberg cemetery.

We must presume that Thomas Brownrigg Woolls returned to the Cape c.1825 when his first child had recently been born "aboard his ship", for the 2nd child was born at Simon's Town in 1827. The baptisms of Nos. 3 to 7 appear in the Baptism Register of St

** Hampden Willis was Under Colonial Secretary, Cape Colony.
The town of Williston is named after him.

Francis Church, Simon's Town. On 3 July 1827 Woolls was appointed Assistant Registrar and Guardian of Slaves and Agent for the Sequestration of the Residency (CO.327/47).

On 12 July 1828 he bought the farm "Welcome Cottage" at Else Bay (to-day known as Elsies Bay or Glencairn) measuring 78 morgen 540 sq. roods from Mr. J.H. Brand. This farm was on the Else River between the place of Mr. Osmond and Mr N. van Blerk (Deeds Office C.T. ST.Q. 1.42 T.141/1828). He had a bond on the property from Mr. Brand.

On 22 January 1831 Mrs Woolls was fined L10 for beating her female slave Rosetta (Commercial Advertiser).

On 1 August 1833 T.B. Woolls was appointed Harbour Master, Simon's Bay by the Governor at a salary of L100 per annum. He was also entitled to salvage for recovering anchors and cables lost by vessels in the Bay (CO.5982 Blue Book p.122/123).

On 9 September 1834 Woolls denied complaints from 4 mercantile houses in Cape Town that he influenced captains of vessels arriving in the port to place their Agency in the hands of 1 house (CO.432/29).

On 10 October 1834 W. Long wrote to Overbeek, the Stamp Officer, inter alia"only 1 auctioneer's licence was issued by me for the last year viz. to Thomas Brownrigg Woolls dated and registered 4 January 1833." (SMT 12/2/1834).

Messrs Thomson Watson and Co. (who are still in existence to-day) were Woolls' agents. From their Statement of Account we see that Woolls was gradually slipping into debt in 1837 and 1838. He had been operating a whale fishery on board the vessel SIROC and appeared to have employed in excess of 10 men. He still had the boat on 28 February 1842. The men were paid off in September and October 1838 (at the end of the whaling season?) and the fishery seems to have been run by a Mr. W. Hoare. In December 1838 Constable Miller reported that the fishery was still manned and had 4 boats but no whales had been caught lately. The whales usually leave the Bay in October or November anyway.

Woolls bought large quantities of food for the fishery in the form of bread (from Bailey the baker), butter and meat. These items appear in Thomson Watson's Statement. The firm had also taken over, on the death of Mr. J.H. Brand, the mortgage bond from Brand's widow. Together with supplies and other expenses, by the time of his death on 1 March 1842 Woolls debts totalled over L1,000 and he was again insolvent.

Woolls had been ill since about October 1841 and was being attended to by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital at Simon's Town. The Surgeon on 14 February 1842 recommended Woolls be allowed 14 days sick leave to proceed to Wynberg (CO. 2806/19). Whether this was granted or not one cannot say as Woolls passed away two weeks later, presumably at Welcome Cottage, as notice of his death was given to the Governor by the Resident Magistrate M.G. Blake (CO.2806/29). This was the same Blake from whom Woolls had bought his farm "Contrahof" in

It is the writer's opinion that probably Woolls had had a stroke in October 1841 as from then on all documents were signed with an "X" and witnessed as being the mark of T.B. Woolls. He was 58 when he died. He left his wife with 7 children, the eldest 17 years of age and the youngest 4 years of age. Woolls was buried in the Old Burying Ground at Seaforth on 8 March 1842 and his occupation is given as "Port Captain". He was probably living beyond his means as included in his debts in the Insolvency Statement are school fees for the eldest girls at the Misses Boswell's school at Annandale House in the Gardens where they also took singing and pianoforte lessons. He had been borrowing money in 1838 and 1839 from D.N. Lond - perhaps this was his father-in-law? Another person of this name was a registered Pilot at Simon's Bay during Woolls period as Harbour Master - maybe a brother-in-law?

After Woolls' death in 1842 it maybe that his widow stayed on in the property for a while as the property was only sold to Mr. F.B. Pinney, the Sub-Collector of Customs at Simon's Town on 26 April 1844 for a total of £313.15/-. (he became Resident Magistrate in 1848). The widow then took her family to live closer to Cape Town. In 1865 she rented "Woolsack" in Rosebank (now part of University of Cape Town) and her daughter Margaret was still living there in 1879 before moving to "The Willows" in Ascot Road, Kenilworth till 1916 when Margaret moved to St Johns, cnr Main and Auburn Roads, Kenilworth (Familia No. 1 1992).

When "Welcome Cottage" Farm was advertised for sale in the Cape Town Gazette & African Advertiser it was described as "a Cottage of 4 rooms and a kitchen, store room, cow house, stabling, and servants room. Substantial flour mill with dressing machine and bakery, on the banks of the Else River. The greater part of the land is enclosed. There is an abundant water supply throughout the year. The land is planted with fruit trees, besides an abundance of oaks and other description of timber."

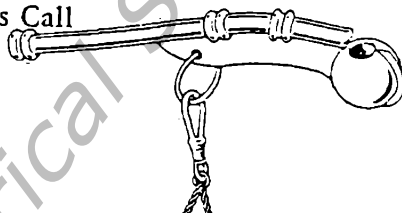
The property appears to have been made up of two sections. Lot 1 house and land 78 morgen 540 sq roods on which the P.Q.R. was £1. 7/- per annum and Woolls had not paid this for 14 years up to 31 December 1842. The second portion Lot 2 comprised 104 morgen 589 sq roods on which he owed £3 12.6d being 9 2/3 years P.Q.R. Pinney bought Lot 1 for 11,300 guilders and Lot 2 for 1,250 guilders. (In 1839 10,000 guilders = £250 sterling). Woolls is reputed to have grown wheat and in October 1838 his account with Thomson Watson is credited with 100 Rds for a load of wheat. The mystery is why was he then buying at the same time Rds 400 of bread from Bailey the baker and another Rds 46 in November 1839. One would think that if he had a mill and a bakery on site at "Welcome Cottage" he would have made bread for the fishery which would have cost him less?

Whilst research has revealed much about Captain T.B. Woolls and his family, there is much that is unanswered. Maybe one day when we are researching in the Cape Archives we will be lucky to find those answers.

Sadly today the farm no longer exists as such. The land has been greatly sub-divided and much is now taken up by modern housing. The mill has fallen into disrepair but the Society engaged Ute Seemann to do a survey on the site and this survey is now in the archives of Simon's Town Museum and has given us much information on the mill. There is also a painting of the mill at the Museum. This painting was done by Mr. Groves in 1957. "Welcome Cottage" itself was rescued by the late Gordon Wilson and he spent much time and money restoring it so we hope its present owners keep it in a state of good repair.

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Bosun's Call



THE BOATSWAIN'S CALL.

(From an article by Rina Prentice, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich).

Today most people associate the boatswain's call with ceremonial "piping the side", a mark of respect when a senior officers goes aboard or leaves a naval vessel. This custom is just one of the last vestiges of the call's long history of use at sea, both as an instrument to convey orders and summon men to duty, and as an ancient symbol of authority.

The typical boatswain's call is a metal whistle worn on a long chain or lanyard around the neck. It has a long, narrow, slightly curved pipe called the gun, an enlarged hollow end named the buoy which has a hole on top, and a flat 'keel' below, which allows the instrument to be controlled easily in one hand. Whistles of this appearance are known to date at least from the 13th century, and the basic shape remains the same to this day.

The earliest full-provenanced calls are four examples recovered from the wreck of Henry VIII's MARY ROSE of 1509. The origins of the boatswain's call may be found in the flute used to keep rowers in time in ancient Greek galleys. From medieval times onward there have been many literary references to the master, coxswain or boatswain of a ship using a whistle, including several by Shakespeare in THE TEMPEST, PERICLES and HENRY V, but very few contemporary illustrations are known.

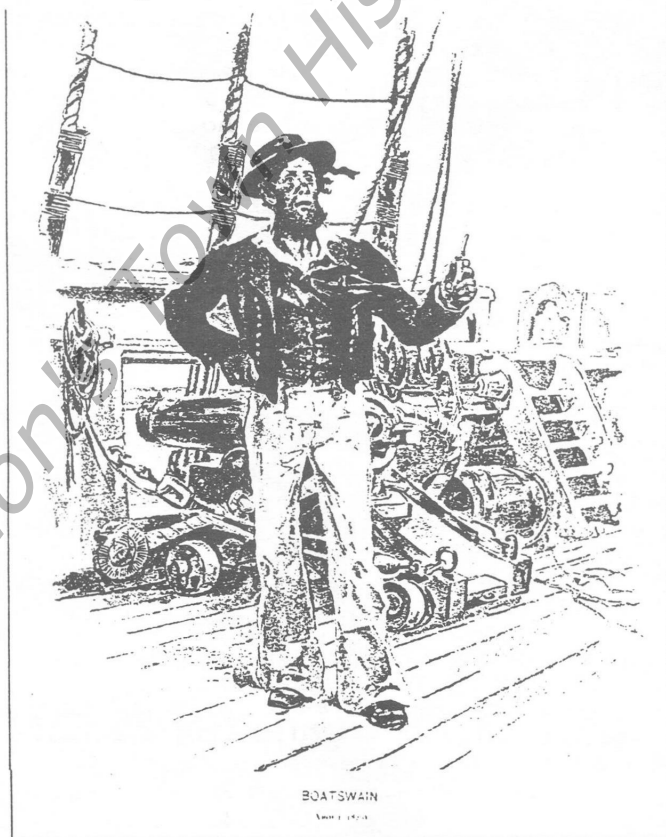
An "Act for the Reformation of Excesse in Apparayle" passed in 1532 in the reign of Henry VIII laid down:

"Masters of the Shippes or other Vessails and maryners to wear whistells of Silver, with the cheyne of silver to hang the same uppon."

The boatswain's call produces a shrill tone suitable for conveying orders throughout a ship above the noise of the wind. By varying the force of the breath and using the fingers to throttle the escaping air, different notes, tones and trills can be produced. There are calls for "call all hands", "call to dinner", "haul away". Today piping is mainly heard for ceremonial purposes in the Royal Navy. Although the pattern has not varied over the years there are many varieties, some with elaborate adornment. It has gradually become plainer since the advent of the 2nd World War when equipment had to be produced cheaply and in greater quantity.

The major supplier of calls to the Royal Navy for approximately 100 years up to the 1970s was J. Hudson & Co of Birmingham. Then Nauticalia in Shepperton manufactured calls for the Navy which were supplied in nickel plate to a 1969 specification. Since 1992 Hudsons have supplied Nauticalia with naval pattern calls in four different finishes for public sale, and they can now be bought in the shops at Portsmouth Dockyard Heritage area.

People do actually make collections of calls and a Los Angeles man has 650 in his collection. He has photographed and documented his entire collection and the photographs can be consulted at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. If you are down in Key West in Florida visit the wonderful museum which displays relics from the Spanish galleon ATOCHA. There are some breathtaking exhibits, one of them being an elegant gold whistle and manicure set suspended from a heavy gold chain - was this the property of the Captain or some higher official?



HABLUTZELS & HUGOS IN SIMON'S TOWN 1800-1900

LOUIS HABLUTZEL POSTHUMUS

Anna Francina Gertruyda Hablutzel married Pierre Francois Hugo of Simon's Town in The Groote Kerk in Cape Town on 19 December 1825. At the time Anna's father, Jacob Hablutzel, was still in business in Cape Town with a general dealer shop at 22 Long Street. Pierre had become a member of the Groote Kerk of Cape Town in his youth. Pierre, or Pieter as he was more commonly called, was born on 5 October 1786 on the farm Burgerfontein in the district of Wellington, Cape. His father died when he was seven years old and his mother when he was twelve years old.

There was a family connection between Pieter Hugo of Simon's Town and Francois Roussouw of Slangkop (at the Noordhoek/Kommetjie end of the Fish Hoek valley). Francois' wife Elsje, was a descendant of the Pierre branch of the original Hugo family. Pierre Hugo of Simon's Town was a member of the Daniel branch of the original Hugo family. (1) The name was spelled HUGOT before Pieter's father changed it to Hugo. Francois Roussouw was the Veld Kornet at Slangkop in 1802. He died (2) in February 1813 after an illness of about 3 days and his widow Elsje unsuccessfully tried to auction Imhoff's Gift (opp. what is now known as Ocean View) in 1813 (3). It was advertised as follows:

"The widow of the late Francois Roussouw intends to expose for sale to the highest bidder on Mon Tues Wed 3,4,5th of the ensuing month May, her Freehold Place called Imhoff's Gift, at the Noordhoek, containing 62 morgen and 565 sq rods together with the adjoining Loan Land, to the extent of half an hour, also 30 male and female slaves amongst whom are very good wagon drivers, masons, two thatchers and herdsmen, a number of Bastard European Draught Oxen, Milch cows and calves, Draught and saddle horses, stallions, colts, mares, sheep and goats, wagons, a cart, ploughs and other farming utensils, 2 or 300 muids of salt and living furniture, Plate etc."

One of Elsje's daughters, Aletta Margaretha Roussouw, married Pierre Rocher. Pierre purchased Imhoff's Gift from his mother-in-law in 1814. Eight years later part of this property passed into the possession of Pierre (Pieter) Hugo.

In December 1857, Pieter Hugo and Heinrich Hablutzel bought Imhoff's Gift (Slangkop) at auction from Rocher. As already mentioned in paragraph 2 above, Francois Roussouw's wife Elsje was a Hugo. Francois' mother had been a Hugo too and, considering these close family connections, one might assume that Pierre (Pieter) Hugo probably knew the Slangkop property pretty well before he and Heinrich bought it off Rocher. It may even have been the Roussouw/Hugo connection that motivated Pieter to move to Simon's Town when he was a young man.

On 18 December 1813 a list of Subscribers to an Education Fund included the names of Messrs. F.P. Kirsten and F.D. Roussouw, P.F. Hugo and P. Kirsten. It seems that, at the age of 27 years, Pieter is presented as a public spirited and established member of the Simon's Town community. Early in 1814 Major-

General Lord Charles Somerset arrived at the Cape as its new Governor. On 10 May 1814 Pierre (Pieter) Hugo had to pay a fine because his oxen and horses had been straying near the Government Gardens at Simon's Town (Oatlands) (4).

On 14 June 1814 a humble Memorial from the inhabitants of Simon's Town was sent to the governor in these terms (5):

"...that Your Excellency's Memorialists have in general many cattle, and as they are far situated from grazing places, they are obliged to keep a portion of their cattle in Simon's Town and since the establishment of the Navy in summer as well as in winter that your Memorialists have never had any other Uitspan places that the tract of land laying between the General's House and Smitswinkel Bay. That your Memorialists with grief have seen nearly the whole of the aforesaid Uitspan places examined by the Landdrost and measured by the Land Surveyor preparatory to being granted. Your Excellency's Memorialists look up to your Excellency for relief and solicit Your Excellency to not allow said Uitspan places to be alienated and should the object of the grant be an increase of His Majesty's revenue, Memorialists will be happy to pay a fair compensation to the Government among them, for having a common right to the aforesaid. Signed: J.P. Kirsten, wid. G. Roussouw, J.F. Kirsten, P.F. Hugo, F.D. Roussouw."

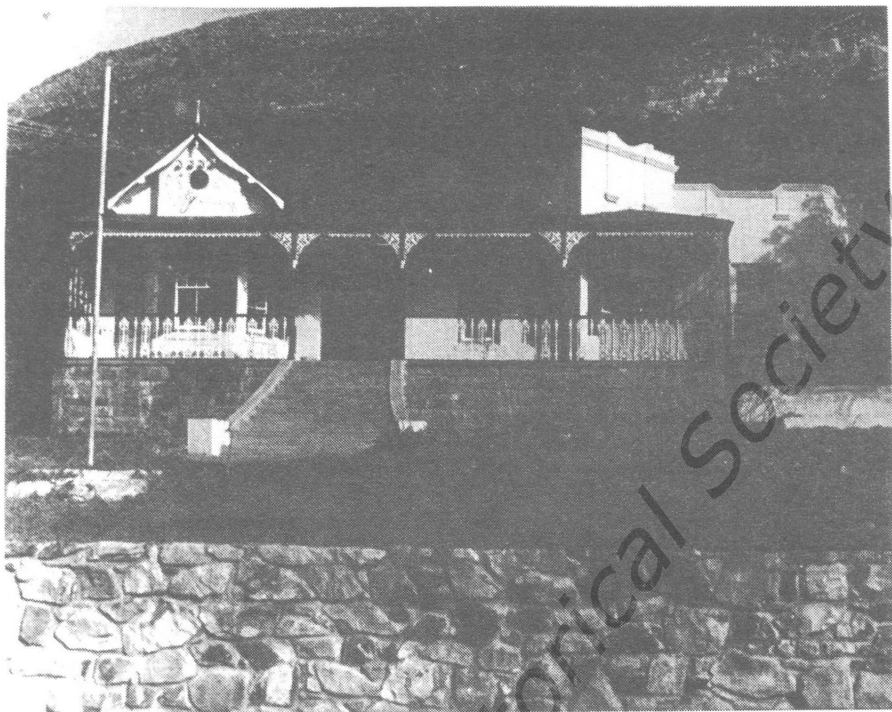
The Kirstens, Roussouws and Hugo represented those in Simon's Town who had a vested interest in the shortage of grazing space. Land available for grazing was limited because grazing was only possible on the narrow strip of land between the mountains and the sea. It is of interest to note that although P.F. Hugo joined the others in petitioning (6) that the land in the region of the present Murdock Valley up to the Millers Point area should be retained as commonage. Later, he and his son, P.J. Hugo successfully obtained ownership of much of those lands for their own use. One condition was that they had to allow the passage of animals across the land, to give others access through Smitswinkel Bay.

As early as 25 June 1814 P.F. Hugo applied for 500 morgen of land (7). This was remarkable because the application was made only 11 days after the document of 14 June 1814 in which he was one of the signatories requesting the non-alienation of land which could be used for communal grazing. The Governor took a jaundiced view (8). He saw

"...with surprise and displeasure the present application seeing that P.F. Hugo was a signatory to a previous Memorial asking that that land should not be alienated."

Pieter's request was refused but by January 1822 he had gained possession of the "Geldkust". This was described as being under Smitswinkel Mountain in the Field Cornetcy of Wildschutzbrand. (9).

In addition to farming, he went into business as a Baker. In September 1822 there was a complaint about the way that a wine store in the town was being conducted. The store belonged to Mr. John Osmond and was adjacent to Messrs Hugo and Wikboom's store (10). Wikboom was a baker and Pieter Hugo probably



"MORGENZON" FOREST HILL (NOW RE-NAMED "FLAGSTAFF HOUSE")

P. J. Hugo & Co.,
Shipping & Commercial Agents,
Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. Wm. Dickson & Co., Lloyd's Agents,

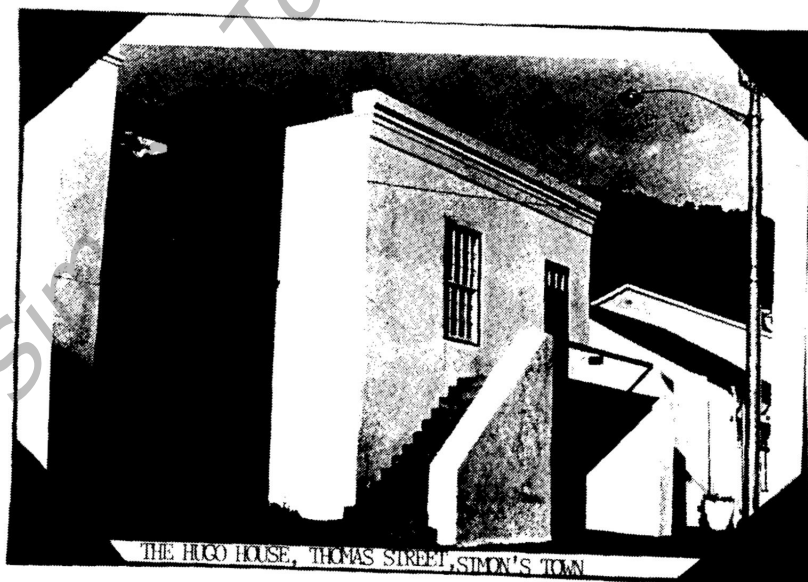
„ Boppe, Schunhoff, & Guttery,

„ Myburgh & Co., and

C. S. Boppe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire and the Brazils.



THE HUGO FAMILY AT "THE HOMESTEAD" MURDOCK VALLEY c 1878
H.J. HUGO ON HORSEBACK



started as a baker in partnership with Wikboom. He later operated a bakery independently and his son F.H.S. Hugo continued with the business. From 1822 Pieter was a Field Cornet in the District of Simon's Town. It was on 27 November 1822 that Henry Somerset who was Commandant at Simon's Town requested:

"...sanction to appoint Mr. P.F. Hugo as Veld Kornet in place of C. de Stadler who has behaved in a most improper manner."

At the time of his marriage to Anna Hablutzel in 1825, Pieter owned land at Murdock Valley which stretched towards Cape Point at least as far as where "Blue Gums" is to-day. He owned a house in Thomas Street in central Simon's Town, where they started their married life. This house has been renovated and is now commonly referred to as the "Hugo House". It is a short distance from the Mosque. The Moslem community favoured the area in the vicinity of Thomas Street and this was to become the Malay Quarter. In April 1855 he purchased a property at Cole Point. (11). He then probably moved to live in the house on that property which was opposite the Dutch Reformed Church and over the road from Black Town (12). It is most likely that Anna lived there during the fifteen years after Pieter died. Her daughter Ellen (Mrs. Dooley) inherited it from her. In the late 1930s this property was taken over by the government for building the present police station and its residences. I can recall that members of the Dooley family still lived there until shortly before the house was demolished.

At the time of the demolition some cells that had been bricked up were discovered under the house. They were considered to have been part of the old slave quarters. There was a rumour that a skeleton and shackles were found too. Across the road at the Simon's Town Secondary School there was great excitement at this possibility and the story soon expanded to include a skeleton having been found chained to the wall of the cell!

A glimpse of P.F. Hugo's duties as a Field Cornet is found in a record of an incident in June 1825:

"...I have examined the damage done in Adrian Hendriks' garden and field and I conceive the said damage to be Twenty Rix-dollars. I begat the same time to observe that no proper fence is round the garden or barley field." (13).

A further indication of how the community interest was served in days long ago is given in another report:

"...the examination of and adjustment of weights and measures used by shopkeepers and dealers on 1st October 1825, showed several persons were incorrect - John Eckles had five different weights and all of which were too light. P.J. Hugo & Co. weights, measures and scales found to be all-correct." (14)

It would appear that some of the shopkeepers were not averse to "ripping off" their customers. An official eye was also directed towards prices being charged for bread. This is reflected in communications sent by Resident Justice J.F. Goodwin to Messrs Hugo and Wickboom, Mr. J.D. Leibrandt and Mr. W. Cutting. (15):

"From the circumstances of your being licensed Bakers in the Residency you are requested by the 4th Article of Proclamation dated 1st Jan 1827 to make a weekly return of prices at which you intend to sell your bread during the ensuing week. I am directed to acquaint you that you will be held responsible for all future neglect of the Regulations."

On 15 June 1831 P.F. Hugo (Veld Kornet) examined a store of Mr. John Osmond, occupied by Mr. Peter Anderson, as there had been a burglary. (16).

A Return of Properties (17) in December 1834 showed that P. Hugo had seven male and three female apprentices (18). The cessation of slavery in the Cape Colony took place on 1 December 1834. The return indicates that he must have owned ten slaves at the time. After slaves became FREE they could be apprenticed to their former masters for a period of up to six years. Local magistrates supervised the arrangements.

It was said that the Colonial Secretary accepted P.F. Hugo's resignation from the office of Veld Kornet on 6 April 1840 and according to Mr. H.C. Willis, the original document is among the Dooley Papers. On 7 October 1842, it was recommended that Mr. P.J. Hugo be appointed Field Cornet "in the room of Mr. John Miller, who died on 25 September". He was approved, to commence his duties from 1st October (19). This is strange because P.J. Hugo was born in 1827 so he would have been only 15 years old at the time! Further, as the next reference (20) indicates, in June 1844 there was a communication signed by Field Cornet P.F. Hugo. It suggests that, in the 1842 letter of appointment, the name should have been P.F. Hugo NOT P.J. HUGO and that Pieter had once again taken on the duty of Field Cornet.

On 3 June 1844 Field Cornet P.F. Hugo wrote to P.B. Borchers C.C. (21):

"Sir, I have the honour to lay before you the state in which this town is infested with the number of unowned dogs that prowl the streets....in the day time they secret themselves, or rather some of them, in the mountains, and at night come into the Town to seek for food; indeed persons on horseback are not safe riding through the town, without being attacked by them, and endangering the rider, & in the evenings persons are even fearful to walk the street without being stopped by them, and that with howling and barking at night are a perfect nuisance in the town - I beg leave herewith to transmit a letter from Dr Shea of H.M. Royal Naval Hospital complaining of the disturbance at night his patients experience, and do also in consequence of sundry verbal complaints from the inhabitants here, I feel it my duty to submit this circumstance to your notice trusting you will be pleased to adopt such regulations to prevent the continuation of such nuisance and to avoid any unpleasantness or accident."

P.B. Borchers (Civil Commissioner, Cape Division) passed the letter on to John Montagu the Colonial Secretary. The matter then returned to Simon's Town to be dealt with by the Resident Magistrate Col. M.G. Blake. Blake thought Hugo ought to deal with destroying the dogs. This found little favour with Pieter

Hugo and he thought the matter should be dealt with by the local police. From the exchange of correspondence it looks as though Hugo and Blake were not very friendly to each other. [Blake would appear to have been difficult to deal with as frequently there were exchanges of letters of an unfriendly atmosphere with other residents - Editor].

Pieter farmed both at Murdock Valley and at Slangkop near Kommetjie. The Slangkop property had good quality reeds for thatching and also had commercially productive salt pans. In addition he had the bakery and a butcher shop. He also traded in wine, as a wholesaler, both importing and exporting wines. (22). There is a List of Licences issued at Simon's Town in 1832 under Ordinances Nos.93 & 94 in which the name of Pieter Francois Hugo appears. It allowed him to sell Wines, Malt Liquor and Spiritous Liquors by wholesale. He was said to have engaged in both importing and exporting wines. It is certain that for a time he and Mr. Wikboom were partners in this business as well as being partners in a bakery.

On 1 January 1836 he was granted a Licence to sell wines in the Simon's Town district. His wine store offered Old Cape Sherry, Hock, Sweet Pontac, Madeira, Muscadel and other wines. At the age of 57 years he retired from the wine trade. This is indicated in an advertisement in "De Zuid Afrikaan" on 7 January 1845:

"...wishing to retire from business, will cause to be sold on 21st his whole stock of wines also Stuckvats, Leaguers, Piper, Half-aums, Buckets, Heavers and everything pertaining to a wine store."

In "De Zuid Afrikaan" of 17 January 1845 the Sale of his Wine Business is advertised again.

In March 1846 P.F. Hugo wrote to P.B. Borchers (Civil Commissioner) to advise that a bridge opposite the Naval Hospital Jetty had given way at the right side. He also reported (23) on the state of the roads in Simon's Town including their cleanliness. Resident Magistrate Blake had much earlier on 15 May 1843 complained "that manure belonging to our Field Cornet in particular - not omitting what comes from Mr de Wet's kraal - thrown over the bank, makes the town offensive to walk through".

In those days of horse drawn traffic, the pollution problem was obviously not carbon monoxide but horse manure! Blake had Pieter in his sights as a supposed transgressor regarding the manner in which he and his brother-in-law Heinrich Hablutzel disposed of manure from the cattle kraal (stockyard) behind their butchery. From the days of the Dutch East India Company, some of the good, or maybe not so good, citizens of old Simon's Town had disposed of their garbage by pitching it over the bank onto the beach or into the sea below. In 1796 John Michael Endres was also in trouble for fouling the beach with rubbish that included stable dung.

On 4 May 1846 Resident Blake wrote again to Field Cornet Hugo regarding the cleanliness of the streets of Simon's Town and requested a report. By 18 May Blake had received no report and wrote again. On 23 May an obviously miffed Pieter Hugo wrote to

Blake stating that if it was now considered the duty of the Field Cornet to prevent nuisances in the streets, he begged leave to resign the office of Field Cornet.

As a staunch member of the Dutch Reformed Church, Pieter worked assiduously for the building of a Dutch Reformed Church at Simon's Town. At first, church members at Simon's Town had to attend services at Wynberg where the nearest D.R.C. was located. He was a deacon and later one of the first elders of the new church. One wonders whether he was drawn to buying the Cole Point property because the Church was just over the road? Pieter's wife Anna, had a brother Heinrich Pieter Hablutzel, who came to Simon's Town at about the age of 18 years to work in partnership with her husband. Anna's father J.J. Hablutzel had died in November 1839 and her mother died in the Hugo home at Simon's Town in 1841. It is thought that Heinrich actually moved to Simon's Town about 1839. He had become a member of the Groote Kerk in Cape Town in 1838. Heinrich obtained a useful inheritance from the estate of his parents and this enabled him to buy a share in some properties he came to own jointly with Pieter Hugo. Pieter had also been a beneficiary in the J.J. Hablutzel estate via his wife Anna.

One property that he owned in partnership with Heinrich Hablutzel consisted of a double storey house and a butcher shop, with a holding yard for cattle and sheep located behind. There were also facilities for slaughtering animals. This property was roughly opposite Jubilee Square, on the corner of Wikboom Lane and St George's Street. They were contractors to the Army and Navy at Simon's Town and their advertisements used wording such as:

"Butchers Purvey & C Simon's Town. Families waited upon daily. Shipping Supplied. Poultry from the Farm."

Heinrich prospered and, as previously mentioned became the owner of properties both at Slangkop and Simon's Town; some in his own right, while some were held in partnership with his brother-in-law Pieter Hugo. On the farm Imhoff's Gift at Kommetjie there was a maid who worked for Heinrich. She was said to have been strikingly beautiful and to have come from Mauritius. The young Heinrich was attracted to the beautiful Sarah. They had eight children, two boys and six girls. The boys were Edwin Jacob and Henry, both of whom took active parts in the commercial life of Simon's Town in later years. The girls were Elizabeth Anne (Mrs James Slater), Anne Caroline (Mrs Robert Nichols), Ellen Rosalie, Louisa Catherine (Mrs James Currie), Dorothea Henriette (Mrs Henry Burchell) and Gertruida Hermine (Mrs. F. Petersen).

Gertruida made excellent jams and marmalade and I often was sent by my grandmother to fetch some. She had three children, Aggie, Violet and Henry. Violet, who never married, was my Sunday School teacher at the Dutch Reformed Church in Simon's Town. She was the church organist for many years. After services on Sundays she would often join the family at Forest Hill for Sunday dinner. I remember her well and with affection.

When Heinrich and Sarah fell in love, the relatives were affronted but did not ostracise Heinrich. They had the idea that

as he was not married to Sarah, the wider family would share in his estate upon his death. However it appears that when Sarah was dying about 1875 Heinrich did the right thing and married Sarah and thus made the children legitimate. Heinrich died on 2 January 1902 and was buried in the vault he had built in the Dutch Reformed section of the Old Burying Ground at Seaforth. His son Edwin Hablutzel registered his death on 7 January 1902.

" Heinrich Pieter Hablutzel born Cape Town. 80 years.
Retired gentleman. Widower. Spouse Sarah Hablutzel
died about 27 years ago."

It is known that on 19 March 1878 Heinrich Pieter went on a visit to England with his daughters Elizabeth Sarah and Anne Carolina.

In July 1845 the Resident Magistrate Blake wrote (25) to Messrs Hugo and Hablutzel to inform them that cattle could only be driven through the town between daybreak and 8 a.m. in the summer and daybreak and 9 a.m. in the winter. One can imagine that it must have been a public nuisance to have cattle driven loose, at any old time, along the main road to the kraal that was situated behind their butcher shop. In June 1849 a certain Hugh Green had to appear before Magistrate Pinney (26); he had assaulted Jeremiah Murphy an apprentice to Hugo and Hablutzel. On 2 June 1849 a labourer Frans, was found guilty of the theft of a sheep owned by Hugo and Hablutzel.

At dusk on 19 September 1849 the convict ship NEPTUNE arrived in Simon's Bay. [The full story of this can be found in S.T.H.S. Bulletin Vol. XX No. 3 - Ed] On 9 October the Simon's Town Committee of the Anti-Convict Association reported that Messrs Hablutzel and Hugo, Butchers at Simon's Bay, had broken the pledge not to supply the NEPTUNE with victuals. The Secretary of the Municipality of Paarl had informed the Committee that Mr Hugo had procured 25 head of cattle but that the Commissioners had refused delivery of a flock of about 300 sheep which he had already bought. Mr. Albertus Enslin refused an offer of £5.5/- per head for a troop of oxen from Hablutzel which he would be led to sell to others for £4.15/-. The Pledge worked well as Mr. Voight a Paarl butcher, refused to supply a Mr. Wyngardts with meat as he had given Mr. Hablutzel a nights lodging.

The CAPE TOWN MAIL of 14 October 1849 reported that a Mr. Haupt who was a member of the Anti-Convict Association's "Committee of Observation" at Simon's Town had told a meeting on 11 October that Mr Hablutzel had breached the pledge. Mr. Haupt maintained he had seen a quantity of meat which he had recognised as the same he had seen taken in a boat alongside HMS CASTOR and after a lapse of some time he saw the same boat with its load proceed to the NEPTUNE!

On Friday 19 October 1849 Benjamin Osler, a baker of Simon's Town, went to the farm of Messrs de Villiers and Kirsten of Elsie's Bay (Glencairn) (27). On Osler's return Mr de Villiers and Mr. Stegman wanted to take him prisoner to Cape Town. They assaulted him and threatened him with whips because they considered him to be under the pledge. It is not clear what Osler wanted but the implication was that he wanted assistance for some deal that involved the NEPTUNE. Hablutzel and Hugo were not the only ones to break the pledge. It is of interest to note

that neither Hugo or Hablutzet subsequently lost their contract with the Government. Heinrich remained connected with the Butchery till his death in 1902; 53 years after the NEPTUNE.

Pierre (Pieter) and Heinrich Hablutzet bred cattle on their farm near Slangkop. In the Cape Mercantile Advertiser of 31 December 1864 the following appeared:

"Messrs Hugo and Hablutzet killed an ox for Christmas on Saturday last, which weighed 1,140 lbs net. The ox, which was stall-fed on their farm "Slangkop" was exhibited to the inhabitants of the place (Simon's Town) on the previous Friday, and was a splendid animal."

Edwin Jacob Hablutzet and Henry Hablutzet the sons of Heinrich Pieter and Sarah both had business interests in Simon's Town. Edwin traded in cattle and continued to run the butcher shop. He also became a participant in the whaling activities of False Bay and eventually owned a large portion of the Seaforth end of the Town. He married Maud Monica Dibben. In 1902 after the death of his father Edwin retired and went to live at Portsmouth in England. A manager was left in charge of the shop but it must have been a poor choice because the business went bankrupt during his absence. He returned in 1907 and started a dairy farm at Seaforth. For a time after it was established in 1883 he had been a councillor in the Simon's Town Municipality. As he had been a member of THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS they were well represented at his funeral in 1939.

The first child of Anna and Pieter Hugo was Petrus Jacobus (born 15 February 1827). He married Maria Christina Cruywagen on 14 September 1846. He was 19 and Maria (28) was 18. They had 12 children. Two of these died in infancy and one when he was just over a year old. They are buried in the same grave as their maternal grandparents Johan Jacob and Hermine Hablutzet. They are buried in graves within the family graveyard at Murdock Valley because they died before the family vault had been constructed.

Their son Petrus Jacobus Hugo (born 1827) was 22 when the NEPTUNE arrived and he must have been involved in the happenings of the time. By 1850 aged 23 he became a Deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church and was also a Member of the Immigration Board.

H.D. Trotter of HMS CASTOR wrote (29) to the Colonial Secretary of a need to erect a Pile Jetty opposite the shop of Mr. Hugo Junior (P.J. Hugo).... needed to solve the problem of landing the sick for the hospital. It suggests that by 1856 P.F. Hugo had not only given up the wine trade but had also handed over other business interests to his son Petrus Jacobus. Petrus Jacobus continued farming in partnership with his uncle Heinrich Pieter Hablutzet at Imhoff's Gift (Slangkop), as his father had done. He also farmed at Oatlands at Froggy Pond.

On 22 June 1865, J. Hugo, J.G. Hugo, P.J. Hugo (Member of the Divisional Council) and H.P. Hablutzet, with others, signed a Memorial to have the District of Simon's Town include Kalk Bay, the Port of Simon's Town and all land south from Farmer Peck(Muizenberg) to Noordhoek.

P.F. Hugo died in Simon's Town early in the morning of 5 July 1865 at the age of 78 years. He was placed in the vault he had built at Murdock Valley 5 years previously in 1860. Anna died 15 years later on 22 October 1880, aged 72 years and is also buried in the Hugo Vault (30).

The last born child of Pieter and Anna was Ellen Gertruida Beatrix. She married a Truter and becoming widowed, married Edward Dawson Dooley. She was the Ellen who inherited the Hugo property, now occupied by the Police Station next door to the Dutch Reformed Church, Simon's Town. Petrus Jacobus bought OATLANDS and the adjoining property CRADOCK VALLEY (now Froggy Farm) in the area referred to now as Froggy Pond, for L1,700 in 1882. A last Hugo link with this property was broken when Mrs Lily Wright (nee Cruywagen) sold her inherited portion OATLANDS to the Simon's Town Municipality in the 1960s. Her thatch roofed house on the farm had been the servants quarters of the Commandants House. These servants quarters had been cut off from the main building on a sub-division of about 40 acres.

In 1974 Aunt Lily was living in Fish Hoek. She asked me to drive her to Oatlands. All that remained of the old house were tumbled rocks and clay that had been used in the original construction. She told me of her extreme regret at having sold the farm. She was visibly upset when she spoke of how the thatched house had been completely burnt out during a bushfire after the property had passed to the Simon's Town Municipality. [Please see S.T.H.S. BULLETIN Vol. XIX No.3 p.86 regarding the re-building - Editor]

Petrus Jacobus Hugo died on 3 June 1890. He served as a hardworking and greatly respected member of the Cape Divisional Council for 25 years. In addition, he had been a Municipal Councillor and served as Mayor. He was Agent Consul for the Netherlands, a member of the Harbour Commission and an elder of the Dutch Reformed Church. He took ill with heart pains during a Council meeting and was taken by carriage to his home at Oatlands. He died a few hours later. As he had been a member of the Royal Alfred Masonic Lodge, members of the Phoenix and Royal Alfred Lodges carried his coffin from the Main Road up the path to the vault in the Hugo cemetery at Murdock Valley. The pallbearers who placed the coffin in the vault were his three brothers and church elders Halblutzel, Malherbe and de Villiers. The funeral procession was large and included Mohammedans and Christians. Those attending were of all races and stations in life. There was said to have been a "moving" service at the vault.

Frederick Hermanus Scheundorff Hugo was the fourth son of Anna Hablutzel and Pierre Hugo. He was born in 1841 and married Rebecca Grout. He took over as owner and manager of the family Bakery in Simon's Town. In addition he was a Caterer to the Royal Navy as his father had been before him. He also served as Mayor of Simon's Town for 6 terms between 1885 and 1902 and also as Consular Agent for France in Simon's Town until he died in 1902.

Frederick H.S. Hugo's eldest son, Frederick Hans Edmund Manuel

Hugo was born in 1879. He married a relative Elizabeth Jacoba Hugo. Frederick worked in the Standard Bank at Wynberg but lived in Simon's Town. He built the house he named MORGENZON (now named Flagstaff House) on Forest Hill, around 1908. After he passed away on 9 October 1931, the property was purchased by my grandfather Heinrich Pieter Hablutzel.

F.H.E.M. Hugo's only son Daniel Etienne Olivier Hugo was born in 1918 and grew up at Morgenzon. His mother had already passed away when his father died. Daniel was 12 years old and had to leave Simon's Town to be raised by relatives in Cape Town. Family and friends usually called him Deo because of his initials. For many years he undertook the self-imposed task of carer for the family graveyard and vault at Murdock Valley. [Sadly these days it is uncared for and weeds grow from its roof - Editor]. When I lived nearby I met him on these occasions when he came to clean around the graves and vault. He also used to whitewash the vault and surrounding graveyard wall. The wooden door needed painting from time to time. On his visits Deo usually opened the vault to check inside. I remember the solemn experience of beholding the stacked coffins. The floor of the vault is below ground level. I last met him in 1996 and he passed away in 1997. He could recall that his father had told him that before his grandfather Frederick Hermanus Scheundorff died, the grandfather had stipulated that his coffin was not to be taken into the Dutch Reformed Church. This was said to be because of problems connected with the church and the marriage of his uncle Heinrich to Sarah. Nevertheless, Heinrich Hablutzel was one of the pall bearers at his funeral.

Hans Jacob was the second son of Anna and Pieter. He was born in 1834 and never married although it was rumoured, as an "open secret" that he had a son born out of wedlock who lived in Simon's Town. Hans Hugo had property interests at Bonne Attente (next to the Convict Station/Divisional Council Depot at Smitswinkel Bay) and Murdock Valley.

When the Divisional Council for the Simon's Town District was proclaimed in 1882, three Hugo brothers were elected as Divisional Councillors: Frederick H.S. in Ward 1 (Simon's Town West), Petrus J. in Ward 2 (Simon's Town East) and Hans J. in Ward 3 (Wildschutsbrand).

Jan Gysbert Hugo, the 3rd son was born in 1836. He farmed at Bonne Attente near Smitswinkel Bay (see above). He married Anna Maria de Kock and they had five children. A daughter Anna Maria Gertruida (born 1861) married Dirk Gysbert van Reenen van Breda who had come to Simon's Town to work for her Uncle (Frederick Hermanus Scheundorff Hugo). Dirk van Breda "gave away the bride" at the marriage of Wilhelmina Glaeser to my grandfather. Dirk and my grandfather were cousins by marriage. The connection was through Annie Hugo.

Pieter Frederick Hermanus (born 1868) was Jan Gysbert's 4th child. He inherited farmlands at Murdock Valley from his father. This included the large homestead, still to be seen there, which his father had had built in the valley. Pieter was a cousin to my grandfather Heinrich Halbutzel, who acted as his business

agent in Simon's Town after Pieter had moved to Stellenbosch.

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SEE ALSO BULLETIN VOLUME XX NO 1 Jan. 1998

KELP PRODUCTS, SIMON'S TOWN

(Prepared with the help of Kelp Products and from an article which appeared in the London Financial Times on 17th February 1999)

During the mid 1970s a small group consisting of a mechanical engineer, marine biologist and botanist began investigating the potential for the utilisation of the Cape's seaweed resources. The focus of the research was to identify an opportunity whereby value could be added to the raw resource, via the manufacture of end products which could be introduced into niche and specialised South African markets. This approach identified a high level of plant growth hormones inside the nucleus of the seaweed cells, which if able to be extracted without degrading the raw material would give rise to the production of an organic plant growth stimulant having application in the agricultural, horticultural and home garden markets.

A mechanical process of cellular burst was developed and internationally patented in 1978. During this year the company started the manufacture and marketing of this hormonal product into the South African market under the trade name KELPAK. The factory was initially sited in Athlone Industria, as this was central to Strandfontein, Melkbos Strand and Kommetjie, which were the three areas from which the company was able to source its raw material. In 1980 the company undertook, under the direct control of the Seaweed Research Unit: Department of Environmental Affairs, a detailed Ecklonia Maxima harvesting research program at Soetwater, Kommetjie. This program referred to as CHEKS, was designed to measure the potential for commercial harvesting of the Ecklonia beds, to determine the rates and effect on regrowth arising out of numerous harvesting methods and to identify the impact on the local ecology. The experiment identified optimal regrowth patterns, harvesting methodologies and proved that the harvesting program in no way disturbed the local environment. As a result of the sustainability of the harvesting program, the experimental status of the program was terminated in 1989 and harvesting rights were granted to the company.

At approximately this time the decision was made to relocate the manufacturing operation closer to the raw resource. The current Simon's Town site was identified, tendered for and building operations commenced. The factory was officially opened at a function on 1 March 1991.

Kelp Products has product representation on every continent in the world. The plant growth hormone product KELPAK is a successful agricultural chemical and enjoys market leader status in South Africa and various countries abroad. The company's patents have been extended and the "Kelpak cold cellular burst process" is now internationally known and accepted for its unique ability to burst the cells of vegetable matter without denaturing the constituents found naturally inside these cells. The company also supplies products into the animal feed, alginate and Hydroseeding and slope stabilisation sectors.

The company method of bursting the kelp cells without heat, chemicals, freezing or dehydration allows it to release auxins and cytokinins - plant growth hormones - without damaging them. The result is a clear green liquid (marketed as KELPAK) which is said to enhance root development, help plants absorb nutrients, promote plant health and increase crop yields.

The cells of the giant kelp *Ecklonia maxima* are burst by first putting them under extreme pressure at between 11,000 and 12,000 pounds per sq. in. and then releasing the pressure. But the key to the patented mechanism is that it removes the extraneous air and water that would preclude the bursting of the cells.

Kelp Products, an unlisted company, which is worth about R40m, also has a traditional seaweed business. Kelp is collected from the shore and dried and milled for use in the international alginate industry, which produces binding agents for everything from cloth dyes to pharmaceutical products.

But it is KELPAK, more than half of which is exported, that has been behind the rapid turnover growth of more than 25 % a year over the past decade. The product needs fresh kelp, which is nourished on the south-west coast of Africa by the cold Benguela current. Kelp is one of the world's fastest growing organisms and within two years can be reharvested at the same location. Kelp Products has begun to use its technology in new lines of business. It makes a products called Earthbound - a white liquid used for binding seeds to earth embankments that need to be stabilised - by putting starches through its cellburst method.



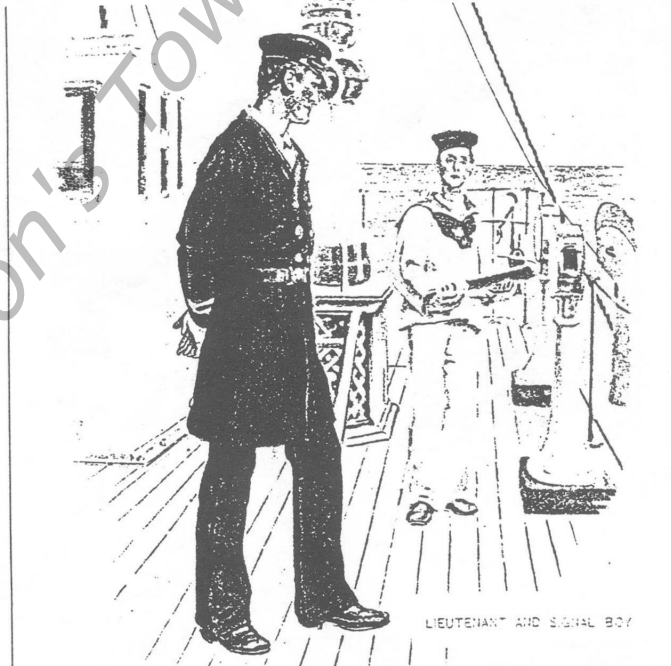
A.E. READ

Jane Austen's father was the Rev. Geo. Austen of Steventon, England. As well as Jane there were 2 brothers who both entered the Royal Navy and both rose to become Admirals. Her older brother was Francis William (1774-1865) and her younger brother was Charles John (1779-1852).

Vice-Admiral Sir Francis was described as being "possessed of great firmness of character, with a strong sense of duty. He was a strict disciplinarian, also a very religious man. It was remarked of him that he maintained this discipline without ever uttering an oath or permitting one in his presence". He joined the navy in 1788 after attending the Royal Naval Academy. He served in several spheres of naval service and in 1809 for distinguished service in the East Indies he was presented by the H.E.I.Co. with £1,000. It is probable that he called in at Simon's Bay en route to the Far East but we do not have details of this. From 1810 - 1814 he served in northern waters.

Rear Admiral Charles John had a very active naval career. He captured several French ships, then was wrecked in the PHOENIX in 1816. He commanded the AURORA in the West Indies 1826-1828 and was then engaged in suppressing the slave trade. He assisted at the bombardment of St Jean d'Acre in 1840. He was made a Rear Admiral in 1844. He passed through here in 1850 en route to command the East India and China Station. At the outbreak of the Burmese war he transferred his flag to a steam sloop so that he could sail up the shallow waters of the Irrawaddy River. Sadly while in the river he contracted cholera and died in 1852. It is remarkable he was still serving at 74 years of age.

Stationed at Simon's Town 1830-34 was Lt. Herbert Grey Austen, the 4th son of Francis. He was in HMS TALBOT. He was promoted to Mate in 1834 and left on transfer to the Mediterranean.



LIEUTENANT AND SIGNAL BOY