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THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA — A SMALL BEGINNING

How did the Genealogical Society of South Africa (GSSA) come into being, who conceived the idea of its formation and who were the first members? Before we get there, a bit of background history.

In June 1884, Dr. J.J. KOTZE, pastor of the Groote Kerk, wrote a letter to the Afrikaans newspaper *Het Volksblad*. He informed their readers of the useful work done by a hard-working and dedicated person – Christoffel Coetzee DE VILLIERS. His hard work became the 3 volumes of *Geslachtregister der Oude Kaapsche Familien*. De Villiers is widely recognised as the father of South African genealogy.

Long before GSSA came into being, there was another genealogical society in South Africa. According to a report in the journal *Historiese Studies* (Vol. 1, No. 1, July 1939), a small group of people had gathered in Pretoria in 1939 to share their interest in genealogical research. The founding members were Prof. S.P. ENGELBRECHT, Dr. E. HAMMAN, Dr. J.E. HOLLOWAY, Mr. J. de V. ROOS and Mr. P.C. COETZEE. It seems that they were affiliated to the University of Pretoria. *Historiese Studies* was their quarterly journal, which existed until April 1949. See a list of some of the articles that were published in *Historiese Studies* at http://eggsa.org/articles/hist_studies.htm

It was the inspiration of Philip Albert MYBURGH which brought GSSA into being. He had a great interest in genealogy and so he selected 8 others with similar interests and invited them to his farm, Joostenberg, to discuss setting up a body devoted to the study of genealogical and family research in general. On a Cape winter's night, 18 June 1964, the Genealogical Society of South Africa came into being in the voorkamer of Joostenberg. Those who attended that night were the founder members.

The founders all shared an enthusiasm for family history and were interested in making contact with other South Africans interested in genealogical research. One of the new society's goals was to assist in the preservation of genealogical information. The society's quarterly journal, *Familia*, was one of the ways of achieving this goal.

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Today, GSSA has spread all over South Africa and internationally. There are 10 branches in South Africa and one virtual branch. The newest branches were recently formed, as the interest in South African genealogy continues to grow.

The founding members of the GGSA



From the left, standing: André Hugo, J.A. Heese, Charles Hopkins, Marge Myburgh, Louis Hiemstra, Philip Myburgh; sitting: Anna Böeseken, Johannes van der Bijl, Frieda Pama, C.G.S. (Con) de Villiers, Cor Pama.

Over the years, these individuals have been made Honorary Members: Mr. J.D. KRIGE, Dr. R.T.J. LOMBARD, Mr. H.F.F. STUTTERHEIM, Mr. M. TAPPING, Prof. G. de V. DE KOCK.

Often, people don't realise what a huge undertaking it is to start and maintain such a society. All who work on behalf of GSSA are volunteers. Income is generated from membership fees and the sale of products. To keep up with developments such as the Internet and e-mail, GSSA has developed products such as CDs and web sites. GSSA branches undertake preservation work in their areas. This is all on-going work, ensuring that the society will be around for many more years.

COLIN GRAHAM BOTHA

Colin Graham BOTHA was born in Knysna on 15 Aug 1883 and passed away in Johannesburg on 01 Feb 1973. According to his own research, his ancestors arrived in South Africa in 1766. Graham (the name he preferred) recorded his research work on tape 4 years prior to his death.



Graham was the son of Rev. Michiel Christaan BOTHA and Elizabeth Mary YOUNG. His father was the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) minister in Knysna, at the time of his birth. In 1884, the family moved to Cape Town where his father became minister of St. Stephen's Anglican Church in Claremont. Graham was the youngest of 7 children - 3 daughters and 4 sons. He attended Normal College in Cape Town. In 1901, he joined the Civil Service and in 1905 obtained the Cape Law Certificate from the University of the Cape of Good Hope. His ambition was to become a magistrate but a transfer to the Master of the Supreme Court in Cape Town in 1906, changed his career path.

A visit to H.C.V. LEIBBRANDT, the official archivist at the Cape and a good friend of Graham's father, brought him into contact with old Dutch East India Company (VOC) documents. Through his work, Graham also had access to old documents that were stored in an old building in Buitenkant Street. It often happened that the Master's Office needed to retrieve one of these old documents, and Graham offered to compile a list of the files, as they were not well organised. This work was done after his regular work hours and on Saturdays.

LEIBBRANDT retired as archivist in 1908 and for a while, junior staff, including Graham, did sorting and cataloguing work after hours. A few years later, Graham handed in a report to the Archive Commission, which showed where all the old documents were. He was seconded from the Justice Department to the Archive Commission, so that he could

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catalogue old documents in the magisterial offices at Stellenbosch, Worcester, Grahamstown and elsewhere. He submitted regular reports as to the progress of his work.

As Commanding officer of the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles, he went to the crowning of King George V in England. While there, he asked for 6 months leave and in 1911 he visited libraries and archive offices in Great Britain, the Netherlands and Germany. Upon his return to South Africa, he handed in a report about his work in Europe and in April 1912 he was appointed as the first archivist in the Union of South Africa. His main concern was the preservation of old documents and he petitioned the government to get a separate building for this purpose. To help his case, he started writing articles for publication in newspapers and magazines. In 1917, he published his first book, *Place names in the Cape district: their origin and history*.

In 1919, Graham was promoted to National Archivist of the Union of South Africa. It was also the year that saw publication of his next book, *The French refugees at the Cape*. In April 1920, he was sent on an official visit to archive offices in Europe, the USA and Canada. This visit formed the basis for South Africa's first Public Archives Act, No. 9 of 1922. The 1930s saw the first fire-proof archives office built in Bloemfontein and the University Building in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, was purchased and made fire-proof. In 1928, a resource guide was published for researchers, *Die openbare argiewe van Suid-Afrika 1652-1910*.

Graham maintained his writing, publishing *Social life in the Cape Colony in the 18th Century* and *Place names in the Cape Province*, in 1926. His archival work did not keep him away from other interests. In 1961, he became the first Grand Master of the Freemasons in South Africa when the South African lodges became independent from the Masons in the Netherlands. He acted as librarian for the Order of St. John and was a member of the Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem. Graham served as chairman of the South African Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments for 20 years. He was a life-long member of the Heraldry Society of South Africa. His international memberships included

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the Royal Historical Society of London, the Huguenot Society of London, the Genealogical Society of London, the Historisch Genootschap van Utrecht, the Society of American Archivists and the Society of Antiquaries in England.

During World War II (1939-45) he acted as officer commander of the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles and as recruiting officer for the South African Army. He attained the rank of Colonel.

In 1943 the University of Cape Town gave him an honorary doctor's degree in law; this was followed by a similar award in 1952 by the University of the Witwatersrand. Overseas, he was awarded the Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw as well as membership of the Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde, the Historisch Genootschap in Utrecht, the Vereniging van Archivarissen in the Netherlands, and the Society of American Archivists in the USA.

In his last years, increasing blindness affected him. He retired in 1944. On 20 November 1972 he said his farewells to Cape Town at the Civil Service Club and moved to Johannesburg to live with his oldest daughter. He was married three times and had 2 sons and a daughter. His first wife, Olive STRETCH, died on 18 July 1918. In 1932 he was divorced from Dorothea JOHNSON, an American woman. His third wife, Kathleen Helen GORDON, died on 22 Aug 1972.

A bibliography of his published works (not exhaustive) appear at http://eggsa.org/articles/CCBotha_bibliography.htm



ANNA JACOB A BÖESEKEN

Anna Jacoba BÖESEKEN was born in 1906 in Pretoria of Dutch parents. She attended school in Bloemfontein and Cape Town, and later studied history at the University of Stellenbosch. From June 1955 until 1970 she worked at the South African Archives. Her great knowledge of the early

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Cape, Dutch and the VOC history made her the expert on 17th and 18th century South Africa.

Her first career was as a teacher for several years, after which she joined Nasionale Pers as reader, editor and author of school books. Anna received honorary doctorates from Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom. In the early 1980s she was elected an honorary professor at the University of the Western Cape. She served on the board of GSSA from its inception until 1986 when she resigned and was awarded honorary membership.

In 1938, while working as a teacher in Cradock, she read the first South African Archives Yearbook (1938). An article by Prof. W. BLOMMAERT, *Het invoeren van de Slavernij aan de Kaap*, caught her attention. Later that year she enrolled at the University of Stellenbosch for a Master's in history. In 1941 she visited the Dutch Archives in Djakarta, before the Japanese invaded the island. She completed her M.A. in 1943, researching the Dutch commissioners and 18th century living at the Cape.

In 1955, she was appointed editor of source publications at the Cape Archives. Between 1957 and 1984, Anna and her successor, G.C. DE WET, published 10 parts of the Resolutions of the Political Council (VOC) covering 1651-1743.

Anna was the first recipient of the Nasboek prize, in recognition of her important book, *Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape: 1658-1700* (published in 1977). Another important book was *Simon van der Stel en sy kinders*, which was published in 1964. In 1965 she received the Stals Price for Cultural History, for the van der Stel book. She also received the H. Recht Malan prize and an honorary award from the Jan van Riebeeck Society.

She spent some time as a journalist. Some of her newspaper work included writing short articles on South African history for a children's magazine. These articles were later published under the title *Die Nuusbode*. She worked on her own writing after work hours. She published in Afrikaans, English and Dutch.

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Anna died on 28 June 1997 at home. She lived in a Victorian-style house, Elderfield, at 19 Rosmead Avenue in Oranjezicht, surrounded by hundreds of books. Her funeral was held at the Gereformeerde Kerk in Gardens and she was buried beside her parents' graves at Maitland Cemetery. She had started writing her autobiography, *Van jeugtyd na verlede*, on 15 April 1983, inspired by Psalm 71. Her book collection was bequeathed to Potchefstroom University.

Some of her published work:

Die Nederlandse Kommissaris en die 18de Eeuse Samelewing aan die Kaap, *Argief Jaarboek*, Sewende Jaargang, Staatsdrukker, 1944

Drie Eeue: Die verhaal van ons Vaderland, (Co-authors: DW Kruger and dr A Kieser), 5 volumes

Simon van der Stel en sy kinders, 1964

Avontuur in die vreemde: Die verhaal van Jan van Riebeeck, Tafelberg, 1971

Jan van Riebeeck en sy gesin, 1974

Slaves and Free Blacks at the Cape: 1658-1700

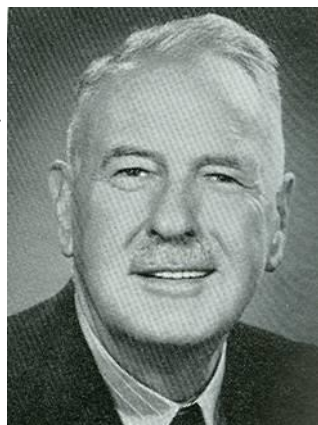
Suid-Afrikaanse Argiefstukke: Belangrike dokumente, Government Printer (several volumes)

The Secluded Valley Tulbagh: 't Land van Waveren 1700 - 1804 (Co-author: Margaret Cairns), Cape Town, 1989

C.G.S. DE VILLIERS

Cornelius Gerhardus Stephanus DE VILLIERS was born in Dunghye Park, Caledon, on 16 Dec 1894, the youngest son of Andries Stephanus DE VILLIERS and Cornelia Gertruida Susanna SWART. He died at a nephew's house in Ceres on 25 Nov 1978. He was buried at Stellenbosch. Dr. Con, as he was known, never married.

Dr. Con had a passion for genealogy. His publications on the DE VILLIERS family



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and on the SWART family bore testimony to this passion. He also wrote articles about the people and places of the Overberg.

His early education was at a farm school in Caledon. After matriculating in 1911, he went to Victoria College in Stellenbosch. In 1914 he graduated with a B.A. (Honours) degree with zoology as his major. In 1916 he graduated M.A. in zoology, and at the age of 21 left for Pretoria to teach zoology at the Transvaal University College. At the end of World War I, he went to Zurich to read zoology and 4 years later obtained a doctorate. In 1923 he was appointed professor of zoology at the University of Stellenbosch. He retired from this position in 1959, having published 31 scientific articles in Afrikaans, English and German from 1924 to 1946.

In 1934 and 1935 he was a visiting professor at the University of Rome and later at universities in Germany and the USA. The Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en Schone Kunsten (Belgium) made him an honorary member as did the Academy of Ferrara (Italy). In 1940 he was president of the annual congress of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science which in 1937 honoured him with its highest award, the South African Medal, for his contributions to science. In 1948 he received the Havenga Prize for biology from the South African Academy for Science and Arts. In 1967 the University of Stellenbosch awarded him an honorary doctorate for his scientific achievements.

One of Dr. Con's favourite subjects was the Overberg. Some of his articles about this area include *Snel dan jare* (1954), *Klein vaderland* (1956), *Overbergse eergister* (1961), *Medereisigers* (1964), and *Goue fluit, goue fluit* (1968). In 1976 a selection of his work was published in *Die sneeu van ander jare* and *Soete Inval* (1979). Others appeared in *Die Huisgenoot* and *Die Burger*.

Dr. Con spoke 6 languages and also worked as a translator. He translated several masterpieces from Italian, Norwegian and German into Afrikaans. He made a considerable contribution in the field of music by giving public lectures on music, which he illustrated from his large

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collection of records. He was responsible for the first Afrikaans translations of, among others, The Creation (Haydn) and the Messiah (Handel).

After retiring, Dr. Con continued living in Stellenbosch and concentrated on genealogical research. His notes on the DE VILLIERS family are kept at the Huguenot Museum in Franschhoek. At the same time he made important contributions to C. PAMA's revised edition of C. C. DE VILLIERS' Genealogies of old South African families (1966). In 1977, he published Geslagsregister van die familie Swart in Suid-Afrika.



JOHANNES AUGUST HEESE

Johannes August HEESE was born on 11 Nov 1907 on the farm Paarlzicht near Paarl. He passed away on 06 Nov 1990 in Strand.

He attended Laerskool Hugenoet and Höerskool Gimnasium in Paarl. He was a graduate of the University of Stellenbosch where he obtained a DEd with the thesis, *Onderwys in Namakwaland: 1760-1940*, in 1942. Dr. HEESE was a teacher and went on to become principal in Kamieskroon and Uniondale. After his retirement from teaching in 1963, he devoted his time to genealogy. From 1964 to 1970 he worked in the archives of the NG Church and researched the histories of the congregations of Uniondale, Worcester, Parow, Stella and Peddie. He also studied the origins of the Rehoboth Basters. In 1982 he was awarded the DF du Toit Malherbe Prize for genealogical research.

His book, *Die herkoms van die Afrikaner: 1657-1867*, was seen as controversial because it dealt with the non-White contribution to Afrikaner genetics. Dr. HEESE found that by the end of 1867, the genetic contribution was 6.9%. The book dealt with 3 500 Afrikaner marriages that he had researched. Another book that caused a stir was *Slagtersnek en sy mense*. Dr. HEESE found archival evidence that showed that some who had been hailed as heroes, were not heroes.

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Dr. HEESE married Magdalena (Lenie) Elizabeth DU TOIT (born 19 Dec 1908). They had 5 daughters and a son, Hans Friedrich.

Some of his published work:

Die Herkoms van die Afrikaner: 1657-1857, 1971

Slagtersnek en Sy Mense: Nuwe lig op 'n omstrede gebeurtenis, Tafelberg, 1973

Suid-Afrikaanse Geslagsregisters

Families, Familiename en Familiewapens (Co-authors: G.S. Nienaber and C. Pama) , 1975

LOUIS HIEMSTRA

Ludwig (Louis) Wybren HIEMSTRA was born on 03 July 1897 in Lydenburg, the son of a Frisian father, Sybren HIEMSTRA (a teacher) and a German mother. He passed away on 12 July 1978.



He spent most of his working life with Nasionale Pers (now Naspers), starting as a young journalist on De Volkstem in Pretoria. One of his most important achievements was the revision, compilation and publication of the Tweetalige Woordeboek (D.B. Bosman and I.W. van der Merwe).

In 1984, his wife, Hendrika Johanna (Rikie) HIEMSTRA (maiden name SCHULZE), established the L.W. Hiemstra Trust, with the proceeds of his estate. Since then, the Trust has spent more than R5.5-million on promoting the Afrikaans language. Most of the money is spent on subsidising publication of Afrikaans non-fiction books, including Karel SCHOEMAN's *Armosyn van die Kaap* and Dan SLEIGH's *Die buiteposte van die VOC*.

He spoke Dutch, English and German. He had 5 brothers, including Victor (who became a judge), Rudolph (a former Chief of the South African Defence Force), Egbert (Lydenburg politician) and Siegfried (involved in mining). Rudolph researched and published a

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HIEMSTRA family history book in 2001, *Die Wilde Haf*. The title refers to the name given by the Frisians to the North Sea.

After matriculating, Louis enrolled at the Transvaal University College (later the University of Pretoria) in 1915. His studies were often interrupted by journalistic demands at *De Volkstem*, which resulted in him only completing his B.A. in 1920. Years later he obtained an M.A. in Afrikaans-Dutch from the University of Cape Town. At the newspaper, he came into contact with two masters of journalism, Gustav PRELLER (assistant editor) and Frederik ROMPEL. In 1919, PRELLER recommended that Louis help as language editor for the newly launched monthly magazine, *Die Boerevrou*, as the editor, Mrs. Mabel MALHERBE, was not a trained journalist. In March 1920, Louis established his own monthly, *Die Banier*, as a mouthpiece of the Afrikaanse Studentebond. It appeared as a supplement in the magazine *Die Brandwag*, of which PRELLER was editor.

In 1922, Louis left Pretoria for Cape Town, where he worked at *Die Burger*. In 1927, he was transferred to *Die Volksblad* in Bloemfontein, as assistant editor. He was transferred back to Cape Town in 1946, for a new posting as language editor at *Nasionale Pers*. On 02 May 1978, he suffered a medical setback and died a few weeks later. His documents were donated to the Nasionale Afrikaanse Letterkundige Museum en Navorsingsentrum (NALN) in Bloemfontein. These include rare copies of the first prints of Afrikaans word lists and grammar rules (1917, 1918 and 1921).

Louis married Rikie (also born in Lydenburg) in 1944. They met in Lydenburg while on vacation from their jobs elsewhere, his in Bloemfontein and hers in Pretoria. The young couple settled in Bloemfontein until their later move to Cape Town. In Cape Town, they lived in a house named *Hantam*, on the corner of Byron and Belle Ombre Streets in Tamboerskloof. The previous owner was Prof. I.W. VAN DER MERWE (Boerneef), who gave the house its name. In 1981, Rikie moved to the *Berghof* Retirement Home in Oranjezicht. She died there on 17 June 2004. Her funeral was held at the NG Kerk Tamboerskloof. Her ashes were laid to rest on the HIEMSTRA family farm, Swakwater, in

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Lydenburg district, alongside her husband's. She was born on 01 April 1913 on the farm Rooidraai in the Lydenburg district. The HIEMSTRA couple did not have any children.

CHARLES HOPKINS

Henry Charles HOPKINS was born on 03 April 1918 in Heidelberg, Cape. He passed away at 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg in late November 1992 at the age of 74, after suffering a heart attack on 03 Nov. His funeral was held at the NG Kerk Kleinmond.

After matriculating from the local high school in Heidelberg, he completed his theological studies at Stellenbosch in 1943. He also obtained a M.A. in history. Until 1955 he served as minister in congregations throughout the Cape including Robertson, Oudtshoorn, Rhodes and Fort Beaufort. In 1955 he became an Army Chaplain in Oudtshoorn and a year later transferred to Youngsfield.

His years of interest in history and genealogy, led to his appointment in 1973 as archivist at the DRC archives in Cape Town, a position he held until 1984. He published the history of several DRC congregations. Rev. HOPKINS was known as a walking encyclopaedia, as he had a great memory for dates and names. He was an avid book collector. The National Library in Cape Town has a collection of his papers and research notes. He spent his last years living in Betty's Bay. He was married to Johanna Francina (Hana) WIESE. He was survived by his wife, 2 sons (Henry and Johan) and 5 grandchildren.

A list of his published work:

Maar één soos hy (biography of Cmdt. Chris van Niekerk)

Euufees-Gedenkboek van Ceres: 1855-1955

Euufeesgedenkboek van die NGK Darling: 1853-1953

Euufeesgedenkboek van die NGK Heidelberg (Kaapland): 1855-1955

Euufeesgedenkboek van die NGK Sutherland: 1855-1955

Gedenkskrif ivm die NG Gemeente Fort Beaufort, 1950

Die Manne-Sendingbond van Kaapland: 1908-1958

Meiring's Poort Centenary: 1858-1958

Meiringspoort-Euufees: 1858-1958

ANDRÉ HUGO

André Malan HUGO was born in Worcester on 13 June 1929, the youngest of the 3 sons of Daniel Moller HUGO, school board secretary, and Margaretha Magdalena EUVRARD.

He matriculated in Worcester in 1945, excelling at Latin and history. In 1948, he obtained a B.A. degree (cum laude) and followed this with an M.A. in 1950, also cum laude. André was awarded a Currie Scholarship to study at the University of Utrecht, passing his doctoral examination cum laude in 1954. In 1957 he gained another doctorate cum laude. Returning to the University of Stellenbosch, he was appointed lecturer in 1957 and senior lecturer in Latin in 1961. From July 1969 until his death, he was professor of Classics (Greek and Latin) at the University of Cape Town.

He was very interested in history and preserving old houses and antiques. A descendant of the French Huguenots of 1688, he spent time in France doing research into the background of many Huguenot families. He was a co-author of the Hugo Familieboek. He was also a co-author, with Jan VAN DER BIJL, of a history of the Moederkerk in Stellenbosch, *Die Kerk van Stellenbosch: 1686-1963*. He also studied classical archaeology in Utrecht where, in collaboration with Willie SERFONTEIN and A. D. PONT, he published *Suid-Afrikaners in Utrecht 1762-1954*. This book described the role played by the University of Utrecht in moulding many South African ministers of religion and academics. He provided information for the updated edition of Leo FOUCHÉ's *The diary of Adam Tas: 1705-1706*. He was a member of the Simon van der Stel Foundation and the Huguenot Society of South Africa. As council member of the Van Riebeeck Society he was involved with the publication of several volumes. He participated in the *Interkerklike Hersieningskommissie van die Gesangboek van die Afrikaanse Kerke* and the new hymnal contains several of his translations.



André and Hanneke Hugo

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In May 1957, he married Catherina Johanna (Hanneke) MOLL, daughter of Anthonie Johannes MOLL, an advocate of Utrecht in the Netherlands. The wedding took place in the Netherlands. Hanneke, one of twins, was diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis at age 26. The couple moved to Stellenbosch and had 3 sons and a daughter, Herman, Daniël, Anton and Nelleke. Hanneke supplemented the family income with extra typing, her knowledge of Latin and Dutch made her services sought after with lawyers. She also gave flute and recorder lessons.

When their youngest child turned 5, André was diagnosed with cancer. He kept lecturing in classic languages, working around his treatments, chemotherapy and recuperation periods. Five years later, on 24 Jan 1975, he passed away at age 45. In accordance with his wishes, he was buried at Non Pareille, Dal Josaphat, in the HUGO cemetery which he and other members of the HUGO family restored shortly before his death. Hanneke became sole provider, working as a clerk for the Judge of the High Court in Cape Town for 12 years until her MS symptoms worsened and she had to resign. She was planning to write her memoirs and stories of her Dutch ancestors.

PHILIP MYBURGH

Philip Albert MYBURGH was born on the farm Joostenberg on 21 July 1910. The farm dates back to 1756 and has been in the MYBURGH family for several generations. He passed away on 21 Jan 1992 at his farm and was survived by his wife, 2 sons, 3 daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.



Mr. MYBURGH spent almost his whole life on the farm, except for the 4 years that he was a prisoner-of-war in Italy and Germany during World War II. Together with his wife, Majorie, he restored the farm. He inherited his love of genealogy from his grandfather. This led to, not only a large amount of research into the MYBURGH family, but he was also the main drive behind the founding

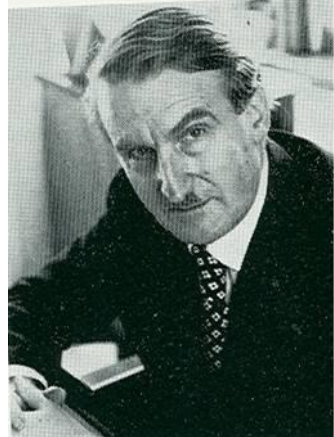
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of GSSA on the farm in 1964. He was also the founder of the Myburgh Family Association in 1968 on the farm Meerlust, another Myburgh treasure. In 1988, Mr. MYBURGH published *Die Myburghs van Suid Afrika*.

CORNELIS PAMA

Cornelis (Cor) PAMA was born in Rotterdam on 05 Nov 1916, the son of Jan PAMA and Susanna KOOL. He passed away at home in Newlands on 23 Oct 1994. His funeral service was held at St. Andrew's Anglican Church in Newlands, followed by his cremation. He was survived by his wife, Heather, their son, Niel, and his daughters Dieuwke and Sanneke from his first marriage.



His interest in genealogy and heraldry started in high school. At the age of 21, he became the co-founder and editor of the journal, *Nederlands Archief voor Genealogie en Heraldiek*.

His working life revolved around books – research, writing and publishing. In the Netherlands, he worked for the book dealer E.J. Brill in Leiden. In 1949 he went to London, England, as sales manager for Robert Maxwell. He later became a manager at the medical publishers, Baillière, Tindall & Cox. In 1955, the London firm, W.G. Foyle, appointed him manager of their Cape Town bookshop, Foyles in Church Street. Christina FOYLE, who died in London in 1999, was a regular visitor to South Africa and she opened Foyles in Cape Town. She owned a house in Fernwood, which Dr. PAMA rented from her until he bought it years later. In 1968 he became a director of the well-known Dutch publishing house, A.A. Balkema. For a few years from 1973, he was also an editor at Tafelberg Publishers.

His knowledge of heraldry led to his involvement with the formation of the South African Bureau of Heraldry, where he served on

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the council from 1962 to 1990. In 1961, he received a commission to design the new Republic's Parliamentary rod and the State President's sash and flag.

Dr. PAMA was a GSSA council member and editor of *Familia* for 28 years. He published many heraldry and genealogical books. He also wrote articles for the Afrikaans newspaper, *Die Burger*. In 1966 his magnum opus was published - an updated and expanded version of C.C. DE VILLIERS' *Geslagsregisters van die Ou Kaapse Families*. This led to the South African genealogical numbering being known as the de Villiers/Pama system.

He was secretary of the Van Riebeeck Society and of the Friends of the SA Library. Dr. PAMA was director of the Heraldic Society of South Africa for many years, as well as editor of its journal, *Arma*.

He was highly regarded in the Dutch community in South Africa. In 1980 he was made chief editor of the Dutch newspaper in South Africa, the *Nederlandse Post*. Dr. PAMA served as chairman of the *Nederlandse Vereniging* in Cape Town for 10 years.

In 1969 he received an award from the South African Academy for Sciences and Arts, for his contribution to South Africa's cultural and historical heritage. His last contribution to the country was as a member of the committee that designed the new national flag.

The Pama Collection of heraldry and genealogy is held at the National Library in Cape Town. It was built up over 25 years as Dr. PAMA's working library. It comprises about 800 items, which cover many European countries as well as South African works.

On 19 Jan 1942 he married Frederika Johanna Elisabeth Maria BROUWER in Voorburg, Netherlands. She was the daughter of the artist Berend Jan BROUWER and Catharina VAN DREUMEL. She died on 01 March 1975 and Dr. PAMA married Heather Myfanwy JONES (born 15 Feb 1938) in Cape Town. He had 2 children from his first marriage - Dieuwke Elisabeth (born 26 Feb 1943 in Voorburg) and Susanna

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Catharina (Sanneke, born 30 Jun 1946 in Voorburg). From his 2nd marriage, a son, Cornelis Harco (Niel) was born on 22 Mar 1977 in Cape Town. Dieuwke married John Peter JESSOP (son of Thomas JESSOP and Margaret Agnes HALL) in 1964 in Claremont. They live in Adelaide, Australia, where John is chief botanist at the Botanic Gardens Adelaide and State Herbarium, and Dieuwke is director of the South Australian Maritime Museum. They have 2 children - Hilda (born 1966 in Pretoria) and Peter John (born 1968 in Grahamstown). Sanneke married Anthony Richard Ross BULLOCK in 1967 in Claremont and was divorced in 1970.

Some of Dr. Pama's published work:

British families in South Africa: their surnames and origins, 1992

Geslagsregisters van die Ou Kaapse families, 1981

Die groot Afrikaanse familienaamboek, 1983

Heraldry of South African families: Coats-of-Arms, Crests, Ancestry, 1972

Die wapens van die Ou Afrikaanse families: 'n vergelykende historiese studie van die Bell-Krynauw-Versameling, 1959

Bowler's Cape Town: Life at the Cape in early Victorian times, 1834-1868, 1977

Cape wine homesteads, 1980

Flags of Southern Africa, 1981

Heraldiek ABC, 1980

Prisma van heraldiek & genealogie, 1990

Regency Cape Town: Daily life in the early Eighteen-Thirties, Illustrated, 1975

The South African Library: Its history, collections and librarians, 1818-1968, 1968

Vintage Cape Town: Historic houses and families in and around the Old Cape, 1973

Die vlae van ons land, 1976

Wagon Road to Wynberg, 1979

Lions and Virgins: an overview of South African official heraldic symbols from 1487 to 1962, 1965

JOHANNES VAN DER BIJL

Johannes (Jan) VAN DER BIJL was born in Stellenbosch in 1901. He bequeathed his home for use as a museum and today it belongs to the Stellenbosch Museum. He was a physicist and studied at Stellenbosch and Harvard, later working at the University of the Orange Free State. After retiring, he spent time doing genealogy and history research. He was co-author of *Die Kerk van Stellenbosch*. In 1968, he published *Van Der Bijl 1667-1967: geslagregister*. A 2 volume manuscript on the grants and erven of Stellenbosch followed. Prof. VAN DER BIJL completed a book on the ROUX family, as well as researching the BEYERS family in some detail.

The first VAN DER BIJL moved into the van der Bijl house on Market Street in Stellenbosch in 1679. It remained in the family for more than 150 years. In 1972 it was declared a National Monument. Prof. VAN DER BIJL was the last owner. He was a great supporter of the Stellenbosch Museum. In his last will, he asked that the museum buy the house and its contents for R20 000. He left R10 000 to the museum for this purpose. The Historical Houses of South Africa Ltd. group, together with a R10 000 donation from Paul VAN DER MERWE, clinched the deal in April 1977. Further donations saw the renovation of the old wine cellar, which became a library. Three rooms are open to the public, while the remaining rooms are used as offices by the museum. The house was officially opened on 12 Feb 1979 by P.K. VAN DER BYL, a former Foreign Affairs minister in Rhodesia.

SOURCES USED FOR THESE ARTICLES:

Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa; NASOU, Cape Town
South African Biographical Dictionary; RGN, Pretoria
Die Burger and Die Beeld newspaper reports
Familia - GSSA journal

LOOKING BACK

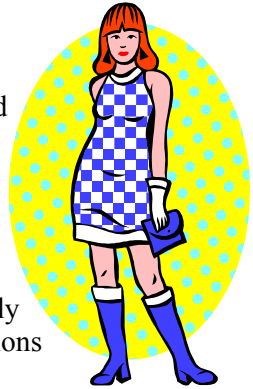
On this day in history - 18 June

1583: The first Life Insurance policy was sold (according to records in London)

1815: The combined forces led by Wellington and Blucher defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

Two years later, on the anniversary of the famous battle, London's Waterloo Bridge was opened

1928: Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly the Atlantic when she and her two male companions landed safely in Wales



1964 Academy Awards

Best Picture: My Fair Lady

Best Actor: Rex Harrison in My Fair Lady

Best Actress: Julie Andrews in Mary Poppins

People born on 18 June

1877: James Montgomery Flagg, creator of the famous Uncle Sam (I want you) poster, was born in Pelham Manor, New York

1942: Paul McCartney, rock star, born in Liverpool

1952: Isabella Rossellini, actress, born in Italy

News in 1964

06 Feb: Green light for Channel Tunnel

16 Apr: Great Train Robbers get 300 years in jail

14 May: Nasser and Khrushchev divert the Nile River

12 Jun: Nelson Mandela jailed for life: The leader of the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa was jailed for life for sabotage. Seven other defendants, including the former secretary-general of the banned African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, were also given life prison sentences. Crowds gathered outside the court building in Pretoria's Church Square waiting for the verdict to be handed down.

28 Jun: Police find a warehouse full of explosives in Seapoint, Cape Town.

02 Jul: US President Johnson signs Civil Rights Bill



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15 Oct: Khrushchev retires as head of USSR

25 Oct: President Kaunda takes power in Zambia

SAB granted license to brew Guinness in South Africa – the first company outside Ireland accorded this right.

Grading of South African hotels commences.

All the Way to Paris, directed by Jamie Uys, was the first South African film to be filmed overseas.

Top 20 Singles of 1964 in South Africa

Heart - Gene Rockwell (SA singer)

You're my world - Cilla Black

Chapel of love - June Muscat (SA singer)

Hello Operator - Billy Forrest (SA singer)

Dominique - Singing Nun

This is my prayer - Dana Valery (SA singer)

Shabby little hut - The Bats (SA group)

Diane - Bachelors

Jenny Jenny - Dickie Loader (SA singer)

Husbands and wives - Peter Lotis (SA singer)

Anyone who had a heart - Cilla Black

Leader of the pack - The Shangri-Las

Everybody loves somebody - Ray Charles

A hard day's night - The Beatles

Pretty woman - Roy Orbison

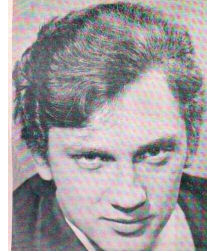
Glad all over - Dave Clark Five

Always something there to remind me - Sandie Shaw

My guy - Mary Wells

Hello Dolly - Louis Armstrong

Don't throw your love away - The Searchers



Gene Rockwell (born Gert Smit in Krugersdorp on 27 Dec 1944, died 03 Jul 1998 in Roodepoort)



On Springbok Radio in 1964:

Die Du Plooy Van Soetmelksvlei (radio serial)

Technology:

Rental libraries offered 16mm film prints of overseas films and TV shows for public hire. To watch these, you needed a 16mm cine projector and a white/blank wall at home!

eGSSA ≈ eGGSA, founded in 2004, is the virtual branch of the
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